

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 8, 2011/Phalgun 17, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

International Women's Day

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, today is the International Women's Day, that is observed the world over to mark the social, economic and political achievements of women.

The day offers an opportunity to us for introspection. How far have we been successful in our endeavours to provide women with equal rights and opportunities in various walks of life? Unfortunately, we do find in our society a paradoxical situation. On the one hand we take immense pride in the phenomenal progress made by women in all walks of life. On the other, there is the anguishing stigma of female foeticide, honour killing, dowry deaths and crime against women. We, therefore, need to re-dedicate ourselves to the cause of upholding the rights and dignity of women.

Though a paradigm and attitudinal shift is perceptible in the vision of the society about women's equality and emancipation, it is imperative for us to prioritize women's empowerment as an intrinsic part of our development agenda and policy.

The theme for International Women's Day, 2011 is, "Equal access to education, training and science and technology Pathway to decent work for women". This theme finds resonance in our on-going efforts towards empowerment of Indian women.

Let us on this occasion rededicate ourselves collectively to strive towards making the long cherished goal of women empowerment a living reality.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, oppression of women has risen in Uttar Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, Q. No. 161, Public Distribution System. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Rapes and murders are being committed. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, please listen to me first. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will listen to you during the zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, I will listen to you during the zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I will fully comply with your directions. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, please listen to me for two minutes. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on. It could not be conducted yesterday too, let it go on today.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I request you to let the Question Hour be run today.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will definitely listen to you during the zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Please listen to me for a minute. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Will you allow the question hour to run after one minute and not disrupt it, not make any disturbance?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please make your point in one minute.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please be quiet.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Raja Rampal ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, many thanks. I also thank the Home Minister. A conspiracy to insult me had been hatched yesterday but you and the Home Minister saved me from it. It was decided not just yesterday but a long time ago, on 10, 11, 12 February that the Samajwadi Party would hold a demonstration regarding certain questions raised by the people of Uttar Pradesh.

This was a planned demonstration but I was not demonstrating. I was sitting at home when I got to know that the police, the PAC, the DIG and the DM were at my door. The door to my house was completely barricaded. I could not go anywhere. You must have seen on TV how it was done. However, the barricade was lifted partially when you and the Home Minister intervened in the matter. I was a prisoner in my own house. It was removed when I came outside and told the DIG and the DM and also said so on telephone that I am at home. I said that I was going to Delhi by a Kingfisher flight. Madam Speaker, I myself faxed a message to you immediately from the office at home because they were not allowing the office workers to enter. At that time you and the Home Minister helped me. The barricade was moved a little and yet the police surrounded my house on all sides.

Madam Speaker, I would like to tell you that both

Akhilesh and I were coming to the House. You can find out from Kingfisher airlines that our seats had been booked. Both of us wanted to be present in the House in the morning. First of all, we were not allowed to enter the House and take part in the proceedings. I was not allowed to avail the privilege of taking part in the proceedings. An important discussion on rail budget took place yesterday. I have been trying to get a rail line laid from Etawah to Mainpuri. Mainpuri is the only place in the country deprived of this facility. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point, so please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker this was a very important question. I have not been allowed to raise this issue. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: O.K. Now let the Question Hour continue. Thank you very much.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I could not express my views on the Railway Budget also. The railway Budget was passed yesterday. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh Ji thank you very much. Now let the Question Hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will look into that. Even yesterday I had informed that I would look into the matter.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, action should be taken against the D.M and D.I.G there. *...(Interruptions)* I would like to appeal to you and request you to admit my notice of breach of privilege.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now why are you standing?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Kaisarganj): Madam Speaker, what action will be taken against those officers? Hon. Home Minister should intervene in this

case. ...*(Interruptions)* Action should be taken against the officers who have done this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You had said that you would let the question hour continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing said by any of the hon. Members will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

11.06 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 161, Dr. M. Thambidurai

Offtake under PDS

+

*161. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether some States have been unable to lift the assigned quota of foodgrains allocated to them for distribution under various welfare schemes including Public Distribution System (PDS)/Targeted Public Distribution System/Antyodaya Anna Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the quota allotted and lifted by various States, Statewise and category-wise during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether complaints regarding delay in release of foodgrains have been received;

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

(e) the steps taken to ensure timely release of foodgrains and increase offtake under PDS?

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.

*Not recorded.

Statement

(a) and (b) The overall offtake against normal allocation of foodgrains under TPDS has been 98.2% for Below Poverty Line (BPL), 94.9% for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and 83.1% for Above Poverty line (APL) families during April-December, 2010. Government has also made special adhoc additional allocations of foodgrains in January, May and September 2010 and in January 2011. The offtake against the additional allocations made in January, May and September 2010 has been in the range of 26% to 53%. In the case of allocations made in January 2011, States/UTs have been allowed time to lift upto June 2011. The offtake of foodgrains under other welfare schemes during 2010-11 (upto December 2010) has been 54%.

State-wise details of allocations and offtake of foodgrains under TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes during the last three years and current year and special adhoc additional allocations made during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the attached Annexure I to III. Lower offtake is mainly in the additional allocations made by the Government due to problems in absorption of the additional allocations, additional subsidy being borne by some States, short placement of stocks at some depots of FCI, among others.

(c) to (e) There have been representations from some States/UTs particularly from North Eastern States regarding delay in release of allocated foodgrains due to short placement of stocks in FCI depots. FCI has been facing problems in timely movement of foodgrains to these States on account of inadequate placement of rail rakes.

Several measures have been taken to increase and improve the offtake of allocations made under TPDS. The annual allocations of foodgrains are made to States/UTs at the beginning of the year. States/UTs are allowed to lift allocated foodgrains in advance. Additional allocations have been made based on the availability of stocks in Central Pool and on the requests of State Governments. Requests from States/UTs for extension of validity period are also considered expeditiously. The issue of providing adequate rail rakes has also been taken up with Railways from time to time.

Government of India has also been regularly reviewing the implementation of TPDS functioning including lifting of foodgrains by States UTs by holding Conferences, review meetings and issuing advisories to States/UTs.

Annexure-I

Allocation and Offtake of Food Grains under TPDS for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09

(In Thousand Tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08						2008-09					
		Allotment			Offtake			Allotment			Offtake		
		BPL	AAY	APL	BPL	AAY	APL	BPL	AAY	APL	BPL	AAY	APL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.09	654.29	2,178.45	1,104.53	698.40	1,835.02	1,052.09	654.29	1,871.31	1,035.66	644.57	1,852.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.52	15.97	62.05	18.01	10.86	47.14	25.52	15.97	60.06	25.31	15.86	49.89
3.	Assam	475.47	295.45	574.61	480.80	298.03	616.97	475.22	295.69	635.34	473.79	295.01	632.04
4.	Bihar	1,719.80	1,019.99	28.24	744.97	872.40	8.00	1,719.80	1,019.99	218.33	738.80	772.50	17.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	472.69	301.94	50.78	438.53	308.14	33.96	485.69	301.94	150.07	472.69	301.94	31.12
6.	Delhi	125.87	45.91	576.40	128.71	39.36	533.52	108.70	63.08	420.77	88.36	53.16	420.30
7.	Goa	5.46	6.11	20.61	5.43	5.04	19.39	5.46	6.11	24.79	5.46	5.36	23.14
8.	Gujarat	524.47	332.18	273.39	486.16	293.57	102.76	486.47	340.08	215.49	445.35	340.75	70.87
9.	Haryana	208.57	122.82	120.53	197.85	116.99	1.33	208.57	122.82	272.10	197.59	112.24	77.79
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.14	82.74	261.62	123.53	80.02	252.51	133.14	82.74	247.30	125.08	83.70	251.62
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.70	107.39	514.51	201.49	107.71	436.85	201.70	107.39	467.72	204.56	111.22	454.50
12.	Jharkhand	653.40	352.09	52.24	491.57	323.04	12.54	619.96	385.54	60.44	505.61	367.10	10.65
13.	Karnataka	770.38	503.89	1,372.76	762.89	484.19	658.63	798.86	503.89	730.59	799.82	503.73	647.73
14.	Kerala	402.35	250.26	532.00	402.41	250.89	497.50	402.35	250.26	512.00	402.46	250.59	467.89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,028.81	652.66	125.55	1,024.31	629.10	101.33	1,068.22	664.26	353.21	1,147.92	655.13	182.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Maharashtra	1,682.63	1,021.67	176.38	1,412.70	866.00	120.66	1,709.42	1,034.88	421.48	1,545.76	902.62	258.56
17.	Manipur	47.17	22.57	37.93	45.27	21.45	34.43	43.01	26.72	36.68	37.27	22.91	37.86
18.	Meghalaya	47.38	29.48	63.56	46.05	28.98	59.73	47.38	29.48	67.42	48.02	29.74	67.97
19.	Mizoram	17.64	10.92	56.49	19.49	11.62	54.00	17.64	10.92	54.35	15.44	10.07	49.79
20.	Nagaland	32.11	19.97	78.81	32.49	21.43	77.18	32.11	19.97	74.80	34.38	21.25	83.42
21.	Orissa	1,165.57	531.12	203.38	1,004.95	457.08	165.49	1,165.57	531.12	170.09	1,159.27	531.95	135.13
22.	Punjab	131.12	65.41	83.49	70.51	37.81	50.87	121.18	75.36	466.38	104.23	46.53	354.57
23.	Rajasthan	592.53	391.49	290.95	536.07	367.39	239.83	629.53	391.49	343.60	614.18	377.56	289.06
24.	Sikkim	11.30	6.94	27.55	11.30	6.94	28.11	11.30	6.94	25.98	12.12	6.94	25.54
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.23	783.14	2,805.51	1,265.54	794.61	1,652.47	1,259.23	783.14	1,640.46	1,349.83	827.17	1,629.14
26.	Tripura	77.96	45.94	139.31	81.59	41.25	127.10	76.38	47.52	151.10	77.80	48.88	141.34
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.70	1,719.48	65.51	2,495.95	1,667.59	52.23	2,765.70	1,719.48	440.67	2,456.51	1,608.78	190.05
28.	Uttarakhand	145.66	63.52	132.37	133.14	55.63	95.28	145.66	63.52	153.08	125.75	55.07	127.31
29.	West Bengal	1,553.58	621.68	847.94	1,340.00	531.52	780.49	1,553.58	621.68	856.68	1,381.67	512.81	824.04
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.04	1.80	22.40	3.33	1.30	13.44	5.04	1.80	22.50	4.01	1.45	10.92
31.	Chandigarh	2.94	0.89	0.30	3.05	1.21	0.12	3.01	0.82	1.80	2.98	0.53	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.52	2.20	5.09	4.50	1.94	4.01	4.52	2.20	1.43	4.52	2.20	1.37
33.	Daman and Diu	1.04	0.64	1.02	0.29	0.18	0.23	1.04	0.64	0.69	0.24	0.10	0.09
34.	Lakshadweep	0.71	0.46	3.66	0.97	0.63	3.76	0.76	0.49	3.36	0.76	0.49	2.46
35.	Puducherry	21.56	13.55	30.69	10.61	6.54	5.52	21.56	13.55	3.24	12.61	4.76	1.56
Total		17,365.14	10,096.55	11,816.06	15,128.97	9,438.81	8,722.40	17,405.37	10,195.77	11,175.29	15,655.78	9,524.64	9,420.38

Allocation and Of take of Food Grains under TPDS for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto Dec. 2010)

(In Thousand Tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10						2010-11					
		Allotment			Offtake			Allotment			Offtake		
		BPL	AAY	APL	BPL	AAY	APL	BPL	AAY	APL	BPL	AAY	APL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.09	654.29	2,177.87	1,025.60	624.84	1,876.25	789.07	490.72	1,525.56	783.51	483.81	1,310.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25.52	15.97	60.06	24.65	15.52	59.38	19.14	11.98	45.05	15.53	9.23	35.49
3	Assam	475.22	295.69	715.05	472.79	294.94	632.50	356.42	221.77	703.33	350.78	219.70	622.75
4	Bihar	1,719.80	1,019.99	697.69	1,128.74	917.65	227.63	1,269.57	785.28	615.94	1,161.33	743.45	294.37
5	Chhattisgarh	485.69	301.94	304.32	483.38	297.85	224.67	364.27	226.46	291.64	366.47	217.88	271.42
6	Delhi	108.70	63.08	420.77	83.29	51.46	442.52	81.52	47.31	318.23	72.81	37.19	351.79
7	Goa	5.46	6.11	35.14	5.46	5.58	34.26	4.10	4.58	47.66	4.56	4.53	32.28
8	Gujarat	481.97	340.08	796.44	436.23	309.73	279.50	412.78	255.06	763.26	430.89	256.12	491.32
9	Haryana	208.57	122.82	649.08	194.96	111.56	195.15	156.43	92.12	271.29	157.91	92.04	198.01
10	Himachal Pradesh	133.14	82.74	281.59	125.31	81.90	254.61	99.86	62.06	223.89	89.11	63.84	219.15
11	Jammu and Kashmir	201.70	107.39	447.72	198.38	100.64	459.84	151.27	80.54	336.09	151.24	80.84	343.67
12	Jharkhand	619.96	385.54	306.30	585.28	377.56	75.45	464.97	289.15	245.25	424.10	276.63	78.93
13	Karnataka	810.38	503.89	853.22	823.56	512.89	755.74	607.79	377.92	725.42	612.60	356.80	678.28
14	Kerala	402.35	250.26	649.00	402.44	249.11	581.90	301.76	187.70	583.03	316.21	196.14	551.94
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.22	664.26	1,298.39	1,326.16	743.10	884.17	801.16	498.20	682.75	840.82	423.49	518.98
16	Maharashtra	1,709.42	1,034.88	1,765.06	1,600.57	953.67	1,021.77	1,282.07	776.16	1,354.35	1,249.26	719.78	853.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	Manipur	43.01	26.72	47.41	48.23	28.79	45.09	32.26	20.04	57.31	9.53	6.69	16.17
18	Meghalaya	47.38	29.48	70.42	46.97	29.26	69.08	35.53	22.11	85.02	33.25	21.63	57.22
19	Mizoram	17.64	10.92	54.35	16.14	9.62	49.92	13.23	8.19	31.19	12.33	7.41	27.34
20	Nagaland	32.11	19.97	77.47	34.81	22.64	77.09	24.08	14.98	56.10	26.13	16.17	66.49
21	Orissa	1,165.57	531.12	419.16	1,166.10	536.38	378.22	874.18	398.34	402.08	874.81	393.90	310.08
22	Punjab	121.18	75.36	1,017.38	112.25	50.17	825.10	90.88	56.52	445.83	86.37	38.17	372.84
23	Rajasthan	629.53	391.49	924.44	627.41	384.71	907.22	472.15	293.62	790.85	478.81	292.16	697.95
24	Sikkim	11.30	6.94	25.98	11.30	7.00	25.91	8.48	5.20	19.51	7.98	5.13	19.28
25	Tamil Nadu	1,259.23	783.14	1,725.46	1,214.76	781.25	1,955.10	944.42	587.36	1,260.34	960.26	591.85	1,258.36
26	Tripura	76.38	47.52	178.10	74.00	48.24	156.94	57.29	35.64	134.09	55.86	32.50	99.08
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.70	1,719.48	2,554.71	2,633.11	1,664.27	2,157.64	2,074.28	1,289.61	1,904.56	2,000.41	1,258.07	1,710.57
28	Uttarakhand	145.66	63.52	226.83	147.67	62.89	197.92	108.27	48.61	205.54	110.91	46.07	172.72
29	West Bengal	1,553.58	621.68	1,141.28	1,469.78	509.15	1,166.36	1,165.19	466.26	1,099.56	1,145.20	372.40	995.52
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.12	1.80	25.04	3.01	1.35	14.13	4.01	1.35	20.16	2.05	0.79	10.79
31	Chandigarh	3.57	0.62	21.60	3.45	0.19	21.64	2.82	0.47	20.70	2.73	0.12	16.92
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.52	2.20	2.16	1.51	0.73	0.73	3.77	1.65	2.07	0.03	0.01	0 . 0 8
33	Daman and Diu	1.04	0.64	2.64	0.49	0.27	0.59	0.78	0.48	2.53	0.14	0.05	0.11
34	Lakshadweep	0.76	0.50	3.36	0.76	0.50	2.45	0.57	0.38	2.52	0.00	0.05	2.09
35	Puducherry	21.56	13.55	18.60	16.89	8.94	6.48	16.17	10.16	16.10	15.19	9.80	11.77
Total		17,413.03	10,195.58	19,994.09	16,545.42	9,794.36	16,062.90	13,090.50	7,667.94	15,288.78	12,849.09	7,274.45	12,698.10

Annexure-II

*Allocation & Offtake of Foodgrains under various Welfare Schemes during the year
2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-2010 and 2010-11 (Upto Dec 2010)*

(In Thousands Tons)

Sl. No.	State	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation*	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake (Upto Dec., 2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	306.540	310.970	416.207	325.673	439.134	415.510	387.934	176.505
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.510	10.040	12.390	1.793	17.431	1.053	4.831	0.394
3.	Assam	192.270	168.290	115.553	49.693	80.244	63.522	109.999	68.37
4.	Bihar	309.590	166.820	247.502	161.419	287.447	234.715	251.465	165.466
5.	Chhattisgarh	176.670	153.170	192.984	64.427	180.719	21.161	157.048	25.412
6.	Delhi	23.830	16.470	37.360	15.901	42.927	26.167	37.392	22.669
7.	Goa	2.610	1.190	4.365	1.365	5.799	3.301	5.608	3.237
8.	Gujarat	171.590	148.070	177.987	169.701	176.499	166.179	166.013	127.541
9.	Haryana	74.690	50.400	35.913	26.339	56.927	31.930	70.503	39.041
10.	Himachal Pradesh	34.980	27.090	34.115	28.774	32.684	30.169	26.893	22.569
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.490	25.570	31.618	22.914	32.034	28.967	26.144	20.075
12.	Jharkhand	108.780	73.060	112.792	75.005	97.622	93.023	115.150	76.504
13.	Karnataka	296.110	277.250	284.917	174.954	272.466	179.914	253.646	122.716
14.	Kerala	87.060	114.850	82.074	70.311	98.195	125.022	100.374	65.593
15.	Madhya Pradesh	363.660	292.190	329.750	285.190	370.545	348.544	421.528	348.628
16.	Maharashtra	341.670	356.230	364.920	272.121	427.230	349.064	642.667	252.224

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17. Manipur		18.150	9.790	8.709	4.852	19.379	8.779	26.903	6.174
18. Meghalaya		18.070	17.720	13.852	13.527	14.258	19.780	12.395	8.027
19. Mizoram		12.770	4.680	7.062	5.013	5.940	4.805	7.067	4.482
20. Nagaland		17.410	19.110	26.249	24.299	30.486	31.983	23.088	20.994
21. Orissa		244.690	217.540	267.924	250.651	307.031	282.155	283.321	220.094
22. Punjab		66.000	62.410	67.139	50.833	51.176	43.128	53.641	43.082
23. Rajasthan		267.500	360.520	145.453	146.453	151.415	145.238	209.792	128.543
24. Sikkim		3.370	2.730	2.674	2.442	2.925	2.737	3.148	2.03
25. Tamil Nadu		228.820	229.600	198.107	191.477	152.875	184.209	188.991	170.754
26. Tripura		19.610	18.980	23.729	17.029	19.695	10.722	25.054	19.925
27. Uttar Pradesh		838.260	467.820	570.513	442.004	508.149	478.493	550.946	395.686
28. Uttarakhand		53.010	45.410	41.594	23.043	39.966	21.408	28.796	15.78
29. West Bengal		207.340	172.010	273.088	168.689	280.730	178.361	346.605	119.083
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.700	1.820	1.828	1.200	2.228	1.486	0.980	0.624
31. Chandigarh		1.380	2.030	2.331	1.150	2.071	0.896	1.622	0.931
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.840	0.050	1.580	0.000	1.509	0.022	1.213	0
33. Daman & Diu		0.260	0.070	0.388	0.081	0.448	0.092	0.450	0.06
34. Lakshdweep		0.190	0.180	0.206	0.033	0.269	0.066	0.269	0
35. Puducherry		1.400	0.960	2.871	2.152	2.675	1.632	2.350	0.969
Total		4545.820	3825.090	4135.743	3090.508	4211.101	3534.233	4543.826	2694.183

*The total allocation of foodgrains under OWS during 2008-09 was 41.41 lakh tons. However 0.05 lakh tons was not further allocated by Ministry of Women & Child Development under WBNP Scheme.

Note: An additional 10000 Mt of Maize in 2008-09 and 7650.86 Mt of Maize in 2009-10 was allocated to Gujarat under NPAG.

Annexure-III

Special Adhoc Additional Allocations of Food Grains (Rice and Wheat) Under TPDS

(In Thousand Tons)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation made for AAY/BPL/APL on 20.1.2010		Allocation made for AAY/BPL/APL on 19.5.2010		Allocation made for BPL on 7.9.2010		Allocation made for APL on 6.1.2011		Allocation made for BPL on 6.1.2011	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake**	Allocation	Offtake@	Allocation	Offtake@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316.42	125.56	268.96	3.00	155.79	85.03	255.22	2.92	155.79	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.84	0.00	4.11	1.34	3.80	0.00	3.10	0.00	3.80	0.00
3.	Assam	89.86	23.24	196.38	87.94	70.40	65.07	57.67	14.24	70.40	0.00
4.	Bihar	237.58	0.00	201.94	26.88	250.11	70.02	116.26	0.00	250.11	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	88.22	50.37	149.97	149.24	71.89	71.08	55.05	40.69	71.89	35.37
6.	Delhi	55.64	21.80	47.29	45.69	15.68	5.38	51.51	0.00	15.68	0.00
7.	Goa	6.40	0.00	5.44	0.00	1.84	1.84	5.90	0.00	1.84	0.00
8.	Gujarat	175.14	9.03	148.87	14.13	81.29	67.37	144.06	0.00	81.29	3.54
9.	Haryana	62.96	15.42	53.52	17.68	30.25	9.01	51.21	6.67	30.25	5.31
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.14	6.04	21.37	21.08	19.71	12.74	16.13	0.71	19.71	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.04	32.26	30.63	30.61	28.22	0.00	23.14	0.00	28.22	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	87.12	0.00	74.05	6.81	91.79	15.23	42.59	0.20	91.79	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Karnataka	188.74	73.69	160.43	72.37	119.97	111.61	136.92	0.00	119.97	15.56
14.	Kerala	122.20	8.24	153.87	129.90	59.58	59.06	98.89	2.63	59.58	3.05
15.	Madhya Pradesh	194.06	0.00	164.95	68.87	158.16	0.00	121.08	0.00	158.16	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	354.54	0.00	301.36	116.80	250.53	124.13	242.96	0.00	250.53	3.32
17.	Manipur	8.14	6.47	6.92	0.00	6.37	3.74	5.23	0.00	6.37	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	8.98	2.34	7.63	1.84	7.02	0.40	5.77	0.00	7.02	0.44
19.	Mizoram	3.34	3.34	5.68	2.84	2.61	2.61	2.15	0.00	2.61	2.61
20.	Nagaland	6.04	1.82	10.27	10.27	4.76	4.76	3.86	2.90	4.76	1.19
21.	Orissa	135.82	5.69	115.45	0.00	126.45	70.78	75.82	0.00	126.45	0.00
22.	Punjab	79.52	0.00	67.59	58.91	17.94	11.32	76.15	11.97	17.94	4.79
23.	Rajasthan	177.34	46.64	301.48	205.98	93.21	67.50	139.70	23.33	93.21	0.00
24.	Sikkim	2.10	0.94	2.29	2.29	1.65	0.72	1.35	0.07	1.65	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	277.64	258.36	235.99	146.49	186.46	186.46	195.77	0.00	186.46	66.91
26.	Tripura	14.44	0.00	12.27	0.00	11.31	8.78	9.27	0.00	11.31	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	522.83	0.00	444.41	179.66	409.44	57.09	335.64	13.92	409.44	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	24.38	0.00	20.72	4.04	19.09	3.40	15.65	0.00	19.09	0.00
29.	West Bengal	290.46	228.99	246.89	224.68	198.58	44.25	202.82	1.66	198.58	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.62	0.00	1.38	0.21	1.07	0.36	1.15	0.00	1.07	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31.	Chandigarh	4.06	0.00	3.45	0.72	0.88	0.20	3.91	0.55	0.88	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.72	0.72	0.61	0.61	0.69	0.69	0.39	0.00	0.69	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.51	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.12	0.48	0.00	0.13	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.00	0.12	0.00
35.	Puducherry	4.48	0.41	3.81	0.31	3.22	0.67	3.04	0.00	3.22	0.00
Total		3607.54	921.86	3470.18*	1631.18	2500.00	1161.51	2500.00	122.44	2500.00	142.08

*Includes reallocation made to some States within the overall allocation of 30.66 lakh tons.

**Position as on 28.2.2011. Lifting is allowed upto 6.3.2011

@Position as on 28.2.2011. Lifting is allowed upto June 2011

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam Speaker, operation of PDS is the joint responsibility of the State and the Central Governments. The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage and transportation and bulk allocation of food grains, etc. While it is so, it has to take care that there is no leakage and pilferage in the supply of food grains to the BPL families. ...*(Interruptions)*

11.08 hrs.

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

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you may please take your seats. Mulayam Singh Ji, please call them back.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, first of all you please go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is wrong. I have given time to you to speak, yet you are not allowing the Question Hour to continue. All of you please go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: First you go back to your seats, then speak from there.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

11.09 hrs.

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

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let me run the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please calm down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Follow the etiquette. I am on my legs, so please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Follow the etiquette. All of you may please sit down. Mulayam Singh Ji, please sit down. I allowed you to speak. You had said that thereafter the Question Hour would be allowed to be conducted, so how let me conduct the Question Hour. Question Hour is also one's privilege.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, please do not be angry. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I am not angry at all and today I can not be angry.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, please admit my notice for breach of privilege ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

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

...(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Further, I want to add that, the Minister, in his reply, has said that the offtake against additional allocations made in January, May and September, 2010 has been in the range of 26 per cent to 53 per cent.

He has also stated that in the case of allocation made in January 2011, States/Union Territories have been allowed time to lift up to June 2011. The off-take of food grains under other welfare schemes during 2010-11 (up to December 2010) has been 54 per cent.

We are giving food grains to the poor people through the Public Distribution System. ... (Interruptions) It is our system that during festivals we see to it that the poor people get food grains at cheaper price. That is what we are doing. ... (Interruptions) According to the reply, some States have lifted the food grains to the extent of 100 per cent, but some States have not done so. I am not able to understand why some States have not lifted the food grains. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I think it is over. Hon. Minister to reply.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam Speaker, I have not yet formulated the question. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let me conduct the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh Yadav Ji, you

have spoken in detail. I am getting the case investigated thoroughly. You know that.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you have expressed your views, so please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please give your reply.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: We have made normal allocation to many of the States. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is giving the reply.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: The overall off-take is almost 83 to 98 per cent. But some States, especially in the allocation of wheat and rice under the Special *Ad hoc* Allotment, have not lifted 100 per cent and it is only to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent. ... (Interruptions) But we are in touch with the State Governments. We had four zonal meetings last month with the Chief Ministers and the Food Ministers of the respective States. ... (Interruptions) In those meetings we have requested the State Governments to take special interest in the off-

take of food grains under the Special Ad hoc Allotment.
...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: In the reply, the hon. Minister has stated that some States have lifted the full allocation of the food grains that was allotted to them and some States have not done so. ...(Interruptions)

Some States which have lifted the food grains are not properly distributing them. For example, in Tamil Nadu - which has lifted the food grains - the food grains are not being properly distributed. ...(Interruptions) In the ration shops many people are not getting sufficient food grains. ...(Interruptions) They are taking the food grains to the neighbouring States and also to other countries. Last year, a complaint was made that the food grains meant to be distributed through the Public Distribution System were taken away by somebody and were stored in the godowns in the Tuticorin Port. ...(Interruptions) Then, they were taken to the Maldives Island. ...(Interruptions) This complaint came to our notice. ...(Interruptions) The Central Government is procuring the food grains and giving them to the State Governments, but the State Governments are not properly distributing them. Instead, the food grains are being smuggled to other States. ...(Interruptions) I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as to what action the Central Government has taken against such States in such instances? ...(Interruptions)

I would like to raise one more issue. In the ration shops, they are selling not only food grains but also cosmetic goods, like soaps, oil, etc. ...(Interruptions) Consumers are complaining that they are being forced to buy these cosmetic items. ...(Interruptions) Why are the State Governments compelling the consumers to purchase these cosmetic goods instead of the food grains? ...(Interruptions) That is the complaint the consumers are making in Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions) What is the Central Government doing? ...(Interruptions) Has the Central Government advised the State Government not to indulge in such kind of activities?

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, I seek your assurance that the matter will be referred to the Privilege Committee. It is an contempt of Parliament. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh Yadav Ji, I have heard your plea. Besides, I have also received the papers submitted by you in this regard. Now the papers are being examined. I will take decision on the basis of facts which came to light.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, the report has been submitted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Apart from this, we will discuss the matter in my office. Now please take your seat and let the zero hour run. Thank you.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, it is the joint responsibility of the Central Government and the State Government to implement the Public Distribution System (PDS). The Central Government make available foodgrains allotted to the States and it is the State Governments which have to distribute them.

Madam, in the case of Tamil Nadu, the offtake, in the normal PDS, is to the tune of hundred percent and in the special allocations also, they have done quite well. But the question is foodgrains which are allocated to the States and from the States, certain quantities are siphoned off illegally. So, this is a question which States have to find out solutions. But on the part of the Government of India, we have been constantly in touch with the State Governments. Recently there had been four zonal meetings and in the first zonal meeting in Trivandrum on 3rd where the Tamil Nadu Government's representative was also present, we have brought all these issues before them. I am confident that the State Governments will take necessary action so that the allocated foodgrains to the States are not siphoned off. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Jayaprada - not present.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: The hon. Minister in his reply has mentioned about the representation received by the North-Eastern States. Madam, in the North Eastern States the major problem is that there is a regular flood in the monsoon season. The stock in the North Eastern Region becomes very low and it becomes very difficult for the State Governments to fulfill the obligation of giving it to the people in the remote Area.

So, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether they have taken any special steps to make available adequate stocks in the North Eastern Region. The hon. Minister has also mentioned about the short supply of the railway racks. It is a regular problem for the North Eastern States. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take adequate steps so that the people of the North Eastern Region should not face difficulties at the time of floods which is a regular phenomenon in the North Eastern Region.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Madam for the North Eastern States, we are giving special attention. On the last 14th in Kolkata, there was a meeting of the Food Ministers and Chief Ministers to discuss about the problems being faced by the North Eastern States. It is true that the rakes available for the distribution of foodgrains in the North Eastern States are not adequate I am not blaming the railway department because they have got some constraints. But we have an existing mechanism, which continues, by which the FCI and the railway department are constantly in touch and are monitoring the situation. Similarly, we have increased the storage facility of the FCI in almost all the seven States of the North Eastern Region so that about 5.25 lakh tonne capacity is being generated. We have also given instructions for the new godowns to be constructed at Changsari of 50,000 MT capacity, in Hailakandi of 5,000 capacity and in Tura of 2500 MT capacity.

The storage capacity of Senapati is 5000 metric tonnes; that of Jiribham is 2500 metric tonnes and that of Passighat is 2500 metric tonnes and in Arunachal Pradesh, about 20,000 metric tonnes. The stock position as of now is quite comfortable.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, hon. Minister has accepted that overall off-take is 26 to 53 percent. Madam, I would like to draw your kind attention towards the fact that on one hand off-take of foodgrain meant for APL category is 25 to 28 percent in Jharkhand and on the other hand it is 100 percent in Delhi. It means all our MP'S from Delhi consume APL wheat. All our corporate sector people from Delhi consume APL wheat and all those from Delhi who appeared on Page-3 consume foodgrain meant for APL category. That is how 100 percent allocation is made. Madam, you may visit Mayapuri, where foodgrain is sold openly outside FCI godown. Anyone be it owner of rice mill or wheat flour mill, can lift foodgrain to their factory directly from FCI godown. Hon. Minister should answer as to whether each citizen of Delhi be it corporate sector people or common man consume APL foodgrain or there's a scam going on. Hon. Minister should reply as to whether entire foodgrain from FCI godown in Mayapuri transported to flour mill or rice mills.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: In Delhi, The distribution system is with the State Government. We are discussing with the Chief Minister and other Ministers of the Delhi Government to make the PDS in Delhi more effective. I will specifically look into the problem which the hon. Member has indicated now. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, we will look into the matter.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHANAWAZ HUSSAIN: He has not responded to his question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen as hon. Minister is speaking and please sit down.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: In the beginning of my answer to this Question, I said that the main responsibility of the Central Government is to make available the food grains to the States which we are doing. So, it is the responsibility of the State Government to make the Public Distribution System effective.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS: The shortfall in the delivery of food grains by the FCI to the North-Eastern States, in particular Tripura, is a continuous feature. The Government of Tripura has requested the FCI to build a buffer stock of food grains for three months by March, 2011 after meeting the monthly requirements. This has been agreed to by the FCI but in reality that has not happened. There is a need to increase the movement of food grains by rail and road in the North-Eastern States. My specific question is this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India would urgently look into the transportation problem of food grains to build a buffer stock as was agreed to by the FCI for three months by March 2011 for Tripura after meeting the normal monthly requirements and also to increase the storage capacity.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I have already answered that in the case of the North-Eastern States, especially in the case of Tripura, the storage capacity has been increased to 29180 metric tonnes.

We are in the process of building more storage capacity with the cooperation of State Governments.

Madam, as far as buffer stock is concerned, we are monitoring the situation almost everyday in all the Southern States and the North East. This is a process and we are very vigilant on that.

NHRC Directives on Crimes

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*162. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken cognizance of several cases of crimes against women and children including trafficking;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NHRC has issued any directives to the Union and State Governments for investigation of such matters and providing compensation to the victims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Union Government thereon to combat rising crimes against women and children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) As per the information provided by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the National Human Rights Commission has registered 23608 complaints regarding violation of human rights/crimes against women, including trafficking, during the period between 1/04/07 to 31/01/2011. Out of these cases, 23254 cases have been disposed and 354 cases are pending for consideration. During the same period, the Commission has also registered 1917 complaints regarding violation of human rights/crimes against children. Out of these cases, 1779 cases have been disposed and 138 cases are pending for consideration.

(c) NHRC had conducted an Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children in India. On the basis

of Action Research, NHRC had prepared plan of Action that was sent to all States/UTs. Later it prepared an integrated Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking with Special Focus on Children and Women along with Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Women and Child Development and National Commission for Women.

(d) In 39 cases of proven violation of human rights of women, the Commission recommended monetary relief of an amount of Rs. 35,25,000/-. In 19 cases of proven violation of human rights of children, the Commission recommended monetary relief of Rs.54,27,000/-.

(e) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women and children, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed advisories dated 4th September, 2009 and dated 14th July, 2010 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women and children, 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 has also sanctioned a comprehensive scheme "Strengthening law enforcement response in India against trafficking in persons through training and capacity building", wherein it is proposed to establish 335 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs),

throughout the country and impart training to 10,000 police officers through Training of Trainers (TOTs) in three years. Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds as first instalment amounting to Rs. 8.72 crores to all the State Governments for establishment of 110 Anti Human Trafficking Units. All the States have received funds.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Madam, this is, perhaps, a coincidence that on the World Women's Day today, when everybody is thinking regarding the rights of women, I have to ask a question regarding the crimes against women and children in the country. As per the Report of the National Crime Records Bureau, cases of crime against women and children have increased in India and the National Human Rights Commission is very much worried about it.

The hon. Minister, in his reply, has given a long list of the steps already taken by the Government. But in spite of all these things, it is unfortunate that women are facing many problems even now. Is it a fact that the National Capital of Delhi has become a den of crimes against women and children and whether the Government is aware of the fact that female students and women employees particularly from the North Eastern States are easy victims of such crimes? What steps have been taken by the Government to check this serious problem?

Then, as per the reply given by the hon. Minister, he has stated that funds have been given to States for establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Units. May I know from the hon. Minister as to whether this money that has been sent to the States has been utilized and what is its result?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, the reply is a very detailed one. As far as Anti Human Trafficking Units are concerned, the plan is to set up 355 such units all over the country. All the States have been given money and money has been released to the States. They are in the process of setting up these Anti Human Trafficking Units and we hope that over a period of time all the 355 units will be functional.

Madam, crime against women in Delhi is, indeed, a serious issue. I have answered questions earlier when a specific question was put on crime in Delhi against women. That is the reason why we have taken it up very seriously. A number of suggestions have been made. These are being implemented by State Governments as well as by the Union Territory of Delhi and you might have seen in this morning's paper that thanks to a number of measures taken recently by the Delhi Police, there is a decline in the crime against women in the last few months.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Madam, my second supplementary is regarding the Protection of Children against Sexual Offences Bill. I would like to know whether the Union Cabinet has given its approval to the Bill on Protection of Children against Sexual Offences and also whether it will be placed in this House during this Session. Then, what are the main provisions of this Bill? I would also like to know whether there is any provision for the rehabilitation of abused victims and whether the burden of proof lay on the accused.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, this Bill, I think, is being piloted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, so I am not familiar with the contents of the Bill yet. But I shall certainly find out from my colleague whether there is a proposal to place the Bill in this Session of Parliament. That is the specific question. I will find out and give an answer. ..
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record, except what Shri Baijayant Panda says.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let him ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I thank the hon. Minister for his detailed response, but we must be clear about the great deal more that needs to be done. For example, the hon. Minister has stated that NHRC has registered on an average less than 6,000 cases against women every year for the last four year. But we know from statistics available from Government of India sources and other sources that about three million women are affected every year.

If you just look at just one sub-section of that, between 5,000 and 7,000 Nepalese girls are trafficked every year into the country and there are approximately two-and-a-half lakh such Nepalese girls in the country. It is just a small sub-section. This is compounded by the fact that besides the own tragedy that we have in our own country, we are regularly held up to opprobrium in the international community; international agencies regularly write reports saying that India's efforts are inadequate. For example, the countries like the US have put us on a Tier-II Watch List for trafficking of women and children.

In the light of the answer that the hon. Minister has given I applaud the steps that are being taken, but I want to highlight that it seems to be inadequate. For example, he has stated that a sum of Rs.8.72 crore has been for 110 anti-trafficking centres and that is only one-third. But even when the full lot is implemented, it will only be about Rs.25 crore to Rs.26 crore. For a country of our size, I want to ask the hon. Minister, is it not inadequate? Can not more steps and more funding be made available for this very important subject?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, this amount is what is released by the Central Government to the States. Obviously, the States also would have to find money from their own resources. I agree that a sum of rupees eight-point odd crore is a small amount and even if we provide the seed money for setting up the 355 units, it might not amount to more than Rs.25 crore or Rs.30 crore. But I sincerely hope that the State

Governments would also find resources to strengthen the anti-trafficking units.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Madam Speaker, I extend my thanks to you for allowing me to ask a question. Whether the National Human Rights Commission has assessed the cases of trafficking of women and children in Maharashtra? Whether district-wise details of the state is available? The number of victimss of trafficking who have been provided compensation alongiwth the district-wise details thereof?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, as I said in my answer, especially to part 'c' of the question, the NHRC has taken up an ambitious study and that is called the Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children in India.

It is a very elaborate plan. In fact, I have a copy of the plan with me, which runs to over 30 pages. To give you a summary of that plan, it deals with subject under five heads: one is cross-cutting issues; second is prevention of trafficking; third is protection of victims and survivors; fourth is prosecution of exploiters and others; and fifth is changes proposed in ITPA.

These are being implemented over a period of time. A large number of advisories have been given. NHRC itself has taken up a large number of cases and has the power to order monetary relief. In part 'd' of the answer, I have given the monetary relief that the NHRC has ordered in proven cases of human rights violation and in cases of violation of human rights of children.

Now, what part of this money went to Maharashtra, I do not have that detail. But I will get that detail and furnish it to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Madam at the outset, I would like to express my gratitude to you for allowing

me to ask a supplementary question on such an important issue. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs had accepted that crime against women are on the rise while replying to a question raised by me in December, 2009 regarding safety of women and informed that to provide justice to them various measures *i.e.* establishment of women police station, appointment of women judge and women advocate alongwith issuance of safety advisory to state governments are likely to be taken in order to check such incidents. More than a year has passed since then and I regret to say that situation of women has not changed. Even today the incident of rape in moving car, isolated places or in police stations are being reported on television or in newspapers. Minor children are engaged as domestic help and they are not only beaten up mercilessly but they are made blind and burned with hot iron rods for minor mistakes. I personally have a great regard for hon. Minister of Home Affairs and consider him as a good administrator. Through you, I would like to ask hon. Minister Ji as to how long the modesty of women will continue to be openly outraged. How long they will be burnt alive, and children will be deprived of their childhood? How long will the Minister of Home Affairs continue to avoid his responsibility on the pretext that law and order is a state subject and remain a mute spectator to incidents of exploitation and atrocities against women and children? Through, you, I would like to know from the Minister as to whether he will continue to issue only advisory to state governments or concrete steps in order to provide good governance and safe and secure life to women and children besides protecting modesty of women.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I certainly do not want to understate the responsibility of the Central Government in the matter. The Central Government has an important responsibility in ensuring that crimes against women and children are prevented and if such crimes take place, they are punished.

The hon. Member asked me, what we have done in the last year since she asked the Question. We have

issued advisories. These advisories are intended to be virtually directions to the State Governments to act in accordance with what has been laid down. But please remember, all of us represent a State and we are zealous in guarding the right of the State in its constitutional responsibility to maintain law and order. 'Law and Order' and 'Public Order' are State Subjects. So, when we encroach upon those rights. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am answering it; please listen. What is the point in shouting? I am not understating or diminishing the responsibility of the Central Government. At the same time, I would respectfully ask you to listen to me when I say, with respect, that the primary responsibility of enforcing laws made by Parliament, laws made by the State Government in respect of law and order and crime lies with the States. When we say that the States will not do the job, we are actually ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Please submit in respect of Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am coming to Delhi; we are not running away from Delhi. We have all been in the Central Government at some time or other. Delhi is under the Central Government; nobody is disputing that. But the hon. Member is not asking about Delhi; she is asking about all the States. She is not concerned only about women in Delhi. She is asking about women and children all over the country. Therefore, I am taking a serious view of the matter.

NHRC is extremely active. NHRC is taking up these -cases and disposing of thousands of cases. Monetary relief is being granted. I have given the numbers. Show me any other period where NHRC has allowed monetary compensation of Rs.35,25,000 and disposed of 23,254 cases.

The point is that we do as much as we can do. I would like to do more. I want you to help me when I do more and write stronger letters. But the point is the primary responsibility. They cannot shirk the responsibility,

which lies with the State Government and we must raise our voice asking Chief Ministers and Home Ministers of States to enforce the law.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, are you annoyed with us. We have also made a request to ask a question.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam Speaker, there is spurt in the incident of acid attacks besides human trafficking, dowry deaths and honour killings. As a result of which some people are dying and some victims are suffering lifelong.

[English]

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, whether the Government proposes to amend the Criminal Procedure Act to attract severe penalty for the crimes related to acid attack on women.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, as far as my knowledge of Penal Code goes, throwing acid on woman is covered by the existing provisions of the Penal Code, which will fall under 'grievous hurt' and more serious section of the IPC. I think, 'grievous hurt' is covered by Section 325 of the IPC. There are enough provisions in the IPC to deal with throwing of acid. I recall that there was a suggestion that throwing of acid must be made a specific offence and that is under consideration. We have not yet taken a decision. But, I think, the existing provisions of the law are adequate to deal with the crime of throwing acid and severe punishment can be given under Section 325. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Yes, ten years' punishment. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: My learned friend helps me by saying that the punishment is up to 10 years.

Allotment of Commercial Premises

*163. ⁺SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government allots on lease/sub-lease commercial premises/shops in various Government colonies including in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines with regard to the nature of services and products to be sold in such premises have been issued;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which compliance of such guidelines by the allottees is ensured; and

(e) the details of the action taken against the defaulters in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATAROY): (a) to (e) Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Directorate of Estates, under the Ministry of Urban Development, allots commercial premises/shops in various Government colonies on lease basis except in case of Delhi and New Delhi. As far as the Government colonies located in Delhi and New Delhi are concerned, the commercial premises/shops located

in such colonies which were earlier under the Ministry of Urban Development have been transferred to the local bodies viz., Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council with effect from 01.04.2006 on 'as is where is basis'.

(b) Details in respect of commercial premises/shops presently under the Directorate of Estates, Ministry of Urban Development are given in the Annexure.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The existing guidelines provide for carrying out trade/business permissible under the bye-laws of local/municipal authorities. The compliance is ensured V through periodical inspection/checking.

(e) If Year-wise details of action taken for violation of guidelines in respect of shops/commercial premises presently under the Directorate of Estates, are as follows:

Year	Number of cases in which action taken against the defaulter
2008	Nil
2009	Nil
2010	3
2011 (Upto 28.02.2011)	Nil

Annexure

Details of the shops/commercial premises presently under the Directorate of Estates in Government colonies:

Name of city	Locality	No of shops/Commercial premises in Govt. colonies
1	2	3
Faridabad	N.H. IV Faridabad	47 Shops
Hyderabad	Gachi Bowli	12 Shops

1	2	3
Mumbai	Kane Nagar,	32 shops
	S.M. Plot,	38 shops
	14 Ekta Vihar	14 Shops
Ghaziabad	Kamla Nehru Nagar	08 Shops
Bangalore	HSR Layout	04 Shops
Kolkata	Santragachi, Howrah,	16 Shops
	IC Block, Salt Lake	06 Shops
	Dover Lane, Kolkata	01 Milk Booth of Mother Dairy,
	Nizam Palace, Kolkata	01 Milk Booth of Mother Dairy
	Tollygunge, Kolkata	01 Milk Booth of Mother Dairy
	Martin Park, Kolkata	01 Milk Booth of Mother Dairy
	Lee Road, Kolkata	01 Milk Booth of Mother Dairy
	KC, Block, Salt Lake, Kolkata	01 Milk Booth of Mother Dairy
	KC, Block, Salt Lake, Kolkata	01 Milk Booth of Mother Dairy
	Garcha, Kolkata	01 Milk Booth of Mother Dairy
	Nizam Palace.	01 Telephone Booth
	Nizam Palace.	01 ATM Booth
Shimla	Phagli,	03 shops
	Summer Hill	03 shops
	Phagli,	03 stalls
	Summer Hill.	02 Plots
Lucknow	Akanshha Parisar, Jankipuram	08 Shops

[Translation]

SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what kind of products are being sold to the residents of the colonies from shops given on lease in the colonies and what kind of products are licensed to be sold at the time of awarding lease? The reply of the

hon. Minister is in the affirmative. However, the guidelines are repeatedly violated and terms and conditions are not adhered to for example in North Avenue mobile shops are being run from shops allotted to fruits, justice and vegetable vendors.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister if the Government would ensure that only those products,

are sold from the shop for which it has been given licence.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Hon. Madam Speaker, the hon. Member would be aware that we have transferred shops of every colony of Delhi to NDMC and MCD. Every shop is under either NDMC or MCD from 1st April, 2006. However, in regard to the question asked regarding North Avenue, I would like to state that not even a single notice was issued for violation of non payment. In 2009 two notices, in 2010 five notices and in 2011 nil notice served. However, the law does not present to switch over from one business another for which licence has been obtained. However, if the business is such for which no license is required it is a different thing. If food items are to be sold then license is required. However, no separate license is required if one sells mobile or biscuits. One can switch our from one business to another.

MADAM SPAKER: Please ask the record supplementary.

SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Madam, the hon. High Court making observation on allotment in the various orders has stated that on cancellation of allotment upon the deaths of the allottee or for any other reason work should be executed after allotment through a procedure started afresh. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the family members of the deceased allottee are illegal occupants in violation of this order. I want to know whether the Government would make fresh allotment of the said shops after identifying such illegal occupants and by when?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I have not understood the question of the hon. Member as to which place he is referring to? As I have stated that the shops of Delhi are not under the Union Government as on date, not under the Directorate of Estates. If anything in particular is referred to by the hon. Member action could be taken thereon. The Hon. Minister is also present here.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam, I express my gratitude to you, for giving me an opportunity to ask a question. An opportunity is given to start a small business by awarding land on lease in Government colonies.; It is an important scheme. If a poor person gets a place to exercise small profession he thinks he won a lottery. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he would make a provision for reservation even for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes category, widows or single women.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, as long as it was under the Union Government, there was a policy for allotment of shops and stalls providing for 22.5 per cent reservation for SCs and STs and 3 per cent reservation for the handicapped persons and the reservation in continuing for shops.

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Madam, I would like to add something to the question asked by the hon. Member that several shops are allotted in Delhi and other cities too, several residential complexes are also allotted, however, it does not appear that so many houses have been allotted to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes category. Is the Government likely to make a fresh provision so that these people are benefitted?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, this question is about shops but you are referring to housing and the Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation can give its reply. ...*(Interruptions)*. I can give reply only in regard to shops. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: In Mumbai 84 shops. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Enough, Question No. 164. Shri Chandrakant Khaire.

[English]

**Amendment in Cable TV Network
(Regulation) Act, 1995**

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*164. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recommended restructuring of cable service in the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposal from the Government of Maharashtra seeking amendments to the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), in its recommendation of "Restructuring of Cable TV Services" has given a comprehensive roadmap for restructuring cable TV networks in the country. It recommended that the present system of registration cable TV operators should be replaced by a licensing framework. It has also recommended a separate licensing provision for Multi System Operators (MSOs) with a view to recognize them as a distinct entity from cable TV operators. The proposed licensing framework for Local Cable Operators and MSOs covers eligibility criteria for obtaining LCO or MSO license. Service area licensing authority, procedure for award of license, renewal process, migration procedure, complaint redressal mechanism, billing procedure, quality of service, etc.

Detailed recommendations are available on the website of TRAI (WWW.traai.in). These recommendations are under the consideration of the Ministry. In its recommendations, TRAI has also proposed setting deadlines for full conversion of analog cable operators to digital cable operators. However, TRAI in its subsequent recommendations on "Implementation of Digital addressable Cable System in India" has recommended that the migration to digital addressable cable TV system be implemented with sunset date for Analogue Cable TV Services as 31st December, 2013, in four phases. The Ministry, while agreeing to the recommendations of TRAI, proposed a slightly modified timeline extending upto 31st March, 2015 in view of the enormity of the task. The TRAI in its response dated 23 rd February, 2011 has recommended revised timelines for implementation of digital addressable cable TV system in India where the timeframe for final phase has been extended upto 30th June, 2014. The Ministry is in the process of taking a final view in the matter.

The TRAI, in its recommendations on "Restructuring of Cable TV services" has also made recommendations for amendments to certain provisions in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 some of which are similar to the proposal for amendment submitted by State Government of Maharashtra. As and when a decision is taken to put in place a licensing framework by amending the Cable Act, the issue raised by the State Government would also be taken into consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Madam, all the cable and DTH service providers have a monopoly in rural and urban areas. I would only say that Doordarshan has its own kendra, TV centre. Doordarshan can be seen in rural areas but other cable channels cannot be seen in such areas. Even the sports channels of Doordarshan cannot be seen there.

The rural people want to see cricket. They are demanding sports channels on Doordarshan since other

cable networks are not available for them. When the channel operators are asked to provide a particular channel, say Discovery or Marathi channels whether in Mumbai, Delhi or some rural area, they ask for higher rates. For example I want to see Sudarshan channel but the channel says that it has to pay much higher rates to the cable operators. Have any rules been formulated in this regard? Similarly, cable operators charge 250 rupees in some areas and 400 rupees or 300 rupees in others. My question is whether any rule has been made in this regard?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, the Cable Regulatory Act was enacted in 1995. It was enacted to govern the entire cable network. The hon. Member has said that people want to watch all sporting events on Doordarshan. However some rules have been formulated in this regard. Doordarshan will show all national and international sports events in which India is a participant. Events for which Doordarshan makes a bid would be shown on channels on cable networks. Doordarshan does not bid for all sporting events. However, when Prasar Bharti determines a sport to be a national sport and when the country is participating in the event only then it is telecast by Doordarshan. All sporting events are not telecast. The Telecom Regulatory Authority has given a number of suggestions and made recommendations for amendments in the Regulatory Acts of 1995. Some mechanism needs to be formulated to implement these suggestions. We are taking further steps in this direction. I hope to bring a comprehensive Cable Regulatory Act before the House shortly.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Hon. Madam Speaker, I had enquired, about the status of the proposal submitted by the Maharashtra government regarding amendments in the Act and I was told that the points raised by the state government would be kept in mind whenever a final decision is taken. When is the said decision likely to be taken? Do you propose to carry-out this work in a timebound manner?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Hon. Madam Speaker, I had said earlier also that the suggestions given by

Maharashtra government, concerned principally with entertainment tax viz. cable operators do not keep an accurate list of subscribers which makes it difficult to recover the entire amount of entertainment tax due from them, has been included in the recommendations made by TRAI. This was the gist of the letter written by Maharashtra government. In this regard, I would like to say two things. The Finance Minister has announced that GST would be levied from next year onwards. Entertainment tax would be subsumed in that. Besides this, a lot of progress has been made in this sector since the time that recommendations were made by TRAI in 2008. We are talking of digitalisation since 2010. As I said earlier, we will be able to place the entire plan for digitalisation before the House within a fixed time frame.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Hon. Speaker Madam, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that it is observed and is the general opinion that the standard of Doordarshan is falling and has in fact already fallen. It is nowhere in the race against the private channels. The second opinion is that the standard of its programming is extremely substandard in comparison to the private channels. One reason for this is perhaps the fact that a number of posts in the organisation have been lying vacant for a long time. There is a severe scarcity of professionals having expertise in their fields. Does the Minister propose to re-look at the entire set-up keeping in view the above facts and make the required improvements without which Doordarshan may be forced to fold-up. I am talking particularly of the Kashmiri channel, which one does not feel like watching. Will the Minister pay attention towards this fact.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, Doordarshan was not a part of the original question. We have continuously striven to make Doordarshan a choice channel. A number of changes have been made recently and we have achieved success in programming and content creation. However, as far as DD Kashmir is concerned, I agree that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: I am talking about Doordarshan as well. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked quite a detailed question. Please sit down and let the Minister answer.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, we have been trying to bring about a number of changes in Doordarshan. But, as regards DD Kashmir, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh had granted about 300 crore rupees for DD Kashmir. I regret that we were not able to make optimum utilisation of this amount. However, last year we made special efforts and the issue was discussed a number of times with the hon. Member as well. A number of people had filed PILs in the court. After holding lots of discussions we presented DD Kashmir in a new format during the month of September on the day of Eid last year. I received many letters including from the Chief Minister of the State as well as other people to the effect that DD Kashmir is moving in the right direction now although there is a lot of scope for improvement yet.

[Translation]

Urban Poverty

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*165. HRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) the details of the guidelines for identifying the people living below poverty line in the metropolitan cities and urban areas in the country alongwith the number of such families living in such areas, State-wise including Uttarakhand;

(b) whether the Union Government takes into consideration the standard of living, cost of living and housing while planning schemes for BPL families in the urban areas in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the various schemes launched for the benefit of such families and the projects launched thereunder alongwith the allocation made in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Planning Commission, as the nodal agency in the Government of India for estimation of poverty, has been releasing estimates on the number and percentage of people Below Poverty Line (BPL) at national and state levels from time to time. Official estimates of poverty in India have hitherto been made by Planning Commission on the basis of the methodology recommended by the Lakdawala Committee (1993). This methodology defined the criteria for BPL, based on the average per capita household consumption expenditure. For defining the poverty line, the per capita consumption was fixed at Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level corresponding to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 calories in rural areas and 2100 Calories in urban areas. The last official estimates on poverty released by Planning Commission which takes into account household consumption expenditure data revealed by the 61st Round of the National Sample Survey Organisation data pertain to 2004-05.

The Planning Commission reviews the methodology of estimating poverty from time to time. An Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh. D. Tendulkar was constituted by the Planning Commission to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in November, 2009. The

Committee started with the national level urban poverty ratio yielded by the Lakdawala methodology. The consumption basket associated with this per capita household consumption expenditure is taken as a base for computing urban and rural poverty for all States. The urban poverty line in each State is computed by valuing the consumption basket corresponding to national urban poverty line at prices prevailing in each State, taking into account price differentials between the State and the National level. The urban poverty line thus derived for each State yields a poverty ratio for urban areas in that State. The resulting state-specific urban poverty-line consumption baskets are then valued at the rural prices for each State so as to estimate rural poverty line and rural poverty ratio for each State.

The Planning Commission has decided to accept the Tendulkar methodology for the present. State-wise details of urban poverty and rural poverty estimates as per the Tendulkar Committee Report, including those for Uttarakhand are at Annexure-I.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) aimed at provision of gainful employment to the urban

poor by assisting them to set up individual/group enterprises and through skill training as well as utilising their labour for the construction of socially useful public assets. The scheme, under implementation since 1997, has been comprehensively revamped in 2009. The revamped scheme is under implementation.

In order to address the other facets of poverty, the main schemes that this Ministry have been implementing since 2005 are the Sub-Mission of Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), catering to 65 identified cities, and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), in cities / towns other than the 65 identified cities under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). These programmes are aimed at providing basic amenities viz. water, sanitation, primary health, primary education and social security to the urban poor, including slum dwellers with decent shelter and security of tenure.

Allocation made under SJSRY during last three years and current year is at Annexure-II. Project cost approved and Central share released under JNNURM during last three years and current year is Annexure-III and IV.

Annexure-I

Poverty Lines and Poverty Head Count Ratio for 2004-05 using Tendulkar Methodology

Sl. No.	States	Poverty Line (Rs)		Poverty Headcount Ratio (%)		Total
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433.43	536.16	32.30	23.40	29.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	547.14	618.45	33.60	23.50	31.10
3.	Assam	478.00	600.03	36.40	21.80	34.40
4.	Bihar	433.43	526.18	55.70	43.70	54.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	398.92	513.70	55.10	28.40	49.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Delhi	541.39	642.47	15.60	12.90	13.10
7.	Goa	608.76	671.15	28.10	22.20	25.00
8.	Gujarat	501.58	659.18	39.10	20.10	31.80
9.	Haryana	529.42	626.41	24.80	22.40	24.10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	520.40	605.74	25.00	4.60	22.90
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	522.30	602.89	14.10	10.40	13.20
12.	Jharkhand	404.79	531.35	51.60	23.80	45.30
13.	Karnataka	417.84	588.06	37.50	25.90	33.40
14.	Kerala	537.31	584.70	20.20	18.40	19.70
15.	Madhya Pradesh	408.41	532.26	53.60	35.10	48.60
16.	Maharashtra	484.89	631.85	47.90	25.60	38.10
17.	Manipur	578.11	641.13	39.30	34.50	38.00
18.	Meghalaya	503.32	745.73	14.00	24.70	16.10
19.	Mizoram	639.27	699.75	23.00	7.90	15.30
20.	Nagaland	687.30	782.93	10.00	4.30	9.00
21.	Orissa	407.78	497.31	60.80	37.60	57.20
22.	Pondicherry	385.45	506.17	22.90	9.90	14.10
23.	Punjab	543.51	642.51	22.10	18.70	20.90
24.	Rajasthan	478.00	568.15	35.80	29.70	34.40
25.	Sikkim	531.50	741.68	31.80	2.90	31.10
26.	Tamil Nadu	441.69	559.77	37.50	19.70	28.90
27.	Tripura	450.49	555.79	44.50	22.50	40.60
28.	Uttar Pradesh	435.14	532.12	42.70	34.10	40.90
29.	Uttarakhand	486.24	602.39	35.10	26.20	32.70
30.	West Bengal	445.38	572.51	38.20	24.40	34.30
	All India	446.68	578.80	41.80	25.70	37.20

Annexure-II

Central Funds allocated, releases and expenditure under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Central Tentative allocation	Central Actual Funds released	Expendrture reported (central share)*	Central Tentative allocation	Central Actual Funds released	Expendrture reported (central share)*	Central Tentative allocation	Central Actual Funds released	Expendrture reported (central share)*	Central Tentative allocation	Central Actual Funds released	Expendrture reported (central share)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2058.41	2058.41	2058.42	3115.78	4327.22	2318.94	3390.53	3390.53	3162.76	3790.43	3790.43	3839.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	148.64	148.64	0.00	222.53	0.00	0.00	207.85	103.93	173.59	201.79	100.90	9.90
3.	Assam	1974.81	1974.81	1957.81	2956.48	2947.90	385.27	2956.05	1478.03	2947.90	2869.96	2869.96	0.00
4.	Bihar	1225.54	1225.54	586.83	1855.09	1980.98	1114.42	1790.24	895.12	102.39	2001.40	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	741.48	741.48	492.38	1122.37	637.36	589.35	1075.14	881.30	273.14	1201.95	1201.95	649.13
6.	Goa	73.29	0.00	1.12	110.94	0.00	0.00	90.56	0.00	0.00	101.24	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	958.18	958.18	975.69	1450.38	1548.80	156.53	1501.44	1501.44	750.75	1678.53	839.27	0.00
8.	Haryana	361.47	553.03	800.20	547.14	133427	486.48	585.34	585.34	388.03	654.37	654.37	483.26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.70	7.69	20.09	11.64	12.43	12.62	12.15	12.15	5.62	50.00	25.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	105.86	105.86	88.69	160.24	0.00	17.17	120.93	0.00	824.60	135.21	42.84	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11. Jharkhand		480.90	480.90	0.00	727.93	0.00	0.00	728.91	0.00	1101.02	814.88	0.00	0.00
12. Karnataka		2410.37	2410.37	2102.72	3648.54	4896.14	2319.30	3524.71	3524.71	1010.70	3940.45	3940.45	0.00
13. Kerala		629.74	629.74	263.17	953.22	1017.91	746.21	948.13	948.13	716.75	1059.96	0.00	0.00
14. Madhya Pradesh		3120.18	3120.18	3050.94	4722.97	5043.48	2847.07	4087.96	4087.96	2125.04	4570.13	4570.13	1255.83
15. Maharashtra		5944.50	5944.50	6885.97	8998.10	9608.72	7439.96	8075.96	8075.96	1906.75	9028.52	9028.52	3742.47
16. Manipur		297.28	297.28	116.97	445.06	445.71	92.55	461.88	461.88	528.88	448.43	448.43	1512.35
17. Meghalaya		254.81	254.81	166.27	381.48	190.74	0.00	369.51	0.00	0.00	358.74	0.00	0.00
18. Mizoram		233.58	233.58	116.79	349.70	350.20	349.69	369.51	369.51	252.26	358.74	179.37	0.00
19. Nagaland		191.11	191.11	191.11	286.11	286.53	143.06	277.13	277.13	0.00	269.06	134.53	134.53
20. Orissa		1099.33	1099.33	730.39	1664.03	1776.95	931.06	1476.59	1476.59	433.13	1650.75	1650.75	1512.35
21. Punjab		159.24	159.24	23.25	241.04	120.52	39.53	358.93	0.00	33.44	401.27	0.00	49.00
22. Rajasthan		1832.21	1832.21	563.62	2773.39	1574.91	764.08	2623.52	1311.76	402.49	2932.96	1466.48	501.62
23. Sikkim		42.47	115.77	52.85	63.58	63.67	106.75	46.19	46.19	27.83	44.84	0.00	21.44
24. Tamil Nadu		2650.59	2650.59	2650.59	4012.17	4284.44	3370.20	3817.38	3817.38	0.00	4267.63	4267.63	610.43
25. Tripura		297.28	297.28	264.38	445.06	248.84	0.00	461.88	0.00	0.00	448.43	224.25	0.00
26. Uttaranchal		350.61	350.61	51.01	530.71	566.72	0.00	488.70	488.70	255.55	546.34	546.34	211.61
27. Uttar Pradesh		4545.23	4545.23	3649.91	6880.05	8846.94	5929.37	6462.43	6462.43	1487.36	7224.67	7224.67	4381.72
28. West Bengal		1205.19	1205.19	894.10	1824.27	1948.07	1477.54	1940.44	1940.44	1888.40	2169.31	2169.31	1030.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43.55	0.00	20.03	43.55	0.00	5.25	37.50	0.00	24.53	37.50	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	58.06	0.00	64.47	58.06	0.00	6.82	78.52	0.00	0.00	78.52	39.26	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.81	0.00	9.47	25.81	0.00	0.00	17.58	17.58	0.00	17.58	8.79	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	22.58	0.00	0.00	22.58	0.00	0.00	16.41	0.00	0.00	16.41	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	92.20	0.00	56.81	92.20	0.00	1.25	93.34	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	7.80	100.00	89.14	7.80	7.80	0.00	6.66	6.66	45.27	50.00	25.00	6.15
Total		33650.00	33691.96	28995.19	50750.00	54067.25	31650.47	48500.00	42160.85	20868.18	53820.00	45448.83	19951.38

*The expenditure reported includes the expenditure of Central funds released during earlier year and carried forward to this year as this scheme is an ongoing scheme.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Orissa	67.17	48.77	7.46	5.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	72.43	36.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	181.50	88.11
23.	Sikkim	3.25	2.79	30.33	26.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1303.85	587.69	193.21	9444	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	16.73	13.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttaranchal	22.88	18.08	13.24	9.93	49.92	37.33	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	355.58	162.50	1893.13	937.76	0.00	0.00	11.67	5.40
28.	West Bengal	1241.80	610.01	881.74	440.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	1203.93	497.12	150.70	63.11	0.00	0.00	1429.15	669.05
34.	Pondicherry	43.97	32.31	0.00	0.00	92.00	50.89	0.00	0.00
Total		7623.05	3842.05	7672.76	3920.60	1400.34	716.70	1622.32	762.56

Statement-IV

Project Cost and Central Sham Approved under JNNURM-Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	385.30	300.55	451.87	271.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	9.95	8.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	26.07	22.32	28.76	23.38	17.92	13.73	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	31.92	23.21	113.39	64.21	81.10	38.51	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	49.10	36.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	155.43	101.30	114.58	73.22	39.71	17.13	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	33.42	26.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Hhnachal Pradesh	23.44	16.19	31.90	20.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.40	32.23	42.60	34.51	25.72	17.86	3.74	3.37
11.	Jharkhand	19.67	15.58	123.67	72.40	0.00	0.00	74.59	43.35
12.	Karnataka	190.86	103.74	138.81	76.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	71.98	54.03	55.50	42.18	80.59	55.29	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44.72	33.07	28.48	21.88	48.90	28.87	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	229.91	169.42	1390.85	918.17	30.5	20.19	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	16.50	12.37	10.83	8.33	16.04	11.65	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	21.82	8.97	19.68	13.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	8.27	6.21	31.00	23.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.39	0.60	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	83.63	59.13	184.06	123.30	16.99	9.45	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	42.40	25.55	21.01	8.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	186.37	122.24	83.37	52.11	81.88	45.94	275.69	180.86
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.91	17.92	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	79.61	56.64	249.24	184.16	40.97	18.73	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	7.19	6.33	20.02	17.60	16.44	14.11	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttaranchal	5.85	2.91	0.00	0.00	155.42	87.66	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27. Uttar Pradesh		4.29	2.78	771.75	509.10	160.35	100.63	199.68	117.12
28. West Bengal		365.43	260.70	377.09	297.60	159.61	117.72	0.00	0.00
29. A & N Islands		5.27	4.75	9.88	8.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30. Chandigarh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. D & N Haveli		0.50	0.45	0.00	0.00	5.28	2.90	0.00	0.00
32. Daman & Diu		0.69	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Delhi		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Pondicherry		17.03	5.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		2006.55	1446.73	4390.79	2938.61	999.68	618.89	563.70	344.70

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how many slum dwellers have been provided affordable housing under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and what is the criterion to identify such slum dwellers.

KUMARI SELJA: The original question was a little different. But, since the hon. Member has asked about the Jawaharlal Nehru Mission now as a supplementary question, I would like to say that the Jawaharlal Nehru Mission was started in the year 2005 and since then we have come a long way. We have till now approved houses for slum dwellers to the tune of 14.5 lakhs. I can admit that we still have a long way to go in our country before the issue of slum dwellers is addressed fully.

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': What kind of social security is being provided to the slum dwellers? I would like to know whether they are covered under group insurance or monthly stipend is given to them on individual basis.

KUMARI SELJA: This does not arise out of the original question at all. Again, I will attempt to answer

that. Under the strategy of Jawaharlal Nehru Mission, convergence is required of various schemes where social security schemes are also included under various schemes of the Central Government and State Governments. Slumdwellers are expected to be covered by State Governments.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: I would like ask the hon. Minister as to what is the criterion for the selection of BPL members; whether the recommendation of Lakdawala Committee has been finalized. What is the percentage of BPL people? Is it based on the actual situation or does the Planning Commission decide as to what is the percentage to be implemented State-wise?

KUMARI SELJA: Madam, the hon. Member started with Lakdawala Committee. Lakdawada Committee defined the official poverty line basis in the year 1993, but since then this has been revised and Tendulkar Committee was set up by the Planning Commission, but I would like to offer to the House that I for one and my Ministry is not really satisfied with the criterion as laid out by these Committees. So, we have written to the Planning Commission to revise it especially for the urban sector because the urban sector is very different

from the rural sector. Since then, the Planning Commission has set up another Committee under Professor Hashim and the Committee is likely to give its report soon this year, where it will be decided as to how the poor beneficiaries should be selected in the urban areas.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Sugar Production

*166. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any estimates of the production and demand of sugar in the country for the current sugar season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has put on hold the proposal to permit the export of sugar;

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

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to ensure adequate availability of sugar at reasonable rates in the country 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. Provisionally estimated domestic production and demand of sugar during the current sugar season (2010-11) are about 245 lac tons and 220-225 lac tons, respectively.

(c) and (d) Based on initial prospects of high production of sugar during current sugar season, Government decided to allow export of 5 lac tons of sugar under Open General License (OGL). However, in view of inflationary trends in food items, it has been decided to further assess the sugar supply and demand situation in greater detail and the proposed export of sugar has been put on hold.

(e) The Government has taken a slew of measures to ensure adequate availability of sugar at reasonable prices in the country as detailed in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Steps taken to augment availability of sugar and moderate sugar prices

1. Allowed sugar mills on 17.02.2009 to import duty-free raw sugar under Advance Authorization Scheme on 'ton-to-ton' basis upto 30.09.2009.
2. Allowed sugar mills on 17.04.2009 to import duty-free raw sugar under Open General License (O.G.L.). Later on, this facility was extended to private trade on job basis. Presently, such imports have been slowed upto 31.03.2011.
3. Allowed STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED on 17.04.2010 to import duty-free white/refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tons. Later on, duty-free import was also allowed by other Central / State Government Agencies and private trade without any cap on the quantity. Presently, this facility is in force upto 31.03.2011.
4. Levy obligation has been removed in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar. The white/refined sugar has been also allowed to be sold at discretion of the importing organizations and sugar processed

from imported raw sugar is subject to accelerated releases.

5. Imposed stock-holding and turnover limits on sugar dealers *vide* notification dated 12.03.2009. Also, Khandsari sugar has been brought under the ambit of stockholding and turnover limits. The Government has extended these limits upto 31.03.2011.
6. *Vide* notification dated 22nd August 2009, stockholding limits have been imposed on large consumers of sugar. Presently, this is in force upto 13.08.2011.
7. Forward Markets Commission suspended futures trading in sugar upto 30.09.10. However the future trading has since been resumed, with effect from 27.12.2010.
8. In order to ensure adequate availability of sugar for the households covered under TPDS, the levy obligation on sugar factories was increased from earlier 10% to 20% for 2009-10 sugar season. However, the levy obligation has been restored to 10% for sugar season 2010-11.

Problems faced by farmers

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of various problems being faced by farmers including adverse weather conditions, depleting water table and credit at higher interest rates in the agriculture sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme/action plan to provide assistance to the farmers and achieve agricultural growth; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) The National Policy for Farmers (NPF) 2007 addresses various problems being faced by farmers in a comprehensive manner, *inter alia*, including those relating to adverse weather conditions, depleting water table and availability of credit to farmers. Provisions of NPF are being implemented through various ongoing programmes and schemes of Government to revitalize agriculture & allied sector and to address problems of farmers.

To mitigate problems faced by farmers due to adverse weather conditions, apart from the existing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), which is being implemented in 25 States and 2 Union Territories, a modified NAIS to make it more farmer friendly is being implemented on pilot basis in 34 selected districts in Rabi 2010-11. A Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme is also being implemented to provide insurance coverage for crop losses suffered by farmers due to adverse weather conditions. In the event of natural calamities, the State Governments concerned can provide necessary assistance to affected farmers under the State Disaster Response Fund. If necessary, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Government from the National Disaster Response Fund. Further, farmers are advised on the basis of inputs from Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agriculture Universities to take alternate crops in areas affected by natural calamities. If required, seeds for alternate crops and fertilizers are made available to facilitate alternate crop programme.

In order to improve water use efficiency, the Government has been promoting Micro Irrigation. Moreover, watershed development, farm ponds and water harvesting structures are being promoted under different schemes to augment water availability.

The Government has announced in the Budget for 2011-12 proposal of increasing credit flow to the farmers

to Rs.4,75,000 in 2011-12 and enhancing the interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loan up to Rs.3,00,000/- from 2 to 3 percent reducing the effective rate of interest for farmers repaying their crop loan on time to 4 percent. In order to address problem of indebtedness of farmers, the Government has also implemented the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008 benefitting about 3.69 crore farmers involving estimated amount of Rs.65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures.

The Minimum Support Prices of major crops have also been increased in the range of 42% to 84% in case of cereals and up to 114% in case of pulses & 104% in case of oilseeds during 2005-06 to 2010-11 for the benefit of farmers.

[English]

Immigration Facilities

*168. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the state of the immigration services at the major International Airports and the Foreigners' Registration Offices in the major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain international airports in the country including Cochin are facing shortage of manpower;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures being taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to improve immigration services in view of expansion of international airports and increased inflow of air passengers from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are

77 ICPs (Immigration Check Posts), 7 FRROs (Foreigners Regional Registration Offices), and FROs (Foreigners Registration Offices) in all the District Headquarters. The review and upgradation of Immigration services is a continuous process. A Mission Mode Project (MMP) has been approved by the Govt, of India to develop a secure and Integrated service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate travellers while strengthening security.

(c) to (e) There is shortage of manpower in some international airports. As far as Cochin Airport is concerned, the sanction was granted in March, 2009 for creation of 352 posts to address this problem. The manpower at the ICPs is reviewed periodically by the concerned authorities. As and when proposals for augmentation of manpower are received by the Government of India, the same are processed and approvals are granted as per the established norms. 1800 posts were created in 2008 for augmenting manpower for the ICPs under the management of Bureau of Immigration. Ministry of Home Affairs is considering a proposal for creation of an additional 1812 posts for strengthening the manpower at 13 Immigration Check Posts (including major international airports covering Kozhikode, Goa, Trivendrum, Lucknow and Ahmedabad).

Modernization and up-gradation of Immigration services in the country is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). The MMP is titled "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)". This project will develop a secure and integrated service delivery framework to enhance security and facilitation in the visa issuance process, strengthen the immigration function, besides fortifying the Foreigners Registration Process for effective tracking of foreigners.

The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1011 crore. It is being implemented in a planned and phased manner and is spread over a period of 4½ years, i.e. w.e.f. April, 2010 to September, 2014. With the implementation of this project, all the 169 Indian

Missions across the globe, 77 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs), and the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) in the country would be linked with the Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB).

Translation of Classics

*169. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sahitya Akademi has commissioned the translation of various classics into different languages including the works of Sree Narayana Guru;

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

(c) whether the matter of the translation of certain classics including the translation of the works of Sree Narayana Guru have been referred to the Language Advisory Board;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of such matters disposed of by such board during the said period;

(e) the details of the action taken by the Akademi on matters cleared by the said board; and

(f) the other steps being taken to popularise classics in various languages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Sahitya Akademi has commissioned translation of various classical texts into different Indian languages, including English, but these do not include works of Sree Narayana Guru. A list of classical texts commissioned/published by the Sahitya Akademi from 2008 to 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Usually Language Advisory Boards themselves initiate the proposal and recommend the texts that Sahitya Akademi should take up for translation. However, in the matter of Sree Narayana Guru, Sahitya Akademi has recently written to its Language Advisory Boards to consider the translation of his works in other languages. The Language Advisory Boards will be taking a view in the matter in due course.

(e) Publication in translation of literary texts into different Indian languages is an ongoing activity of the Sahitya Akademi, which also covers translation of classical texts. A list of classical texts commissioned/published by the Sahitya Akademi, on the recommendation of Language Advisory Boards, from the year 2008 to 2011 is as at enclosed Statement.

(f) Sahitya Akademi organizes seminars on classical literature and on writers belonging to the ancient and medieval period. It also organizes translation workshops to popularize classics in various languages of the country.

Sahitya Akademi honours scholars in the field of ancient and medieval literature with its annual 'Bhasha Samman' award. Two such awards (of rupees one lakh each) are given every year to scholars in the field.

The ancient and medieval literatures have been anthologised and published by the Sahitya Akademi in multiple volumes. On certain occasions, it has also published classical texts in their original language, in order to keep such texts in circulation.

'Makers of Indian Literature' is a prestigious series of publications of the Sahitya Akademi that covers important writers, including writers of ancient and medieval times. As part of this series, Sahitya Akademi has in the year 2009, published a monograph in Malayalam on Sree Narayana Guru, written by Dr. T. Bhaskaran.

Statement

*Publication of Classical Texts by the Sahitya
Akademi (2008-2011)*

Part-A

*Indian Classics Recommended and Commissioned
for Publication*

I. Assignments Made**Assamese**

1. Compendium on Sankaradeva

Chief editor: Birendranath Dutta

Joint editors: Nabin Chandra Sharma

Naren Kalita

Bengali

1. Buranjis (Medieval Assamese documentation of society & culture)

Tr. by Dipankar Kar

2. Sridharmamangal (Medieval Bengali classic)

Dhanaram Chakravarty

Ed. Satyawati Giri

Hindi

1. Hinditar Bharatiya Bhakti Sahitya, Ed: Vishwanath Prasad Tiwari Manipuri

1. Maimansing Gitika (Bengali Medieval Folktale in verse)

Tr. by L. Taranikanta Singh

Odia

1. Buranjis (Medieval Assamese documentation of society & culture)

Tr. by Sukriti Tanaya Samantaray

Santali

1. Geet Govinda (Sanskrit epic)
By Jaydev, Tr: Damyanti Besra
2. Abhiganan Shankuntalam (Sanskrit epic)

By Kalidas, Tr: Sunil Murmu

II. Assignments under Process**Hindi**

1. Kabir: Ek Chayan
Ed: Ramvachan Roy
2. Madhykalin Hindi Bhakti Sahitya
Edited: Rameshchandra Mishra

Kannada

1. Shivasharanara Kathakosha (Original Kannada)
By T.S. Venkannaiah

Kashmiri

1. Aejaaz-e-Gareeba (reprint of Classics)
By Hassan Khoihami, Ed: Mazoor Fazli

Odia

1. Ramprasadi (one hundred Bengali songs of Ramprasad Sen)

Punjabi

1. The Mahabharata: An inquiry in the Human Condition

(Award winning English Critical analysis)

By Chaturvedi Badrinath

Trs: Rajjindar Jit Kaur Dhindsa and Manpreet Kaur Sahota

Sanskrit

1. Sukshmadvaita, Tr. in English by Sri M.A. Cherian

2. Anthology of Agama Texts (in three volumes)
Comp: Lakshminarasimha Bhatt
3. Ubatah Samskrita Prati (Sanskrit classic into English) by G.B. Palsula, Tr. V.N Jha
4. Sahityadarpana's Commentary of Haridasa Siddantha Vagisa, Tr. in English General Editor: Ramaranjan Mukherjee, Tr. Nandita Banerjee, Bijoy Goswami & Gangadhar Panda
5. Complete works of Kalidasa, Vol.III (Tr. in English) by Smt. Chandra Rajan
6. An Anthology of Bhasa's plays (in Sanskrit) Comp. Ed. P.C. Muralimadhavan
7. Prabodhachandrodayam of Krishna Misra by P. Sri Ramachandrudu
8. Sisupalavadha (Sanskrit classic) by Maghakavi Tr. into English by C. Rajendran
9. Navasabasankacharitam (Sanskrit classic by Padmagupta, Tr. into English Nalini Dhadphale
10. Ekavali (Sanskrit classic) by Vidvahara, Tr. Harikrishna Satapathy
11. Ascharvachudamani (Sanskrit classic) by Shakribhadra, Tr. Pankaj Chande

III. Manuscript in Press

Assamese

1. Ramprasadi (one hundred Bengali songs of Ramprasad Sen)

Hindi

1. Tukaram Ke Rratinidhi Pad (Selected poems of Tukaram)

Edited and Translated by Chandrakant Dewtale

Kannada

1. Songs of Purandaradasa (Kannada into English)
Tr. Mydur Raghunandana

2. Amuktamalvada Telugu Classic by Sri Krishnadevaraya, Tr. in English C.V. Ramachandra Rao

Maithili

1. Mudilt Kunalavashwa (Maithili classic)
By Jagajyotimal, Ed: Ramdeo Jha

Sanskrit

1. Sadukti Karnamrita by Sridharadasa, Tr. into Hindi by Prof. Radhavallabh Tripathi
2. Selected Poems of Sankara (English)
3. Natva Evam Lalit Kala Sangraha (Anthology in Sanskrit) by Radhavallabh Tripathi
4. Ashtadhyayi of Panini, Vol. XIV

Telugu

1. Tirukkural by Tiruvalluvar (Tamil classic)
Tr. into Telugu by Sri C.R. Sharma

Urdu

1. Shrimad Bhagwatgita
Hindi & Urdu translation, Saraswati Saran 'kaif'
2. Tarjuman-ul Quran Vol. I-IV (revised edition)
By Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Copy editing by Dr. Zubair Ahmad Farooqi

Part-B

Classical Texts (including Reprints) Published in Translation

2008

1. Mrichchakatika (Bengali translation of Sanskrit classic) by Sudraka Tr. Sukumari Bhattacharji

2. Jasmani Sant Parampara Sahitya (Nepali Sant poems) (in Bengali) Selected by Sanu Lama, Translated at Workshop
3. Madala Panji (Odia records kept in Jagannath Mandira) (in Bengali) Selected by Arun Kumar Mohanty, Tr. Krishna Chandra Bhuiyan
4. Mymensing Gitika (Medieval Bengali folklore circulated centering Mymensing, a Province of Bangladesh, then in East Bengal) (in Nepali) Selected by Debnath Bandyopadhyay, Tr. Bhakta Singh Thakuri
5. Mymensing Gitika (Medieval Bengali folklore circulated centering Mymensing, a Province of Bangladesh, then in East Bengal) Compiled by Debnath Bandyopadhyay, Tr. in Odia Alaka Chand

2009

1. Josmani Sant Parampara (Selection of Nepali Sant poems) (in Assamese)
Selected by Sanu Lama, Tr. Debicharan Sedai
2. Lakshmipurān: Sriya Chandalini (in Assamese)
(Popular Odia short poetical work focusing on social Vices with reference to myth) Selected by Khageswar Mahapatra, Tr. Jibon Krishna Patra
3. Lakshmipurān - Sriya Chandalini (Popular Odia short poetical work focusing on Social Vices with reference to myth) (in Bengali)
Selected by Khageswar Mahapatra, Tr. Kailash Pattanaik
4. The Tale of Twin Warriors
Tulu classic by Koti Chennaiah, Tr. in English Bannanje Babu Amin

2010

1. Aadikatha-Maithili classic by Rajkamal Choudhuri, translated into Hindi by Pratima

2. Ramprasadka Kabita Git
(Selection of poems/songs by Ramprasad, Bengali Sant poet) Tr. in Nepali by Bhakta Singh Thakuri
3. Kabir Vachanavali (Anthology of Hindi religious short poems by Kabir, Sant 18 poet)
Tr. in Odia Banamali Mishra with transliteration of selected poems of Kabir
4. Tamil Saiva Sahitya Sanchayan (in Hindi) Tr. N. Sundaran

2011

-None so far -

Part-C

Classical Texts (including reprints) published in original language

2008

1. Namdev Gatha (in Marathi) (Selected Abhangas of Namdev) Com. & Ed. by H.S. Shenolikar
2. Maukhik Paramparetil Balgeete (in Marathi)
Compiled and edited by Madhukar Wakode
3. Samarth Ramdas Vivek Darshan (in Marathi)
(Selections from Samarth Ramdas)
Com. & Ed. by V.R. Karandikar
4. Eknath Wangmaya Darshan (in Marathi) (Selection of Abhangas of Eknath) Compiled and edited by Bhagwant Deshmukh
5. Tukaramanchya Abhanganchi Charcha Vol. I (in Marathi)
Compilers: Vasudeo Balwant Patwardhan & Ganesh Hari Kelkar Ed. and Forward by Dr. Dilip Dhondge
6. Tukaramanchya Abhanganchi Charcha Vol.II (in Marathi) Compilers: Vasudeo Balwant Patwardhan & Ganesh Hari Kelkar Ed. and Forward by Dr. Dilip Dhondge

7. The Astadhyayi of Panini, Vol. XIII (commentary in English)

Ed: S.D. Joshi and J.A.F. Roodbergen

2009

1. Chaitanya Charitamrita by Krishnadas Kaviraj (Ed. Sukumar Sen) (in Bengali)
2. Chaitanyacharitamrita (Biographical epic of Sri Chaitanya) (in Bengali) Krishandas Kaviraj, Abridged & Ed. Sukumar Sen
3. Premanand Kavyachayan (in Gujarati) Compiled and edited by Chimanlal S. Trivedi
4. Yashodara Charite (in Kannada) Ed. By G.S. Siddalingaiah
5. Karn Parva (in Rajasthani) Ed: by Chandra Prakash Deval

2010

1. Vaishnava Padavali by several Vaishnava poets (Ed. Sukumar Sen) (in Bengali)
2. Manasamangal by Ketakadas Khemananda (Ed. Bijanbihari Bhattacharya) (in Bengali)
3. Vaishnava Padavali (A selection from Bengali Vaishnava lyric poetry) (in Bengali) Various Vaishnava poets, Ed. Sukumar Sen
4. Manasamangal (A selection from Ketakadasa Khamananda's poetical works
Regarding 'Manasa', the Goddess of the snake) (in Bengali) Selected & Ed. Bijanbihari Bhattacharya
5. Akhani Kavita (in Gujarati) Compiled and edited by Kirtida Joshi

2011

-None so far-

Agricultural Marketing

*170. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers are unable to get remunerative prices for their produce due to lack of adequate agricultural marketing facilities in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has initiated any special scheme for developing a network of modern agricultural marketing infrastructure in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocation made in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government for developing grading and standardisation of agricultural produce and inter-linking of important agricultural produce wholesale markets in the country; and

(f) the allocation made for the said purpose during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Government endeavors to ensure that farmers receive remunerative prices for their produce by assisting the States in improving the marketing infrastructure and implementing Price Support Schemes.

(c) and (d) In order to promote establishment of a network of modern agricultural marketing infrastructure in the country, the Government provides assistance under several schemes such as National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and

Standardization, Construction/Renovation of Rural Godowns and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III, IV and V.

Under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937, grades and standards for 203 agriculture commodities have been notified and AGMARK certification is provided for these commodities. However, certification of agricultural commodities is voluntary under this Act. While funds are not released to the States for development of Grades and Standards, under two schemes viz. "Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization" and "Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities of Ministry of Agriculture", funds to the tune of Rs 3.10 crore have been released during the period

from 2007-08 to 2010-11 (up to January 2011), for improvement of infrastructure in AGMARK Grading Laboratories under Directorate of Marketing and Inspection.

For dissemination of market related data for its efficient and timely utilization by producers, traders and consumers, a scheme of Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN) has been launched to link important wholesale agricultural produce markets, State Agricultural Marketing Boards and Directorates all over the country. Assistance is provided for connectivity to the wholesale markets and State Agricultural Marketing Boards/Directorates based on their proposals. There is no State-wise allocation of funds under this Scheme.

Statement-I

Markets sanctioned under NHM Scheme

Wholesale Markets

(Amount in Rs lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		No. of Markets	Amt.	No. of Markets	Amt.	No. of Markets	Amt.	No. of Markets	Amt.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	16	719.96	0	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0			2	1245.78
3.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	19	4181.00	0	0
4.	Karnataka	5	412.50	0	0	4	271.62	0	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	918.62	0	0
6.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	7	58.46	0	0
7.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	27.50			0	0
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2	610.39	9	988.83			1	6.00
Total		7	1022.89	10	1016.33	47	6149.66	3	1251.78

II. Rural Primary Markets

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		No. of Markets	Amt.	No. of Markets	Amt.	No. of Markets	Amt.	No. of Markets	Amt.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2	7.50	14	52.50	0	0
2.	Goa	1	3.75	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Gujarat	1	3.75	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	38	225.72	0	0
5.	Karnataka	11	30.00	0	0	1	3.75	0	0
6.	Kerala	1	3.25	0	0	0	0	3	30.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1	3.75	2	6.50	4	15.00	0	0
8.	Maharashtra	5	15.96	5	14.74	0	0	0	0
9.	Orissa	0	0	20	82.20	0	0	0	0
10.	Tamil nadu	0	0	50	187.50	0	0	0	0
11.	West Bengal	20	70.18	6	22.50	0	0	0	0
Total		40	130.64	85	320.94	57	296.97	3	30.00

Statement-II

Market infrastructure established under HMNEH scheme from
2007-08 to 2010-11

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Markets	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Arūnachal Pradesh	WS	0	0.00	2	39.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		RPM	0	0.00	5	18.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Assam	WS	0	0.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		RPM	6	26.25	2	7.50	12	45.00	0	0.00
3.	Manipur	WS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		RPM	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	11.25
4.	Meghalaya	WS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		RPM	1	3.75	1	3.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Mizoram	WS	2	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		RPM	0	0.00	2	7.50	9	41.25	0	0.00
6.	Nagaland	WS	1	25.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		RPM	4	15.00	66	247.50	11	67.50	29	127.50
7.	Sikkim	WS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		RPM	8	30.00	6	22.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Tripura	WS	0	0.00	3	75.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		RPM	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	WS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		RPM	0	0.00	1	3.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Uttarakhand	WS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	75.00
		RPM	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total			22	150.00	92	525.25	32	153.75	33	213.75

WS-Wholesale markets, RPM- Rural Primary Markets

Statement-III

State-wise number of Projects sanctioned and Subsidy released under Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization Scheme

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (upto Dec,2010)		Grand Total	
		No. of Projects	Amount of Subsidy	No. of Projects	Amount of Subsidy	No. of Projects	Amount of Subsidy	No. of Projects	Amount of Subsidy	No. of Projects	Amount of Subsidy
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363	1018.275	40	899.337	28	345.566	80	940.34165	511	3203.51965
2.	Madhya Pradesh	171	1829.9394	116	2209.108	69	980.621	86	98.777	442	5118.4454
3.	Punjab	263	3280.412	110	752.843	116	444.299	30	240.563	519	4718.117
4.	Kerala	104	557.796	38	190.1475	20	204.3121	57	253.9943	219	1206.2499
5.	Tamil Nadu	234	561.273	40	496.8174	28	458.86507	13	170.8694	315	1687.82487
6.	Rajasthan	91	2412.57	90	795.3	29	611.704	81	758.768	291	4578.342
7.	Chhattisgarh	36	306.02	27	598.851	10	800.482	08	205.628	81	1910.981
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13	125.664	08	234.9935	09	273.308	03	319.3638	33	953.3293
9.	Maharashtra	68	760.902	108	987.046	209	2038.105	17	4807.616	402	8593.669
10.	Orissa	02	10.877	02	9.312	0	53.673	0	0.00	4	73.862
11.	Gujarat	510	190.528	208	419.71	273	916.312	372	1057.707	1363	2584.257
12.	Sikkim	0	0.00	01	10.07	0	0.0	0	0.00	1	10.07
13.	Karnataka	0	0.00	12	9.342	07	21.996	13	7.859	32	39.197
14.	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	05	68.92	0	20.764	5	89.684
15.	West Bengal	0	4.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4.57
16.	Nagaland	02	64.89	33	66.82	0	218.59	0	0.00	35	350.3
Total		1857	11123.7164	833	7679.6974	803	7436.75317	760	8882.25115	4253	35122.41812

Statement-IV*State wise detail of Rural godowns*

(Capacity in MT and Subsidy in Rs lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (upto January, 2011)	
		Capacity	Subsidy Released	Capacity	Subsidy Released	Capacity	Subsidy Released	Capacity	Subsidy Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	372461	981.801	108495	361.787	271983	743.79	229740	598.4481
2.	Assam	41086	172.593	64397	298.748	62761	176.882	6466	122.8228
3.	Bihar	22033	73.897	69362	152.693	800	131.8875	11123	49.8345
4.	Chhattisgarh	80488	244.457	24096	91.429	53990	209.285	52529	88.562
5.	Goa	290	0.9278	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	351589	943.679	323718	889.3691	310104	827.8289	283146	1438.3583
7.	Haryana	166284	391.4322	293087	464.6996	452687	1062.012	338862	875.8928
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1364	3.8028	508	2.1963	1931	2.9726	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	200	0.833	6451	8.85
10.	Jharkhand	5848	4.287	0	0	2683	2.041	0	0
11.	Karnataka	318943	719.0265	225887	414.3918	45619	676.5377	250517	408.0013
12.	Kerala	21464	26.697	6904	26.4756	8950	27.7177	0	11.2783
13.	Madhya Pradesh	988769	2452.6682	719229	2141.077	13099	1175.799	98843	243.0382
14.	Maharashtra	720127	1753.114	243584	658.8875	361758	543.2415	64801	1137.6495
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.0035	0	5.8026	2764	32.985
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	756	2.5198	0	0
17.	Orissa	62732	159.3647	63894	133.3077	43594	142.2336	15061	42.0164
18.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	15990	0.6255	135236	0.9808

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Rajasthan	139795	333.347	100907	234.342	81328	296.679	116535	237.1609
20.	Tamil Nadu	188340	420.3092	108427	269.3545	34055	253.1149	72009	98.445
21.	Uttar Pradesh	148756	504.8992	47141	146.3435	317999	308.7113	113238	228.3932
22.	Uttarakhand	59633	163.365	11531	67.8	21872	92.263	73513	80.184
23.	West Bengal	438408	485.8079	167919	290.3449	1400	326.6222	67074	140.7768
Total		4128410	9835.4755	2579086	6643.25	2103559	7009.3998	1937908	5843.6779

Statement-V

State wise details of project cost of market infrastructure projects sanctioned under RKVY Scheme

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	3.04	19.22	5.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	1.80	0.0
3.	Assam	0.0	12.47	7.29	0.0
4.	Bihar	19.29	5.44	11.96	0.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.79	9.20	0.80	0.0
6.	Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.78
7.	Gujarat	4.18	46.04	16.87	27.68
8.	Haryana	0.0	6.00	0.0	5.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.0	2.08	10.68
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.07
11.	Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.27
12.	Karnataka	20.00	41.80	7.50	1.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	2.66	1.93	0.35	2.86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.88	2.01	0.0	0.0
15.	Maharashtra	35.00	0.04	35.30	176.60
16.	Meghalaya	0.84	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Nagaland	0.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
18.	Orissa	0.0	5.49	0.96	46.27
19.	Punjab	20.50	15.00	0.23	11.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.50	0.0	17.19	16.79
21.	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	1.54	0.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	3.50	106.23
23.	Tripura	0.0	5.00	6.25	5.13
24.	Uttarakhand*	0.0	17.58	0.0	0.0
25.	West Bengal	4.86	20.58	9.45	20.68
Total		116.54	192.62	142.29	468.09

[Translation]

Regional Variation in Price Trends

*171. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether regional variations in price trends of food produces have been noticed in the country recently;

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

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Some regional variation in prices does exist as demand and supply conditions of commodities are not uniform across regions. In addition, transmission of price change from production centres to consumption centres is not uniform and is also lagged in its impact. The details of the regional variation in price trends of food pro across North, South, East, North-East Zone, West zone as on 3.3.2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The increase in prices of pulses has been observed which could be on account of increase in international prices as well as lower arrivals at this time of the year.

(c) The remedial steps taken by the government to contain the prices rise of essential commodities especially foodgrains are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Items	Zone-wise variation over last one month as on 3.3.2011				
	North Zone	South Zone	East Zone	West Zone	North -East Zone
Rice	Steady	Increase	Steady	Increase	Steady
Wheat	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Steady
Atta	Steady	Decrease	Increase	Steady	Steady
Gram Dal	Increase	Increase	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Tur Dal	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	decrease	Steady
Urad Dal	Increase	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Steady
Moong Dal	Increase	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
Masoor Dal	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Steady
Sugar	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
Groundnut oil	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Steady
Mustard oil	Increase	Increase	Decrease	Steady	Decrease
Vanaspati	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Steady
Soyabean oil	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Increase	Decrease
Sunflower oil	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Steady
Palm oil		Increase	Increase		
Milk	Steady	Increase	Steady	Steady	Steady
Gur	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
Tea (Loose)	Steady	Decrease	Steady	Steady	Steady
Potato	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
Onion	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
Salt	Increase	Increase	Increase	Steady	Increase

Source: State Civil Supplies Department.

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential Commodities such as foodgrains are listed below:

(A) Short term Measures:**1. Fiscal Measures**

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero - for rice, wheat, pulses.

2. Administrative Measures

- (ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice and wheat until further orders and pulses (except Kabuli chana).
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Specific adhoc additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for all cardholders on 19.5.2010 with validity for lifting up to 20.11.2010@ of Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.
- (v) An additional allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for APL families at the prevailing APL CIP made on 2.8.2010. This is applicable initially for a period of six months to those States where APL allocations were below 15 kg per family per month.
- (vi) 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have also been allocated in September 2010 to all States/UTs for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue price during six months period from September 2010.

(vii) Further 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have been allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue prices for distribution during January to June 2011.

(viii) An additional adhoc allocation of 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for distribution during January to June 2011.

(ix) In addition allocation to State Governments are made under OMSS interventions.

(x) Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement up to 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value up to 31.3.2011.

(xi) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.

(B) Medium Term Measures:

In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to improve production and productivity in agriculture.

[English]

Modernisation of Prisons

*172. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has not operationalised the second phase of the Modernisation of Prisons scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the alternative measures proposed to be taken by the Union Government to meet the demands of funds from various State Governments including Orissa for carrying out prison reforms and related infrastructure development; and

(d) the salient features of the Draft National Policy on Prison Reforms and Correctional Administration and the manner in which the Government proposes to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) A scheme for Modernization of Prisons was initiated by the Government of India since 2002-03 in 27 States (except Arunachal Pradesh and UTs). The said scheme stood closed on 31.3.2009.

The proposal for Phase-II of the scheme was considered in consultation with Ministry of Finance. It was, however, decided that the Phase-II of the scheme may be shelved owing to budgetary constraints. The 13th Finance Commission has, however, provided an amount of Rs. 609 crore to various States for the construction and upgradation of Prisons. Out of this Rs. 100 crore has been given to the Government of Orissa for this purpose.

(d) The Committee on Draft National Policy on Prison Reforms and Correctional Administration gave various recommendations concerning Central and State Governments. Some of the major recommendations of the Committee were as under:

(a) Inclusion of the subject of Prisons in the Concurrent List;

(b) Formulation of a new and comprehensive central law replacing the existing Prison Act 1894;

(c) Amendment in the Representation of People Act, 1951 to provide right of franchise to all prisoners;

(d) Continuation of scheme of Modernization of Prisons Phase II;

(e) To incorporate the principles of management of prisons and treatment of offenders in the Directive Principles of the State Policy embodied in Part IV of the Constitution of India;

(f) Specific mention be made in the preamble to the legislations relating to administration of correctional services that correction, reformation and rehabilitation are objectives of punishment awarded to offenders;

(g) Revision of State Prison Manuals on the lines of Model Prison Manual circulated by Govt. of India;

(h) Setting up of a State Level Board to review all applications for remission/commutation of sentence;

(i) To provide industrial and vocational training to all prison inmates;

(j) Disposal of mercy petitions in six months time,

(k) Establishment of Special Courts/ Lok Adalats;

(l) Improvement of the living conditions of prisoners in prisons; and

(m) Treatment of prisoners in jails.

Most of the recommendations of the Committee pertain to the State Governments and since Prison is

a State subject, these were accordingly forwarded to them for implementation.

The major recommendations concerning the Government of India are (a) inclusion of Prison in the Concurrent list (b) enactment of new central Prison Law in place of Prison Act 1894 (c) amendment in section 62(5) of the Representation of People Act, 1951 to allow all the prisoners to vote (d) continuance of Phase II of the scheme of Modernization of Prisons.

The recommendations mentioned at (a) and (b) above were examined in the Ministry and not found feasible to take any action in this regard.

As regards recommendations at (c) above, the matter was examined in consultation with the Election Commission of India. Section 62(5) of the Representation of People Act, 1951 was challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has, however, rejected the contention and observed that the restriction imposed in the aforesaid provisions was reasonable and no arbitrariness or discrimination was involved in the provisions.

Financial Health of DD/AIR

*173. SHRI B. MAHTAB:

SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:

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

(a) whether the Government/Prasar Bharati (PB) has made any assessment regarding the financial health of Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Doordarshan has been able to face the competition poised by private/regional channels effectively;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the

operational cost and revenue generation achieved by them during each of the last three years and the current year, DD/AIR-wise;

(e) whether any slippages have been noticed in the targets for revenue generation and consequent rise in the operational cost of DD and AIR;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government/PB for improving the financial viability of DD and AIR?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Prasar Bharati by the very nature of the mandate it carries as the Public Service Broadcaster is largely dependent on Government funding. The Group of Ministers (GOM) on Prasar Bharati has considered various issues relating to the capital and financial restructuring and funding pattern of Prasar Bharati. The GOM has interalia recommended restoration of Section 22 of Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, conversion of all outstanding Government loans to grants and waiver of interest and penal interest thereon, all plan funding to be only in the form of Grants, Government to support the operating expenses to the extent of 50%, waiver of accumulated arrears of space and segment charges upto 31.03.2010. The projected requirement of Prasar Bharati during the year 2010-11 was to the order of Rs.3000 crore. After extensive exercise and pruning, a budget of Rs.2946 crore was allocated to both the Directorates (Doordarshan/ All India Radio).

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati, being a public service broadcaster, has to maintain certain standards in its broadcast and is not expected to compete commercially with other channels. The details of operating cost and revenue generated by AIR/DD for the last three years and the current year are given below:

Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

	2007-08			2008-09		
	DD	AIR	Total	DD	AIR	Total
Non-Plan	657.72	851.15	1508.87	1204.44	1028.77	2233.21
Revenue Plan	219.87	44.21	264.08	68.48	1.96	70.44
Capital Plan	174.50	83.44	257.94	160.85	54.38	215.23
Total	1052.09	978.80	2030.89	1433.77	1085.11	2518.88

	2009-10			2010-11 (upto Dec.2010)		
	DD	AIR	Total	DD	AIR	Total
Non-Plan	1276.32	1194.08	2470.40	922.54	777.00	1699.54
Revenue Plan	79.39	0.00	79.39	31.27	3.66	34.93
Capital Plan	65.29	85.33	150.62	42.09	25.01	67.10
Total	1421.00	1279.41	2700.41	995.90	805.67	1801.57

Revenue

(in crore)

Year	Net Commercial		Resources	Total
	DD	AIR		
2007-08	724.42	196.50	58.83	987.05
2008-09	737.05	194.42	69.44	1000.91
2009-10	828.48	215.92	102.03	1148.43
2010-11 (upto Dec.2010)	528.48	195.46	35.39	759.33

(e) and (f) No Sir. As could be seen from the above table, the revenue of Prasar Bharati has been witnessing a gradual growth and AIR & DD have been achieving

the targets set out for them. The Operational cost has been on the increase in the wake of implementation of the recommendation of 6th Central Pay Commission

(CPC). However, they have been advised to contain expenditure by strictly adhering to financial prudence.

(g) Follow up action is being taken on the recommendations of the GOM. Certain reservations have been expressed with regard to Prasar Bharati being able to meet its 50% share. A revised funding pattern is being worked out by Prasar Bharati which will be placed before the GOM for consideration. Secondly, DD and AIR have been adopting aggressive marketing strategy. These steps would ensure improvement in the financial status of AIR & DD.

Agricultural Research

*174. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has taken any steps/research work for improving seed varieties of various crops including pulses, cereals and oilseeds to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of such commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocation made during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government/ICAR is also taking any steps for the integrated development of agricultural technology of high yielding seeds and soil conservation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A total 571 varieties comprising oilseeds (118), pulses (85) and cereals (368) have been notified during the last three years. Funds are not allocated only for improving seed varieties but for overall research which would include seed varieties but also research in areas such as biotic and abiotic

stresses management, improving nutrient and water use efficiency, production technologies etc. The allocation of Plan funds for research in the Crop Science Division during last three years has been Rs.240.52 crores, Rs.293.50 crores and Rs.304.00 crores.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Development and evaluation of location specific technologies and varieties are undertaken in order to standardize the relevant package of practices in respect of the high yielding, pest-resistant and disease-resistant varieties of pulses, oilseeds and cereals. Suitable research programmes are in progress in regard to the location-specific bio-engineering measures of soil and water conservation to prevent soil erosion in agricultural farms.

Short duration varieties such as mungbean (50-60 days), pigeonpea (130-140 days) and chickpea (90-100 days) have also been developed.

Food Processing Industries

*175. SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government extends financial assistance to agencies/ entrepreneurs from regions rich in agricultural produce including vegetables and fruits for setting up food processing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the policy adopted in regard to setting up of food processing industries;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set-up food processing industries in the Northern part of West Bengal; and

(e) if so, the measures taken in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Ministry extends financial support under the Scheme of Technology

Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries to entrepreneurs through out the country for vegetables and fruits as well as other sectors namely dairy, consumer and bakery, grain milling, meat and poultry, wine, fish processing. The Ministry extends grant-in-aid @25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs.50.00 lakhs in general areas and @33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs.75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas. The scheme of setting up food processing industries is for both setting up of new food processing units as well as Technological Upgradation and Expansion of existing units in the country.

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is concerned with formulation and implementation of the policies and plan for the food processing industries within the overall national priorities and objective. The Ministry acts as a catalyst for bringing in greater investment into this sector, guiding and helping the industry, and creating a conducive environment for healthy growth of the food processing industry. Within these overall objectives, the Ministry aims at:

- Better utilization and value-addition of agricultural produce.
- Minimising wastage at all stages in the food processing chain by development of infrastructure for storage, transportation and processing agro-produce.
- Induction of modern technology into the food processing industries.
- Encouraging R&D in food processing for product and process development.
- Providing policy support, promotional initiatives and facilities to promote value added exports.
- Create the critical infrastructure to fill the gaps in the supply chain from farm to consumer.

(d) and (e) The Ministry does not setup any food processing industries on its own. Under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation / Establishment / Modernization of Food Processing Industries, the entrepreneurs apply for grant-in-aid as per guidelines. The applications are accordingly processed. The details of such application received during 11th Plan period from West Bengal are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Applications Received during 11th Plan from West Bengal

Sl.No.	Applicant	Fin. Year	State	Sector	Approved Amt	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Brindavan Bottlers Ltd.	2007-2008	West Bengal	Fruit and Vegetables	5000000	Technical upgradation/ Modernisation
2.	Pamper Ovenfresh Foods Pvt. Ltd.	2008-2009	West Bengal	Fruit and Vegetables	5000000	New Setting up
3.	Atreyi Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	2008-2009	West Bengal	Fruit and Vegetables	350000	Expansion.
4.	Rainbow Agro Foods Ltd.	2008-2009	West Bengal	Fruit and Vegetables	5000000	New Setting up

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Ascon Agro Products Exporter & Builders Pvt. Ltd	2008-2009	West Bengal	Fruit and Vegetables	5000000	New Setting up
6.	Thai Cheung Foods Pvt. Ltd.	2008-2009	West Bengal	Fruit and Vegetables	2085000	New Setting up
7.	Elmac Agro Mfg. Pvt. Ltd.	2009-2010	West Bengal	Fruit and Vegetables	3067000	New Setting up
8.	Keventer Agro Limited	2009-2010	West Bengal	Fruit and Vegetables	5000000	Technicalupgradation/ Modernisation
9.	Bfp Agro Tech	2010-2011	West Bengal	Fruit and Vegetables	575500	Expansion
10.	Elmac Agro Mfg. Pvt. Ltd.	2010-2011	West Bengal	Fruit and Vegetables	3067000	Technical upgradation/ Modernisation
11.	Herald Food & Commodities (P) Ltd.	2010-2011	West Bengal	Fruit and Vegetables	1450000	New Setting up.

(Source: E-portal maintained by HDFC BANK)

Hunger Index

*176. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether India is placed below some of the countries of the region in the recent hunger index prepared by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI);

(b) if so, the details thereof, reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereto indicating the ranking and score of India in the said index;

(c) the details of the schemes formulated by the Government to eradicate hunger and improve its ranking in the hunger index alongwith the allocation of the funds made and utilised for the purpose; and

(d) the steps taken for effective implementation of the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has brought out a Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report in October, 2010. In this report, India ranks 67th among 84 countries. The Index ranks countries on a 100-point scale, with 0 being the best score (no hunger) and 100 being the worst. While the GHI score for India is 24.1, it is 24.2, 20.0 and 19.1 for countries in the region like Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan respectively.

The GHI, 2010 is based on data from 2003 to 2008 and incorporates three indicators, namely (i) proportion of undernourished as percentage of population (2004-06 data); (ii) prevalence of under-weight in children under age of five (latest year data in the period 2003-

08 for which data are available) and (iii) mortality rate of children under the age of five (2008 data). The GHI Report attaches equal weight to all the three indicators and also does not reflect impact of India's latest economic performance.

In order to address the issue of food security, Government implements several schemes/programmes in partnership with State Governments and UT Administrations. Government implements Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under which foodgrains are allocated at subsidized prices to States/UTs for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including about 2.44 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35kg per family per month. Allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) category families is also made at subsidized prices depending upon their availability and past offtake.

Government also implements other welfare schemes like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme for pre-school children as well as pregnant & nursing mothers, Mid-day-Meal (MDM) scheme for primary and upper primary school children in the country, Annapoorna Scheme for indigent senior citizens, Village Grain Bank Scheme, Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP), etc. through State/UT Governments.

During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 59354.56 crore has been allocated as food subsidy in budget of Department of Food & Public Distribution, Rs. 8856.88 crore have been released under ICDS scheme (upto 24.02.2011) by Women & Child Development Ministry and Rs. 9348 crore have been made available as recurring central assistance during the year 2010-11 in budget of Human Resource Development Ministry for MDM scheme.

In addition to internal mechanisms for monitoring, independent agencies are also engaged for monitoring and evaluation of these schemes for their effective implementation.

Hardships faced by Fishermen

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

(a) whether the fishing profession is no more remunerative and the fishermen are facing several hardships, forcing them to seek alternative professions;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken by the Government to provide assistance to them to seek alternative livelihood;

(c) whether the Government proposes to restrict/ban the entry of large marine companies/MNCs into the fishery sector and give small fishermen the first right to utilize the marine wealth of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the schemes for assisting fishermen in the country and the allocation made therein during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The policies and programmes of the government have resulted in consistent growth in fisheries sector as can be seen from the following table:

Year	Export	
	Fish Production (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes) Value (Rs. crore)
2007-08	7126832	541701 7620.92
2008-09	7616090	602835 8607.94
2009-10 (P)	7853106	678436 10048.53

P: Provisional

Sustainable development of the sector is being ensured through appropriate interventions.

(c) and (d) Fishery is a state subject and the State Governments exercise control over the territorial waters. Central Government exercises control over the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone, wherein Letters of Permit (LOP) are issued to Indian vessels in accordance with the deep sea fishing guidelines.

(e) The major Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of fisheries and welfare of fishermen alongwith the financial allocation are given below. No specific state wise allocation of funds is made as these schemes are demand driven.

(in Rs. crores)

Name of Schemes	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Development of Inland fisheries & Aquaculture	12.03	12.90	19.00	21.00
Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations	40.50	44.99	61.00	76.09
National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen	20.88	25.00	36.00	42.25
Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System of Fisheries sector	2.80	3.00	10.00	10.55
National Fisheries Development Board	50.00	46.90	100.00	92.30

Achievement under JNNURM

178. SHRI P.P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the physical and financial targets conceived and actual achievement under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of proposals/requests received from various States for inclusion of more cities under JNNURM could not be acceded due to resource constraints; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government for additional resource mobilisation from alternative sources and to provide sufficient funds to the State Governments for implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a seven year mission beginning from 2005-06 to 2011-12. There is a provision of Rs. 31,500 Crore as financial outlay for the entire mission period for Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM. Against this financial allocation, 527 projects have so far been sanctioned with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 27899.48 Crore. During the last three years and the current year, the details of projects approved, ACA committed and ACA released for utilisation are as follows:

Years	No. of Approved Projects	ACA Committed (Rs. in lakhs)	ACA released for utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)
2007-08	117	615254.44	252795.17
2008-09	130	843454.27	352049.82
2009-10	65	397990.60	390183.81
2010-11	11	101757.23	96336.43

(c) and (d) Request for inclusion under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of JNNURM have been received in respect of Warangal, Karamsad, Gandhinagar, Hiibli-Dharwad, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Gaya, Biharshariff, Pawapuri, Nalanda, Rajgir, Sultanpur-Lodhi, Kurkshetra- Pehowa, Gurgaon, Aurangabad, Vrindavan, Kumool, Jodhpur, Gwalior, Guntur, Panipat, Bellary, Calicut, Darjeeling, Kalimpong & Kurseong, Deoghar, Sambalpur, Dhule, Malegaon, Kolhapur, Port Blair, Kaithal, Siliguri, Haldia, Amravati, Solapur etc. As per guidelines of UIG, the number of cities under the Mission shall remain around 60. At present there are 65 cities covered under UIG of JNNURM and no more cities have been added. However, cities that are not covered under UIG are eligible for assistance under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) subject to availability of funds.

It was proposed by the Ministry to include the following 28 cities/urban agglomerations with population of 5 lakh and above as per 2001 Census under the UIG component of JNNURM:

Guntur, Warangal, Durg-Bhilai Nagar, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwad, Kozhikode, Gwalior, Amravati, Bhiwandi, Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Solapur, Cuttak, Jalandhar, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota, Salem, Tiruppur, Tiruchirappalli, Aligarh, Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur and Moradabad.

On account of resource constraints, the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance could not agree to include these cities under UIG of JNNURM.

Sufficient funds are available for providing Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to enable them to undertake the already approved projects. JNNURM also encourages ULBs to leverage and incorporate private sector efficiencies in development, management, implementation and financing of projects, through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements, wherever appropriate.

[Translation]

Cases of Road Rage

*179. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision exists for the prosecution of cases of road rage under the criminal laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which the culprits of such crimes are prosecuted;

(c) the number of cases of road rage reported in the country in the last one year including in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and persons, killed/injured in such incidents and culprits arrested during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to bring any amendment in the existing laws to contain aggressive driving and to classify road rage as as separate crime; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other steps taken/ proposed to be taken to contain the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (e) There is no definition of 'Road Rage' either in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 or in the Indian Penal Code (IPC). Road rage is the commonly used phrase for dangerous/violent or angry behaviour by a driver of an automobile or a motor vehicle. Such behaviour might include rude

gestures, verbal insults, making threats dangerous driving in a threatening manner etc. Road rage can lead to collisions, altercations and assaults, resulting in injuries and even deaths. It can also be seen as endangerment of public safety. All these offences are adequately dealt with under the relevant provisions of the IPC and Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which compiles data on crimes in the country under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) as reported to it by the State Governments/ UT Administrations, does not maintain specific information relating to incidents of "Road Rage". However, Delhi Police has provided the following data relating to "road rage" cases:

Year	No. of cases registered	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured
2007	24	1	21
2008	48	-	42
2009	25	-	26
2010 (upto 30.11.2010)	20	-	29

There is no proposal to bring any amendment in the existing laws to classify "Road Rage" as a separate crime. However, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, which administers the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, had introduced a Bill in May, 2007 in the Parliament for amendment of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, including enhancement of penalties for various offences like dangerous driving, driving at excessive speed and drunken driving. The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee had also examined the Bill and agreed to the proposal to enhance penalties.

[English]

Impact of Price Rise

*180. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

- whether some multilateral agencies including World Bank have warned that the food prices in the developing countries including India have surged to a dangerous levels thereby reducing peoples' access to food;
- if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- whether the rising prices of foodgrains in the International market is likely to affect the supply/import of food items like pulses and edible oils in the country;
- if so, the details thereof and the action plan formulated to ensure their availability in the country; and
- the fresh steps taken by the Government including improvement in the Public Distribution System and removing supply bottlenecks to control prices and make foodgrains accessible to the poor people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) As per

the World Bank Food Price Watch Report (February, 2011) the Global food prices continued to rise uniformly for all grains. The World Bank food price index rose by 15% between October 2010 and January 2011 and is only 3% below June 2008 peak. Local rice prices have increased in line with global prices in some large rice-consuming Asian countries. These food price rises create macro vulnerabilities, particularly for countries with a high share of food imports and limited fiscal space, as well as increases in poverty.

The increase in the international prices of rice and wheat are not likely to impact on domestic prices as the requirement of import is almost negligible. In the case of pulses and edible oils, about 15% and 50% respectively, of our needs are imported and therefore the international prices are likely to impact some extent.

Government has recognized the need to protect the vulnerable population from price rise and has taken proactive steps. The steps taken by the Government to contain the price rise of essential items especially foodgrains and to ensure their availability in the country are given in Statement.

(e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are of the State/UT Governments.

(ii) Public Distribution System (Control) Order 2001 mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required actions to ensure smooth functioning of the TPDS.

(iii) Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS. Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPSs, bringing about greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at all levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels.

(iv) In addition to allocation of foodgrains under TPDS, the Government makes allocations of foodgrains under other Welfare Schemes such as Midday Meal Scheme and Wheat based Nutrition Programme also. Further, this Department has been making additional allocation of foodgrains to the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations in case of emergencies like floods, droughts, etc. Additional allocation of foodgrains has also been made from time to time depending upon the availability of stocks and requirement/requests received from States/UTs. Further, in September, 2010 and in January 2011, Government has allocated to State/UT Governments an additional quantity of 25 lakh tons of wheat/rice each time on adhoc basis at BPL prices. Government has also made an adhoc additional allocation of 25 lakh tons of foodgrains to States for distribution to Above Poverty Line (APL) families in January 2011 at a price of Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential Commodities such as foodgrains are listed below:

(A) Short term Measures:

1. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero - for rice, wheat, pulses, sugar, crude edible oils and to 7.5% for refined edible oils.

2. Administrative Measures

- (ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice and wheat until further orders, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) up to 30.09.2011 and pulses (except Kabuli chana).
- (iii) Export of edible oils permitted in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kgs subject to a limit of 10,000 tonnes for one year. The period of ban on export of edible oils has been extended with these relaxation/exemptions up to 30.09.2011.
- (iv) Effected no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils.
- (v) Extended stock limit orders in the case of pulses, paddy and rice for a period up to 30th September, 2011, edible oil, edible oilseeds and sugar upto 31 st March, 2011.
- (vi) Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (vii) Specific adhoc additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for all cardholders on 19.5.2010 with validity for lifting up to 20.11.2010 @ of Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.
- (viii) An additional allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for APL families at the prevailing APL CIP made on 2.8.2010. This is applicable initially for a period of six months to those States where APL allocations were below 15 kg per family per month.
- (ix) 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have also been allocated in September 2010 to all States/UTs for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue price during six months period from September 2010.
- (x) Further 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have been allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue prices for distribution during January to June 2011.
- (xi) An additional adhoc allocation of 25 lakh tones of foodgrains has been made on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for distribution during January to June 2011.
- (xii) In addition allocation to State Governments are made under OMSS interventions.
- (xiii) Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement up to 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value up to 31.3.2011.
- (xiv) 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.
- (xv) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 15/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month.

(B) Medium Term Measures:

In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to improve production and productivity in agriculture.

Renovation of Museums

1841. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to launch any scheme for renovation of museums / music galleries located in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the fund allocated and spent in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Culture operates two plan schemes for financial assistance to museums that are in need for support. The Schemes cover the entire museums, including music galleries, if any. The financial assistance is provided to the eligible museums in accordance with the objectives of the Schemes, but no allocations are made State-wise. Details of the two schemes are:

(i) "Financial Assistance for Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums" envisages financial assistance of up to Rs.5.00 crore and Rs.2.50 crore for development of infrastructure of existing museums under category I & II respectively. Assistance is also provided to Government and Non Government organizations, who propose to establish new museums at regional and local level. The budget allocation and expenditure under this scheme for the last three years are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Amount (BE/RE)	Amount Actual
1	2	3	4
1.	2008-09	1200.00	770.79

1	2	3	4
2	2009-10	1250.00	1223.38
3	2010-11	1450.00	1068.79
			(As on 28.02.2011)

(ii) Under the scheme of "Modernization of museums in metro cities", four museums - National Museum, New Delhi, Indian Museum, Kolkata, Egmore Museum, Chennai and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, Mumbai have been identified for modernization. The budget allocation & expenditure under this scheme for the last three years are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Amount (BE/RE)	Amount Actual
1	2008-09	700.00	700.00
2	2009-10	910.00	910.00
3	2010-11	600.00	183.00
			(As on 28.02.2011)

[Translation]

Occupation of Buildings

1842. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether the Union Government and the Government of the NCT of Delhi are in occupation of buildings belonging to the Government of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such buildings;

(c) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government to vacate the said buildings;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Directorate of Estates has issued instructions to vacate the buildings and to hand over the same to the Government of Rajasthan;

(f) if so, the details and the present status thereof, and

(g) the reasons for not vacating the said buildings so far?

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

(b) The following buildings are in occupation of Union Government and Govt. of Delhi.

1. Bikaner House with Union Government
2. Udaipur House with Delhi Government

Bikaner House was taken on rent by Union Government on 15.5.1954. The ownership of Bikaner House jointly vests with the State Government of Rajasthan and Shri Kari Singh, Ex-ruler of Bikaner in the ratio of 2:1, and the rent was being paid in the same ratio. As on date the Union Government has released an area of 30,133 sq. ft. of Bikaner House to the Government of Rajasthan and at present, only 32,191 sq. ft. of the office space is in occupation of Central Government.

The Udaipur House was taken on rent on 21.1.1952 by the Union Government for use of the Government of Delhi and was subsequently transferred to Delhi Administration on 28.5.1965. The building is with the Delhi Government and the rent is being paid by the Delhi Administration directly to the Rajasthan Government.

(c) to (g) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan has written letters on 11.3.2008, 24.2.2009 and 21.1.2010 for vacation of Bikaner House.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister was informed that the Union Government is already facing acute shortage of office accommodation in Delhi and at present it may not be possible to vacate the Bikaner House.

A letter dated 7.4.2010 was received from the Chief Minister of Rajasthan for vacation of Udaipur House. The Hon'ble Chief Minister was informed that this Ministry has already apprised the Delhi Administration that for Udaipur House, the rent is being paid by the Delhi Administration directly to the Rajasthan Government. The Government of Delhi may take immediate action for returning the property to the Government of Rajasthan.

As the Udaipur House is in occupation of the Government of Delhi, the Union Government has no jurisdiction over it. The Government of Rajasthan has also been advised to take up the matter with the Government of Delhi.

[English]

Vision Document for Food Processing Industries

1843. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any Vision Document/Policy from States including Punjab for assistance in Food Processing Sector in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether any data base pertaining to food processing resources at ground level have been created by resource mapping at Panchayat and Block levels in various States including Punjab; 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 (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) No such proposal relating

to Vision Document/policy from the states including that of Punjab for assistance in food processing sector is received in the Ministry. However, under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, the proposals received from entrepreneurs through Banks/Financial Institutions under decentralized procedure through e-portal for eligible grants-in-aid are considered in the Ministry for disbursement of financial assistance in the country including that of Punjab.

(d) and (e) No report to this effect is available with Ministry.

[Translation]

Insurance Grant to Farmers

1844. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides insurance grant to the farmers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the land on which it is being given;

(c) the details of insurance grant provided by the Government to various States including Rajasthan during each of the last three years; and

(d) the details of the pending insurance grants

and the time by which such grants are likely to be released to the State Government including Rajasthan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) No insurance grant as such is provided to farmers of the country. Crop Insurance Schemes pay claims to only those farmers who are insured by the insurance companies under the schemes. Central Government provides its share of contribution in claims and premium subsidy to small and marginal farmers under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and premium subsidy to the farmers under Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS). Under NAIS, Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AIC) settles the admissible claims of farmers as per provisions of the scheme on receipt of matching share from respective State Government. Under Pilot WBCIS, settlement of claims is the responsibility of the insurance companies.

(c) Details of amounts provided by the Government are at Statement-IA and IB.

(d) Details of pending claims are at Statement-IIA and IIB. Claims are lying pending for want of State Governments' share subsidy/claims

Statement-I (A)

Na1s - Statewise yearwise insurance grant provided by Central Government in the form of premium subsidy and claim share during last three years i.e. from 2007-08 To 2009-10 (As On 02.03.2011)

Central Govt. Share In (In Lacs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year 2007-08		Year 2008-09		Year 2009-10	
		Claims	Premium Subsidy	Claims	Premium Subsidy	Claims	Premium Subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.48	447.34	36552.53	413.18	25880.25	757.66
2.	Assam	24.04	3.54	0.00	7.01	0.06	13.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
4.	Bihar	20893.20	161.98	10455.25	167.15	12980.77	326.29
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	33.59	2190.13	52.75	4718.63	61.78
6.	Goa	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
7.	Gujarat	31.33	126.42	19920.05	123.77	35083.59	159.05
8.	Haryana	494.01	6.89	0.00	0.06	0.00	8.53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	5.96	206.01	2.90	132.60	7.80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.50
11.	Jharkhand	68.50	14.15	1295.35	21.05	8941.81	61.94
12.	Karnataka	39.10	79.22	5066.63	80.32	6450.10	65.49
13.	Kerala	253.98	7.13	0.79	5.79	0.00	6.94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12545.08	99.90	2156.24	93.36	0.00	150.18
15.	Maharashtra	2909.18	142.17	20906.53	188.43	13739.56	262.58
16.	Manipur	0.00		0.00		74.35	3.31
17.	Meghalaya	0.61	0.74	0.19	1.31	1.57	2.73
18.	Mizoram	0.00		0.00	0.00	5.32	0.03
19.	Orissa	0.00	129.68	630.34	103.56	487.83	185.20
20.	Puducherry	10.35	0.31	21.44	0.30	0.00	0.90
21.	Rajasthan	4690.43	61.06	11843.17	46.18	67920.99	78.75
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	13435.11	67.87	31050.70	198.27	3642.90	332.16
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.34	0.19	0.99	0.00	0.20
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7718.95	209.36	383.08	198.39	4806.94	293.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Uttarakhand	115.37	3.76	569.89	10.28	213.74	20.19
27.	West Bengal	1590.93	162.46	13670.37	407.99	487.28	417.70
Total		64820.65	1764.28	156918.91	2123.20	185568.33	3216.41

Note: Year 2010-11 statistics is not available as Kharif 2010 season is yet to be finalised and Rabi 2010-11 season has just started & is under progress.

Statement-I (B)

Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)

State wise Year wise Gol Fund Released

						Amt Rs. in Lacs
Sl.No.	State	AIC	ICICIL	ITGI	All Cos combined	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Kharif 2007						
1	Karnataka	280.60			280.66	
Season Total		280.66			280.66	
Rabi 2007-08						
1.	Rajasthan	4465.34	104.76		4570.10	
2.	Bihar	65.44			65.44	
3.	Chhattisgarh	106.60			106.60	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	135.27			135.27	
Season Total		4772.65	104.76		4877.41	
Year 2007-08		5053.32	104.76		5158.07	
Kharif 2008						
1.	Madhya Pradesh	65.68	1.45		67.13	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Haryana	1.04			1.04
3.	Punjab	0.71	1.09		1.80
4.	Bihar	649.90			649.90
5.	Rajasthan	13.41	154.33		167.74
6.	Jharkhand	53.29	1.57		54.86
7.	Maharashtra	18.48			18.48
8.	Karnataka	116.89			116.89
9.	Orissa	167.09			167.09
10.	Tamil Nadu	69.16	0.72	0.11	70.01
Season Total		1155.67	159.15	0.11	1314.94
Rabi 2008-09					
1.	Haryana	3.29			3.29
2.	Bihar	1031.83			1031.83
3.	Rajasthan	177.03	329.96		506.99
4.	Jharkhand	1.39			1.39
5.	Karnataka	36.03			36.03
6.	Tamil Nadu	71.27	0.59	0.04	71.89
7.	Kerala	11.51			11.51
8.	Chhattisgarh	1.94	36.21		38.14
9.	West Bengal	8.66	1.46	1.33	11.45
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.63			2.63
Season Total		1345.58	368.21	1.37	1715.16
Year 2008-09		2501.25	527.37	1.48	3030.10

Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)

State Wise Year Wise Govt Fund Released

(Amt. Rs in Lacs)

Sl.No.	State	AIC	ICICIL*	ITG1**	All Cos combined
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kharif 2009					
1.	Bihar	3512.19			3512.12
2.	Rajasthan	1319.90	426.3		1746.21
3.	Karnataka	533.37	6.02		539.40
4.	Orissa	509.70			509.7
5.	Maharashtra	266.06			266.06
6.	Gujarat	237.75			237.75
7.	Madhya Pradesh	68.50	0.13		68.63
8.	Jharkhand	40.76			40.76
9.	Tamil Nadu	87.71	0.13	1.11	87.84
10.	West Bengal	16.19	11.83	1.11	29.14
11.	Kerala	40.77			40.77
12.	Haryana	0.85			0.85
13.	Andhra Pradesh	236.05			236.05
Season Total		6869.80	444.49	1.11	7315.40
Rabi 2009-10					
1.	Bihar	2667.94	606.00		3273.94
2.	Rajasthan	2689.75	1855.23		4544.97
3.	Karnataka	27.57	20.69		48.25
4.	Madhya Pradesh	513.78	221.19		734.97
5.	Jharkhand	0.94			0.94
6.	Tamil Nadu	35.71	7.24	1.68	44.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	West Bengal	8.12	14.76	1.16	24.03
8.	Kerala	25.48			25.48
9.	Haryana	37.88	23.49		61.37
10.	Andhra Pradesh	0.04			0.04
11.	Himachal Pradesh	56.91			56.91
Season Total		6064.11	2748.59	2.84	8815.54
Year 2009-10		12933.92	3193.08	3.95	16130.94
Kharif 2010					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	917.66			917.66
2.	Bihar	1727.84	1789.28		3517.11
3.	Chhattisgarh	3.90	3.33	2.81	10.04
4.	Gujarat	224.35			224.35
5.	Haryana	121.83	64.37		186.20
6.	Jharkhand	72.56			72.56
7.	Karnataka	177.85	37.91		215.75
8.	Kerala	54.80			54.80
9.	Maharashtra	2284.78			2284.78
10.	Madhya Pradesh	715.93	544.73		1260.65
11.	Orissa	457.73			457.73
12.	Rajasthan	7688.71	1827.59	1.50	9517.80
13.	Tamil Nadu	68.35	50.08	3.82	122.25
14.	Uttarakhand	16.93			16.93
15.	Uttar Pradesh	38.25	46.23	0.21	84.70
16.	West Bengal	32.73	23.28	14.10	70.12
Season Total		14604.21	4386.80	22.44	19013.45

(Subsidy amounts are exclusive of ST)

Statement-II (A)*NAIS - Statewise details of pending insurance grants (As on 03.03.2011)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Pending Claims (Rs. in Lacs)	Reasons - Non-receipt of Govt. share of liability. Liabilities awaited in respect of
1.	Assam	329.24	State Govt, share in Claims and Premium subsidy
2.	Bihar	25886.26	State Govt, share in Claim, pending finalization of investigation results by State Govt, in 4 districts i.e. East & West Champaran, Siwan and Muzaffarpur
3.	Haryana	240.33	State Govt, share in Claims and Premium subsidy
4.	Himachal Pradesh	235.24	State Govt, share in Claims and Premium subsidy
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.83	State Govt, share in Claims and Premium subsidy
6.	Jharkhand	6103.98	State Govt, share in Claims, pending finalization of investigation results by State Govt, in 2 districts
7.	Karnataka	1585.35	State Govt, share in Claims and Premium subsidy
8.	West Bengal	1825.41	State Govt. share in Claims and Premium subsidy
Total		36249.64	

Statement-II (B)*WBCIS - Statewise details of pending insurance claims (As on 03.03.2011)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Pending Claims (Rs. in crore)	Reasons
1.	Maharashtra	22.53	Pending due non-availability of State's share in Premium subsidy.
2.	Bihar	68.35	-do-
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2.43	-do-
4.	Tamil Nadu	0.55	-do-
5.	Uttarakhand	0.25	-do-
6.	West Bengal	0.82	-do-
7.	Rajasthan	3.55	Pending for document verification in case of non-loanee farmers

*[English]***Farming Board**

1845. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering measures, including allowing institutions like National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to fund Indian setting up farms abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has a comprehensive policy to regulate the acquisition of farm land by Indians in foreign countries; 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Requests have been received from various countries and our missions abroad, inviting Indian corporates and farmers to take up commercial agriculture in their countries. Indian companies/farmers have also requested for more detailed information, such as, agro-climatic conditions, terms and conditions of engagement, etc. in different countries.

The Government has not formulated any policy in this matter. However, it has supported efforts by FICCI for organizing a workshop on 6-7 May, 2010, to help in the dissemination of useful information regarding agro-climatic conditions, the state of agriculture and other information in these countries. Senior government officers of various countries and representatives of Indian Corporate houses had participated in this workshop.

Museum at Lalitgiri

1846. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a museum at Lalitgiri in Orissa to house the bone relics of Lord Buddha found during an excavation in 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner in which the relics are likely to be displayed to the public?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam, the Buddhist relics are proposed to be housed in a museum.

(b) Details are at Statement.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The relic -caskets containing Buddhist bone relics would be housed and displayed for the public under adequate security and surveillance.

Statement

The Excavated Buddhist Site, Lalitgiri was notified as Centrally Protected in the year 1937. The site has been extensively excavated by the Archeological Survey of India (ASI) during the year 1985-1992. The remains of a massive Stupa including a relic caskets consisting of four containers made of Khondalite, Steatite, Silver and Gold containing corporal remains have been recovered during the excavation, besides other important structure and archeological remains. At present, the relic caskets are in the safe custody of Superintending Archaeologist, Bhubaneswar Circle, ASI, Bhubaneswar, Orissa. Further, In order to set up a site museum at Lalitgiri the site has been inspected and preparation of detailed drawing (Plan, Elevation, Design) of the proposed museum building have been initiated by the Bhubaneswar Circle, ASI.

Rating of Cities

1847. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has rated cities according to sanitation and awards are proposed for cleaner cities and towns across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of cities and towns which are upgraded/downgraded on the basis of sanitation; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the overall cleanliness of cities/towns in the country?

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

(b) Rating of 423 Class I cities as per 2001 census has been carried out between the period November, 2009 and March, 2010 on various parameters

related to sanitation. The requisite details are given in the Statement.

(c) This is the first such exercise. The question of upgrading/downgrading does not arise.

(d) Sanitation is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies to plan, implement and monitor the functioning of related infrastructure. Sanitation is being accorded high priority in various schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development such as; Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UIDSST), etc.

Statement

Rank of Cities on Sanitation 2009-2010:

National Urban Sanitation Policy

Sl.No.	City	State	Total	Output	Process	Outcome
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	73.48	36.250	21.080	16.150
2.	Mysore	Karnataka	70.05	33.080	25.070	12.500
3.	Surat	Gujarat	69.08	29.750	23.833	15.496
4.	N.D.M.C.	Delhi	68.265	36.000	19.715	12.550
5.	Delhi Cantt.	Delhi	61.367	30.750	19.417	11.200
6.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	59.02	21.160	27.010	10.850
7.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	57.96	31.720	17.000	9.240
8.	Mangalore	Karnataka	57.34	20.840	22.500	14.000
9.	Rajkot	Gujarat	56.118	21.833	21.525	12.760
10.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	55.34	23.545	21.475	10.320

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	53.92	28.000	21.016	4.900
12	Bangalore	Karnataka	53.637	21.700	18.870	13.067
13	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	53.63	25.500	20.660	7.470
14	Rourkela Industrial Township	Orissa	53.4	22.500	18.200	12.700
15	Mandya	Karnataka	53.33	18.740	20.590	14.000
16	Bidhannagar	West Bengal	52.82	25.170	18.000	9.650
17	Noida	Uttar Pradesh	51.91	23.360	20.500	8.050
18	Shillong	Meghalaya	51.55	18.900	22.850	9.800
19	Ahmedabad*	Gujarat	51.29	21.167	21.160	8.960
20	Alandur	Tamil Nadu	50.24	22.240	21.000	7.000
21	Hardwar	Uttarakhand	49.85	24.750	17.150	7.950
22	Bidar	Karnataka	49.82	17.170	21.450	11.200
23	Achalpur	Maharashtra	49.666	16.500	15.616	17.550
24	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	49.06	22.369	20.811	5.880
25	Kolkata	West Bengal	48.965	17.330	23.002	8.633
26	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	48.82	20.270	19.300	9.250
27	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	48.52	17.046	24.474	7.000
28	S.A.S.Nagar (Mohali)	Punjab	48.43	21.900	19.880	6.650
29	Akola	Maharashtra	47.95	17.500	15.000	15.450
30	Serampore	West Bengal	47.9	21.500	19.400	7.000
31	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	47.6	23.240	21.000	3.360
32	Kanpur (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	47.55	19.333	13.417	14.800
33	Satara	Maharashtra	47.45	15.000	13.500	18.950
34	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	47.417	20.450	15.200	11.767

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	46.94	15.250	23.390	8.300
36	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	46.917	19.500	18.200	9.217
37	Halisahar	West Bengal	46.85	16.500	20.900	9.450
38	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	46.82	15.920	24.600	6.300
39	Pallavaram	Tamil Nadu	46.54	17.990	22.700	5.850
40	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu	46.19	20.500	21.940	3.750
41	Howrah	West Bengal	45.938	17.978	21.520	6.440
42	Ghaziabad (M Corp.)*	Uttar Pradesh	45.85	26.750	15.250	3.850
43	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	45.7	16.589	23.511	5.600
44	Udupi	Karnataka	45.4	13.670	19.480	12.250
45	Agartala	Tripura	45.29	19.200	16.990	9.100
46	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	45.076	14.250	23.593	7.233
47	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	45.02	14.920	19.950	10.150
48	Kottayam	Kerala	45	26.000	13.400	5.600
49	Bokaro Steel City	Jharkhand	44.85	20.000	15.050	9.800
50	Amravati	Maharashtra	44.25	15.000	16.850	12.400
51	South Dumdum	West Bengal	44.24	18.740	18.850	6.650
52	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	44.15	11.653	18.797	13.700
53	Nagercoil	Tamil Nadu	43.91	18.920	21.140	3.850
54	Barrackpur	West Bengal	43.85	19.250	18.650	5.950
55	Panvel	Maharashtra	43.66	19.410	20.400	3.850
56	Bally	West Bengal	43.65	17.000	20.700	5.950
57	Gondiya	Maharashtra	43.5	11.500	16.500	15.500
58	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	43.4	14.250	16.500	12.650
59	Guwahati	Assam	43.31	15.330	19.930	8.050

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60	Erode	Tamil Nadu	43.26	19.160	19.900	4.200
61	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	43.259	14.539	17.400	11.320
62	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	43.19	17.990	21.700	3.500
63	Bhusawal	Maharashtra	43.124	22.500	11.757	8.867
64	Madhyamgram	West Bengal	43.093	18.265	17.829	7.000
65	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam (MB)*	Uttarakhand	42.897	13.912	20.235	8.750
66	Pune	Maharashtra	42.73	20.917	16.213	5.600
67	North Barrackpur	West Bengal	42.713	16.896	19.170	6.650
68	Rishra	West Bengal	42.233	17.833	17.750	6.650
69	Palwal	Haryana	41.95	16.500	11.450	14.000
70	Hapur	Uttar Pradesh	41.89	15.250	14.040	12.600
71	Baidyabati	West Bengal	41.824	13.974	19.100	8.750
72	Hospet	Karnataka	41.82	12.670	20.050	9.100
73	Cuttack	Orissa	41.728	15.978	21.900	3.850
74	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	41.71	18.420	18.040	5.250
75	Jorhat	Assam	41.659	16.619	18.390	6.650
76	Modinagar	Uttar Pradesh	41.6	14.000	13.600	14.000
77	Bijapur	Karnataka	11.020	20.001	10.500	
78	Kukatpally	Andhra Pradesh	41.39	14.810	19.930	6.650
79	Baleshwar	Orissa	41.35	15.000	15.750	10.600
80	Durg	Chhattisgarh	41.303	15.713	17.087	8.500
81	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Maharashtra	41.221	16.977	17.828	6.417
82	Kochi	Kerala	41.07	16.170	19.300	5.600
83	Dumdum	West Bengal	41.05	19.500	15.950	5.600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
84	Thane	Maharashtra	41.009	12.417	17.273	11.320
85	Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu	40.76	17.660	21.000	2.100
86	Panihati	West Bengal	40.689	14.889	19.500	6.300
87	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	40.61	14.660	20.000	5.950
88	Gurgaon	Haryana	40.6	18.500	12.300	9.800
89	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	40.6	16.342	17.958	6.300
90	Puri	Orissa	40.589	14.806	21.234	4.550
91	Belgaum	Karnataka	40.51	16.830	12.480	11.200
92	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	40.494	17.114	16.500	6.880
93	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	40.49	16.200	18.690	5.600
94	Barasat	West Bengal	40.453	17.833	14.570	8.050
95	Kharagpur	West Bengal	40.383	17.080	15.250	8.050
96	Qutubullapur	Andhra Pradesh	40.297	18.417	16.980	4.900
97	Darjeeling	West Bengal	40.27	18.170	13.000	9.100
98	Gangawati	Karnataka	40.2	11500	19.000	9.700
99	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	40.16	16.160	19.520	4.480
100	Nashik	Maharashtra	40.123	16.728	17.514	5.880
101	Baranagar	West Bengal	39.967	18.667	15.000	6.300
102	Hassan	Karnataka	39.92	13.250	17.720	8.950
103	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	39.913	15.156	18.107	6.650
104	Gajuwaka	Andhra Pradesh	39.857	15.667	11.940	12.250
105	Maheshtala	West Bengal	39.85	13.500	20.400	5.950
106	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	39.792	7.492	22.500	9.800
107	Brahmapur	Orissa	39.72	18.058	15.012	6.650
108	Balurghat	West Bengal	39.69	15.840	15.800	8.050

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
109	Imphal	Manipur	39.665	17.750	15.255	6.650
110	Rajendranagar	Andhra Pradesh	39.66	17.000	14.260	8.400
111	Aizawl	Mizoram	39.53	19.080	12.400	8.050
112	Serilingampally	Andhra Pradesh	39.52	14.000	20.272	5.250
113	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	39.51	20.305	12.765	6.440
114	Thrissur	Kerala	39.49	14.740	16.000	8.750
115	Kumbakonam	Tamil Nadu	39.44	12.440	20.000	7.000
116	Rajpur Sonarpur	West Bengal	39.433	14.333	19.500	5.600
117	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	39.363	17.613	12.500	9.250
118	Ranchi	Jharkhand	39.25	14.000	19.300	5.950
119	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	39.129	16.479	17.900	4.750
120	Pudukottai	Tamil Nadu	39.12	12.920	20.600	5.600
121	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	39.106	13.306	18.800	7.000
122	Salem	Tamil Nadu	39.02	15.670	19.850	3.500
123	Rohtak	Haryana	39	18.250	7.100	13.650
124	Panipat*	Haryana	39	18.500	10.350	10.150
125	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	38.97	19.250	15.520	4.200
126	Palakkad	Kerala	38.93	14.580	21.200	3.150
127	North Dumdum	West Bengal	38.855	15.500	16.805	6.550
128	Malkajgiri	Andhra Pradesh	38.79	15.250	19.690	3.850
129	Mehsana	Gujarat	38.74	12.000	13.428	10.600
130	Baripada	Orissa	38.702	16.100	17.002	5.600
131	Ashoknagar Kalyangarh	West Bengal	38.65	15.750	16.600	6.300
132	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh	38.64	8.500	23.290	6.850
133	Siliguri	West Bengal	38.597	13.167	19.830	5.600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
134	Rourkela	Orissa	38.595	12.795	17.200	8.600
135	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	38.565	14.513	19.502	4.550
136	Kamarhati	West Bengal	38.56	13.420	19.190	5.950
137	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	38.352	17.765	15.687	4.900
138	Ulhasnagar	Maharashtra	38.337	13.934	18.453	5.950
139	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	38.322	13.872	13.900	10.550
140	Uppal Kalan	Andhra Pradesh	38.3	12.800	19.200	6.300
141	Parbhani	Maharashtra	38.25	12.000	16.100	10.150
142	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	38.215	19.565	11.650	7.000
143	Bhilwada	Rajasthan	38.184	12.784	12.800	12.600
144	Patna	Bihar	38.164	14.114	17.050	7.000
145	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	38.164	12.814	12.700	12.650
146	Porbandar	Gujarat	38.156	12.000	13.390	12.767
147	Rajarhat Gopalpiir	West Bengal	38.07	16.920	12.400	8.750
148	Kozhikode	Kerala	37.974	14.920	19.554	3.500
149	Sangli-Miraj Kupwad	Maharashtra	37.954	16.227	16.827	4.900
150	Baharampur	West Bengal	37.783	11.000	21.181	5.600
151	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	37.78	15.580	15.900	6.300
152	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	37.778	14.238	11.540	12.000
153	Titagarh	West Bengal	37.708	13.258	17.800	6.650
154	Nadiad	Gujarat	37.609	13.500	13.959	10.150
155	Bhavanagar	Gujarat	37.584	13.500	14.284	9.800
156	Bharuch	Gujarat	37.581	13.214	14.100	10.267
157	Avadi	Tamil Nadu	37.54	12.740	17.800	7.000
158	Robertson Pet	Karnataka	37.52	12.920	15.200	9.400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
159	Latur	Maharashtra	37.448	19.500	17.948	0.000
160	Ahmednagar*	Maharashtra	37.43	16.382	14.950	6.100
161	Medinipur	West Bengal	37.423	12.473	20.400	4.550
162	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	37.367	21.917	8.800	6.650
163	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	37.35	13.500	21.400	2.450
164	Dibrugarh	Assam	37.3	16.500	13.800	7.000
165	Rajnandgaon	Chattisgarh	37.2	11.750	20.090	5.350
166	Tinsukia	Assam	37.126	13.476	16.300	7.350
167	Khardaha	West Bengal	37.05	15.830	14.920	6.300
168	Shimoga	Karnataka	37.007	13.170	14.037	9.800
169	Kollam	Kerala	36.97	19.170	15.000	2.800
170	DMC(U)	Delhi	36.963	18.643	12.487	5.833
171	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	36.95	11.650	19.700	5.600
172	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	36.94	16.490	14.850	5.600
173	Hugli - Chinsurah	West Bengal	36.817	13.417	18.500	4.900
174	Kalyan	Maharashtra	36.783	14.833	17.400	4.550
175	Gulbarga	Karnataka	36.78	12.920	17.910	5.950
176	Kanhangad	Kerala	36.75	18.250	14.000	4.500
177	Kollar	Karnataka	36.71	16.080	14.330	6.300
178	Jagadhri	Haryana	36.7	21.000	7.650	8.050
179	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	36.529	8.429	16.500	11.600
180	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	36.52	13.320	16.900	6.300
181	Bellary	Karnataka	36.49	12.050	17.440	7.000
182	Sonipat	Haryana	36.433	11.583	12.247	12.600
183	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	36.317	19.617	12.500	4.200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
184	Bhadravati	Karnataka	36.16	11.920	13.390	10.850
185	Tumkur	Karnataka	36.16	9.610	22.000	4.550
186	Yamunanagar	Haryana	36.13	16.000	13.134	7.000
187	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	36.114	14.914	21.200	0.000
188	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	36.101	16.551	11.600	7.950
189	Bhilai Nagar	Chhattisgarh	36.05	15.092	12.808	8.150
190	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	35.91	13.750	20.162	2.000
191	Naihati	West Bengal	35.8	17.250	11.900	6.650
192	Ludhiana	Punjab	35.64	19.700	12.787	3.150
193	Navsari	Gujarat	35.511	13.500	14.194	7.817
194	Haldia	West Bengal	35.49	13.840	16.400	5.250
195	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	35.3	15.850	13.500	5.950
196	Wardha	Maharashtra	35.287	17.913	13.524	3.850
197	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	35.23	10.770	19.210	5.250
198	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	35.165	13.417	16.848	4.900
199	Nanded-Waghala	Maharashtra	35.162	11.407	20.255	3.500
200	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	35.05	12.250	15.800	7.000
201	Uttarpara Kotrung	West Bengal	35	14.750	15.000	5.250
202	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	35	18.000	10.700	6.300
203	Rewari	Haryana	34.95	18.000	6.800	10.150
204	Korba	Chhattisgarh	34.8	18.026	13.974	2.800
205	Englishbazar Malda	West Bengal	34.8	12.500	18.800	3.500
206	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	34.792	11.464	19.828	3.500
207	Kapra	Andhra Pradesh	34.767	15.917	13.249	5.600
208	Nabadwip	West Bengal	34.763	13.333	16.180	5.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
209	Bankura	West Bengal	34.69	13.090	16.700	4.900
210	Asansol	West Bengal	34.673	11.170	18.463	5.040
211	Secunderabad Cant. Board	Andhra Pradesh	34.662	11.262	14.300	9.100
212	Raichur	Karnataka	34.53	10.500	12.280	11.750
213	Basirhat	West Bengal	34.47	13.250	15.270	5.950
214	Barddhaman	West Bengal	34.33	14.330	13.350	6.650
215	Bhiwani	Haryana	34.267	15.350	7.600	11.317
216	Veraval	Gujarat	34.266	14.250	10.216	9.800
217	Kanchrapara	West Bengal	34.242	13.792	13.800	6.650
218	Silchar	Assam	34.22	13.820	14.100	6.300
219	Murwara (Katni)	Madhya Pradesh	34.189	8.489	16.100	9.600
220	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	34.16	14.160	14.100	5.900
221	Bansberia	West Bengal	34.15	14.500	12.700	6.950
222	Gadag-Betigeri	Karnataka	34.12	8.760	16.960	8.400
223	Godhra	Gujarat	34.113	16.000	12.513	5.600
224	Champdani	West Bengal	34.11	15.860	13.700	4.550
225	Chandannagar	West Bengal	34.1	12.750	14.700	6.650
226	Ozhukarai	Pondicherry	34.08	15.830	15.100	3.150
227	Rajapalayam	Tamil Nadu	33.89	11.390	16.200	6.300
228	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	33.883	11,433	16.500	5.950
229	Barshi	Maharashtra	33.817	12.000	15.517	6.300
230	Jaipur	Rajasthan	33.676	10.292	15.385	8.000
231	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	33.657	14.357	12.300	7.000
232	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	33.627	9.267	15.200	9.160

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
233	Vadodara	Gujarat	33.625	16.750	12.395	4.480
234	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	33.606	15.476	14.980	3.150
235	Mira-Bhayandar	Maharashtra		15.269	13.300	4.900
236	Ambattur	Tamil Nadu		12.560	12.900	8.000
237	Bhagalpur	Bihar		14.056	13.400	5.950
238	Nagpur	Maharashtra		14.246	15.394	3.640
239	Karnal	Haryana	33.25	17.250	9.000	7.000
240	Faridabad	Haryana	33.252	19.722	7.650	5.880
241	Gaya	Bihar	33.13	11.330	16.550	5.250
242	Bhadreswar	West Bengal	33.121	11.970	15.201	5.950
243	Kalol	Gujarat	33.102	11.750	12.902	8.450
244	Shantipur	West Bengal	33.09	12.250	15.240	5.600
245	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	33.01	14.970	10.200	7.840
246	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	32.985	18.225	11.970	2.800
247	Sasaram	Bihar	32.8	13.500	14.050	5.250
248	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	32.771	17.871	14.900	0.000
249	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	32.75	8.500	18.400	5.850
250	Purnia	Bihar	32.73	13.580	11.800	7.350
251	Lal Bahadur Nagar	Andhra Pradesh	32.61	12.310	14.700	5.600
252	Habra	West Bengal	32.53	14.330	14.000	4.200
253	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	32.497	10.667	15.466	6.360
254	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	32.4	10.480	17.170	4.750
255	Panchkula Urban Estate	Haryana	32.3	15.750	7.077	9.450
256	Pali	Rajasthan	32.217	12.000	6.900	13.317
257	Vasai-Virar	Maharashtra	32.15	11.500	15.750	4.900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
258	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	32.133	10.433	14.700	7.000
259	Bhiwandi	Maharashtra	32.118	13.000	16.318	2.800
260	Orai	Uttar Pradesh	32.071	17.351	7.717	7.000
261	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	32.05	14.500	13.000	4.550
262	Udaipur	Rajasthan	31.95	15.750	9.200	7.000
263	Jamnagar	Gujarat	31.936	13.000	11.236	7.700
264	Tiruvottiyur	Tamil Nadu	31.71	7.960	19.900	3.850
265	Bathinda	Punjab	31.398	12.898	12.510	6.000
266	Dhule	Maharashtra	31.326	9.750	17.026	4.550
267	Bikaner	Rajasthan	31.28	14.250	10.030	7.000
268	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	31.248	7.533	16.115	7.600
269	Sambalpur	Orissa	31	10.750	14.300	5.950
270	Guntakal	Andhra Pradesh	31	12.250	14.900	3.850
271	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	30.828	12.478	16.250	2.100
272	Amroha	Uttar Pradesh	30.8	15.500	6.700	8.600
273	Alwar	Rajasthan	30.738	14.250	9.510	7.000
274	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	30.65	15.250	12.688	2.800
275	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	30.64	18.000	6.000	6.650
276	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	30.64	14.840	10.900	4.900
277	Ambala	Haryana	30.539	11.889	9.900	8.750
278	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	30.533	9.083	15.500	5.950
279	Mango	Jharkhand	30.4	12.667	10.00	7.700
280	Durgapur	West Bengal	30.227	13.267	11.710	5.250
281	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	30.21	11.000	9.360	9.850
282	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	30.206	9.356	15.950	4.900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
283	Kota	Rajasthan	30.187	13.250	6.670	10.267
284	Thoothukkudi	Tamil Nadu	30.15	12.500	15.200	2.450
285	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	30.05	12.000	11.750	6.300
286	Anand	Gujarat	30.016	11.362	13.054	5.600
287	Bongaon	West Bengal	29.95	11.670	14.080	4.200
288	Siwan	Bihar	29.906	12.256	13.100	4.550
289	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	29.85	12.727	10.000	7.150
290	Bhatpara	West Bengal	29.76	13.230	10.930	5.600
291	Phagwara	Punjab	29.63	18.350	11.285	0.000
292	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	29.583	10.403	13.177	6.000
293	Puruliya	West Bengal	29.567	14.667	7.900	7.000
294	Alappuzha	Kerala	29.48	11.230	11.250	7.000
295	Patan	Gujarat	29.47	13.750	11.870	3.850
296	Sri Ganganagar	Rajasthan	29.4	9.000	13.750	6.650
297	Ajmer	Rajasthan	29.369	13.619	7.750	8.000
298	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	29.25	10.650	6.300	12.300
299	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	29.238	10.910	8.328	10.000
300	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	29.182	10.882	11.300	7.000
301	Raiganj	West Bengal	29.08	10.160	15.770	3.150
302	Solapur	Maharashtra	28.919	9.568	17.602	1.750
303	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	28.8	9.300	13.893	5.600
304	Bhuj	Gujarat	28.769	11.500	12.719	4.550
305	Nagaon	Assam	28.716	12.716	11.800	4.200
306	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	28.7	11.500	11.000	6.200
307	Kulti	West Bengal	28.7	8.250	14.150	6.300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
308	Chandausi	Uttar Pradesh	28.414	17.114	6.400	4.900
309	Kishangarh	Rajasthan	28.36	11.250	10.810	6.300
310	Kaithal	Haryana	28.25	8.000	15.350	4.900
311	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	28.25	15.000	7.300	5.950
312	Bhimavaram	Andhra Pradesh	28.248	12.000	9.948	6.300
313	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	Uttar Pradesh	28.24	19.440	8.800	0.000
314	Sirsa	Haryana	28.2	12.500	8.710	7.000
315	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	28.129	10.129	6.439	11.600
316	Jalna	Maharashtra	28.1	11.500	15.900	0.700
317	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	28.03	14.730	6.000	7.300
318	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	28.025	10.000	12.775	5.250
319	Jetpur	Gujarat	28.023	12.500	9.106	6.417
320	Malegaon	Maharashtra	27.903	13.250	12.903	1.750
321	Jind	Haryana	27.835	13.675	7.162	7.000
322	Beawar	Rajasthan	27.8	15.000	5.800	7.000
323	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh	27.667	9.167	8.301	10.200
324	Adoni (M)	Andhra Pradesh	27.65	8.750	14.000	4.900
325	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	27.58	9.143	15.343	3.100
326	Palanpur	Gujarat	27.489	14.875	8.764	3.850
327	Proddatur	Andhra Pradesh	27.45	13.750	7.750	5.950
328	Raniganj	West Bengal	27.42	9.000	13.870	4,550
329	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	27.4	14.750	9.500	3.150
330	Ramagundam	Andhra Pradesh	27.15	8.000	15.003	4.150
331	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	27.084	9.164	10.600	7.320

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
332	Danapur Nizamat	Bihar	27.03	10.080	11.000	5.950
333	Munger	Bihar	26.95	9.750	9.500	7.700
334	Hisar	Haryana	26.893	13.393	7.197	6.300
335	Gudivada	Andhra Pradesh	26.8	10.000	5,502	11.300
336	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	26.787	12.717	9.167	4.900
337	Hajipur	Bihar	26.569	9.269	11.800	5.500
338	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	26.435	10.635	12.650	3.150
339	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	26.4	12.058	9.410	4.900
340	Ambala Sadar	Haryana	26.358	7.750	13.361	5.250
341	Moga	Punjab	26.28	11.982	12.304	2.000
342	Batala	Punjab	26.23	12.750	7.477	6.000
343	Pathankot	Punjab	26.2	14.200	12.015	0.000
344	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	26	19.119	5.900	1.000
345	Patiala	Punjab	25.96	14.375	11.578	0.000
346	Sambhal	Uttar Pradesh	25.9	14.9f0	5.436	5.600
347	Cherthala	Kerala	25.88	8.850	14.230	2.800
348	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	25.856	13.386	5.820	6.650
349	Khanna	Punjab	25.78	15.750	10.035	0.000
350	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	25.767	10.917	8.900	5.950
351	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	25.621	9.851	9.118	6.650
352	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	25.6	9.000	11.700	4.900
353	Junagadh	Gujarat	25.23	10.750	12.030	2.450
354	Ambarnath	Maharashtra	25.172	8.672	12.300	4.200
355	Chitradurga	Karnataka	25.11	8.760	10.750	5.600
356	Uluberia	West Bengal	24.98	8.580	13.250	3.150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
357	Davanagere	Karnataka	24.95	9.670	11.080	4.200
358	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	24.92	8.670	11.700	4.550
359	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	24.909	17.409	7.499	0.000
360	Machilipatnam	Andhra Pradesh	24.817	13.417	6.500	4.900
361	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	24.75	9.500	10.000	5.250
362	Bihar Sheriff	Bihar	24.6	10.000	11.100	3.500
363	Jamuria	West Bengal	24.6	13.750	5.600	5.250
364	Tenali	Andhra Pradesh	24.58	9.500	6.677	400
365	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	24.433	12.233	6.600	5.600
366	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	24.32	9.540	8.133	6.650
367	Gandhidham	Gujarat	24.251	11.250	10.201	2.800
368	Mahbubnagar	Andhra Pradesh	24.224	11.124	6.801	6.300
369	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	24.02	10.750	6.968	6.300
370	Beed	Maharashtra	24	15.000	4.100	4.900
371	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	23.875	6.625	10.600	6.650
372	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	23.875	10.625	8.700	4.550
373	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	23.78	11.000	6.485	6.300
374	Thanesar	Haryana	23.768	11.868	6.300	5.600
375	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	23.65	11.750	5.600	6.300
376	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	23.525	9.525	10.500	3.500
377	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	Uttar Pradesh	23.46	11.010	5.450	7.000
378	Gwallior	Madhya Pradesh	23.393	8.993	12.300	2.100
379	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	23.221	9.621	6.600	7.000
380	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	23.131	5.731	10.779	6.600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
381	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	23.007	11.357	6.396	5.250
382	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	22.95	10.650	6.300	6.000
383	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh	22.905	11.885	4.375	6.650
384	Madanapalle	Andhra Pradesh	22.86	10.750	6.860	5.250
385	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	22.713	13.813	8.950	0.000
386	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh	22.66	11.500	4.514	6.650
387	Sikar	Rajasthan	22.473	11.500	2.400	7.000
388	Jalandhar	Punjab	22.3	14.497	7.813	0.000
389	Malerkotla	Punjab	22.25	14.000	8.247	0.000
390	Bettiah	Bihar	22.18	8.030	11.000	3.150
391	Loni	Uttar Pradesh	22.15	11.250	4.600	6.300
392	Maunath Bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh	21.982	11.342	1.987	8.650
393	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	21.95	10.900	5.800	5.250
394	Dehri	Bihar	21.93	9.580	7.100	5.250
395	Tadepalligudem	Andhra Pradesh	21.916	9.500	6.116	6.300
396	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	21.85	10.250	5.300	6.300
397	Morbi	Gujarat	21.734	7.750	9.784	4.200
398	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	21.6	9.500	5.911	6.200
399	Adityapur	Jharkhand	21.58	9.000	8.030	4.550
400	Arrah	Bihar	21.484	9.234	9.100	3.150
401	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	21.449	10.449	1.013	10.000
402	Abohar	Punjab	21.323	13.393	7.933	0.000
403	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	21.26	12.000	2.960	6.300
404	Katihar	Bihar	20.95	8.000	9.100	3.850
405	Amritsar	Punjab	20.937	10.967	9.973	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
406	Chirala	Andhra Pradesh	20.705	10.205	6.998	3.500
407	Surendranagar	Gujarat	20.649	5.000	14.249	1.400
408	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	20.633	7.933	7.800	4.900
409	Tonk	Rajasthan	20.5	7.000	1.500	12.000
410	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	20.428	9.628	5.200	5.600
411	Ghaziपुर	Uttar Pradesh	20.308	10.408	2.927	7.000
412	Dharmavaram	Andhra Pradesh	20.233	7.083	7.900	5.250
413	Chapra	Bihar	20.2	12.250	2.000	5.950
414	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	20.15	11.250	1.900	7.000
415	Darbhanga	Bihar	20.008	10.508	5.300	4.200
416	Saharsa	Bihar	19.48	12.580	2.000	4.900
417	Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	18.9	10.000	8.900	0.000
418	Motihari	Bihar	18.38	7.680	7.200	3.500
419	Jhunjhunun	Rajasthan	17.97	4.250	7.770	5.950
420	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	17.329	9.679	7.650	0.000
421	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	16.983	11.423	5.563	0.000
422	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh	16.968	12.568	4.400	0.000
423	Churu	Rajasthan	16.75	7.500	3.300	5.950

Increase in Per Capita Income

(b) if so, the details thereof?

1848. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(a) whether the per capita income of the country had increased during the last financial year as per the data released by the Central Statistical Organisation; and

(b) As per the advance estimates of National Income 2010-11 released by Central Statistics Office on 7-2-2011, the per capita income during 2009-10 at factor cost at current prices has increased by 14.5% over the previous year 2008-09. The per capita income at factor

cost during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are estimated as Rs. 40,605 and Rs. 46,492 respectively at current prices.

Upgradation of Historical Museums

1849. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve the infrastructural facilities and standards of historical museums in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the security system for various museums in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, and 'historical museums' with the ASI have been spelt in details at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of ASI's museums are at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Archaeological Survey of India has forty four Archaeological Site/Period museums under its control and maintenance throughout the length and breadth of the country. The concept of the site museums is "to keep the small and movable antiquities, recovered from the ancient sites, in close association which they belong, so that they may be studied amid their natural surrounding and not lose focus by being transported". At site museums all efforts have been made to provide public amenities, presentable display/illumination systems etc. The improvement in the infrastructure facility is an ongoing process. The details in respect of site museums are as below:

Sl.No.	Name of the museums	Infrastructure facilities available in the museum
1	2	3
1.	Fort Museum Chennai	Drinking water, toilets, ramps for the physically challenged, touch screen facility with audio description of the museums, brochures in Braille, wheel chair, reference library.
2.	Amravati Museum	Drinking water, toilets, ramps for the physically challenged, touch screen facility with audio description of the museums, brochures in Braille, wheel chair, reference library, sitting facility for visitors, brochures in English and local language, guide books in local language.
3.	Kondapur Museum	Drinking water, toilets, ramps for the physically challenged, touch screen facility with audio description of the museums, brochures in Braille, wheel chair, brochures in English and local language.

1	2	3
4.	Nagarjunakonda Museum	Drinking water, toilets, ramps for the physically challenged, touch screen facility with audio description of the museums, brochures in Braille, wheel chair, battery operated vehicle for physically challenged and senior citizen, brochures in English and local language, cafeteria, a reference library.
5.	Chandragiri Museum	Drinking water, toilets, ramps for the physically challenged, touch screen facility, brochures in Braille, wheel chair, brochures in English and local language, cafeteria, a reference library, guide books.
6.	Halebidu Museum	Drinking water, toilets, wheel chair, brochures in English and local language, a reference library, proper signage, comfortable sitting arrangement for the visitors within and outside the museum.
7.	Srirangapatna Museum	Drinking water, toilets, ramp and wheel chair for physically challenged brochures in English and local language, a reference library, proper signages, comfortable sitting arrangement for the visitors within and outside the museum.
8.	Mattancherry palace Museum	Drinking water, toilets, broacher and guide books, proper signages, comfortable sitting arrangement for the visitors within and outside the museum.
9.	Archaeological Museum Goa	Drinking water, toilets, departmental publication sale counter, broacher and guide books, ramp and wheel chair for physically challenged, conference hall, screening of documentary films every day, antiquities displayed in the presentable manner and improved lightings system.
10.	Archaeological Museum Lothal	Drinking water, LCD system for providing information, new warm up lighting system for the showcases.
11.	Archaeological museum Dholavira	Drinking water, write up in English, Hindi and Gujarati, LCD panel, computer.
12.	Archaeological Museum Bijapur	Drinking water, toilets, publication sale counter, cloak room, parking.

1	2	3
13.	Archaeological Museum Hampi	Drinking water, toilet, proper sitting arrangement for visitors, ramp and wheel chair for the physically challenged, display of antiquities in presentable manner with improved lighting system with LED spot light.
14.	Archaeological Museum Badami	Drinking water, clean toilet, comfortable sitting arrangement for visitors, signages, extended labels, information board etc. brochures, publication sale counter, improved lighting system, ramp, wheel chair, parking.
15.	Archaeological Museum Aihole	Drinking water, clean toilet, comfortable sitting arrangement for visitors, signages, extended labels, information board etc. brochures, publication sale counter, improved lighting system, ramp, wheel chair, parking, and touch screen.
16.	Archaeological Museum Sarnath	Drinking water, toilet, cloak room, information write ups in Braille, general and gallery write ups brochures, publication sale counter, ramp, wheel chair, touch screen, cafeteria.
17.	Archaeological Museum Nalanda	Drinking water, toilet, cloak room, publication sale counter, touch screen, general and gallery write ups.
18.	Archaeological Museum Bodhgaya	Drinking water, toilet, publication sale counter, general and gallery write ups, wheel chair for physically challenged.
19.	Archaeological Museum Vaishali	Drinking water, toilet, publication sale counter, general and gallery write ups, wheel chair for physically challenged.
20.	Archaeological Museum Vikramshila	Drinking water, toilet, general and gallery write ups, wheel chair for physically challenged.
21.	Archaeological Museum Konarak	Drinking water, toilet, general and gallery write ups, ramp and wheel chair for physically challenged, publication sale counter, toilet for physically challenged.
22.	Archaeological Museum Ratnagiri	Drinking water, toilet, general and gallery write ups, ramp and wheel chair for physically challenged, publication sale counter, toilet for physically challenged.

1	2	3
23.	Archaeological Museum Hazarduari	Drinking water, toilet, general and gallery write ups, ramp and wheel chair for physically challenged, publication sale counter, toilet for physically challenged, cloak room.
24.	Archaeological Museum Kooch Behar	Drinking water, toilet, general and gallery write ups, ramp and wheel chair for physically challenged, publication sale counter, toilet for physically challenged.
25.	Archaeological Museum Srurya Pahar	Drinking water, toilet, general and gallery write ups.
26.	Archaeological Museum Tamluq	Drinking water, toilet, toilet for physically challenged persons.
27.	Archaeological Museum Khajuraho	Drinking water, toilet, general information write ups, brochures, library, publication sale counter, cloak room.
28.	Archaeological Museum Kangra	Drinking water, toilet.
29.	Archaeological Museum Jageshwar	Drinking water, toilet, cloak room, brochures, bilingual notice board, diagram and general information write ups.
30.	Archaeological Museum Mumtaj Mahal, Red Fort	Drinking water, toilet, cloak room, library, bilingual notice board, diagram and general information write ups, publication counter.
31.	Archaeological Museum Purana Qila	Drinking water, toilet cloak room, library, bilingual notice board, diagram and general information write ups, publication counter.
32.	Archaeological Museum Salimgarh	Cloak room, bilingual notice board and general information write ups.
33.	Archaeological Museum Swatantrata Sangram Sanghralaya	Drinking water, toilet, cloak room, library, bilingual notice board, diagram and general information write ups, publication counter.
34.	Archaeological Museum Chanderi	Drinking water, toilet, cloak room, library, bilingual notice board, diagram and general information write ups.
35.	Archaeological Museum Ropar	Drinking water, toilet, cloak room, library, bilingual notice board, diagram and general information write ups.
36.	Archaeological Museum Sheikh Chilli Tomb Thaneswar	Drinking water, toilet, library, bilingual notice board, diagram and general information write ups.

1	2	3
37.	Archaeological Museum Deeg	Toilet, library, general information write ups.
38.	Archaeological Museum Taj Mahal	Drinking water, toilet, cloak room, library, bilingual notice board, diagram and general information write ups. publication counter.
39.	Archaeological Museum Fatehpur Sikri	Yet to be set up for public viewing.
40.	Archaeological Museum Kalibangan	Drinking water, toilet, library, bilingual notice board, diagram and general information write ups.
41.	Indian War Memorial Museum	Drinking water, toilet, library, bilingual notice board, diagram and general information write ups, cloak room, publication counter.
42.	Archaeological Museum Gwalior	Drinking water, toilet, library, bilingual notice board, diagram and general information write ups, cloak room.
43.	Archaeological Museum Sanchi	Drinking water, toilet, library, bilingual notice board, diagram and general information write ups. cloak room, publication counter, wheel chair.
44.	Residence Museum Luck now	Drinking water, toilet, library, bilingual notice board, diagram and general information write ups, cloak room, publication counter, wheel chair

Statement-II

Archaeological Survey of India has initiated 'Security Audit' of the site museums under its control in order to get the present status vis a vis further action to be taken for strengthening their security.

The existing security arrangements at site museums are as below:

Sl.No.	Name of the museums	Existing security system and upgradation
1	2	3
1.	Fort Museum Chennai	A comprehensive security management system in incorporating many cameras linked to a continuous recording DVRs, bio-metric access system, smoke detector, sensors for showcases etc. The museum is located in the Fort St. George, where there are establishment of defence and Secretariat of State Govt. Therefore, the area is well secured.

1	2	3
2.	Amravati Museum	Security management system with IR Cameras, DVRs bio-metric access system, metal detector, Armed Police Guard.
3.	Kondapur Museum	The existing electronic surveillance system will be replaced with a comprehensive security management system incorporating many cameras linked to a continuous recording DVRs, bio-metric access system, smoke detector, sensors for showcases etc..
4.	Nagarjunakonda Museum	The existing electronic surveillance system will be replaced with a comprehensive security management system incorporating many cameras linked to a continuous recording DVRs, bio-metric access system, smoke detector, sensors for showcases etc. private security guard.
5.	Chandragiri Museum	The existing electronic surveillance system will be replaced with a comprehensive security management system incorporating many cameras linked to a continuous recording DVRs, bio-metric access system, smoke detector, intercom, sensors for showcases etc.
6.	Halebidu Museum	Armed police guards, security system would further be upgraded.
7.	Srirangapatna Museum	The existing electronic surveillance system will be upgraded, private security guards, fire extinguisher.
8.	Mattancherry palace Museum	The security system incorporating cameras DVRs, and monitor is available, state police armed guards
9.	Archaeological Museum Goa	CCTV cameras with digital recording, door frame metal detector, fire and smoke detector, regular staff and private security guards.
10.	Archaeological Museum Lothal	Regular watch and ward staff.
11.	Archaeological museum Dholavira	Regular watch and ward staff.
12.	Archaeological Museum Bijapur	CCTV cameras, metal detector, fire/smoke detector, iron grill, day /night cameras, private security guards.

1	2	3
13.	Archaeological Museum Hampi	Door frame metal detector, close circuit cameras with recording facilities, inter-com, fire extinguisher, regular watch and ward staff, private security guards.
14.	Archaeological Museum Badami	Regular watch and ward staff, State Police, CCTV cameras with digital video recording system, door frame metal detector, emergency alarm, fire extinguisher, solar lighting,
15.	Archaeological Museum Aihole	Police personnel, CCTV cameras with digital video recording system, door frame metal detector, emergency alarm fire extinguisher, solar lighting.
16.	Archaeological Museum Sarnath	CCTV cameras, multi zone door frame metal detector, hand held metal detector, smoke detector, armed police guards, security light, fire extinguisher.
17.	Archaeological Museum Nalanda	CCTV cameras with recording facility, multi zone door frame metal detector, hand held metal detector, armed police guards, security lights, fire extinguisher.
18.	Archaeological Museum Bodhgaya	CCTV cameras, multi zone door frame metal detector, hand held metal detector, private security guards.
19.	Archaeological Museum Vaishali	CCTV cameras, hand held metal detector, security light, fire extinguisher.
20.	Archaeological Museum Vikramshila	CCTV cameras, multi zone door frame metal detector, hand held metal detector and private security guards, fire extinguisher.
21.	Archaeological Museum Konarak	CCTV cameras, multi zone door frame metal detector, private security guards, fire extinguisher.
22.	Archaeological Museum Ratnagiri	CCTV cameras, multi zone door frame metal detector, private security guards, fire extinguisher.
23.	Archaeological Museum Hazarduari	CCTV cameras, multi zone door frame metal detector, hand held metal detector, smoke detector, private security guards, regular watch and ward staff, armed police guards, fire extinguisher.
24.	Archaeological Museum Kooch Behar	CCTV cameras, multi zone door frame metal detector, hand held metal detector, smoke detector, private security guards, alarm system, fire extinguisher.

1	2	3
25.	Archaeological Museum Surya Pahar	CCTV cameras, multi zone door frame metal detector.
26.	Archaeological Museum Tamluq	CCTV cameras, private security guards,
27.	Archaeological Museum Khajuraho	CCTV with recording system, metal detector, regular watch and ward staff, armed police guards.
28.	Archaeological Museum Kangra	CCTV with recording system, metal detector, regular watch and ward staff.
29.	Archaeological Museum Jageshwar	CCTV with recording system, metal detector, regular watch and ward staff, armed police guards.
30.	Archaeological Museum Mumtaj Mahal, Red Fort	CCTV with recording system, metal detector, regular watch and ward staff, armed police guards, fire extinguisher.
31.	Archaeological Museum Purana Qila	CCTV with recording system, regular watch and ward staff, fire extinguisher.
32.	Archaeological Museum Salimgarh	Armed Police guards and regular watch and ward staff.
33.	Archaeological Museum Swatantrata Sangram Sanghralaya	CCTV with recording system, metal detector, regular watch and ward staff, armed police guards, fire extinguisher.
34.	Archaeological Museum Chanderi	CCTV with recording system, metal detector, regular watch and ward staff, armed police guards.
35.	Archaeological Museum Ropar	CCTV with recording system, regular watch and ward staff, fire alarm.
36.	Archaeological Museum Sheikh Chilli Tomb Thanesar	CCTV with recording system, regular watch and ward staff, fire extinguisher.
37.	Archaeological Museum Deeg	CCTV with recording system, regular watch and ward staff, metal detector, fire extinguisher.
38.	Archaeological Museum Taj Mahal	CCTV with recording system, metal detector, police armed guard and regular watch and ward staff, fire alarm, fire extinguisher.
39.	Archaeological Museum Fatehpur Sikri	Yet to be set up for public viewing.

1	2	3
40.	Archaeological Museum Kalibangan	Metal detector, armed police guard, watch and ward staff C.C. T.V.
41.	Indian War Memorial Museum	CCTV with recording system, metal detector, police armed police guard and watch ward staff, fire extinguisher.
42.	Archaeological Museum Gwalior	CCTV with recording system, regular watch and ward staff, metal detector.
43.	Archaeological Museum Sanchi	CCTV with recording system, regular watch and ward staff, security light, metal detector, fire extinguisher.
44.	Residence Museum Lucknow	Regular watch and ward staff, C.C. T.V Camera

[Translation]

Action against Syngenta Company

1850. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been conducted against M/s Syngenta Company for violation of Insecticides Act, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) A complaint has been received regarding violation of Insecticides Act, 1968 by M/s Syngenta India Ltd. and has been referred to the Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Act.

[English]

Post harvest Facilities

1851. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether a large amount of food is wasted in the country due to lack of postharvest facilities and cold storage;

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

(c) whether the Government has set any target to reduce such losses during the XI Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether India's export of processed food in global trade is very less as compared to the neighbouring/ developed countries; and

(f) if so, the comparative details of status of food processing industries and export made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Due to fragmented supply chain and lack of adequate processing infrastructure along the value chain, the processing levels in the country are quite low resulting in considerable amount of wastage of agri and horticulture produce.

As per a study conducted by the Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana, post harvest losses in 2009 were estimated to be Rs. 44,530 crores.

(c) and (d) The Government has adopted Vision 2015 which has suggested strategy to ensure faster growth of the food processing sector. The adopted

Vision 2015 provide for enhancing the level of processing of perishable to 20%, enhancing value addition to 35%.

In the 11th Plan, the Ministry is implementing a plan scheme to establish Mega Food Parks with a view to provide state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities for Food Processing Sector in the Country on pre-identified cluster basis with a strong backward and forward linkages and to provide value addition of agricultural commodities including poultry, meat, dairy, fisheries etc. in a demand driven. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid upto 50% of the project cost excluding land component in general areas and upto 75% of the project cost in the difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 crores.

(e) and (f) The share of India's Export of processed food in Global Trade is approximately 1.5%. The quantity of products exported and its value for 2008-09, 2009-10 and upto October month of 2010-11 is given below:-

(Qty in MT and Value in Rs. Lakh)

Product	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 Value (Apr-Oct)
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
Processed fruits and vegetables	844881.31	316351.91 (687.87)	808920.46	312051.35 (658.33)	154803.21 (336.53)
Other processed foods	2433913.43	690204.79 (1500.77)	1016333.64	518677.64 (1094.25)	397899.05 (865.00)
Total	3278794.74	1006556.7 (2188.64)	1825254.1	83072.99 (1752.58)	552702.26 (1201.53)

Figures in Parenthesis are in terms of million US \$

Source: Report of APEDA

Training of Farmers

1852. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Farmers

has recommended for providing training to one man and woman in all Gram Panchayats in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the implementation of the said provision in the country, particularly in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Bamboo Mission

1853. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and objectives of the National Bamboo Mission (NBM);

(b) the allocation made under NBM during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the achievements made by NBM during the said period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch new scheme after the expiry of the NBM; 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Government are implementing a

Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) called National Bamboo Mission (NBM) in 27 States for holistic development of bamboo sector in the country since 2006-07. The objectives of the Mission are - to promote growth of the bamboo sector through area-based regionally-differentiated strategies; to increase the coverage of area under bamboo in potential areas with suitable species to enhance yield; to promote marketing of bamboo and bamboo-based handicrafts; to establish convergence and synergy among stakeholders for development of bamboo; to promote, develop and disseminate technologies through a seamless blend of traditional wisdom and modern scientific knowledge; and to generate employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youth.

(b) Statement-I showing State-wise allocation made during the last four years including current year is enclosed.

(c) Statement-II showing achievements made under major components of NBM during last three years and current year is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The bamboo sector will continue to be supported by the Government.

Statement-I

State-wise funds allocation during last three years and current year under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Bamboo Mission

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2007-08 Amount Allocated	2008-09 Amount Allocated	2009-10 Amount Allocated	2010-11 Amount Allocated
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112.80	170.62	25.09	139.80
2.	Bihar	608.95	0.00	0.00	273.40
3.	Chhattisgarh	1411.98	729.49	445.00	649.62

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Goa	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	204.98	608.92	490.00	249.36
6	Himachal Pradesh	282.58	272.34	0.00	170.34
7	Jammu and Kashmir	357.78	200.78	40.00	54.00
8	Jharkhand	387.97	310.23	317.00	467.65
9	Karnataka	900.00	697.01	415.00	641.24
10	Kerala	151.00	194.38	90.00	46.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	601.59	0.00	0.00	58.82
12	Maharashtra	219.56	702.36	341.91	443.79
13	Orissa	870.73	263.77	350.00	391.63
14	Punjab	395.71	317.92	0.00	0.00
15	Rajasthan	220.45	310.85	339.23	362.61
16	Tamil Nadu	262.89	198.39	0.00	54.22
17	Uttar Pradesh	410.19	355.50	68.51	195.27
18	Uttarakhand	502.26	389.90	106.00	297.04
19	West Bengal	108.62	216.60	0.00	57.71
Sub-Total		8050.04	5939.06	3027.74	4552.50
NE States					
20	Arunachal Pradesh	1115.05	838.17	232.49	200.00
21	Assam	601.36	906.17	783.00	1083.71
22	Manipur	472.71	497.77	150.00	1408.35
23	Meghalaya	361.63	619.11	392.00	289.29
24	Mizoram	1001.97	901.11	900.00	1750.34
25	Nagaland	1565.86	1508.44	965.34	1499.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Sikkim	600.89	375.36	379.85	333.23
27	Tripura	664.90	550.67	100.00	350.00
Sub-Total (N.E.)		6384.37	6196.80	3902.68	6914.00
Grand Total		14434.41	12135.86	6930.42	11466.50

Statement-II

Components-wise Physical Achievements under National Bamboo Mission during 2007-08 to 2010-11 (till date)

Sl.No.	Description	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1.	Plantation in forest area (in ha.)	41733	17958	14614	11335	85640
2.	Plantation in Non-forest area (in ha.)	18748	6382	10495	3916	39541
3.	Improvement of Existing Stock (in ha.)	19352	7605	3944	2346	33247
4.	Training of Farmers within state (in nos.)	15567	4388	864	514	21333
5.	Training of Farmers Outside State (in nos.)	2518	1269	152	100	4039
6.	Training of field functionaries (nos.)	2534	913	185	90	3722
7.	Nurseries (in nos.)	490	202	-	1	693
8.	Workshop/Seminars-State Level (nos.)	11	11	2	0	24
9.	Workshop/Seminars-District Level (nos.)	203	101	32	1	337
10.	Pest and Disease Management (ha.)	22730	3125	16440	1300	43595
11.	Micro-irrigation (ha)	1407	58	-	-	1465
12.	Post Harvest Storage & Treatment Facilities	4	4	-	-	8
13.	Bamboo Wholesale & Retail Markets near village (in nos.)	5	2	-	-	7
14.	Bamboo Bazaar (in nos.)	2	1	-	-	3
15.	Retail outlet (in nos.)	-	2	1	2	5
16.	Demonstration of Technology (in nos)	511	136	4	-	651
17.	Participation in Domestic Trade Fairs (in nos.)	15	7	7	2	31

Accidents involving school buses

1854. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students killed/ injured in accidents involving school buses/ vans/RTVs during each of the last three years and the current year, school-wise;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directive to the various schools, in the National Capital Territory of Delhi with regard to plying of school buses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Delhi Traffic Police has registered

cases against the school buses which are flouting the norms laid down by the Supreme Court in this regard;

(e) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, school-wise; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against the school administrations buses/ drivers for such violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of number of students killed/injured in road accidents involving school buses/vans/RTVs (school-wise) during the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 28.02.2011) are given below:

2008

Sl.No.	Name of School	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4
1.	Kidzee School, Shankar Garden, Vikas Puri, New Delhi	-	01
2.	The Indian Public School, Ashok Vihar, Delhi	-	01
3.	Joseph and Mary School, Burari, Delhi	-	01
Total		-	03

2009

1.	Mothers' International School, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi	-	04
2.	St. Francis Desals School, Janak Puri, New Delhi	-	08
3.	DPS Mathura Road, New Delhi	-	10
4.	Rishi School, Alipur, Delhi	-	10
5.	Hudda Modern Public School, New Zafrabad, DDA Colony, Delhi	-	01
6.	Vivekanand School, Anand Vihar, New Delhi	-	01

1	2	3	4
7.	Delhi Public School	-	04
8.	Adarsh Sr. Sec.School, D-Block, Vikas Puri	-	01
Total		-	39
2010			
1.	Govt. Sr.Sec. School, West Azad Krishna Nagar, Delhi	-	01
2011 (upto 28.02.2011)			
1.	Navy Children School, Chanakya Puri	-	06

(b) and (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in CWP No.13029/1985 - M.C. Mehta versus Union of India & Others has issued certain guidelines which are to be followed by the schools for transporting school children in the buses. These guidelines have been incorporated in the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 1998.

(d) and (e) Strict prosecution action is undertaken by Delhi Traffic Police against the school buses flouting traffic rules & regulations including violation of the Supreme Court directions. No separate school-wise prosecution data for school buses is maintained. However, details of prosecution undertaken against school buses and RTVs during each of the last three years and current year are given below:

Prosecution against School Buses and RTVs

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011 (upto 15/02/2011)
School Buses	1733	1610	1154	1894
RTVs	19196	18949	15078	1916

Enforcement wing of the Transport Department of GNCT of Delhi also takes action against the school

buses violating the norms prescribed in the Motor Vehicle Act and rules framed thereunder and the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and during the last three years (from 1-4-2008 to 28-2-2011), the Enforcement wing made 3234 challans of 1664 vehicles & impounded 772 vehicles.

(f) Action taken by Delhi Police against the erring school bus drivers involved in fatal/ non-fatal accidents is as under:

Year	Case Registered	Drivers arrested
2008	03	03
2009	08	08
2010	01	01
2011 (upto 28.2.2011)	01	01

Damage to Historical Tomb

1855. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of damage having

been caused to a tomb in Delhi dating back to Sher Shah's period due to digging work by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the ASI to protect and restore the said monument from further damage?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No damage has been caused to any of the monuments declared protected as monument of national importance in Delhi. However, the Metro Rail Authorities, while initiating construction works of parking for the High Court of Delhi, observed a mutilated/dilapidated ancient tomb standing aside the Sher Shah Road, in a fractured and dilapidated state. The Metro Rail Authorities requested the Archaeological Survey of India through the Department of Archaeology, Government of NCT of Delhi to conserve and preserve the structure. Accordingly, proposal has been approved and an amount of Rs.50 lakhs has been released by the Metro Rail Authorities. The conservation will be taken up as soon as the area is fully vacated by the Metro Rail Authorities.

Chera Inscription

1856. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ancient inscription of the Chera Dynasty was recently discovered in Malappuram in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cultural and historical value of the findings;

(c) whether the Government proposes to carry out more excavations in this region where more findings on Chera Rule are likely to be unearthed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Inscription has been discovered in a temple in Kurumathur, District Malappuram, Kerala is dateable to the king Rama Rajashekhera (871 A.D) of Mahadayapura (Kodungallur) the first ruler of the Chera Dynasty.

(c) and (d) Archaeological Survey of India proposes to carry out the exploration/excavation in Kurumathur, District Malappuram, Kerala in the next field season *i.e.* 2011-2012.

Opening of Medical Counters at Metro Stations

1857. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro proposes to open medical counters at its various stations; and

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

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

(b) One private sector and one Government sector hospital have been approached by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. In this regard.

Deaths in Malls

1858. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases related to accidents and deaths due to falls in big malls reported in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any directive has been issued by the

Union Government to the State Governments to prevent such incidents and ensure the safety of the visitors to these malls; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) According to NCRB, which compiles data relating to various crimes in the country, no specific information is maintained regarding accidents and deaths due to fall in malls separately.

(b) and (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. An Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has been issued on 16th July, 2010.

Monitoring of Prices of Essential Commodities

1859. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an inflationary trend in the commodities monitored by the Price Monitoring Unit (PMU) during the last one decade;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the

inflationary trend in wholesale and retail prices of the said commodities;

(c) whether there has been any period of 90 days or more when the wholesale or retail prices of the said commodities have shown a downward trend on an year on year basis either cumulatively or commodity-wise over the same period;

(d) if so, the comparative figures of the wholesale and retail prices of the said commodities;

(e) whether divergence between the wholesale and retail prices of these commodities has been recorded and analysed on an yearly basis and there is a wide gap between the retail and wholesale prices reflected on the PMU website and the actual prices in the market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) It is observed that over the decade there has been a general increase in the average prices, with years of lower prices in between, in commodities monitored by the Price Monitoring Cell. Details of average all India wholesale and retail prices are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Data is not available in readily usable form.

(e) and (f) Details of the divergence between wholesale and retail prices are given in enclosed Statement-II. State Governments collect wholesale and retail prices from specific markets in a particular centre. There is a possibility of prices differing from market to market within the same centre owing to differences in the quality of the product, transport costs, as well as difference in demand preferences.

Statement-I*Yearly All India Average Retail Prices Of Essential Commodities*

(Rs. per kg)

Commodity	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Rice	10.5	10.41	11.05	11.06	11.53	12.06	13.02	15.93	17.59	19.34
Wheat	8.39	8.6	9.17	9.66	9.9	12	13.05	13.61	14.48	15.64
Gram	25.14	23.76	22.12	21.55	23.52	32.84	34.07	34.82	35	33.53
Tur	25.06	26.63	28.03	30.78	30	31.58	37.01	42.49	59.9	64.99
Sugar	16.16	15.49	14.59	16.8	19.41	20.68	16.47	18.29	26.58	32.12
Gur	14.22	14.11	13.3	16.91	18.65	19.89	17.15	18.8	26.81	31.65
Groundnut Oil	51.73	54.29	65.65	64.45	63.35	65.61	79.07	86.15	81.97	84.07
Mustard Oil	41.32	45.02	57.37	57.67	54.74	54.76	60.84	76.5	73.26	67.81
Vanaspati	35.81	41.87	47.93	51.11	47.57	50.12	55.25	62.77	52.53	56.26
Tea(Loose)	116.8	115.49	112.29	112.86	113.09	116.93	125.46	132.28	151.06	169.2
Potato	7.3	7.99	5.99	7.39	7.86	9.64	10.48	8.93	12.64	11.97
Onion	7.92	7	7.9	8.8	9.26	7.55	13.16	10.24	14.73	18.16
Sail (Pack)	6.23	6.32	6.54	6.61	6.81	7.4	7.92	8.73	9.76	10.66

Yearly All India Average Wholesale Prices Of Essential Commodities

(Rs per qtl)

Commodity	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rice	934.6	928.28	983.13	995.98	1033.78	1080.93	1167.59	1442.24	1571.88	1742
Wheat	744.1	764.67	822.51	866.29	887.13	1091.96	1185.71	1232.43	1312.55	1413
Gram	2348	2176.16	2004.4	1930.09	2150.26	3053.57	3122.05	3167.78	3134.39	3019
Tur	2288	2435.73	2571.53	2849.28	2746.21	2887.2	3444.54	3943.92	5647.59	6041

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sugar	1530	1452.81	1365.49	1598.12	1850.64	1953.17	1522.24	1706.75	2506	3030
Gur	1517	1446.99	1175.43	1633.88	1637.71	1632.54	1456.79	1638.53	2409.93	2920
Groundnut Oil	4670	5057.05	6246.21	6125.09	6000.06	6118.57	7555.36	8146.73	7705.8	8041
Mustard Oil	3630	4119.25	5424.15	5433.68	5082.37	5083.12	5776.24	7267.83	6895.36	6400
Vanaspati	3406	3887.71	4523.21	4840.28	4409.49	4694.47	5221.72	5827.19	4850.85	5036
Tea (Loose)	10138	9791.91	9667.6	9434.96	9372.78	9594.53	10058.54	11812.79	14451.02	15221
Potato	1105	645.13	455.79	575.14	607.16	753.94	812.63	676.71	1014795	925.5
Onion	1139	542.66	628.37	693.76	722.68	571.24	1058.09	783.78	1160.71	1461
Salt(Pack)	1784	510.45	512.66	518.5	544.85	590.03	652.09	741.7	842.99	941.4

Source: State Civil Supplies Department.

Statement-II

Commodity	Wholesale Prices (in Rs./Qtl)				Retail Prices (in Rs./Kg.)				Variation (in Rs./Kg.)			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rice												
North	1245	1529	1672	1793	13.79	16.79	18.64	19.81	1.34	1.50	1.92	1.89
West	1140	1460	1588	1698	12.88	16.21	18.14	19.38	1.48	1.61	2.26	2.40
East	1140	1324	1352	1608	12.47	14.48	15.01	17.62	1.07	1.24	1.49	1.54
South	1135	1417	1625	1848	12.75	15.82	18	20.31	1.40	1.65	1.75	1.83
Country	1168	1442	1572	1742	13.02	15.93	17.59	19.34	1.34	1.51	1.87	1.92
Wheat												
North	986	1065	1123	1216	10.73	11.83	12.37	13.39	0.87	1.18	1.14	1.23
West	1130	1185	1283	1351	12.38	12.99	14.05	15.09	1.08	1.14	1.22	1.58
East	1230	1200	1168	1283	13.5	13.08	12.96	14.45	1.20	1.08	1.28	1.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
South	1407	1490	1628	1786	15.68	16.52	17.99	19.61	1.61	1.62	1.71	1.75
Country	1186	1232	1313	1413	13.05	13.61	14.48	15.64	1.19	1.29	1.35	1.51
Atta												
North	1162	1234	1318	1426	12.76	13.55	14.39	15.69	1.14	1.21	1.21	1.43
West	1232	1282	1359	1455	13.93	14.52	15.47	16.69	1.61	1.70	1.88	2.14
East	1321	1319	1351	1523	14.69	15	15	16.68	1.48	1.81	1.49	1.45
South	1556	1607	1687	1875	17.88	18.71	19.39	20.75	2.32	2.64	2.52	2.00
Country	1310	1346	1415	1552	14.67	15.22	15.87	17.21	1.57	1.76	1.72	1.69
Gram												
North	3115	3237	3219	2975	34.21	36.1	36.44	33.7	3.06	3.73	4.25	3.95
West	2984	3034	2889	2811	32.46	33.17	31.98	31.22	2.62	2.83	3.09	3.11
East	3081	3128	3048	3024	33.61	34.13	33.98	33.54	2.80	2.85	3.50	3.30
South	3312	3257	3359	3318	36.02	35.42	37.15	35.93	2.90	2.85	3.56	2.75
Country	3122	3168	3134	3020	34.07	34.82	35	33.53	2.85	3.14	3.66	3.33
Tur												
North	3535	4047	5750	6451	37.83	43.01	60.66	69.03	2.48	2.54	3.16	4.52
West	3314	3811	5625	5619	35.42	41	59.24	61.55	2.28	2.90	2.99	5.36
East	3319	3850	5276	5771	35.57	41.54	56.6	61.61	2.38	3.04	3.84	3.90
South	3604	4046	5892	6168	39.08	44.4	62.8	66.04	3.04	3.94	3.88	4.36
Country	3445	3944	5648	6042	37.01	42.49	59.9	64.99	2.56	3.05	3.42	4.57
Sugar												
North	1559	1775	2599	3183	16.73	18.84	27.71	33.77	1.14	1.09	1.72	1.94
West	1464	1628	2476	2919	15.94	17.61	26.19	30.84	1.30	1.33	1.43	1.65
East	1627	1771	2528	3119	17.71	19.08	26.89	33.16	1.44	1.37	1.61	1.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
South	1437	1634	2379	2843	15.47	17.45	25.02	29.98	1.10	1.11	1.23	1.55
Country	1522	1707	2506	3031	16.47	18.29	26.58	32.12	1.25	1.22	1.52	1.81
Gur												
North	1416	1620	2391	2829	16.46	18.32	26.3	31.07	2.30	2.12	2.39	2.78
West	1615	1724	2656	2998	18.27	19.49	29.34	32.72	2.12	2.25	2.78	2.74
East	1431	1435	1851	2979	17.84	17.09	21.91	31.57	3.53	2.74	3.40	1.78
South	1368	1749	2563	2929	16.33	20.08	28.29	31.28	2.65	2.59	2.66	1.99
Country	1457	1639	2410	2921	17.15	18.8	26.81	31.65	2.58	2.41	2.71	2.44
Groundnut Oil												
North	8159	9077	8668	8690	84.1	96.11	91.65	90.88	2.51	5.34	4.97	3.98
West	7457	7876	7247	7857	78.35	83.32	77.46	82.63	3.79	4.56	4.99	4.06
East	7380	7966	7497	8221	82.68	88.99	87.08	82.93	8.88	9.33	12.11	0.73
South	7037	7241	6943	7354	72.43	74.88	73.18	76.8	2.06	2.47	3.75	3.26
Country	7555	8147	7706	8042	79.07	86.15	81.97	84.07	3.52	4.68	4.91	3.65
Mustard Oil												
North	5506	7249	6940	6478	58.74	76.16	73.79	68.93	3.68	3.67	4.39	4.15
West	5387	6906	6275	5986	56.39	73.85	68.96	64.16	2.52	4.79	6.21	4.30
East	5535	6991	6537	6184	58.28	73.39	68.16	64.35	2.93	3.48	2.79	2.51
South	7517	8564	8430	7420	78.61	88.91	87.54	75.5	3.44	3.27	3.24	1.30
Country	5776	7268	6895	6400	60.84	76.5	73.26	67.81	3.08	3.82	4.31	3.81
Vanaspati												
North	5226	5943	5117	5092	54.47	63.28	54.97	54.77	2.21	3.85	3.80	3.85
West	5081	5628	4534	4964	54.94	62.65	51.27	63.2	4.13	6.37	5.93	13.56
East	5243	5724	4699	4924	55	61.07	50.79	52.73	2.57	3.83	3.80	3.49
South	5344	5995	4960	5160	56.83	63.88	52.01	54.32	3.39	3.93	2.41	2.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Country	5222	5827	4851	5037	55.25	62.77	52.53	56.26	3.03	4.50	4.02	5.89
Tea (Loose)												
North	10277	15499	20119	17613	127.45	139.67	158.59	183.8	24.68	-15.32	-42.60	7.67
West	8614	8601	10454	12290	110.44	109.01	128.01	148.62	24.30	23.00	23.47	25.72
East	10037	9869	10904	13540	123.05	133.75	145.98	156.75	22.68	35.06	36.94	21.35
South	11399	11973	13419	15841	143.21	151.08	174.08	187.13	29.22	31.35	39.89	28.72
Country	10059	11813	14451	15221	125.46	132.28	151.06	169.22	24.87	14.15	6.55	17.01

Source- States Civil Supplies Departments.

Strengthening of Consumer Fora

1860. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the financial assistance provided to States for strengthening the infrastructure of consumer fora so that minimum level of facilities are made available at each consumer forum for their effective functioning; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount sanctioned in this regard during the last three years, State-wise and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There is no proposal at present to further enhance the financial assistance being provided to the State/UTs under the ongoing 11th Plan Scheme of Strengthening of Consumer Fora.

(b) The details of financial assistance released to State Governments/UTs for strengthening the infrastructure of Consumer Fora under the above scheme during the last three years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, as on date is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Details of Assistance released during the last 3 years under the scheme of Strengthening of Consumer Fora (SCF) [as on 03-03-2011]

[Amount in lakh of Rupees]

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Assistance released during the last 3 years			Amount Released
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210.85	-	-	210.85

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Gujarat	508.25	393.33	455.50	1357.08
3.	Haryana	-	75.00	-	75.00
4.	Karnataka	384.61	-	-	384.61
5.	Kerala	-	-	18.93	18.93
6.	Meghalaya	-	29.60	-	29.60
7.	Orissa	103.50	-	-	103.50
8.	Punjab	-	55.88	57.55	113.43
9.	Rajasthan	-	146.69	-	146.69
10.	Sikkim	-	20.50	-	20.50
11.	Tripura	20.85	-	46.20	67.05
12.	Uttar Pradesh	91.81	-	-	91.81
13.	Nagaland	-	-	204.00	204.00
Total		1319.87	700.50	802.68	2823.05

[Translation]

**Expenditure on Foreign Tour by
Sports Persons**

1861. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount sanctioned and released to National Sports Federations for sending sports persons abroad for taking coaching for participation in international tournaments during each of the last three years and the current year, sports discipline-wise;

(b) the norms for scrutiny of the said expenditure;

(c) whether said released amount has been adequately utilised;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) The details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (e) The expenditure incurred by National Sports Federations for the purpose is scrutinized on the basis of audited statement of accounts and Utilisation Certificates submitted by them. Any further grant is released only after settlement of previous cases.

Statement

State of Grants released to National Sports Federations during the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations and Preparation of Indian Teams for Commonwealth Games, 2010

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Federation	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	2.33	2.32	3.10
2	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	0.81	0.96	5.26
3	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	2.39	2.21	2.71
4	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	7.17	4.21	6.65
5	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	0.92	1.37	2.64
6	Judo Federation of India, N. Delhi	0.92	0.62	0.92
7	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	0.65	0.55	1.35
8	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	3.32	1.79	3.88
9	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmedabad	0.84	0.15	1.53
10	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	0.11	0.57	1.73
11	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	1.54	1.85	1.91
12	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	3.16	3.45	7.82
13	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	0.00	0.26	1.11
14	Badminton Association of India	1.99	2.66	4.58
15	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	0.61	0.86	0.08
16	All India Football Federation, Delhi	0.68	0.52	0.42
17	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	0.56	0.18	0.20
18	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	0.06	1.18	4.76
19	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	1.17	0.36	2.33

1	2	3	4	5
20	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	0.25	0.32	0.18
21	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	1.04	0.63	1.04
22	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	0.39	0.18	0.90
23	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J & K	0.18	0.72	0.24
24	Basketball Federation of India, N Delhi	0.71	0.44	0.62
25	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	0.06	0.24	0.50
26	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	0.43	0.30	0.52
27	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	0.17	0.42	0.48
28	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	2.19	0.40	3.43
29	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	0.87	0.53	0.04
30	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	0.15	0.19	0.16
31	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	0.09	0.11	0.14
33	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	0.08	0.16	0.08
34	Ball Badminton Federation of India,	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	0.14	0.15	0.12
36	Indian Body Building Federation	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Indian Polo Association, N. Delhi	0.02	0.06	0.00
38	Indian Power lifting Federation, Jameshpur	0.11	0.16	0.12
39	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	0.00	0.00	0.04
40	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi.	0.13	0.12	0.13
41	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	0.14	0.18	0.65
42	Roller Skating Federation of India, Kolkata	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	0.11	0.12	0.10
44	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.09	0.24

1	2	3	4	5
45	Softball Federation of India, Indore	0.09	0.00	0.13
46	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	0.00	0.00	0.12
47	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	0.09	0.16	0.09
48	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur	0.08	0.16	0.07
49	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	0.03	0.06	0.10
50	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	0.11	0.31	0.31
51	Throwball Fedn. of India, Bangalore	0.19	0.00	0.00
52	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	0.33	0.37	0.44
53	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	0.00	0.00	2.02
54	Winter Games Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.02	0.00
55	Women's Cricket Federation of India, Delhi (has since been merged with BCCI)	0.01	0.00	0.00
56	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	0.27	0.00	0.49
57	Malkhamb Federation of India	0.03	0.09	0.0016
58	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad	0.00	0.06	0.11
59	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	0.03	0.00
60	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	0.00	0.01	0.00
61	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	0.00	0.13	0.72
62	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	2.44	2.38	2.59
63	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, N. Delhi	17.00	71.00	209.72
64	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	-	-	1.58
65	Tenpin Federation of India	-	-	-
66.	Bowling Federation of India	-	0.02	0.57

2010-11 - An amount of Rs.93.43 crores has been sanctioned under the above Schemes. (Rs.67.79 crores under the Scheme Assistance to National Sports Federation and Rs.25.64 crores under the Preparation of Indian Teams for Commonwealth Games, 2010)

[English]

Promotion of Heritage Sites

1862. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to protect and promote numerous heritage sites in the country including in the State of Karnataka;

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

(c) the amount of funds allocated for each site during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) There are 3676 centrally protected monuments/sites including 507 in the State of Karnataka which have been declared as of national importance under the provision of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The details of centrally protected monuments (State-wise) is at Statement.

The Archaeological Survey of India looks after the maintenance, conservation, preservation and environmental development in and around these centrally protected monuments in accordance with archaeological norms as per need and priority. The details of the expenditure is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03

1	2	3
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U. T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202
9.	Haryana	90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	507
14.	Kerala	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Nagaland	04
20.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
21.	Orissa	78
22.	Pondicherry (U.T.)	07
23.	Punjab	33
24.	Rajasthan	162
25.	Sikkim	03
26.	Tamil Nadu	413
27.	Tripura	08

1	2	3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	742
29.	Uttaranchal	042
30.	West Bengal	133
Total		3676

Model Sports Centres

1863. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Sports Authority of India (SAI) has any proposal to convert their sports training centres into special games area and model sports centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such centres identified, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to pay special focus on North-Eastern Region and Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) if so, whether the Government also proposes to rope in private players and the industry as active partners for sports and skill development in the country to meet the fund requirement; and

(e) if so, the details of plan chalked out by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the sports sector, the Government is already paying special focus on North Eastern Region. Apart from the funds being made available under the normal Plan scheme of this Ministry, additional funds are earmarked for the North Eastern Region for sports development.

(d) and (e) The Government has already established the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) for creating sports culture and achieving excellence in sports. The Fund accepts contribution from statutory bodies, international organizations, private and public corporate sectors, trusts, societies and individuals. 100% tax exemption is available on such contributions.

[Translation]

Disparity in Per Capita Income

1864. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of the country during each of the last two years and the current year, rural and urban area-wise;

(b) the reasons for disparity in the per capita income in rural and urban areas;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any research in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to bridge the disparity in the per capita income between the rural and urban areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) Per capita income which is measured as Per capita Net Domestic Product (NDP) separately for rural and urban areas, is compiled only in the base year of the National Accounts Statistics. The estimates of per capita income for the latest two base years are given below:

Per Capita Income (Rs.)

Year	Rural	Urban
1999-2000	10,606	30,217
2004-05	16,327	44,223

(b) to (d) Major reason for disparity in rural and urban per capita income is high income in urban areas and high population concentration in rural areas. The figures in this regard for the year 2004-05 are given below:

Category	NDP		Population		Per capita income Rs.
	Rs.in crore	Per cent	Creore	Per Cent	
Rural	12,69,717	47.96	77.77	71.41	16,327
Urban	13,76,653	52.02	31.13	28.59	44,223

(e) The Government is giving priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty in rural areas. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is in operation to provide guaranteed 100 days of wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. In addition, a time-bound scheme Bharat Nirman has been undertaken in the areas of irrigation, roads, housing, water supply, electrification and telecommunication in the rural areas. These along with other measures taken by the Government are aimed at lowering the gap in per-capita income of rural and urban areas.

Machhuwa Awas Yojana

1865. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by the Government for sanction of 'Machhuwa Awas Yojana' for the development and construction of houses for fishermen in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of the proposals sanctioned and pending out of the total proposals sent by the State Governments so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted a proposal for release of Central grant of Rs 27.15 lakh under the Development of Model Fishermen Villages component of the Centrally Sponsored 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen' during the current financial year. The proposal could not be considered as it was incomplete and was not as per the requirements of the scheme.

(b) and (c) Central grants under the said component have been released to 13 State Governments during the current financial year up to 1.3.2011 and no proposal is pending under this component.

[English]

Deployment of School Teachers on Census Duty

1866. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether school teachers have been deployed by the Government on "Census 2011" work;

(b) if so, the total number of school teachers deployed on census duty, gender-wise;

(c) whether the employees who have been put on census duty have been attacked in different parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety and security of employees who have been put on duty particularly women employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Approximately 21 lakh Enumerators and

3.5 lakh Supervisors were engaged at the time of Houselisting Operations, Phase-I of Census 2011. For Population Enumeration, Phase-II, approximately 22.5 lakh Enumerators and 3.8 lakh Supervisors were engaged. The Enumerators and Supervisors are appointed by State Govt, depending upon the requirement and availability. Majority of Enumerators and Supervisors were School teachers.

(c) and (d) Some stray cases of attack on field functionaries have been reported and appropriate action have been taken in such cases.

(e) Wide publicity measures, which also included messages from VVIPs, were taken to increase awareness and exhorting the public to participate in the Census and cooperate with Enumerators. Special arrangements including police bandobust were made on the night of 28.02.2011 when enumeration of homeless was undertaken.

Urban Transport Sector

1867. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether transport demand in Indian cities has increased significantly in the past few years due to urban led economic growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the contribution of the transport sector to India's total greenhouse gas (CHG) emissions; and

(d) the concrete steps being taken by the government to reduce urban transport emissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) As per a study got conducted by the Ministry of Urban Development through M/s Wilbur Smith Associates Pvt. Ltd. in selected cities, daily trips are anticipated to double from 2286 lakh to 4819 lakh during the next 24 years.

(c) The transport sector emission is reported from road transport, aviation, railways and shipping. In 2007, road transport sector alone emitted about 142 million tones of CO₂ equivalent.

(d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is empowered to lay down under Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR), 1989, Emission norms (for new vehicles) and Pollution Under Control (PUC) norms (for in-use vehicles) in respect of various categories of Motor Vehicles plying on different fuel such as Gasoline, Diesel, CNG, LPG etc. It gradually tightens the Mass emission norms for new motor vehicles as per the road map recommended by Auto Fuel Policy and the PUC norms for in-use vehicles to check vehicular pollution. At present, Bharat Stage-IV Emission norms, in respect of 4-wheeled vehicles, have been implemented in National Capital Region (NCR), Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad including Secunderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune, Surat, Kanpur and Agra w.e.f. 1st April, 2010 and in Sholapur and Lucknow w.e.f. 1st June, 2010. Moreover, Bharat Stage III emission norms, in respect of 2,3 & 4-wheeled vehicles, have been implemented in rest of the country w.e.f. 1st October, 2010.

Further, National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released on 30th June, 2008. The National Action Plan outlines eight Missions. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat is amongst the 8 Missions that addresses policy and technological measures for emission saving in the transport sector. The Central Government is also investing in public transport systems like metro rail, Bus Rapid Transit System and Buses for urban transport so as to reduce Green House Gases emission.

[Translation]

Amendment in Antiquities and Art Treasures Act

1868. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of steps being taken to preserve valuable antiques in the private sector;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to acquire important memorabilia of iconic Indian leaders; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An expert Committee has been constituted to take a final view on proposed amendments to the A.A.T. Act, 1972 under the Chairmanship of Prof. R.N. Misra. Four meetings have taken place.

(c) No such proposal is there to preserve valuable antiques in the private sector.

(d) and (e) The modalities for this may be worked out, if feasible.

Terrorist Activities

1869. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to arrest and pursue fugitives allegedly involved in the terrorist activities and bomb blasts in the country during each of the last three years; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terrorists killed during encounters with security forces during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Govt. of India has taken concentrated and vigorous steps to pursue and arrest such fugitives both in India & abroad. This is being done through the bilateral/diplomatic channels including through the Home Secretary level talks with some of our neighbouring countries. Pressure has also been mounted and maintained through multilateral and UN forums. As a result of these measures UNSC has proscribed various such organizations and individuals. Within the country, Government of India facilitates flow of intelligence & information to various States Police forces who constitutionally are the primary responders. Some important/sensitive cases have also been transferred to the NIA & the CBI.

A statement showing number of terrorists apprehended/killed during last three years, state wise is enclosed.

Statement

State	2008		2009		2010	
	Apprehended	Killed	Apprehended	Killed	Apprehended	Killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	11 10 Indian 01 Pak	-	01 Indian	02 Pak	02	-
Delhi	05 Indian	02 Indian	04 Indian	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	-	-	06 Indian	-	-	-
Maharashtra	01 Pak	09 Pak	01 Indian	-	07 Indian	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	01 Indian	-	14 Indian	-
Karnataka	17 Indian	-	01 Indian	-	03 Indian	-
Gujarat	44 Indian	-	-	-	01 Indian	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	03 Indian	-	15 Indian	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	01 Indian	-	20 Indian	02 Pak
Madhya Pradesh	13 Indian	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	14 Indian	-	03 Indian	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	02 Indian	-

[English]

Reining in Rash Motorcyclists

1870. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the deployment of Delhi Police and Traffic Police personnel, PCR Vans, speed detecting vehicles during nights and wee hours in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) whether such deployment is adequate to control the law and order and traffic situation in the NCT of Delhi during such hours;

(c) whether there are reports of several groups of motorcyclists being active during such hours who drive at high speed and indulge in anti-social activities and violation of traffic rules; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to

rein in such rash driving motorcyclists and the number of persons apprehended/arrested/prosecuted and challaned for indulging in the said activities during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Delhi Police deploys staff as per the availability for picket duty as well as patrolling in the nights and wee hours. Around 484 number of PCR-MPVs (Multi-Purpose Vehicles) are deployed consisting of one Incharge, one Gunman & one Driver on each MPV during nights and wee hours in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. However, no speed detecting vehicles are deployed during night and wee hours by Delhi Police in the NCT of Delhi. The deployment is adequate to control the law and order situation in Delhi.

(c) and (d) The Delhi Police undertakes special night checking-cum-patrolling in various parts of Delhi

with the objective to curb road accidents and to enforce the discipline on the stretches of roads prone to over-speeding, rash-driving and drunken driving. No Separate record of prosecution at night is being maintained. The details of prosecution (apprehended/arrested/prosecuted and challaned) against two-wheelers indulging in violation of traffic rules during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011 (upto 15/02/2011)
Challaned	758637	1120855	900286	131090
Drivers arrested	6061	40932	11046	955
Vehicles impounded	7709	9019	3412	549

[Translation]

Protected Monuments in Orissa

1871. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally protected monuments in Orissa, location-wise;

(b) the amount spent for their protection during the last three years, monument-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Orissa Government to provide protection to more monuments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There are 78 monuments/sites declared as of national importance under the jurisdiction of Bhubaneswar Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India in Orissa and the details of which are at Statement-I.

(b) The monument-wise expenditure incurred on conservation/ preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments, archaeological sites and remains in Orissa during the last three years is at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Group of Temples at Ranipur-Jharia, District Bolangir and Biranchi Narayan Temple, Buguda, District Ganjam in Orissa have been identified for consideration to be declared as of national importance.

Statement-I

List of Centrally Protected Monuments in Orissa

Sl.No.	Name of the monument/ site	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1	Chausatti Jogini temple together with three minor shrines	Jharia	Bolangir
2	Ruined fortress	Agrahat, Bandals, Chaudar, Chhatisa, Govind Jew, Patna, Jaj, Bhariab, Kapaleswar, Kedareswar, Mundmal	Cuttack

1	2	3	4
3	Ruins of the Buddhist temples and images	Bandareswar	Cuttack
4	Bhubaneswar Mahadev temple	Bhabanipur (Balua Taluk)	Cuttack
5	Hill containing many valuable sculptures, images and inscriptions, etc., of Buddhistic age. On the top, there is a math and a small temple of Mahakal	Chandia	Cuttack
6	Ancient monuments of Barabati Fortress and the ruins and remains of all ancient edifices, gateways, etc., save the mosque	Cuttack	Cuttack
7	Churungarh Fort locally known as Sarangarh, excluding the area acquired by the State Government	Dadhapatna	Cuttack
8	Four colossal images in the compound of Jajpur the sub-divisional Officers Quarters, namely: 1) Chamunda, 2) Indrani, 3) Kalijuga, 4) Varahi	Jajpur	Cuttack
9	Three Buddhist images	Jajpur	Cuttack
10	Ruins of Buddhist temples and images	Naltigiri (Lalitagiri)	Cuttack
11	Hill containing many valuable sculptures and images	Ratnagiri	Cuttack
12	Mahratta bridge locally known as the Atharnulla (eighteen arches bridge) and also as Tentulimal bridge	Siriapur	Cuttack
13	Monolith called Chandeswar Pillar	Siriapur	Cuttack
14	Simhanatha Mahadeva temple	Simhanatha Pitha, Mauza Gopinathpur	Cuttack
15	Pancha Pandava temple	Ganeswarpur	Cuttack
16	Durga temple	Baideswar	Cuttack
17	Ancient site at Banewaranasi	Padamal Pattana	Cuttack
18	Mahimamani Temple	Ragadi (Banki)	Cuttack
19	Ancient site at Chowdar	Chowdar	Cuttack
20	Bringesvara Mahadeva temple	Bajrakot	Dhenkanal
21	Rock-cut Vishnu	Rasol	Dhenkanal

1	2	3	4
22	Gangadharaswami temple	Kottakolla	Ganjam
23	Jagdiswaraswami temple	Kottakolla	Ganjam
24	Bhima temple	Mahendragiri	Ganjam
25	Kunti temple	Mahendragiri	Ganjam
26	Yudbistra temple	Mahendragiri	Ganjam
27	Asoka rock inscriptions at Jaugada	Pandya	Ganjam
28	Prehistoric sites	Baidyapur	Mayur Bhanj
29	Ruins of ancient fort	Haripurgarh	Mayur Bhanj
30	Prehistoric sites	Kuchai	Mayur Bhanj
31	Prehistoric sites	Kuliana	Mayur Bhanj
32	Paintings on the rock locally known as Ravana Chhaya and other ancient monuments and remains	Sitabhanji	Keonjhar
33	Ancient site of Asurgarh fort	Asurgarh	Kalahandi
34	Temple of Nilamadhava and Sidheswara	Gandharadhi	Phulbani
35	Paschima Samnatha, Bhubanesvara and Kapilesvara temples	Baudh	Phulbani
36	Bhaskareswar temple	Baragarh	Puri
37	Brahmeswar temple with its minar shrines in the compound	Baragarh	Puri
38	Nabakeswar Temple	Baragarh	Puri
39	Rameswar Temple	Baragarh	Puri
40	Magheswar temple with its minar shrine	Besuaghai	Puri
41	Ananta Basudeva temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
42	Bakeswar temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
43	Chitrakarni temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
44	Jameswar temple with its minar shrine	Bhubaneswar	Puri

1	2	3	4
45	Lord Lingraj Temple with all the minar temples in the compound namely:- 1. Amania well, 2. Astmurti, 3. Chandeswar Deb, 4. Gopaluni temple, 5. Ladukeswar temple 6. Parbati temple, 7. Sabitri Devi temple 8. Sakreswar temple, 9. Sathidosi temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
46	Maitreswar temple with all the minar temples in the compound	Bhubaneswar	Puri
47	Makareswar temple with its minar	Bhubaneswar	Puri
48	Markandeswar temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
49	Mukteswar temple with its minar shrines but excluding the Murich Kunda.	Bhubaneswar	Puri
50	Paramguru temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
51	Papnasini Tank	Bhubaneswar	Puri
52	Parsurameswar temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
53	Raja Rani temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
54	Sahasralinga Tank	Bhubaneswar	Puri
55	Sari Deul	Bhubaneswar	Puri
56	Sidheswar temple	Bhubaneswar	Pun
57	Sisiresvara temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
58	Varahi temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
59	Rock inscription of the edicts of Asoka and the sculpture of elephant	Dhauri	Puri
60	Small rock cut cell with a niche and an inscription of Santikara	Dhauri	Puri
61	Chausath Yogini temple known as Mahamaya temple	Hirapur	Puri
62	All ancient caves, structures and other monuments or remains situated on the Udaygiri and the Khandagiri hills except the temple of Parasnath on the top of the Khandagiri hill and also the temple in front of the Barabhuji and the Trisula Caves	Jagmara	Puri

1	2	3	4
63	Sun Temple	Konark	Puri
64	Bridge of eighteen openings over the Madhupur stream known as Athara Nala Bridge.	Puri	Puri
65	Shri Jagannath Temple and subsidiary shrines.	Puri	Puri
66	Daksha Prajapati temple	Raghunathpur	Puri
67	Ancient remains inside and outside the rampart	Sisupalgarh	Puri
68	Vikramkhol rock inscriptions	Vikramkho	Sambalpur
69	Dharma Mahakal Temple	Ratnagiri	Jajpur
70	Jagannath Temple	Jajpur Town	Jajpur
71	Trilochaneswar Temple	Jajpur Town	Jajpur
72	Varahanatha Temple	Jajpur Town	Jajpur
73	Buddhist site (excavated)	Udaigiri	Jajpur
74	Ancient Buddhist Site, Langudi Hill,	Mauza Panimuhani, Fazilpur & Salipur	Jajpur
75	Kapileswar Mahadev Temple	Hatuari	Dhenkanal
76	Chandrasekhar Temple (Group of Monuments and Ancient Steps)	Yogapitha Kapilas	Dhekanal
77	Annakoteswar Temple	Latadeipur	Dhenkanal
78	Anantsayi Vishnu	Sarang	Dhekanal

Statement-II

List of monument-wise expenditure incurred on Conservation/Preservation and Environment Development of Centrally Protected Monuments, Archaeological sites and remains in Orissa during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument/ Site with locality/District	2007-08 (Rs.)	2008-09 (Rs.)	2009-10 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Lord Jagannatha Temple, Puri Dist: Puri	2085715	3831251	4436765

1	2	3	4	5
2	Atharnala Bridge, Dist: Puri	102159	0	0
3.	Sun Temple, Konark	10791647	6493681	8075923
4	Varahi Temple, Chaurasi, Distt- Puri	12000	101073	19820
5	Excavated Site at Lalitagiri, Distt-Cuttack	1941344	809674	696857
6	Excavated Site at Ratnagiri, Distt-Jajpur	698038	1489717	1224737
7	Excavated Site at Udayagiri, Distt-Jajpur	650005	391121	744313
8	Buddhist Site at Langudi, Distt-Jajpur	133812	156190	24634
9	Lord Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneswar	1736144	1277396	635020
10	Navakisore Temple, Bhubaneswar	31223	23920	16216
11	Papanasini Tank, Bhubaneswar	636651	578497	32446
12	Brahmesvar Temple, Bhubaneswar	126225	57729	265879
13	Jambesvar Temple, Bhubaneswar	605216	23620	48223
14	Ananta Vasudev Temp, Bhubaneswar	112355	257598	514165
15	Bhaskaresvara Temple, Bhubaneswar	58413	216239	96779
16	Sahasralinga Tank, Bhubaneswar.	57697	43884	22180
17	Muktesvar & Siddhesvar Temple, Bhubaneswar	22164	32852	65672
18	Ramesvar Temple, Bhubaneswar	1001484	209236	232451
19.	Sisupalgarh, Bhubaneswar	520401	71435	522339
20.	Raja Rani Temple, Bhubaneswar	674597	309753	222535
21	Meghesvar Temple, Bhubaneswar	78234	20302	47628
22	64 Yogini Temple, Hirapur, Distt-Khurda.	0	78254	22424
23	Vaital Deul, BBSR	147543	0	22878
24	Chitrakarini Temple, BBSR	31545	0	0
25	Makaresvara Temple, BBSR	0	0	0
26	Maitresvara Temple, BBSR	0	0	21211

1	2	3	4	5
27	Markandesvara Temple, BBSR	14246	39625	0
28	Parsuramesvara Temple, Bhubaneswar	3578	0	19197
29	Bakaresvara Temple, BBSR	0	13348	60709
30	Asokan Rock Edict, Dhauri, Distt-Khurda	658195	14620	41710
31	Khandagiri & Udayagiri Caves, BBSR	680963	1348159	614760
32	Durga Temple, Baideswar, Distt-Cuttack	18615	39924	18192
33	Mahimamani Temple, Ragadi, Distt-Cuttack	32928	0	40535
34	Group of Temples at Mahendragiri, Distt- Gajapati	0	2250	0
35	Daksha Prajapati Temple, Banapur, Distt-Khurda	112585	174051	0
36	Sinmhanatha Temple, Gopinathpur, Distt- Cuttack	267050	57219	92089
37	Group of Temples at Kottakolla, Distt-Ganjam	5400	116000	4200
38	Asokan Rock Edict, Jaugada, Distt-Ganjam	0	180255	0
39	Churangarh Fort, Dadhapatna, Distt-Cuttack & Khurda	545557	167224	0
40	Jagannatha Temple, Jajpur	114159	273711	459163
41	Varahanatha Temple, Jajpur	141643	92507	0
42	Trilochanesvara Temple, Jajpur	0	406753	162520
43	Sculpture Shed at Jajpur	5730	0	0
44	Subha Stambha at Jajpur	310962	0	0
45	Bhubanesvara Mahadeva Temple, Balia, Distt- Jagatsinghpur	354494	40760	46345
46	Barabati Fort, Cuttack	1631595	672544	1364483
47	Nilamadhav & Siddhesvar Temple, Gandhradi, Distt- Boudh	235430	515500	1004376
48	Ancient Site at Baneswaranasi, Padmapatna, Distt- Cuttack	0	35944	7252

1	2	3	4	5
49	64 Yogini Temple, Ranipur Jharial, Distt- Bolangiri	13940	100772	1716
50	Panchapandava Temple, Ganeswarpur, Distt-Cuttack	0	35944	584000
51	Exacavated site at Bodhi, Distt-Cuttack	336303	15817	72509
52	Kedaresvara Temple, Choudwar, Distt- Cuttack	876311	0	67874
53	Asuragarh Fort, Kalahandi	224140	88742	4758
54	Paintings at Sitabhanji, Distt-Keonjhar	0	41894	0
55	Ancient Site at Haripurgarh, Distt-Mayurbhanja	166947	375973	1909517
56	Structural Repair & Restoration of Rasikraya Temple, Haripurgarh, Distt- Mayurbhanja	347495	25130	0
57	Rock-inscription at Vikramakhole, Distt-Jharsuguda	0	0	7252
58	Paschima Somanatha Temple, Boudh (Group of Temples), Distt- Boudh	383978	232272	41639
59	Annakotesvara Temple, Latadeipur, Distt- Dhenkanal.	148600	153142	698632
60	Rock Cut Vishnu, Rasol, Distt- Angul	12983	0	1794
61	Kapilesvara Mahadev Temple, Hatuary, Distt- Dhenkanal	122183	146301	0
62	Kanakesvara Temple, Kualo, Distt-Dhenkanal	848602	72491	1684779
63	Bhringesvara Mahadev Temple, Bajrakote, Distt- Dhenkanal	215481	429864	99258
64	Chandrasekhara Jew Temple, Kapilas, Distt- Dhenkanal	287484	1135445	429389
65	Ananta Sayi Vishnu at Saranga, Distt-Dhenkanal	0	196421	89348
Total		31372189	23714024	27639091

[Translation]

Food Processing Infrastructure

1872. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dynamic food processing infrastructure from farm to market was envisaged in the XI Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which achievements have been made in this regard;

(c) whether the research and development activities in food processing sector are being financed both from public and private sectors;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether standardisation of processed food, packing, improvement in shelf life, detection of biological and chemical contamination, etc. are being dealt with effectively; 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 (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector i.e. i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Modernization of Abattoirs and Value Added Centres, ii) Setting up of Technology Upgradation/ Modernization/ Expansion of FPI, iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution and vi) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food.

As a result of concerted efforts and focused approach the food processing sector is growing at an average rate of approximately 13.5% per annum.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Simultaneously Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its Scheme for (i) Research & Development in processing food sector (ii) setting Up/Upgradation of Quality Control/Food Testing Laboratories (iii) Implementation of HACCP/ISO 22000, ISO 14000/GHP/GMP quality/safety management systems is providing financial assistance as grant-in-aid under the sub-component for Research & Development in the Food Processing Sector.

R&D Projects assisted during 11th Plan

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Project	Assistance provided (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	2007-08	09	259.355
2.	2008-09	16	481.300
3.	2009-10	15	414.373
4.	2010-11 (Upto Feb. 2011)	18	522.652
Total			1677.680

(e) and (f) Standardization of processed food and other safety aspects is being regulated by newly formed Food Safety & Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) under the Ministry Health & Family Welfare.

Technology Mission on Cotton

1873. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the Central assistance provided to cotton growers under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the target fixed by the Government for cotton production during the said period and the achievement thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the farmers to boost the production of cotton?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of India has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton in important cotton growing States to increase production and productivity of cotton. The assistance provided by Government of India under the scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise are as under:-

State	Amount Released (Rs. in Lakhs)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (As on 15th February'11)
Andhra Pradesh	1369.97	882.12	777.40	0.00
Gujarat	1372.18	1290.23	855.44	63.00
Haryana	317.26	385.69	366.34	30.00
Karnataka	389.03	412.74	248.90	33.00
Madhya Pradesh	442.37	142.60	729.73	34.00
Maharashtra	1434.82	958.89	1200.00	125.00
Orissa	123.77	141.46	129.64	27.60
Rajasthan	0.00	103.60	131.82	24.00
Tamil Nadu	360.00	400.00	324.11	38.90
Tripura	16.00	5.00	20.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	8.00	59.12	36.09	7.00
West Bengal	138.19	218.61	0.00	13.00

(c) The production target and achievement of cotton during the last three years and current year are as under:-

Year	Production (Lakh bales of 170 kg each)	
	Target	Achievement
2007-08	185.00	258.84
2008-09	260.00	222.76
2009-10	260.00	242.25
2010-11 (2nd Advance Estimates)	260.00	339.27

(d) To encourage the farmer to boost the production of cotton, assistance is provided under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton on various inputs like seeds, agriculture implements, water saving devices, bio-agents/bio-pesticides, integrated pest management, transfer of crop production and plant protection technologies through demonstrations and training of farmers etc.

FM Radio Service

1874. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that several foreign owned radio companies including State-run China Radio International are trying to buy frequencies to launch its services in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes Government is aware of certain newspaper reports stating that China Radio International is trying to buy frequencies to launch services in India. As per the present policy on FM Radio for private agencies, only Indian companies are allowed

to establish FM Radio in India. However, as per the FM policy (Phase-II), a foreign investment is permissible to extent of only 20% of the paid up equity of an entity holding permission for a private FM Radio channel. To safeguard national interest, foreign investment in FM Radio sector has been provided through Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) route and is not through automatic route. FIPB chaired by Finance Secretary has representatives inter alia from various Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Department of Revenue and the Ministry of I&B. Any Indian radio company seeking foreign investment is required to apply to FIPB disclosing the names of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) investors. After inputs from concerned Ministries/Departments FIPB takes a view on permitting foreign investment.

(b) This Ministry is not yet in receipt of an application by the State run China Radio International to acquire shareholding in any FM radio company in India.

PEG Scheme

1875. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a Private Entrepreneur Godowns (PEG) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made therein indicating the targeted and actual capacity created and the number of proposals received during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch a new storage policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the difference between the present and the proposed framework?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched a Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme (PEG) for construction of storage godowns for FCI as well as for the States undertaking Decentralised Procurement of foodgrains, through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would give a guarantee of ten years to the private entrepreneurs for assured hiring. For the consuming areas, storage capacity is to be created to meet four month's requirement of Public Distribution System (PDS) and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required. The Government has given approval for construction of about 150 lakh tonnes of additional covered capacity in 19 States in the country. State-wise details are given as Statement. Tenders have already been finalized for 16.06 lakh tonnes so far, for creation of capacity by the private entrepreneurs, on the basis of two bid tendering process. The Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) are also constructing 5.31 and 10.64 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme.

As on 20.2.2011, storage capacity of 1.13 lakh tonnes has been created under the Scheme. The State-wise details are as follows:

State	Capacity Created (in MTs)
Chhattisgarh	5000
Haryana	27,500
Maharashtra	20,020
Punjab	60,800
Total	1,13,320

(c) No. Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Storage Capacity approved by HLC (including 20 lakh tonnes capacity transferred from Punjab)

As on 28.9.2010

Figures in MTs

Sl. No.	State	Capacity approved by HLC	Nodal agency	Capacity Transferred out of Punjab (order dated 27.7.2010)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,27,000	CWC/SWC	3,29,000	5,56,000
2	Bihar	3,00,000	CWC/SWC		3,00,000
3	Chhattisgarh	5,000	CWC		5,000
4	Gujarat	45,000	CWC	3,07,000	3,52,000
5	Haryana	38,80,000	Hafed		38,80,000
6	Himachal Pradesh	1,42,550	Himfed		1,42,550
7	Jammu and Kashmir	3,61,690	FCI		3,61,690
8	Jharkhand	1,75,000	CWC/SWC		1,75,000
9	Karnataka	2,05,000	CWC/SWC	4,31,000	6,36,000
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,40,000	MPWLC	2,95,000	4,35,000
11	Kerala	15,000	CWC		15,000
12	Maharashtra***	99,500	CWC/SWC	7,15,000	8,14,500
13	Orissa (DCP)	3,00,000	CWC/SWC		3,00,000
14	Punjab*	51,25,000	Pungrain		51,25,000
15	Rajasthan		CWC/SWC	2,60,000	2,60,000
16	Tamil Nadu	3,45,000	FCI		3,45,000
17	Uttarakhand	25,000	FCI		25,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Uttar Pradesh	15,33,000	SWC	11,48,000	26,81,000
19	West Bengal (DCP)	1,56,600	SWC		1,56,600
Total**		1,30,80,340		34,85,000	1,65,65,340

*HLC had sanctioned 71.25 Lakhs to Punjab. Govt vide letter dated 27.07.2010 has transferred 20 Lakh Tonnes to other states.

**Out of 35 Lakh Tonnes capacity only 20 lakh Tonnes will be taken up on first come first serve basis and balance 15 lakh tonnes will not be taken up.

***A capacity of 15000 MT has not been considered for approval at Gondia (Maharashtra).

Funds under IDSMT

1876. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released to Karnataka under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to convert the loan released under IDSMT into grant; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme no central assistance was released to the State of Karnataka during the last three years and the current year. The IDSMT Scheme was subsumed in new Scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in December, 2005.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) There is no provision in the guidelines of IDSMT (August 1995) to convert the loan component into grant. Accordingly, such requests from the states have not been considered.

[Translation]

Property Rights of Slum Dwellers

1877. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a new law for property rights of slum dwellers under Rajiv Awas Yojana;

(b) if so, the provisions proposed to be made there under; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Land and Slums are State subjects. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has submitted the proposal of Rajiv Awas Yojana for the consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 10th February, 2011. This scheme aims to provide support for shelter & basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. Under the Scheme it is the States which would have to enact legislation to provide rights to slum dwellers for seeking

funding from Government of India and hence it is up to the States to decide the timing and the details of the legislation. The Scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojan has not yet been launched.

Developing Medium Cities

1878. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared/ is contemplating any special scheme for developing medium cities in the newly constituted States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned/released to these States under the scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Ministry of Urban Development is not contemplating any special scheme for developing medium cities in newly constituted states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand at present.

[English]

CISF Security Cover for Dams

1879. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) security cover to all the dams located in the border States and in troubled areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including Bhakra Dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal under consideration to provide CISF security cover to all the Dams located in the border States and in troubled areas. The following Dams have, however, been given CISF security cover

on the request of the Ministry/State Government/PSU concerned:

Sl. No.	Dam	No. of CISF personnel sanctioned
1	Bhakra Dam (Punjab)	459
2	Tehri Dam (Uttarakhand)	261
3	Koteswar Dam (Uttarakhand)	75
4	Teesta Dam (West Bengal)	85

National Welfare Fund for Artistes

1880. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create a National Welfare Fund for senior, aged and impoverished artistes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The details of the scheme are being worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

Delhi Urban Art Commission

1881. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several projects of public interest like hospitals, schools and hostels are held up with the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time since when they are pending with DUAC and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken to get the projects cleared;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the working of DUAC;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) has reported that as on 3.3.2011, the DUAC has considered complete proposals received upto 14.2.2011. The DUAC has also reported that 27 proposals are pending which will be considered by it on first come first served basis. A precise time frame for clearing the pending proposals cannot be indicated in view of the necessity to meet procedural and documentation requirements and comply with the observations, if any, made by the Commission during consideration of the proposals.

(d) to (f) The performance of DUAC is satisfactory. It is a statutory body functioning under the provisions of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973. Annual Report of the DUAC giving a true and full account of its activities and the Annual Accounts together with the audit report are laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

[Translation]

Per Capita Expenditure

1882. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Organisation has made any estimate of the per capita expenditure of the rural population the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) Based on the data collected through surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted in its 63rd round (July, 2006 - June, 2007) and 64th round (July, 2007 - June, 2008), the NSSO has estimated the average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) for rural and urban areas both for major States and at all-India level. The average Rural Monthly Per Capita Expenditures (MPCEs) for all India and Uttar Pradesh in these years of the survey are given below.

State	Rural average MPCE (Rs.)	
	2006-07	2007-08
Uttar Pradesh	653	680
All-India	695	772

[English]

Revamping DDA

1883. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revamp the Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has consulted various stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Limit on Profit

1884. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many manufacturers are making exorbitant profits by marking high Maximum Retail Price on their products;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any policy to limit the extent of profits and ensure Mandatory marking of production cost on packaged goods;

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

(d) the steps taken to check and ensure the quality of products being sold in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No such information has been received in respect of making exorbitant profits by making high Maximum Retail Price on their products by the manufacturers. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 require certain mandatory declarations like name and address of the manufacturer/packer/importer, name of the commodity, net quantity, month and year of manufacturing, retail sale price in the form of Maximum Retail Price (MRP) Rs..... inclusive of all taxes and consumer care details. Rules protect the consumers that commodities in packaged form may not be sold at a price higher than MRP.

(b) and (c) No, However on the direction of Kerala High Court, the Government had constituted an Expert

Committee in August 2007 under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. Govinda Rao, Director, National Institute of public Finance & Policy to examine the feasibility of declaring a normative price on a pre-packaged commodity, as applicable for the entire country, adequately reflecting the cost incurred by the producer in reaching the package to the end consumer. The Committee unanimously found that it is neither feasible nor desirable to declare a normative price for various customer goods. The committee also observed that the consumer's interest will be well served by the Government taking a pro-active role in creating and deepening the markets and empowering the institution such as the Competition Commission to monitor the market conditions to promote healthy competition.

The committee also examined the question of whether there should be declaration of any other price in addition to MRP. The majority view in the Committee was that it would be impossible to enforce accurate declaration of MRP by requiring the manufacturer to declare the First Point Price in addition to MRP. The Committee recommended that the solution to prevent exploitation of consumer lies in activating competition in the markets. The committee also noted that for goods covered under Schedule 4 of the Central Excise Act, there is an automatic disincentive to inflate the MRP because higher MRP would attract higher taxes.

The Government has accepted these recommendations of the committee.

(d) There are no provisions in the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 and Rules made there under to check the quality of products being sold in the market. However there provision under various Acts like the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, the Food and Safety Standards Act, 2006 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

**Proposals from Government of
Maharashtra**

1885, SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra by the Union Government regarding urban development during the last two years;

(b) the number of such proposals approved and pending at present, out of the said proposals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The details of proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra by the Union Government regarding urban development during the last two years *i.e.* 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:-

- (i) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM): 12 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) were received from Government of Maharashtra during last two years under UIG component of JNNURM in which one project for underground sewerage for Nasik was approved and 11 DPRs were returned to State Government. No DPR is pending with the Ministry.

No new proposal has been approved for the State of Maharashtra under UIDSSMT during 2009-10 and 2010-11. State of Maharashtra has already exhausted its allocation under UIDSSMT and hence no new project can be considered for release.

- (ii) Development of City Sanitation Plans for 19 cities of Maharashtra for a total amount of Rs 2.65 crores have been approved.
- (iii) Implementation of Information System Improvement Plans for the city of Nasik, Maharashtra for an amount of Rs 1.04 crores have been approved.
- (iv) The project Integrated Solid Waste Management Scheme for Vasai-Virar has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs 3172.64 lakh under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite towns around seven mega cities and Rs 634.53 lakh has been released as first instalment.
- (v) One Metro Rail project proposal *i.e.* Colaba-Mahim/Bandra Corridore Line-III has been referred to Ministry of Finance for Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Loan.

[English]

DTH Service of DD

1886. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed/ proposes to air the pay channels through Direct-to-Home (DTH) services of Doordarshan (DD) in the country including in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the profit/loss incurred/being incurred by the DD on its DTH services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Monitoring of UIDSSMT

1887. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for setting up project monitoring unit at State level and appointment of Project Implementation and Monitoring Consultant at urban level in Madhya Pradesh under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns;

(b) if so, the details and the status thereof and the time by which it is likely to be cleared;

(c) the names of the cities in Madhya Pradesh for which funds have been released to prepare DPR under the guidelines of UIDSSMT scheme; and

(d) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) A Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was sanctioned to the State of Madhya Pradesh on 26.10.2007. It has been decided that the same PMU will look after the work under UIDSSMT component also. As regards Project Implementing and Monitoring Consultants at city level under UIDSSMT, a set of detailed guidelines for establishing Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been issued to all the States/UTs under which the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) has been empowered to sanction setting up of PIU. No proposal in this regard has been received in the Ministry from the State of Madhya Pradesh so far.

(c) and (d) Incentive for preparing DPR has so far been released to Itarsi, Dabra, Sehore, Ratlam, Shivpuri

and Aastha towns. In respect of other towns the requisite documents called for by the Ministry have not been received so far from the State of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Release of MPLAD Funds to Orissa

1888. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to Orissa under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme during each of the last two years, constituency-wise;

(b) the details of the amount spent, constituency-wise;

(c) whether there has been any delay in the release of funds under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) The constituency-wise and year-wise details of funds released and utilized as reported by district authorities, are at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Fund under the MPLAD Scheme is released on receipt of requisite documents as stipulated in the MPLADS guidelines. However, some releases could not be made due to non-receipt of requisite documents from the nodal district authorities.

(e) As a review and monitoring measure, whenever it is found that the requisite documents are not received for release of funds, the concerned district authorities are requested to expedite furnishing the documents.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Constituency	14th Lok Sabha				Constituency	15th Lok Sabha	
		2008-09		2009-10			2009-10	
		Fund released	Exp. incurred* (as reported by nodal dist.)	Fund released	Exp. incurred* (as reported by nodal dist.)		Fund released	Exp. incurred* (as reported by nodal dist.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Aska	2.00	2.06	1.00	2.23	Aska	1.00	0.00
2.	Balasore	2.00	1.69	0.00	1.43	Balasore	1.00	0.03
3.	Berhampur	1.00	1.97	1.00	1.68	Berhampur	1.00	0.57
4.	Bhadrak	2.00	2.13	0.00	0.00	Bhadrak	2.00	0.57
5.	Bhubaneswar	2.00	1.24	0.00	0.00	Bhubaneswar	1.00	0.00
6.	Bolangir	2.00	1.95	0.00	0.00	Bolangir	1.00	0.00
7.	Cuttack	2.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	Cuttack	1.00	0.04
8.	Deogarh	4.00	4.30	0.00	1.18	Kandhamal	2.00	0.61
9.	Dhenkanal	3.00	1.61	0.00	1.32	Dhenkanal	1.00	0.00
10.	Jagatsingh Pur	3.00	3.59	0.00	0.00	Jagatsinghpur	1.00	0.19
11.	Jajpur	3.00	2.10	1.00	2.75	Jajpur	1.00	0.03
12.	Kalahandi	3.00	2.02	0.00	0.00	Kalahandi	1.00	0.03
13.	Kendrapara	2.00	2.18	0.00	0.70	Kendrapara	1.00	0.00
14.	Keonjhar	2.00	2.49	0.00	0.67	Keonjhar	1.00	0.00
15.	Koraput	3.00	1.76	0.00	1.57	Koraput	1.00	0.79
16.	Mayurbhanj	2.00	1.49	0.00	1.03	Mayurbhanj	2.00	0.97
17.	Nowarangpur	3.00	1.84	0.00	0.00	Nabarangpur	1.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Phulbani	2.00	2.12	0.00	0.00	Bargarh	1.00	0.04
19.	Puri	4.00	4.37	0.00	0.19	Puri	1.00	0.12
20.	Sambalpur	2.00	2.54	0.00	0.92	Sambalpur	2.00	0.41
21.	Sundergarh	4.00	1.70	0.00	2.12	Sundergarh	1.00	0.02

*As funds under the scheme are non-lapsable, funds released/interest incurred in a particular year can be utilized in the successive year/years, therefore, expenditure is more than the fund released in some constituencies.

Installation of CCTV Cameras

1889. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received representations/suggestions from various organisations to install CCTV cameras in Airports, Malls, Railway Stations and important public places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of obstacles or administrative hurdles in installing the CCTV cameras; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to formulate guidelines and rules to ensure proper surveillance by wide use of CCTV cameras in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) Cameras are already installed at places like prominent airports, important railway stations including metro railway stations and other important public places. State Governments have been receiving funds under the Scheme of Modernization of Police Forces from the Ministry of Home Affairs, under which one of the items is purchase of CCTV Cameras by them which, in turn, are installed by them at various important public locations for security purposes.

(c) State Security Forces/ State police Forces in

the country are increasingly using CCTV to ensure proper surveillance to strengthen security at prominent public places. CCTV was successfully used during the Commonwealth Games held in October, 2010 in New Delhi.

Padma Shree Award

1890. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed by the Government for awarding the Padmashree Award;

(b) the details of the said award given during each of the last three years, field-wise;

(c) whether there is any limit on the number of these awards to persons who have excelled in the field of sports; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not honouring the sports administrators with these awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) In terms of extant procedure/guidelines regulating Padma Awards, the Padma Shri awards are given for "distinguished service" in any field of activity.

(b) The details of Padma Shri awards given in last three years, field-wise is at Statement.

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

Statement

Field-wise distribution of Padma Shree Awards (2009-2011)

Field	2009	2010	2011
Art	34	20	21
Social Work	08	09	08
Public Affairs	02	01	02
Science & Engineering	02	06	08
Trade & industry	03	08	03
Medicine	14	10	08
Literature & Education	22	17	21
Sports	04	06	07
Civil Service	01	01	02
Miscellaneous	03	02	04
Total	93	80	84

[Translation]

Special Agriculture Zones

1891. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up special agriculture zones for surplus foodgrains producing States; 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 (SHRI

ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India as of now.

[English]

Special Court of NIA

1892. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to set up a special court of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the location identified for the purpose;

(c) the time by which such court is likely to be set-up; and

(d) the total funds likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (d) In terms of sub-section (1) of Section (11) of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008, the Central Government has already on 14th September, 2009 designated and notified the Special Court-II of the Special Judge, Central Bureau of Investigation, Kerala at Kochi as the Special Court for the national Investigation Agency (NIA) for the trial of the Scheduled Offences in Kerala. No expenditure has been incurred on this account.

Monuments dedicated to Neta Ji

1893. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any monument/memorial dedicated to Neta Ji Subhash Chandra Bose in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to

establish such monument/memorial dedicated to Neta Ji in New Delhi;

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

(e) whether the Government has commissioned any project to highlight the contributions and ideals of Netaj Ji; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However the two archaeological site museums named Swatantra Sangram Sangrahalaya at Red Fort and Swatantra Senani Smarak at Salimgarh, both in Delhi and under Archaeological Survey of India, display some collections belonging to Neta Ji Subhash Chandra Bose and officers of Indian National Army.

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

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at this stage.

DTH Receiver System

1894. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal/scheme to provide a number of Direct to Home (DTH) receiver system and colour television sets to different States including Himachal Pradesh and remote, tribal, hilly and other border areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to provide DTH receiver system including colour TV sets for distribution to the tribal areas of the said State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal/request is likely to be cleared/ approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) A scheme for providing 30,000 DTH receive system in border, remote and tribal areas has been approved (State-wise break-up is to be finalized).

(c) and (d) 20,000 DTH receive system have already been provided to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for uncovered tribal areas. Request for providing additional DTH receive system along with TV sets has been received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

While finalizing the distribution of above mentioned 30,000 DTH receive system, the requirement of different States including Himachal Pradesh would be taken into consideration.

[Translation]

Honour Killing

1895. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments maintain data relating to honour killings in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has issued any directive/advisory to the State Governments to register such cases;

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

(f) whether the Government has taken any action against the Panchayats involved in such cases;

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

(h) the steps taken to provide security to couples threatened by family members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (h) As honour killing is not classified as a separate crime under the Indian laws and it is treated as murder, information in this regard is not maintained separately. 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, registrations, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the crime of honour killing and other forms of violence. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all States/UT Governments wherein States have been advised, *inter alia*, to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women, and to take appropriate measures to curb the violation of women's rights by so called 'Honour Killings'. Many of the State governments, where alleged instances of honour killing have been reported, have issued detailed instructions to district authorities for the protection of life and liberty of the runaway couples. Some of States have also established Protection Homes for runaway couples.

Crop Insurance Scheme

1896. SHRI ARJUNRAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take 'village' as the unit to assess losses under Crop Insurance Scheme/Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme instead of 'tehsil';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether there exists a discriminative policy under crop insurance schemes for the farmers who take loan from the banks and those who do farming with their own means;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to remove such discrimination under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Crop insurance schemes of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) are being operated on the basis of 'Area Approach' i.e. defined areas. The defined area under NAIS may be Mandal, Hobli, Circle, Firka, Block, Taluka, Gram Panchayat, village etc which is decided by the implementing State Government/Union Territory for each notified crop, subject to the condition that State/UT has the capacity to undertake requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) under single series, for making assessment of yield and capacity for making available adequate past yield data.

Based on the experience gained during implementation, the existing NAIS has been modified to facilitate it more farmers' friendly. Certain improvements including reduction of unit area to village panchayat level for major crops has been made in the existing NAIS. Govt. of India has approved the Modified NAIS for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11.

Insurance unit area under WBCIS is notified by the State Government according to availability of weather stations.

(d) to (f) There is no discrimination between loanee and non-loanee farmers in respect to the premium rates, premium subsidy, loss assessment, claims payment procedure etc. However, the scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers and voluntary for non-loanee farmers. Besides, under NAIS cut off date for coverage of loanee and non-loanee farmers is different. At present, there is no proposal to remove these differences.

[English]

Irregularities in Prasar Bharti

1897. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether any action has been taken by the Government against the Chief Executive officer (CEO) of Prasar Bharati (PB) in the recent past on alleged cases of corruption;

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

(c) the number of such cases which are still pending against the CEO of Prasar Bharati alongwith the status thereof;

(d) the details of action taken /being taken by the Government against the erring officials found guilty or involved in corruption activities in Prasar Bharati; and

(e) the measures being taken to bring in transparency in the working of Prasar Bharati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) High Court of Delhi in its order passed in WP No.8780/2009 filed by Centre for Public Interest Litigation had directed that the allegations regarding the financial and administrative irregularities in Prasar Bharati be referred to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for appropriate investigation

and report. Accordingly the allegations were referred to CVC by the Prasar Bharati Board. CVC in its report dated 16.07.2010 has established five out of seven allegations on which enquiry was conducted.

In view of the findings contained in the CVC report and on the advice of Ministry of Law a Presidential Reference has been made to the Supreme Court under section 7(1) of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 for conducting an enquiry and report as to whether Sh.B.S.Lalli, CEO, Prasar Bharati ought to be removed from the office of member, Executive, Prasar Bharati on ground of misbehavior.

Sh.B.S.Lalli has been placed under suspension by the President of India by an order dated 21.12.2010 till such time the orders are passed by the President of India on the basis of report from the Supreme Court.

Further to the above, a High Level Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri V K Shunglu to look into the issues relating to organizing and conduct of Commonwealth Games Delhi, 2010, in its First Report on Host Broadcasting to the Government has concluded that "action/inaction are strongly suggestive of collusion between CEO, Prasar Bharati and DGDoordarshan and the service providers(s), SIS LIVE/ZOOM Communications."

With regard to the findings of the HLC, M/o Information and Broadcasting has sought the explanation of Shri B S Lalli, CEO(under suspension), Prasar Bharati on each of the allegations made against them in the report of the Committee. Further, a copy of the report was referred to the CBI through the Department of Personnel and Training for further action as deemed appropriate. CBI has since been permitted by the Ministry under Section 6(A) of Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) for registration of a regular case and initiation of criminal investigation against Shri B S Lalli under Section 120-B r/w 420 IPC r/w 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

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

C&AG Report on Broadcasting Rights

1898. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) has conducted investigation/audit of documents connected with the broadcasting of the Commonwealth Games; and

(b) if so, the details of findings thereof and the follow-up action taken/being taken on the basis of the findings of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Madam

(b) C&AG is yet to submit its final report to the Government.

Instituting International Level Award

1899. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any annual award for felicitating personalities with outstanding contribution and work in the field of literature;

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of such personalities felicitated during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has received any

request to institute an award in the field of literature on the lines of the Noble Prize in literature; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Sahitya Akademi, an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, has instituted annual awards in literature under the following categories:

- i) Sahitya Akademi Award of Rs.1,00,000/- each for best creative writing in 24 languages;
- ii) Translation Prize of Rs.50,000/- each for best translation in 24 languages;
- iii) Six Bhasha Sammans of Rs.1,00,000/- each for outstanding scholars and writers in the field of medieval and classical literature and literature in unrecognized languages;
- iv) Bal Sahitya Puraskar of Rs.50,000/- each for best writing in children's literature in 24 languages.

Lists of awardees for the last three years are at Statement-A. Bal Sahitya Puraskar has been launched only last year and the list of awardees in this category is at Statement-B The awardees for the current year (2011) are not yet declared.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, an international award with prize money of Rs. one crore is being instituted for promoting values of Universal m Brotherhood in the memory of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, to mark his 150th Birth Anniversary.

Statement-A

Sahitya Akedemi Awards 2008

Language	Title and Genre	Author
1	2	3
Assamese	Deou Langkhui (Novel)	Rita Choudhury

1	2	3
Bengali	Ghumer Barir Mato Chand (Poetry)	Sarat Kumar Mukhopadhyay
Bodo	Birgwsrini Thungri (Novel)	Bidyasagar Narzary
Dogri	Cheten Di Rhol (Poetry)	Champa Sharma
Gujarati	Fatfatiun (Short Stories)	Suman Shah
Hindi	Kohre Mein Kaid Rang (Novel)	Govind Mishra
Kannada	Halla Bantu Halla (Novel)	Shrinivas B. Vaidya
Kashmiri	Baazyafat (Criticism)	Gh. Nabi Aatash
Konkani	Ghanaghai Niyatiche (Novel)	Ashok Kamat
Maithili	Katek Daaripar (Memoirs)	Mantreshwar Jha
Malayalam	Madhuram Ninte Jeevitham (Essays)	(Late) K.P. Appan
Manipuri	Edu Ningthou (Poetry)	A.O. Memchoubi
Marathi	Utsukatene Mee Zopalo (Novel)	Shyam Manohar
Nepali	Kehi Namileka Rekhaharu (Short Stories)	Shri 'Kirat' (Haimandas Rai 'Kirat')
Oriya	Asaranti Anasara (Poetry)	Pramod Kumar Mohanty
Punjabi	Sudhar Ghar (Novel)	Mitter Sain Meet
Rajasthani	Pagarva (Short Stories)	Dinesh Panchal
Sanskrit	Rasapriya-Vibhavanam (Poetry)	Om Prakash Pandey
Santhali	Manmi (Short Stories)	Badal Hembram
Sindhi	Sirjan Jo Sankat Ain Sindhi Kahani (Criticism)	Hiro Shewkani
Tamil	Minsarapoo (Short Stories)	Melanmai Ponnusamy
Telugu	Purushothamudu (Poetry)	Chitiprolu Krishna Murthy
Urdu	Pencil Aur Doosri Nazmein (Poetry)	Jayant Parmar

Note: No Award in English

Sahitya Akademi Awards 2009

Language	Title and Genre	Author
1	2	3
Assamese	Katha Ratnakar (Novel)	Dhrubajyoti Bora
Bengali	Keno Amra Rabindranathke Chai Ebang Kibhabe (Essays)	Sourin Bhattacharya
Bodo	Dainee (Novel)	(Late) Manoranjan Lahary
Dogri	Geet Sarovar (Poetry)	Praduman Singh Jindrahia
English	The Mahabharata: An Inquiry In The Human Condition (Criticism)	Chaturvedi Badrinath
Gujarati	Vaat Aapna Vivechanani (Criticism)	Shirish Panchal
Hindi	Hawa Mein Hastakshar (Poetry)	Kailash Vajpeyi
Kannada	Krogncha Pakshigalu (Short Stories)	Vaidehi
Kashmiri	Vont (Criticism)	Mashal Sultanpuri
Konkani	Kirvontt (Poetry)	Jess Fernandes
Maithili	Ganga-Putra (Short Stories)	(Late) Manmohan Jha
Malayalam	Thrikkottoor Novellakal (Novel)	U. A. Khadar
Manipuri	Khungangi Chithi (Poetry)	Raghu Leishangthem
Marathi	Chitralipi (Poetry)	Vasant Abaji Dahake
Nepali	Gairigaoki Chameli (Short Stories)	Samiran Chhetri 'Priyadarsh
Oriya	Mrugaya (Poetry)	Phani Mohanty
Punjabi	Tatti Tavi Da Sach (Play)	Atamjit
Rajasthani	Mai Eida Poot Jan (Short Stories)	Major Ratan Jangid
Sanskrit	Anabheepsitam (Short Stories)	Prashasya Mitra Shastri
Santali	Say Sahed (Poetry)	Damayanti Beshra
Sindhi	Rishtan Jee Siyaasat (Short Stories)	Anand Khemani

1	2	3
Tamil	Kaiyoppam (Poetry)	Puviarasu
Telugu	Draupadi (Novel)	Yarlagadda Laxmi Prasad
Urdu	Maasir Tanqidi Rawayyay (Criticism)	Abul Kalam Qasimi

Sahitya Akademi Awards 2010

Language	Title and Genre	Author
1	2	3
Assamese	Asomiya Ramayani Sahitya: Kathabostur Atiguri (Criticism)	Keshada Mahanta (Smt.) ²
Bengali	Khanamihirer Dhipi (Novel)	Bani Basu (Smt.)
Bodo	Swdwbni Swler (Poetry)	Aurobindo Uzir
Dogri	Pandran Kahaniyan (Short Stories)	Manoj
English	Book Of Rachel (Novel)	Esther David (Smt.)
Gujarati	Chhavani (Novel)	Dhirendra Mehta
Hindi	Mohan Das (Short Story)	Uday Prakash
Kannada	Kattiyachina Daari (Criticism)	Rahamath Tarikere
Kashmiri	Yiman Padan Mye Vetsaar Gotshuy (Criticism)	Basher Bashir
Konkani	Kavallyachem Sradha (Poetry)	Arun Sakhardande
Maithili	Bhamati (Novel)	Usha Kiran Khan
Malayalam	Haimavathabhuvil (Travelogue)	M. P. Veerendra Kumar
Manipuri	Leikangla (Novel)	M. Borkanya (Smt.)
Marathi	Rujuvat - Asvad: Sarniksha: Mimamsa (Criticism)	Ashok R. Kelkar
Nepali	Aakashlay Pani Thawan Khoji Rahechha (Poetry)	Gopi Narayan Pradhan
Oriya	Jibanara Chalapathe (Autobiography)	Pathani Pattnaik
Punjabi	Kaal Pehar Gharian (Poetry)	Vanita (Smt.)

1	2	3
Rajasthani	Meeran (Poetry)	Mangat Badal
Sanskrit	Bhargviyam (Poetry)	Mithila Prasad Tripathi
Santali	Rani Ranwak' Kana (Play)	Bhogla Soren
Sindhi	Ajan Yaad Aahe (Poetry)	Laxman Dubey
Tamil	Soodiya Poo Soodarka (Short Stories)	Nanjil Nadan
Telugu	Kalutunna Poolathota (Novel)	Saleem
Urdu	Gumshuda Dair Ki Gunjati Ghantiyan (Poetry)	Sheen Kaaf Nizam

Sahitya Akademi Prize for Translation 2008

Language	Title of The Translation	Translator	Name of The Original Book, Genre, Language & Author
1	2	3	4
Assamese	Harsacarita	Mali Nee Goswami	Harsacarit (Biography) Sanskrit Banabhatta
Bengali	Chitrata Andhakar	Bharati Nandi	Patadei (Short Stories) Oriya Binapani Mohanty
Bodo	Sni-Bifan Ramayan	Pradip Raja Brahma	Krittibasa Ramayana (Poetry) Bengali Mahakvai Krittibasa
English	topi Shukla	Meenakshi Shivram	Topi Shukla (Novel) Hindi Rahi Masoom Raza
Gujarati	Kshitijmohan Sen Aneardhsatabdinun santiniketan	Mohandas Patel	Kshitijmohan Sen O Ardashatabd Santiniketan (Biography) Bengali Pranati Mukhopadhyay
Hindi	Mamooli Cheezon Ka Devata	Nilabh	The God Of Small Things (Novel) English Arundhati Roy
Kannada	Raseeditikeetu	Hasan Nayeem Surakoda	Raseedi Ticket (Autobiography) Punjabi Amrita Pritam
Kashmiri	Hindustani Afsaani	Roop Krishan Bhat	Collection (Short Stories) Various Languages Various Authors

1	2	3	4
Konkani	Tirukkural	N. Purushoth^ Mallaya	Tirukkural (Poetry) Tamil Tiruvalluvar
Maithili	Samrachnavad, Uttar Samrachnavad Evam Prachya Kavyashastra	Tara Kanta Jha	Sakhtiyat, Pas-Sakhtiyat Aur Mashriqi Sheriyat (Criticism) Urdu Gopi Chand Narang
Malayalam	Aparichithar	Jessy Aravin Akshan	Apne Apne Ajnabi (Novel) Hindi S.H. Vatsyayan 'Agyeya'
Manipuri	Sanskar	Y. Ibomcha Singh	Samskara (Novel) Kannada U. R. Ananthamurthy
Marathi	Khota Satya	Suryanarayan Ransubhe	Jhoota Sach (Novel) Hindi Yashpal
Nepali	Dr. Vidya Bindu Singh Ka Kehi Kavitaru	Jeewan Rana	Collection (Poetry) Hindi Vidya Bindu Singh
Oriya	Maharathi	Jyotsna Rout Biswal	Maharathi (Novel) Assamese Chandra Prakash Saikia
Punjabi	Peele Patte Da Supna	Vanita	Collection (Poetry) Malayalam K. Satchidanandan
Rajasthani	Angaliat	Jethmal H. Maru	Angaliat (Novel) Gujarati Joseph Macwan
Sanskrit	Sringarapadyavali	A.V. Subramanian	Kuruntokai (Poetry) Tamil Saṅgam Poets
Sindhi	Kabir Vachnavali	Kamla Goklani	Selection (Poetry) Hindi Kabir
Tamil	Iyandiram	Pa. Anandakumar	Yantram (Novel) Malayalam Malayattur Ramakrishnan
Telugu	Naa Desa Yuvajanulara	Vadrevu Chinnaveerabhadhrudu	Ignited Minds (Essays) English A.P.J. Abudl Kalam
Urdu	Tihad Mein Mere Shab-O-Roz	Nusrat Zahir	My Days In Prison (Memoir) English Iftekhar Gilani

Sahitya Akademi Prize for Translation 2009

Language	Title of the Translation	Translator	Name of the Original Book, Genre, Language & Author
1	2	3	4
Assamese	Lokayat Darshan	Jatindra Kumar Bargohain	Lokayata Darshan (Criticism) Bengali Debi Prasad Chattopadhyay
Bengali	Mitro Marjani	Ujjwal Singha	Mitro Marjani (Novel) Hindi - Krishna Sobti
Bodo	Mwsou Daan	Gobindo Narzary	Godan (Novel) Hindi - Munshi Premchand
Dogri	Agg Goah	Om Goswami	Agni Sakshi (Novel) Malayalam N. Lalithambika Antharjanam
English	Harilal Gandhi: A Life	Tridip Suhrud	Harilal Gandhi (Biography) Gujarati Chandulal Bhagubhai Dalal
Gujarati	Jalgeet	Ramanik Someshwar	Jalgeet* Am (Poetry) Telugu N. Gopi
Hindi	Kavyartha Chintan	Bhalchandra Jaishetty	Kavyarth Chintan (Poetics) Kannada G.S. Sivarudrappa
Kannada	Bheeshma Sahaniyavara Prathinidhika Kathegalu	D.N. Srinath	Bhishma Sahani Ki Kahaniyan (Short Stories) Hindi - Bhishma Sahani
Kashmiri	Anhar Teakas	Shad Ramzan	Hundastaniafsane (Fiction) Kashmiri Various Languages - Various Authors
Konkani	Adhikar Aranyacho	Kasturi Desal	Aranyer Adhikar (Novel) Bengali Mahasveta Devi
Maithili	Beechhal Berayal Marathi Ekanki	Bhalchandraj Hai	Nivdak Marathi Ekankika (Plays) Marathi Various Authors
Malayalam	Hrudayattinde Swaram	K. Radhakrishna Warriar	The Voice Of The Heart (Autobiography) English- Mrunalini Sarabhai

1	2	3	4
Manipuri	Kaali Aandhi	S. Brajeshwor Sharma	Kaali Aandhi (Novel) Hindi Kamleshwar
Marathi	Kali Katha: Via Bypass	Jayprakash Sawant	Kali Katha: Via Bypass (Novel) Hindi-Alka Saraogi
Nepali	Haivadan	Om Narayan Gupta	Hayavadana (Play) Kannada Girish Karnad
Oriya	Karan Singh: Atmajibani	Dharanidhara Panigrahi	Karan Singh: An Autobiography (Autobiography) English - Karan Singh
Punjabi	Karbala	Shah Chaman	Karbala (Novel) Hindi Premchand
Rajasthani	Van Ra Varis	Arjun Singh Shekhawat	Aranyer Adhikar (Novel) Bengali Mahasweta Devi
Sanskrit	Srimadramacharitamansam	(Late) Prem Narayan Dwivedi	Shri Ramacharitamansam (Poetry) Hindi Tulsidas
Sindhi	Shri Radha	Jhamu Chhugani	Shri Radha (Poetry) Oriya Ramakanta Rath
Tamil	Muthal Sabatham	Bhuvana Natarajan	Pratham Pratisruti (Novel) Bengali Asha Poorna Devi
Telugu	Dalit Udyama Charitra	Prabhakar Mandara	Dalit's Struggle For Identity (Study) English - Yagati Chinna Rao
Urdu	Safar	Asma Saleem	Sunehure (Poetry) Punjabi Amrita Pritam

Sahitya Akademi Prize for Translation 2010

Language	Title of the Translation	Translator	Name of the Original Book, Genre, Language & Author
1	2	3	4
Assamese	Opaja Matir Hat Bauli	Anupama Dutta Saikia	Marali Mannige (Novel) Kannada K. Shivaram Karanth
Bengali	Kumari Harinir Chokh	Shyamal Bhattacharya	Moon Di Akh (Short Stories) Punjabi Mohan Bhandari

1	2	3	4
Bodo	Yiaruingam	Uthrisar Khungur Basumatary	Yiaruingam (Novel) Assamese Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya
Dogri	Dehri Da Deeva	Prakash Premi	Marhi Da Deeva (Novel) Punjabi Gurdayal Singh
English	Tta Professor	Ira Pandei	Tta Professor (Novel) Hindi Manoharshyam Joshi
Gujarati	Pulakit	Aruna Jadeja	Selection (Essays) Marathi P. L. Deshpande
Hindi	Parja	Shankar Lal Purohit	Parja (Novel) Oriya Gopinath Mohanti
Kannada	Godana	A. Janaki	Godan (Novel) Hindi Premchandf
Kashmiri	Lukh Kar Yin Vapas	Abdul Gani Bei	T3 Añhar Aale (Short Stories) Dogri Ved Rahi
Konkani	Sheem Hupatana	Alka Sinai Asspldekar	Daatu (Novel) Kannada S. L. Bhayrappa
Maithili	Prajwalit Pragya	Nityanand Lal Das	Ignited Minds (Essays) English A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
Malayalam	Narayaneeyam	Panmana RamaChandran Nair	Narayaneeyam (Poetry) Sanskrit Melputhur Narayana Bhattathiri
Manipur1	Trainna Pakistan Tamna	L. Birendra Kumar Sharma	Train to Prakistan (Novel) English Khuswant Singh
Marathi	Ashi Kalvel	Saroj Deshpande	A Matter of Time (Novel) English Shashi Deshpande
Nepali	Ananda Math	Tarapati Upadhyaya	Ananda Math (Novel) Bengali Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya
Punjabi	Kissa Gulam	Prem Gorkhi	Kissa Gulam (Novel) Hindi Ramesh Chander Shah
Rajasthani	Gananayak	Shankar Singh Rajpurohit	Gananayak (Short Stories) Maithili Saketanand
Sanskrit	Aavaranam	H. R. Vishwasa	Aavarana (Novel) Kannada S.L. Bhyrappa

1	2	3	4
Santali	Rahla Raybar	Sobha Nath Beshra	Meghdoot (Poetry) Sanskrit Kalidas
Sindhi	Karmelin	Paru Chawla	Karmelin (Novel) Konkani Damodar Mauzo
Tamil	Umar: Sengolillamal Kreedam Illamal	Nirmalya	Chenkoliillathe Kreedam Illathe (Novel) Malayalam Nooranadu Haneef
Telugu	Kalyani	G. Balaji	Oru Nadigai Naadagam Parkiraal (Novel) Tamil D. Jayakanthan
Urdu	Siri Sampige	Maher Mansoor	Siri Sampige (Play) Kannada Chandrashekhar Kambar

Note : Oriya translation Prizes to be announced later.

*Sahitya Akademi Bhasha Samman Awardees
(2008-2010)*

2008

- (Late) Sri Surendranath Satapathy (Oriya)
- Sri Vishvanath Anandarao Khaire (Marathi)
- Sri Vishwanath Pathak (Avadhi)
- Dr. Ram Narain Sharma (Bundeli)
- Dr. Kailash Bihari Dwivedi (Bundeli)
- Sri Sudama Prasad 'Premi' (Garjhwal)
- Sri Prem Lal Bhatt (Garhwali)

- Sri Madhav Joshi 'Ashq' (Kachchhi) &
- Sri Tejpal Darshi Shah 'Tej' (Kachchhi)

2009

- Dr. Gurdev Singh (Punjabi)
- Prof. Korlapati Srirama Murthy (Telugu)
- Sri Niranjana Chakma (Chakma)
- Dr. Girijasankar Ray (Rajbanshi)

2010

The Award process is going on.

Statement-B

Bal Sahitya Puraskar 2010

Language	Title and Genre	Author
1	2	3
Assamese	Total Contribution to Children Literature	Gagan Chandra Adhikari
Bengali	Total Contribution to Children Literature	Saral Dey

1	2	3
Bodo	Chittrakutni Frai - Mount Abu (Travelogue)	Nabin Malla Boro
Dogri	Phi Keh Hoaa (Novel)	Gianeshwar Sharma
English	Just A Train Ride Away (Novel)	Mini Srinivasan
Gujarati	Total Contribution to Children Literature	Yashwant Mehta
Hindi	Ek Tha Thunthuniya (Novel)	Prakash Manu
Kannada	Paapu Gandhi: Gandhi Baapu Aada Kathe(Novelette)	Bolwar Mahamad Kunhi
Kashmiri	Kath Wany (Poetry)	S. Razi
Konkani	Igadi Bigadi Tigadi Tha (Play)	Prakash S. Parienkar
Maithili	Ee Bhetal Tan Ki Bhetal (Short Story)	Tara Nand Viyogee
Malayalam	Oridath Oridathu Oru Kunjunni (Short Stories)	Sippi Pallipuram
Manipuri	Sorarengi Machanupi Atonbi Leimashang Amasung Atei Phunga Warising (Folk Tales)	Ngathem Ningol Kongbam O. beyaima Devi
Marathi	Srishtit... Goshtit (Short Story)	Anil T. Awachat
Nepali	Total Contribution to Children Literature	Naina Singh Yonzan
Oriya	Kuni Goinda (Short Stories)	Punyaprabha Devi
Punjabi	Patal De Githmuthie (Novel)	Jasbir Bhullar
Rajasthani	Bulbul Ra Bol (Short Story)	Damyanti Jadawat 'Chanchal'
Sanskrit	Sanskrit-Katha-Satakam (in 2 Vols.) (Short Stories)	Padma Sastry
Santali	Total Contribution to Children Literature	Boyha Biswanath Tudu
Sindhi	Suhinaa Gulra Baar (Poetry)	Khiman U. Mulani
Tamil	Antoniyyin Attukkutti (Novel)	Ma. Kamalavelan
Telugu	Adavi Talli (Novel)	Kaluvakolanu Sadananda
Urdu	Akhri Chori aur Doosri Kahaniyan (Short Story)	Syed Ghulam Haider

Schemes for Women and Youth

1900. SHRI C. R. PATIL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/ proposes to launch any scheme for the promotion of culture and cultural activities by involving women and youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocation made thereof during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the new initiatives proposed to be taken by the Government for promoting culture and cultural activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Culture operates a number of Schemes for preservation and promotion of culture & cultural activities in the country under which a large number of women and youth are also assisted every year. A list of ongoing Schemes of the Ministry of Culture is given in Statement. A specific Scheme for youth is also under finalization.

Statement

1. Scheme of Building Grants, including Studio Theatres.
2. Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art.
3. Financial Assistance for celebration of Centenaries/Anniversaries of important Personalities.
4. Scheme for Financial Assistance for setting up of Multipurpose Complex including those for Children.
5. Financial Assistance for Promotion and

Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums.

6. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations/ Societies for Development and Maintenance of National Memorials.
7. Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependants.
8. Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals engaged for specified Performing Arts Projects". The scheme has two parts:
 1. Salary Grants assistance for performing arts groups, to help them establish themselves in their field.
 2. Production Grant to be given for approved projects and programmes in these areas.
9. Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artists in different Cultural Fields.
10. Scheme of financial assistance for seminars, festivals and exhibitions on cultural subjects by not-for-profit organizations (Cultural Functions Grant Scheme).
11. Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research.
12. Tagore Commemoration Grant Scheme (TCGS).
13. Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas.
14. Scheme for Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the field of Culture.

[Translation]

**Annual Requirements of Manure
and Fertilisers**

1901. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has estimated annual requirement of manure and fertilisers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of the manure and fertilisers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The annual requirement of major chemical fertilizers during 2010-11 is as follows:

	Lakh tonnes
Urea	290.79
Diammonium Phosphate (DAP)	120.92
Muriate of Potash (MOP)	47.90
Complexes	92.00
Single Super Phosphate	38.31

(c) The requirement of fertilizers is assessed before each cropping season i.e. Kharif and Rabi season through Agricultural Inputs Zonal Conferences organized by DAC. The assessed State-wise, Month-wise requirement of fertilizers finalized in the Zonal Conference is communicated to Department of Fertilizers for making supply plan to the States. The availability of fertilizers in the States is monitored in weekly video conference held jointly by DAC, DOF and Ministry of Railways and appropriate action is taken to ensure availability of the required fertilizers.

Corruption in MCD

1902. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several cases of corruption have been reported in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD);
- (b) if so, the total number of such cases reported and the action taken against the accused during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the number of cases solved/unsolved and the steps taken to solve all the pending cases during the said period; and
- (d) the steps taken to weed out corruption in MCD?

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 February, 2011), the Central Bureau of investigation and the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Government of NCT of Delhi has registered 64 cases involving 128 officials of the MCD. The details in this regard are as under:

Year	Number of Cases registered	Number of officials booked	Number of officials suspended
2008	30	60	21
2009	20	43	14
2010	14	25	13
2011 (upto February, 2011)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	64	128	48

(c) and (d) Out of the aforementioned 64 cases, 52

cases are at the stage of investigation by the respective investigating agencies. One case is at the stage of prosecution sanction. 11 cases are under trial, disposal of which depends on decision in these cases by the Hon'ble Court. However, the MCD has taken preventive steps to curb corruption, which include the following:

- i. Introduction of biometric system of attendance to check fake attendance;
- ii. Introduction of e-tendering to maintain transparency and to reduce corruption;
- iii. Undertaking a special audit for verifying financial irregularities;
- iv. Bringing systemic improvement in sanction of building plan (now building plan will be approved within one week if the same is submitted through an approved architect certifying that the building plan is in conformity with the MCD Building Bye Laws);
- v. Modifying the system of booking of municipal parks in order to curb the menace of fake booking by tent mafia;
- vi. Introduction of special task force in MCD to carry out multifarious inspections;
- vii. Introduction of more effective third party checking (besides adding two more laboratories namely RTC Okhla and National Test House, Ghaziabad, another factor in quality testing protocol has been introduced by inclusion of Indian Institute of Technology, CRRRI and NCCB Ballabgarh for third party assurance);
- viii. Chalking a proper procedure for the hospitals for conducting medical tests for new appointees;
- ix. Evolving mechanism for disposal of complaints received from Central Control Room at Raj Niwas, inception of newly constructed Central

Control Room and subsequent time bound action and forwarding the report accordingly;

- x. Introduction of a toll free telephone (No. 1266) to invite more complaints in order to bring effective changes and improvement in working of MCD; and
- xi. Putting the names of NGOs applying for grant in aid on-line and inviting objection from the public regarding their performance so that the working of NGOs can be taken into account while recommending grant in aid.

Impact of MGNREGS on Agriculture Production

1903. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a decline in agriculture production has been registered with the shift of workers from the agriculture field towards the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the situation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the suitable measures proposed to be 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (e) The production of foodgrains is likely to be 232.07 million tonnes as per second advance estimates for 2010-11, compared to 217.28 million tonnes in 2006-07. No study has been conducted by Government to assess the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on agriculture production. Government is promoting farm mechanization through various ongoing schemes/ programmes for improving efficiency of farm operations.

[English]

Cotton Production

1904. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the kharif cotton acreage has shrunk due to non-availability of Bt. Cotton seeds in adequate quantities;

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

(c) whether the inventories of Bt. Cotton seeds companies in India is declining every year due to price control measures by the State Governments; and

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

the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The cotton acreage has increased in the country. The State-wise details during last three years and current year are in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Bt. Cotton acreage has increased in the country due to increased supply of Bt. Cotton seed by companies. The details are at Statement-II. The Seeds Acts, Seeds Rules and Seeds (Control) order do not provide for regulation of seed prices. Seed prices are kept under check through a competitive market environment by a Vibrant Seed Industry.

Statement-I

The details State-wise Cotton Area in the Country during Last Three Years and the Current Year

(Area in lakh hectares)

States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	10.96	13.45	14.67	17.93
Gujarat	25.16	24.17	24.64	26.44
Karnataka	3.88	3.90	4.57	4.16
Madhya Pradesh	6.62	6.55	6.11	6.11
Maharashtra	31.91	31.33	34.95	39.73
Tamil Nadu	1.30	1.20	1.04	1.04
Punjab	6.41	5.37	5.11	5.11
Haryana	4.83	4.55	5.07	4.95
Rajasthan	3.68	2.23	4.44	4.45

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	0.50	0.55	0.54	0.55
West Bengal	0.30	0.43	0.041	0.07
Others	-	-	0.17	0.56
Total	95.55	93.73	101.32	110.56

Statement-II

The details State-wise Bt Cotton Area in the Country during Last Three Years and the Current Year

(Area in hectares)

States	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Andhra Pradesh	657435	1001000	1045000	1430000	1706000
Madhya Pradesh	310000	479980	510000	592700	545156
Gujarat	402977	429000	1300000	1825000	1894000
Maharashtra	1655000	2562000	2880000	3150000	3576000
Karnataka	74000	146685	162000	262000	370000
Tamil Nadu	40000	46060	70500	78100	50200
Punjab	160000	490000	538000	474000	460000
Haryana	50000	278686	350000	475000	470000
Rajasthan	3775	38730	121000	265000	265000
Total	3353187	5472141	6976500	8551800	9336356

[Translation]

Revenue Earned from Monuments

1905. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of income/revenue earned from historical monuments in Agra including Taj Mahal during

each of the last three years and current year;

(b) the details of the provisions in place regarding utilization of such revenue;

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve public representatives in order to improve the accounting process;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to entrust the maintenance of various historical monuments including Taj Mahal to the private sector in order to enhance the income earned therefrom; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of revenue earned by way of entrance tickets on centrally protected ticketed monuments in Agra during the last three years and the current year is at Statement.

(b) The revenue so earned is deposited in the Consolidated Fund of Government of India.

(c) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise. The conservation, preservation and maintenance of monuments declared as of national importance are very specialized works requiring indepth knowledge and experience in the field and hence these works are undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India through in-house expertise available rather than any private sector. The conservation, preservation and maintenance of the monuments has no overlap with enhancement of income generation.

Statement

Details of Revenue from entrance fee at Centrally Protected Ticketed Monument in Agra during the last three years and current year (Upto Jan. 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of Monuments	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Taj Mahal	Rs.135334580 \$778165	Rs.148744100	Rs.237074230	Rs.20250630
2.	Agra Fort	Rs.81133600	Rs.92517900	Rs. 123722570	Rs.10167120
3.	Fatehpur Sikri	Rs.35192330 \$310860	Rs.42861160	Rs.58918660	Rs.5435680
4.	Akbar's tomb, Sikandara	Rs.4959920 \$15184	Rs.5077165	Rs.7306840	Rs.911645
5.	Mariam's tomb, Sikandara	Rs.71240	Rs.61385	Rs.1 13420	Rs.1 4545
6.	Itimad-ud-Daulah	Rs.3451835 \$17170	Rs.3687570	Rs.5971570	Rs.665140
7.	Ram Bagh	Rs.180745	Rs.153505	Rs.190445	Rs.19590
8.	Mehtab Bagh	Rs.564060 \$1062	Rs.659510	Rs.1384375	Rs.201080
Total		Rs.260888310 \$1122441	Rs.293762295	Rs.434682110	Rs.37665430

[English]

Night Shelters

1906. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of homeless persons reported to have died due to severe cold during the last one year and the current year in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment with regard to the number of homeless persons who required night shelter arrangements including women and children in the NCT of Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new night shelters for such persons;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the capacity thereof;

(f) the total expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard;

(g) the steps taken by the Government to provide basic amenities including medical facilities and doctors to such persons; and

(h) the details of other facilities provided to such women and children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), Government of NCT of Delhi has intimated that no person died due to severe cold during the last one year and current year in any Night Shelter managed by it.

(b) and (c) DUSIB has not made any assessment

with regard to the number of homeless persons, who required Night Shelter arrangements including women and children in the NCT of Delhi. However, there are Night Shelters meant exclusively for women & children.

(d) and (e) DUSIB has requested to Delhi Development Authority to allot land as per the provision made in the regional layout plan so that one Night Shelter for one lakh population could be set-up as per the provision of Master Plan Delhi-2021. Moreover, there is one proposal to built Night Shelter at R-Block, Mangolpuri. The Capacity of this night shelter is 80 persons (only for men).

(f) During the financial year 2010-11, a budget provision to the extent of Rs.350.00 lakh has been placed at the disposal of DUSIB, out of which expenditure to the extent of RS.270 lakhs has already been incurred upto January 2011.

(g) DUSIB provides blankets, daries, Jutemating, colour TV, drinking water supply and Jan Suidha Facility in the various Night Shelters. The medical facilities are provided in coordination with Health Department.

(h) The women and children below 16 years are allowed free entry in the Night Shelters reserved for them. In some of the Night Shelters, education and food are also provided to the Women and Children free of cost.

Arecanut Growers

1907. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide any packages for the arecanut growers due to the fall in the demand for the local production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government for addressing the problems of domestic growers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Expert Committee constituted by the Government of India on 22nd December, 2000 had recommended to stop the area expansion under arecanut, in view of the surplus production and its limited uses. However, considering the plight of arecanut growers in Kerala, in view of yellow leaf disease and dip in arecanut prices, under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) special programme was sanctioned to State Horticulture Mission, Kerala during 2006-07 with an outlay of Rs. 1170.83 lakhs for replanting / rejuvenation of existing arecanut gardens in an area of 9541 ha over a period of three years.

During 2007-08, to tackle the problem of fruit-rot disease (Koleroga) in areca nut, under IPM components of NHM, assistance @ Rs. 1,000/- per ha was provided for sprays of 1% Bordeaux mixture in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Uttara Kannada and Kodagu districts of Karnataka.

During 2008-09, Government of Karnataka had sanctioned Rs.494.38 lakh for a period of 4 years to establish Arecanut Research Station at Sringeri, Chickmagalur district exclusively for conducting research on Yellow Leaf Disease. An amount of Rs.2.60 crores was released to Horticulture University, Bagalkot to initiate research activities on various problems related to Arecanut.

To increase income from unit area of land in the existing arecanut plantations, crop diversification with inter and mixed cropping is being encouraged. Six demonstration plots have been established by the Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development in association with Central Plantation Crops Research Institute for technology dissemination of multi-species cropping systems including arecanut.

Import of Palm Oil

1908. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of

CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to import palm oil during the ensuing year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There is wide gap between demand and supply of edible oils in the country. In order to bridge the gap, import of edible oils is facilitated through liberal import duty structure. At present the import duty applicable to crude and refined edible oils is zero percent and 7.5% respectively. In addition, Government has been implementing since 2008-09, a Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils. Under this, refined palmolein and soyabean oil imported by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) are delivered to States/ Union Territories for distribution to ration card holders. Government provides a subsidy of Rs.15/- per kg. on these edible oils distributed under the Scheme. Extension of the Scheme beyond 31.3.2011 is presently under consideration.

[Translation]

Development of Areas under JNNURM

1909. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make contribution to the cantonment boards and other local boards for the development of cantonment areas covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the need for comprehensive city planning the Ministry has advised the cities to take into account the infrastructure requirements of cantonment areas especially with reference to water supply, sewerage solid waste management etc. while preparing and/ or revising City Development Plans (CDPs) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

[English]

Biometric Identity Card to Fishermen

1910. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched any scheme for providing biometric identity cards to the fishermen living along the coastal areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has provided funds to a consortium led by Bharat Electronics Limited for data gathering and issue of biometric cards;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of such cards provided to the fishermen in the country, State-wise; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) Yes Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture has launched a Central sector Scheme namely 'Issuance of Biometric Identity Cards to Marine Fishermen' with cost of Rs.72 crore on 11th December, 2009. A sum of Rs.8 crore has been released during 2009-2010 to the 9 Coastal States and

4 Union Territories for implementation of this scheme. The consultancy work involving digitization of data, capturing of biometric details, design & production and issuance of Biometric cards to marine fishermen has been awarded to a consortium of three Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) led by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL). Other two members of the consortium are Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI), Bangalore and Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), Hyderabad. An amount of Rs.25 crore released to the Consortium for taking up the project.

Out of 17,86,137 marine fishermen identified for issuance of biometric ID card, data collection in respect of 15,56,298 have been completed as on 28th February, 2011. Data collection in respect of remaining 2,42,735 fishermen is progressing. Digitization of data in respect of 15,45,942 fishermen have been completed. Besides, biometric enrolment in respect of 11,04,982 fishermen have been completed till 28th February, 2011. The distribution of biometric Identity Cards to marine fishermen has yet not started.

National Food Security Law

1911. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

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

- (a) the salient features of the proposed National Food Security Act for providing food to the poor alongwith the time by which it is likely to be enacted;

(b) whether suggestions have been sought and consultations held with major stakeholders including State Governments for finalisation of the said Bill; and

(c) if so, the details and the outcome 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) to (c) Government proposes to enact the National Food Security Act (NFSA) that will provide a statutory basis for a framework which will entitle every family below the poverty line to certain quantities of foodgrains at subsidized prices. All aspects of the proposed NFSA, including its coverage, entitlement, etc., are under consideration of the Government.

The matter is also being considered by the National Advisory Council (NAC), which has put a Framework Note on the draft National Food Security Bill (NFSB) on its website inviting comments from the public. The Department of Food & Public Distribution has also sought comments from the concerned Ministries/ Departments and State Governments/ UT Administrations on the Framework Note on NFSB. On receipt of comments from all stakeholders, further action would be taken.

Cotton Research Centre

1912. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cotton production in Gujarat including Rajkot;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up any Cotton Research Centre in Rajkot; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in this regard and allocation made thereon?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The production and productivity of Cotton in Gujarat State including Rajkot is the highest among major Cotton growing States in the country. The production of Cotton in Rajkot District is estimated at 1.3 million bales with productivity of 750 kg/ha (2009-10).

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to set up any new Cotton Research Centre at Rajkot. There are two Cotton Research Centres at Surat and Junagadh in Gujarat besides Krishi Vigyan Kendras of Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Jamnagar, Targhadia (Rajkot), Khapat, Amreli to cater to the needs of Cotton growing regions.

Loopholes in PDS

1913 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

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

(a) whether the various malpractices in the implementation of Public Distribution System (PDS) has defeated its objectives and adversely affected the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families;

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

(c) whether the Union Government had urged the State Governments to plug the loopholes in the PDS and

increase the storage capacity in the respective State before the enactment of National Food Security Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has also made some suggestions/ recommendations for strengthening PDS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are that of the State/UT Governments.

In order to maintain supplies and securing availability and distribution of essential commodities, Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 has been notified on August 31, 2001 which mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS. An offence committed in violation of the provisions of this Order is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for the foodgrains allocated to State Governments are obtained regularly from the State Governments. Review meetings are held with State Governments on functioning of the TPDS.

Certain shortcomings/deficiencies have been noticed in the functioning of TPDS. The Evaluation Studies on functioning of TPDS got done by the Department from time to time have revealed shortcomings in functioning of TPDS such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/

diversion of food grains, etc.

To streamline functioning of TPDS, in consultation with State Governments, a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which, *inter alia*, includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate ghost/bogus ration cards. As a part of implementation of this Action Plan, 26 State/UT Governments have reported by 31.1.2011, deletion of 208.57 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels.

A Conference of Food Secretaries of States and Union Territories (UTs) and other officials on Best Practices and Reforms in Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was held in July, 2010. In the said conference, it was resolved, among others, to ensure proper identification of beneficiaries, timely distribution of foodgrains, increase viability of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), enhancing storage capacities, use of technology based initiatives in TPDS and increase public awareness.

Government has formulated a Guarantee Scheme for construction of godowns for Food Corporation of India (FCI) as well as for the States undertaking Decentralised Procurement of foodgrains through private entrepreneurs and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). For augmenting the storage capacity, the Government has given approval for construction of about 150 lakh tons of additional covered capacity in 19 States of the country under the Guarantee Scheme. The General Managers (Region) of FCI have also been given full powers for hiring of private godowns for short term usage.

[Translation]

Agrarian Crisis

1914. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agrarian sector in the country is facing a crisis on account of falling investments and less growth rate;

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

(c) whether a report brought out by the Joshi-Adhikari Institute of Social Studies, has raised several issues plaguing the agrarian sector in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government for ensuring sustained agricultural growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Investment in the agrarian sector increased from Rs.86611 crore in 2005-06 to Rs.133377 crore in 2009-10. As against the average annual growth target of 4%, growth during the last six years was above target in four years and below target in two years as shown in the table below; implying that although there is fluctuation in growth, there is no falling trend.

Year	Gross Capital formation (Investment) in Agriculture & Allied sector (Rs. crore) at 2004-05 prices	Growth Rate in Agricultural and Allied Sectors at 2004-05 prices (%)
1	2	3
2005-06	86611	5.1

1	2	3
2006-07	90710	4.2
2007-08	105034	5.8
2008-09	128659	-(0.1)
2009-10	133377	0.4
2010-11	Not available	5.4

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

(c) and (d) The said report is presently not under consideration in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(e) For ensuring sustained agricultural growth in the country, various 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 the above schemes, during the current year, i.e., 2010-11, two new programmes for bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. 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 pulse growing States of the country. Further, land development and soil health/soil fertility have also been ensured through implementation of centrally sponsored schemes such as Reclamation and Development of Alkali & Acid Soil and the National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility etc.

[English]

Crop Production

1915. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government expects a bumper crop production during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the likely impact on the foodgrain availability and its price in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, as per the second advance estimate of 2010-11, the projected production of crops especially of pulses, cotton sugarcane is estimated to be more than the set targets. The targets Vs. estimated production of major foodgrains and commercial crops is as follows:

(in Million Tonnes)

Crop	Final Estimates (2009-10)	Target (2010-11)	Production estimates (2010)
Rice	89.09	102.0	94.01
Wheat	80.80	82	81.47
Total Pulses	14.66	16.5	16.51
Total foodgrains	218.11	244.5	232.07
Cotton (lakh bales of 170 Kg each)	24.23	26.0	33.93
Sugarcane (cane)	292.30	315.0	336.70

Source: DES, second advance estimate, 2010-11.

(c) The existing crop production level is sufficient to meet the demand of foodgrains in the country and

likely to have cooling effect on food prices. However, government is constantly monitoring the food prices in the country. Several measures have been taken including ensuring adequate availability of food items such as vegetables, moong, masoor, maize etc. As a result, food inflation has come down from 13.07% (provisional) on 29.1.2011 to 11.05% during the week ended 5th February 2011.

[Translation]

Urban Development Schemes in Bihar

1916. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of urban development schemes being implemented in Bihar alongwith the details of achievements made thereunder during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce some special schemes for urban development in Bihar as the State is flood prone and most of the cities are situated on river banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The details of schemes of Ministry of Urban Development currently implemented in Bihar are as follows:

- (i) **Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM):-** Patna and Bodhgaya are identified mission cities for UIG with the approved cost of Rs.674.86 Crore with a Central Commitment of Rs 376.28 Crores against which Additional Central Assistant(ACA) of Rs 93.97 Crores has been released.

Under UIDSSMT, 11 projects in 11 towns comprising of Roads, Solid Waste Management & Water Supply projects have been approved for a total projects cost of Rs.261.14 Crores with a Central Commitment of Rs.211.20 Crores, against which ACA of Rs.106.74 Crores was released. During the year 2008-09, one Solid Waste Management Project and one Water Supply Project was approved for a cost of Rs. 108.65 Crores with a Central Commitment of Rs. 86.85 Crores against which ACA of Rs. 43.43 Crores has been released.

- (ii) **National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme:** - National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme was launched in March 2006 to develop GIS Database in two scales i.e. 1:10,000 and 1:2000 for 152 towns and utility mapping at 1:1000 Scale for 22 towns with the cost of Rs. 66.28 crore with matching share of Central and State of 75:25. Five towns namely of Arrah, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Patna have been selected under the Scheme from the State of Bihar, while the Gaya town has been selected for Utility Mapping.

The GIS database at 1:10,000 Scale for all above mentioned five towns have been generated and sent to State Nodal Agency (SNA), Bihar for vetting. Aerial photography has also been completed for all five towns and data generation at 1:2000 Scale has been completed for three towns namely Arrah, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur and sent to SNA for vetting. No fund under this scheme has been released during last three years for Bihar.

- (iii) **Procurement of buses under JNNURM:** Scheme for procurement of buses for urban transport under JNNURM is presently being implemented in all States/UTs including Bihar. An amount of Rs 9.97 crore out of the total ACA of Rs 19.95 crores has already been released to State Government as first

instalment for purchase of 125 busses in 2008-09. No report regarding progress of the scheme has been intimated by the State Government.

(b) to (d) At present no new schemes other than already approved for 11th Plan period are proposed to be introduced in any State including Bihar.

[English]

Crime Against Foreigners

1917. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of crime against foreigners including foreign women have been reported in the country including in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise including sexual abuse and molestation, State-wise including NCT of Delhi;

(c) the number of accused arrested and the action taken against them during the said period, State-wise, including NCT of Delhi;

(d) the number of cases solved/unsolved alongwith the steps taken to solve all the pending cases; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to curb such incidents and provide security to foreign tourists in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Neither the Ministry of Tourism nor the National Sri me Records Bureau (NCRB), which compiles data in respect

of various crimes, maintain data on crime against foreign tourists.

(e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. However, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories. It has also adopted the code of Conduct for 'Safe & Honourable Tourism' which is a set of guidelines to be voluntarily adopted by the stake holders, primarily to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety, and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular, women and children. A pledge to adhere by the tenets of 'Safe and Honourable Tourism' was formally signed by the stake holders on 27-09-2010. State Governments /Union Territory Administrations have been advised to take forward this initiative with active involvement of official machinery as well as private sector and requesting them that awareness generation programmes be organized.

Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology

1918. SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology;

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

(c) the funds allocated/likely to be allocated in the XI Five Year Plan to the Institute, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. Paddy Processing Research Centre (PPRC) was started in 1967 and was upgraded to National Level Institute *i.e.* Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) on 19.02.2008.

(b) The Institute is upgraded as world class institute by improving upon its infrastructure facilities, research and teaching facilities and by collaborating with many international institutions. The infrastructure development include administrative block, five R&D blocks, staff quarters and student hostels and international laboratories with modern equipments for research and teaching.

(c) The cost estimates have been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for Rs 88.48 crores (*i.e.* Rs. 78.13 crores as capital/non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 10.35 crores as recurring expenditure for basic research). A sum of Rs. 51.70 lakhs has been released for this project in XIth Plan till now.

[Translation]

Damage of Foodgrains due to Disease

1919. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of foodgrains produced in the country are damaged/get perished due to diseases and pests infestation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/ Agricultural Research Institute provide assistance to farmers to take the preventive steps in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has presented a proposal before the South Asian Association for Regional Corporation (SAARC) countries to create a collective crop protection cycle; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the member countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. While scientific estimates of crop losses due to pests, weeds and diseases in the country are not available as the damage depends on various factors including weather conditions, crop cultural practices and plant protection practices, it has been estimated that crop losses due to pests including insect pests, diseases, rodents and weeds range between 10 to to 30 per cent annually depending on severity of pest attack.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. To prevent /reduce crop losses due to pest, the Government has been implementing a scheme, namely, "Strengthening & Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" adopting Integrated Pest Management as the main plank of plant protection strategy through Farmers' Field Schools organized by 31 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres in 28 States and one Union Territory. Suitable interventions for plant protection are also made through other schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Macro Management of Agriculture, National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission etc.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

New Avenues in Food Processing

1920. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether creation of new avenues in the field of food processing, cold chain/refrigeration was proposed in the XI Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of progress made in this regard so far; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) To create new avenues in the filed of food processing, cold chain / refrigeration during the XI Five Year Plan, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various schemes for promotion and development of food processing industries and cold chain facilities in the country. MFPI through its various schemes for financial assistance and other promotional measures, facilitates creation of food related infrastructure including processing and cold chain facilities aimed at reducing wastages, enhancing value addition and increasing shelf life.

The Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernisation of Food Processing Industries is aimed at creation of new processing capacity and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities, modernization of Food Processing Industries. Under the Scheme, MFPI extends financial assistance to food processing units in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakh in general area or 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakh in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas. In addition, under the Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern and Himalayan States, higher levels of assistance @ 50% upto Rs. 4.00 crore for setting up and Rs. 1.00 crore for Upgradation of fruit and vegetables processing is available.

To encourage setting up of cold chain facilities in the country, Government is operating several Plan Schemes under which financial assistance is provided

for setting up of cold storages / cold chain facilities. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has also 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, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc.

Further, to promote setting up of more cold storages in the country, Government, in the Union Budget 2010-11, has announced to allow external commercial borrowings for cold storage or cold room facilities including farm level pre-cooling for preservation or storage of agricultural and allied produce, marine products and meat, as a part of the farm to market initiative and to promote private sector investment in

setting up of cold storages. In addition, Government has also announced project import status at a concessional customs duty of 5% with full exemption from service tax to the initial setting up and expansion of cold storage, cold room including farm pre-coolers for preservation or storage of agriculture and related sectors produce and full exemption from custom duty to refrigeration units required for the manufacture of refrigerated vans or trucks.

The scheme of MFPI is project based and not state wise Under the scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure, MFPI has assisted 10 cold chain projects in the States viz. Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Haryana. The statement indicating status of these 10 cold chain projects is enclosed.

Rs.210 crore has been allocated by MFPI for the purpose of development of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan. Grant-in-aid of Rs. 86.937 crore has been approved for above mentioned 10 cold chain projects and out of this, an amount of Rs. 66.007 crore has been released so far towards implementation these projects.

Statement

Details of Project-wise/State-wise Funds Released during 11th Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Implementing Agency	Project cost	Approved Amount of grant-in-aid	Amount of grant-in-aid released so far
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Creamline Dairy Products Ltd.	23.86	9.75	7.32
2.	Bihar	M/s Ganga Dairy Ltd.	22.60	10.00	7.50
3.	Gujarat	M/s Hi-Tech Frozen Facilities Pvt Ltd.	16.83	7.19	7.19
4.	Haryana	M/s Suri Agro Fresh Pvt. Ltd.	23.52	9.84	9.84

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
5.	Karnataka	M/s Atharvass Traders Pvt Ltd.	28.61	10.00	2.50
6.	Maharashtra	M/s Freshtrop Fruits Ltd.	32.75	10.00	7.50
7.	Rajasthan	M/s Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	17.73	7.33	5.49
8.	Tamil Nadu	M/s Farm Fresh Banana	15.54	6.057	6.057
9.	Uttarakhand	M/s Bio Life Foods Pvt. Ltd.	17.71	9.81	7.39
10.	West Bengal	M/s As con Agro Products Exporters & Builders Pvt. Ltd.	21.27	6.96	5.22
Total			220.42	86.937	66.007

[English]

Funds to Gujarat

1921. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds granted under the scheme Modernisation of State Police Forces have been reduced for some of the States;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the outlay for the State of Gujarat under the said scheme is very low *vis-a-vis* the previous years; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Union Government for providing adequate funds for modernisation of police in Gujarat in view of its strategic location on the border and also for its mega city and desert are a policing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) During the previous financial year, 2009-10, eleven States, namely Bihar,

Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Sikkim got less than the original allocation of funds intimated to them out of BE 2009-10 provision under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) because of non-receipt of due Utilization Certificates against Central funds released to them in previous financial years. The funds equal to unutilized amounts lying with the State Governments were retained from the releases made to the concerned States in 2009-10 and were released to better performing / needy States.

(c) and (d) During the current financial year 2010-11, the State of Gujarat has been allocated an amount of Rs.41.45 crore under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme). The year-wise details of Central funds released to Gujarat under the MPF Scheme during the last three years and in the current financial year 2010-11 is as follows:

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1	2
2007-08	51.90

1	2
2008-09	48.02
2009-10	52.18
2010-11	40.559 (as on date)

The Central assistance of Rs.40.559 crore released to the State Government of Gujarat in the current financial year 2010-11 also includes an amount of Rs.37.90 lakh released out of Contingency Reserve Funds under MPF Scheme towards establishment of Anti-Human Trafficking Units in five police districts in the State of Gujarat.

The Central assistance to States, including Gujarat, under the Scheme is determined keeping in view, inter-alia, demands and security scenario in other States, utilization of funds by the concerned State and overall availability of funds under the Scheme as per the allocations received from the Ministry of Finance. Since the financial year 2005-06, funds are also provided to Gujarat for meeting the specific policing requirements of desert areas and Mega City of Ahmedabad within the overall allocation made to the State under the MPF Scheme.

Price of Milk

1922. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of times the price of milk was increased in Delhi during each of the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the milching animals in the country have decreased during the last three years and the current year;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and to increase the availability of fodder for the animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) During last two years and current year, the price of double toned milk was increased four times with net increase of Rs.4 per litre, toned milk increased five times with net increase of Rs.5 per litre and full cream milk increased six times with net increase of Rs.9 per litre by Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy in Delhi.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Department is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme under which funds are provided to States for undertaking fodder development activities. Besides this, under Central Sector Scheme, seven Regional Stations for Forage Production & Demonstration and one Central Fodder Seed Production Farm are operating in different agro-climatic zones to reduce the gap between requirement and supply of fodder in the country. Under Central Minikit Testing Programme, fodder seed Minikits are distributed, free of cost to the farmers with the objective of introduction of new high yielding fodder varieties to enhance fodder and fodder seed production.

Pending Application of Freedom Fighters

1923. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to clear pending applications/ claims of freedom fighters pension;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inter-ministerial arrangement has been worked out in this regard and such cases are proposed to be transferred to some other Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of the Ministry which would look after such matter; and

(e) the time by which such applications/ claims are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Receipt & disposal of applications for grant of freedom fighters' pension is a continuous process and cases complete in all respects and recommended by the State Government are duly considered. For cases relating to Hyderabad Liberation Movement, there is a Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters which scrutinizes the claims of Border Camps recommended by the State Governments. This Committee meets at regular intervals.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Pulse Import

1924. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR :

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has banned export and allowed duty free import of pulses during the last one year to augment supplies and check prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum and price of imports during the last one year;

(c) whether the percentage share of imported pulses in the total availability of pulses in the country during the current year and the ensuing years is likely to be lower in view of bumper harvest during the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the impact of price of pulses in international market on their prices in the domestic market?

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

(b) During 2009-10 a quantity of 3.51 million tonnes of pulses were imported at a value of Rs 9813.37 crore. During 2010-11, during April-October, a quantity of 1.61 million tonnes of pulses has been imported at a value of Rs 4542.29 crore.

(c) and (d) Pulses are imported depending on the commercial viability of the imports. The estimated production of pulses for the current year, though higher than last year, still falls short of the estimated demand and will necessarily entail imports. To the extent domestic availability meets larger proportion of demand,

the share of import requirement to that extent will be lower.

(e) India annually imports about 15% of the pulses requirements since there is a supply-demand mismatch. Consequently, being the largest consumer and importer of pulses, international prices of pulses will have an impact on the domestic prices.

[English]

Coverage under NFSM

1925. SHRI JOSEPH TOPO:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the districts included under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in the country;

(b) whether the target set under the said scheme has been achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to achieve the said target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is implemented in 476 Districts of 17 States of the country.

The crop-wise identified districts are as follows:

NFSM-Rice: The NFSM-Rice is implemented in 138 district of 14 States, i.e., Andhra Pradesh (11 districts), Assam (13districts), Bihar (18 districts),

Chhattisgarh (10 districts), Gujarat (2 districts), Jharkhand (7 districts), Karnataka (7 districts), Kerala (1 district), Madhya Pradesh (9 districts), Maharashtra (6 districts), Orissa (15 districts), Tamil Nadu (5 districts), Uttar Pradesh (26 districts) and West Bengal (8 districts).

NFSM-Wheat: The NFSM-Wheat is implemented in 141 districts of 9 States i.e. Bihar (25 districts), Gujarat (4 districts), Haryana (7 districts), Madhya Pradesh (30 districts), Maharashtra (8 districts), Punjab (10 districts), Rajasthan (15 districts), Uttar Pradesh (38 districts) and West Bengal (4 districts).

NFSM-Pulses: Under NFSM-Pulses, 467 districts of 16 State are included. All the districts in 4 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and 10 districts of Assam and 15 districts of Jharkhand are included under NFSM-Pulses.

(b) to (d) The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) aims to achieve an additional production of 20 million tones of foodgrains i.e. 10 million tones of rice, 8 million tones of wheat and 2 million tones of pulses by the end of Eleventh plan (2011-12). The focused and target oriented technological interventions under NFSM have made a significant impact since its inception which is reflected by the fact that the production of rice, wheat and pulses is increased from 93.35 million tones, 75.81 million tones and 14.20 million tones in 2006-07 to 94.01 million tones, 81.47 million tones and 16.51 million tones respectively in 2010-11 (2nd Advance estimate). During 2010-11, the production of rice, wheat and pulses is also expected to increase further once the rabi & Summer cropping season of 2010-11 is over.

Dowry Deaths

1926. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of dowry deaths 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 including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the total number of accused persons arrested and the action taken against them during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has convened any meeting with the State Governments to discuss the measures to control such crime against women;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of instructions issued to the State Governments in this regard;

(f) whether any stringent steps are being taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future including implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;

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

(h) the steps taken by the Union Government to appoint women personnel in every police station to deal with the cases related to domestic violence and dowry deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (c) A total of 8093, 8172 and 8383 cases of dowry deaths (Section 304B IPC) were registered during 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. The State/UT-wise details of cases registered, persons arrested and convicted, under dowry death (Section 304B IPC) during 2007-2009 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (h) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Constitution, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime against women, including crime of dowry death, and has enacted important legislations such as Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 to provide protection to women. Government of India has been advising all the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime against women. In this regard, a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 (available at website mha.nic.in) has been sent to all States/UT Governments wherein States have been advised to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women, and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery. The comprehensive advisory has enumerated various steps for improving effectiveness of the machinery in tackling atrocities against women including dowry deaths (Point xxv and xxvi of the advisory). 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 desk' at Police Station level.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted (PVC) under Dowry Deaths during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007						2008						2009					
		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	613	573	97	1562	1450	252	556	471	67	1585	1619	179	546	500	62	1220	1270	284
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	100	72	20	172	139	29	103	83	20	159	143	32	170	95	20	297	181	51
4	Bihar	1172	1028	167	3265	2512	375	1210	783	177	2605	2561	381	1295	705	140	2908	2166	433
5	Chhattisgarh	100	106	23	247	241	131	106	92	25	254	250	89	128	136	31	353	354	78
6	Goa	2	0	0	8	0	0	2	3	0	2	10	0	3	2	0	3	2	0
7	Gujarat	42	38	4	121	139	11	27	27	1	79	76	1	24	20	0	53	55	0
8	Haryana	269	238	62	572	581	160	302	258	69	622	603	169	281	253	63	633	635	142
9	Himachal Pradesh	8	5	1	31	29	3	3	5	3	8	12	7	1	2	1	3	5	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	9	7	0	21	21	0	21	15	0	25	24	0	12	18	1	46	45	1
11	Jharkhand	303	223	92	559	518	131	266	219	55	570	538	96	295	281	80	562	541	167
12	Karnataka	251	189	27	582	620	66	259	244	24	698	669	66	264	205	13	666	537	33
13	Kerala	27	27	4	40	52	8	31	25	2	35	25	3	20	21	2	32	33	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
14	Madhya Pradesh	742	738	279	2127	2120	727	805	790	295	2302	2292	765	858	938	257	2474	2473	621		
15	Maharashtra	436	376	30	1349	1286	89	390	397	24	1464	1408	73	341	334	30	1233	1205	83		
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
17	Meghalaya	2	1	0	4	1	0	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20	Orissa	461	338	31	958	866	175	401	333	37	733	693	93	384	346	47	857	850	81		
21	Punjab	133	119	43	316	291	141	128	88	39	288	224	108	126	97	61	323	248	154		
22	Rajasthan	439	330	118	683	674	215	439	348	121	643	643	234	436	331	93	553	550	188		
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
24	Tamil Nadu	208	189	64	503	457	117207	187	44	2	488	31	43327	114	5	194	190	35	430	479	113
25	Tripura	36	21	11	42	40	23	16	31	2	31	27	5	29	27	7	60	57	14		
26	Uttar Pradesh	2076	1768	739	7310	6018	2551	2237	1777	870	8541	643	3142	2232	1786	823	9203	6518	3245		
27	Uttarakhand	70	74	28	244	225	81	73	64	19	168	164	1.01	94	84	42	218	194	87		
28	West Bengal	451	459	46	1068	1148	73	451	339	40	1082	943	80	506	372	36	1002	825	92		
Total State		7950	6919	1886	21784	19428	5358	8036	6580	1934	22383	19799	5738	8239	6743	1644	23129	19223	5875		
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30	Chandigarh	1	2	3	3	7	8	3	3	1	7	7	1	2	2	2	3	6	6
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	138	123	56	313	272	211	129	115	13	230	297	75	141	144	35	242	255	64
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	2	3	1	8	7	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	4
	Total UT	143	129	60	329	289	222	136	120	14	241	307	76	144	150	38	245	266	74
	Total All India	8093	7048	1946	22113	19717	5580	8172	6700	1946	22624	20106	6614	8383	6863	1882	23374	19489	5949

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years, also.

**National Project for Cattle and
Buffalo Breeding**

1927. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for releasing grant of Rs.452.82 lakhs under the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in releasing of the Central grant to Karnataka; and

(d) the time by when the grant is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The project proposal submitted by Government of Karnataka under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Phase-II has been approved with the total cost of Rs.2007.30 lakh for five years i.e. from 2008-09 to 2012-13. Out of this an amount of Rs.500.00 lakh has been released to the Karnataka Livestock Development Agency (KLDA) during 2009-10 for implementation of the project.

(c) and (d) State has not submitted utilization certificate for Rs.430.00 lakh. Further release of funds under the project will be made after the receipt of utilization certificate, annual report and audit certificate from the State for the funds released during 2009-10.

Farm Statistics

1928. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan to suggest ways to improve agricultural statistics;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the said Committee; and

(d) 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Committee has submitted its interim report in July 2010 and final report in February 2011 to the Government. In the report, the Committee has recommended a restructuring of the system of both area and yield estimation in a phased manner to ensure objective, reliable and timely estimates of crop wise area and yields.

The recommendations of the committee have been shared with all states for their comments.

Foreign Funding of NGOs

1929. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Union Government to grant permission to various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to receive financial assistance from abroad;

(b) the details of the NGOs which received financial assistance from abroad during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise and State-wise;

(c) the total number of such organisations

blacklisted during the said period alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise:

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to irregularities and mis-utilisation of such funds;

(e) if so, the total number of such cases reported and the details of action taken against the said NGOs alongwith the steps taken to recover for the funds;

(f) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor and review the activities, audited records and working of such organisations; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) An Association with a definite cultural, social, economic, educational or religious programme can obtain foreign contribution either by obtaining 'registration' or 'prior permission' from Ministry of Home Affairs, as per the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and rules made thereunder. Guidelines have also been put into place to facilitate the process.

(b) As per the information available, the amount of foreign contribution received by Associations registered and Associations granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 is as follows:

Year	No. of Associations, who have reported receipt of foreign contribution	Amount of foreign contribution received (Rs. Crore)
2006-07	18996	11007.43
2007-08	18796	9663.46
2008-09	20088	10802.67

Country-wise and State-wise details of the Associations/Non-Governmental, Organisations (NGOs) which have been receiving financial assistance from abroad during these three years, are given in Statement-A and Statement-B.

Accounts of foreign contribution received by Associations for the financial year 2009-10 have been received and are being processed.

(c) There is no black list of association registered under Foreign Contribution Regulation act (FCRA), 1976.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Some cases are reported. On the basis of the complaints received in the past and enquiries made, 41 Associations are prohibited from receiving foreign contribution, 35 Associations are placed in Prior Permission category and accounts of 11 Associations are frozen at present. Further, 9 cases have been referred to CBI for detailed investigations for FCRA violations. Of these 9 cases, four are on trial, one has been convicted. Two are stayed by Courts, one has been closed due to insufficient evidence and in one case prosecution sanction has been issued. Details of complaints received during the period 2007 to October, 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-C.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. Monitoring of receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution by Associations is done through scrutiny of audited annual returns filed by Associations. After scrutiny of annual audited accounts, in case of any complaint or adverse inputs against an Association indicating violations of the provisions of the Act, an inspection of the books of accounts and records of such Association is carried out and appropriate action is taken under the Act. Where there is no misutilisation/diversion of foreign contribution for undesirable purposes, and after evaluation on a case to case basis, appropriate decision is taken within the extant provisions of FCRA, 1976.

However, if any Association is found involved in serious violations, action is initiated against such Association. Actions include (i) placing the Association

in Prior Permission category, (ii) prohibiting it from receiving foreign contribution, (iii) freezing its bank accounts and (iv) prosecuting it in a court of law.

Statement-A

Donor country-wise details

2006-07

Country	Amount of foreign contribution (Rs.'000)
1	2
United States of America	29493499
United Kingdom	14275044
Germany	10333989
Switzerland	6058772
Italy	4879739
Spain	4646548
Netherlands	4484297
Grenada	3328980
Belgium	2406689
Canada	2303715
France	2097506
Others	1872071
Japan	1518560
Australia	1154287
United Arab Emirates	858962
Austria	820916
Ireland	733814

1	2
Sweden	677771
Norway	623021
Indonesia	472411
Mauritius	452288
Singapore	436776
Hong Kong	391139
Denmark	368752
Kuwait	292664
Taiwan	249307
Swaziland	239123
Philippines	217902
New Zealand	178198
Ethiopia	3942
Turkey	3889
Fiji	3635
Jamaica	3473
Greece	3423
Mozambique	3178
Panama	3000
Gabon	2627
Slovenia	2511
Columbia	2399
Seychelles	2243
Pakistan	2199
Cayman Islands	1738

1	2	1	2
Jordan	1652	South Africa	74425
Egypt	1559	Kenya	74045
Iran	1492	Qatar	54200
Algeria	1462	Iceland	46411
Mongolia	1430	Trinidad and Tobago	36430
Hungary	1415	Liechtenstein	35800
Malawi	1207	South Korea	35617
Zambia	1097	Afghanistan	34977
Nigeria	1062	Sri Lanka	31733
Bulgaria	1040	Tanzania	27837
Macau	1029	Botswana	27274
Barbados	949	Monaco	26289
Bahamas	946	Russia	25664
Tajikistan	896	Nepal	25462
Nauru (Republic of)	878	Suriname	25315
Maldives	652	Western Samoa	23909
Finland	149422	Malta	22401
Luxembourg	134409	Bahrain	22177
China	126523	Ukraine	19981
Saudi Arabia	119207	Reunion Island	19025
Thailand	119151	Poland	18012
Czech Republic	94681	Slovakia	15243
Vatican City	94173	Chile	14945
Malaysia	90830	Brazil	14744
Oman	83358	Belarus	648

1	2	1	2
Ghana	589	North Korea	70
Vietnam	469	Ecuador	49
Cyprus	341	Costa Rica	43
Palestine	324	Uruguay	39
Senegal	323	Zimbabwe	38
Croatia	266	Estonia	33
Sudan	260	Dominica	29
Kazakhstan	254	Uganda	10558
Libya	248	Portugal	10294
Cuba	246	Lebanon	10257
Iraq	231	Netherlandes Antilles	9885
Syria	210	Argentina	8607
Latvia	205	Israel	6874
Cameroon	196	Mexico	5365
Laos	195	Bangladesh	5312
Morocco	181	Yemen	5038
Yugoslavia	171	Romania	4819
Papua New Guinea	169	Venezuela	4361
Cardine Mashal Islands	150	Malagasy (Madagascar)	4218
Lithuania	140	Belize	24
Brunei	113	Paraguay	22
Congo	105	Namibia	18
Rwanda	90	Antigua and Barbuda	15
St. Vencent and the Grenadines	88	El Salvador	9
Bhutan	85	Peru	8

1	2
Cambodia	8
Myanmar	6
St. Lucia	5
Anguilla	1
Angola	1
Guatemala	0
Total	97779736

*Donor country-wise details***2007-08**

Country	Amount of foreign contribution (Rs.'000)
1	2
United States of America	29283042
United Kingdom	12685944
Germany	9710169
Italy	5148928
Netherlands	4141204
Spain	4009140
Switzerland	3637121
Canada	2756081
France	1959381
Australia	1377347
Belgium	995705
Austria	992883

1	2
Sweden	886161
United Arab Emirates	788374
Ireland	770987
Hong Kong	481986
Denmark	397757
Japan	397408
Singapore	341125
Norway	292993
Kuwait	288329
New Zealand	280039
Thailand	247130
Philippines	222074
Mauritius	203087
Luxembourg	192725
Malagasy (Madagascar)	4551
Turkey	4525
Mozambique	4420
Lebanon	4334
Grenada	3597
Romania	3412
Fiji	2933
Vietnam	2700
Morocco	2513
Venezuela	2481
Cuba	2399

1	2	1	2
Guinea-Bissau	2251	Portugal	73628
Estonia	2222	South Africa	65396
Iran	1979	South Korea	62835
Ghana	1964	Bahrain	51864
Myanmar	1698	Iceland	50579
Lithuania	1531	Oman	47198
Malawi	1358	Sri Lanka	47132
Kazakhstan	1341	Malta	45961
Mongolia	1322	Liechtenstein	45410
Zambia	1273	Indonesia	43901
Belize	1147	Uganda	33752
Iraq	1128	Nepal	29415
Maldives	1025	Bahamas	27864
Laos	983	Afghanistan	27658
Cambodia	966	Trinidad and Tobago	25296
Others	188927	Brazil	24323
Czech Republic	162992	Barbados	23076
Finland	161298	Botswana	22757
Taiwan	144426	Monaco	22517
Kenya	130399	Suriname	21863
Saudi Arabia	113651	Poland	21477
Malaysia	110224	Greece	19999
Swaziland	95957	Nigeria	19497
Vatican City	88628	Reunion Island	18643
Qatar	84841	Egypt	943

1	2	1	2
Namibia	858	Uruguay	91
Belarus	802	Bolivia	89
Cyprus	782	Rwanda	85
Zimbabwe	661	Central African Republic	84
Ukraine	657	Uzbekistan	81
Seychelles	583	Netherlands Antilles	75
Guatemala	559	Dominica	74
Ecuador	405	Peru	73
Guinea	380	Slovakia	16549
Macau	353	Tanzania	16200
Sudan	316	Russia	15680
Tunisia	285	Argentina	14807
Comoros	270	Bhutan	13328
Latvia	268	Bangladesh	12420
Brunei	219	Mexico	8906
Ivory Coast	210	Panama	7792
Jordan	205	Hungary	7609
Syria	159	Yemen	7513
Togo	152	Kiribati	7322
Anguilla	148	Israel	7256
Libya	142	Slovenia	6946
Papua New Guinea	128	China	6922
El Salvador	124	Jamaica	6043
Angola	100	Ethiopia	5910
Benin	99	Pakistan	5674

1	2
Columbia	5269
Croatia	4795
Chile	4726
Bulgaria	4724
Cayman Islands	62
North Korea	60
Algeria	55
Tonga	50
Nauru	48
Cameroon	47
Costa Rica	45
Bosnia	42
Palestine	41
Djibouti	40
Paraguay	40
Caicos Islands	39
New Caledonia	38
St. Lucia	30
Lesotho	19
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15
Tajikistan	14
Mauritania	14
Gabon	3
Western Samoa	3

1	2
Congo	1
Senegal	1
Total	84898162
<i>Donor country-wise details</i>	
2008-09	
Country	Amount of foreign contribution (Rs.'000)
1	2
United States of America	34332966
United Kingdom	11306810
Germany	11033610
Italy	5471941
Netherlands	5128186
Spain	4368294
Switzerland	3700021
Canada	3032688
France	1933906
United Arab Emirates	1457766
Australia	1300521
Belgium	1241690
Austria	1062337
Sweden	1029698
Ireland	693569
Singapore	683349

1	2	1	2
Japan	606683	Mongolia	2294
Others	535731	Lebanon	2274
Hong Kong	524532	Ethiopia	2207
Norway	506364	Cuba	2155
Denmark	501888	Panama	2119
Kuwait	412379	Comoros	2101
New Zealand	309546	Bulgaria	1951
Finland	278129	Netherlands Antilles	1903
Luxembourg	233059	Egypt	1855
Philippines	221264	Lithuania	1756
Czech Republic	193275	Mauritania	1466
Senegal	5397	Cambodia	1454
Fiji	4933	Namibia	1419
Mexico	4674	Malaysia	188701
Vietnam	4626	Qatar	156302
Zambia	4234	Taiwan	144406
Bangladesh	3809	Nepal	128828
Bhutan	3453	Oman	104054
Belarus	3382	Saudi Arabia	103787
Iran	3366	Kenya	100667
Ecuador	3266	Thailand	99023
Bosnia	3130	South Africa	84624
Zimbabwe	2676	South Korea	81057
Tunisia	2538	Swaziland	72027
Mozambique	2485	Liechtenstein	63677

1	2	1	2
Bahrain	57139	Columbia	1233
Iceland	55776	Barbados	1131
Indonesia	53884	Jordan	869
Vatican City	51116	Maldives	821
Cyprus	50563	North Korea	818
Malta	49224	Latvia	789
Portugal	45621	Estonia	760
Afghanistan	45364	Cayman Islands	756
Poland	40860	Morocco	700
Trinidad and Tobago	39713	Paraguay	676
Greece	39364	Gambia	642
Mauritius	39028	Seychelles	597
Sri Lanka	38589	Malawi	566
Botswana	30548	Vanuatu	523
Uganda	28642	Uruguay	501
Suriname	28315	Ukraine	448
China	26276	Togo	406
Reunion Island	24099	Sierra Leone	389
Romania	21934	Libya	369
Monaco	18841	Bolivia	367
Slovakia	18724	Macau	363
Brazil	17631	Guatemala	338
Iraq	1261	Belize	321
Venezuela	1258	Myanmar	301
Kazakhstan	1248	Guinea	289

1	2	1	2
Brunei	286	Sudan	100
Uzbekistan	230	Costa Rica	89
El Salvador	214	Mongolia (Peoples Rep)	42
Papua New Guinea	208	Dominica	40
Djibouti	204	Herzegovina	27
Peru	204	Ivory Coast	12
Russia	16402	Syria	10
Malagasy (Madagascar)	16283	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	10
Yemen	14661	St. Lucia	07
Ghana	13299	Burkina Faso	06
Bahamas	11871	Congo	04
Nigeria	11519	Gabon	03
Jamaica	10794	Liberia	02
Slovenia	10285	New Caledonia	02
Tanzania	8743	Total	94508890
Argentina	8701	Statement-B	
Hungary	7609	<i>2006-2007</i>	
Chile	6972	<i>State/Union Territory-wise details</i>	
Turkey	6837	Sl. No.	State/Union Territory
Pakistan	6275	Number of Associations	Amount received (Rs. in Crores)
Israel	6099	1	2
Croatia	6016	3	4
Tajikistan	201	1. Delhi	1172 2183.03
Kyrgyzstan	187	2. Tamil Nadu	3006 2117.71
Grenada	167	3. Andhra Pradesh	2316 1210.82

1	2	3	4
4	Karnataka	1417	1077.13
5	Kerala	1533	884.39
6	Maharashtra	1585	865.91
7	West Bengal	1616	515.33
8	Gujarat	854	390.77
9	Orissa	1008	216.46
10	Uttar Pradesh	935	191.57
11	Assam	213	162.69
12	Madhya Pradesh	377	139.09
13	Bihar	762	131.40
14	Rajasthan	338	127.28
15	Jharkhand	389	110.47
16	Himachal Pradesh	104	104.19
17	Jammu & Kashmir	67	102.13
18	Punjab	81	82.93
19	Uttarakhand	201	70.41
20	Chhattisgarh	188	57.62
21	Meghalaya	112	55.64
22	Pondicherry	70	49.28
23	Manipur	275	43.04
24	Haryana	89	34.46
25	Nagaland	78	26.65
26	Goa	75	16.22
27	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12	14.02

1	2	3	4
28	Chandigarh	31	7.21
29	Tripura	23	7.07
30	Arunachal Pradesh	18	4.84
31	Sikkim	9	3.38
32	Mizoram	28	3.14
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13	1.06
34	Daman & Diu	1	0.10
Total		18996	11007.43

2007-2008

State/Union Territory-wise details of Reporting Associations

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Associations	Amount received (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	1181	1716.57
2	Tamil Nadu	2973	1670.93
3	Andhra Pradesh	2140	1167.21
4	Karnataka	1400	890.47
5	Maharashtra	1515	885.17
6	Kerala	1512	800.81
7	West Bengal	1657	540.91
8	Gujarat	883	378.37
9	Uttar Pradesh	937	201.53
10	Orissa	1048	177.05

1	2	3	4
11	Madhya Pradesh	383	138.46
12	Bihar	718	134.48
13	Jharkhand	410	127.52
14	Rajasthan	329	121.99
15	Himachal Pradesh	101	120.41
16	Assam	222	96.5
17	Uttarakhand	219	86.75
18	Chhattisgarh	199	71.07
19	Punjab	83	68.99
20	Meghalaya	109	46.07
21	Haryana	90	42.09
22	Manipur	268	38.24
23	Nagaland	76	32.09
24	Pondicherry	68	31.58
25	Jammu and Kashmir	55	22.82
26	Goa	86	15.13
27	Arunachal Pradesh	21	7.65
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	7.13
29	Tripura	22	6.63
30	Chandigarh	30	6.56
31	Sikkim	9	5.23
32	Mizoram	29	4.22
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	2.82
Total		18796	9663.46

2008-2009

State/Union Territory-wise details

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Associations	Amount received (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	1295	2012.82
2	Tamil Nadu	3123	1649.27
3	Andhra Pradesh	2250	1244.20
4	Karnataka	1487	1008.96
5	Kerala	1602	990.75
6	Maharashtra	1634	953.36
7	West Bengal	1780	597.53
8	Gujarat	958	464.31
9	Orissa	1118	228.11
10	Uttar Pradesh	1052	225.48
11	Bihar	764	160.82
12	Madhya Pradesh	416	160.43
13	Jharkhand	435	153.70
14	Rajasthan	367	137.87
15	Himachal Pradesh	103	128.55
16	Punjab	98	120.42
17	Uttarakhand	243	106.01
18	Assam	234	83.07
19	Chhattisgarh	208	74.28
20	Meghalaya	115	52.30
21	Manipur	255	47.53
22	Pondicherry	72	34.50

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
23	Nagaland	82	30.57	30	Tripura	21	07.41
24	Haryana	100	30.15	31	Mizoram	28	06.47
25	Goa	92	28.67	32	Sikkim	10	05.28
26	Jammu and Kashmir	69	24.22	33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	02.51
27	Arunachal Pradesh	18	12.07	34	Daman and Diu	1	00.00
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	11.79	35	Lakshadweep	0	00.00
29	Chandigarh	33	09.03	Total		20088	10802.67

Statement-C

Name of the State	No. of complaints received in 2007	No. of complaints received in 2008	No. of complaints received in 2009	No. of complaints received upto October, 2010
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	1	2
Bihar	2	1	1	0
Delhi	3	3	4	1
Gujarat	2	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	1
Jharkhand	1	0	1	0
Karnataka	0	1	1	1
Kerala	1	4	1	2
Maharashtra	3	1	2	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	0
Punjab	1	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	0	0	1	0
Sikkim	1	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	2	0	2	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	4	1	0
West Bengal	0	1	3	3
Total	17	17	22	11

[Translation]

Suicide cases

1930. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether suicide cases 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 and gender-wise;

(c) the age group recording the highest rate of suicides;

(d) whether the Government has ascertained the reasons for the same;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) As per the information compiled by the National Crime

Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 122637, 125017 and 127151 persons committed suicide in the country during the years 2007 to 2009 respectively.

The State/UT-wise and gender-wise number of suicides (Suicidal deaths) reported in the country during 2007 to 2009 are readily accessible on the NCRB's website (<http://ncrb.nic.in>) at Table 2.5 of NCRB's annual publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' under the Link 'Publications'.

(c) The specific information on suicide rate of different age groups is not available with NCRB. However, as per the data compiled by NCRB, the highest number of suicide victims belonged to the age-group of 15-29 years during each of the years 2007-2009.

(d) and (e) The causes of suicide have their origin in the social, economic, cultural, psychological and health status of an individual. Suicide is multi-factorial, cumulative and progressive in nature. Major mental health problems like depression, schizophrenia, addiction to alcohol, affective disorders, drug dependence, adjustment disorders, mood and personality problems have been identified among those committed or attempting suicides.

(f) The Government has approved implementation of the District Mental Health Programme in 123 districts of the country with added components of suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges.

Priority to the Agriculture Sector

1931. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to accord equal priority to the agriculture sector and extend facilities and incentives as are being provided to the industrial sector for boosting agricultural production;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring about a policy for equitable development of the agriculture sector in the wake of rapid industrialisation of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken/ proposed to be taken for preventing diversion of fertile land for non-agricultural purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Funding to NGOs**

1932. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount released to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country including Bihar under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) in the agriculture sector during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise;

(b) whether the progress of work done by these NGOs is monitored by the Government; and

(c) if so, the details of the works carried out by these NGOs during the above said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) No funds are released to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) directly by the Government of India under any Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

(b) Monitoring of the progress of work done by these NGOs is taken up by the State Governments and agencies which release money to NGOs.

(c) Activities carried out by NGOs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department include the following:

- Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms (ATMA):- Farmers Trainings, Demonstrations, Mobilization of Farmers, Formation of Farmers Groups, Exposure Visits, Farm Schools, Kisan Goshties, Farmers Scientists Interaction.
- Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM):-Seed Production, Supply of Inputs, Extension Support and Demonstrations.
- National Bamboo Mission(NBM):- Nursery Development, Plantations in Non-forest areas etc.
- Assistance of NGOs through NABARD for System of Rice Intensification.

*[Translation]***Sports Training to Students**

1933. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has made special arrangement to provide sports training to the students of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other categories of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of students/sports players, out of above, who participated in national sports competitions during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of schemes implemented by the Government to encourage budding talents in the country alongwith the funds allocated/release expenditure incurred for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise; and

(d) the number of sports persons imparted sports training through Sports Authority of India training centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise?

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

(a) All schemes of the Ministry and the Sports Authority of India are inclusive, with no reservation for any particular category. However, for the upliftment of sports in tribal, rural, costal and backward areas, Sports Authority of India (SAI), under its Special Area Games

(SAG) Scheme, has set up its centres to train potentially gifted sportspersons in these areas in modern sports disciplines.

(b) Such caste wise statistics is not maintained at present.

(c) SAI implements five main schemes viz. (i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme (ii) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme (iii) SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme (iv) Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme and (v) Centre of Excellence (COE) Scheme. Under the first two schemes, SAI provides specialized coaching in the tender age (8-14 years) to children who are gifted with sports talent under the concept of "Play & Study" in the same school. SAI also provides boarding charges, sports kit, competition exposure, insurance etc. to them.

In addition to the above, there are 58 SAI Training Centres (STC), 21 Special Area Games (SAG) and 12 Centres of Excellence (COE). In these centres both residential and non-residential trainees are given scientific training in sports. The scheme-wise funds allocation and, expenditure details for the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Funds allocation is not State-wise.

(d) The number of sports persons imparted sports training through Sports Authority of India training centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II and Statement-III.

Statement-I

Scheme-wise, year-wise allocation of funds and expenditure details (other than North Eastern Region)

(Rupees in crore)

Name of the Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Alloc.	Exp.	Alloc.	Exp.	Alloc.	Exp.	Alloc.	Exp. upto Jan'2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National Sports Talent Contest	2.00	1.25	1.40	1.06	1.11	1.18	2.65	0.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Army Boys Sports Companies	3.00	2.63	3.00	0.66	3.00	3.00	5.25	3.17
Special Area Games	3.00	3.94	4.00	4.30	3.25	4.39	6.20	3.33
SAI Training Centres	23.00	22.24	22.00	22.01	16.20	20.13	34.90	17.27
Centres of Excellence	1.40	1.07	1.00	1.10	0.77	1.06	3.00	0.46
National Coaching Scheme	38.75	39.26	60.00	58.79	78.00	76.90	71.50	59.69
Plan Scheme Staff & Other facilities	13.94	14.44	21.87	21.11	29.20	28.51	29.50	25.08
Sports Sciences & Medical Centre	1.50	0.76	0.80	0.86	0.80	0.72	3.00	0.90
Equipment Support	4.91	0.59	5.50	5.76	4.30	4.18	10.00	0.12
Housing Complex	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	1.00	0.00
Indira Gandhi Stadium	5.00	3.50	2.75	2.38	3.60	3.56	4.00	7.88
Physical Education gramme	0.70	0.64	0.75	0.75	0.85	0.75	2.00	1.11
Computerized Sports Bank	1.50	0.40	0.80	0.58	1.50	0.77	2.00	0.36
Capital Projects/ Construction Works	40.70	49.68	21.46	29.02	38.00	25.26	112.00	53.90
Grand Total	139.40	140.40	145.33	148.38	180.68	170.41	287.00	173.74

Scheme-wise, year-wise allocation of funds and expenditure details (For North Eastern Region)

(Rupees in crore)

Name of the Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Alloc.	Exp.	Alloc.	Exp.	Alloc.	Exp.	Alloc.	Exp. upto Jan'2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National Sports Talent Contest	0.32	0.27	0.30	0.14	0.21	0.23	0.28	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Army Boys Sports Companies	0.32	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.40	0.30	1.10	0.00
Special Area Games	5.90	5.42	4.00	4.70	4.40	4.96	6.50	3.54
SAI Training Centres	3.78	3.36	3.50	2.98	3.20	3.40	4.79	2.21
Centres of Excellence	0.48	0.44	0.50	0.21	0.29	0.29	0.54	0.22
National Coaching Scheme	3.36	3.60	4.20	4.89	6.94	6.84	6.72	5.39
Plan Scheme Staff & other facilities	1.27	1.03	1.56	1.56	2.04	2.15	2.57	1.61
Sports Sciences & Medical Centre	0.54	0.50	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.04
Equipment Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
SAI Housing Complex	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indira Gandhi Stadium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Physical Education Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computerized Sports Data Bank	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.04	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.01
Capital Projects/ Construction Works	21.76	18.89	10.32	10.04	14.68	11.61	10.00	13.01
Grand Total	37.80	33.57	25.12	24.71	32.51	30.08	34.00	26.05

Statement-II*State-wise year-wise details of SAI Trainees*

Sl.No.	State	Number of Trainees			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1		3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	722	762	730	750

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	71	69	70
3.	Assam	598	610	650	653
4	Bihar	346	379	387	390
5	Chhattisgarh	193	197	147	140
6	Goa	356	372	287	300
7	Gujarat	191	198	213	220
8	Haryana	906	902	922	955
9	Himachal Pradesh	295	266	246	211
10	Jammu and Kashmir	159	88	78	75
11	Jharkhand	160	175	235	255
12	Karnataka	728	699	731	751
13	Kerala	1064	1192	1126	1138
14	Madhya Pradesh	906	926	888	850
15	Maharashtra	544	734	852	862
16	Manipur	805	776	783	800
17	Meghalaya	249	237	257	264
18	Mizoram	147	139	171	182
19	Nagaland	116	105	95	83
20	Orissa	509	462	463	452
21	Punjab	708	998	1054	1061
22	Rajasthan	701	687	619	602
23	Sikkim	237	202	125	109
24	Tamil Nadu	530	538	559	562
25	Tripura	572	564	139	156
26	Uttarakhand	244	265	275	289

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Uttar Pradesh	1289	1007	1040	1026
28	West Bengal	564	496	505	521
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	135	102	92	105
30	Chandigarh	105	99	108	109
31	Delhi (NCR)	735	755	876	850
32	Puducherry	113	95	106	127

Statement-III

Scheme-wise details of SAI Trainees during the last three years & current year

	Centres	Residential	Non-Residential	Total	
	1	2	3	4	
2007-2008					
1	National Sports Talent Contest	131	2078	646	2724
2	Army Boys Sports Company	16	964	00	964
3	SAI Training Centre	58	5363	2427	7790
4	Special Area Games	21	1147	768	1915
5	Ext. Centre of STC/SAG	83	781	445	1226
6	Centre of Excellence	12	256	135	391
Total		321	10589	4421	15010
2008-2009					
1	National Sports Talent Contest	131	2018	575	2593
2	Army Boys Sports Company	15	1044	00	1044
3	SAI Training Centre	58	5464	2535	7999
4	Special Area Games	21	1142	775	1917
5	Ext. Centre of STC/SAG	75	746	456	1202

	1	2	3	4
6 Centre of Excellence	12	223	120	343
Total	312	10637	4461	15098

2009-2010

1 National Sports Talent Contest	107	1697	429	2126
2 Army Boys Sports Company	15	1206	0	1206
3 SAI Training Centre	58	5453	2205	7658
4 Special Area Games	21	1207	812	2019
5 Ext. Centre of STC/SAG	100	839	600	1439
6 Centre of Excellence	12	229	151	380
Total	313	10631	4197	14828

2010-2011

1 National Sports Talent Contest	106	1687	429	2116
2 Army Boys Sports Company	15	1206	0	1206
3 SAI Training Centre	58	5453	2205	7658
4 Special Area Games	21	1207	812	2019
5 Ext. Centre of STC/SAG	105	899	640	1539
6 Centre of Excellence	12	229	151	380
Total	317	10681	4237	14918

Connectivity with Metro Rail

1934. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to

connect Ghaziabad, Greater Noida, Kundli (Sonapat) and Bahadurgarh cities with Delhi by metro rail;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this project is likely to be started alongwith the efforts made by the Government for early commencement of this scheme; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) to

(d) The proposals received by the Union Government for expansion/extension of metro rail service to Valshall (Ghaziabad) and Bahadurgarh are mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Project	Length (Km.)	Cost (Rs.In crore)	Present status
1.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Anand Vihar to Valshali, Ghaziabad	2.574	320	Recommended 'In principle' by Empowered Committee on MRTS (Mass Rapid Transit System) Projects.
2.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh	11.781	1,432	Not yet approved. Additional Information/details sought from Government of Haryana

No proposal has been received by the Union Government for extension of Delhi Metro to Kundli (Sonepat) and between NOIDA & Greater NOIDA. However, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that at the Instance of the concerned State Government, It has prepared the detailed project report for Metro connectivity between NOIDA & Greater NOIDA.

Levy Price of Sugar

1935. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the difference in terms of percentage in production, levy price and consumer price of sugar;

(b) the measures adopted to reduce this difference;

(c) the efforts being made to import sugar and make it available to the consumers at reasonable price; and

(d) if so, the details of its impact on the market price of the sugar?

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

Production of sugar during the current sugar season 2010-11 is estimated to be about 245 lac tons. 10% of sugar produced by every sugar mill is requisitioned as levy sugar at a levy price fixed by Government under Section 3(3C) of Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The levy sugar price is fixed on zonal basis. There are 19 zones, and the levy price for the sugar season 2010-11 varies from Rs. 1744.10 per quintal to Rs. 2052.01 per quintal. The levy sugar so requisitioned is distributed at subsidized price through Targeted Public Distribution System to BPL/AAY families in the country except to North-eastern states, Hill states and Island territories, where APL families are also covered. The Retail Issue Price of levy sugar is Rs. 13.50 per Kg. which is uniform throughout the country.

The balance 90% production of sugar is allowed to be sold as non-levy (free sale) sugar subject to regulated releases. The consumer price of non-levy sugar is market driven and determined by several factors like global and domestic production, demand for sugar, market sentiments, etc. The retail price of non-levy sugar is in the range of Rs. 30-33 per kg in the four metropolitan cities of the country as on 03.03.2011.

(c) and (d) Government does not import sugar on its own account. However, with a view to augment domestic stocks of sugar so that sugar becomes

available to consumers at reasonable price, the Government has taken several measures including permitting duty-free import of raw and white/refined sugar upto 31.03.2011. As a result thereof, about 66 lac MTs of raw and white/refined sugar have been imported during the 2008-09 and 2009-10 sugar seasons. This has led to relatively stable market prices of sugar at reasonable level.

Subsidy on Pulses

1936. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether subsidy is provided by the Government for distribution of pulses in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the impact of the said subsidy on the price of pulses in the market;
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (e) whether the subsidy was provided only on distributon of imported pulses; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) There is a scheme for supply of imported pulses by PSUs to state Governments for distribution through PDS, @1 kg per family per month at a subsidy of Rs. 10 per kg.

(c) and (d) The supply of imported pulses at subsidized rate helped increase the domestic availability. This helped in moderating the prices of pulses.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam. The aim of the scheme was

to increase the availability of pulses by increasing imports.

Demolition of Illegal Constructions

1937. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the total number of illegal constructions demolished by the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)/Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to non-demolition of various illegal constructions by the said agencies despite complaints;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the responsible officials;

(d) whether the NDMC and MCD have conducted any survey on illegal constructions in the NCT of Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total number of illegal constructions demolished by the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Number of illegal constructions demolished
2008	19
2009	78
2010	58
2011	02

The number of unauthorised constructions against which demolition action has been taken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Number of illegal constructions against which demolition action taken
2008	958
2009	1246
2010	1661
2011	148

(b) and (c) So far as NDMC is concerned, no such complaint has been received. MCD received 7562 complaints regarding unauthorised constructions during the period 2008-10, out of which, on the basis of gravity of the allegations, 299 complaints were taken up for investigation by its Vigilance Department. During this period, 428 Engineers were proceeded for departmental action for allowing unauthorised construction.

(d) and (e) No such survey has been conducted for the NDMC area. The MCD has also not conducted such specific survey. However, during the last three years 10416 properties have been booked for unauthorised construction.

[English]

Deployment of Police Personnel

1938. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has decided to increase the reward amount on unsolved cases of crimes and deployment of two Inspectors in police stations where the number of cases lodged is below 350 in a year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to speed up investigation of criminal cases and for adequate deployment of police personnel in the National Capital Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The amount of reward in respect unsolved cases is decided by the Police Headquarters as per the recommendations of the District/Range officers. No proposal regarding deployment of two inspectors in police stations is under consideration.

(c) All out efforts are made to work out all unsolved cases. Concerned staff in Delhi Police has been briefed and senior officers of the Delhi Police monitor the investigations closely. The deployment of police personnel in the National Capital Territory of Delhi is adequate in controlling the law and order situation in Delhi.

Hiring of Godowns

1939. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has invited tenders to hire godowns for the storage of foodgrains in view of the shortage of FCI godowns all over the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The FCI has invited tenders for hiring of godowns in the country under the Private Warehousing Scheme (one year Guarantee Scheme) 2010. The State-wise details for the capacities for which the tendering process has been initiated are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement**Status of Private Hiring Scheme - 2010 (Under One Year Guarantee)**

Region/ State	Capacity for which tenders floated
Kerala	17,500 MT
Karnataka	51.77 Lakh MT
Tamil Nadu	30,000 MT
Andhra Pradesh	1.50 Lakh MT
Jammu and Kashmir	5,000 MT
Jharkhand	72,500 MT
Chhattisgarh	45,000 MT
Bihar	60,000 MT
Maharashtra	28.15 Lakh MT
Gujarat	20,000 MT

Selection for National Sports Awards

1940. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms formulated/criteria fixed for selection of sportspersons for receiving National Sports Awards;

(b) the names of the States from which youths were selected for receiving the National Sports Awards during each of the last three years and the current year, sports discipline-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints from public about the alleged irregularities in the selection process during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Details of eligible criteria for making selection for various National Sports Awards viz. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, Arjuna Awards, Dronacharya awards and Dhyan Chand Awards are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details about the sports disciplines and State/ Union Territory, to which National Sports Awardees belong, during last three year and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has not received complaints from public regarding selection for National Sports Awards. However, complaints from some candidates/ aspirants were received, which were duly examined and found to be without basis.

Statement-I**Details of eligibility criteria for National Sports Awards**

Sl.No.	Name of the National Sports Award	Eligibility criteria
1	2	3
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	The spectacular and most outstanding performance in the field of sports by a sportsperson in a year at international level i.e. Olympic/Asian/ Commonwealth/ World Games/Championships/World Cup or any equivalent recognized international tournament

1	2	3
2.	Arjuna Award	<p>A sportsperson should have had not only good performance consistently for the previous three years at the international level with excellence for the year for which the Award is recommended but also should have shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and a sense of discipline.</p> <p>The Government will only consider conferring Arjuna Award in the disciplines falling under following categories:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Olympic Games/AsianGames/Commonwealth Games/World Cup/World Championship disciplines and cricket or any equivalent recognized international tournament. (b) Indigenous Games. (c) Sports for Physically challenged.
3.	Dronacharya Award	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) To be eligible for the award, coach, whether he/she works full time or part time as coach he/she should have produced outstanding achievement in the year for which the award is given and consistently very good achievements during the three years previous to the year of the award. An overall view of value addition by the coach in the outstanding achievements of his/her disciples/trainees will be taken. Nominated coach will have to submit details of periods for which he/she coached the disciple(s) in question against whose performance he/she is seeking the Award. The Ministry reserves the right to seek affidavit from the sportsperson concerned where it is found that more than one coach is claiming credit for achievements of a sportsperson. (II) The achievement of a coach to be eligible for the award shall be judged as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Individual Events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A coach shall be eligible who produces a sportsperson:

1

2

3

- (i) who wins any medal i.e., gold/silver/bronze in the Olympic Games, World Championships, World Cup Tournaments for Olympic disciplines; or
- (ii) who wins any medal i.e., gold/silver/bronze in the World Cup or World Championships in non-Olympic disciplines; or
- (iii) who creates a world record which is ratified by the concerned international sports federation; or
- (iv) who wins two gold medals in either Asian Games or the Commonwealth Games; or
- (v) who wins three gold medals in Asian Championships or Commonwealth Championships.

(ab) A National Coach who brings up a contingent of sportspersons which gives in « individual events a performance better than, " that compared to the previous best as judged by the tally of medals (gold and total) won whether in the Olympic Games, World Championships, Commonwealth Games, Commonwealth Championships, Asian Games and Asian Championships.

(B) Team Events:

A coach shall be eligible if he/she is responsible for training team which win:

- (i) Any medal; gold, silver or bronze in the Olympic Games, World Cup or World Championships in Olympic or non-Olympic disciplines,

1	2	3
		<p>(ii) provided that the performance is either better or equal to the best performance achieved earlier; or</p> <p>(iii) 1 gold medals - one in Asian Games and another in Asian Championships held earlier or later; or</p> <p>(iv) 2 gold medals - one in Asian Games and the other in Commonwealth Games held either earlier or later.</p> <p>For 2 awards earmarked for lifetime contribution in coaching, eligibility criterion mentioned at (I) and (II) above will not be applicable. For this category, achievements of the coach in producing outstanding sportspersons over a period of 20 years or more will be taken into account.</p>

4 Dhyan Chand Award

To be eligible for the Award, a sportsperson should have had not only good performance at national/international level for a period of 3 years or more but also should have continued to contribute to promotion of sports in his individual capacity even after his retirement from sporting career. A sportsperson should also have shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and sense of discipline. The awards will also be given to those persons and NGOs who have made sterling contribution to promotion of sports, specially in the field of broad-basing and development of excellence in sports over a period of 20 years or more.

Statement-II

Details about the sports disciplines and State/Union Territory to which National Sports awardees belong to, for the last three year and current year

Year	Name of the Award	Name of Awardee	Sports discipline	State/UT to which awardee belongs
1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna	Shri Manavjit Singh Sandhu	Shooting	Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
	Dronacharya Award	Shri R.D. Singh	Athletics	Rajasthan
		Shri Damodaran Chandralal	Boxing	Kerala
		Shri Koneru Ashok	Chess	Andhra Pradesh
	Arjuna Award	Shri Jayanta Talukdar	Archery	Assam
		Shri K.M. Binu	Athletics	Kerala
		Shri B. Chetan Anand	Badminton	Andhra Pradesh
		Shri Vijender	Boxing	Haryana
		Shri Pentala Harikrishna	Chess	Andhra Pradesh
		Ms. Anjum Chopra	Cricket (Women)	Haryana
		Ms. Jyoti Sunita Kullu	Hockey (Women)	Punjab
		Shri Navneet Gautum	Kabaddi	Rajasthan
		Shri Vijay Kumar	Shooting	Madhya Pradesh
		Shri Saurav Ghosal	Squash	Tamil Nadu
		Shri Subhajit Saha	Table Tennis	West Bengal
		Smt. Geeta Rani	Weightlifting	Punjab
		Ms. Geetika Jakhar	Wrestling	Haryana
		Shri Rohit Bhaker	Badminton (Disabled category)	Haryana
	Dhyan Chand Award	Shri Varinder Singh	Hockey	Punjab
		Shri Shamsher Singh	Kabaddi	Haryana
		Shri Rajender Singh	Wrestling	Uttar Pradesh
2008-09	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna	Shri Mahendra Singh Dhoni	Cricket	Jharkhand
	Dronacharya Award	Shri Sanjeeva Kumar Singh	Archery	Jharkhand
		Shri Jagdish Singh	Boxing	Haryana
		Shri G.E. Sridharan	Volley Ball	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
		Shri Jagminder Singh	Wrestling	Delhi
	Arjuna Award	Ms. Chitra K. Soman	Athletics	Kerala
		Shri Anup Sridhar	Badminton	Karnataka
		Shri Johnson Varghese	Boxing	Kerala
		Ms. Harika Dronavalli	Chess	Andhra Pradesh
		Shri Arjun Atwal	Golf	West Bengal
		Shri Probhjot Singh	Hockey	Punjab
		Ms. Tombi Devi	Judo	Manipur
		Shri Bajranglal Takhar	Rowing	Rajasthan
		Ms. Avneet Kaur Sidhu	Shooting	Punjab
		Ms Alka Tomar	Wrestling	Uttar Pradesh
		Shri Farman Basha	Power-lifting	Karnataka
	Dhyan Chand Award	Shri Hakam Singh	Athletics	Punjab
		Shri Mukhbain Singh	Hockey	Punjab
		Shri Gian Singh	Wrestling	Delhi
2009	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna	Ms. Mangte Chungneijiang Marykom	Boxing	Manipur
		Shri Vijender	Boxing	Haryana
		Shri Sushil Kumar	Wrestling	Delhi
	Dronacharya Award	Shri Pulefa Gopichand	Badminton	Andhra Pradesh
		Shri Jaydev Bisht	Boxing	Delhi
		Shri S. Baldev Singh	Hockey	Haryana
		Shri Satpal Singh	Wrestling	Delhi
	Arjuna Award	Shri Mangal Singh Champia	Archery	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
		Ms. Sinimol Paulose	Athletics	Kerala
		Ms. Laishram Sarita Devi	Boxing	Manipur
		Ms. Tanya Sachdeva	Chess	Delhi
		Shri Gautam Gambhir	Cricket	Delhi
		Shri Ignace Tirkey	Hockey	Orissa
		Ms. Surinder Kaur	Hockey	Haryana
		Shri Pankaj Navanath Sarsath	Kabaddi	Maharashtra
		Shri Satish Joshi	Rowing	Rajasthan
		Shri Ronjon Sodhi	Shooting	Delhi
		Ms. Poulomi Ghatak	Table Tennis	West Bengal
		Shri Yogeshwar Dutt	Wrestling	Haryana
		Shri Giridhari Lal Yadav	Yachting	Madhya Pradesh
		Ms. Parul D. Parmar	Badminton (Para-sports)	Gujarat
	Dhyan Chand Award	Shri Ishwar Singh Deol	Athletics	Punjab
		Shri Satbir Singh Dahiya	Wrestling	Delhi
2010	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna	Ms. Saina Nehwal	Badminton	Andhra Pradesh
	Dronacharya Award	Shri A.K. Kutty	Athletics	Kerala
		Shri Subhash B. Aggarwal	Billiards & Snooker	Maharashtra
		Shri L. Ibomcha Singh	Boxing	Manipur
		Shri Ajay Kumar Bansal	Hockey	Uttar Pradesh
		Captain Chandrup	Wrestling	Delhi
	Arjuna Award	Shri Joseph G. Abraham	Athletics	Kerala
		Ms. Krishna Poonia	Athletics	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
		Shri Dinesh Kumar	Boxing	Haryana
		Shri Parimrajan Negi	Chess	Delhi
		Ms. Jhulan Goswami	Cricket	West Bengal
		Shri Deepak Kumar Mandal	Football	West Bengal
		Shri Sandeep Singh	Hockey	Haryana
		Ms. Jasjeet Kaur Handa	Hockey	Haryana
		Shri Dinesh Kumar	Kabaddi	Delhi
		Shri Sanjeev Rajput	Shooting	Haryana
		Shri Rehan Jehangir Poncha	Swimming	Karnataka
		Shri Kapil Dev K.L.	Volley Ball	Kerala
		Shri Rajeev Tomar	Wrestling	Delhi
		Shri Rajesh Chaudhary	Yachting	Bihar
		Shri Jagseer Singh	Paralympic (Athletic)	Rajasthan
	Dhyan Chand Award	Shri Satish Pillai	Athletics	Jharkhand
		Ms. L. Anita Chanu	Weightlifting	Manipur
		Shri Kuldeep Singh	Wrestling	Haryana

[Translation]

Procurement of Foodgrains

1941. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) the quantity and price of foodgrains procured directly from the farmers during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains imported during the said period alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the price at which it was imported, country-wise; and

(d) the action plan formulated to make the country self reliant in foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The quantity and price of wheat and rice procured during the last three years as under:

Crop Year	MSP (Rs. Per Quintal)			Procurement (Lakh Tonnes)	
	Wheat	Paddy (Com.)	Paddy (Gr 'A')	Wheat	Rice
2007-08	1000	745 [^]	775 [^]	226.89	287.36
2008-09	1080	900 [^]	930 [^]	253.82	341.04
2009-10	1100	1000 [^]	1030 [^]	225.14	320.34
2010-11	1120	1000	1030	*	229.05

(as on 3.3.2011)

[^]includes bonus on paddy for the relevant years.

*The procurement will commence from 1.4.2011

(b) and (c) During the last three years, rice has not been imported for Central Pool stock the Government. In order to meet shortfall in availability of wheat in the Central Pool, the Government imported 17.69 lakh M.T wheat during 2007-08 at a weighted average price Rs.14,755.32 per ton. The import was done from Russia, Argentina, Canada, Brazil Australia. There was no import of wheat during 2008-09 and 2009-10 for the Central Pool..

(d) The Government has launched National Food Security Mission (NFSM) to enhance the production of important foodgrains i.e. rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 Million tons respectively by the end of 11th Plan.

Stampede In Recruitment Camps

1942. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of recruitment drives conducted by the Central Paramilitary Forces during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise;

(b) the total number of stampede cases reported and candidates killed/injured in recruitment camps during the said period, force-wise; and

(c) the details of the compensation provided to the families of the deceased and the injured during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The details are as under:

Force	2008	2009	2010	21311
Assam Rifles	23	10	15	-
BSF	13	8	10	1
CISF	1	-	3	-
			(venues)	
CRPF	4	2	4	1
				(under way)
ITBP	12	6	12	1
SSB	2	3	3	-

(b) No stampede cases have been reported while conducting recruitment in CPMFs except in CISF. There was a stampede during the recruitment of followers (Group-D) at CISF 8th Reserve Battalion, Jaipur on 11.3.2008 in which one person was killed.

(c) No compensation paid by CISF.

[English]

Sugarcane Juice Packaging

1943. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some cooperatives have launched/ going to launch packaged sugarcane juice;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has not received any proposals for grant-in-aid for packaged sugarcane juice under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernisation of Food Processing Industries. For sectors like Milk, Fruit & Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, fishery, cereal, consumer items, oil seeds, rice milling, flour milling, pulse etc. MFPI extends financial assistance 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 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas under the Scheme of Setting up/Modernization/ Expansion of food processing industries.

Storage Capacity

1944. SHRI P. LINGAM:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI V. ARUNA KUMAR:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether there is a huge shortage of foodgrains storage capacity in the States in the wake of bumper wheat and pulse crop during the current year;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to create additional storage space;

(c) the present conventional and hi-tech modern storage in the States, State-wise;

(d) whether the EGoM on Food Security has directed the Government to augment storage capacity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) The overall storage capacity available with FCI both owned and hired from different agencies including Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) is 312.44 lakh UTs as on 15.02.2011.

To substantially reduce CAP storage capacity, the Government has formulated a Guarantee Scheme for construction of godowns for FCI as well as for the States undertaking Decentralized Procurement of foodgrains, through private entrepreneurs and CWC and SWCs. For the consuming areas, storage capacity is to be created to meet four month's requirement of Public Distribution System (PDS) and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required. The additional storage capacity required State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Government has given approval for construction of about 150 lakh tonnes of additional covered capacity in 19 States of the country under the Guarantee scheme. Out of this tenders have already been finalized for 16.06 lakh tonnes so far for creation of capacity by the private entrepreneurs. Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) are also constructing 5.31 and 10.64 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme. Further, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has sanctioned Rs. 149 crores for construction of storage godowns by FCI and the State Governments to which funds are released as grants-in-aid. This is likely to result in the construction of about 1.88 lakh tonnes of storage capacity. The General Managers (Region) of FCI have also been given full powers for hiring of private godowns for short term usage.

(c) The details of State-wise capacity (owned/hired/covered/CAP) available with FCI as on 15.02.2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The details of capacities in silos created at, various centers under Built-Own-Operate (BOO) is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The EGOM has directed to expeditiously take up construction of storage capacities under the Guarantee Scheme of FCI. The Government formulated a scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years to the private entrepreneurs for assured hiring.

Statement-I

*Details of Storage Capacity approved by HLC
(including 20 lakh tonnes capacity transferred from Punjab)*

As on 28.9.2010

Figures in MTs

Sl. No	State	Capacity approved by HLC	Nodal agency	Capacity Transferred out of Punjab (order dated 27.7.2010)	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,27,000	CWC/SWC	3,29,000	5,56,000
2	Bihar	3,00,000	CWC/SWC		3,00,000
3	Chhattisgarh	5,000	CWC		5,000
4	Gujarat	45,000	CWC	3,07,000	3,52,000
5	Haryana	38,80,000	Hafed		38,80,000
6	Himachal Pradesh	1,42,550	Himfed		1,42,550
7	Jammu and Kashmir	3,61,690	FCI		3,61,690
8	Jharkhand	1,75,000	CWC/SWC		1,75,000
9	Karnataka	2,05,000	CWC/SWC	4,31,000	6,36,000
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,40,000	MPWLC	2,95,000	4,35,000
11	Kerala	15,000	CWC		15,000
12	Maharashtra***	99,500	CWC/SWC	7,15,000	8,14,500
13	Orissa (DCP)	3,00,000	CWC/SWC		3,00,000
14	Punjab*	51,25,000	Pungrain		51,25,000
15	Rajasthan		CWC/SWC	2,60,000	2,60,000
16	Tamil Nadu	3,45,000	FCI		3,45,000
17	Uttarakhand	25,000	FCI		25,000
18	Uttar Pradesh	15,33,000	SWC	11,48,000	26,81,000
19	West Bengal (DCP)	1,56,600	SWC		1,56,600
	Total**	1,30,80,340		34,85,000	1,65,65,340

*HLC had sanctioned 71.25 Lakhs to Punjab. Govt vide letter dated 27.07.2010 has transferred 20 Lakh Tonnes to other states.
**Out of 35 Lakh Tonnes capacity only 20 lakh Tonnes will be taken up on first come first serve basis and balance 15 lakh tonnes will not be taken up.

***A capacity of 15000 MT has not been considered for approval at Gondia (Maharashtra).

Statement-II

State-wise Storage Capacity with F.C.I. as on 15.02.2011

(Fig.In Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered							Cap			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilz. on (%age)	Total effective storage capacity as per region	Utilz. %Age on effective capacity
			F.C.I. Owned	State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Parties	Total Covered	Owned	Hired	Total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
East	1	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.80	1.02	0.47	2.32	5.98	1.00	0.00	1.00	6.98	3.60	52.00	6.58	55
	2	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.64	1.30	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.35	1.21	90.00	1.35	90
	3	Orissa	3.02	0.00	0.80	2.34	0.15	3.29	6.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.31	2.47	39.00	6.31	39
	4	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.91	0.00	0.87	1.97	10.56	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.07	5.35	48.00	10.47	51
	5	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00		
Total (E.Zone)			16.03	0.26	2.70	3.58	1.69	8.23	24.26	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.82	12.63	49.00	24.71	51
N.E.	6	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.23	0.11	0.37	0.71	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.29	46.00	2.72	47
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.08	35.00	0.23	35
	8	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.06	23.00	0.26	23
	9	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.13	57.00	0.23	57
	10	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.26	54.00	0.48	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	11	Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.06	29.00	0.21	29
	12	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.19	58.00	0.33	58
	Total (N.E.Z)		3.30	0.12	0.57	0.16	0.37	1.22	4.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.52	2.07	46.00	4.46	46
North	13	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	1.27	35.00	2.86	44
	14	Haryana	7.68	4.05	3.07	5.49	2.45	15.06	22.74	3.33	0.11	3.44	26.18	20.80	79.00	26.18	79
	15	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.13	52.00	0.25	52
	16	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.65	50.00	1.12	58
	17	Punjab	21.17	0.50	4.41	38.26	4.11	47.28	68.45	7.14	3.28	10.42	78.87	56.02	71.00	82.47	71
	18	Chandigarh	1.07	0.20	0.83	1.18	0.00	2.21	3.28	0.17	0.15	0.32	3.60	2.26	63.00		
	19	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.68	3.25	1.94	6.87	13.93	1.85	1.50	3.35	17.28	16.54	96.00	17.14	96
	20	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	4.54	10.42	0.22	15.25	30.20	5.19	0.00	5.19	35.39	23.83	67.00	33.16	72
	21	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.27	0.48	0.59	0.05	1.39	2.05	0.21	0.11	0.32	2.37	1.97	83.00	2.31	85
	Total (N.Z.)		57.12	5.30	15.06	59.19	8.80	88.35	145.47	18.30	5.15	23.45	168.92	123.47	73.00	165.49	75
South	22	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.06	6.84	19.38	2.10	28.38	41.04	2.62	0.00	2.62	43.66	37.63	86.00	36.98	102
	23	Andaman Nikobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00		
	24	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.60	67.00	5.33	68
	25	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.56	1.62	0.25	3.43	7.21	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.37	6.75	81.00	8.37	81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	26	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.35	0.51	0.57	3.43	9.23	0.62	0.00	0.62	9.85	6.08	62.00	10.04	65
	27	Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.13	0.57	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.62	0.49	79.00		
	Total (S.Z.)		27.92	0.06	10.83	21.56	2.92	35.37	63.29	4.65	0.00	4.65	67.94	54.60	80.00	60.72	90
West	28	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.60	0.00	0.00	1.74	6.74	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.01	5.47	78.00	6.94	79
	29	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.58	3.10	2.46	8.14	20.04	1.12	0.00	1.12	21.16	12.67	60.00	17.88	71
	30	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.09	60.00		
	31	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.11	1.36	1.03	1.96	4.46	7.83	0.36	0.00	0.36	8.19	6.11	75.00	8.06	76
	32	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.06	0.74	2.58	0.23	3.61	8.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.73	8.34	96.00	8.73	96
	Total (W.Z.)		25.54	0.31	6.28	6.71	4.65	17.95	43.49	1.75	0.00	1.75	45.24	32.68	72.00	41.61	79
	Grand Total		129.91	6.05	35.44	91.20	18.43	151.12	281.03	26.26	5.15	31.41	312.44	225.45	72.00	296.99	76

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

Statement-III

The details of the capacity created at various centres under BOO are as follows:

Circuit-I	Circuit-II
Base depot	Base Depot
Moga (Punjab) - 2.00 lakh tonnes	Kaithal (Haryana) - 2.00 lakh tonnes
Field depots	Field Depots
Chennai (Tamil Nadu) - 25,000 tonnes	Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra) - 50,000 tonnes
Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) - 25,000 tonnes	Hooghly (West Bengal) - 25,000 tonnes
Bangalore (Karnataka) - 25,000 tonnes	

Improving Urban Infrastructure

1945. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken to improve urban infrastructure covering basic services like water supply, sewage, solid waste management and urban transport;

(b) whether the Government is aware that investments to meet the urban infrastructure and housing demands were grossly inadequate and lagged behind the requirement;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for low percentage of expenditure incurred on urban development by the Union Government alongwith the steps taken to utilise the allotted funds to check their wasteful expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal

Mission (JNNURM) launched on 3rd December 2005, which subsumed existing schemes for water supply, sewerage etc. for Mega Cities and Smaller towns, the Central Government is providing reforms-linked assistance for development of infrastructure covering basic services like water supply, sewage, solid waste management and urban transport in 63 (65 at present) identified cities including all cities having population of more than 1 million and the State Capitals and other cities/UTs of religious/tourist and historic importance. In addition, through Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a component of JNNURM, similar infrastructure facilities are provided in 5096 small and medium towns having population less than one million.

Besides JNNURM, schemes for water supply, sewage and solid waste management being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development during 2010-11 include (i) North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme(NERUDP), (ii) 10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme for the benefit of North Eastern Region (NER) States including Sikkim (iii) Schemes for Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies and (iv) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns around seven Mega-cities.

For promoting Urban Transport, the Central Government is financially supporting metro rail projects in Delhi, Bangaluru, Chennai and Kolkata. Construction of Bus Rapid Transport Corridors is a permissible activity under JNNURM. There are schemes for supporting capacity building and urban transport planning. Under second Stimulus package, Purchase of busses under JNNURM has also been permitted for select Mission Cities as a one time measure.

(b) and (c) The XIth Five Year Plan of India(2007-2012), has estimated that total fund requirement for implementation of the Plan target in respect to urban water supply, sewerage and sanitation, drainage and solid waste management is Rs 129,237 crores. The amount needed for water supply being Rs 53,666 crores; for Urban sewerage & sewage treatment being Rs.53,168 crores; for Urban drainage Rs. 20,173 crores; and for Solid waste management Rs. 2212 crores the remaining Rs. 18 crores for MIS and R&D activities. In addition, the requirement for urban transport for the eleventh plan period is estimated at Rs 132,590 crores. The Technical Group constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2006 has estimated the total requirement of houses during the 11th Five Year Plan to be 26.53 Million. A projected investment of Rs 361318.10 crore is required to meet this housing requirement as per 11th Plan document.

Plan support provided in XIth Plan for Ministry of Urban Development is Rs 12410 crores, for Central Sector Schemes including public works and urban transport & Rs 32.50 crores for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Allocation for UIG Component of JNNURM is Rs 31500 crores and for UIDSSMT is Rs 11400 crores.

(d) The inter se sectoral allocation of Government Spending gets decided by the Government in its collective responsibility and priority. For monitoring Centrally Funded projects under the plan schemes of the Ministry of Urban Development, checks and balances like utilization certificates, third party inspection, quarterly progress reports etc. are provided.

Funds to convert Dry Latrines

1946. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has consulted technical experts to devise workable solutions and alternative technologies to stop the dehumanising practice of manual scavenging prevailing in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by the experts in this regard;

(c) whether some States have stressed that considerable funds would be required to convert dry latrines into wet latrines;

(d) if so, the detail of the funds sought by various States during 2009-10 and 2010-11 from Government as well as international agencies for the said purpose;

(e) the details of the funds allocated by the Union Government and other International agencies to various States and the details of funds utilised by each of them; and

(f) the extent to which various States has reduced such practice during the said period?.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) In consultation with technical experts technological options in the form of twin-pit latrines, septic tanks, and bio-digesters including underground sewerage systems were made available as recourse and alternatives for dry latrines for stopping the obnoxious practice of manual scavenging. Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) provides for conversion/ construction of low cost sanitation units through sanitary two pit pour flush latrines with superstructures and appropriate variations to suit local conditions (area specific latrines).

(c) to (e) No funds were sought by Ministry of

Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation from international agencies for conversion of dry latrines and sufficient funds for conversion of dry latrines under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme were earmarked for the

States of Bihar, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh, which reported existence of dry latrine. Details of funds sanctioned on the basis of dry latrines reported and funds released to these states are given below:

Name of State	No. of dry latrines for conversion	Fund sought (Rs. in crores)	Fund released (Rs. in crores)
Uttar Pradesh	238253	181.66	144.56 (released + 37.10 adjusted against unspent balance with the State)
Bihar	3545	3.06	3.06 (adjusted against unspent balance with the State)
Uttarakhand	1613	1.28	1.28

The states of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have reported utilization of Rs.98.53 crore and Rs.0.32 crore respectively.

(f) All the three states namely, Bihar, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh, which had reported existence of dry latrines have committed to complete the conversion task by 31.3.2011 and declare themselves dry latrine free.

Self Sufficiency in Seed Production

1947. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is self reliant in the production of seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to become self-reliant in the field of seeds production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The availability of certified/quality seed in the country is adequate for the year 2010-11. States have reported availability of 321,35,928 quintals against the requirement of 290,75,810 quintals for the current year and are self sufficient. The crop-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

All India Requirement and Availability of Certified / Quality Seed-2010-11

(Quantity in Quintals)

Crop	Kharif			Rabi			Total		
	Requirement	Availability	Status	Requirement	Availability	Status	Requirement	Availability	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wheat	-	-	-	9818885	9577608	-241277	9818885	9577608	-241277

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Paddy	5353906	5999845	645939	1813504	2629839	816335	7167410	8629684	1462274
Maize	755761	903034	147273	200017	210479	10462	955778	1113513	157735
Jowar	157105	174420	17315	95394	96220	826	252499	270640	18141
Bajra	254608	295094	40486	11778	13476	1698	266386	308570	42184
Ragi	27241	30874	3633	2754	3048	294	29995	33922	3927
Barley	-	-	-	189150	196263	7113	189150	196263	7113
Others	400	429	29	-	-	-	400	429	29
Cereals Total	6549021	7403696	854675	12131482	12726933	595451	18680503	20130629	1450126
Gram	-	-	-	1255999	1532944	276945	1255999	1532944	276945
Lentil	-	-	-	91876	92039	163	91876	92039	163
Peas	-	-	-	178690	172013	-6677	178690	172013	-6677
Urd	133984	188109	54125	74800	81414	6614	208784	269522.5	60738.5
Moong	179612	189873	10261	56076	57962	1886	235688	247834.85	12146.85
Arhar	200677	226985	26308	3191	6431	3240	203868	233416	29548
Cowpea	21458	21458	-0	2200	3750	1550	23658	25208	1550
Moth	15300	5759	-9541	-	-	-	15300	5759	-9541
Rajmash	1102	700	-402	973	973	0	2075	1673	-402
H. Gram/ Lytbyrus	4078	1000	-3078	143	33	-110	4221	1033	-3188
Pulses Total	556211	633883	77672	1672626	1956237	283611	2228837	2590120.35	361283.35
Groundnut	1825967	2006427	180460	550355	796355	246000	2376322	2802782	426460
Rape/Must.	-	-	-	222403	254035	31632	222403	254035	31632
Toria	-	-	-	22540	26300	3760	22540	26300	3760
Til	20502	27488	6986	1165	1436	271	21667	28924.1	7257.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sunflower	45001	52295	7294	73882	87570	13688	118883	139865	20982
Soyabean	2962515	3580675	618160	850	850	0	2963365	3581524.92	618159.92
Linseed	-	-	-	8423	6424	-1999	8423	6424	-1999
Castor	43716	64378	2966.2	238	1290	1052	43954	65668.29	21714.29
Safflower	-	-	-	7131	8071	940	7131	8071	940
Niger	1517	1069	-448	1320	1320	0	2837	2389	-448
Others	-	-	-	275	376	101	275	376	101
Oilseed Total	4899218	5732332	833114	888582	1184027	295445	5787800	6916359.31	1128559.31
Cotton	192686	253320	60634	6230	6385	155	198916	259705	60789
Jute	38392	84775	46383	-	-	-	38392	84775	46383
Fibre Total	231078	338095	107017	6230	6385	155	237308	344480	107172
Potato	-	-	-	2052649	2056799	4150	2052649	2056799	4150
Others/Fodders	76228	85055	8827	12485	12485	0	88713	97540	8827
Grand Total	12311756	14193062	1881306	16764054	17942866	1178812	29075810	32135928	3060118

Vacancies in CPFs

1948. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies in the Central Para-military Forces (CPF's), force-wise and rank-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any reports of corruption and nepotism in the recruitment of CPF's;

(c) if so, the total number of such cases reported and the action taken against the accused officials and

competent authorities during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(e) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents in future; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for time bound filling up of all the vacant posts and to implement transparent recruitment process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details are as under:

Force	Vacancies				1	2	3	4	5
	Officers	Subordinate Officer/ Junior Commissioned Officers	Other ranks	Total					
	1	2	3	4	5				
Assam Rifles	178	444	879	1501	BSF	1076	2621	2352S	27226
					CISF	244	5193	13615	19052
					CRPF	1036	3904	22892	27832
					ITBP	322	1037	5021	6380
					NSG	105	314	173	592
					SSB	611	3451	11791	15860

(b) and (c) The details are as under:

Force	Number of reports received by Government of corruption and nepotism in the recruitment of CPFs.				Number of accused officials against whom allegation leveled and action taken/ is being taken.			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assam Rifles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BSF	3	7	4	1	5	10	6	1
CISF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRPF	1	1	0	0	18	4	0	0
ITBP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSB	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

(d) and (e) The Central Paramilitary Forces (CPFs) have conducted inquiry into each case reported and further action has been taken / is being taken as per the applicable acts and rules of the respective Forces. Recruitment in CMPFs is conducted as per the notified Recruitment Rules / Schemes of recruitment issued by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) from time to time. The guidelines contained in Ministry of Home Affairs Scheme ensure transparency in the recruitment process through the use of technology and reducing subjectivity in the selection process.

(f) Recruitment in Central Police Forces is an ongoing process with the help of UPSC, SSC and Force recruitment boards. Recently, Government has issued modified scheme for common recruitment of Constables

in CPFs to be conducted by Staff Selection Commission. The new scheme aims at making the process of recruitment more fair, objective, efficient, effective and transparent by maximizing the use of technology, including biometric technology, in the recruitment process.

Infiltration of terrorists

1949. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of infiltration of terrorists via Nepal border to Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of civilian, security personnel killed and injured separately and the terrorists apprehended and untraced while crossing the border during the each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. SSB has been deployed on Indo-Nepal border as a Border Guarding Force. They have apprehended 06 third country nationals on Indo-Nepal border for not carrying proper documents during the last three years and current year.

(c) Indo-Nepal border is open, porous & thickly populated in nature. The movement of Indians and Nepalese citizens across the Indo-Nepal border is governed by Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950, which provides for free movement of citizens of both the countries across the Indo-Nepal Border. SSB has been deployed at Indo-Nepal Border as a Border Guarding Force. SSB has established 450 Border Out Posts (BOPs). Round-the-clock patrolling, random checking and regular surveillance are carried out by SSB to stop cross border criminal activities including infiltration. There are also institutional mechanism like regular meeting of the Border Guarding Force of India and Nepal, Border District Coordination Committee (BDCC) meetings and Home Secretary level talks between two countries, for effective Indo-Nepal border management.

[Translation]

Subsidy to Farmers

1950. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide subsidies to farmers directly;

(b) whether in view of all round rising inflation the Government is also considering to increase the quantum of subsidies to farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) In order to ensure greater efficiency,

cost effectiveness and better delivery of subsidies, Finance Minister has announced in his budget speech for 2011-12 that the Government will move towards direct transfer of cash subsidy to people living below poverty line in a phased manner.

(b) and (c) Cost norms of components under various schemes are revised from time to time to keep pace with increase in prices.

[Translation]

Organic Farming

1951. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of area under organic farming in the country alongwith the production by the same during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to utilise the unutilised funds allocated to States under Vidarbha Package for organic farming;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) other steps/schemes formulated/being formulated by the Government to promote organic farming in the country;

(e) whether there is any scheme to provide training to the farmers for organic farming; 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) State-wise details of area alongwith organic production is at Statement.

(b) and (c) There is no allocation under Vidarbha Package for organic farming.

(d) to (f) The Government is promoting organic farming through various schemes viz. National Project on Organic Farming, National Horticulture Mission and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

Farmers are also being provided training under these schemes.

Statement

State	2007-08				2008-09				2009-10			
	Wild Area	Wild Production	Agri. Area	Agri. Production	Wild Area	Wild Production	Agri. Area	Agri. Production	Wild Area	Wild Production	Agri. Area	Agri. Production
	(In Hac.)	(In Tonnes)	(In Hac.)	(In Tonnes)	(In Hac.)	(In Tonnes)	(In Hac.)	(In Tonnes)	(In Hac.)	(In Tonnes)	(In Hac.)	(In Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	2500.0	565.3	18233.5	9361.0	3686.9	214.4	34913.1	57330.0	2500.0	145.4	41895.7	68796.0
Arunachal Pradesh		0.0	1490.1	765.0		0.0	1200.7	1971.6		0.0	1897.3	3115.5
Assam		0.0	3863.8	1983.7		0.0	3188.9	5236.4		0.0	6223.1	10218.8
Bihar		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.7	1.1		0.0	1096.3	1800.2
Chhattisgarh		0.0	809.3	415.5		0.0	409.3	672.1	16251.0	945.1	12834.0	21074.4
Delhi		0.0	19186.9	9850.4		0.0	43733.1	71813.1		0.0	12734.4	20910.8
Goa		0.0	19161.4	9837.3		0.0	10979.8	18029.6		0.0	13175.7	21635.6
Gujarat		0.0	135229.4	69426.1		0.0	85407.0	140245.0		0.0	102488.4	168294.0
Haryana		0.0	7685.8	3945.9		0.0	18293.0	30038.5		0.0	21951.6	36046.2
Himachal Pradesh	297000.0	67153.4	1356.8	696.5	438000.0	25471.7	42256.4	69388.4	632990.1	36811.3	50707.7	83266.1
Jammu and Kashmir	30000.0	6783.2	33050.1	16967.8	44242.4	2572.9	11657.9	19143.1		0.0	32687.1	53674.8
Jharkhand		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0	164.2
Karnataka	45540.0	10296.9	70548.1	36219.1	67160.0	3905.7	39372.2	64652.2	70617.2	4106.7	50890.4	83566.0
Kerala		0.0	11350.8	5827.5		0.0	14240.4	23383.9		0.0	15372.6	25243.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madhya Pradesh	1425600.0	322336.3	411766.6	211398.9	2102400.0	122264.3	175727.5	288558.3	2450361.0	142499.8	378888.0	622163.6
Maharashtra		0.0	102000.2	52366.4		0.0	29508.3	48455.0	40.0	2.3	35410.0	58146.0
Manipur		0.0	12228.3	6278.0		0.0	10818.1	17764.1		0.0	10871.3	17851.5
Meghalaya		0.0	261.5	134.2		0.0	1935.1	3177.6		0.0	2254.1	3701.4
Mizoram		0.0	9232.3	4739.8		0.0	34903.1	57313.7		0.0	38674.6	63506.7
Nagaland	68084.0	15394.2	18585.0	9541.4	100406.7	5839.1	79850.1	131120.0		0.0	29715.3	48794.8
Orissa		0.0	57054.2	29291.3		0.0	76976.3	126401.1	80.9	4.7	92371.5	151681.3
Punjab		0.0	3534.9	1814.8		0.0	1203.8	1976.7		0.0	5264.2	8644.3
Rajasthan	85140.0	19250.6	34436.8	17679.7	125560.0	7301.9	94506.7	155187.3	147419.9	8573.1	113408.0	186224.8
Sikkim		0.0	349.7	179.5		0.0	1654.3	2716.5		0.0	7393.1	12140.0
Tamil Nadu	25740.0	5820.0	10976.6	5635.3	37960.0	2207.5	28587.9	46943.5	44137.5	2566.8	34305.5	56332.2
Tripura		0.0	56.4	28.9		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	281.1	461.5
Uttar Pradesh	396.0	89.5	12144.9	6235.1	584.0	34.0	2339.6	3841.8	632.0	36.8	25935.7	42588.4
Uttarakhand		0.0	24652.7	12656.6		0.0	27651.1	45405.2		0.0	33181.3	54486.3
West Bengal		0.0	11065.3	5680.9		0.0	14409.6	23661.7		0.0	148612	24403.3
Total	1980000.0	447689.4	1030311.4	528956.6	2920000.0	169811.5	885723.7	1454427.5	3365029.5	195692.0	1186869.2	1948931.8

(Source: Annual Data submitted by accredited certification bodies)

Commission on New States

1952. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee/commission including Srikrishna Commission on creation of new States;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the composition and terms of reference thereof;

(c) whether such committee/ commission has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the recommendations made by each committee/ commission and the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which such reports are likely to be submitted;

(f) the total expenditure incurred by each committee/commission;

(g) whether the Government has convened any meeting with all the political parties on such issues; and

(h) if so, the details and outcome alongwith the time by which new States are likely to be created including Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) The Central Government set up the Committee for consultations on the situation in Andhra Pradesh (CCSAP) on 3rd February, 2010 to hold consultations with all sections of people and all political parties and groups in Andhra Pradesh. The Committee was headed by Justice B.N. Srikrishna, a retired Supreme Court Judge and with Prof.(Dr.) Ranbir Singh, Vice Chancellor,

National Law University, Delhi, Dr. Abusalah Shariff, Senior Research Fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute, Delhi, and Dr. (Ms.) Ravinder Kaur, Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, UT, Delhi as Members. Shri Vinod Duggal, IAS (Retd.), former Union Home Secretary was the Member Secretary. The terms of reference of the above Committee were as follows:

- (1) To examine the situation in the State of Andhra Pradesh with reference to the demand for a separate State of Telangana as well as the demand for maintaining the present status of a United Andhra Pradesh.
- (2) To review the developments in the State since its formation and their impact on the progress and development of the different regions of the State.
- (3) To examine the impact of the recent developments in the State on the different sections of the people such as women, students, minorities, other backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- (4) To identify the key that must be addressed while considering the matters mentioned in items (1), (2) and (3) above.
- (5) To consult all sections of the people, especially the political parties, on the aforesaid matters and elicit their views; to seek from the political parties and other organizations a range of solutions that would resolve the present different situation and promote the welfare of all sections of the people; to identify the optional solutions for this purpose; and to recommend a plan of action and a road map.
- (6) To consult other organizations of civil such as industry, trade, trade unions, farmers' organizations, women's organizations and students' organizations on the aforesaid matters and elicit their view with specific reference to the all round development of the different regions of the State.

- (7) To make any other suggestions or recommendations that the Committee may deem appropriate.

(c) to (e) The Committee submitted its report on 30th December, 2010. After going into all aspects of the situation as well as keeping in view the local, regional and the national perspectives, the Committee has put forward the following solutions/possible options as the best way forward:-

- (i) Maintaining Status Quo
- (ii) Bifurcation of the State into Seemandhra and Telangana; with Hyderabad as a Union Territory and the two States developing their own capitals in due course
- (iii) Bifurcation of State into Rayala-Telangana and coastal Andhra regions with Hyderabad being an integral part of Rayala-Telangana
- (iv) Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Seemandhra and Telangana with enlarged Hyderabad Metropolis as a separate Union Territory. This Union Territory will have geographical linkage and contiguity via Nalgonda district in the south-east Guntur in coastal Andhra and via Mahboobnagar district in the south to Kurnool district in Rayalaseema
- (v) Bifurcation of the State into Telangana and Seemandhra as per existing boundaries with Hyderabad as the capital of Telangana and Seemandhra to have a new capital.
- (vi) Keeping the State united by simultaneously providing certain definite Constitutional/ Statutory measures for socio-economic development and political empowerment of Telangana region -creation of a statutorily empowered Telangana Regional Council.

(f) to (h) The total expenditure incurred on the CCSAP upto 4th March 2011 is Rs.2,01,58,6242. The Union Home Minister convened meetings with recognized

political parties in Andhra Pradesh on 5.1.2010 at New Delhi to deliberate on the mechanism and lay down a road map for the consultations and on 06.01.2011 at New Delhi wherein a copy of the report of the CCSAP was given to the representatives with the request to consider the report so as to firm up their views thereon. Creation of new States involves complex issues and requires consultations and consensus and therefore, no definite time-frame can be specified in this regard.

[English]

Bifurcation of CRPF

1953. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bifurcate the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) on the nature of functions assigned;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to provide specialised training to security/police personnel; and

(c) the total number of battalions under Rapid Act in Force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal to bifurcate the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) on the nature of functions assigned.

(c) As on date there are 10 Rapid Action Force Battalions sanctioned in CRPF.

Notification of Slums

1954. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of notified slums and the estimated number of slum dwellers, state-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to adopt

normative definition based on appropriate indicators and checklists for the purpose of identification of slum areas and enumeration of the population of an area with 20-25 households having slum like characteristics in an enumeration block in the census 2011;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) 'Slums' is a State subject. The data of notified slums is maintained by the State Governments. However, the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) has published a report namely "Some Characteristics of Urban Slum 2008-2009" based on its 65th round sample survey on conditions of slum in the country. According to the NSS Report details of notified and non-notified slums in 10 States is enclosed at Statement-I. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation had set up a Committee to look into various aspects of Slum Statistics/Census and issues regarding conduct of slum Census 2011. The Committee has estimated the slum population in 2001 at 75.26 million and the State-wise details are as per Statement-II.

(b) and (c) The Committee mentioned in (a) above has suggested a different definition for slum than the definition adopted by the Census of India 2001 and the States. The Committee has recommended a normative definition of slum as:

"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".

The committee has, based on the pilot studies carried out by the Registrar General of India suggested adoption of the following as slum-like characteristics for the purpose of identification of slum areas and enumeration of population of area with 20-25 Households in an Enumeration Block in 2011 Census:-

- (i) Predominant roof material: any material other than concrete (RBC/ RCC)
(ii) Availability of drinking water source: not within premises of the census house
(iii) Availability of latrine: not within premises of the census house
(iv) Drainage facility: no drainage or open drainage.

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has written to all States/UTs to work together with census officials to accurately identify the slums and count the slum population residing therein accurately in the 2011 Census.

- (d) Does not arise

Statement-I

Details of Notified and Non-Notified Slums

State/UTs*	Estimated number of slums - 65th Round NSS Survey. (July 2008 to June- 09)		
	Notified	Non-Notified	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3964	1285	5249
Delhi*	1058	2075	3133
Gujarat	1342	2017	3360
Karnataka	1118	1132	2250
Madhya Pradesh	759	1456	2215
Maharashtra	9282	7736	17019
Orissa	630	1323	1953
Tamil Nadu	1711	1663	3374
Uttar Pradesh	1334	1060	2394
West Bengal	2475	2570	5045
All-India	24781	24213	48994

Statement-II

*State wise projected slum population from
year 2001 & 2011*

State	2001	2011
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Island	20303	33722
Andhra Pradesh	7254399	8188022
Arunachal Pradesh	56538	98248
Assam	805701	1070835
Bihar	1422155	1683954
Chandigarh	208057	332473
Chhattisgarh	1578285	2111546
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7653	26083
Daman and Diu	7420	9187
Delhi	2318635	3163430
Goa	100365	154759
Gujarat	3708127	4662619
Haryana	2350269	3288292
Himachal Pradesh	69310	87281
Jammu and Kashmir	395696	494180
Jharkhand	762025	931912
Karnataka	2951441	3631147
Kerala	499498	533278
Lakshadweep	1683	1560
Madhya Pradesh	5107505	6393040
Maharashtra	14319132	18151071

	1	2	3
Manipur		68967	75197
Meghalaya		172223	205176
Mizoram		87309	105720
Nagaland		73523	83220
Orissa		1401973	1736064
Puducherry		92495	136899
Punjab		2164649	2798256
Rajasthan		3118120	3826160
Sikkim		9609	13321
Tamil Nadu		7340271	8644892
Tripura		104281	131080
Uttar Pradesh		8527840	10878336
Uttarakhand		638467	826257
West Bengal		7520116	8546755
India		75264040	93055983

Source: Report of the Committee on Slum Statistics/Census

Funds under JNNURM

1955. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sanction and release funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the Development and maintenance of heritage areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned/released and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Development of heritage areas is one of the admissible components for funding under Urban Infrastructure & Governance of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Details of Projects approved and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and released for utilisation for the projects approved so far, State-wise under UIG of JNNURM is at Statement-I.

In addition to above, 11 projects on urban renewal having some components of heritage have also been approved under UIG of JNNURM as per details at Statement-II.

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for

Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Preservation of Water Bodies and Urban Renewal are the two admissible components in which preservation, restoration and development in and around natural or man-made water bodies having heritage value and the improvement and provision of facilities and infrastructure in and around places of worship or other structures having heritage value can be taken up for funding. Details of Projects approved so far for Urban Renewal and Preservation of Water Bodies and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and released for utilisation, State-wise is at Statement-III.

No. Project for development of heritage areas has been received/approved under UIG and UIDSSMT for the State of Jharkhand.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	City	Project Name	Year of sanction	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. In Lakhs)	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Revitalization of Bhadra Fort Precinct at Ahmedabad	2009-10	7439.00	2603.65	650.91
2	Karnataka	Mysore	Heritage and urban renewal at heritage core	2009-10	3945.00	3156.00	789.00
3	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Restoration Conservation and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Virasat Kshetra	2009-10	4739.00	3791.20	947.80
4	Maharashtra	Nanded	River Front Development North Bank Zone 3	2006-07	4313.08	3450.46	3450.48
5	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of Heritage precincts along EVR PERIYAR SALAI, Chennai	2008-09	610.00	213.50	53.37
Total					21046.08	13214.81	5891.56

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	City	Project Name	Year of sanction	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. In Lakhs)	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Road Widening on Outer Ring Road and Inner Ring Road under Charminar Pedestrianisation Project	2006-07	3510.00	1228.50	614.26
2	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Musi campaign Musi Revitalisation project	2006-07	4426.51	1549.28	1161.96
3	Delhi	Delhi	Redevelopment of Connaught Place, New Delhi - Urban Renewal and Heritage conservation	2008-09	25378.00	8882.30	2220.58
4	Kerala	Cochin	BroadWay and Ernakulam Market Heritage and Urban Renewal Project	2009-10	2210.00	1105.00	276.25
5	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Renewal of Basic Infrastructure in Categorised Scrap Mart in Bhopal	2006-07	811.00	405.50	304.14
6	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Renewal of Upgradation of Basic Infrastructure in M.P. Nagar, Bhopal	2006-07	1894.00	947.00	710.25
7	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Conservation of the Heritage Tank of Bindusagar in Bhubaneswar city	2006-07	601.31	481.05	120.26
8	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Urban Renewal of Dargah Area, Ajmer	2007-08	3841.80	3073.44	768.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Urban Renewal of Chowkdi Sarhad, Walled City, Jaipur	2006-07	1159.66	579.83	434.88
10	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Revitalisation of Walled City Jaipur Phase-I	2008-09	2896.00	1448.00	362.00
11	West Bengal	Kolkata	Rejuvenation of dalhousie square	2009-10	2062.00	721.70	180.43
Total					48790.28	20421.60	7153.37

Statement-III

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Town Name	Project	Approved Cost	Central Share	Amount of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Water Bodies	25.46	20.37	20.36
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Urban Renewal	759.70	695.13	353.27
	Samba	Urban Renewal	13.40	12.26	6.23
	Samba	Water Bodies	43.61	39.90	20.27
	Poonch	Urban Renewal	686.20	627.87	319.08
	Poonch	Water Bodies	7.00	6.41	3.26
	Sunderbani	Urban Renewal	212.03	194.01	98.59
	Sunderbani	Water Bodies	4.00	3.66	1.86
Jammu and Kashmir Total			1725.94	1579.24	802.56
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Urban Renewal	62.35	49.88	49.88
	Damoh	Water Bodies	53.00	42.40	21.20
Madhya Pradesh Total			115.35	92.28	71.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Urban Renewal	101.70	82.89	82.89
	Latur	Urban Renewal	63.00	50.40	50.40
Maharashtra Total			164.70	133.29	133.29
Orissa	Cuttack	Urban Renewal	1724.98	1379.98	689.99
	Cuttack	Water Bodies	533.66	434.93	221.46
	Berhampur	Water Bodies	1665.89	1357.70	691.35
Orissa Total			3924.53	3172.61	1602.80
Rajasthan	Bikaner	Water Bodies	177.13	141.70	141.70
	Virat Nagar	Urban Renewal	102.41	81.93	40.96
	Jhalarapatan	Water Bodies	493.41	394.73	394.73
	Tonk	Urban Renewal	520.58	416.46	208.23
Rajasthan Total			1293.53	1034.82	785.62
Grand Total			7249.51	6032.61	3415.71

[Translation]

Use of Hindi

1956. SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any directive to various State Governments and Central Government establishments including Ministry of Railways to use Hindi language in their respective departments and in all official correspondences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey on use of Hindi language in various departments of the State Governments and Central Government establishments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Official Language policy of the Union does not apply to the State Governments. In so far as Ministries, Departments, offices and organizations of the Central Government are concerned, suitable directions are issued from time to time to bring successive progress in the implementation of the Official Language policy of the Union.

(b) An Annual Programme is issued every year

by the Department of Official Language in connection with doing official work in Hindi by the Ministries/Departments/Establishments/Organisations etc of the Central Government including Ministry of Railways in which targets are prescribed in various items for doing work in Hindi for every linguistic region (A, B and C). Review of the use of Official Language Hindi in Ministries/Departments/Offices/Organisations is done by different Committees such as Central Official Language Implementation Committee, Hindi Advisory Committees set up in Ministries/Departments, Departmental Official Language Implementation Committees and Town Official Language Implementation Committees. Thus, concerted efforts are made by the concerned offices to remove the short-comings found in these reviews.

In continuation of remedial action, Secretary, Department of Official Language has written a D.O. letter on 04.02.2011 to all Ministries/Departments to increase the use of Hindi, recruitment in the vacant posts of Hindi, cadre structuring for suitable opportunities in promotion and emphasized on the importance of the bilingual website and use of IT-tools in Hindi. Secretaries of all the Ministries and Departments have been requested to include permanently an item in their official Language status review programme. Positive response have been received from many Secretaries of the Departments.

(c) Official Language policy of the Union does not apply to the State Governments. Scrutiny of the status of the progress made in the implementation of the Official Language policy of the Union in the Offices of the Central Government is done by various methods such as Review by the Monitoring Committees, inspections and progressive communication forwarded on regular intervals. Details of the Committees is given in reply to part (b) of the question. On the basis of the quarterly progress reports, suitable instructions are given by the Department of Official Language. Apart from this, Committee of Parliament on Official Language also inspects the central organizations from time to time. No survey has been conducted on the use of Hindi Language.

(d) In the light of the recommendations made on the basis of the reviews of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language, Her Excellency President's Orders are issued. Executive directions are issued on the basis of above reviews. Apart from the letter dated 04.02.2011 of the Secretary, Department of Official Language, instructions have been issued on 03.11.2010 to Co ordinate regularly between the Department of Official Language and all Regional Offices in its subordinate organisations to expand the use of Hindi and training and increase the translation work. Solid results have been received in this regard.

[English]

Close Circuit Cameras on Roads

1957. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of close circuit cameras installed on roads in the National Capital Territory of Delhi by the Delhi Police;

(b) whether there are any reports that most of the cameras are not in working condition;

(c) if so, whether the Government has handed over the job to any agency to monitor the condition and functioning of such cameras;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of such cameras likely to be installed alongwith the expenditure incurred during the current year with proper auditing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Madam, a total of 206 close circuit cameras have been installed at various places in NCT of Delhi by the Delhi Police.

(b) to (d) No, it is not correct. However, out of 206 close circuit cameras, 98 cameras are not in working condition due to various technical reasons for which the

Delhi Police has taken necessary steps to get the cameras repaired.

(e) 59 market places and 27 border check posts have been identified by the Delhi Police for the installation of CCTV Surveillance System. Pilot projects at Vasant Vihar Complex and Ghazipur check post has already been completed wherein 56 CCTV Cameras have been installed and the total cost of installation of systems was Rs. 5,89,45,819/-. In the first phase, installation of 1045 CCTV cameras at 29 different locations in NCT of Delhi through M/s Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. is under process and expenditure to be incurred for these CCTV systems is Rs. 68,03,71,744/- plus taxes out of which an amount of Rs. 47,62,60,221/- plus taxes has already been paid to the firm as per agreement. Besides this, the installation of 46 CCTV Cameras in North Campus, Delhi University area is under process and the expenditure involved in the project is Rs. 1,19,57,447/-. Installation of CCTV systems in Ashok Vihar Market and Rani Bagh market is also under process and an expenditure of Rs. 32,36,782/- has so far been incurred.

[Translation]

Basic facilities to Urban Poor

1958. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities developed to provide basic urban facilities to the poors including tribal areas and the amount incurred thereon, city/town-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years, city/town-wise; and

(c) the details of the works undertaken including the achievements made in this regard, city/town-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Details of 64 cities/towns for which 487 projects have been approved under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 829 cities/towns for which 978 projects have been approved under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing basic urban facilities to the urban poor are at given the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(b) and (c) No year-wise, city/town-wise allocation of funds has been done under BSUP and IHSDP. Releases are made in installments for the projects sanctioned for a city/town. City/town-wise cumulative details of Additional Central Assistance approved and released and the number of houses sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

Status as on 28.02.2011

Rs. in Crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	16	1620.83	78746	810.30	427.54
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vijyawada	8	743.43	31525	366.64	231.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	12	643.73	24423	319.37	216.17
	Sub-total	3	36	3007.98	134694	496.32	874.86
1	Assam	Guwahati	2	108.44	2260	97.60	48.80
	Sub-total	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	48.80
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	2	49.25	852	43.95	11.83
	Sub-total	1	2	49.25	852	43.95	11.83
1	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	564.94	25728	396.13	198.06
	Sub-total	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	198.06
1	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	6	462.49	30000	364.99	169.29
	Sub-total	1	6	462.49	30000	364.99	169.29
1	Bihar	Patna	17	655.41	20372	274.05	68.51
2	Bihar	Bodhgaya	1	54.57	2000	38.71	9.68
	Sub total	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	78.19
1	Delhi	Delhi	17	2783.78	73820	1229.28	228.90
	Sub-total	1	17	2783.78	73820	1229.28	228.90
1	Gujarat	Ahemdabad	3	523.95	32640	254.35	254.35
2	Gujarat	Rajkot	3	155.67	8664	75.41	35.93
3	Gujarat	Surat	10	671.69	46312	319.99	239.27
4	Gujarat	Vadodara	3	358.63	18428	172.72	92.12
	Sub-total	4	19	1709.94	106044	822.46	621.68
1	Goa	Panaji	1	10.22	155	4.60	1.15
	Sub-total	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	1.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Haryana	Faridabad	2	64.23	3248	31.18	31.18
	Sub total	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	31.18
1	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2	24.01	636	18.27	4.57
	Sub total	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	4.57
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	3	49.09	1455	41.40	10.35
2	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	2	113.30	5222	93.05	23.26
	Sub-total	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	33.61
1	Jharkhand	Ranchi	6	263.58	8928	200.60	50.15
2	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	1	15.09	336	7.19	1.80
3	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	4	91.99	2962	43.81	10.95
	Sub-total	3	11	370.67	12226	251.59	62.90
1	Karnataka	Bangalore	14	510.85	19984	236.60	98.47
2	Karnataka	Mysore	4	236.33	8134	171.36	67.48
	Sub-total	2	18	747.18	28118	407.97	165.95
1	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	4	208.01	13187	165.73	75.07
2	Kerala	Kochi	3	135.66	10390	67.83	50.30
	Sub-total	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	125.37
1	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	14	443.45	23609	212.28	102.54
2	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3	156.27	8017	75.03	27.81
3	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpure	4	87.53	8500	43.69	10.92
4	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	1	17.41	1320	13.26	6.63
	Sub-total	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	147.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	13	2869.97	66698	1217.22	637.13
2	Maharashtra	Nagpur	10	850.40	16186	370.36	111.12
3	Maharashtra	Nashik	8	334.25	16000	150.82	57.88
4	Maharashtra	Nanded	10	1001.62	26307	703.20	242.50
5	Maharashtra	Pune	19	1761.62	57650	792.51	361.05
	Sub-total	5	60	6817.86	182841	3234.10	1409.68
1	Manipur	Imphal	1	51.23	1250	43.91	10.98
	Sub-total	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	10.98
1	Meghalaya	Shillong	3	51.74	768	40.35	16.03
	Sub-total	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	16.03
1	Mizoram	Aizwal	4	91.32	1096	80.11	27.26
	Sub-total	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	27.26
1	Nagaland	Kohima	1	134.50	3504	105.60	79.20
	Sub-total	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	79.20
1	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	4	63.60	2153	46.16	11.54
2	Orissa	Puri	2	11.02	355	8.02	2.00
	Sub-total	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	13.54
1	Punjab	Ludhiana	1	66.64	4832	33.27	24.95
2	Punjab	Amritsar	1	5.79	320	2.88	1.44
	Sub-total	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	26.39
1	Puducherry	Puducherry	3	135.98	2964	83.20	21.86
	Sub-total	3	3	135.98	2964	83.20	21.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	1	107.71	5337	84.57	42.28
2	Rajasthan	Jaipur	3	350.93	17814	172.73	43.18
	Sub-total	2	4	458.64	23151	257.30	85.47
1	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	23	1373.31	37787	594.53	243.35
2	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	17	574.80	27637	265.62	115.29
3	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	11	379.21	25894	181.64	136.23
	Sub-total	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	494.87
1	Sikkim	Gangtok	3	33.58	254	29.06	15.23
	Sub-total	3	3	33.58	254	29.06	15.23
1	Tripura	Agartala	1	16.73	256	13.96	13.96
	Sub-total	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	13.96
1	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	5	68.46	1635	31.66	12.38
2	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	10	605.55	16793	280.46	126.37
3	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	371.72	14044	172.57	82.75
4	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	7	214.10	4598	158.49	80.08
5	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	13	380.58	10613	175.69	91.58
6	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	14	456.12	14346	211.51	91.08
7	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	10	246.00	5963	113.86	47.53
	Sub-total	7	67	2342.51	67992	1144.24	531.77
1	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	9	62.62	1362	48.04	12.57
2	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	1	3.62	96	2.90	1.45
3	Uttarakhand	Nainital	2	19.79	341.00	14.39	3.60
	Sub-total	3	12	86.03	1799	65.33	17.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	West Bengal	Kolkata	88	3183.84	126642	1554.97	569.38
2	West Bengal	Asansol	11	585.08	23432	290.39	115.52
	Sub-total	2	99	3768.91	150074	1845.35	684.90
	Total	63*	487	28287.24	1046780	14264.01	6253.00
	DPR Preparation Charges		20	0.00	0	0.00	8.59
			Released				
	PMUs		27	0.00	0	30.57	5.12
	PIUs		118	0.00	0	79.76	16.82
	TPIMA		15				
	CBP						2.01
	Grand Total	63 Cities	487	28287.24	1046780	14374.34	6285.54

*Two Project i.e poothkhurd and savda ghevra phase-3 Delhi have been revised in 97th CSMC meeting dated 30.12.2010

*City of Tirupati covered under IHSDP (64 cities-total)

Statement-II

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP) Total Projects Approved

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of Towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (new + Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	1	4.95	0	3.96	2.97
2	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalle (Phase-I)	1	1.54	384	1.23	0.92
3	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalle (Phase-II)	1	3.50	0	2.80	2.80
4	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla-Infrastructure	1	7.62	0	6.10	6.10
5	Andhra Pradesh	Beemunipatnam	1	3.39	0	2.72	2.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Andhra Pradesh	Bodhan, Distt. Adilabad	1	6.25	0	5.00	3.75
7	Andhra Pradesh	Buvangiri-Infrastructure	1	11.10	0	8.88	8.88
8	Andhra Pradesh	Chilakaluripet	1	15.00	0	12.00	12.00
9	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	1	3.52	0	2.82	2.11
10	Andhra Pradesh	Chittor	1	4.22	0	3.38	3.38
11	Andhra Pradesh	Dhone, Distt. Kurnool	1	2.24	0	1.79	0.90
12	Andhra Pradesh	Gadwal (Phase-I)	1	6.53	513	5.22	3.92
13	Andhra Pradesh	Gadwal-Infrestructure (Phase-II)	1	3.55	0	2.84	1.42
14	Andhra Pradesh	Qudur	1	12.01	1559	9.61	9.61
15	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur-Infrastructure (Phase-I)	1	19.83	0	15.86	11.90
16	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur City (Phase-II)	1	33.56	1792	19.11	8.12
17	Andhra Pradesh	Indira Priyadarshinin Colony, Rajampet	1	4.21	263	2.94	1.47
18	Andhra Pradesh	Jangaon	1	16.00	0	12.80	12.80
19	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa- Bugga Vanka (Phase-II)	1	7.07	600	5.66	2.83
20	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa Mtuyhunjayakunta Colony (Phase-II)	1	7.63	434	6.10	3.05
21	Andhra Pradesh	Kadappa-Infrastructure (Phase-III)	1	11.19	0	8.95	8.95
22	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa-Azad Nagar Colony (Phase-IV)	1	2.61	0	1.86	0.93
23	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa-Mamilapalli Housing Colony (Phase-V)	1	6.25	0	5.00	3.75
24	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada (Dummulapeta) (Phase-I)	1	10.52	720	6.69	6.69
25	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada, Nellore (Phase-II)	1	10.64	0	8.51	6.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada City(Phase-III)	1	54.50	3120	28.73	11.87
27	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	1	33.63	2304	23.22	17.41
28	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali (Phase-I)	1	1.53	0	1.22	1.22
29	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali (Phase-II)	1	4.33	0	3.46	3.46
30	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam (Polepally)	1	8.60	725	5.72	4.29
31	Andhra Pradesh	Kothagudem	1	11.26	938	7.50	7.50
32	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool (Phase-I)	1	25.46	2112	16.99	16.99
33	Andhra Pradesh	Kornool (Phase-II)	1	19.76	0	15.81	7.91
34	Andhra Pradesh	Macherla	1	14.99	0	11.99	11.99
35	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam	1	9.63	0	7.70	3.85
36	Andhra Pradesh	Madanapalle	1	4.74	0	3.79	2.85
37	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar (Phase-I)	1	9.65	525	7.72	3.86
38	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar-infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	13.54	0	10.83	10.83
39	Andhra Pradesh	Mancnerial-Infrastructure	1	16.89	0	12.52	9.39
40	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaguda (Phase-I)	1	7.89	986	6.31	3.16
41	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaguda Infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	14.50	0	11.60	8.70
42	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda (Phase-I)	1	3.37	378	2.70	1.35
43	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda-Infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	13.59	0	10.87	8.15
44	Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet-Infrastructure	1	19.79	0	15.68	15.68
45	Andhra Pradesh	Narayanpet	1	12.58	0	10.07	7.55
46	Andhra Pradesh	Nirmal	1	11.25	0	8.91	4.45
47	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	1	10.46	1020	7.55	5.66
48	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	1	2.84	0	2.27	2.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
49	Andhra Pradesh	Palwancha town, Distt. Khammam	1	6.25	0	5.00	2.50
50	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapuram	1	34.50	1831	18.90	7.99
51	Andhra Pradesh	Ponnur	1	13.81	0	11.04	5.52
52	Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendula	1	14.69	0	11.75	8.82
53	Andhra Pradesh	Proddatur Kadapa	1	19.07	1500	12.85	12.85
54	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry (Phase-I)	1	41.63	3192	25.64	19.23
55	Andhra Pradesh	Rajhmundry City (Phase-II)	1	55.68	2832	29.40	12.44
56	Andhra Pradesh	Ramchandra puran	1	9.96	768	6.15	4.61
57	Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoti	1	16.72	1272	11.34	5.67
58	Andhra Pradesh	Repalle, Distt. Guntur	1	6.25	0	5.00	2.50
59	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota (Phase-I)	1	13.51	912	8.62	6.47
60	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota town (Phase-II)	1	36.61	2008	21.82	9.30
61	Andhra Pradesh	Sangareddy, Distt Medak-	1	6.80	559	4.55	3.41
62	Andhra Pradesh	Sattenapalli	1	13.93	0	11.14	11.14
63	Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet	1	3.97	0	3.18	3.18
64	Andhra Pradesh	Sricilla	1	7.22	766	5.78	4.33
65	Andhra Pradesh	SuryaPeta (Phase-I)	1	12.45	1556	9.96	4.98
66	Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet-Infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	23.27	0	18.62	9.31
67	Andhra Pradesh	Tanduru	1	13.82	0	11.06	11.06
68	Andhra Pradesh	Tenali, distt. Guntur	1	5.36	0	4.29	3.22
69	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi (Phase-I)	1	55.36	4037	37.75	37.75
70	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Phase-II)	1	45.41	2136	25.66	12.83
71	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Phase-III)	1	32.72	1560	18.38	9.19
72	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Padipeta & Avilala) (Phase-IV)	1	66.35	3360	36.29	18.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
73	Andhra Pradesh	Vinukonda	1	14.68	0	11.75	11.75
74	Andhra Pradesh	Wanaparthy (Phase-I)	1	3.57	384	2.85	2.85
75	Andhra Pradesh	Wanapathy-Infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	11.74	0	9.39	7.04
76	Andhra Pradesh	Yellandu, Distt. Khammam	1	2.86	0	2.29	1.14
77	Andhra Pradesh	Zahirabad, Medak	1	11.20	800	7.68	3.84
Total		56	77	1139.10	47896	783.10	551.78
1	A&N Island	Port Blair	1	9.88	0	8.90	3.16
2	A&N Island	Port Blair	1	5.27	40	4.74	2.37
A&N Island		1	2	15.15	40	13.64	5.53
1	Arunanchal Pradesh	Roing town	1	9.95	176	8.96	4.48
Arunanchal Pradesh		1	1	9.95	176	8.96	4.48
1	Assam	Badarpur	1	1.23	56	1.11	0.55
2	Assam	Bokajan	1	10.49	1010	8.61	4.30
3	Assam	Dhing	1	3.00	790	2.57	1.28
4	Assam	Ohubri	1	5.46	99	4.68	2.34
5	Assam	Golaghat	1	3.59	839	3.08	1.54
6	Assam	Kampur town	1	1.81	384	1.55	0.78;
7	Assam	Kokrajhar	1	17.92	1301	13.73	6.87i
8	Assam	Karimganj	1	5.55	458	4.99	2.50
9	Assam	Lanka	1	2.66	409	2.28	1.14
10	Assam	Mangaldoi	1	3.85	949	3.30	1.65
11	Assam	Nagaon	1	14.38	802	11.48	5.74
12	Assam	Nalbari	1	2.94	201	2.52	1.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Assam	Palashbari	1	2.07	108	1.76	0.88
14	Assam	Sarthebari town	1	1.62	260	1.39	0.70
15	Assam	Thiu	1	3.89	162	3.29	1.65
16	Assam	Tinsukia	1	4.52	840	3.88	1.94
Total		16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	35.11
1	Bihar	Ara	1	31.22	754	15.06	7.53
2	Bihar	Araria City	1	21.26	728	11.13	5.56
3	Bihar	Aurangabad	1	3.08	247	2.43	1.21
4	Bihar	Bahadurganj	1	5.00	294	3.63	1.82
5	Bihar	Begusarai	1	24.50	853	15.86	7.93
6	Bihar	Bhagalpur	1	16.56	1188	11.72	5.86
7	Bihar	Biharsharif	1	24.54	810	16.08	8.04
8	Bihar	Jogbani	1	12.71	321	6.64	3.32
9	Bihar	Kanti	1	3.20	143	2.56	1.28
10	Bihar	Kishanganj (Ph.-I)	1	12.02	552	8.74	4.37
11	Bihar	Madhepura Phase-I	1	12.43	319	6.44	3.22
12	Bihar	Madhepura Phase-II	1	20.32	776	9.99	4.99
13	Bihar	Motipur	1	5.44	520	4.29	2.14
14	Bihar	Munger	1	20.19	868	8.55	4.28
15	Bihar	Narkatiaganj	1	3.84	300	2.93	1.46
16	Bihar	Purnea	1	14.90	1487	10.83	5.42
17	Bihar	Rosera	1	14.32	1562	10.76	5.38
18	Bihar	Saharsa	1	19.33	820	8.84	4.42
19	Bihar	Sheikhpura	1	2.38	207	1.87	0.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Bihar	Supual	1	7.99	207	4.12	2.06
	Total	19	20	275.22	12956	162.48	81.24
1	Chhattisgarh	Abhanpur	1	2.61	210	1.92	1.92
2	Chhattisgarh	Balod	1	2.58	200	1.91	1.91
3	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	1	2.58	200	1.91	1.91
4	Chhattisgarh	Bhatapara	1	4.98	450	3.62	3.62
5	Chhattisgarh	Bhillai	1	12.16	1168	8.79	8.79
6	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur (Phase-I)	1	17.85	1344	12.13	9.10
7	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur (Phase-II)	1	79.33	6492	53.08	26.54
8	Chhattisgarh	Oongargaon	1	7.99	480	6.01	3.00
9	Chhattisgarh	Dongargarh	1	2.58	200	1.91	0.95
10	Chhattisgarh	Durg	1	18.14	1638	13.20	13.20
11	Chhattisgarh	Jagdapur	1	9.02	880	6.51	6.51
12	Chhattisgarh	Jamul	1	2.95	228	2.18	2.18
13	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	1	15.63	1032	11.68	5.84
14	Chhattisgarh	Khairagarh	1	7.52	492	5.62	2.81
15	Chhattisgarh	Kumhari	1	3.40	320	2.46	2.46
16	Chhattisgarh	Kurud	1	2.38	204	1.74	1.74
17	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	1	15.93	1312	10.65	5.32
18	Chhattisgarh	Rajandgaon	1	17.97	1072	13.52	6.76
	Total		18	225.60	17922	158.83	104.57
1	D&N Haveli	Silvasa Phase-I	1	0.50	0	0.45	0.23
2	D & N Haveli	Silvasa Phase-II	1	5.24	144	2.89	1.45
	D & N Haveli	1	2	5.74	144.00	3.34	1.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Daman & Diu	Daman	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.29
	Daman & Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.29
1	Gujarat	Amreli	1	10.65	742	7.30	3.65
2	Gujarat	Anklav	1	12.22	804	7.73	3.86
3	Gujarat	Bagasara	1	5.39	386	3.69	1.85
4	Gujarat	Boriavi	1	8.33	611	4.40	2.20
5	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	1	15.88	1000	10.81	
6	Gujarat	Dahod	1	12.32	480	8.01	4.01
7	Gujarat	Dhanduka	1	8.82	666	6.33	3.16
8	Gujarat	Dharampur	1	1.76	132	1.16	0.58
9	Gujarat	Dhrangadhra	1	6.11	564	4.85	2.42
10	Gujarat	Gondal	1	18.68	1775	14.46	7.23
11	Gujarat	Halol	1	6.09	446	4.87	2.44
12	Gujarat	Halvad	1	14.86	828	9.82	4.91
13	Gujarat	Himmatnagar	1	15.20	1296	9.82	4.91
14	Gujarat	Jamnagar	1	10.06	864	7.33	3.66
15	Gujarat	Jamnagar NIC (Scheme no. 18631) under VAMBAY	1	3.31	254	0.51	0.51
18	Gujarat	Jetpur	1	16.20	1130	10.75	5.38
17	Gujarat	Kaalol	1	5.97	400	4.03	2.02
18	Gujarat	Kadi	1	14.06	664	8.62	4.31
19	Gujarat	Khambhat	1	7.21	606	4.70	2.35
20	Gujarat	Limdi	1	5.18	384	2.95	1.48
21	Gujarat	Mahuva	1	6.66	500	3.65	1.83
22	Gujarat	Mandvi	1	19.54	1548	13.16	6.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Gujarat	Modasa	1	14.95	576	9.75	4.88
24	Gujarat	Navsari	1	14.46	992	9.92	4.96
25	Gujarat	Navsari NP (Scheme no. 18794) under VAMBAY	1	2.27	387	0.77	0.77
26	Gujarat	Patan	1	13.12	1320	9.13	4.57
27	Gujarat	Petlad	1	14.20	836	8.19	4.10
28	Gujarat	Prantij	1	5.09	449	3.45	1.72
29	Gujarat	Rajkot NIC (Scheme no. 13881) under VAMBAY	1	11.60	1160	2.90	2.90
30	Gujarat	Songadh	1	11.54	784	7.16	3.58
31	Gujarat	Umreth	1	11.33	760	7.50	3.75
32	Gujarat	Una	1	13.44	1272	9.67	4.84
33	Gujarat	Uncha	1	9.40	624	5.55	2.77
34	Gujarat	Upleta	1	5.62	396	3.47	1.74
35	Gujarat	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18020) under VAMBAY	1	0.88	86	0.22	0.22
36	Gujarat	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18021) under VAMBAY	1	5.76	768	1.92	1.92
37	Gujarat	Valsad	1	12.10	926	7.47	3.73
38	Gujarat	Vapi	1	11.51	1008	7.18	3.59
Total		37	38	381.78	28424	243.20	119.35
1	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	1	14.75	480	8.91	4.45
2	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	1	9.42	328	6.62	3.31
3	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	1	4.43	152	3.41	1.71
4	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	1	5.47	128	3.75	1.88
5	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo	1	11.68	192	8.22	4.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	1	9.58	336	6.16	3.08
	Total	6	6	55.34	1616	37.07	16.54
1	Haryana	Ambala city	1	15.40	495	12.32	6.16
2	Haryana	Ambala Sadar	1	11.41	423	9.13	4.56
3	Haryana	Ambala -Bandhu nagar	1	3.17	192	2.53	1.27
4	Haryana	Ambala -Naraingarh	1	7.19	611	5.76	2.88
5	Haryana	Bhiwani	1	28.92	1679	23.14	11.57
6	Haryana	Dadri	1	12.11	423	9.69	4.84
7	Haryana	Hissar	1	26.81	1360	18.95	9.48
8	Haryana	Jagadhri	1	26.52	968	18.80	9.40
9	Haryana	Jhajjar	1	8.07	431	5.73	2.86
10	Haryana	Jind	1	18.67	933	14.93	7.47
11	Haryana	Kalka	1	2.59	130	2.07	1.04
12	Haryana	Ladwa	1	3.56	200	2.85	1.42
13	Haryana	Panchkula (Phase-I)	1	21.52	2388	17.22	8.61
14	Haryana	Panchkula (Phase-II)	1	22.09	2449	17.67	8.84
15	Haryana	Panchkula (Phase-II)	1	22.16	2457	17.73	8.86
16	Haryana	Pinjore	1	3.79	150	3.03	1.51
17	Haryana	Rewari	1	27.09	485	19.20	9.60
18	Haryana	Yamunanagar	1	11.20	652	8.96	4.48
	Total	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	104.85
1	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantanag	1	3.47	53	3.08	1.54
2	Jammu & Kashmir	Bandipora	1	5.16	413	4.18	1.67
3	Jammu & Kashmir	Banihal	1	4.13	57	3.11	1.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramulla (Phase-I)	1	8.40	672	6.80	2.72
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramulla (Phase II)	1	3.47	0	3.12	1.56
6	Jammu & Kashmir	Basholi	1	4.64	592	3.34	1.67
7	Jammu & Kashmir	Batote	1	3.57	114	3.02	1.51
8	Jammu & Kashmir	Budgam (Housing)	1	1.06	85	0.86	0.34
9	Jammu & Kashmir	Budgam (Infrastructure)	1	0.75	0	0.67	0.34
10	Jammu & Kashmir	DLB, Kashmir (Scheme no. 18064) under VAMBAY	1	1.58	292	0.66	0.66
11	Jammu & Kashmir	Ganderbal (Housing)	1	1.38	110	1.11	0.45
12	Jammu & Kashmir	Ganderbal (Infrastructure)	1	1.34	0	1.20	0.60
13	Jammu & Kashmir	Hajin (Phase-I)	1	0.89	71	0.72	0.29
14	Jammu & Kashmir	Hajin (Phase-II)	1	0.75	0	0.68	0.34
15	Jammu & Kashmir	Handwara (Phase-I)	1	2.45	196	1.98	0.79
16	Jammu & Kashmir	Handwara (Phase-II)	1	1.77	0	1.59	0.80
17	Jammu & Kashmir	Khour	1	4.53	313	3.43	1.71
18	Jammu & Kashmir	Kulgam (Phase-I)	1	3.20	256	2.59	1.04
19	Jammu & Kashmir	Kulgam (Phase-II)	1	2.24	0	2.01	1.01
20	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	1	2.83	226	2.29	0.92
21	Jammu & Kashmir	Magam (Phase-I)	1	1.75	140	1.42	0.57
22	Jammu & Kashmir	Magam (Phase-II)	1	0.84	0	0.76	0.38
23	Jammu & Kashmir	Mattan (Phase-I)	1	0.55	44	0.45	0.18
24	Jammu & Kashmir	Mattan (Phase-II)	1	0.63	0	0.57	0.28
25	Jammu & Kashmir	Nowshera	1	3.24	110	2.24	1.12
26	Jammu & Kashmir	Parole	1	6.70	1001	4.84	2.42
27	Jammu & Kashmir	Poonch	1	7.06	270	5.06	2.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	Jammu & Kashmir	Ramgarh	1	1.29	50	1.05	0.52
29	Jammu & Kashmir	Ramnagar (Phase-I)	1	2.34	187	1.89	0.76
30	Jammu & Kashmir	Ramnagar (Phase-II)	1	2.2	0	2.02	1.01
31	Jammu & Kashmir	Reasi (Phase-I)	1	2.79	223	2.26	0.90
32	Jammu & Kashmir	Reasi (Phase-II)	1	2.72	0	1.39	0.70
33	Jammu & Kashmir	Shopian (Phase-I)	1	1.65	132	1.34	0.53
34	Jammu & Kashmir	Shopian (Phase-II)	1	1.43	0	1.29	0.64
35	Jammu & Kashmir	Sopore (Phase-I)	1	5.58	446	4.52	1.81
36	Jammu & Kashmir	Sopore (Phase-II)	1	3.41	0	3.07	1.53
37	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar DA (Scheme no. 18632) under VAMBAY	1	4.64	316	0.71	0.71
38	Jammu & Kashmir	Sumbal (Housing)	1	2.59	207	2.10	0.84
39	Jammu & Kashmir	Sumbal (Infrastructure)	1	1.66	0	1.49	0.75
40	Jammu & Kashmir	Thana Mandi	1	3.76	94	3.07	1.53
Total		27	40	114.46	6670	87.97	41.22
41	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	1	12.99	736	7.51	3.17
42	Jharkhand	Chatra Ph-I	1	19.83	932	11.72	5.86
43	Jharkhand	Giridih	1	19.96	1132	12.24	6.12
44	Jharkhand	Gumla	1	19.67	1292	15.58	7.79
45	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	1	19.83	1230	11.38	4.71
46	Jharkhand	Lohardanga	1	35.05	1623	19.54	8.47
47	Jharkhand	Mihijam	1	27.07	1391	15.48	
48	Jharkhand	Medininagar	1	19.90	969	12.39	6.19
49	Jharkhand	Phushro	1	15.94	886	9.34	4.67
50	Jharkhand	Saraikela	1	27.69	1353	16.15	8.07
Total		10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	55.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kerala	Alappuzha	1	2.37	950	8.03	4.02
2	Kerala	Angamaly	1	2.80	380	2.24	1.12
3	Kerala	Attingal	1	1.56	201	1.25	1.25
4	Kerala	Aluva	0	0.58	90	0.43	0.21
5	Kerala	Cherthala	1	4.82	454	3.45	1.72
6	Kerala	Changanassery Phase-I	1	3.73	388	2.69	2.02
7	Kerala	Changanassery Phase-II	1	9.64	850	6.44	3.22
8	Kerala	Chavakkad	1	1.60	135	1.27	1.27
9	Kerala	Chalakydy	1	3.81	534	2.65	1.32
10	Kerala	Chitur-Tactamangalam	1	2.74	1313	9.77	7.33
11	Kerala	Guruvayoor	1	1.84	123	1.35	0.68
12	Kerala	Irinjalakuda Phase-I	1	1.09	151	0.87	0.87
13	Kerala	Irinjalakuda Phase-II	1	3.78	394	2.52	1.26
14	Kerala	Kodungalloor	1	5.69	285	3.48	1.74
15	Kerala	Kottayam	1	7.77	831	5.34	2.67
16	Kerala	Kanhangad Phase-I	1	2.06	221	1.65	1.65
17	Kerala	Kanhangad Phase-II	1	5.53	855	4.13	2.06
18	Kerala	Kalpetta	1	1.72	78	1.18	0.59
19	Kerala	Kannur	1	1.95	301	1.56	0.78
20	Kerala	Kasargode	1	1.33	174	1.02	0.77
21	Kerala	Kotharnangalam	1	1.83	192	1.47	0.73
22	Kerala	Koyilandi	1	3.08	435	2.46	2.46
23	Kerala	Kozhikodde	1	7.15	511	5.47	2.74
24	Kerala	Kunnamkutam	1	1.88	206	1.43	1.07
25	Kerala	Kuthuparamba	1	0.82	43	0.66	0.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Kerala	Malappuram (Phase-I)	1	10.46	1229	8.36	8.36
27	Kerala	Malappuram (Phase-II)	1	7.54	726	5.37	2.69
28	Kerala	Mattanur Phase-I	1	1.31	128	1.05	1.05
29	Kerala	Mattanur Phase-II	1	6.76	620	4.74	2.37
30	Kerala	Moovattupuzha	1	5.98	874	4.78	3.56
31	Kerala	Nedumangad	1	5.40	532	4.32	2.16
32	Kerala	Neyyatinkara	1	7.97	744	5.95	2.97
33	Kerala	North Paravoor Phase-I	1	2.89	389	2.29	2.29
34	Kerala	North Paravur Phase-II	1	5.85	743	4.06	2.03
35	Kerala	Ottapalam Phase-I	1	9.36	607	7.17	7.17
36	Kerala	Ottapalam Phase-II	1	6.65	619	4.64	2.32
37	Kerala	Payyannur	1	3.54	314	2.30	1.15
38	Kerala	Palakkad	1	21.13	2001	16.10	8.05
39	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	1	6.58	749	5.24	2.62
40	Kerala	Perintalamanna (Phase-I)	1	5.80	500	4.46	4.46
41	Kerala	Perinthalmanna (Phase-II)	1	8.77	879	6.36	4.77
42	Kerala	perumabavoor	1	3.07	344	2.45	1.23
43	Kerala	Ponnani	1	4.40	229	3.52	2.64
44	Kerala	Punalur	1	8.93	1012	7.14	7.14
45	Kerala	Shoranur	1	10.15	596	7.09	5.32
46	Kerala	South paravoor	1	2.64	373	2.11	2.11
47	Kerala	Taliparamba	1	2.43	242	1.95	1.46
48	Kerala	Thrissur	1	4.86	246	3.14	1.57
49	Kerala	Thalassery (Revised)	1	2.47	104	1.61	0.81
50	Kerala	Thodupuzha	1	3.90	420	3.12	1.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51	Kerala	Tirur City	1	3.72	257	2.65	1.22
52	Kerala	Varkala	1	8.72	661	6.19	3.09
53	Kerala	Vatakara	1	0.87	62	0.61	0.30
Total		45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	130.70
1	Karnataka	Bagaklakote (Revised)	1	8.43	240	4.78	2.39
2	Karnataka	Basavakalya	1	2.37	170	1.68	1.26
3	Karnataka	Belgaum (Revised)	1	3.03	138	1.67	1.28
4	Karnataka	Bellary	1	8.66	520	5.37	4.02
5	Karnataka	Betagiri (Revised)	1	22.77	738	13.13	13.13
6	Karnataka	Bhalki (Revised)	1	3.56	150	2.03	1.52
7	Karnataka	Chincholi	1	3.54	200	2.33	1.16
8	Karnataka	Chinthamani	1	20.68	798	10.58	5.29
9	Karnataka	Doddabailapura	1	8.99	648	6.37	3.18
10	Karnataka	Gajendragada (Revised)	1	9.17	500	4.54	4.54
11	Karnataka	Gowribidanur	1	1.94	0	1.44	0.72
12	Karnataka	Gulbarga (Revised)	1	16.63	786	9.12	6.84
13	Karnataka	Hassan (Revised)	1	18.40	1000	9.17	6.88
14	Karnataka	Hiriyur town	1	3.93	123	2.16	1.62
15	Karnataka	Holenarsipura (Revised)	1	18.40	1000	9.17	6.88
16	Karnataka	Hubli-Ph-I	1	16.00	600	7.41	3.70
17	Karnataka	Hubli- Ph-II	1	3.50	109	1.84	0.921
18	Karnataka	Hubli- Ph-III	1	14.86	430	7.81	3.91
19	Karnataka	Kadur (Revised)	1	12.28	500	6.65	4.98
20	Karnataka	Kanakapura	1	22.33	727	11.23	5.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Karnataka	Koppal	1	4.07	265	2.68	2.68
22	Karnataka	Mandya	1	13.95	558	7.92	3.96
23	Karnataka	Mulubagilu	1	10.42	600	6.36	3.18
24	Karnataka	Nagamangala (Revised)	1	7.91	420	3.92	2.94
25	Karnataka	Nanjangud (Revised)	1	9.88	540	4.90	3.67
26	Karnataka	Pavagada	1	19.97	508	11.62	5.81
27	Karnataka	Ramanagara	1	27.16	1800	16.54	8.27
28	Karnataka	Saundatti	1	2.56	145	1.59	1.19
29	Karnataka	Shahapur	1	3.71	207	2.44	1.83
30	Karnataka	Shikarlpura	1	12.65	330	7.22	3.61
31	Karnataka	Shimoga	1	23.05	600	13.17	6.58
32	Karnataka	Sidlagatta	1	3.60	200	2.37	1.19
33	Karnataka	Sindhnaur	1	19.66	1005	12.04	6.02
34	Karnataka	Sira	1	20.07	682	11.32	5.66
1	Total	32	34	398.13	17237	222.56	136.45
1	Meghalaya	Nongpoh	1	9.18	240	7.10	3.55
2	Meghalaya	Tura	1	21.82	456	8.97	4.49
3	Meghalaya	Williamnagar	1	10.48	216	6.36	3.18
	Total	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	11.21
1	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1	12.98	966	8.30	4.15
2	Madhya Pradesh	Barela	1	2.25	120	1.80	0.90
3	Madhya Pradesh	Berasia	1	1.75	160	1.35	0.68
4	Madhya Pradesh	Betma	1	3.14	96	2.44	1.22
5	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	1	13.66	833	9.65	4.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	1	6.76	212	4.29	2.15
7	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	1	7.42	500	5.88	2.94
8	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	1	2.30	104	1.69	0.85
9	Madhya Pradesh	Depalpur	1	4.00	96	3.11	1.55
10	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas (Project-I)	1	17.15	1216	11.07	5.54
11	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas (Project-II)	1	19.33	1384	12.44	6.22
12	Madhya Pradesh	Ganjbasoda	1	1.71	110	1.31	1.31
13	Madhya Pradesh	Gautampura	1	3.96	96	3.07	1.54
14	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	1	53.62	4576	36.66	18.33
15	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	1	3.39	139	1.93	0.99
16	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	1	5.18	297	3.74	3.74
17	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	1	3.64	153	2.77	1.38
18	Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	1	2.48	167	1.74	0.87
19	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	1	4.91	200	2.85	1.43
20	Madhya Pradesh	Katangi	1	2.50	160	1.99	1.00
21	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	1	29.18	2182	22.91	11.45
22	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (Project-I)	1	17.38	1296	11.08	5.54
23	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (Project-II)	1	10.74	812	6.82	3.41
24	Madhya Pradesh	Khujner	1	2.41	100	1.88	0.94
25	Madhya Pradesh	Kurwai	1	0.96	48	0.73	0.37
26	Madhya Pradesh	Lateri	1	0.45	0	0.35	0.35
27	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	1	12.50	500	7.28	3.64
28	Madhya Pradesh	Majholi	1	2.15	140	1.72	0.86
29	Madhya Pradesh	Mandideep	1	3.31	202	2.37	1.19
30	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	1	6.16	267	4.50	2.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur		8.40	651	6.70	3.35
32	Madhya Pradesh	Orchha	1	3.45	274	2.56	1.28
33	Madhya Pradesh	Pansemal	1	2.94	128	2.28	1.14
34	Madhya Pradesh	Patan	1	2.28	120	1.81	0.91
35	Madhya Pradesh	Petwad	1	3.42	240	2.74	2.74
36	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	1	6.67	248	3.73	1.92
37	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	1	7.33	270	4.44	2.22
38	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1	7.77	480	6.11	3.05
39	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	1	7.13	461	5.39	2.70ii
40	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpura	1	1.54	104	1.20	0.601
41	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	1	7.33	300	4.29	2.14
42	Madhya Pradesh	Sironji	1	1.61	114	1.23	1.23
43	Madhya Pradesh	Sironji (Additional)	1	0.19	0	0.15	0.15
44	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	1	1.85	217	1.41	0.71
Total		41	44	319.26	20739	221.83	115.73
1	Mizoram	Champhai, Phase-I	1	6.23	376	5.39	2.70
2	Mizoram	Champai, Phase-II	1	1.54	74	1.33	0.66
3	Mizoram	Kolasib, Phase -I	1	5.76	250	4.23	2.12
4	Mizoram	Kolasib, Phase-II	1	1.29	50	0.97	0.48
5	Mizoram	Lunglei	1	8.27	500	6.21	3.11
6	Mizoram	Mamit	1	3.52	150	2.60	1.30
7	Mizoram	Saiha	1	5.55	200	3.90	1.95
8	Mizoram	Serchhip	1	7.10	350	5.16	2.58
Total		6	6	39.27	1950	29.78	14.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Manipur	Bishnupur	1	6.15	375	4.73	2.36
2	Manipur	Jiribam	1	4.48	288	3.38	1.69
3	Manipur	Kakching	1	8.64	548	6.61	
4	Manipur	Moirang	1	10.83	663	8.33	4.16
5	Manipur	MUDA (Scheme no. 18884) under VAMBAY	1	1.26	140	0.32	0.32
6	Manipur	Thoubal	1	12.02	815	8.99	4.49
Total		6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	13.03
1	Rajasthan	Alwar	1	19.71	2456	14.60	7.30
2	Rajasthan	Asind	1	5.08	694	3.91	1.95
3	Rajasthan	Anupgarh	1	16.39	592	10.75	5.37
4	Rajasthan	Bilara	1	13.96	574	9.35	4.68
5	Rajasthan	Bhadra	1	37.69	1332	24.25	12.12
6	Rajasthan	Banswara	1	4.23	217	2.66	1.33
7	Rajasthan	Bali Nagar	1	3.30	523	2.64	1.32
8	Rajasthan	Balotra	1	8.48	447	5.47	2.73
9	Rajasthan	Baran	1	9.70	407	7.37	7.37
10	Rajasthan	Barmer	1	23.71	1281	15.22	7.61
11	Rajasthan	Bhawani Mandi	1	1.82	114	1.43	1.43
12	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	1	19.13	1704	15.10	15.10
13	Rajasthan	Bikaner Phase-I	1	3.32	0	2.66	2.66
14	Rajasthan	Bikaner (Phase-II)	1	35.57	1216	21.89	10.95
15	Rajasthan	Bhinmal	1	10.59	639	5.38	2.69
16	Rajasthan	Chhoti Sadrf	1	9.22	380	6.20	3.10
17	Rajasthan	Chhabra	1	4.47	312	3.58	3.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh Phase-I	1	6.70	540	5.12	5.12
19	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh Phase-II	1	10.93	433	7.33	3.66
20	Rajasthan	Falna	1	4.46	361	3.52	3.52
21	Rajasthan	Gangapur	1	3.52	161	2.46	1.23
22	Rajasthan	Gulabpura	1	1.24	0	1.00	1.00
23	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	1	22.25	651	17.54	8.77
24	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer Phase-I	1	16.76	1042	12.64	6.32
25	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer Phase-II	1	32.81	1497	21.87	10.94
26	Rajasthan	Jaitaran	1	4.84	214	3.23	1.61
27	Rajasthan	Jhalarpatan	1	4.21	413	3.16	1.58
28	Rajasthan	Jhalawara	1	4.58	245	3.48	1.74
29	Rajasthan	Jhalore	1	7.90	291	4.89	2.45
30	Rajasthan	Jodhpur-Phase-I	1	20.56	883	12.14	6.07
31	Rajasthan	Jodhpur-Phase-II	1	44.40	1832	26.52	13.26
32	Rajasthan	Kaithoon	1	5.06	327	3.45	1.73
33	Rajasthan	Kekri	1	18.60	871	12.77	6.38
34	Rajasthan	Kota Phase-I	1	21.62	1478	17.04	8.52
35	Rajasthan	Kota Phase-II	1	28.58	845	15.14	
36	Rajasthan	Nimbahera	1	11.06	457	7.59	3.79
37	Rajasthan	Pali	1	22.06	2722	17.64	8.82
38	Rajasthan	Phalodi	1	23.27	764	13.79	6.90
39	Rajasthan	Pokran	1	21.83	787	12.20	6.10
40	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	1	11.20	711	7.20	3.60
41	Rajasthan	Pindwara	1	13.26	686	8.00	4.00
42	Rajasthan	Pilibanga	1	6.41	244	4.27	2.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
43	Rajasthan	Rawatsar	1	30.69	1398	18.51	9.26
44	Rajasthan	Rani Nagar	1	0.79	19	0.63	0.63
45	Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	1	36.55	1439	25.16	12.58
46	Rajasthan	Sadri	1	1.29	46	1.03	1.03
47	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	1	13.48	976	9.93	4.96
48	Rajasthan	Sikar	1	5.44	556	4.35	2.18
49	Rajasthan	Sanchor	1	9.47	390	5.31	2.66
50	Rajasthan	Sangod	1	9.01	442	6.09	3.04
51	Rajasthan	Sojat	1	3.16	196	2.53	2.53
52	Rajasthan	Sumerpur	1	10.36	529	6.64	3.32
53	Rajasthan	Suratgarh	1	35.05	1493	22.10	11.05
54	Rajasthan	Takhatgarh	1	16.69	635	9.25	4.63
55	Rajasthan	Tonk Phase-I	1	4.46	136	3.57	3.57
56	Rajasthan	Tonk Phase-II	1	9.45	384	5.97	2.99
57	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1	24.55	1737	16.07	8.03
Total		51	57	804.96	41719	533.59	282.99
1	Maharashtra	Achalpur	1	24.34	965	15.74	7.10
2	Maharashtra	Akola City(Phase-I)	1	6.98	803	5.59	2.79
3	Maharashtra	Akola City (Phase-II)	1	29.68	1118	20.11	9.16
4	Maharashtra	Akola phase-III	1	33.36	1413	22.25	11.12
5	Maharashtra	Alandi	1	1.97	164	1.39	0.70
6	Maharashtra	Amalner	1	12.05	462	7.72	3.86
7	Maharashtra	Ambad	1	5.50	325	4.19	1.89
8	Maharashtra	Amravati (Ph-I)	1	23.84	1200	17.05	7.56
9	Maharashtra	Amravati, Phase-II	1	44.80	1923	28.68	12.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Maharashtra	Amravati, Phase-III	1	26.80	1128	17.20	7.70
11	Maharashtra	Anjangaon-Surji	1	21.91	816	14.28	6.49
12	Maharashtra	Arvi	1	8.78	329	5.73	2.60
13	Maharashtra	Astha	1	15.99	1256	12.73	12.73
14	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	1	11.84	617	8.88	4.44
15	Maharashtra	Baramati	1	3.41	259	2.31	2.31
16	Maharashtra	Bhandara City	1	23.00	1169	17.05	7.59
17	Maharashtra	Bhiwandi (Phase-I)	1	12.09	616	7.87	3.46
18	Maharashtra	Bhiwandi (Phase-II)	1	10.91	464	6.64	3.32
19	Maharashtra	Bhokardhan	1	13.38	526	9.09	4.12
20	Maharashtra	Buldhana	1	12.52	892	10.02	10.02
21	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	1	29.64	1179	20.22	9.17
22	Maharashtra	Chandur Bazar (Phase-I)	1	17.24	985	11.17	4.79
23	Maharashtra	Chandur Railway town (Phase-II)	1	6.82	347	4.50	1.97
24	Maharashtra	Chopda	1	13.22	504	8.61	4.30
25	Maharashtra	Dawha City	1	10.15	380	6.62	3.01
26	Maharashtra	Deolali Pravara	1	7.55	527	6.04	3.02
27	Maharashtra	Deoli	1	6.77	370	5.02	2.51
28	Maharashtra	Desaiganj	1	12.05	504	7.73	3.46
29	Maharashtra	Deulgaon Raja City	1	19.86	749	12.89	5.84
30	Maharashtra	Ohule	1	23.57	966	14.76	7.38
31	Maharashtra	Dondaicha Varwade (Phase-I)	1	16.77	1050	11.43	11.43
32	Maharashtra	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-II)	1	23.97	1050	15.30	13.62
33	Maharashtra	Gangapur	1	4.60	253	3.50	1.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34	Maharashtra	Georai	1	2.17	107	1.65	0.77
35	Maharashtra	Hinganghat	1	13.98	1077	11.19	5.59
36	Maharashtra	Hingoli (Phase-I)	1	33.39	1814	25.44	11.27
37	Maharashtra	Hingoli City (Ph.-II)	1	25.59	1063	16.49	7.39
38	Maharashtra	Islampur	1	6.42	503	5.06	2.53
39	Maharashtra	Ichatkararaji	1	30.50	1488	20.19	
40	Maharashtra	Jalna	1	7.37	686	5.90	2.95
41	Maharashtra	Jamner	1	15.60	1238	12.10	6.05
42	Maharashtra	Jaysinghpur	1	10.02	1098	8.02	4.01
43	Maharashtra	Kalmeshwar	1	4.75	201	2.87	1.27
44	Maharashtra	Kannad City	1	4.15	168	2.63	1.21
45	Maharashtra	Karad	1	1.68	152	1.33	- 0.67
46	Maharashtra	Karanja, Distt. Washim	1	20.43	768	13.07	5.92
47	Maharashtra	Katol	1	19.68	1418	15.75	7.87
48	Maharashtra	Khamgaon	1	27.38	1430	18.05	13.54
49	Maharashtra	Khapa	1	2.21	176	1.76	0.88
50	Maharashtra	Khopargaon	1	26.19	1080	16.85	8.43
51	Maharashtra	Kolhapur Phase-I	1	24.62	2206	19.69	9.85
52	Maharashtra	Kolhapur Phase-II	1	38.62	2667	30.89	15.45
53	Maharashtra	Latur	1	57.26	0	43.62	21.81
54	Maharashtra	Lonar town, Distt. Buldhana	1	17.84	700	11.58	5.23
55	Maharashtra	Lonawala	1	3.22	151	2.50	1.25
56	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-I)	1	28.92	1440	19.80	8.75
57	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-II)	1	28.69	1440	19.62	8.66
58	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-III)	1	28.24	1440	19.26	8.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
59	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-IV)	1	28.44	1440	19.42	8.56
60	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-V)	1	29.31	1440	20.11	8.90
61	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-VI)	1	28.76	1440	19.67	8.68
62	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-VII)	1	28.92	1440	19.80	8.75
63	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-VIII)	1	28.51	1440	19.47	8.58
64	Maharashtra	Malkapur City	1	5.10	207	3.47	1.57
65	Maharashtra	Mohapa	1	6.52	281	4.56	2.05
66	Maharashtra	Mudkhed	1	19.73	810	11.92	5.31
67	Maharashtra	Murtizaptir (Revised)	1	24.56	1003	15.83	7.11
68	Maharashtra	Naldurg	1	20.69	1206	13.78	6.89
69	Maharashtra	Narkhed	1	8.68	680	6.09	3.05
70	Maharashtra	Osamamabaci	1	21.68	2399	17.35	8.67
71	Maharashtra	Pandharkawada	1	14.58	625	9.36	4.18
72	Maharashtra	Parbhani	1	56.44	2798	35.50	15.51
73	Maharashtra	Partur	1	20.14	800	12.78	5.75
74	Maharashtra	Pathri	1	17.43	757	11.75	5.27
75	Maharashtra	Pauni, Distt. Bhandara (Phase-I)	1	1.54	76	1.17	0.52
76	Maharashtra	Pauni (Phase-II), Distt. Bhandara	1	25.98	978	16.70	7.57
77	Maharashtra	Phaltan	1	9.04	895	7.23	3.62
78	Maharashtra	Pulgaon	1	8.12	302	5.30	2.41
79	Maharashtra	Rajura	1	17.68	777	11.31	5.03
80	Maharashtra	Ramtek	1	5.11	265	3.89	1.73
81	Maharashtra	Risod	1	21.52	1040	16.24	7.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
82	Maharashtra	Sangli (Bal Hanuma Colony I & II)- Phase-I	1	2.25	175	1.75	0.88
83-A	Maharashtra	Sangli at Durga Nagar, Sanjay Nagar-Phase-II	1	.08	597	5.50	2.75
83-B	Maharashtra	Sangli at Indira Nagar Part-1 & II (Phase-III)	1	8.78	774	7.02	3.51
83-C	Maharashtra	Sangi (Phase-IV)	1	93.88	3798	49.83	31.18
84	Maharashtra	Saoner	1	7.36	566	5.89	2.94
85	Maharashtra	Sawantwadi	1	1.34	62	0.81	0.81
86	Maharashtra	Shendurjana Ghat	1	11.05	460	7.12	3.19
87	Maharashtra	Shirpur Varwade (Ph.-I), Distt. Dhule	1	11.20	440	6.60	2.95
88	Maharashtra	Shriampur	1	21.88	1798	14.33	7.16
89	Maharashtra	Sindkhed Raja City	1	11.73	435	7.63	3.47
90	Maharashtra	Solapur	1	11.63	1289	9.30	4.65
91	Maharashtra	Tasgaon	1	4.42	393	3.52	1.76
92	Maharashtra	Tirora (Phase-I)	1	8.68	557	6.17	3.08
93	Maharashtra	Tirora City, (Phase-II) Distt. Gondia	1	10.72	551	8.12	3.62
94	Maharashtra	Tumsar	1	6.34	234	4.14	1.65
95	Maharashtra	Umred City	1	7.24	276	4.96	2.26
96	Maharashtra	Vajjapur	1	29.41	1212	18.96	8.51
97	Maharashtra	Wai	1	6.89	342	4.53	1.99
98	Maharashtra	Wardha	1	12.50	634	9.53	4.31
99	Maharashtra	Warud	1	9.24	360	6.00	2.71
100	Maharashtra	Washim	1	33.94	1318	22.04	11.02
101	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	1	29.12	1257	18.63	8.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
102	Maharashtra	Yeola	1	10.31	996	8.25	4.13
	Total (*Project Sl. No. 83-A & B have been cancelled and merged in project Sl. No. 83-C)	83	102	1803.93	90072	1228.48	601.30
1	Nagaland	Dimapur	1	87.74	2496	44.14	29.32
2	Nagaland	SUDA (Scheme no. 18885) under VAMBAY	1	2.39	265	0.60	0.60
	Total	2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	29.92
1	Orissa	Angul NAC (Ph.-I)	1	5.66	334	4.12	2.06
2	Orissa	Balasore (Phase)	1	3.28	162	2.15	1.07
3	Orissa	Balasore (Phase-II)	1	9.15	387	6.18	3.09
4	Orissa	Bargarh (Ph.-I)	1	10.41	732	7.57	3.80
5	Orissa	Baripada	1	11.18	474	7.75	3.50
6	Orissa	Berhampur	1	31.01	1202	20.63	10.32
7	Orissa	Bhadrak (Phase-I)	1	5.14	238	3.36	1.49
8	Orissa	Bhadrak (Phase-II)	1	3.99	166	2.65	1.32
9	Orissa	Bhawanipatna	1	4.24	164	2.82	1.28
10	Orissa	Biramitrapur	1	3.52	200	2.40	1.20
11	Orissa	Boiangir	1	8.37	324	5.57	2.53
12	Orissa	Brajaraj Nagar	1	3.46	177	2.34	1.17
13	Orissa	Cuttack, Phase-II	1	16.99	456	9.45	4.72
14	Orissa	Dhenkanal (Ph.-I)	1	15.44	908	11.23	5.61
15	Orissa	Jajpur	1	5.09	295	3.70	1.85
16	Orissa	Jatni -Phase-I	1	1.24	72	0.90	0.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Orissa	Jatni -Phase-II	1	3.40	132	2.26	1.13
18	Orissa	Jeypore	1	7.07	323	5.04	2.26;
19	Orissa	Jharsuguda	1	19.83	786	13.17	5.95
20	Orissa	Kendrapara (Ph.-I)	1	1.56	87	1.05	0.52
21	Orissa	Keonjhagarh	1	22.44	891	14.89	6.73
22	Orissa	Khariar Road (Ph.-I)	1	4.32	305	3.14	1.57
23	Orissa	Khurda (Ph.-I)	1	2.03	91	1.19	0.59
24	Orissa	Malkangiri	1	6.07	236	4.04	2.02
25	Orissa	Nabarangpur	1	5.56	532	4.02	2.011
26	Orissa	Nayagarh	1	4.66	226	3.07	1.53
27	Orissa	Parlakhemundi	1	7.53	307	4.98	2.49
28	Orissa	Rourkela (Ph.-I)	1	2.31	124	1.52	0.76
29	Orissa	Sambalpur	1	15.44	613	10.25	4.63
30	Orissa	Subarnapur	1	23.63	934	15.69	7.85
31	Orissa	Talcher	1	3.14	155	2.02	1.01
32	Orissa	Vyasanagar	1	17.51	1016	12.74	6.37
Total		29	32	284.67	13049	191.88	92.90
1	Punjab	Jalandhar Phase-I	1	12.35	1627	7.15	3.58
2	Punjab	Jalandhar Phase-II	1	30.05	2311	18.40	9.20
3	Punjab	Rajpura	1	21.01	720	8.22	4.11
Total		2	3	63.42	4658	33.77	16.89
1	Puducherry	Karaikal	1	17.03	432	5.48	2.74
Total		1	1	17.03	432	5.48	2.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sikkim	Singtam	1	19.91	39	17.92	8.96
	Total	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	8.96
1	Tamil Nadu	Acharapakkam	1	2.25	186	1.80	1.80
2	Tamil Nadu	Aiampalayam	1	2.25	149	1.56	1.17
3	Tamil Nadu	Arani town Panchyat	1	1.69	139	1.36	1.36
4	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	1	7.89	378	6.04	4.53
5	Tamil Nadu	Arupukkottai	1	20.89	879	15.30	7.65
6	Tamil Nadu	Avalpoondurai	1	1.67	90	1.19	0.89
7	Tamil Nadu	BodinayaKannur	1	4.83	326	3.52	3.52
8	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	1	4.17	392	3.34	3.34
9	Tamil Nadu	Coonoor	1	5.35	398	3.62	2.71
10	Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	1	5.19	325	3.86	3.86
11	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	1	3.60	188	2.77	2.77
12	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	1	2.67	433	2.13	2.13
13	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	1	9.72	590	7.45	6.98
14	Tamil Nadu	Erode	1	5.03	454	4.03	4.03
15	Tamil Nadu	Gangavelli	1	2.66	140	1.91	1.91
16	Tamil Nadu	Gobichettipalayam	1	2.56	177	1.95	1.95
17	Tamil Nadu	Idappadi	1	4.74	225	3.62	2.7113
18	Tamil Nadu	Inam Karut	1	5.00	240	3.87	3.87
19	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	1	4.57	299	3.42	2.56
20	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi	1	4.15	195	3.21	3.21
21	Tamil Nadu	Karunguzhi	1	4.14	342	3.31	3.31
22	Tamil Nadu	Karuppur	1	1.57	148	1.12	1.12
23	Tamil Nadu	Karur	1	3.29	185	2.53	1.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal (Phase-I)	1	1.87	67	1.34	1.34
25	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal (Phase-II)	1	18.89	900	12.45	9.34
26	Tamil Nadu	Kodumudi Town	1	1.40	75	1.00	0.75
27	Tamil Nadu	Komarapalayam	1	0.76	80	0.61	0.61
28	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	1	2.39	112	1.85	1.39
29	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	1	4.96	262	3.82	2.87
30	Tamil Nadu	Kugalur	1	1.29	65	0.93	0.93
31	Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam Ph-I, II & III	1	13.14	849	6.72	5.04
32	Tamil Nadu	Lakkampatti	1	1.44	131	1.02	1.02
33	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	1	2.56	320	2.05	2.05
34	Tamil Nadu	Manapparai	1	2.01	120	1.57	1.57
35	Tamil Nadu	Mannargudi	1	1.49	69	1.19	1.19
36	Tamil Nadu	Melur	1	7.99	502	6.39	6.39
37	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalayam	1	1.48	72	1.12	0.84
38	Tamil Nadu	Mettur	1	2.42	113	1.87	1.40
39	Tamil Nadu	Mohanur	1	2.80	161	1.98	1.49
40	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	1	0.78	0	0.62	0.62
41	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	1	3.47	214	2.66	1.99
42	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	1	5.93	440	3.46	2.59
43	Tamil Nadu	Nandhivaram Guduvancheri Town panchayat,	1	3.69	326	2.95	2.95
44	Tamil Nadu	P.Mettupalayam	1	1.27	78	0.89	0.67
45	Tamil Nadu	P.N.Patty	1	1.62	153	1.15	1.15
46	Tamil Nadu	Pallachi	1	12.93	1511	10.34	5.17
47	Tamil Nadu	Pallapalayam Town	1	2.35	120	1.69	1.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
48	Tamil Nadu	Patukkottai	1	21.97	2143	17.34	8.67
49	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	1	6.26	580	4.98	4.98
50	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	1	24.52	2030	19.61	9.80
51	Tamil Nadu	R.Pudupatty, Namakkal	1	2.14	153	1.46	1.10
52	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	1	5.21	277	3.99	3.77
53	Tamil Nadu	Rani pet	1	2.58	121	2.00	1.50
54	Tamil Nadu	Salem	1	15.58	1006	10.87	7.75
55	Tamil Nadu	Sathyamangalam	1	3.76	260	2.81	2.811
56	Tamil Nadu	Seerapalli	1	2.16	121	1.54	1.54
57	Tamil Nadu	Sirkali	1	1.28	52	1.02	1.02
58	Tamil Ndua	Sivagangai	1	2.90	155	2.22	1.67
59	Tamil Ndua	Sivakasi	1	4.57	223	3.13	2.35
60	Tamil Ndua	Sriperumbudur,	1	4.28	370	3.42	3.42
61	Tamil Ndua	Thanjavur	1	17.23	1760	13.77	6.89
62	Tamil Ndua	Thanthoni	1	4.10	200	3.17	3.17
63	Tamil Ndua	Thedavor, Salem	1	2.30	115	1.65	1.65
64	Tamil Ndua	Theni Allinagaram	1	3.85	180	2.92	2.78
65	Tamil Ndua	Thirpur	1	20.68	2060	15.83	15.83
66	Tamil Nadu	Thiru-kkazhukkundram	1	2.89	276	2.31	1.73
67	Tamil Nadu	Thirunelveli	1	20.00	2003	15.58	11.68
68	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvanamalai	- 1	8.76	832	6.63	6.63'
69	Tamil Nadu	Thuraiyur	1	8.61	602	6.54	6.06
70	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchengode	1	8.87	422	6.86	6.86
71	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	1	19.96	1208	10.94	8.20
72	TamilNadu	Tirupattaur	1	3.45	240	2.74	2.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
73	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur	1	12.57	1226	10.05	5.03
74	Tamil Nadu	TNSCB (Scheme no. 18496) under VAMBAY	1	20.09	1443	3.43	3.49
75	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	1	8.02	500	5.80	4.35
76	Tamil Nadu	Udhagamandalam	1	12.68	1082	10.14	10.14
77	Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet	1	2.81	160	2.16	2.16
78	Tamil Nadu	Uthukuli Town	1	1.12	61	0.80	0.60
79	Tamil Nadu	Vaniyambadi	1	2.25	105	1.74	1.74
80	Tamil Nadu	Veeraganur Town, Salem	1	3.75	231	2.63	2.63
81	Tamil Nadu	Velur	1	1.37	86	0.96	0.96
82	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	1	8.56	502	6.57	4.93
83	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1	11.37	676	8.09	6.07
84	Tamil Nadu	Walajabad	1	4.80	506	3.84	3.84
Total		83	84	515.88	37585	372.10	294.35
1	Tripura	Belonia Town	1	8.74	499	7.67	3.84
2	Tripura	Ranibazar	1	11.27	651	9.93	4.97
3	Tripura	Sonamura	1	8.29	820	7.11	3.55
4	Tripura	Teliamura	1	7.19	400	6.33	6.33
5	Tripurai	Udaipur	1	8.15	745	7.00	3.50
Total		5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	22.19
1	Uttar Pradesh	Achalda	1	3.59	132	2.38	2.38
2	Uttar Pradesh	Adalsarai Kalpi Town, Distt, Jalaun	1	3.29	120	2.10	1.05
3	Uttar Pradesh	Afzalgarh	1	2.57	184	1.96	1.96
4	Uttar Pradesh	Ahhuwa	1	3.45	144	2.28	1.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-I)	1	4.40	168	2.92	1.46
6	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-II)	1	17.77	660	11.85	5.92
7	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-III)	1	15.37	558	10.16	5.08
8	Uttar Pradesh	Amraudha	1	1.79	72	1.18	0.59
9	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1	3.13	115	2.06	1.03
10	Uttar Pradesh	Antu	1	15.05	579	9.99	4.99
11	Uttar Pradesh	Arthala	1	5.62	208	3.76	2.74
12	Uttar Pradesh	Awagarh	1	2.59	96	1.72	0.86
13	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	1	12.65	465	8.39	4.20
14	Uttar Pradesh	Akrampur City	1	12.88	345	6.99	
15	Uttar Pradesh	Bachhrawan	1	11.40	284	7.02	
16	Uttar Pradesh	Seorahi (Ambedkar Nagar) Phase-I	1	2.00	100	1.32	0.66
17	Uttar Pradesh	Seorahi (Malviya Nagar) Phase-II	1	2.00	81	1.36	0.68
18	Uttar Pradesh	Babarpur	1	4.88	180	3.24	3.24
19	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	1	9.07	313	5.67	2.83
20	Uttar Pradesh	Banat	1	10.36	476	6.50	4.69
21	Uttar Pradesh	Baraut	1	4.41	208	3.00	1.50
22	Uttar Pradesh	Basiti	1	4.58	163	3.01	1.50
23	Uttar Pradesh	Beekapur, Distt. Faizabad	1	2.22	84	1.51	0.75
24	Uttar Pradesh	Belha	1	18.19	676	12.12	6.06
25	Uttar Pradesh	Bhatawali	1	5.43	199	3.60	1.80
26	Uttar Pradesh	Bhikampur	1	1.18	48	0.81	0.81
27	Uttar Pradesh	Bichhari, Mugalsarai	1	7.45	273	4.93	2.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	Uttar Pradesh	Bidhuna	1	14.73	600	9.98	9.98
29	Uttar Pradesh	Bisanda, of Distt. Banda, U.P.	1	2.77	96	1.78	0.89
30	Uttar Pradesh	Blswan, Distt. Sitapur	1	6.44	252	4.40	2.20
31	Uttar Pradesh	Bithur, Distt. Kanpur	1	2.86	108	1.95	0.97
32	Uttar Pradesh	Bugrasi	1	3.65	192	2.64	1.90
33	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	1	23.87	750	14.85	7.42
34	Uttar Pradesh	Chakia	1	1.18	48	0.77	0.38
35	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli (Phase-I)	1	6.88	263	4.50	2.25
36	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli (Phase-II)	1	3.95	168	2.55	1.27
37	Uttar Pradesh	Chattari	1	2.69	112	1.95	1.42
38	Uttar Pradesh	Chhatta	1	1.55	48	0.96	0.96
39	Uttar Pradesh	Chibramau (Phase-I)	1	5.90	240	4.00	2.00
40	Uttar Pradesh	Chibramau (Phase-II)	1	15.91	648	10.80	5.40
41	Uttar Pradesh	Chunar	1	5.97	216	3.91	1.96
42	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri (Phase-I)	1	3.07	216	2.34	2.34
43	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri (Phase-II)	1	17.43	637	11.54	5.77
44	Uttar Pradesh	Dankaur	1	0.66	48	0.50	0.50
45	Uttar Pradesh	Dasna	1	4.29	204	2.78	2.78
46	Uttar Pradesh	Derapur	1	1.85	72	1.22	0.61
47	Uttar Pradesh	Dibiyapur	1	1.75	72	1.15	0.57
48	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	1	2.58	961	1.72	0.86
49	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad Phase-I	1	17.24	393	12.28	6.14
50	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad City, Phase-2	1	41.95	1197	25.31	
51	Uttar Pradesh	Farid Nagar	1	7.54	288	5.02	5.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
52	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad T.A.	1	1.89	72	1.28	0.64
53	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1	5.17	216	3.31	1.66
54	Uttar Pradesh	Ghasiganj, Sultanpur	1	3.14	116	2.08	1.04
55	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazlabad	1	18.37	1236	14.00	14.00
56	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	1	11.99	420	7.48	3.74
57	Uttar Pradesh	Ghorawal	1	1E.42	656	9.40	4.70
58	Uttar Pradesh	Gokul	1	2.83	88	1.76	1.76
59	Uttar Pradesh	Gola town, Distt. Lakhimpur	1	3.12	120	2.13	1.07
60	Uttar Pradesh	Gopamau	1	3.80	144	2.53	1.26
61	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Phase-I	1	16.75	611	11.09	5.54
62	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Phase-II	1	17.44	628	10.79	5.40
63	Uttar Pradesh	Gosaiganj	1	1.92	72	1.30	0.65
64	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Phase-I)	1	1.97	72	1.34	0.67
65	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Jawahar Nagar) Phase-II	1	2.00	72	1.42	0.71
66	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Patel Nagar)- Phase-III	1	1.84	60	1.29	0.64
67	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Phase-IV)	1	8.47	252	5.72	2.86
68	Uttar Pradesh	Hasanpur	1	0.81	36	0.53	0.27
69	Uttar Pradesh	Hastinapur, Meerut	1	19.10	582	10.90	5.45
70	Uttar Pradesh	Hyderabad	1	4.21	168	2.79	1.40
71	Uttar Pradesh	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-I)	1	6.02	240	4.11	2.99
72	Uttar Pradesh	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-II)	1	5.66	228	3.72	1.86
73	Uttar Pradesh	Jewar	1	6.70	272	4.32	3.13
74	Uttar Pradesh	Jhalu (Phase-I)	1	1.50	56	1.02	0.74
75	Uttar Pradesh	Jhalu (Phase-II)	1	5.78	450	3.77	1.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
76	Uttar Pradesh	Jhijnhak	1	10.71	492	7.15	3.58
77	Uttar Pradesh	Joya	1	0.93	42	0.61	0.31
78	Uttar Pradesh	Kadaura town, distt. Jalaun	1	4.25	156	2.71	1.35
79	Uttar Pradesh	Kakri	1	16.95	629	11.20	5.60
80	Uttar Pradesh	Khanpur	1	2.21	96	1.61	1.61
81	Uttar Pradesh	Kharkhuda	1	2.66	96	1.81	0.90
82	Uttar Pradesh	Kichhaucha	1	1.88	72	1.24	0.62
83	Uttar Pradesh	Kishni	1	21.04	748	13.06	- 6.53
84	Uttar Pradesh	Kosi-Kalan	1	8.82	384	5.45	2.73
85	Uttar Pradesh	Koeripur	1	6.08	180	3.63	
86	Uttar Pradesh	Kunda town, Distt. Pratapgarh	1	6.43	272	3.95	1.98
87	Uttar Pradesh	Kuraon	1	4.97	209	3.24	1.62
88	Uttar Pradesh	Kurara, Distt- Hamirpur	1	3.58	132	2.29	1.14
89	Uttar Pradesh	Laliganj	1	9.62	246	6.31	3.15
90	Uttar Pradesh	Laar	1	28.01	1527	18.70	9.35
91	Uttar Pradesh	Lal Gopalganj	1	8.03	396	5.11	2.56
92	Uttar Pradesh	Lawar	1	8.38	359	5.36	2.68
93	Uttar Pradesh	Mau City	1	19.22	479	10.73	
94	Uttar Pradesh	Mahavan	1	1.66	72	1.03	0.77
95	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba Town, Distt Mahoba Uttar Pradesh	1	2.61	84	1.69	0.85
96	Uttar Pradesh	Mahona	1	20.82	762	13.78	6.89
97	Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajganj	1	11.42	399	7.10	3.55
98	Uttar Pradesh	Malihabad	1	4.05	148	2.68	1.34
99	Uttar Pradesh	Manikpur, distt. Chitrakoot Uttar Pradesh	1	3.86	144	2.45	1.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100	Uttar Pradesh	Manjhanpur	1	3.19	120	2.13	1.07
101	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	1	20.71	536	14.27	7.14
102	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur City	1	25.52	853	16.31	8.16
103	Uttar Pradesh	Mohammadabad	1	3.19	132	2.15	1.07
104	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1	1.31	48	0.87	0.43
105	Uttar Pradesh	Mughalsarai	1	4.22	168	2.75	1.37
106	Uttar Pradesh	Nandgaon	1	6.93	224	4.27	4.27
107	Uttar Pradesh	Naraini	1	2.10	72	1.35	0.68
108	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj	1	1.38	48	0.87	0.43
109	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj	1	3.60	144	2.39	1.19
110	Uttar Pradesh	Nehtaur	1	0.70	48	0.53	0.53
111	Uttar Pradesh	Nidhauri Kala	1	1.62	60	1.08	0.54
112	Uttar Pradesh	Nuriya Husainpur, Husainpur. Distt Pilibhit	1	25.37	886	15.76	7.88
113	Uttar Pradesh	Orai town (Lahariyapura) Distt. Jalun, Uttar Pradesh	1	7.16	288	4.50	2.25
114	Uttar Pradesh	Pachperwa	1	1.02	48	0.77	0.38
115	Uttar Pradesh	Parsadepur	1	34.50	1028	21.78	10.89
116	Uttar Pradesh	Pali, Distt- Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	1	3.92	144	2.50	1.25
117	Uttar Pradesh	Phaphoond	1	1.50	60	0.98	0.98
118	Uttar Pradesh	Pichhor near Bajrang Colony, Distt. Jhansi, U.P.	1	4.01	144	2.57	1.28
119	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	1	14.13	531	9.41	4.70
120	Uttar Pradesh	Rabupura	1	0.84	72	0.64	0.64
121	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli (Phase-I)	1	1.52	100	1.16	1.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
122	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareilly (Phase-II)	1	20.85	353	14.87	7.43
123	Uttar Pradesh	Ram Nagar	1	2.59	96	1.72	0.86
124	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur (Phase-I)	1	4.14	156	2.69	1.35
125	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur (Phase-II)	1	11.29	462	7.37	3.68
128	Uttar Pradesh	Rasoolabad	1	5.24	216	3.59	1.79
127	Uttar Pradesh	Raya	1	1.53	48	0.95	0.95
128	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	1	37.38	1031	22.42	
129	Uttar Pradesh	Sadat	1	0.93	36	0.61	0.30
130	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur (Phase-I)	1	3.90	208	2.54	1.27
131	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur (Phase-II)	1	11.75	456	7.32	3.66
132	Uttar Pradesh	Salarganj	1	7.93	336	5.40	2.70
133	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	1	8.76	360	5.73	2.86
134	Uttar Pradesh	Sandila, Hardoi	1	8.00	252	4.68	2.34
135	Uttar Pradesh	Saona	1	4.17	160	2.59	1.30
136	Uttar Pradesh	Sarai Mir	1	3.85	144	2.56	1.28
137	Uttar Pradesh	Saurikh	1	3.47	144	2.35	1.17
138	Uttar Pradesh	Sehjanwa	1	1.94	72	1.18	1.18
139	Uttar Pradesh	Shankargarh	1	9.17	407	5.93	2.97
140	Uttar Pradesh	Shivli	1	3.33	132	2.15	1.07
141	Uttar Pradesh	Shivrajpur	1	3.34	132	2.26	1.13
142	Uttar Pradesh	Sikandra	1	5.28	204	3.42	1.71
143	Uttar Pradesh	Singahi	1	3.13	108	2.01	1.01
144	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara Phase-I	1	5.57	210	3.69	1.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
145	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara Phase-II	1	29.26	846	15.20	
146	Uttar Pradesh	Tirwa	1	7.37	312	4.98	2.49
147	Uttar Pradesh	Tirwa Khas	1	11.73	528	7.86	3.93
148	Uttar Pradesh	Ugu	1	3.06	120	2.03	2.03
149	Uttar Pradesh	Ujhani	1	1.29	128	0.98	0.98
150	Uttar Pradesh	Umri Kala	1	7.79	306	5.11	2.55
151	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1	2.51	96	1.72	1.72
152	Uttar Pradesh	Utaraula	1	1.74	60	1.21	0.61
153	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	1	631	276	3.90	1.95
Total		135	153	1165.08	43035	751.74	366.82
1	Uttarakhand	Almora	1	8.33	217	4.22	2.11
2	Uttrakhand	Champavat	1	3.81	73	2.15	1.07
3	Uttrakhand	Dineshpur	1	11.78	387	6.99	3.50
4	Uttrakhand	Haldwani, Indira Nagar	1	13.47	501	6.51	3.26
5	Uttrakhand	Haldwani, Kathgodam	1	11.85	422	5.95	2.97
6	Uttrakhand	Jaspur Phase-I	1	6.30	192	4.06	2.03
7	Uttrakhand	Jaspur Phase-II	1	1.57	48	0.94	0.47
8	Uttrakhand	Kichcha	1	5.63	159	3.42	1.71
9	Uttrakhand	Kashipur	1	11.96	428	6.97	3.48
10	Uttrakhand	Kaladungi	1	10.48	290	6.37	3.19
11	Uttrakhand	Lalkuan	1	3.59	100	2.40	1.20
12	Uttrakhand	Landaure Phase-I	1	10.10	264	6.33	3.16;
13	Uttrakhand	Landaure Phase-II	1	2.58	100	1.26	0.63
14	Uttarakhand	Mahuakhera Ganj	1	11.87	403	6.93	3.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Uttrakhand	Mussorie	1	5.10	96	2.67	1.33
16	Uttrakhand	Mahudabra	1	9.25	266	5.59	2.80
17	Uttrakhand	Manglaur	1	13.45	461	6.47	3.23
18	Uttrakhand	Pauri	1	4.52	178	2.25	1.13
19	Uttrakhand	Pithaurgarh Nagar	1	10.96	200	6.26	3.13
20	Uttrakhand	Srinagar	1	1.33	53	0.66	0.33
21	Uttrakhand	Vikas Nagar	1	3.34	194	2.17	1.09
Total		18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	45.28
1	West Bengal	Alipurduar Phase-1	1	8.24	420	5.92	4.44
2	West Bengal	Alipurduar Phase- II	1	6.42	300	4.75	
3	West Bengal	Arambag	1	10.00	522	8.00	4.00
4	West Bengal	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh Phase-I	1	16.40	848	11.76	8.82
5	West Bengal	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh Phase-II	1	6.31	300	4.66	
6	West Bengal	Baduria Phase-I	1	10.30	516	7.41	7.41
7	West Bengal	Baduria Phase-II	1	6.48	300	4.80	
8	West Bengal	Balurghat (Ph.-IV)	1	15.77	790	12.62	6.31
9	West Bengal	Balurghat (Ph.-II)	1	6.45	300	4.78	
10	West Bengal	Bankura Phase-I	1	6.58	415	4.92	2.46
11	West Bengal	Bankura Phase-II	1	6.23	300	4.60	
12	West Bengal	Basirhat Phase-I	1	15.46	1069	11.35	11.35
13	West Bengal	Basirhat Phase-II	1	6.38	300	4.72	
14	West Bengal	Beldanga (Ph.-I)	1	6.17	362	4.94	2.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	West Bengal	Berhampur	1	4.12	168	2.04	1.02
16	West Bengal	Biranagar Phase-I	1	5.93	300	4.27	4.27
17	West Bengal	Biranagar Phase-II	1	6.49	305	4.80	
18	West Bengal	Bishnupur	1	7.00	364	5.02	2.51
19	West Bengal	Bolpur	1	9.92	573	7.02	7.02
20	West Bengal	Bongaon	1	14.64	767	11.71	5.86
21	West Bengal	Burdwan	1	22.46	1629	17.03	17.03
22	West Bengal	Chakdaha (Phase-I)	1	15 20	887	12.16	12.16
23	West Bengal	Chakdaha (Phase-II)	1	8.69	440	6.39	3.19
24	West Bengal	Chandrakona	1	6.99	350	5.03	3.77
25	West Bengal	Contai (Phase-I)	1	12.35	636	9.50	6.87
26	West Bengal	Contr.i (Phase-II)	1	6.38	300	4.72	
27	West Bengal	Coochbehar (Phase-I)	1	9.34	632	6.75	6.75
28	West Bengal	Coochbehar (Phase-II)	1	6.90	320	5.11	2.55
29	West Bengal	Coopers Camp	1	8.90	450	6.40	3.20
30	West Bengal	Dainhat Phase-I	1	7.21	390	5.14	5.14
31	West Bengal	Dainhat Phase-II	1	6.23	300	4.60	
32	West Bengal	Dalkhola Phase-I	1	6.44	360	4.58	2.29
33	West Bengal	Dalkhola Phase-II	1	6.39	300	4.73	
34	West Bengal	Darjeeling	1	20.66	890	15.18	7.59
35	West Bengal	Dhuliyān	1	8.00	400	5.76	4.32
36	West Bengal	Dhupguri	1	10.16	509	7.31	7.31
37	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	1	9.98	591	7.98	3.99
38	West Bengal	Dinhata	1	6.25	319	4.49	3.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
39	West Bengal	Dubrajpur	1	8.12	416	5.83	4.37
40	West Bengal	Egra Phase-I	1	6.64	332	4.78	3.58
41	West Bengal	Egra Phase-II	1	6.38	300	4.72	
42	West Bengal	Englishbazar (Ph.-I)	1	16.74	852	13.40	6.70
43	West Bengal	Gangarampur- Phase-I	1	12.06	685	8.74	8.74
44	West Bengal	Gangarampur- Phase-II	1	9.91	467	7.33	3.67
45	West Bengal	Ghatal Phase-I	1	5.06	352	3.69	3.69
46	West Bengal	Ghatal Phase-II	1	6.38	300	4.72	
47	West Bengal	Gobardanga Phase-I	1	7.70	500	5.57	5.57
48	West Bengal	Gobardanga Phase-II	1	6.43	300	4.76	
49	West Bengal	Gushkara	1	8.50	450	6.80	3.40
50	West Bengal	Habra	1	15.21	896	10.57	5.28
51	West Bengal	Haldia- Phase-I	1	8.61	645	6.89	6.89
52	West Bengal	Haldia- Phase-II	1	15.89	795	12.72	6.36
53	West Bengal	Haldibari Phase-I	1	5.70	304	4.08	4.08
54	West Bengal	Haldibari Phase-II	1	6.10	300	4.49	
55	West Bengal	Islampur	1	6.70	370	4.77	3.58
56	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri Phase-I	1	15.69	625	11.55	11.55
57	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri Phase-II	1	6.45	300	4.78	
58	West Bengal	Jangipur (Phase-I)	1	7.19	344	5.33	5.33
59	West Bengal	Jangipur (Phase-II)	1	10.05	650	8.04	4.02
60	West Bengal	Jhalda	1	7.98	408	6.38	3.19
61	West Bengal	Jhargram (Ph.-I)	1	9.62	645	7.00	5.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
62	West Bengal	Jhargram (Ph.-II)	1	4.00	205	3.20	1.60
63	West Bengal	Jiaganj-Azimganj (Phase-II)	1	11.11	593	7.94	7.94
64	West Bengal	Jiaganj-Azimganj (Phase-II)	1	10.20	521	8.16	4.08
65	West Bengal	Joynagar	1	4.68	225	3.22	1.61
66	West Bengal	Kalimpong	1	11.99	567	9.59	4.791
67	West Bengal	Kaliyaganj	1	7.95	400	6.36	3.18
68	West Bengal	Kalna	1	14.68	1060	10.69	10.69
69	West Bengal	Kandi Phase-I	1	8.98	555	7.18	5.16
70	West Bengal	Kandi Phase-II	1	6.40	300	4.74	
71	West Bengal	Katwa	1	10.90	650	8.72	4.36
72	West Bengal	Kharar	1	5.32	300	3.77	1.89
73	West Bengal	Khargpur (Phase-I)	1	4.67	272	3.42	3.42
74	West Bengal	Khargpur (Phase-II)	1	4.02	232	2.95	2.95
75	West Bengal	Khargpur (Phase-III)	1	5.32	306	3.86	3.86
76	West Bengal	Khirpai	1	5.21	300	3.69	1.84
77	West Bengal	Krishnanagar Phase-I	1	12.80	640	9.22	4.6
78	West Bengal	Krishnanagar Phase-II	1	6.36	300	4.70	
79	West Bengal	Kurseong	1	11.99	565	9.59	4.80
80	West Bengal	Mai Municipality	1	7.00	465	4.86	4.86
81	West Bengal	Mathabhanga	1	3.19	181	2.32	2.32
82	West Bengal	Mathabhanga	1	8.56	402	6.34	3.17
83	West Bengal	Mekhliganj	1	5.22	294	3.71	2.78
84	West Bengal	Memari Phase-I	1	11.25	621	8.00	8.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
85	West Bengal	Memari Phase-II	1	6.12	300	4.51	
86	West Bengal	Midnapore Phase-I	1	15.73	948	11.63	11.63
87	West Bengal	Midnapore Phase-II	1	6.43	300	4.76	
88	West Bengal	Mirik	1	7.96	423	6.36	3.18
89	West Bengal	Murshibad	1	8.74	497	6.74	3.37
90	West Bengal	Nabadwip Phase-I	1	10.53	735	7.25	3.63
91	West Bengal	Mabadwip Phase-II	1	6.76	300	5.02	
92	West Bengal	Nalhati	1	6.78	330	4.89	3.67
93	West Bengal	Old Malda	1	10.78	550	8.63	4.31
94	West Bengal	Panskura Phase-I	1	7.31	498	5.29	5.29
95	West Bengal	Panskura Phase-II	1	6.38	300	4.72	
96	West Bengal	Purulla	1	8.07	611	6.18	3.09
97	West Bengal	Raghunathpur	1	7.90	400	6.32	3.16
98	West Bengal	Raiganj Phase-I	1	26.28	2000	19.81	19.81
99	West Bengal	Raiganj Phase-II	1	6.44	300	4.76	
100	West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	1	5.34	300	3.79	1.90
101	West Bengal	Rampurhat	1	10.89	603	8.71	4.35
102	West Bengal	Ranaghat (Ph.-I)	1	2.97	155	2.17	2.17
103	West Bengal	Ranaghat (Ph.-II)	1	5.75	297	4.60	2.30
104	West Bengal	Sal nth la	1	6.67	340	4.79	3.59
105	West Bengal	Santipur	1	7.13	357	5.13	2.57
106	West Bengal	Siliguri (Ph. -1)	1	39.15	1998	29.46	29.46
107	West Bengal	Siliguri (Ph-II)	1	19.99	1206	14.06	7.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
108	West Bengal	Siliguri (Ph.-III)	1	35.99	1859	28.79	14.40
109	West Bengal	SJDA (Scheme no. 18665)	1	0.64	75	0.15	0.15
110	West Bengal	Sonamukhi	1	3.74	200	2.72	2.04
111	West Bengal	Suri	1	14.47	728	11.58	5.79
112	West Bengal	Taherpur Phase-I	1	7.76	390	4.97	3.73
113	West Bengal	Taherpur Phase-II	1	6.39	300	4.72	
114	West Bengal	Taki (Phase-I)	1	5.42	307	3.94	3.94
115	West Bengal	Taki (Phase-II)	1	6.99	504	5.59	2.80
116	West Bengal	Tamluk	1	8.94	456	7.15	3.58
117	West Bengal	Tarakeswar Phase-I	1	9.89	584	7.91	3.96
118	West Bengal	Tarakeswar Phase-II	1	5.84	300	4.29	
119	West Bengal	Tufanganj Phase-I	1	6.11	308	4.39	3.29
120	West Bengal	Tufanganj Phase-II	1	6.37	300	4.71	
Total		81	120	1103.33	60171	826.59	498.79
Grand Total		830	978	9986.30	524128	677586	3808.83

[English]

Campus Placement for Tihar Prisoners

1959. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several big companies have agreed to absorb some professionally qualified jail inmates when they get released from Delhi Tihar Jail;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such companies have conducted any campus placement of the inmates who have received professional training during their term; and

(d) the names of the companies which have voluntarily come forward for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Following companies /NGOs agreed to participate in campus placement to absorb qualified jail inmates when they get release from Tihar Jail:

1. Aggarwal Packers and Movers
2. Predo Security
3. ASP Sealing Products Ltd.
4. Vedanta Foundation

5. Creative Innovation
6. Good House Keeping
7. JRA & Associates
8. Divya Jyoti Jagriti Sansthan
9. Relaxo Footwear Limited
10. Prison Ministry of India "NGO".

Forty three inmates were shortlisted by Prison Administration on the basis of their unblemished record of good behavior in jail, education/vocational qualification and also if their sentence/judicial custody is likely to come to an end within one year. These inmates were interviewed by representatives of the above mentioned companies. Fourteen inmates have so far been offered appointment letters on the spot. In respect of others, the companies will inform the Prison Administration in due course.

House to BPL families

1960. SHRI R.DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of residential units/houses distributed to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families during the present fiscal year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is seeking international assistance to enhance the urban facilities in the metro cities;

(c) if so, the details thereof including nature of assistance, participant countries and targeted metro cities;

(d) the details of funds allocation and utilisation under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme State-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to review the implementation of projects under JNNURM scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Urban Development being a State subject, it is upto the concerned State Governments to construct residential units/houses and distribute them to below poverty line families depending on their priorities and available financial resources. However, under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Government of India provides additional central assistance to States to undertake affordable housing and basic amenities to the urban poor. the details of construction of houses for the urban poor under BSUP and IHSDP, state-wise are as Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Government is seeking assistance from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank to assist States in pursuing slum-free city agenda, including provision of basic amenities and affordable housing to slum dwellers and urban poor. the proposals are at discussion stage.

(d) State-wise details of additional central assistance funds allocated and released under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are annexed.

(e) The Government has held regular reviews at the National, Regional, State and City level on the implementation of projects under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The main purpose of the reviews has been to monitor physical and financial progress and quality of execution of projects, identify bottlenecks and key issues in implementation and to take up with the concerned authorities for addressing the same. a mid-term review of jawaharlal nehru national urban renewal mission has also been undertaken by the planning commission as part of the mid-term appraisal of the 11th five year plan.

Statement*Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**ACA Allocation, ACA Approved, DUS Approved and ACA Released (BSUP and IHSDP)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	7-Year New-Allocation			Total Central Share Approved			No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+Up-gradation)			ACA Released		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	1547.42	764.57	2311.99	1496.32	783.10	2279.42	134694	47896	182590	874.86	551.78	1426.64
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	24.52	68.47	43.95	8.96	52.91	852	176	1028	11.83	4.48	16.31
3	Assam	121.94	67.25	189.19	97.60	70.22	167.82	2260	8668	10928	48.80	35.11	83.91
4	Bihar	531.54	168.07	699.61	312.76	162.48	475.24	22372	12956	35328	78.19	81.24	159.43
5	Chhatisgarh	385.21	158.83	544.04	364.99	158.83	523.82	30000	17922	47922	169.29	104.57	273.86
6	Goa	11.43	35.79	47.22	4.60	0.00	4.60	155	0	155	1.15	0.00	1.15
7	Gujarat	1015.56	256.25	1271.81	822.46	243.20	1065.66	106044	28424	134468	621.68	119.35	741.03
8	Haryana	57.31	209.70	267.01	31.18	209.70	240.88	3248	16426	19674	31.18	104.85	136.03
9	Himachal Pradesh	31.29	37.07	68.36	18.27	37.07	55.34	636	1616	2252	4.57	18.54	23.11
10	Jammu and	140.18	117.34	257.52	134.44	87.97	222.41	6677	6670	13347	33.61	41.22	74.83
11	Jharkhand	351.09	136.00	487.09	251.59	131.33	382.92	12226	11544	23770	62.90	55.05	117.95
12	Karnataka	407.97	222.69	630.66	407.97	222.56	630.53	28118	17237	45355	165.95	136.45	302.40
13	Kerala	250.00	198.83	448.83	233.56	201.60	435.16	23577	26295	49872	125.37	130.70	256.07
14	Madhya Pradesh	351.10	276.64	627.74	344.26	221.83	566.09	41446	20739	62185	147.91	115.73	263.64
15	Maharashtra	3372.56	1130.60	4503.16	3234.10	1228.49	4462.59	182841	90072	272913	1409.68	601.30	2010.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	Manipur	4391	32.35	76.26	43.91	32.35	76.26	1250	2829	4079	10.98	13.03	24.01
17	Meghalaya	40.35	28.97	69.32	40 35	22.43	62.78	768	912	1680	16.03	11.21	27.24
18	Mizoram	80.11	29.78	109.89	80.11	29.78	109.89	1096	1950	3046	27.26	14.89	42.15
19	Nagaland	105.60	44.14	149.74	105.60	44.74	150.34	3504	2761	6265	79.20	29.92	109.12
20	Orisa	78.74	176.33	255.07	54.18	191.88	246.06	2508	13049	15557	13.54	92.90	106.44
21	Punjab	444.46	172.56	617.02	36.15	33.77	69.92	5152	4658	9810	26.39	16.89	43.28
22	Rajasthan	383.46	424.56	808.02	257.30	533.59	790.89	23151	41719	64870	85.47	282.99	368.46
23	Sikkim	29.06	20.90	49.96	29.06	17.92	46.98	254	39	293	15.23	8.96	24.19
24	Tamilnadu	1107.80	349.38	1457.18	1041.80	372.10	1413.90	91318	37585	128903	494.87	294 35	789.22
25	Tripura	23.66	28.36	52.02	13.96	38.05	52.01	256	3115	3371	13.96	22.19	36.15
26	Uttar Pradesh	1165.22	854.41	2019.63	1144.24	751.74	1895.98	67992	43035	111027	531.77	366.82	898.59
27	Uttarakhand	97.84	63.58	161.42	65.33	90.57	155.90	1799	5032	6831	17.61	45.28	62.89
28	West Bengal	2126.98	681.04	2808.02	1845.35	826.59	2671.94	150074	60171	210245	684.90	498.79	1183.69
29	Delhi	1481.28	0.00	1481.28	1229.28	0.00	1229.28	73820	0	73820	228.90	0.00	228.90
30	Puducherry	83.20	26.95	110.15	83.20	5.48	88.68	2964	432	3396	21.86	2.74	24.60
31	A&N Islands	0.00	27.29	27.29	0.00	13.64	13.64	0	40	40	0.00	5.53	5.53
32	Chandigarh	446.13	0.00	446.13	396.13	0.00	396.13	25728	0	25728	198.06	0.00	198.06
33	D&N Haveli	0.00	20.56	20.56	0.00	3.34	3.34	0	144	144	0.00	1.67	1.67
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	21.03	21.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Daman and Diu	0.00	21.97	21.97	0.00	0.58	0.58	0	16	16	0.00	0.29	0.29
Total		16356.35	6828.31	23184.66	14264.01	6775.86	21039.87	1046780	524128	1570908	6253.00	3808.83	10061.83

Working Group on Contract Farming

1961. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a Working Group on contract farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of crops and regions associated with contract farming alongwith the benefits likely to accrue therefrom; and

(d) the details of regulation, intermediation and mechanism put in place for monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Planning Commission had set up a Working Group of the sub-committee of the National Development Council on Agriculture and related issues relating to marketing reforms, contract farming and agro-processing sector under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister of Punjab. The Working Group submitted its report in May 2007. The Working Group has recommended promotion of contract farming.

(c) The details of region wise crop are not maintain. However, the state-wise illustrative list of crops covered under contract farming is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The benefits, which are likely to accrue, are assured market, extension and input services to the producer while ensuring assured supply of desired quality produce to contract farming sponsors.

(d) The Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act (APMC Act) 2003 was

circulated by the Ministry of Agriculture to the States/ Union Territories for its adoption. The model APMC Act provides for registration, recording and dispute settlement mechanism for contract farming. It also provides for protection of title or rights of the farmers over the land under such contracts. Ministry of Agriculture has also circulated a model APMC Rules in 2007 to the States/ Union Territories for adoption.

Statement

State wise details of crops covered under Contract Farming

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Crops
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cotton
2.	Bihar	Potato
3.	Gujarat	Banana, Potato and organic cotton
4.	Haryana	Barley, Potato, Cotton, Paddy, Basmati Rice, Guar and Oilseeds
5.	Karnataka	Cotton, Mango, Gherkins and Flowers
6.	Maharashtra	Organic Banana, Organic Cotton, Hybrid Seed, Onion, Exotic Vegetables, Dairy, Cashewnut, Mango, Wheat, Groundnut, Potato, Grapes
7.	Orissa	Cotton
8.	Punjab	Basmati Rice, Potato/Potato seeds, Sweet-corn; French beans, Onion, Carrot, Durum wheat and Barley

[Translation]

Encroachment by Filling Stations

1962. DR. BALI RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1446 dated 5.3.2010 regarding Encroachment on Government/DDA Land and to state:

(a) the action taken so far with respect to 31 cases of encroachment by filling stations and one such case by CNG station;

(b) the notice served to all the allottee companies by Land and Development Office and the issue of taking up the matter with Delhi Municipal Corporation to remove such encroachments; and

(c) the time by which these encroachments are likely to be removed by the Government/Land and Development Office/MCD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Meetings were held with the three Oil Public Sector Undertakings on 7.9.2010 and 12.11.2010 in the Office of Land and Development Officer. Land & Development Office has issued notices to allottee companies and has also taken up with Urban Local Bodies concerned for removal of encroachments. In respect of two filling stations, encroachment has been found removed during inspection. In the case of CNG station, steps have been initiated to allot the land to Indraprastha Gas Limited for augmentation of services.

(c) A precise time-frame for removal of all encroachments cannot be indicated in view of various reasons including the requirement of sanctioned building plans to verify the exact extent of encroachment, time taken by the allottee companies and urban local bodies for removal of encroachment, co-ordination issues involved in removal of encroachments etc.

Coastal Water Extension in A&N Islands

1963. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for extension of western site of the South and Middle Andaman from Constancebay (Tirur) to Inletbay (Hanspuri) upto 5 km from hightide line in the coastal waters as per the A&N notification;

(b) the details of the difficulties faced by the fishermen and Islanders of South and Middle Andaman and the action taken in this regard;

(c) the number of cases registered under PAT regulation 1956 after the notification; and

(d) the details of the number of cases reported, disposed of and pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Transportation of Foodgrains

1964. SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is transporting rice to Karnataka from Punjab for Public Distribution System incurring huge expenditure on transportation despite having surplus stocks in the neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the comparative figures of cost incurred in transportation of rice to Karnataka from Punjab and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFIARS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Rice is transported from Punjab to Karnataka for distribution under Public Distribution System. As Punjab is procuring more than 90 lakh MTs of rice every year which is not consumed locally, it has to be moved to various consuming States including Karnataka.

Both raw and parboiled rice are procured in Andhra Pradesh but consumption there is of raw rice mainly. Therefore, preference is given to move boiled rice out of Andhra Pradesh. However raw rice is also moved ex Andhra Pradesh to Karnataka depending upon the availability of railway rakes in Andhra Pradesh, availability of surplus raw rice after meeting the requirement of PDS and buffer stock, likely procurement in Andhra Pradesh etc.

(b) The details indicating the comparative figures of the cost incurred in transportation of rice ex-Punjab to Karnataka and ex-Andhra Pradesh to Karnataka for the period from April, 2010 to January, 2011 are as under:

	Ex. AP to Karnataka	Ex. Punjab to Karnataka
Total quantity moved	1.84 LMT	13.72 LMT
Total freight paid	Rs.13.70 crores	Rs.243.98 crores

New Consumer Policy

1965. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new National Consumer Policy focusing on empowering and educating the consumers;

(b) if so, the complete details worked out so far alongwith the objectives thereof;

(c) the views of the general public and the industries in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up help desks and automatic call centres in rural areas to bring transparency; and

(e) if so, the details and current status thereof?

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

(b) The Draft National Consumer Policy (NCP) proposes to lay down a National Policy that will ensure that goods, services and technology are available to consumers at reasonable prices and at acceptable standards of quality. To achieve the objective, the implementation strategies that would be followed are:

(i) Internal dispute resolution mechanism for all manufacturers and service providers.

(ii) Use legislation, such as Consumer Protection Act and Competition Act for enforcement of rights of consumers.

(iii) Use Essential Commodities Act for non-market intervention.

(iv) Ensure better harmonization of standard for better choices.

(v) Harmonization of Packaging Rules in different sectors.

(c) The Draft National Consumer Policy was uploaded on the website of the Department and comments invited from all stakeholders. Comments received from various stakeholders have been suitably incorporated in the draft policy. The general public have supported the proposed policy.

- (d) No, Madam.
- (e) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

Kamal Kumar Committee on IPS

1966. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing strength/requirement of Indian Police Service (IPS) officers in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Kamal Kumar Committee has submitted its report titled "Recruitment Plan for Indian Police Service, 2009-20";
- (c) if so, the details of the recommendation made

therein; and

- (d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT):(a) Statement as on 01.01.2011 is enclosed.

- (b) Yes Madam.

(c) and (d) The Kamal Kumar Committee made its recommendations, *inter-alia* on the process of determining the IPS cadre strength, Recruitment Plan, Filling up Promotion Quota Vacancies, Training and Change Management Needs and Requirement of IPS officers for CPOs. Significant recommendations made therein and action taken by the Government thereon are as follows:

Sl. No.	Significant recommendations of the Kamal Kumar Committee	Action taken by the Government of India
(i)	Increase in annual rate of recruitment to Direct Recruitment quota into IPS.	Annual rate of recruitment to Direct Recruitment quota has been increased from 130 to 150 from CSE, 2009.
(ii)	Formulation of a Scheme of Limited Competitive Examination.	The Scheme of the Limited Competitive Examination proposing Recruitment of 80 Officers per year upto 2017 is being pursued.
(iii)	To mitigate the shortage of IPS Officers in the Central Police Organizations/Central Paramilitary Forces, wide publicity of vacant posts should be given and during their one term of deputation in Central Police Organizations may be made mandatory for Directly Recruited Officers.	In order to mitigate the shortage of IPS Officers in certain CPO/CPMFs, options from IPS Probationers of 2009 batch at NPA, Hyderabad have been taken. Wide publicity of existing vacancies and those arising in next 6 months is being made through website of this Ministry.
iv)	Vacancies in promotion quota of IPS should be filled up in advance and the UPSC should not take more than 3 months in completing the selection process.	A proposal for filling up vacancies on anticipation in promotion quota is being pursued.
V)	The cadre revipw norms/guidelines should be revisited.	Norms/Guidelines governing the Cadre Review of IPS have been revised.

Statement

*The Existing Strength/Requirement of IPS Officers
in the country as on 01.01.2011*

Sl. No.	Cadre	Requirement of IPS officers in the country, State-wise (Total Authorized Strength)	Existing strength (In Position)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258	185
2.	Agmu	295	166
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	124
4.	Bihar	231	156
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	74
6.	Gujarat	195	143
7.	Haryana	137	104
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89	56
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	147	109
10.	Jharkhand	135	98
11.	Karnataka	205	142
12.	Kerala	163	114
13.	Madhya Pradesh	291	214
14.	Maharashtra	302	204
15.	Manipur-Tripura	156	98
16.	Nagaland	60	34

1	2	3	4
17.	Orissa	188	99
18.	Punjab	172	108
19.	Rajasthan	205	163
20.	Sikkim	32	29
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	203
22.	Uttar Pradesh	489	335
23.	Uttarakhand	69	55
24.	West Bengal	347	230
25.	Probationers of 2010 batch.		150
Total		4720	3393

[Translation]

Task Force on Rice Production

1967. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any task force to increase the productivity of foodgrain including rice in the country particularly in Eastern India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the work done and progress made by the said task so far in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) An Inter ministerial task force

was constituted in December 2009 under the chairmanship of Secretary (Agriculture) to make short-term and medium-term recommendations on efficient management of water, power and other inputs to maximize agricultural production on a sustainable basis including that of the Eastern India.

The main objectives set for the task force were (i) assessing the current scenario of water resources development utilization and management for foodgrain including rice production in the country with reference to North-Western and Eastern India.

(ii) Developing short, medium and long term action plan for sustainable food security in the country keeping in the mind the adequate infrastructure relating to water, power, marketing, storage and rural connectivity in potential Eastern and North-Eastern regions.

The report of the task force was submitted in the month of June, 2010. The major recommendation of task force was for promoting efficiency in water management and encouraging innovative precision farming practices in consultation with the State Governments. It made specific recommendations for improving the rice productivity in the Eastern States through development of appropriate infrastructure with a view to stabilize rice based cropping system in the Eastern States.

In order to harness the Potential of Eastern Indian Plains for enhancing its Agricultural Production, a programme- "Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India" under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) announced in the Union 2010-11 with an allocation of Rs.400 crores. It was implemented during the year in the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The objective of the new initiative is to increase the productivity of rice based cropping system by intensive cultivation through promotion of recommended agriculture technology and package of practices by addressing the underlying constraints of different agro climatic sub

regions. This initiative has been continued in 2011-12 as well with a further allocation of Rs.400 Crores.

[English]

**Projects from Maharashtra
under JNNURM**

1968. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received for the development of Nashik Municipal Corporation from Maharashtra under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon;

(c) whether some of the other project proposals submitted by the Maharashtra Government under JNNURM are pending for approval;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the schemes/projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) So far 10 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been received from Nashik Municipal Corporation through Govt. of Maharashtra for consideration under Urban Infrastructure & Governance of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Out of the 10 DPRs, 6 Projects have been approved. Details are given in the enclosed Statement. The remaining 4 projects have been withdrawn by/returned to the Government of Maharashtra being technically deficient as per guidelines of JNNURM.

(c) No, Madam.

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

Statement

Sl. No.	City	Sector	Projects Name	Year of sanction	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Nashik	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase-I	2006-07	14846.00	7423.00	6680.70
2.	Nashik	Water Supply	Ongoing works of Water Supply Projects	2006-07	5052.00	2526.00	1894.50
3.	Nashik	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Nashik	2006-07	5999.23	2999.62	2249.73
4.	Nashik	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage for Nashik Municipal Corporation	2007-08	31031.00	15515.50	11636.25
5.	Nashik	Preservation of Water Bodies	Godavari River Front Development, Ghat improvement and beautification	2008-09	5805.00	2902.50	725.63
6.	Nashik	Sewerage	Underground sewerage project package-I	2009-10	17182.92	8591.46	2147.87
Total					79916.15	39958.08	25334.68

[Translation]

Removal of Illegal Possession

1969. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi High Court has issued a notice to Delhi Development Authority for contempt of Court for not complying with its order regarding removal of illegal possession;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether notices have been issued to officers of Delhi Development Authority for contempt of Court in various incidents during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has issued directions to Delhi Development Authority to strictly follow the court orders; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that a number of contempt notices have been received by DDA from the Hon'ble Delhi High Court due to delay or alleged non-compliance of its orders regarding removal of illegal possession. The DDA has also reported that contempt notices have been issued to some of its officers in various incidents. The total number of contempt notices received by DDA during the last three years is about 251.

(e) and (f) The DDA is bound to comply with the orders of various courts.

Minimum Support Price for Paddy

1970. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed for paddy;

(b) whether the paddy farmers in Bihar are not getting MSP due to late/non-procurement in the State;

(c) if so, the details and the quantum of paddy in this regard;

(d) whether few paddy procurement centres have been set up in Bihar by the Government in comparison to other States;

(e) if so, the details of the number of paddy procurement centres in various States, including Bihar; and

(f) the details of schemes of the Government to provide MSP for paddy to the farmers for their produce in various States especially in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy (Common) and Paddy (Grade-A) has been fixed at Rs. 1000/- per quintal and Rs. 1030 per quintal respectively during Kharif 2010-11 season.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) 4.86 Lakh tonnes of paddy have been procured in Bihar during Kharif Marketing Season 2010-11.

(d) and (e) The paddy procurement centres in various States including Bihar are given below:

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	728
2-	Assam	11
3.	Bihar	575
4.	Chhattisgarh	2,911
5.	Delhi	2
6.	Gujarat	188
7.	Haryana	228
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5
9.	Jharkhand	25
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	15
11.	Karnataka	65
12.	Kerala	470
13.	Maharashtra	915
14.	Madhya Pradesh	475
15.	Orissa	68
16.	Puducherry	-
17.	Punjab	1,588
18.	Rajasthan	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	1,400

1	2	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2,195
21.	Uttarakhand	58
22.	West Bengal	1,500
Grand Total		13,422

(f) The Government fixes the MSPs for agricultural produce including paddy inter-alia, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries. The CACP, while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers, inter-alia, a number of factors which include cost of production, changes in input prices, input/output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, suggestions received from farmers/others etc.

The Government extends price support to the farmers by organizing procurement operations at MSP for the crops including paddy in the States including Bihar through Central Government, State Government and Cooperative agencies.

[English]

Construction of Godowns

1971. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) the details of physical and financial targets set for construction of godowns during 2009-10 in the States including North-Eastern States; State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has achieved the said targets; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken to step up the construction of godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Under the Plan Scheme, the physical target for construction of godowns for the year 2009-10 was 10,420 MT which included godown of capacity 9,170 MT at Durgipally/ Orissa and godown of capacity 1250 MT at Lakshadweep/ UT. The financial target for the year 2009-10 was of Rs.24.425 crore (Rs.17.675 crores for the areas other than North Eastern Region and Rs. 6.75 crores for North East States).

(b) Against the financial target of Rs. 24.425 crore, the FCI incurred an expenditure of Rs.24.49 crore (Rs. 17.74 crore for the areas other than North Eastern States and Rs. 6.75 crore for North Eastern States). Against the physical target of 10,420 MT, a capacity of 9170 MT at Durgipally in Orissa Region was achieved

(c) Godown of capacity of 1250 MT at Lakshadweep/UT could not-be achieved, due to limited working period in Lakshadweep which is from September to April. However, proper monitoring is being done to step up construction.

Funds under Poverty Alleviation Scheme

1972. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented for poverty alleviation in Maharashtra;

(b) the amount allocated and utilized by Maharashtra under the said schemes;

(c) whether the Government has conducted review or monitored poverty alleviation programmes in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the review and monitoring done during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis including Maharashtra. The scheme is aimed at provision of gainful employment to the urban poor by assisting them to set up individual/group enterprises and through skill training as well as utilising their labour for the construction of socially useful public assets. The scheme is under implementation since 1997 and was comprehensively revamped in 2009.

From the inception of the scheme of SJSRY i.e. 1997, Central funds of Rs. 45597.80 lakhs have been released to the Government of Maharashtra. As per reports received from the State, Central fund of Rs. 35473.98 lakhs have been utilized by the Government of Maharashtra so far.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has held from time to time national, regional and state level reviews on SJSRY, including the implementation of the programme in Maharashtra. Based on the reviews, the following key suggestions have been made to State Governments, including Maharashtra:

- (i) Adopting area approach in the implementation of Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), Urban Women Self-Help Programme (UWSP) and Skills Training for Employment Promotion amongst the Urban Poor (STEP-UP) and saturation approach in capacity building at all levels duly involving the community and non-government/community-based organizations;
- (ii) Seeking assistance of the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in the conduct of market scans, identification of top 10-20 trades in cities and states for which market demand for jobs exist and development of skills training strategy for the urban poor;
- (iii) Identifying most reputed skills training providers

whose credentials are recognized by the industry, developing suitable curricula in consultation with industry, designing of robust learning assessment and certification systems, conducting of placement-linked programmes effectively and tracking the progress made by the skill-trained;

- (iv) Rationalising various components of expenditure on skills training in different trades in different cities;
- (v) Establishing a robust administrative structure for SJSRY with due convergence of efforts of the cells established under SJSRY and other schemes;
- (vi) Making the issues of loan sanction to the urban poor under SJSRY a regular agenda in State and District Level Bankers Committee Meetings;
- (vii) Undertaking impact assessment of SJSRY through the tools of concurrent evaluation and social audit.

Projects under NBCC

1973. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various projects undertaken by the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC) including Housing, Hospitals and other mega construction projects as on date;
- (b) the details in regard to MoUs signed between and NBCC and other Ministries in this context during each of the last three years and the current year for the purpose;
- (c) whether all the projects has been awarded under the PPP mode; and

(d) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

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

and (d) Details of projects costing Rs.50 crores and above is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Statement-II is enclosed.

(c) No, Madam.

Statement-I

Details of projects costing Rs.50 crores and above undertaken by NBCC

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Contract value (Rs. in Cr.)	Date of Start	Likely date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5
1	ESIC, Mandi	600.00	10.06.09	09.03.12
2	Medical College & Hospital Works, ESIC Bihta Patna	572.91	22.10.09	19.10.11
3	Water Supply works, Faridabad	493.49	Apr-09	31.12.11
4	Fencing Ph.II, Meghalaya	481.49	Apr. 09	Mar.12
5	IBB Fencing works, Tripura	396.32	2003-04	31.03.11
6	ESIC K.K. Nagar, Chennai	370.39	20.02.10	19.02.12
7	Housing project at New Motibagh, New Delhi	359.77	19.08.07	30.10.11
8	Fencing Ph.II, Mizoram	341.53	Mar.05	31.03.12
9	Indo Pak Border project, Kutch Gujarat	331.12	Jan-06	31.03.13
10	ESIC Medical College, Coimbtore. (TN)	284.00	05.08.09	04.08.11
11	Fencing Ph.III Meghalaya	242.49	Apr. 09	Mar.12
12	ESIC Hospital at Kanpur	229.00	21.08.09	20.08.11
13	ESIC, Ayanavaram, Chennai	226.00	20.02.11	19.02.12
14	Medical College, Mewat	200.00	13.08.09	17.4.03
15	Medical college at Sonapat	200.00	01.07.09	30.06.11
16	ESIC Hospital, Parel, Mumbai, Ph.I	170.00	01.05.09	30.04.11
17	BSF Works Chakur (Mah)	141.83	01.02.09	30.09.11

1	2	3	4	5
18	ESIC Hospital Andheri, Mumbai, Ph.I	140.00	01.05.09	30.04.11
19	CBI, New Delhi	137.72	28.02.2010	31.03.2011
20	SVNIT Hostels, Surat	133.33	06.12.08	24.06.11
21	Chandrapura TPS (Ph-I)	129.78	16.01.05	31.3.11
22	Housing Complex at Vibgyor Towers, Kolkata	129.07	8.8.06	31.07.11
23	ESIC Model Hospital, Jaipur	128.79	01.03.09	30.09.11
24	Sadar Hospital Works, Ranchi	127.66	02.01.08	31.03.12
25	CIL Kolkata	126.00	26.4.10	15.12.11
26	Housing project at Khekra, Baghpat.(UP) Ph.I	124.35	01.04.10	31.01.13
27	IICA, Manesar	120.00	13.08.09	12.02.11
28	NT Roorkee	107.51	Oct'08	April'11
29	TIT (P-II), Agartala	106.50	31.08.09	31.07.12
30	Upgradation of Hospitals, Haryana	102.00	1.4.08	31.03.12
31	NADT works, Nagpur, Hostel (Ph..)	101.12	15.04.10	14.10.11
32	MOMI works, Mumbai	100.20	01.04.10	30.06.12
33	Real Estate, Okhla	100.00	01.05.10	31.12.12
34	MDU Rohtak	98.64	May'07	March'11
35	IOCL Panipat,	98.25	Mar.09	Jun.11
36	Fencing Ph.II Assam	97.38	Apr. 09	Mar.12
37	Cooling Tower at Vindhyachal	93.77	25.01.10	24.07.12
38	CRPF Works, Latur	92.99	21.01.09	31.06.11
39	ESIC Hospital, Parel, Mumbai, Ph.II	92.77	25.03.10	31.03.12
40	Sewarage Scheme at North Zone, Agartala	88.50	30.06.10	31.03.12
41	Cooling Tower at Rihand	86.26	22.01.10	21.07.12
42	PMGSY Bihar	82.80	1.2.05	31.3.11

1	2	3	4	5
43	Cooling Tower at Mauda	76.22	28.01.10	27.04.13
44	CRPF - JAGDALPUR	75.91	22.02.10	31.03.12
45	SSB, NANPARA	70.96	20.08.10	19.02.12
46	Water Supply scheme at North Zone, Agartala	68.91	20.06.10	31.03.12
47	Housing Complex at NTPC BARH	68.70	1.6.07	31.3.11
48	Fencing Ph.III Assam	66.50	31.03.10	31.03.12
49	NIT Works Raipur	65.00	28.04.09	30.04.11
50	ESIC Works, Lucknow	65.00	07.05.09	30.09.11
51	ESIC Hospital Works, Manesar i/c addl work	57.43	01.03.09	31.10.10
52	NSG Works, Mumbai	56.09	01.10.09	31.12.10
53	ESIC Hospital Andheri, Mumbai, Ph.II	52.30		
54	ESIC, Hospital Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad,	51.32	30.09.08	28.02.11
55	SSB, Bhinga	50.76	12.08.10	11.02.12
56	NSG works Chennai	50.00	01.05.09	31.12.09
57	PMGSY Works, Tripura	50.00	05.04.10	31.03.12

Statement-II

Year-wise Details of MOUs signed between NBCC and other Ministries /Departments

Year 2007-2008

- 1 Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for various works in the North Eastern Region
- 2 Ministry of Urban Development for various works in North Eastern Region
- 3 Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt. of Jharkhand for Hospitals at various locations

4 Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata for various works at different locations

5 Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education Gwalior

6 National Institute of Food & Technology Entrepreneurship (NIFTEM)

Year 2008-2009

1 Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for various works in the North Eastern Region

2 Ministry of External Affairs for various works at various locations

3 Ministry of Home affairs for various works at various locations

4 Ministry of Commerce for various work at various locations

Year 2009-2010

1 Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) for Hospitals at Different locations (Under ministry of Labour & Welfare).

2 Govt. of Haryana for Medical College at various locations

3 Ministry of Home Affairs for various works at various locations

4 Ministry of External Affairs for various works at various locations

5 Ministry of Environment & Forest for Water Supply Projects

6 Ministry of Corporate Affairs for construction Indian Institute of Corporate Management at Manesar

7 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for constructing of National Museum for Indian Cinema

8 Ministry of Urban Development for various works in North Eastern Region

Year 2010-2011 (As on 01.03.2011)

1 Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) for Admn. Block and Hostel Building at Gurgaon.

2 Income Tax for NADT, Nagpur (Under Ministry of Finance).

3 Sutlaj Jal Valley Nigam Ltd. (SJVN) for construction of Corporate Office Complex at Sanahan, Shimla (HP).

4 Press Information Bureau (PIB) for National Press Centre at New Delhi.

Grants for Performing Artists

1974. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to hike the grants for performing artists;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of artists likely to be benefited under the proposed scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a monitoring committee to grade the artists and cultural organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) In the Scheme of 'Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects', which has two components viz., salary grant and production grant, the grants have already been revised in the following manner:

(i) The amount of salary grant for Gurus has been enhanced from Rs. 5,000/-per month to Rs. 10,000/- per month; and for artistes, it has been enhanced from Rs. 3,000/- per month to Rs. 6,000/- per month, w.e.f. 01.04.2008;

(ii) The maximum number of artistes supported as part of a Group has been raised from 20 to 25, w.e.f 01.04.2009;

(iii) The maximum amount of- Production Grant has been enhanced from Rs. 1,00,000/- to Rs. 5,00,000/- per project, w.e.f 01.04.2009

However, the scheme is under review, for further appropriate modifications.

(c) and (d) No Madam. In the year 2008, a National Level Coordination and Monitoring Committee was set

up, whose terms of reference included grading of artistes and relevant cultural organizations.

[Translation]

Import of Sugar

1975. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and price of sugar imported alongwith the total expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years, country-wise; and

(b) the reasons for importing sugar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFIARS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government did not import sugar on its account during last three years.

Production of sugar during the season 2008-09 and 2009-10 declined considerably. To augment domestic availability of sugar and moderate its price, Government took several measures including permission to duty-free import of raw and white/refined sugar upto 31.03.2011.

A statement indicating the quantum and value of sugar imported during each of the last three financial years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is enclosed.

Statement

*Country-wise quantity and value of sugar imported during financial years
2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010*

(Qty. in tons)

(Value Rs. in lac)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Brazil	0	0.00	385689	57824.46	2078792	500560.27
2.	Myanmar	0	0.00	0	0.00	33735	7849.85
3.	USA	40	71.39	58	123.62	1361	466.03
4.	Germany	100	55.77	117	84.62	66	127.53
5.	Italy	4	14.30	33	74.52	2	7.74
6.	UK	49	17.66	81	55.39	3105	1027.92
7.	France	3	6.88	6	23.83	24	41.27
8.	Israel	0	0.00	20	18.02	20	16.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Japan	0	0.00	11	17.61	95	201.61
10.	Canada	15	4.92	40	16.99	36	16.02
11.	China P RP	0	0.00	9	16.92	2534	922.82
12.	Austria	0	0.00	9	11.35	10	8.65
13.	Switzerland	0	0.00	3	9.94	3	2.77
14.	U Arab Emts	0	0.00	2	6.49	20759	5939.54
15.	Belgium	0	0.00	3	5.74	4	10.20
16.	Netherland	55	5.89	6	5.66	12	9.14
17.	Indonesia	0	0.00	1	3.85	1	2.85
18.	Australia	0	0.00	2	3.44	2370	572.45
19.	Singapore	0	0.00	4	3.08	0	0.76
20.	Korea RP	230	46.79	1	1.52	2070	782.61
21.	Korea DP RP	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	7.80
22.	Denmark	0	0.00	0	1.29	1150	372.85
23.	Ireland	0	0.00	2	1.06	0	0
24.	Thailand	0	0.00	1	0.76	201150	59178.97
25.	Taiwan	0	0.00	0	0.53	0	0
26.	New Zealand	0	0.00	1	0.17	114	28.14
27.	Slovak Rep	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	9.94
28.	South Africa	0	0.00	0	0.00	29590	5605.46
29.	Unspecified	0	0.00	0	0.00	5229	1095.16
30.	Colombia	0	0.00	0	0.00	2522	550.23
31.	Guatemala	0	0.00	0	0.00	663	230.56
32.	Nepal	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Saudi Arab	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	8.91
34.	Slovenia	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	9.20
35.	Argentina	0	0.00	0	0.00	38552	10460.00
Total		496	223.60	386099	58310.86	2424045 (P)	596123.82 (P)

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Kolkata.

(P) Stands for Provisional.

Night Shelter for Migrant Workers

1976. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the existing arrangements for night shelters or short period housing facility for migrant workers in the unorganized sector;

(b) the present status regarding the direction given by the Supreme Court in compliance of which one night shelter should be built for every one lakh population; and

(c) the details of night shelters/short period houses built for migrant, homeless labourers, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) 'Housing' and 'colonization' being State subjects, the primary responsibility of providing shelter lies with the State Governments. Earlier, from 1988-89, the Ministry provided financial support to states to create shelter for the houseless under the scheme for 'Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless'. The scheme was transferred to the state sector in 2005-06, and financial assistance from the center was discontinued.

Central Government however, provides financial assistance to states through various schemes. It is currently supporting states to provide shelter, tenure security and basic amenities to slum dwellers, under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) through schemes of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Central Government assistance is also provided to create affordable housing stock through the 'Affordable Housing in Partnership' Scheme and for reduction in cost of home loans with 5% interest subsidy under Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) Scheme.

[English]

Survey of Museums by UNESCO

1977. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNESCO has conducted a survey of some museums in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the observations made by the UNESCO regarding the conditions and maintenance of the museums surveyed; and

(d) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) In July 2010, the Cultural unit of UNESCO office in Delhi carried out a public opinion survey of 5 museums, Upon receipt of a copy of the report, a number of issues relating to the methodology of the opinion survey were brought to the notice of UNESCO office in Delhi. These included:

- (i) The sample size of 23 surveyors drawn from 3-4 organizations was not a representative sample
- (ii) The report contained 47 graphs analysing the data collected by 23 surveyors leading to skewed analysis.
- (iii) There were calculation errors in computing the scoring and ratings, giving an inaccurate picture.
- (iv) 'Snapshot' method of conducting the survey was not appropriate to the subject at hand.

However, taking into account the need for improvement in facilities and management of the museums, which is a continuous process, the Ministry implementing a 14 issue reforms agenda, across various museums under its aegis, covering the following aspects:

- (i) Collections & Store Management.
- (ii) Proper/ Scientific Display of Artifacts.
- (iii) Information, Signages, Floor Plans & Visitor Facilities.
- (iv) Museum Shops and Souvenirs.
- (v) Multi- Media, Audio Visuals & Guide Facilities.
- (vi) Attract various Audience Segments including Students & Children.
- (vii) Image Building, Publicity and Cultural Events.
- (viii) Visiting & Travelling Exhibitions.

- (ix) Expansion & Acquisition of Collections.
- (x) Professional Development of Museum Personnel
- (xi) Implementation of Plan Schemes & Special Policy.
- (xii) Security- Modern Techniques.
- (xiii) Conservation & Restoration.
- (xiv) Interactions with Academics, Archaeologist & Artist

[Translation]

National Horticulture Mission

1978. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Uttar Pradesh for implementing National Horticulture Mission in all districts and development blocks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted proposals for inclusion of all 71 districts under National Horticulture Mission. National Horticulture Mission (NHM) envisages a cluster approach for developing potential horticulture crops duly ensuring backward and forward linkages. While selecting the districts, comparative advantage of crops based on agro-climate conditions, potential for development and marketing opportunities are taken into consideration. Accordingly, till 2007-08, 45 districts of Uttar Pradesh have been covered under NHM. No other State has

submitted proposal to cover all Districts & development blocks under NHM.

The General Council of NHM in its meeting held on 20.03.2008 had decided that in order to avoid thin distribution of resources, efforts should be made to consolidate the implementation of the NHM programme rather than expand it. Non-NHM Districts can avail assistance for horticulture development from scheme like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme etc. State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been informed accordingly.

[English]

Contract Farming

1979. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a special scheme to involve entrepreneurs to take up contract farming to encourage the setting up of food processing industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, in the 11th Plan, the Ministry is implementing a plan scheme to establish Mega Food Parks with a view to provide state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities for Food Processing Sector in the Country on pre-identified cluster basis with a strong backward and forward linkages and to provide value addition of agricultural commodities including poultry, meat, dairy, fisheries etc. in a demand driven. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid upto 50% of the project cost excluding land component in general areas and upto 75% of the project cost in the difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 crores.

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for Police Personnel

1980. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand have sought financial assistance from the Union Government for welfare schemes for police personnel;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey on the functioning of such welfare schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to No, Madam. "Police" being a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is for the State Governments to provide for welfare of police personnel and take welfare measures for them. Since the Ministry of Home Affairs has no scheme to provide financial assistance for welfare of State police personnel of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand, no survey on functioning of such a scheme has been conducted.

[English]

Battalion of Ex-servicemen

1981. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government received any recommendations/ suggestions to raise one battalion of ex-servicemen for security service in the State of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Tender Premium Cost

1982. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether urban local bodies are facing difficulties in depositing their share including tender premium cost;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to share the burden of tender premium;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether additional Central assistance is being withheld on the pretext of non-implementation of reforms which is affecting the progress of projects;

(e) if so, whether the Government is considering to review the said matter and implement uniform applicability across the country after discussion with all the States;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam. Some of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are finding difficulties in depositing their share of the project cost as approved and / or as tendered.

(b) and (c) There is no provision under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to meet any cost escalation including tender premium and the same has to be borne by the state / ULB concerned.

(d) to (g) JNNURM is a reforms driven programme

for planned development of identified cities. States/Cities execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their commitment to implement identified reforms. The first installment for projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is released on signing of MoA. Additional Central Assistance under JNNURM is reform linked and release of second and subsequent installments of funds is subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement.

As the States have not achieved all the reforms as per their commitment in the MoA, the Ministry was unable to consider release of subsequent installments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the approved projects.

The Government has reviewed the position and decided on 01.12.2010 to accord approval for consideration/release of further installments of ACA after withholding 10% of the Central Share in case of UIG projects in States/ULBs where significant progress has been made in the implementation of reforms. It has been further decided that States may use their own funds to meet the balance amount and complete the ongoing projects and obtain reimbursement of the withheld amount upon completion of reforms.

Air Wing for NSG

1983. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,;

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any separate air wing for smooth mobility of National Security Guard (NSG) and also to provide space near airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such air wing is likely to be operation for NSG alongwith the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

- (b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.
(c) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Assistance for Cyclone Relief

1984. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Bank has approved any project to assist India to mitigate the cyclone effect in the country including Andhra Pradesh;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The World Bank has agreed to Finance Phase-I of the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project to be implemented in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 1496.71 crore.

The Project has following 4 principal components:

- (i) Component A- Last Mile Connectivity
(ii) Component B - Structural and Non- Structural Measures
(iii) Component C - Technical Assistance for Cyclone Hazard Risk Mitigation, Capacity Building and knowledge Creation
(iv) Component D - Project Management and Implementation Support.

Components A, C, D will be fully financed by the World Bank. The financial assistance from the World Bank in respect of component B is restricted to 75% of the cost.

A loan agreement has been signed by the Government of India with the World Bank on 14.1.2011.

[Translation]

Production of Mineral Water

1985. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the details of the companies engaged in production of packaged mineral water having Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certification;
(b) whether some unlicensed companies are also engaged in production and sale of packaged water;
(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the law/rule under which they are operating; and
(d) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) At present, 19 companies are engaged in production of Packaged Natural Mineral Water (IS 13428) under BIS licence.

(b) No such case of production and sale of packaged mineral water has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Separatist Activities

1986. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of rise in separatist/secessionist/insurgent activities in various parts of country including Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and Manipur;

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

(c) whether there are inputs that such outfits have established nexus with neighbouring countries including China for securing funds and arms from them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to neutralise their said nexus and activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Insurgent activities in NE States have shown a mixed trend in the previous year. Mizoram and Sikkim have continued to remain peaceful. There was low intensity violence in some parts of Meghalaya and Tripura. The security situation in Assam, Nagaland and Manipur has improved with noticeable decline in incidents of violence and casualties of civilians and personnel of Security Forces in 2010 as compared to previous year. Arunachal Pradesh has largely remained peaceful with decline in incident of violence in 2010. The State of Assam and Manipur however continue to account for the bulk of incidents of violence in the North Eastern Region.

In J&K the summer of 2010 though witnessed a spurt in violence in the valley in the form of protests and agitations turning violent and attacking the security forces, however, the law and order situation in the state of J&K has subsequently improved and now is under control.

(c) and (d) There are reports to suggest that the top

leaders of some of the insurgent groups of North Eastern region have frequented China on occasions, both to establish rapport with authorities as also to facilitate procurement of arms and ammunition.

(e) Central Government has deployed Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations; shared intelligence on continuous basis; gave financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; and provided assistance for strengthening various aspect of the security apparatus and counter-insurgency operations. Separatist leaders and activists are also booked under relevant sections of laws and also detained under PSA whenever they indulge in secessionist activities or activities prejudicial to the integrity and security of the Country.

[English]

Horticulture and Floriculture Research Centres

1987. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of Horticulture and Floriculture Research Centres functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up some more such centres in the country including West Bengal;

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

(d) the funds released to these centres 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 (SHRI

HARISH RAWAT: (a) In ICAR, there are 23 Institutes/ National Research Centers/Directorates besides 13 All India Coordinated Research Projects in Horticulture including floriculture, located in different states. The details are given as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No proposal for opening new centers is under consideration during 11th Plan period.

(d) ICAR does not allocate funds state wise but it does so scheme wise. The scheme wise allocation is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Institutes/Directorates/NRCs under Horticulture Division

Sl.No.	Name of Institutes/Directorates/NRCs	State
1	2	3
1.	Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Srinagar	J&K
2.	National Research Centre on Mushroom, Solan	Himachal Pradesh
3.	Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
4.	Directorate of Floricultural Research, IARI Campus, New Delhi	New Delhi
5.	National Research Centre for Orchids, Pakyong	Sikkim
6.	Central Institute on Sub-tropical Horticulture, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
8.	National Research Centre for Litchi, Muzaffarpur	Bihar
9.	National Research Centre for Citrus, Nagpur	Maharashtra
10.	National Research Centre for Grapes, Pune	Maharashtra
11.	National Research Centre on Pomegranate, Solapur	Maharashtra
12.	Directorate of Onion & Garlic Research, Rajgurunagar, Pune	Maharashtra
13.	Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Bikaner	Rajasthan
14.	National Research Centre for Seed Spices, Ajmer	Rajasthan
15.	Directorate of medicinal & Aromatic Plants Research, Boriavi	Gujarat
16.	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore	Karnataka
17.	Directorate of Cashew Research, Puttur	Karnataka
18.	Directorate of Oilpalm Research, Pedavegi	Andhra Pradesh
19.	National Research Centre for Banana, Trichy	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
20.	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum	Kerala
21.	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod	Kerala
22.	Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut	Kerala
23.	Central Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair	Andaman & Nicobar

All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs)

Sl.No.	Name of AICRP	Centres
1.	AICRP on Potato	18 centres in different states
2.	AICRP on Subtropical Fruits	13 centres in different states
3.	AICRP on Tuber Crops	15 centres in different states
4.	AICRP on Vegetable Crops	22 centres in different states
5.	AICRP on Arid Zone Fruits	10 centres in different states
6.	AICRP on Cashew	09 centres in different states
7.	AICRP on Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	22 centres in different states
8.	AICRP on Mushroom	11 centres in different states
9.	AICRP on Palms	19 centres in different states
10.	AICRP on Spices	19 centres in different states
11.	AICRP on Tropical Fruits	16 centres in different states
12.	AICRP on Onion and Garlic Improvement	14 centres in different states
13.	AICRP on Floriculture	19 centres in different states

Statement-II

Funds Provided under Plan during last three years

(Rs. In lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	2007-08 (RE)	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5
I. Main & Sub-Schemes				
IIHR, Bangalore including Network Programmes	492.00	520.0	1000.00	800.00

	1	2	3	4	5
AICRP, Tropical Fruits		462.85	384.00	334.00	395.00
CISH, Lucknow		317.00	375.00	360.00	375.00
AICRP on STF		222.50	250.00	280.00	300.00
NRC on Litchi		222.50	175.00	174.55	250.00
NRC Citrus		227.00	200.00	200.00	300.00
NRC Grapes, Pune		145.00	165.00	164.00	300.00
NRC, Banana, Trichy		154.00	175.00	175.00	300.00
II. Main & Sub-Schemes					
Central Instt. of Temp. Hort. Srinagar Including Outreach Programme		214.50	375.00	400.00	350.00
III. Main & Sub-Schemes					
CIAH, Bikaner		165.00	325.00	210.00	250.00
AICRP, Arid Zone Fruits		172.00	222.92	235.00	300.00
NRC Pomegranate, Solapur		92.00	250.00	200.00	300.00
IV. Main & Sub-Schemes					
IIVR, Varanasi		217.50	299.95	350.00	400.00
Dte. of Mushroom		128.00	199.84	180.00	225.00
AICRP, Mushroom		90.00	106.00	106.00	250.00
AICRP, Vegetable including NSP		351.00	445.00	375.00	475.00
Dte. of O&G, Pune Including Network Programme		200.00	200.00	465.00	525.00
V. Main & Sub-Schemes					
CPRI, Shimla		332.00	450.00	575.00	800.00
AICRP Potato		190.28	176.75	230.00	320.00
CTCRI, Trivandrum		269.00	205.00	260.00	335.00
AICRP Tuber Crops,		100.00	120.00	210.00	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
VI. Main & Sub-Schemes				
CPCRI, Kasaragod	377.00	285.00	350.00	425.00
AICRP, Palms	205.05	140.00	260.00	345.00
Dte. of Cashew, Puttur	114.00	120.00	125.00	225.00
AICRP Cashew	101.87	120.00	117.00	200.00
Dte. of Oilpalm Pedavegi	134.10	192.00	200.00	225.00
VII. Main & Sub-Schemes				
Central Agril. Res. Inst. Port Blair	302.00	250.00	400.00	400.00
VIII. Main & Sub-Schemes				
IISR, Calicut including Outreach Programme	140.00	190.00	450.00	800.00
AICRP Spices	227.00	150.00	250.00	250.00
NRC Seed Spices, Ajmer	180.00	113.00	190.00	200.00
IX. Main & Sub-Schemes				
Dte. of M & AP, Anand	153.50	570.00	240.00	300.00
Network on M & AP, Anand including Betelvine	270.00	295.00	305.00	330.00
X. Others				
NRC, Orchids Pakyong, Sikkim	200.00	225.00	200.00	300.00
XI. Others				
Dte. of Floriculture, N. Delhi	185.00	212.00	228.00	250.00

[Translation]

Production of Fodder

1988. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production of fodder vis-a-vis its demand during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the amount released to States under Centrally sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to increase the production of fodder in the country?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Details of the fodder production and demand are not available. However a study commissioned by this department through NABARD Consultancy Services has concluded the following availability and demand for fodder in the country in 2007-08:

(Dry matter in million Tones)

Sl.No.	Item	Requirement	Availability
1.	Dry fodder	416	253
2.	Greens	222	143

The State-wise information in above respect is given

at Statement-I.

(b) It is given at Statement-II.

(c) A Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme has been launched from 01.04.2010 with an outlay of Rs.141.40 Crores during XI plan period. It has nine components, namely Establishment of Fodder Block Making Units; Grassland Development including Grass Reserves; Fodder Seed Procurement and Distribution; Strengthening of Feed Testing Laboratories; Introduction of hand driven and power driven chaff cutter; Establishment of silage Making Units; Demonstration of Azolla cultivation and production units; Establishment of by-pass protein production units; Establishment of Area Specific Mineral Mixture/ Feed Pelleting/ Feed Manufacturing Unit.

Statement-I

State wise availability and requirement of fodder as assessed by NABCONS

State	Crop residues		Greens	
	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	15.69	31.71	4.88	16.91
Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	1.00	1.57	0.53
Assam	5.82	12.39	0.95	6.61
Bihar	16.23	23.49	0.81	12.53
Chhattisgarh	9.93	14.93	2.83	7.96
Goa	0.13	0.15	0.05	0.08
Gujarat	10.61	22.32	14.48	11.90
Haryana	8.75	9.95	6.57	5.31
Himachal Pradesh	2.30	4.60	1.98	2.45
Jammu and Kashmir	2.53	6.79	0.64	3.62

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	4.10	13.59	0.88	7.25
Karnataka	14.59	20.66	3.55	11.02
Kerala	0.71	2.91	0.38	1.55
Madhya Pradesh	24.30	37.41	11.65	19.95
Maharashtra	22.21	33.68	25.12	17.96
Manipur	0.36	0.72	0.00	0.38
Meghalaya	0.31	1.17	0.40	0.62
Mizoram	0.15	0.06	0.50	0.03
Nagaland	0.56	0.74	0.30	0.40
Orissa	12.25	22.27	2.46	11.88
Punjab	13.71	10.58	7.38	5.64
Rajasthan	21.67	33.53	33.53	17.88
Sikkim	0.23	0.25	0.01	0.13
Tamil Nadu	7.01	16.46	3.70	8.78
Tripura	0.53	1.09	0.19	0.58
Uttar Pradesh	42.07	57.19	15.73	30.50
Uttarakhand	2.05	4.90	1.73	2.61
West Bengal	13.77	30.30	0.51	16.16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.11	0.00	0.06
Chandigarh	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.02
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.04
Daman and Diu	0.01	0.01	0.00	10.00
Delhi	0.09	0.43	0.01	0.23
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pondicherry	0.06	0.11	0.01	0.06
All India	253.26	415.63	142.82	221.63

Statement-II

Funds released during last three years and current year under-Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 upto 07.02.2011
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	82.25	622.00
Arunachal Pradesh	12.00	0	55.00	0.00
Assam	85.00	0	0.00	0.00
Chhattishgarh	0.00	0	6.00	0.00
Gujarat	136.03	165.00	224.00	300.00
Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	145.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0		258.75
Jharkhand	0.00	93.50	0.00	255.00
Jammu and Kashmir	279.19	56.70	66.50	53.19
Karnataka	55.00	0	0.00	435.00
Kerala	133.00	0	138.95	102.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	140.00	0.00	114.00
Maharashtra	0.00	0	54.50	21.00
Manipur	0.00	80.00	80.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	30.00	199.50	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	45.00
Orissa	0.00	0	12.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	190.21	0.00	465.51
Rajasthan	0.00	0	129.26	145.00

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	33.00	0	50.00	65.00
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	63.50	0.00
Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	32.25
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	118.34	0.00
Uttarakhand	21.25	0	0.00	230.00
West Bengal	136.00	0	0.00	57.91
Other (Institutes/organizations)	0.00	2.99	29.70	0.00
Total	920.47	927.90	1110.00	3346.61

[English]

Compensation to Farmers of Border Areas

1989. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Border Security Force has acquired the lands of farmers for fencing on the Indo-Pak border;

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

(c) whether the Government has not paid any compensation to such farmers for the loss suffered by them due to acquisition of their lands;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether several requests have been received by the Union Government from bordering States including Punjab for providing adequate compensation to the farmers; and

(f) if so, the follow up action taken by the Government into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) The work of execution of border works including erection of fencing has been undertaken in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat along the Indo-Pak border. The land compensation for land occupied for fencing in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat has been paid by the Government. However, in Jammu Sector, about 44 feet wide strip of land along 179 km had been occupied for which compensation has not been paid so far. The State Government has been requested many times to provide detailed information so that compensation could be paid. However, complete information is still not available from State Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

The State Government of Punjab has requested for annual payment of compensation to the farmers whose lands fall from fencing to zero line. No such regular compensation is being allowed by the Government.

Agriculture Census

1990. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government conducts Agriculture Census in every five years;
- (b) if so, the objectives of the census;
- (c) the manner in which the census is conducted;
- (d) whether the expenditure for this scheme is met by the Government; 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The main objective of the Agriculture Census is the collection and derivation of quantitative information about the structural aspects of agricultural holdings in the country.

(c) The Agriculture Census is implemented in three distinct phases, which are statistically linked together but focus on different aspects of agricultural statistics. In Phase-I, list of holdings (on complete enumeration basis in Land Record States and on sample basis in non-Land Record States) with their area and social characteristics of the holders is prepared. In Phase-II, detailed data on agricultural characteristics of holdings are collected from selected villages. In Phase-III, data on input use pattern are collected from selected holdings in selected villages.

(d) and (e) The Agriculture Census is a Central Sector Plan Scheme under which 100 percent grant-in-aid is provided to States /UTs to meet expenditure on salaries, office expenses, travel expenses, printing of schedules, honoraria for field/supervisory staff, cost of tabulation etc. The total expenditure incurred on Agriculture Census during the 11th Plan (as on 03.03.2011) is Rs. 59.45 Crores.

[Translation]

Agriculture as a Profession

1991. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the practice of agriculture as a profession has become least profitable;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to initiate any scheme to make it a profitable profession as a large number of people are dependent/engaged in agriculture in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) The National Policy for Farmers, 2007 addresses various problems being faced by farmers in a comprehensive manner including improving economic viability of farming to substantially increase the net income of farmers. Provisions of National Policy for Farmers are being implemented through various ongoing programmes and schemes of Government which, *inter alia*, include significant increase in investment in agricultural and allied sector through various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro Irrigation, extending Green Revolution to Eastern India, Macro Management on Agriculture, National Agriculture Insurance Scheme, Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme, Strengthening of States' Extension Services, Technology Mission on Oilseeds & Pulses, increasing credit availability to farmers etc. and strengthening Marketing infrastructure.

The Minimum Support Prices of major crops have also been increased in the range of 42% to 84% in case of cereals, upto 114% in case of pulses and 104% in case of oilseeds during 2005-06 to 2010-11 for the benefit of farmers.

Funds for Sports Projects

1992. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central assistance provided to the State Governments under the Sports Infrastructure Scheme for promotion of sports in the country, has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to reimburse the funds spent by the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh to complete the sports projects already initiated by them;

(d) if so, the time by which such amount is likely to be reimbursed to the State Governments; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The erstwhile centrally sponsored sports infrastructure schemes were discontinued and shifted to the state sector by the Planning Commission as part of their exercise to rationalize and reduce the number of centrally sponsored schemes.

(c) to (e) After the closure of the schemes, committed liabilities amounting to Rs. 62.51 crore were allowed to be released to states, including Madhya Pradesh, as part of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) or Special Central Assistance (SCA). State-wise breakup of the same is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State-wise committed liabilities of the erstwhile sports infrastructure scheme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of projects approved by MYAS	Total Committed Liabilities recommend by MYAS	Amount released by Planning Commission in Annual Plan (200910) to States as on 1.4.2010	
				No. of projects	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	805.20	16	805.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	851.39	14	851.39
3.	Assam	17	396.34	17	396.84
4.	Haryana	15	23.64	-	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6	54.88	-	-
6.	Karnataka	5	116.50	-	-

655	Written Answers		MARCH 8, 2011		to Questions	656
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	22	409.97	-	-	
8.	Maharashtra	17	345.22	-	-	
9.	Mizoram	9	1,190.83	9	1,190.83	
10.	Nagaland	5	368.00	5	368.20	
11.	Orissa	5	560.00	-	-	
12.	Punjab	1	15.00	-	-	
13.	Rajasthan	2	242.21	2	242.21	
14.	Tamil Nadu	3	65.73	-	-	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11	33.95	11	33.94	
16.	Uttarakhand	5	156.50	-	-	
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	32	14.82	-	-	
18.	Kerala	2	60.76	2	60.76	
19.	Synthetic Surfaces	6	539.80	3*	300.00*	
Total		193	6,250.74	76	Rs. 4,249.37	

*Rs. 200 lakh for 2 synthetic surface to Rajasthan and Rs. 100 lakh to Puducherry for 1 synthetic surface.

Note: The State Governments are required to submit proposals to the Planning Commission for approval under ACA/SCA budget allocated to them.

[English]

Fish Production

1993. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from the various State Governments including Maharashtra for development of fishery harbours;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of such proposals;

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the improvement of the facilities for marketing, processing of fish and its cold storage in the country, including Maharashtra, State-wise?

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

ARUN YADAV: (a) A statement indicating State-wise details of fish production in the country during last three years including current year is enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. Approvals for construction of fishing harbours and fish landing centres with Central

assistance under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme are accorded based on viable proposals submitted by the State Governments and UT Administrations. During the current financial year (2010-11), four new fishing harbour proposals were received and approval accorded and details are as below:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Fishing Harbour	District
1.	Karnataka	Mangalore-3rd Stage expansion	South Kanara
2.	Karnataka	Malpe-3rd Stage expansion	Udupi
3.	Maharashtra	Karanja	Raigad
4.	Maharashtra	Arnala	Thane

(e) The Ministry of Agriculture under the CSS provides financial assistance for creation of post harvest including marketing infrastructure facilities. Besides, National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) also

provides financial assistance for creation of post harvest and marketing infrastructure facilities. Statement-II and Statement-III respectively present State-wise details of the projects approved under the CSS and NFDB.

Statement-I

State-wise fish production in the country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional)	2010-11 (upto 31.12.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1010087	1252777	1293855	831294
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2830	2880	2650	2285
3	Assam	190320	206150	218822	145618
4	Bihar	319100	300650	297400	202410
5	Goa	33428	86214	85364	67043
6	Gujarat	721907	765902	771516	476883
7	Haryana	67236	76285	100464	72896.3
8	Himachal Pradesh	7851	7793	7847	5714.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	J&K	17330	19270	19300	14660
10	Karnataka	297690	361854	408053	375892
11	Kerala	667327	685992	663121	526322
12	Madhya Pradesh	63893	68466	66119	30643.26
13	Maharashtra	556447	523101	538354	420596
14	Manipur	18600	18800	19200	15531
15	Meghalaya	4000	3959	4210	3184
16	Mizoram	3760	2891	3042	1899
17	Nagaland	5800	6175	6360	5250
18	Orissa	349483	374822	370540	248953
19	Punjab	78730	86207	122860	75090
20	Rajasthan	25700	24100	26908	15135
21	Sikkim	175	168	168	150
22	Tamil Nadu	559356	534165	534165	429383
23	Tripura	36245	36000	42268	35725
24	Uttar Pradesh	325950	349274	392926	291338
25	West Bengal	1447262	1484000	1505000	1116505
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28685	32492	33159	24068
27	Chandigarh	214	244	236	144
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	50	50	38
29	Daman and Diu	26358	14141	15880	11491
30	Delhi	610	715	715	790
31	Lakshadweep	11042	12592	12372	8049
32	Pondicherry	39013	40300	41949	32183
33.	Chhattisgarh	139373	158698	174245	159653.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Uttaranchal	3092	3163	3488	2670
35.	Jharkhand	67890	75800	70500	54470
Total		7126832	7616090	7853106	5703956.45

Statement-II

State-wise details of projects approved and amount released for creation of post harvest infrastructure facilities under the CSS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of projects sanctioned	Amount released (till 4.3.2011)
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1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka	20	852.94
2.	Maharashtra	4	157.21
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1	35.00
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	100.00
5.	Haryana	1	42.32
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	75.00
7.	Jharkhand	1	18.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	100.00
9.	Manipur	6	44.50
10.	Orissa	1	18.00
11.	Rajasthan	2	47.25
12.	Tamil Nadu	1	76.25
13.	Goa	2	34.00

1	2	3	4
14.	Nagaland	1	50.00
15.	Kerala	1	100.00
16.	Assam	1	60.00
17.	Tripura	1	70.00
18.	Mizoram	1	32.50
Total		48	1912.97

Statement-III

State-wise details of projects sanctioned and amount released by National Fisheries Development Board for creation of post harvest infrastructure facilities

State	Number of projects sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1. Construction of wholesale (WFM) and retail fish market (RFM)			
Andhra Pradesh	22	1995.03	1029.91
Chhattisgarh	1	90.00	45.00
Gujarat	1	139.53	69.765
Karnataka	3	210.98	105.489

1	2	3	4
Kerala	6	1152.00	576.00
New Delhi	1	225.00	112.50
Puducherry	1	188.46	94.23
Rajasthan	1	225.00	112.50
Tamil Nadu	5	416.25	208.13
West Bengal	8	1279.96	999.98
Total	49	5921.00	3353.49

2. Fish Retail outlets

Andhra Pradesh	4	13.85	12.60
Nagaland	3	27.00	27.00
Puducherry	1	0.65	0.65
Tamil Nadu	5	45.00	22.50
Total	13	86.50	62.75

3. Fish Processing facilities

Haryana	1	25.00	25.00
Puducherry	1	80.10	40.05
Maharashtra	1	155.20	155.20
Andhra Pradesh	1	185.00	185.00
Total	4	445.30	405.05

4. Ice plants and chilled storage facilities / cold-chain facilities

West Bengal	1	225.00	112.50
Tamil Nadu	1	11.79	6.00
Total	2	236.79	118.50

[Translation]

Smuggling of Explosives

1994. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of transborder smuggling of explosives including Ammonium Nitrate in the various parts of the country;

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

(c) the details of explosive seized, persons arrested/convicted in this regard: and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to check such incidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per available reports, the quantity of explosives seized in States along the Broder is enclosed as a Statement. Information on persons arrested/ convicted in this regard is not centrally maintained.

(d) The Govt. of India has, *inter-alia*, taken the following steps to check smuggling of explosives:

(i) Effective domination of the borders by carrying out round-the-clock surveillance & patrolling (on foot, by boats and vehicles), laying Nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along with international border.

(ii) Erection of fencing along the international border and floodlighting of the border to enhance the observation during night.

(iii) Random checking of persons and vehicles crossing the border on the basis of specific intelligence.

(iv) Introduction of High-Tech Surveillance

equipment for further enhancing border domination.

(v) Upgradation of Intelligence network and coordination among various agencies.

Statement

State-wise Explosive Seized (in Kg)

Year	Jammu and Kashmir	Assam	Meghalaya	Manipur	Nagaland	Mizoram	Tripura
2008	0	225	0	1	2	0	0
2009	0	2.725	0	0	0	0.5	0
2010	1.5	0	0.56	0.115	0	0	23

[English]

Displacement during CWG

1995. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Commonwealth Games, 2010 in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, thousands of beggars and homeless people including women and children were relocated to the National Capital Region like Noida etc.;

(b) if so, the total number of such beggars/homeless people relocated during the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(c) whether these people have not been brought back by the Delhi Government or Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the information provided by the Department of Social Welfare, Government of NCT of Delhi, it is not correct that during the

Commonwealth Games, 2010 in the NCT of Delhi, thousands of beggars and homeless people including women and children were relocated to the National Capital Region like Noida etc.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of the above.

Dilapidated Condition of DD/AIR Stations

1996. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS;

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

(a) whether some buildings of All India Radio (AIR) stations and Doordarshan Kendras (DDKs) in the country including border areas are in a dilapidated condition for the past several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government, DDK/AIR wise and State-wise;

(c) whether there have been complaints of lack of AIR and DD coverage in border areas of the country;

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

(e) the details of the steps taken and the funds allocated for the upgradation of DD and AIR network in the country including in border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, condition of some of the building taken by Doordarshan from State Governments/Private parties are not satisfactory and in such case matter regarding repair of the buildings is taken up with the owners from time to time and Doordarshan also carries out the repairs in critical cases.

(c) and (d) Requests for expansion of AIR/Doordarshan coverage in border areas have been received from time to time from various quarters. Both All India Radio and Doordarshan has been assigning priority to expansion and improvement of their coverage in border areas in its expansion plans.

(e) Special Packages for expansion and improvement of AIR/Doordarshan services in North-East States & J&K have been implemented. 273 Nos. of TV Transmitters of varying power are presently functioning in the border districts. The areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters (including border areas) alongwith rest of the country have been provided with multi channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service signals of which can be received anywhere in the country with the help of small sized dish receive units.

Besides, the Low Power Transmitters at Port Blair (DD1 & DD News), Kokrajhar, Bikaner, Dharmshala, Chattarpur, Saharsa & Bilaspur already upgraded to HPTs during 11th Plan period. Project of upgradation of LPT at Mehboobnagar to HPT is under implementation. A scheme involving an outlay of 100.00 crore for further strengthening of AIR and DD coverage in J&K has been approved and as a part of this scheme 5 High Power TV Transmitters are envisaged to be set up.

As regards All India Radio, in order to improve its coverage and quality in the country including the

border states, the following schemes are under implementation:

- (i) The old MW/SW/FM Transmitters which have served its life are being replaced.
- (ii) Existing compatible MW/SW transmitters are being digitalized.
- (iii) FM network is being strengthened by installing new FM transmitters in the country including in border States.
- (iv) The production facilities and connectivity are also being digitalized.

Rs.1399.22 crores have been allocated for upgradation of AIR network in the country during 11th Plan.

Misuse of Section 498-A of IPC

1997. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether section 498-A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) regarding demand for dowry is being abused at large by the bride/ parents of the bride;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such cases reported and husbands reported to have committed suicides due to misuse of section 498-A of IPC by the bride /parents of the bride 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 received any demand/representation from various quarters of the society to make changes in the above section or to abolish the same in view of its misuse; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Representations have been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs from

various non-governmental organizations as well as individuals regarding misuse of Section 498A of IPC. They have suggested amendment to Section 498A of IPC.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has

informed that they do not maintain data on husbands who have committed suicide due to misuse of Section 498A of IPC. However, State/UT - wise details of Male suicides, as provided by NCRB, due to dowry dispute and divorce during the year 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT wise number of Male Suicides due to Dowry Dispute and Divorce during 2007 - 2009

Sl.No.	States	2007		2008		2009	
		Dowry Dispute	Divorce	Dowry Dispute	Divorce	Dowry Dispute	Divorce
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	4	15	16	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	1	3
4.	Bihar	7	0	0	0	16	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1	1	1	6
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	12	0	17	0	17
8.	Haryana	0	1	9	0	9	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	0	2	12	1	3
12.	Karnataka	1	3	0	3	9	17
13.	Kerala	0	5	0	17	0	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	10	1	0	4
15.	Maharashtra	8	13	1	8	0	18
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	1	1	2	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	8	11	13	6	6	37
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	62	0	67	3	12
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	10	15	2	11	4
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	2
28.	West Bengal	0	6	1	3	0	6
Total (States)		36	130	57	154	73	150
Union Territories							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1	0	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	2	0	0	0	0	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total (UTs)		2	0	0	1	1	2
Total (All India)		38	130	57	155	74	152

[Translation]

National Investigation Agency

1998. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up branches of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in every State;

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

(c) whether the Government has handed over cases to the NIA for investigation;

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

(e) the progress made in such investigations; and

(f) the details of major achievements made by the NIA so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) :. (a) and (b) No Madam. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) is Headquartered at New Delhi. At present it has a branch office at Cyberabad (Hyderabad), Andhra Pradesh.

(c) to (f) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was created on 31.12.2008. Since, its creation, the investigation of 19 [(02) Assam, (01) Maharashtra, (01) Delhi, (06) Kerala, (02) Goa, (01) Nagaland, (02) West Bengal, (01) Gujarat, (01) Andhra Pradesh, (01) Haryana and (01) Manipur] terrorism related cases entrusted to NIA. Out of these 19 cases, the chargesheets have been filed in 14 cases, which is a major achievement on the part of NIA.

[English]

Zonal Cultural Centres

1999. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the mandate of zonal cultural centres in the country

(b) whether any assessment has been made on the performance of such centres as against their mandate;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the zonal cultural centres are facing resource crunch; and

(e) the details of the annual allocation made to each centre during the last three years and the quarter-wise release of funds during the current financial year, centre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with their headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur. The mandate of the ZCCs is to extend support to the preservation, promotion and dissemination of the folk and traditional arts and culture of the country.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. U.R. Ananthamurthy was set up in 1994 to review the functioning of these ZCCs. The Committee, in its report, recommended greater outreach, more emphasis on tribal/folk art, documentation of rare & vanishing arts forms, better co-ordination with National and State Akademies and patronage to young and upcoming artistes.

In August, 2010, the, Government has set up another Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) to review the functioning and performance of the seven ZCCs. The tenure of this Committee is upto 11.03.2011.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The requisite details are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of ZCC	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	NZCC, Patiala	259.54	292.00	234.14	I Qtr-228.00 II Qtr-30.00 III Qtr-00.00 IV Qtr-62.00
2.	EZCC, Kolkata	334.77	557.69	342.19	I Qtr-143.73 II Qtr-30.00 III Qtr-00.00 IV Qtr-70.00
3.	SZCC, Thanjavur	269.07	239.16	331.76	I Qtr-168.57 II Qtr-30.00 III Qtr-00.00 IV Qtr-00.00
4.	WZCC, Udaipur	155.79	452.94	274.93	I Qtr-228.00 II Qtr-30.00 III Qtr-00.00 IV Qtr-68.00
5.	NCZCC, Allahabad	177.73	316.49	240.58	I Qtr-168.15 II Qtr-90.00 III Qtr-00.00 IV Qtr-158.00
6.	NEZCC, Dimapur	314.54	435.91	518.00	I Qtr-255.40 II Qtr-15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
					III Qtr-00.00
					IV Qtr-262.36
7.	SCZCC, Nagpur	162.68	322.00	174.80	I Qtr-180.83
					II Qtr-30.00
					III Qtr-00.00
					IV Qtr-97.12
Total		1674.12	2616.19	2116.40	2345.16

Ban on pre-paid SIM in NER*[Translation]*

2000. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Damage to Crops

2001. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the North Eastern States have sought
a ban on pre-paid SIM cards due to concerns arising
out of lack of proper verification of subscribers by the
service providers or vendors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (c)
Department of Telecommunications has issued
instructions/safeguards applicable in Jammu & Kashmir
(J&K) dated 22.1.2010 which has been extended to
Assam and NE areas till 31.3.2011. As per the said
safeguards the pre-paid subscriber of Assam and NE
Services areas is to be re-verified before allowing
recharge in case the connection has not been issued
/ re-verified as per the procedures mentioned in the
safeguards.

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated/
being formulated by the Union Government in
coordination with the State Governments in regard to
compensation to be given for damage to crops due to
various reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria fixed by the Government to settle
compensation to be given to farmers for damage to
crops; 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 (SHRI
ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) As per the recommendation
of the XIII Finance Commission, the Government has
funds under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)
and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to
provide relief in the wake of notified natural calamities
including for damage to crops. Besides, insurance

claims are paid to the insured farmers who have suffered damage to their notified crops under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS).

(c) and (d) As per the existing procedure for availing relief assistance from NDRF, the affected State Government is required *inter alia* to declare the area affected by any of the notified natural calamities and submit a memorandum seeking assistance from the Government of India detailing the losses including damage to crops. As per the norms for assistance from SDRF & NDRF for the 5-year period 2010-11 to 2014-15, *inter alia*, Agriculture Input Subsidy is provided to Small and Marginal Farmers for crop loss of 50% and above as under:

- @Rs.2000/- per hectare for rainfed areas;
- @Rs.4000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation; and
- @Rs.6000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops.

Large Farmers, other than small and marginal farmers, get subsidy at the above rates subject to a ceiling of 1 hectare per farmer when the calamity occurs

for the first time and up to a maximum of 2 hectares per farmer when successive calamities take place.

Hike in Flour Price

2002. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received several complaints regarding indiscriminate hike in prices of flour by flour mills during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the price rise and rein in the flour mills?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps taken by Government with respect to wheat and rice are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The following special/adhoc allocations of foodgrains have been made in 2010-11:

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Allocation	
		Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4
1.	Special adhoc/additional allocation for TPDS beneficiaries (APL, BPL & AAY) @Rs.8.45/11.85 per kg. Expired on 31.12.2010	19.04	15.66
2.	Additional APL allocation dated 2.8.2010 Expired on 20.1.2011	18.04	13.03

1	2	3	4
3.	Special adhoc/additional allocation for APL families @ Rs.8.45/11.85 per kg. Validity for lifting upto 30.06.2011	13.75	11.25
4.	Additional BPL allocation dated 7.9.2010 Validity for lifting upto 06.03.2011	7.90	17.10
5.	Additional BPL allocation dated 6.1.2011 Validity for lifting upto 30. 06. 2011	7.90	17.10

2. Under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) 2011, 10 lakh tonnes of wheat and 10 lakh tonnes of rice have been allocated to State/UT for distribution to retail consumers and 15 lakh tonnes of wheat has been allocated to FCI for tender sale to bulk consumers. The validity for lifting these allocations is upto 30.6.2011.

[English]

Agricultural Growth

2003. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual growth rate of GDP in agricultural and allied sectors plummeted during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the private investment in this sector doubled during the post reforms period; and

(d) if so, the volume of private investment in agricultural sector during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in agricultural and allied sectors during the last three years at 2004-05 prices is given in the table below:

Year	Agricultural and Allied Sectors	
	GDP (Rs in crore)	Growth Rate (%)
2008-09	654,118	-0.1
2009-10	656,975	0.4
2010-11	692,499	5.4

Source: Central Statistics Office(CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

The GDP for agricultural and allied sectors decreased slightly from Rs. 655080 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 654118 crore in 2008-09, mainly on account of fall in production of some of the crops such as pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute, mesta and sugarcane as compared to 2007-08, which was a favourable monsoon year. The growth in GDP of agriculture and allied sectors suffered a setback during 2009-10, due to severe drought in most parts of the country. However during 2010-11, as per advance estimates released by CSO, GDP growth for the agricultural sector is estimated to be at 5.4 percent.

(c) and (d) The private investment in the Agricultural and Allied Sectors increased from Rs. 22862 crore in 1992-93 to Rs. 57221 crore in 2007-08 at 1999-2000 prices. Details of private investment in the Agricultural Sectors during 1992-93 to 2009-10 are as given in the table below:

Year	Private Investment in Agriculture and Allied Sector (Rs. Crore) (at 1999-2000 prices)
1992-93	22862
1993-94	19230
1994-95	17183
1995-96	17777
1996-97	20589
1997-98	24692
1998-99	24956
1999-00	41483
2000-01	37395
2001-02	47266
2002-03	46934
2003-04	42737
2004-05	44830
2005-06	50118
2006-07	54530
2007-08	57221 (at 2004-05 prices)
2007-08	81777
2008-09	106031
2009-10	109742

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Storage of Foodgrains

2004. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) the quantum and value of foodgrains damaged alongwith the causes thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the manner in which they were disposed of during the above period, Statewise;

(c) whether there is a mismatch between requirement and availability of storage space in the country on the eve of arrival of fresh procurement;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the requirement and availability of storage space alongwith the quantum of foodgrains stored in the open during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to create fresh storage space to ensure safe storage of foodgrains; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

CONSUMER AFFIARS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Details of region-wise stocks of foodgrains accrued as damaged/ non-issuable during the last three years and current year with FCI are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The foodgrains get damaged due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, during movement of stocks, exposure to rains, floods etc. and in some cases due to negligence of officials/officers for which suitable administrative action are initiated against defaulters where ever found guilty.

Food Corporation of India has reported estimated sale price of these damaged stocks as Rs.22.33 crores, Rs. 13.03 crores, Rs 3.63 crores and Rs. 2.92 crores pertaining to 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (up to January, 2011) respectively.

(b) For disposal of damaged Central Pool foodgrains, there is a standard procedure to be followed. After identifying the damaged foodgrains, they are grouped into various categories of possible use such as animal feed, industrial use, manure and unfit for any use. While the damaged quantities unfit for any use are destroyed, those of other categories are sold by auction. Details of stocks of damaged/ non-issuable foodgrains disposed of during last three years and current year are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Based on current 4 months requirement of foodgrains allocated under Targetted Public

Distribution System(TPDS) and other welfare schemes in consuming States and the highest stock level observed in last three years in procuring States, a storage capacity gap of 150.80 lakh tons has been assessed in 19 States. Besides, a capacity gap of 5.25 lakh tons has been observed in the NE States. Stocks held in CAP storage with FCI during last three years are as under:

Position as on	Stocks held in CAP (in lakh tons)
2008	0.55
2009	3.01
2010	9.36

State-wise details of foodgrains stored in Cover and Plinth(CAP) storage during the current year, as reported by FCI are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) and (f) Government has taken following steps to create additional storage capacity in the country:

Plan Scheme: A capacity of 138770 tons at an estimated cost of Rs. 133 crores during 11th Plan period (2007-12) is to be created. Out of this, 28760 tons has been created upto 2009-10.

Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme: To overcome the storage gap in the country, construction of godowns of about 150 lakh tons capacity through CWC, SWCs and private entrepreneurs has been taken up.

Statement-I

Details of region-wise stock of foodgrains accrued as damaged/ non-issuable during last three years and current year (upto January, 2011) in FCI

(Figure in tons)

Sl.No.	Region	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	5858	14	726	200

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Jharkhand	57	15	17	39
3.	Orissa	759	84	0	18
4.	West Bengal	789	1789	1357	922
5.	Assam	151	83	38	49
6.	North Eastern Frontier Provinces (NEF)	141	212	77	175
7.	Nagaland and Manipur (N&M)	362	6	0	1
8.	Delhi	0	0	5	1
9.	Haryana	0	16	0	55
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	11	0
11.	Punjab	23118	16798	2273	182
12.	Rajasthan	18	0	12	21
13.	Uttar Pradesh	40	62	14	520
14.	Uttarakhand	0	4	0	1338
15.	Andhra Pradesh	139	0	0	3
16.	Kerala	42	98	19	99
17.	Karnataka	1459	74	70	17
18.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	12
19.	Gujarat	326	655	814	2595
20.	Maharashtra	591	189	245	97
21.	Madhya Pradesh	76	14	49	2
22.	Chhattisgarh	499	0	974	2
Total		34426	20114	6702	6348

Statement-II

Region-wise disposal of damaged/non-issuable foodgrains for the last three years and current year (upto January, 2011) in FCI

(Figure in tons)

Sl.No.	Region	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	6155	552	311	225
2.	Jharkhand	42	40	15	17
3.	Orissa	794	81	3	0
4.	West Bengal	1078	692	1438	644
5.	Assam	5370	5122	576	1
6.	North Eastern Frontier Provinces (NEF)	1844	15	195	150
7.	Nagaland and Manipur (N&M)	358	7	98	0
8.	Delhi	0	0	5	1
9.	Haryana	2	12	4	28
10.	Punjab*	45325	102316	7543	225
11.	Rajasthan	64	1	0	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	11	85	21	51
13.	Uttarakhand	2	0	4	0
14.	Andhra Pradesh	1021	154	0	0
15.	Kerala	65	9	91	26
16.	Karnataka	123	2405	109	28
17.	Tamil Nadu	48	0	0	0
18.	Gujarat	321	231	11	1149
19.	Maharashtra	1841	138	224	183

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	211	0	48	19
21.	Chhattisgarh	60	491	967	28
Total		64735	112351	11663	2776

*Quantity replaced by the millers also included.

Statement-III

State-wise details of foodgrains stored in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage during the current year in FCI as on 15.2.2011

(Figure in lakh tons)

Sl. No.	Region	Stocks held in CAP
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	0.07
2.	West Bengal	0.02
3.	Delhi	0.01
4.	Haryana	1.47
5.	Punjab	2.55
6.	Chandigarh	0.26
7.	Rajasthan	3.23
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1.25
9.	Uttarakhand	0.13
10.	Andhra Pradesh	0.23
11.	Karnataka	0.08
12.	Tamil Nadu	0.04
13.	Pondicherry	0.02

1	2	3
14.	Gujarat	0.28
15.	Maharashtra	0.28
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.01
Total		9.93

Setting up of Food Processing Units

2005. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various entrepreneurs/State Governments including Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand for setting up of Food Processing Industries (FPIs);

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

(c) the details of the proposals cleared and pending for approval, State-wise;

(d) the assistance provided by the Union Government for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Earlier all the applications for such grants were received by the Ministry through the State Nodal Agencies under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries. These applications were then Centrally processed and grants disbursed directly by the Ministry. From 2007-08, the receipt of applications, their appraisal, calculation of grant eligibility as well as disbursement of funds has been completely decentralized. Under the new procedure, an entrepreneur/ applicant can file application with the neighborhood Bank branch/ Financial Intuition (FIs). The Bank/ FIs would then appraise the application and calculate the eligible grant amount as

per the detailed guideline given to them by the Ministry. The Banks/ FIs appraisal report and its recommendation for the release of grant is transmitted to the Ministry through e-portal established for this purpose. After the recommendation is received from the Bank/ FIs, the Ministry sanctions the grant and transfer the funds through the e-portal.

The details of financial assistance extended to the units and number of units assisted under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries in the country including that of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand during last three years and current year, state wise is at Statement.

(e) The clearance of the proposal under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation / Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries depends upon the availability of funds and other factors like receipt of requisite documents. Hence, it may not be possible to define a time frame for clearance of remaining applications.

Statement

*Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and current year State-wise under the scheme of Setting up/ Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of FPIs.**

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (upto 22.11.2010)	
		Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	27	288.915
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	11	247.54
5	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	102.11
6	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	26	228.495
8	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	1	16.3
9	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	2	40.6
10	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	54	1092.716
11	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	11	255.78
12	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	175.34
13	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	4	48.59
14	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	84
15	Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	20	435.74
16	Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	16	241.69
17	Madhya Pradesh	10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	207.185
18	Maharashtra	95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	61	902.965
19	Manipur	3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	0	0
20	Meghalaya	1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	66.62
21	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0
22	Nagaland	1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	0	0
23	Orissa	6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	10	213.28
24	Pondicherry	2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Punjab	32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	16	271.49
26	Rajasthan	35	566.075	44	551.975	27	27325.46	48	643.939
27	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Tamil Nadu	53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	26	405.94
29	Tripura	2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30	Uttar Pradesh	63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	46	894.33
31	Uttarakhand	9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	9	191.3
32	West Bengal	35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	8	155.76
Total		569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	429	7210.625

*Data is under reconciliation with coordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank.

[Translation]

Onion Production

2006. SHRI PREMDAS:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHR RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides several incentives to increase onion production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the schemes under which these incentives are provided during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the production of onion during the said period alongwith the breakup of kharif and rabi crops share therein;

(d) whether the Government proposes to encourage/provide incentives to the farmers to grow seasonal crops like vegetables and fruits; 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., (i) Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in remaining

States and Union Territories for the holistic development of horticulture crops including onion by adopting an area based regionally differentiated cluster approach. Under these schemes, financial assistance is available for production of vegetable seeds, integrated pest & nutrient management, organic farming, technology dissemination through demonstration, human resource development, mechanization, primary/mobile processing units, development of infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing. As ceistan for cultivation of onion is also provided under the HMNEH Scheme. The Statement-I and II giving details of incentives provided under NHM and HMNEH are enclosed.

(c) A Statement-III giving production of onion during 2007-08 to 2010-11 alongwith the breakup of kharif, late kharif and rabi crops share is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation provides incentives to the farmers under both the missions for taking up various, activities related to horticulture development such as production of quality planting material, establishment of scion blocks for mass multiplication of quality planting material, area coverage through high yielding varieties, high density planting and canopy management, vegetable seed production, rejuvenation/replanting of old and senile orchards, creation of water resources, protected cultivation, organic farming, promotion of integrated nutrient management/integrated pest management, pollination support through bee keeping, horticulture mechanization, technology dissemination through demonstration, human resource development, exposure visit of farmers, integrated post harvest management and establishment of marketing infrastructure.

Statement-I**Progress under Vegetable Seed Production including onion under
National Horticulture Mission (NHM)**

(Phy. In ha., Fin. In Rs. in lakh)

State	Head	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	Physical									0	0
	Financial									0	0
Bihar	Physical		64.3	100	524.9	30	262.57		243.72	130	1095.49
	Financial		24.54	42.5	54.84	12.75	99.48		72.68	55.25	251.54
Chhattisgarh	Physical	60	3.6		52		50	42	67	102	172.6
	Financial	25.5	1.8		26		12.5	17.9	27.25	43.4	67.55
Delhi	Physical				4					0	4
	Financial				2					0	2
Goa	Physical									0	#VALUE
	Financial									0	0
Gujarat	Physical	25	4	25					5	50	9
	Financial	12.5	1	10.63					4	23.13	5
Haryana	Physical	288.65	140.8	51	288	64	560		26.2	403.65	1015

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Financial	121.91	144.89	14.03	70.75	20.82	84.43		35.33	156.76	335.4
Jharkand	Physical	100	200	21	260		281		100	121	841
	Financial	42.5	34.37	8.93	135.59		140.5		274.03	51.43	584.49
Karnataka	Physical	165.8	126.65	25	111	104	305.8	264	155	558.8	698.45
	Financial	41.05	82.9	10.63	32.42	44.2	97.52	66.52	31.86	162.4	244.7
Kerala	Physical	22	53		49.55		74.01	1	3	23	179.56
	Financial	7.23	18.47		13.08		29.4	0.43	1.54	7.66	62.49
Madhya Pradesh	Physical		749.25	1190	1007.75	50	651.57		277.09	1240	2685.66
	Financial		131.06	334.69	199.95	21.25	181.7		71.14	355.94	583.85
Maharashtra	Physical	1096	89		714		160	1	5	1097	968
	Financial	330.68	45.31		434.8		86.21	1.28	5.25	331.96	571.57
Orissa	Physical	429	175.8	100	820.83	200	200			729	1196.63
	Financial	182.33	87.9	42.5	410.42	85	100			309.83	598.32
Puducherry	Physical									0	0
	Financial									0	0
Punjab	Physical						2		127.21	0	129.21
	Financial						16.39		63.59	0	79.98
Rajasthan	Physical	79	29	18	5	10	20			107	54
	Financial	22.96	14.5	7.66	2.5	4.25	3.62			34.87	20.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tamil Nadu	Physical			10	10	55	18			65	28
	Financial			4.25	5	23.38	15.5			27.63	20.5
Uttar Pradesh	Physical	1418	793.27	327	2184.6	2762	2824.26		498	4507	6300.13
	Financial	398.95	223.61	138.98	290.44	659.62	807.07		101.51	1197.55	1422.63
West Bengal	Physical	2							2	2	2
	Financial	94.35							111	94.35	111
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Physical									0	0
	Financial				5.08					0	5.08
Total	Physical	3685.45	2428.67	1867	6031.63	3275	5409.21	308	1509.22	9135.45	15378.73
	Financial	1279.96	810.35	614.8	1682.87	871.27	1674.32	86.13	799.18	2852.16	4966.72

Progress under Seed Infrastructure including onion under National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

(Phy. In No., Fin. In Rs. in lakh)

State	Head	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	Physical									0	0
	Financial									0	0
Bihar	Physical				90		18		7	0	115
	Financial				5.7		2.88		20.16	0	28.74
Chhattisgarh	Physical									0	0
	Financial									0	0
Delhi	Physical									0	0
	Financial									0	0
Goa	Physical									0	0
	Financial									0	0
Gujarat	Physical									0	0
	Financial									0	0
Haryana	Physical	1		1	1		6			2	7
	Financial	40.8		1.28	101.15		0.57			42.08	101.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jharkand	Physical									0	0
	Financial									0	0
Karnataka	Physical	4	4							4	4
	Financial	67.5	70.28							67.5	70.28
Kerala	Physical		2		1				2	0	5
	Financial		33.8		98.7		190		119	0	441.5
Madhya Pradesh	Physical	13								13	0
	Financial	231	36.27		6.66		11.02			231	53.95
Maharashtra	Physical	2	2							2	2
	Financial	11.55	11.54							11.55	11.54
Orissa	Physical									0	0
	Financial									0	0
Puducherry	Physical									0	0
	Financial									0	0
Punjab	Physical						110		2	0	112
	Financial						56.53		6.11	0	62.64
Rajasthan	Physical	3	2	7	4	20	4			30	10
	Financial	26.2	185.78	185.06	35.47	30.6	77.69		2.73	241.86	301.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tamil Nadu	Physical									0	0
	Financial									0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Physical	26	9	1	4					27	13
	Financial	788.31	121.3	14.85	10.27		6.92			803.16	138.49
West Bengal	Physical									0	0
	Financial									0	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Physical									0	0
	Financial									0	0
Total	Physical	49	19	9	100	20	138	0	11	78	268
	Financial	1165.36	466.97	201.19	257.95	30.6	345.61	0	148	1397.15	1210.53

Statement-II

Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States-Area Covered under Vegetable including Onion from 2007-08 to 2009-10 and Current Year

(Area in ha)

States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Till date)	
	Tar	Ach.	Tar	Ach.	Tar	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
Arunachal Pradesh	200	200	950	950	663	225	300	40
Assam	650	650	1225	1125	3000	2610	500	500
Manipur	3000	3000	3099	3099	4590	6497	1505	1505
Meghalaya	690	690	1505	1505	700	700	2348	618
Mizoram	1835	1835	1027	1027	3480	3480	970	970
Nagaland	925	925	2470	2470	2385	2385	1222	1000
Sikkim	2505	2505	2845	2140	3415	1875	775	670
Tripura	2040	2040	2710	2710	6000	6000	2920	2440
Jammu and Kashmir	100	67	1520	853	400	396	2109	1337
Himachal Pradesh	1269	1269	225	225	352	176	201	49
Uttarakhand	3125	3125	1855	3279	2846	2926	540	126
Total	16339	16306	19431	19383	27831	27270	13390	9255

Statement-III

State wise production of onion during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Production in '000' MT)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08 Production			2008-09 Production			2009-10 Production			2010-11 (Provisional) Production						
		Kharif		Rabi	Kharif		Rabi	Kharif		Rabi	Kharif		Rabi				
		Main	Late	Total	Main	Late	Total	Main	Late	Total	Main	Late	Total				
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Andhra Pradesh	363.6	242.4	606.0	397.6	265.1	662.6	397.6	265.1	662.6	271.7	357.0	628.7				
2	Bihar	203.9	815.7	1019.6	189.3	757.3	946.6	194.4	777.6	972.0	216.0	864.0	1080.0				
3	Chhattisgarh		136.7	136.7		136.7	136.7		160.3	160.3		179.7	179.7				
4	Gujarat	447.7	1790.6	2238.3	281.9	1127.7	1409.6	215.7	862.9	1078.6	116.4	1500.0	1616.4				
5	Haryana	69.3	69.3	208.0	346.6	69.6	69.6	208.8	347.9	66.1	66.1	198.2	330.3	93.7	46.8	328.0	468.5
6	Jharkhand	48.4	193.7	242.1	60.4	241.4	301.8	48.0	192.0	240.0	0.5	305.0	305.5				
7	Karnataka	866.2	288.7	1732.5	2887.4	909.5	303.2	1819.1	3031.8	679.9	226.6	1359.7	2266.2	1349.2	449.7	449.7	2248.6
8	Madhya Pradesh	129.7	129.7	389.2	648.6	176.4	176.4	529.1	881.8	190.5	190.5	571.4	952.3	102.2	153.3	766.6	1022.1
9	Maharashtra	600.4	1000.7	2402.0	4003.1	589.9	983.1	2359.5	3932.5	471.9	786.5	1887.6	3146.0	420.0	700.0	1680.0	2800.0
10	Orissa		262.4	262.4		289.6	289.6		298.8	298.8		318.1	318.1				
11	Punjab	8.6	163.1	171.7	8.7	165.0	173.6	8.8	166.4	175.1		175.4	175.4				
12	Rajasthan	156.6	235.0	391.6	147.6	221.4	369.1	297.0	445.5	742.5	112.5	37.5	600.0	750.0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13	Tamil Nadu	168.1		112.2	280.3	183.3		122.2	305.5	203.8		135.9	339.7	198.7		316.5	515.2
14	Uttar Pradesh	29.5		266.3	295.8	30.8		277.2	308.0	32.0		288.3	320.3			370.9	370.9
15	Uttarakhand			35.2	35.2			40.5	40.5			40.5	40.5			45.0	45.0
16	West Bengal			248.8	248.8			273.8	273.8			290.0	290.0			298.0	298.0
17	Delhi			23.4	23.4			23.5	23.5			23.5	23.5			25.0	25.0
18	Others			62.8	62.8			129.7	129.7			152.0	152.0			300.0	300.0
Total		3092.0	1488.4	9320.0	13900.4	3044.9	1532.2	8987.4	13564.5	2805.6	1269.6	8115.5	12190.7	2764.5	1503.7	8878.9	13147.1

Source: NHB & DAC

Availability of Vegetables

2007. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the availability and consumption of vegetables for domestic consumers during each of the last three years and the current year, item-wise and State-wise;

(b) the percentage of availability of vegetables to the total vegetable production in the country during the said period;

(c) whether the availability of vegetables has come down during the said period;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the State Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government for financial assistance for vegetable cultivation in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The total production of major vegetables available for domestic consumers during each of the last three years and the current year, item-wise and state-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. As per the surveys carried out by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) of Indian Council of Medical Research in Nine states, namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, during 2005-06 indicate that the average consumption of total vegetables is 125g/CU/day. This includes 16g of green leafy vegetables, 49g of other vegetables and 60g roots & tubers. One Consumption Unit (CU) is equivalent to energy requirement of one reference man, defined as a healthy adult male, aged between 20-39 years weighing 60kg and doing sedentary work. The details of survey are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) to (d) The total production of vegetables during the last three years and current year has increased which has also resulted in its availability. The total production and percentage availability of vegetables is given in the table below:

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Estimated)
Total production of Vegetables (‘000 MT)	128448	129072	133545	141354
% availability of vegetables	93.3	92.5	93.0	92.2

(e) and (f) In the Annual Action Plan of 2009-10, Government of India had accorded sanction for export oriented vegetable production in Kerala in an area of 3000 ha with an assistance of Rs. 7500/ ha in six

districts in and around Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL). The project was implemented in the districts of Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Palakkad and Malappuram.

Statement-I

State/UTs	Brinjal				Cabbage			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	531.3	531.3	485.0	499.0	134.3	134.3	136.1	142.8
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.0	275.9	253.0	258.4	0.0	585.2	614.2	630.2
Bihar	1158.2	1186.1	1198.6	1221.0	638.1	677.0	689.9	702.0
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattishgarh	327.5	355.5	374.5	376.2	177.4	213.7	227.8	230.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	33.6	34.0	34.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	987.7	1046.3	1143.6	1012.0	396.2	404.6	473.8	424.0
Haryana	173.7	232.3	143.2	143.2	152.6	214.2	218.3	218.3
Himachal Pradesh	15.4	17.6	20.5	20.5	119.8	140.8	144.7	144.7
Jammu and Kashmir	16.9	41.3	40.6	40.6	24.2	63.5	66.7	66.7
Jharkhand	379.8	453.9	0.0	0.0	183.0	246.0	429.3	429.3
Karnataka	362.0	372.9	372.7	383.9	170.2	178.7	176.2	165.0
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	223.3	321.3	246.0	246.0	129.2	142.5	157.3	157.3
Maharashtra	479.2	471.1	495.0	495.0	383.0	381.0	442.0	442.0

C.Flower				Okra				Peas			
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	74.9	76.4	439.7	439.7	502.1	522.0	4.0	4.0	20.4	20.8
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	282.9	351.3	360.5	0.0	129.2	149.7	142.7	0.0	11.9	13.2	13.7
1023.9	1043.8	1080.1	1125.0	707.3	743.5	766.6	819.0	57.6	61.3	63.5	66.5
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
251.9	241.4	268.9	270.5	202.4	207.6	217.3	218.7	44.8	46.2	96.6	99.7
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
107.9	128.4	128.4	128.4	20.2	29.9	29.9	29.9	4.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
314.2	321.1	356.7	330.7	365.9	407.1	466.2	414.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
349.9	500.3	487.7	487.7	117.8	111.3	118.6	118.6	70.9	91.2	64.3	64.3
52.7	54.5	56.6	56.6	21.7	26.2	28.1	28.1	203.4	202.5	237.3	237.3
34.6	72.6	111.9	111.9	35.8	42.5	42.5	42.5	25.2	73.5	69.9	69.9
331.9	436.9	329.8	329.8	343.2	417.2	406.0	406.0	0.0	241.4	287.0	267.0
74.2	77.9	89.5	94.0	69.6	73.1	71.4	75.0	15.9	16.7	18.1	19.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
172.5	190.2	171.5	171.5	55.1	60.7	52.8	52.8	236.4	260.8	220.0	220.0
330.7	328.9	0.0	0.0	165.4	157.5	175.5	175.5	27.7	26.4	32.2	32.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	43.8	43.8	74.7
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	23.9	44.4	45.8
Nagaland	2.2	2.2	2.2	22	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Odisha	1932.5	1965.2	2135.2	2226.2	935.6	966.2	999.9	1077.6
Pondicherry	7.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab	44.8	46.8	48.5	48.6	88.2	91.9	97.1	97.5
Rajasthan	37.3	28.3	21.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	14.1	0.0	0.0	6.9
Tamil Nadu	73.4	80.0	188.4	203.5	141.2	153.9	72.8	78.6
Tripura	35.9	38.4	38.9	38.9	41.3	41.4	42.6	42.6
Uttar Pradesh	96.5	88.6	90.9	94.6	68.7	56.1	38.7	40.2
Uttaranchal	21.2	22.0	24.6	25.9	61.7	65.3	68.1	70.1
West Bengal	2734.9	2758.6	2797.3	2870.6	2016.1	2042.7	2059.0	2087.8
Total	9677.7	10377.6	10163.1	10300.3	5910.4	6869.6	7245.5	7397.6

State/UTs	Tomato				Onion			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman Nicobar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	1408.1	1408.1	1652.1	1819.1	606.0	662.6	698.4	628.7
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.0	297.1	379.5	387.2	0.0	32.9	19.3	22.1
Bihar	921.9	1037.2	1043.7	1062.2	1019.6	946.6	1016.1	1080.0

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
14.2	19.2	19.2	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	34.0	34.0	46.5
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
644.2	663.5	675.4	692.7	621.1	639.9	651.8	654.7	42.4	46.5	45.2	45.4
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
148.1	181.7	191.2	205.2	17.3	19.3	20.0	19.5	111.0	112.0	115.5	119.2
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	11.4	12.8	20.0	12.6	20.6	24.4	40.0
8.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	8.6
13.9	15.1	12.3	13.3	29.1	31.7	67.1	72.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.7	22.4	27.6	27.6	11.5	10.0	11.9	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
158.4	167.2	180.9	194.5	102.1	112.2	131.2	139.5	1398.6	1464.8	1465.8	1557.4
37.7	36.4	34.6	37.7	21.2	24.2	24.6	25.7	72.5	71.1	71.0	73.9
1682.1	1743.8	1754.1	1777.2	815.3	830.9	839.3	862.1	123.8	124.7	125.6	129.4
5777.1	6531.9	6402.8	6519.0	4179.1	4527.9	4796.8	4861.5	2491.1	2916.5	3011.0	3157.6

Potato

S.Potato

2007-06	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
132.7	132.7	137.7	118.4	13.9	13.9	26.6	27.6
31.7	31.7	0.0	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
514.6	669.2	589.7	737.6	29.0	31.5	34.3	35.1
6019.7	5033.6	5387.2	5688.0	5.2	6.6	7.0	8.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhatisgarh	404.1	420.4	600.6	607.5	136.7	136.7	160.3	179.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	31.4	35.0	35.0	35.0	23.4	23.5	23.5	25.0
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	739.6	746.2	841.3	780.0	2238.3	1409.6	1078.6	1616.4
Haryana	202.3	316.3	379.8	379.8	346.6	347.9	364.0	468.8
Himachal Pradesh	317.7	336.3	383.8	383.8	25.9	32.1	33.9	33.9
Jammu and Kashmir	37.0	79.3	122.1	122.1	35.5	63.2	64.8	64.8
Jharkhand	350.2	436.1	436.2	436.2	242.1	301.8	227.0	305.5
Karnataka	1498.8	1573.8	1580.0	1659.0	2887.4	3031.8	2266.2	2248.6
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshdweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	340.5	450.6	291.6	291.6	648.6	881.8	1081.8	1022.1
Maharashtra	715.3	732.3	1112.5	1201.5	4003.1	3932.5	3146.0	2800.0
Manipur	15.1	23.1	23.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.3	5.0	6.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Odisha	1344.2	1360.5	1394.7	1432.6	262.4	289.6	297.1	318.1
Pondicherry	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Punjab	202.3	148.9	151.0	151.8	171.7	173.6	174.1	175.4
Rajasthan	55.5	45.5	37.5	100.0	391.6	369.1	438.7	750.0

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
346.5	358.5	449.8	477.7	32.6	33.3	32.4	33.5
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.4	34.2	34.2	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1493.9	1448.8	1657.0	1300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
352.2	490.1	494.8	512.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
175.0	173.7	0.0	181.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
89.6	99.6	45.0	134.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
377.1	359.4	573.1	694.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
572.4	606.3	460.3	457.3	34.1	34.8	30.9	31.6
0.0	7.9	7.9	7.0	8.1	5.9	5.9	5.9
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
650.4	882.9	608.4	1067.4	23.3	25.7	26.0	26.0
198.2	187.2	407.9	253.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.8	15.2	15.2	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
161.0	221.7	221.7	221.7	19.5	19.2	19.2	19.2
16.0	9.9	20.9	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
165.6	174.5	178.8	192.1	404.1	417.0	438.8	441.7
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1477.3	2001.1	2116.5	2129.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
114.3	92.4	96.4	194.0	6.4	4.7	2.6	12.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim	4.4	7.1	0.0	3.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.6
Tamil Nadu	307.0	334.6	519.1	560.6	280.3	305.5	477.1	515.2
Tripura	28.7	24.9	29.6	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	323.2	232.1	252.9	263.1	2958	308.0	315.9	370.9
Uttaranchal	92.2	92.5	95.6	96.9	35.2	40.5	39.7	45.0
West Bengal	956.7	999.7	1050.0	1063.7	248.8	273.8	290.0	298.0
Total	10302.7	11148.8	12424.9	12909.4	13900.4	13564.5	12212.8	12970.1

State/UTs	Tapioca				Others			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman Nicobar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	30.8	
Andhra Pradesh	357.5	357.5	329.5	334.5	1318.8	1583.3		
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.3	78.3		
Assam	12.9	13.5	20.8	21.3	3917.7	587.4		
Bihar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2516.3	2650.0		
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7		
Chhattishgarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1010.3	1027.7		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5		
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1		
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	342.2	326.4		
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.0	57.6		
Gujarat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	867.2	1023.5		

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
35.2	35.7	47.6	45.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
84.0	91.6	89.9	97.1	20.5	22.4	11.5	12.4
115.3	0.0	0.0	102.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11094.9	10809.9	13447.3	13990.5	259.9	273.0	227.9	237.1
483.6	512.4	432.2	499.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9900.8	9900.8	8880.0	8800.0	235.9	231.1	231.1	235.7
34658.3	34390.9	36409.5	38015.4	1094.3	1119.7	1094.7	1126.6

Total

2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Provisional)
10	11	12	13	15	17
41.5	41.5	30.8	30.8	41.5	41.5
1399.1	1439.4	4946.3	5267.5	5462.0	5628.7
6.6	6.8	110.0	110.0	6.8	38.5
2144.8	2188.0	4474.2	2916.7	4569.9	4796.8
2698.1	2788.8	14067.8	13385.7	13950.8	14560.9
1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
1172.9	1507.1	2934.2	3041.0	3601.1	4001.0
0.5	1.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.5
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
326.4	326.4	595.6	617.4	617.4	618.9
57.8	57.8	85.0	57.6	57.8	57.8
1238.2	1095.2	7403.0	6807.1	7255.5	6972.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1511.1	1589.8
Himachal Pradesh		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		219.1	280.1
Jammu and Kashmir		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		939.5	488.1
Jharkhand		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1432.4	744.3
Karnataka		12.8	13.0	13.1	13.3		1669.4	1745.9
Kerala		2492.1	2516.8	2525.4	2525.4		978.8	978.8
Lakshdweep		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		14.1	14.1
Madhya Pradesh		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		440.4	889.2
Maharashtra		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		152.3	151.2
Manipur		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		18.7	39.0
Meghalaya		23.5	26.4	26.4	26.4		148.5	148.5
Mizoram		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		30.2	72.4
Nagaland		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0		36.6	51.4
Odisha		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1862.7	1944.7
Pondicherry		35.2	25.0	25.0	25.0		8.4	46.3
Punjab		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		511.4	635.2
Rajasthan		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		222.6	164.8
Sikkim		1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		13.0	54.2
Tamil Nadu		6114.4	6664.7	5113.6	5522.7		911.9	993.9
Tripura		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		166.2	157.6
Uttar Pradesh		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		5992.2	5438.1
Uttaranchal		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		210.9	213.2
West Bengal		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		3742.4	3798.2
Total		9056.0	9623.0	8059.8	8474.6		31401.6	28006.3

Source: National Horticulture Board, Database (2007-08) – 2008-09), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (2009-10)

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1750.0	1750.0	3277.1	3893.4	4020.7	4143.2		
301.3	301.3	1150.7	1263.9	1206.3	1388.2		
745.1	745.1	1238.3	1023.6	1308.6	1397.6		
767.8	767.8	3639.7	3637.0	3456.2	3655.6		
2003.8	2101.8	7367.1	7724.9	7082.2	7268.3		
978.8	978.8	3479.0	3509.4	3518.1	3517.1		
14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1		
386.7	842.7	2919.7	4105.8	3242.0	4097.4		
571.5	571.5	6454.9	6368.0	6382.6	5970.9		
39.0	47.8	113.7	174.3	174.3	236.5		
148.5	148.5	352.5	415.8	415.8	415.8		
98.7	104.3	51.9	114.4	179.1	188.5		
51.4	51.4	63.5	78.3	78.3	78.3		
2144.9	2179.7	8214.8	8467.4	8961.9	9260.6		
46.3	46.3	54.7	81.0	81.0	81.0		
607.7	657.7	2772.1	3410.3	3521.6	3604.4		
133.8	207.8	853.3	736.7	768.1	1373.8		
70.9	48.9	95.9	98.0	118.5	121.0		
1213.3	1310.4	7975.7	8693.5	7765.1	8386.3		
197.0	197.0	423.6	294.7	347.5	450.2		
6280.0	6529.8	19790.3	18950.1	22431.3	23417.7		
206.0	213.5	1036.2	1077.6	996.5	1087.8		
3880.1	4009.8	22456.8	22704.3	21906.5	22134.3		
31724.5	33280.2	128448.8	129076.8	133545.5	139012.3		

Statement-II

States	Green Leafy Veg.	Other Veg.	Roots and tubers	Total Vegetables
Kerala	7	56	53	116
Tamil Nadu	10	46	1	97
Karnataka	8	23	40	71
Andhra Pradesh	6	38	34	78
Maharashtra	10	26	20	56
Gujarat	9	78	53	140
Madhya Pradesh	16	35	59	110
Orissa	43	73	99	215
West Bengal	41	71	144	256
States Pooled	16	49	60	125
Recommandary Dietary Allowance	40	60	50	150

Source: National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) Technical Report No. 24

[English]

Coconut Farmers

2008. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether coconut and arecanut farmers have been suffering due to fall in production and unremunerative price;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to provide assistance, launch welfare measures including health insurance, disability pension etc. for affected farmers; 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Details of production and price of coconut and Arecanut are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) Coconut Development Board (CDB) is giving technical/financial assistance to the coconut farmers in the country by implementing various programmes under the following schemes:

- (i) Integrated Development of Coconut.
- (ii) Technology Mission on Coconut.
- (iii) Pilot Project for Replanting and Rejuvenation of Coconut Gardens- under implementation since August, 2009.
- (iv) Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) - under implementation - since December, 2009.

CDB has introduced an Insurance Scheme - Kera Suraksha Insurance Scheme (KESRI) in association with the United India Insurance Co. Ltd. in selected districts of major coconut growing states viz. Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh & Goa. This insurance scheme covers death, permanent total disablement, temporary total disablement, hospitalisation expenses, ambulance charges, bystander expenses in case of hospitalisation and funeral expenses in case of accidental death.

Assistance under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) scheme has also been provided for Integrated Pest Management (PM) and training programmes for the benefit of Arecanut farmers.

Statement-I*Production of Coconut in the country*

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total Production	15840.4	14743.56	15729.75

Figures are in million nuts

Price of Coconut

Markets	2007	2008	2009	2010
Thiruvananthapuram	3819	5304	4176	5543
Alappuzha	5240	6374	5834	6145
Nagercoil	3826	4346	4087	5221
Arsikere	4380	4673	4645	4876
Kangayam	3826	4348	4087	5221

Figures are in Rs. per 1000 nuts

Statement-II*Production of Arecanut*

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Production	491.33	489.88	477.98

Figures are in '000 MT

Average Price of Arecanut (Dry) during the year 2010-11

Mangalore	Calicut
1	2
7160	5967
6450	5800
6350	5525

1	2
6383	5480
7105	5625
7433	6375
7822	7160
7966	7550
7968	8820
	8600
7182	6690

Figures are in Rs. per quintal

[Translation]

Ban on Naxalite Organisations

2009. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilians, security personnel killed and injured separately and property damaged due to naxal activities in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the naxalite organisations banned by the Government;

(c) whether requests have been received to lift ban on the naxalites organisations to facilitate dialogue with them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) State-wise details of incidents of naxal violence, civilians and security forces killed during the last three years are given in enclosed Statement-I. Details of LWE violence targeting economic infrastructure are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Government has included the following three Left Wing Extremist (LWE) organization in the schedule of terrorist organizations under the Unlawful Activities

(Prevention) Act, 1967:

- (i) Communist Party of India (Marxist - Leninist) – People's War, All its Formation and Front Organisations,
- (ii) Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All its Formation and Front Organisations, and
- (iii) Communist Party of India (Maoist) all its formations and front organizations.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Statement-I

State-wise details of naxal violence during 2008, 2009 and 2010

State	2008			2009			2010		
	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Security Forces Killed	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Security Forces Killed	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Security Forces Killed
Andhra Pradesh	92	45	1	66	18	0	100	24	0
Bihar	164	52	21	232	47	25	307	72	25
Chhattisgarh	620	157	85	529	163	127	625	171	172
Jharkhand	484	169	38	742	140	68	501	132	25
Maharashtra	68	17	5	154	41	52	94	35	10
Madhya Pradesh	7	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	1
Orissa	103	28	73	266	36	31	218	62	17
Uttar Pradesh	4	0	0	8	2	0	6	1	0
West Bengal	35	19	7	255	144	14	350	221	35
Others	14	3	1	5	0	0	4	0	0
Total	1591	490	231	2258	591	317	2212	718	285

Statement-II

*Incidents of Economic Target by Left Wing Extremists all over the country (Tentative)
during 2008, 2009 and 2010*

1	2	3	2008		2009		2010	
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Economic targets	Andhra Pradesh	Uranium Mines	0	05	0	17	0	24
		Essar steel	1		0		0	
	Chhattisgarh	NMDC	0		2		11	
		Essar pipe lines	3		1		1	
		BRO	0		0		0	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	1		4		3	
	Orissa	Essar pipe lines	0		5		1	
		Gramin Sadak	0		2		4	
	Maharashtra	BRO	0		0		1	
	Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0		0		1	
	Bihar	Cement Plant	0		0		0	
		Solar Plate	0		2		0	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0		1		1	
	Jharkhand	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0		0		1	
Railway	Andhra Pradesh		2	27	0	46	1	54
	Bihar		11		8		16	
	Chhattisgarh		6		5		8	
	Jharkhand		7		17		13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Maharashtra		0		0		0	
	Orissa		0		10		7	
	West Bengal		1		6		7	
	Uttar Pradesh		0		0		2	
Telephone exchange/tower	Andhra Pradesh		1	46	0	67	4	45
	Bihar		14		24		14	
	Maharashtra		2		1		1	
	Chhattisgarh		15		10		2	
	Jharkhand		10		14		6	
	Orissa		4		18		17	
	West Bengal		0		0		1	
Power plant	Andhra Pradesh		0	01	0	2	1	3
	Chhattisgarh		0		0		0	
	West Bengal		1		0		1	
	Maharashtra		1		2		1	
Milling	Orissa		0	06	1	3	1	9
	Jharkhand		4		2		6	
	Chhattisgarh		2		0		0	
	Andhra Pradesh		0		0		0	
	Maharashtra		0		0		1	
	West Bengal		0		0		1	
Pole/transmission	Chhattisgarh		23	24	7	7	1	2
	Orissa		01		0		0	
	Jharkhand		0		0		1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Panchayat Bhawan	Chhattisgarh		2	7	0	23	3	31
	Jharkhand		0		7		4	
	Andhra Pradesh		0		0		0	
	Maharashtra		5		8		6	
	Bihar		0		3		0	
	Orissa		0		3		11	
	West Bengal		0		2		7	
School Building	Chhattisgarh		19	25	7	71	13	39
	Andhra Pradesh		0		0		1	
	Jharkhand		4		37		7	
	Bihar		0		21		10	
	Maharashtra		2		1		0	
	Orissa		0		5		8	
Forest road, culverts etc.			41	41	126	126	158	158
	Total		182	182	362	362	365	365

[English]

Denial of Freedom Fighter Pension

2010. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether freedom fighters who had been jailed as minors are eligible for pensions;
- (b) if so, whether there are reports of denial of

pension to such claimants;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to disburse pension to genuine freedom fighters eligible as per the existing criteria;

(d) whether the Government has received representation from the All India Freedom Fighter's Sainik Sangh in regard to the problems faced by them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) It has been decided on 6th October, 2009 that claimants only above the age of 15 years at the time of their participation in the freedom movement, would be eligible for sanction of Samman Pension.

(b) and (c) Central Samman Pension has not been denied to any claimant who fulfils the eligibility criteria and has submitted the required documentary evidence duly verified by the concerned State Government/Union Territory.

(d) No such representation has been received by this Ministry, however a copy of representation dated 11* February, 2011 from All India Freedom Fighter's Sainik Sangh has been obtained for them.

(e) The demands made by All India Freedom Fighter's Sainik Sangh in their above said representation *inter-alia* include restoration of VVIP treatment to all the freedom fighters, allotment of free land to build Shahidi Smarak, restoration of 2% quota for DDA Flats and Plots, reservation of quota for their dependents in all Technical & Medical Institutions etc.

The above demands of All India Freedom Fighter's Sainik Sangh are not covered under the extant provisions of Swatrantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

[Translation]

Natural Calamities affected States

2011. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh were adversely affected by natural calamities including cyclone, floods, heavy rains and landslides and had sought Central assistance for the damage caused by the same during the year, 2010;

(b) if so, the details of assistance sought, released and the status of approval of funds by the Government on the recommendations of the Central team, State-wise;

(c) whether some amount of assistance is still pending with the Government in this regard;

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

(e) the time by which the balance amount is likely to be released to the affected States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The State Governments concerned are initially required to undertake relief operations in the wake of notified natural calamity out of the corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. In case of a calamity of 'severe nature' when available resources under the SDRF account are inadequate, additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure which includes visit of Inter-Ministerial Central Team.

The status of memoranda received in this Ministry from the State Governments seeking additional financial assistance for supplementing their efforts, in the wake of floods, cyclonic storm etc., visit of the Inter Ministerial Central Teams during the year 2010-11, their findings and approval of High Level Committee (HLC) for central assistance to the States including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

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

Details of allocation and release from SDRF including NDRF on the basis of approval given by HLC during the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Status of memoranda received from the State Governments seeking additional Central assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) during 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT (Calamity details)	Assistance sought (Rs. in crore)	Visit of Central Team	Amount assessed by Team (Rs. in crore)	Status of approval of funds from NCCF by High Level Committee (HLC)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Cyclonic storms 'Laila' of May 2010)	1357.42	6-8th July, 2010	175.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs.74.78 crore has been approved from NCCF/ NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF/ SDRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 6.26 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works. (HLC held on 16.09.10)
2.	Bihar (Thunderstorm/storm of April 2010)	126.00	16-17th June, 2010	26.98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs.26.926 crore has been approved from NCCF/ NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF/ SDRF account for instant calamity. (HLC held on 16.09.10)
3.	Mizoram .(Cyclonic storm/hailstorms of March/April 2010)	150.81	2-5th June, 2010	9.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs.6.249 crore has been approved from NCCF/ NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF/ SDRF account for instant calamity. (HLC held on 16.09.10)
4.	West Bengal (Thunderstorm/storm of April 2010)	112.76	20-21st May, 2010	111.02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 107.59 crore has been approved from NCCF/ NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF/ DRF account for instant calamity.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 0.07 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works. (HLC held on 16.09.10)
5.	Puducherry (Cyclonic storms 'Laila' of May 2010)	8.04	8-14 July, 2010	0.607	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 0.607 crore has been approved for instant calamity. (HLC held on 16.09.10)
6.	Haryana	1022.94	19-21st July, 2010	65.91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs.65.91 crore has been approved from NCCF/ NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF/ SDRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 0.90 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works. (HLC held on 16.09.10)
7.	Punjab (floods of July-August 2010)	Nil			<p>No assistance was approved, since, State has not submitted any memorandum and sought any assistance. However, Team based on the information furnished by the State during the visit and subsequently, assessed the amount Rs. 66.318 crore for immediate relief operations and repair of damaged infrastructure works.</p>
8.	Uttarakhand (flash flood/landslide etc. of monsoon 2010)	3932.87	30 Sept.-2 Oct. 2010	817.91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 624.07 crore has been approved from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 71.10 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water works.(HLC held on 13.12.10)
9.	Uttar Pradesh (flood of 2010)	2351.51	19-21 Oct., 2010 and 29 Oct.-1st Nov. 2010	874.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 869.40 crore has been approved from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 5.00 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water works.(HLC held on 23.02.11)
10.	Jammu and Kashmir (Cloudburst of August 2010)	342.13	14-17 Sept., 2010	45.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 45.06 crore has been approved from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 11.10 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water works.(HLC held on 23.02.11)
11.	Andhra Pradesh (floods of monsoon 2010) 2nd Memo	5222.40 (1154.11 for temporary +4068.28 long terms (restoration) (5093.88)	1-4th Nov., 2010	286.90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 264.54 crore has been approved from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 5.62 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water works.(HLC held on 23.02.11)
12.	Andhra Pradesh (Cyclonic storm/ flood of North East Monsson 2010) 3rd Memo	1585.536 (500.28 for temporary +1085.25 long term restoration)	17-19 Dec., 2010	238.61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 172.23 crore has been approved from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 5.37 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water works.(HLC held on 23.02.11)
13.	Himachal Pradesh (flash flood/ landslide etc. of monsoon 2010)	1793.37	7-11 Nov., 2010	295.597	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 242.73 crore has been approved from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 27.56 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water works. (HLC held on 23.02.11)
14.	Assam (floods & storms of 2010)	745.59 (485.82)	17-19 Nov., 2010	206.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 206.17 crore has been approved from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. (HLC held on 23.02.11)
15.	Arunachal Pradesh (floods & landslide of 2010)	681.19	6-9 Dec. 2010	170.71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 123.49 crore has been approved from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 32.00 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water works. Air Bill, as per actual, based on the bills received from the Ministry of Defence. (HLC held on 23.02.11)
16.	Tamil Nadu (floods of 2010)	2139.21 (1635.69)	16-20 Dec. 2010	512.81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 508.69 crore has been approved from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 0.436 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water works. (HLC held on 23.02.11)
17.	Kerala (floods & landslides of 2010)	233.21 Revised (242.29)	11-14 Jan., 2011	28.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the Central Team has been received on 10.02.2011 and is being processed for IMG/HLC's consideration. Report is being processed for IMG

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Andhra Pradesh (heavy rains of 5-8 Dec. 2010) 4th Memo	1207.72 (549.259 for temporary + 658.47 long term restoration)	7-10 Feb., 2011	229.44	Report of the Central Team has been received on 25.02.2011 and is being processed for IMG/HLC's consideration.
19.	Karnataka (floods of 2010)	1045.38	11-14 Jan., 2011	—	Report of the Central Team is awaited.
20.	Puducherry (floods of 2010)	12.28	Yet to visit	—	IMCT constituted on 28.12.2010. Puducherry Administration yet to confirm the date for the visit of Central Team.

Statement-II*Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2010-2011*

As on 03.03.2011

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	381.63	127.21	508.84	190.815	190.815 + 100*	582.11 (74.78+300#+ 207.33)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.07	3.67	36.74	16.535	16.535	—
3.	Assam	237.39	26.38	263.77	118.695	118.695	—
4.	Bihar	250.87	83.62	334.49	125.44	125.44	368.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	113.49	37.83	151.32	56.745	—	—
6.	Goa	2.22	0.74	2.96	1.11	—	—
7.	Gujarat	376.59	125.53	502.12	188.30	188.30	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	144.68	48.22	192.90	72.34	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	117.68	13.08	130.76	58.84	58.84	149.95
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	155.21	17.25	172.46	77.605	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	194.59	64.86	259.45	97.295	97.295	—
12.	Karnataka	120.72	40.24	160.96	60.360	60.36	—
13.	Kerala	98.31	32.77	131.08	49.155	49.155	12.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	294.56	98.19	392.75	147.280	147.28 + 77.3225*	—
15.	Maharashtra	332.02	110.67	442.69	166.010	166.01+ 33.99*	127.06
16.	Manipur	6.50	0.72	7.22	3.250	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	13.19	1.46	14.65	6.595	—	—
18.	Mizoram	7.70	0.85	8.55	3.850	—	4.566
19.	Nagaland	4.47	0.50	4.97	2.235	—	—
20.	Orissa	293.69	97.89	391.58	146.845	146.845	—
21.	Punjab	167.19	55.73	222.92	83.595	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	450.50	150.16	600.66	225.250	—	—
23.	Sikkim	20.48	2.27	22.75	10.240	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	220.14	73.38	293.52	110.070	110.07	317.17
25.	Tripura	17.38	1.93	19.31	8.690	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	289.04	96.35	385.39	144.520	144.52	554.26
27.	Uttarakhand	105.89	11.77	117.66	52.945	52.945	517.66
28.	West Bengal	228.62	76.21	304.83	114.310	114.310	704.85
Total		4677.82	1399.48	6077.30	2338.910	1998.72	3338.42

#Released 'on account' basis for flood-10.

*SDRF share released, in advance, during 2010-11 for 2011-12.

Procurement of Foodgrains

2012. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI GANESHRAO NOGARAO DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) the targets fixed for procurement of foodgrains during the ensuing seasons;

(b) whether the shortage of storage space and paucity of funds has adversely affected the process of procurement in some States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard including creation of additional storage space through Public Private Partnership mode;

(d) whether the Government proposes to modify/revamp the present procurement system; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Initial estimates of likely procurement during the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2011-12 commencing from 1st April, 2011, based on the State Food Secretaries meeting held on 7.2.2011 is 262.75 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c) No Madam. Procurement of food grains conforming to uniform quality specifications at Minimum Support Price (MSP) is an open ended process where in whatever quantity is offered by farmers is procured at MSP.

The procurement of foodgrains has increased during the last three years and has put pressure on existing storage capacity. Additional storage capacity is created

under Covered and Plinth (CAP) from time to time depending upon the additional food grains to be kept. For augmentation of the over all storage capacity, the Government has given approval for construction of about 150 lakh tones of additional covered storage capacity in 19 states of the country. Under the guaranteed scheme of FCI for constructions of godowns through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations.

(d) and (e) The Government in order to increase procurement encourages state governments to procure under Decentralised Procurement (DCP) system. At present 10 states are procuring under DCP System of procurement.

Sugar Production

2013. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the quantum of sugarcane procured by sugar mills during each of the last three years;

(b) the quantum of sugar produced by these mills during the said period;

(c) the quantum out of the above that was exported alongwith the rates at which exports were made; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to increase the production of sugar alongwith the success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Quantities of sugarcane crushed by sugar mills in the country and sugar produced during last three sugar seasons (Oct.-Sept.) are as under:

Sugar Season	Sugarcane crushed by sugar mills (in lac tons)	Sugar produced (in lac tons)
2007-08	2527	263
2008-09 (Prov.)	1458	147
2009-10 (Prov.)	1860	188

(c) Government did not export sugar on its account during the last three year. Export of sugar is undertaken by sugar mills /merchant exporters, as per their commercial operations. The prices of sugar in the international market varied from time to time and data on export prices realized by such exporters are not maintained by Government.

As per data received from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata, 58.23 lac tons, 2.16 lac tons and 2.37 lac tons of sugar were exported during 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10 sugar seasons, respectively.

(d) Government has taken number of steps to increase production of sugarcane and sugar in the country as detailed in the Statement. As a result, the production of sugar during current sugar season 2010-11 is estimated to be higher than last sugar season.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government to increase sugarcane and sugar production:

- (a) Government has now fixed Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable by sugar mills for 2010-11 sugar season at Rs.139.12 per quintal linked to 9.5% recovery level with increase of Rs.1.46 for every additional 0.1% increase in the recovery.
- (b) Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) has been taken up as one of the components of Centrally

Sponsored Scheme (CSS), namely Revised Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme (RMMA). The main thrust of SUBACS is on transfer of improved sugarcane production technology to farmers.

- (c) Government provides Concessional loans 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 through better agronomic practices.
- (d) Under a short term scheme for cane development, loans of Rs.1.0 to 2.5 crore at 4% simple interest were available to sugar factories last year from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for purchase of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, etc to be passed on to the farmers at the same rate of interest.
- (e) Under another similar short term scheme, loans of Rs. 1.0 to 2.5 crore at 4% simple interest were available to sugar factories from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for setting up balancing equipment for simultaneous processing of raw sugar and that from sugarcane juice.

Foodgrain requirement

2014. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) whether the present stock and the estimated procurement of foodgrains is sufficient to meet the requirement for Public Distribution System (PDS) and other welfare schemes during the ensuing year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reduced/made lower allocation to some States;

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

(e) whether the Government has received requests for restoration or increased/additional allocation from the States;

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

(g) the steps taken to provide adequate quantity of foodgrains to the poor at reasonable rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFIARS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The following quantities of wheat and rice have been procured during the last 3 years:

(Lakh tones)

Crop Year	Wheat	Rice
2007-08	226.89	287.36
2008-09	253.82	341.04
2009-10	225.14	320.34
2010-11	*	229.05

(as on 3.3.2011)

*The procurement for wheat for the year 2010-11 will commence from 1.4.2011

(c) to (g) Allocations of foodgrains are made @ 35 kg. per family per month for all 6.52 crore BPL families (including 2.43 crore AAY families) accepted for allocation under TPDS. The allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) category are made depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake. Presently, these allocations of foodgrains range between 10 kg and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs.

Requests have been received from time to time from different States/UTs for restoration of 2006-07 level of allocations/increased/ additional allocation of foodgrains. Considering these requests and availability of stocks in the Central Pool, Government has made the following additional allocations to States/UTs:

- (i) 36.08 lakh tons of foodgrains in January 2010 at MSP based/derived prices for distribution to all AAY/BPL/APL families for two months.
- (ii) 30.66 lakh tons of foodgrains in May 2010 for all accepted number of BPL/AAY/APL families @ Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs.11.85 per kg for rice.
- (iii) 27.41 lakh tons of foodgrains to 22 States/UTs on 2nd August 2010 and 3.65 lakh tons of foodgrains on 3rd August, 2010 to 5 NE States and 2 hill States for six months from August, 2010.
- (iv) 25.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in September, 2010 for distribution for six months.
- (v) 25.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in January, 2011 for distribution for six months.
- (vi) 25.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for APL families @ Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs.11.85 per kg for rice to all States/UTs in January 2011 for distribution for six months.

Regulating TV Content

2015. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed/received complaints about the telecast of censored scenes of films on private channels/Doordarshan (DD);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any study team/committee to review/assess the adverse impact/effect on children/society through advertisements and programmes/reality shows/films exhibiting wrong values, highlighting bigamy and violence etc. being telecast by the private TV channels and Doordarshan channels;

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

(e) the composition of the study team/committee constituted by the Government for reviewing the existing programmes and advertising code as prescribed under the relevant Acts/Rules to provide greater specificity to the provision of the existing codes; and

(f) the recommendations made in this regard alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Rule 6 (1)(d) of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 provides, *inter-alia*, that no programme should be carried in the cable service which is not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition, provided that no film or film song or

film promo or film trailer or music video or music albums or their promos, whether produced in India and abroad, shall be carried through the cable service, unless it has been certified by the Central Board of Film Certification as suitable for unrestricted public exhibition. In the recent past, the Ministry noticed violation of certain provisions of the aforesaid Rule 6 including sub-rule (1)(o) thereof by TV 5 channel for telecasting programmes titled "Big Screen" and "Chintamani". Accordingly, a warning was issued to the channel on 18.08.2010 to strictly adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder.

(c) and (d) No such study team/Committee has been constituted.

(e) and (f) The Government had constituted a Committee for reviewing the existing Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 to provide greater specificity to the provisions of existing codes. The committee has made recommendations in the form of draft 'Self-regulation Guidelines for the Broadcasting sector' which is available on the Ministry's website <http://mib.gov.in> under the heading "Codes Guidelines Policy".

Ministry has been holding consultations with all concerned stakeholders to arrive at a broad consensus on the recommendations of the committee. A Task Force had been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (I&B) for holding wider consultations with stakeholders to arrive at a consensus on this issue.

[English]

IT in PDS

2016. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage use of computers/Information Technology (IT) in Public Distribution System (PDS) to improve its efficiency and check leakages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a system of issuing food coupons/smart cards/Biometric cards for disbursement of foodgrains has been introduced in some States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the benefits accrued therefrom;

(e) whether the Union Government has impressed upon the remaining States to run similar schemes for disbursing foodgrains; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocation made to assist States in implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFIARS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) Government of India has approved implementation of the scheme of Computerisation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) operations in phased manner to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS. In the first phase, the scheme has been approved to be implemented on pilot basis in three districts each of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Delhi with the outlay of Rs. 53.47 crore.

A Task Force headed by Director General, National Informatics Centre, set up on 9.8.2010, has submitted its report on Computerisation of the Public Distribution System. The recommendations of the Task Force have been accepted by the Government. As per the recommendations of the Task Force, a Common

Application Software will be developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and tolled out in the pilot States. After assessment of the project on Computerization of TPDS operations, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for remaining States/UTs shall be taken up.

To improve quality of delivery of services under TPDS and to assess reliability of new technologies, a pilot scheme on Smart Card based delivery of essential commodities was approved for Chandigarh UT and Haryana with an outlay of Rs.142.29 crore. Implementing agencies for this scheme are NIC, Government of Haryana and Chandigarh UT Administration. Under the scheme, existing ration cards are to be replaced by Smart Cards. These Smart Cards as well as Smart Card transaction terminals will store details of transactions of TPDS commodities issued. The delivery of essential commodities to Smart Card holder's families will be made from the fair price shops only after verification of genuineness of the smart card holder through smart card transaction terminal. Chandigarh UT Administration and Government of Haryana have completed trial run on 7th June, 2010 and 17th June, 2010 respectively.

Only a few States/Union Territories (UTs) have introduced food coupons, some only on a pilot basis. Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued Bar coded coupons for drawal of rice and kerosene under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to ensure that there is no impersonation/false accounting in distribution of essential commodities by the Fair Price Shop (FPS) dealers. Arunachal Pradesh Government has initiated coupon system on an experimental basis in Tirap District. Coupons are issued to beneficiaries at the time of issuance / renewal of ration cards. The next month's allocation is based on the coupons submitted by the FPS dealer. Jammu & Kashmir Government is issuing ration cards in a booklet form for two years containing coupons for 24 months. As reported by Government of Bihar, monthly food coupons are issued to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families for a year and food grains are distributed to families on the basis of such coupons.

In the Conference of Food Secretaries of States and UTs held in July, 2010, various initiatives taken by States/UTs were presented by them, including use of Information Technology, food coupons, etc. Among other measures, it was resolved to give a fillip to IT based initiatives through computerisation of the TPDS and introduction of Smart Card based delivery of foodgrains to further strengthen and streamline TPDS.

PYKKA Scheme

2017. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) the number of Panchayat/Block Panchayat/villages covered/not covered under the Centrally sponsored Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has noticed/received complaints about the inadequate distribution/misutilisation of funds released under the said scheme released to the State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action/steps taken thereon so far, State-wise;

(d) the details of norms/criteria fixed by the Government for distribution of funds under the said scheme; and

(e) the details of funds allocated/released for conducting/organising women sports competitions/prize distribution under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

(a) The scheme envisages to cover all village and block panchayats in a phased manner over a period of 10 years. State-wise details of Village panchayats and block panchayats covered so far under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) While no complaints as such have been received, in the Department related Parliamentary Consultative Committee held on 10.11.2009, Members of Parliament had suggested that the monitoring of the scheme may be made more effective by including Members of Parliament in the District-level Executive Committee.

(c) Instructions to that effect have been issued to the State Governments. Some states like Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra have confirmed their acceptance of the revised composition of the District Level Executive Committee for PYKKA.

(d) Norms fixed for sanction of grants to States/ Union Territories under PYKKA Scheme:

(i) Annual coverage of block and village panchayats @ of 10 percent is allowed with a special relaxation for North Eastern states, which are allowed 20 percent annual coverage.

(ii) Village Panchayats meeting the national average population norm of 4600 each are eligible for sanction of grants.

(iii) Smaller panchayats are to be clubbed unless specifically exempted.

(iv) All the Block panchayats irrespective of the size of the population are covered under the scheme

(v) Village panchayats having larger population are sanctioned grants on pro-rata basis, taking the national average as the base.

(vi) One Time seed capital grant of Rs. 1 Lakh to each Village Panchayat is sanctioned on

75:25 basis between Central Government and State Governments for Normal States and on 90:10 basis for Special Category States. On the same lines, a uniform grant of Rs. 5 lakh is provided to each block Panchayat.

(vii) The norm for release of grants for competitions at the sub-national levels is as under.

- a. Block Level Competition Rs. 50,000/-
 b. District Level Competition Rs. 2 Lakh
 c. State Level Competition (i) Rs. 10 Lakh for State
 (ii) Rs. 5 Lakh for Union Territory

(e) The National women championship has been integrated into PYKKA from the current year. The detail of state-wise release of grants is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of village and block panchayats covered for infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme (Figure upto 31st January' 2011)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village Panchayat approved	No. of block Panchayat approved
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	4380	226
2	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64
3	Assam	333	22
4	Bihar	847	53
5	Chhattisgarh	982	14
6	Goa	19	04

1	2	3	4
7	Gujarat	900	22
8	Haryana	1238	24
9	Himachal Pradesh	648	16
10	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14
11	Jharkhand	403	21
12	Karnataka	1129	36
13	Kerala	200	30
14	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31
15	Maharashtra	5441	70
16	Manipur	79	04
17	Mizoram	246	08
18	Meghalaya	166	16
19	Nagaland	330	15
20	Orissa	1246	62
21	Punjab	2466	28
22	Rajasthan	869	24
23	Sikkim	48	30
24	Tamil Nadu	1261	38
25	Tripura	312	12
26	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82
27	Uttarakhand	1500	20
28	West Bengal	335	33
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06
30	Lakshadweep	02	09
31	Puducherry	50	05
Total		34120	1039

Statement-II

Details of state wise release of grants for Women Annual Competitions during 2010-11 (upto 31st Jan'2011)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Year 2010-11
1.	Assam	0.38
2.	Goa	0.08
3.	Haryana	0.31
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.15
5.	Jharkhand	0.35
6.	Karnataka	0.42
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.66
8.	Maharashtra	0.48
9.	Meghalaya	0.12
10.	Mizoram	0.13
11.	Nagaland	0.13
12.	Orissa	0.42
13.	Punjab	0.30
14.	Tamil Nadu	0.44
15.	Tripura	0.11
16.	Uttarakhand	0.09
17.	UT of Chandigarh	0.03
Total		4.60

Border Area Development Programme

2018. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH MALIK:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of work executed under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of amount released and utilised under the programme during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether proposals from different State Governments have been received for sanction of funds under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP);

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds disbursed, State-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Government of India has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management. The main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach. The programme is implemented in 358 identified border blocks of 96 districts of 17 states, which constitutes international land border with neighboring countries. The developmental activities under BADP relate to social infrastructure, link roads, employment generation, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors. The funds are provided to the States as a 100% non-lapsable Central grant for supplementing the State efforts. The selection of works is being done by respective State Governments in consultation/recommendation of district planning authorities and Panchayati Raj Institutions. These schemes are executed by the concerned State agencies after approval of the State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary of the State.

Annual Action Plans of BADP for the year 2010-11, have been received and entire allocated fund of Rs.691 crore has been released to the 17 States.

State-wise financial allocation, release and utilization of funds by the 17 border States, under BADP, during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Allocation, release and utilization of funds under BADP during the year 2007-08 to 2010-11

As on 3.3.2011 (Rs. in Lakh)

States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Allocation	Release	utilization	Allocation	Release	utilization	Allocation	Release	utilization	Allocation	Release	utilization
Arunachal Pradesh	6608.00	6608.00	6608.00	7965.02	7965.62	7965.62	6647.45	6647.45	6647.45	6690.50	6690.50	-
Assam	1969.00	1969.00	1969.00	2106.87	2106.87	2106.87	2395.62	2395.62	1212.51	4800.00	4800.00	-
Bihar	3172.00	3172.00	3172.00	3358.80	3358.80	3358.80	3660.00	3660.00	1944.01	3196.28	3196.28	-
Gujarat	2249.72	2249.72	2249.72	2144.48	2144.48	2144.48	3269.00	3269.00	1897.35	2840.00	2840.00	507.42
Himachal Pradesh	1119.00	1119.00	1119.00	1297.00	1297.00	1297.00	1276.00	1276.00	1132.58	1280.00	1280.00	-
Jammu and Kashmir	10583.00	10583.00	10583.00	10394.88	10394.88	10394.88	9877.74	9877.74	9180.50	10700.00	10700.00	3744.50
Manipur	1244.63	1244.63	1244.63	1533.37	1533.37	1533.37	2086.00	2086.00	1103.92	1843.00	1843.00	-
Meghalaya	1127.80	1127.80	1127.80	1267.00	1267.00	1267.00	1647.19	1647.19	911.21	2202.00	2202.00	652.79
Mizoram	2086.00	2086.00	2086.00	2535.00	2535.00	2535.00	2494.42	2494.42	2494.42	2930.00	2930.00	1909.91
Nagaland	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	2674.47	2674.47	2674.47	1950.00	1950.00	1950.00	2500.00	2500.00	-
Punjab	2173.94	2173.94	2173.94	2218.00	2218.00	2218.00	2978.00	2978.00	2036.11	2225.00	2225.00	-
Rajasthan	7659.00	7659.00	7659.00	8916.23	8916.23	8916.23	9296.00	9296.00	5397.80	8696.00	8696.00	-
Sikkim	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1520.50	1520.50	1520.50	2000.00	2000.00	-
Tripura	2282.89	2282.89	2282.89	2604.11	2604.11	2604.11	3005.89	3005.89	2855.12	3579.00	3579.00	323.22
Uttar Pradesh	2369.15	2369.15	2369.15	2385.52	2385.52	2385.52	2995.23	2995.23	1577.49	3365.57	3365.57	-
Uttarakhand	1191.82	1191.82	1191.82	1915.90	1915.90	1915.90	2178.80	2178.80	1980.34	2461.00	2461.00	719.39
West Bengal	10164.05	10164.05	7989.99	9032.75	9032.75	8056.00	6222.16	6222.16	3946.67	7791.61	7791.61	-
Total	58000.00	58000.00	55825.94	63500.00	63500.00	62523.25	63500.00	63500.00	47787.98	69100.00	69100.00	7857.23

Terrorist Sleeper Cells

2019. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of sleeper cells of various terrorist groups active in the country and scouting for recruits with background in biological and bio-technology fields;

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

(c) the details of the measures being taken by the Government to neutralise the terrorist threat to the country from such sleeper cells;

(d) whether the Government has raised the matter of terrorism at the multilateral and bilateral levels to tackle terrorism in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) The issue of terrorism has been raised at various multilateral and bilateral fora such as SAARC. India is a signatory to all the 13 United Nations conventions and protocols dealing with international terrorism. In July, 2010 India has also signed MOU with USA to Counter Terrorism. Further, in October 2010, India has acquired membership of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) which is an inter-governmental body and whose purpose is the development and promotion of national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

Rajiv Awas Yojana

2020. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted an expert committee for the houses to be constructed under Rajiv Awas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated and spent on this scheme during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had constituted an expert Committee under the Chairpersonship of Sh. Deepak Parekh to critically appraise draft guidelines of the proposed scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). The Committee submitted its report on 26th April, 2010. The salient features of the Committee report include the: endorsement of the 'Whole City and Whole Slum' approach proposed under RAY, emphasis on community participation, focus on rental housing including transit housing, credit enablement for the urban poor, professionalism in project appraisal process & need for review of urban land policies etc.

(c) In pursuance of the Government's announcement of a vision of Slum free India and Central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum-dwellers under a new Scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana, the Government has launched the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana i.e. Slum free City Planning Scheme during 2009-10. Under this scheme an amount of Rs 60 crores has been released during 2009-2010 to 20 States for undertaking slum survey, GIS mapping of slums, developing slum information system, GIS-MIS integration and preparation of Slum-free City/State Slum-free Plans etc. No funds have been released under Rajiv Awas Yojana, as the scheme has not been launched.

[Translation]

Coverage under Crop Insurance

2021. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries covered under various Crop Insurance Schemes being implemented in the country, schemewise and State-wise;

(b) the details of risks covered under these schemes indicating the rate of premium, scheme-wise;

(c) the funds sanctioned and released under these schemes, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(d) the details of crop and area covered under these schemes in the country, Statewise;

(e) the details of the insurance claims disbursed under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(f) whether the Government has received complaints from farmers in regard to non-payment of insurance claims;

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

(h) the steps taken by the Government to widen the scope of crop insurance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-IA and IB.

(b) National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) provides comprehensive risk insurance to cover yield losses due to non-preventable risks viz. natural calamities (fire & lightening, Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado, Flood, Inundation and Landslide; Drought, Dry Spells; Pests/ Diseases etc.) and the cover is available from sowing till harvesting of crops. Flat rates of premium ranging between 1.5% and 3.5% (of sum insured) for food and oilseed crops and actuarial rates for annual commercial/horticultural crops, are being charged from the farmers under the NAIS.

Under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) crop losses on account of adverse conditions of weather parameters like deficit or excess rainfall etc are covered. WBCIS is based on actuarial rates of premium but to make the scheme attractive, premium actually charged from farmers are restricted to at par with NAIS in case of food and oilseeds crops. The difference between actuarial rates and premium charged from farmers in respect of food and oilseed crops is shared by the Central and State Government on 50: 50 basis.

(c) Crop insurance schemes are demand driven and therefore, no State-wise funds are allocated/sanctioned. The details of funds released are at Statement-IA & IB.

(d) Details of crops covered are given in the enclosed Statement- IIA and IIB. Details of area covered are at Statement-IA and IB.

(e) Details are at given in the enclosed Statement-IA and IB.

(f) All the admissible claims are settled/paid as per provisions of the schemes. However, some complaints from farmers are received from time to time. Some of the complaints are: delayed payment of claims, under payment of claims on account of incorrect submission of insurance proposals by banks; unrealistic assessment of crop loss due to large unit area of insurance etc. All the complaints are suitably addressed to the extent possible.

(h) For widening the scope of crop insurance, continued efforts are made to create awareness about crop insurance schemes by the implementing agencies in coordination with states. The salient activities for campaigning involve the publicity of features & benefits of the schemes through advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets, participation in agriculture fairs / mela / gosti and organization of workshops/ trainings etc.

To facilitate NAIS more farmers' friendly, some improvements have been incorporated in it and the Modified NAIS has been approved for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11.

Statement-IA

NAIS - State-wise Area insured, claims disbursed and beneficiary farmers statistics during last three years i.e. from 2007-08 to 2009-10 (As on 02.03.2011)

Sl. No.	State / UT	Year 2007-08			Year 2008-09				Year 2009-10				
		Farmers Covered	Area Insured (in Hec.)	Claims Paid (in Lacs)	Farmers Benefitted	Farmers Covered	Area Insured (in Hec.)	Claims Paid (in Lacs)	Farmers Benefitted	Farmers Covered	Area Insured (in Hec.)	Claims Paid (in Lacs)	Farmers Benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	2333702	3865330.34	1145.29	24825	2152563	3639880.17	83793.75	808999	3346629	5037876.5	69947.81	1236628
2	Assam	19609	13149.01	71.30	2804	35817	27432.15	75.46	4128	51907	43111.44	68.70	11239
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	176	230	0.02	3	198	276.44	0.00	0	170	244.57	0.00	0
4	Bihar	913018	1157742.28	46000.19	379334	769896	953852.49	25057.77	225064	1062014	1426286.86	20771.92	379864
5	Chhattisgarh	708590	1367262.93	3.43	7503	828297	1576345.16	6814.17	238211	910515	1818090.01	12423.11	365931
6	Goa	513	1415.01	0.00	0	393	837.5	0.00	0	237	205.8	0.12	4
7	Gujarat	839253	1774320.13	2381.15	37356	841690	1850666.85	47846.69	305492	948419	2063054.05	80477.54	536755
8	Haryana	140741	167269.61	1421.75	54968	1788	2065.53	0.00	0	54931	80230.01	27.02	4717
9	Himachal Pradesh	13228	13660.5	0.04	9	22293	21428.54	451.34	11666	45332	31394.6	253.68	21789
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6012	9100.22	0.00	52	1764	3493.06	0.00	0	4333	6448.28	0.00	697
11	Jharkhand	742089	365373.98	587.71	21493	742837	292845.07	3228.56	142127	1330955	1008766.85	20455.93	953142
12	Karnataka	636976	1605994.27	2872.00	66471	1341946	2096303.4	14970.29	352355	1102064	1596215.35	15057.57	508177
13	Kerala	33961	29469.44	634.98	11627	27945	24456.71	36.56	1704	32810	30645.7	49.57	1913

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
14	Madhya Pradesh	2215524	5714586.01	34102.45	587541	1845126	4370637.13	8011.75	211577	2557165	5947011.47	4338.80	205433				
15	Maharashtra	1984301	1281768.23	8631.34	259951	3504113	2285119.22	47431.61	1723841	3184348	2240131.13	37625.77	1330090				
16	Manipur	Scheme Not Implemented								10930	10907	223.49	10930				
17	Meghalaya	1319	1154.2	2.54	177	3225	3276.08	0.72	33	5059	4542.22	9.69	806				
18	Mizoram	Scheme Not Implemented								0	0	0.00	0	121	134	11.23	119
19	Orissa	973145	1044466.95	2429.21	66849	773197	735497.02	3871.87	100248	1203359	1112788.3	5339.92	120340				
20	Puoucherry	2670	3198.49	28.00	791	1572	3996.8	48.87	552	4210	4786.96	3.21	220				
21	Rajasthan	2834649	5305407.11	16591.38	510754	2250722	4341473.74	32487.51	681081	3012900	5502040.61	144952.26	2188852				
22	Sikkim	23	19.23	0.00	0	314	373.43	0.00	0	40	54.2	0.00	0				
23	Tamil Nadu	557200	857259.77	28918.63	314025	857459	995473.12	66815.17	- 578588	909974	1105484.49	9731.47	178546				
24	Tripura	1889	832.14	5.57	203	4118	2656.05	5.65	620	588	603.24	0.08	9				
25	Uttar Pradesh	2397911	3005493.77	21300.46	641827	2183557	2704882.41	5263.54	229737	2967896	4078366.59	17127.29	592650				
26	Uttarakhand	33293	37061.33	297.91	7660	53741	63679.03	1388.66	29220	93174	70025.59	959.77	37320				
27	West Bengal	1052765	520022.19	4912.17	172359	957052	496051.07	39122.93	541111	1052942	509246.87	1845.46	144037				
Total		18442557	28141587.14	172337.50	3168582	19201623	26492998.17	386722.87	6186354	23893022	33728692.69	441701.40	8830208				

Note: Year 2010-11 statistics isnot available as Kharif 2010 season is yet to be finalised and Rabi 2010-11 season has Just started & is under progress.

Statement-IB*Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited**Pilot Weather based Crop Insurance Scheme***Kharif 2007**

Sl. No.	State	Farmers Covered	Area (Ha.)	Gol share of premium subsidy (Rs. Lac)	Claims approved (Rs. Lac)	Claims settled (Rs Lac)	Farmers benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Karnataka	43790	50075	280.66	524.12	524.12	35275
Season Total		43790	50075	280.66	524.12	524.12	35275

Rabi 2007-08

1	Rajasthan	584415	923775	4465.34	9306.67	9271.67	166334
2	Bihar	16158	16390	65.44	170.16	170.16	10510
3	Chhattisgarh	14371	26747	106.60	76.83	76.83	3632
4	Madhya Pradesh	12223	17641	135.27	180.42	180.42	5090
Season Total		627167	984553	4772.65	9734.08	9699.08	185566
Year 2007-08		670957	1034628	5053.32	10258.19	10223.19	220841

Kharif 2008

1	Madhya Pradesh	13563	12298	65.68	61.77	61.77	2777
2	Haryana	66	85	1.04	0.43	0.43	37
3	Punjab	17	95	0.71	0.00	0.00	0
4	Bihar	78110	86654	649.90	486.90	486.90	37635
5	Rajasthan	1749	2832	13.41	33.27	33.27	1217
6	Jharkhand	22157	14210	53.29	47.59	47.59	20843
7	Maharashtra	3025	4107	18.48	36.23	36.23	3025

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Karnataka	25006	28955	116.89	275.72	275.72	20087
9	Orissa	13289	22278	167.09	414.81	414.81	13289
10	Tamil Nadu	8217	7141	69.18	83.10	83.10	5573
Season Total		165199	178655	1155.67	1439.83	1439.83	104483

Rabi 2008-09

1	Haryana	329	720	3.29	8.67	8.67	189
2	Bihar	137544	138544	1031.83	2163.91	2163.91	96940
3	Rajasthan	8405	28863	177.03	169.05	169.05	3635
4	Jharkhand	542	308	1.39	0.36	0.36	106
5	Karnataka	3621	6395	36.03	113.40	113.40	1632
6	Tamil Nadu	12727	10733	71.27	39.05	39.05	4980
7	Kerala	1068	1155	11.51	72.83	72.83	885
8	Chhattisgarh	208	516	1.94	20.62	20.62	208
9	West Bengal	2909	968	8.66	10.52	10.52	2823
10	Himachal Pradesh	630	88	2.63	12.58	12.58	630
Season Total		167983	188290	1345.58	2610.97	2610.97	112028
Year 2008-09		333182	366945	2501.25	4050.80	4050.80	216511

Kharif 2009

1	Bihar	396684	468292	3512.19	5195.59	5195.59	309908
2	Rajasthan	299654	593286	1319.90	3913.62	3913.62	230105
3	Karnataka	99068	118299	533.37	1593.05	1593.05	69877
4	Orissa	81429	113266	509.70	750.14	750.14	54811
5	Maharashtra	49832	59125	266.06	957.72	957.72	49832
6	Gujarat	140891	56356	237.75	662.81	662.81	120951

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Madhya Pradesh	13506	17948	68.50	156.55	156.55	13506
8	Jharkhand	15926	7365	40.76	144.21	144.21	13109
9	Tamil nadu	9389	8606	87.71	90.56	90.56	2433
10	West Bengal	3947	2160	16.19	43.05	43.05	2643
11	Kerala	6684	4432	40.77	85.56	85.56	5200
12	Haryana	42	75	0.85	3.33	3.33	42
13	Andhra Pradesh	17303	11939	236.05	1734.23	1734.23	16879
Season Total		1134355	1461149	6869.80	15330.43	15330.43	889296

Rabi 2009-10

1	Bihar	380933	398903.45	2667.94	5540.32	5540.32	247410
2	Rajasthan	443912	734140.62	2689.75	7036.07	6752.41	184704
3	Karnataka	3037	8776.39	27.57	38.77	38.77	348
4	Madhya Pradesh	27884	70249.73	513.78	475.14	475.14	19576
5	Jharkhand	325	181.09	0.94	0.65	0.65	58
6	Tamil Nadu	6699	6109	35.71	25.04	25.04	757
7	West Bengal	1941	901.76	8.12	54.53	54.53	1673
8	Kerala	1945	2496.23	25.48	89.34	89.34	399
9	Haryana	1742	36.69	37.88	100.00	100.00	560
10	Andhra Pradesh	5	14.68	0.04	0.00	0.00	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	4929	1553	56.91	428.70	428.70	3678
Season Total		873352	1226995	6064.11	13788.56	13504.90	459163
Year 2009-10		2007707	2688144	12933.92	29118.99	28835.33	1348459

Kharif 2010

1	Andhra Pradesh	113710	121744.82	917.66	**	**	**
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Bihar*	194901	230378	1727.84	6524.80	*	194649
3	Chhattisgarh	372	693	3.90	3.34	3.34	281
4	Gujarat	132951	132951	224.35	58.84	58.84	5700
5	Haryana	4241	10585	121.83	194.26	194.26	1550
6	Jharkhand**	30709	12929	72.56	**	**	**
7	Karnataka**	37060	38117	177.85	**	**	**
8	Kerala**	10456	6321	54.80	**	**	**
9	Maharashtra*	394627	507729	2284.78	2252.76	*	345946
10	Madhya Pradesh	46390	122391	715.93	378.64	378.64	30591
11	Orissa	74734	101718	457.73	124.77	124.77	13924
12	Rajasthan	2830547	4689776	76.89	2835.19	2799.54	643590
13	Tamil Nadu	8344	7033	68.35	**	**	**
14	Uttarakhand	1153	532	16.93	124.24	100.00	960
15	Uttar Pradesh*	9701	4523	38.25	3.03	*	2877
16	West Bengal*	6296	4365	32.73	81.61	*	4876
Season Total		3896192	5991786	14604.21	12581.48	3659.38	1244944

Premium and Subsidy amounts are exclusive of ST.

* Claims approved. To be settled on receipt of State Govt's share of premium subsidy.

** Claims are under process.

WBICS - ICICI LOMBARD General Insurance Co. Ltd.

Season	Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of farmers covered	Area covered in Ha	Central Govt. Share (In Lakhs)	Total claims paid (in lakhs)	No. of farmers benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif 10	1	Bihar	213.922	598613.85	1982.12	NA	NA
	2	Chhattisgarh	227	1637.50	3 68	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3	Haryana	1,427	12704.25	63.08	NA	1,597
	4	Karnataka	3,668	34912.54	42.90	NA	790
	5	Rajasthan	685,560	2493885.00	2018.53	NA	37,290
	6	West Bengal	3,971	12407.65	25.66	NA	133,494
	7	Madhya Pradesh	68,140	92714.76	600.83		344
	8	Tamil Nadu	4,768	13245.55	54.58	NA	5,321
	9	Uttar Pradesh	6,853	15312.85	62.97	NA	NA
	Total for Kharif 10		988.356	3,275.434	4854.34	NA	178.836
Rabi 09-10	1	Bihar	87,575	225,081.35	668.42	1,258.62	*DNA
	2	Haryana	987	7,169.00	25.41	62.02	85
	3	Karnataka	4,663	14,205.16	22.56	622	783
	4	Madhya Pradesh	14,942	75,626.76	243.97	3,941.62	*DNA
	5	Rajasthan	1,31,930	1,304,504.09	2,046.31	-	19,737
	6	Tamil Nadu	1,384	22,381.75	7.99	105.62	0
	7	West Bengal	2,585	9,857.09	16.28	3.52	2,576
	Total for Rabi '09-10		244,066	1,658.825.19	3,030.94	5,377.61	23,181
Kharif 09	1	Karnataka	1,461	1,286.43	6.64	0.00	0
	2	Madhya Pradesh	31	41.50	0.15	0.18	31
	3	Rajasthan	20,472	97,930.08	470.29	474.44	13,539
	4	Tamil Nadu	11	13.60	0.14	-	0
	5	West Bengal	1 3,712	2,325.60	13.05	0.00	0
	Total for Kharif '09		25,687	101,597	490	475	13,570
Rabi '08-09	1	Chhattisgarh	5,795	11,062,80	39.94	74.22	854
	2	Rajasthan	15,671	60,910,30	363.95	650.49	5,778

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3	Tamil Nadu	362	80.00	0.65	3.41	356
	4	West Bengal	1,401	380.47	1.61	2.00	1,355
	Total for Rabi '08-09		23,229	72,434	406	730	8,343
Kharif '08	1	Jharkhand	400	410.32	1.73	0.00	0
	2	Madhya Pradesh	881	275.27	1.60	0.00	0
	3	Punjab	50	243.20	1.20	0.67	50
	4	Rajasthan	16,910	41,530.00	170.23	163.31	4,359
	5	Tamil Nadu	118	78.40	0.80	1.11	70
	Total for Kharif '08		18,359	42,537	176	165	4,479
Rabi '07-08	Rajasthan		7,468	33,701.40	118.69	148.23	4,937
	Total for Rabi '07-08		7,468	33,701.40	118.69	148.23	4,937.00

Statement-II A

NAIS - Statewise crops covered in Rabi 2010-11
and Kharif 2010 Seasons

Sl. No.	State/UT	Crop Group/Crops	
		Rabi 2010-11	Kharif 2010
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	FCOS	FC/OS
		Paddy	Paddy
		Jowar (UI)	Jowar
		Blackgram	Bajra
		Greengram	Maize
		Groundnut	Black Gram

1	2	3	4
		Maize	Green Gram
		Bengalgram	Redgram
		Sunflower	Groundnut (1)
		AC/AH	Groundnut (UI)
		Chilly	Castor
		Onion	Sunflower
			Soyabean
			AC/AH
			Cotton (1)
			Cotton (UI)
			Banana

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			Chilly (I)			Rapeseed&Mustard	
			Chilly (UI)			AC/AH	
			Sugarcane (Plant)			Sugarcane	
			Sugarcane (Ratoon)			Potato	
			Turmeric			Onion	
			Tomato			Tomato	
						Brinjal	
2. Assam	FCOS	FCOS		5. Chhattisgarh	FCOS	FCOS	
	Wheat	Ahu Paddy			Wheat (Irr.)	Paddy (I)	
	Summer Paddy	Sali Paddy			Wheat (UnIrr.)	Paddy (UI)	
	Rapeseed & Mustard	AC/AH			Gram(Chana/ Bengalgram)	Soyabean	
	AC/AH	Jute			Rapeseed & Mustard	Groundnut	
	Sugarcane				Linseed (Alsai)	Tur	
	Potato				AG/AH	Maize	
3. A&N Islands	FCOS	FCOS			Potato		
	Blackgram	Paddy		6. Goa	FCOS	FCOS	
	Greengram				Paddy	Paddy	
4. Bihar	FCOS	FCOS			Pulses	Pulses	
	Wheat	Paddy			Groundnut	Groundnut	
	Gram (Chana/ Bengalgram)	Maize				HC/AH	
	Lentil (Masoor)	AC/AH				Sugarcane	
	Maize	Jute					
	Tur (Arhar/ Redgram)	Chilly		7. Gujarat	FCOS	FCOS	
					Wheat (Irr.)	Paddy	

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Wheat (UnIrr.)	Bajra			Wheat	Paddy
		Gram (Chana/ Bengalgram)	Maize			Barley	Maize AC/AH
		Rapeseed & Mustard	Green Gram				Ginger
		Summer Bajara	Groundnut				Potato
		Summer Groundnut	Castor	10 Jammu and Kashmir		FCOS	FCOS
		AC/AH	Sesamum			Wheat	Paddy
		Potato	Tur			Rapeseed & Mustard	Maize
		Onion	Ragi			AC/AH	AC/AH
		Garlic	Moth			Potato	Potato
		Cumin	Blackgram	11 Jharkhand		FCOS	FCOS
		Fennel	Jowar			Wheat	Aghani Paddy
		Isabgul	AC/AH Banana Cotton			Rapeseed & Mustard Gram (Chana/ Bengalgram)	Maize
8 Haryana		FCOS	FCOS			AC/AH Potato	
		Gram(Chana/ Bengalgram)	Bajra				
		Rapeseed & Mustard	Maize	12 Karnataka		Rabi 2010-11 FCOS	FCOS Paddy (I)
		Barley	Arhar AC/AH Cotton			Wheat (Irr.) Wheat(UnIrr.) Bengalgram (Irr.)	Paddy (R) Jowar (I) Jowar (R)
9 Himachal Pradesh		FCOS	FCOS			Bengalgram (Un Irr.)	Bajra (I)

1	2	3	4
	Paddy (Irr.)	Bajra (R)	
	Maize (Irr.)	Maize (I)	
	Maize (UnIrr.)	Maize (R)	
	Ragi (Irr.)	Ragi (I)	
	Ragi (UnIrr.)	Ragi (R)	
	Blackgram/Urd (UnIrr.)	Navane (R)	
	Greengram/Mung (UnIrr.)	Save (R)	
	Horsegram/Kulthi (UnIrr.)	Blackgram (R)	
	Linseed(UnIrr.)	Greengram (R)	
	Jowar (Irr.)	Horsegram (R)	
	Jowar (UnIrr.)	Tur(I)	
	Safflower (UnIrr.)	Tur (R)	
	Sunflower(Irr.)	Groundnut (I)	
	SunflowerUnIrr.)	Groundnut (R)	
	Groundnut(UnIrr.)	Soyabean (I)	
	Summer 2010-11	Soyabean (R)	
	FCOS	Sesamum (R)	
	Paddy (Irr.)	Castor (R)	
	Sunflower (Irr.)	Sunflower (I)	
	Ragi (Irr.)	Sunflower (R)	
	Groundnut (Irr.)		
	Groundnut (UnIrr.)		
13 Kerala	Rabi-I 2010-11	FCOS	

1	2	3	4
		FCOS	Paddy
		Paddy	AC/AH
		AC/AH	Banana
		Banana	Tapoica
		Tapoica	Ginger
		Rabi-II 2010-11	Turmeric
		FCOS	Pineapple
		Paddy	
		AC/AH	
		Banana	
		Tapoica	
14 Madhya Pradesh	FCOS	FCOS	FCOS
		Wheat(Irr.)	Paddy (I)
		Wheat(UnIrr.)	Paddy (UI)
		Gram(Chana/ Bengalgram)	Maize
		Rapeseed & Mustard	Bajra
		Linseed (Alsai)	Tur
		AC/AH	Soyabean
		Potato	Jowar
		Onion	Groundnut
			Seasmum
			Kodokutki
			AC/AH

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			Cotton	17	Meghalaya	FCOS	FCOS
			Banana			Paddy	Ahu Paddy
15	Maharashtra	FCOS	FCOS			Rapeseed & Mustard	Sail Paddy
		Wheat (Irr.)	Bajra			AC/AH	AC/AH
		Wheat(Unlrr.)	Black gram (Urd)			Potato	Ginger
		Summer Paddy	Green Gram (Mung)				KH. Potato
		Jowar (Irr.)	Groundnut	18	Mizoram	FCOS	FCOS
		Jowar (Unlrr.)	Jowar			Mustard	Paddy
		Gram (Chana/Bengalgram)	Maize			Field Pea	Maize
		Summer Groundnut	Niger	19	Orissa	FCOS	FCOS
		Safflower	Paddy			Paddy	Paddy
		Sunflower	Ragi			Rapeseed & Mustard	Groundnut
		AC/AH	Sesamum (Til)			Groundnut	Maize
		Onion	Soyabean			AC/AH	Niger
			Sunflower			Potato	Redgram
			Tur				AC/AH
			AC/AH				Cotton
			Cotton				Jute
			Onion				Singer
			Sugarcane				Turmeric
16	Manipur	FCOS	FCOS	20	Puducherry	FCOS	FCOS
		Rapeseed & Mustard	Paddy			Paddy-II	Paddy I

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Paddy-III	Paddy (Yanam)			Cumbu/Bajra(Irr.)	Maize (RF)
		Blackgram				Maize	Gingelly
		Greengram				Groundnut	Sunflower
		AC/AH				Seasum/Gingelly	AC/AH
		Sugarcane				Blackgram/Urd	Potato
21	Rajasthan	Scheme Not Implemented				Greengram/Mung	Banana
22	Sikkim	FCOS	FCOS			Horsegram/Kulthi	Tapioca
		Wheat	Aman Paddy			Sunflower	Turmeric
		Rapeseed & Mustard	Urd			AC/AH	Onion
		Barley	Maize			Sugarcane	Pineapple
		Blackgram/Urd	Soyabean			Cotton	Ginger
		AC/AH	Finger Millet			Rice Fallow	Cotton (UI)
		Potato				Cotton	
		Ginger				Chilly	
						Turmeric	
23	Tripura	FCOS	FCOS			Onion	
		Paddy	Aus Paddy			Potato	
		AC/AH	Aman Paddy			Tapioca	
		Potato				Banana	
24	Tamil Nadu	FCOS	FCOS	25	Uttar Pradesh	FCOS	FCOS
		Paddy II	Paddy I			Wheat	Paddy
		Paddy III	Groundnut (UI)			Rapeseed & Mustard	Maize
		Groundnut	Cholam (Jowar)			Gram(Chana/ Bengalgram)	Jowar
		Cholam/Jowar(Irr.)	Ragi			Peas(Matar) -	Bajra
		Ragi	Cumbu (Bajra)				

1	2	3	4
		Lentil (Masur)	Urd
		AC/AH	Moong
		Potato	Arhar
		Sugarcane	Groundnut
		Sesamum (Til)	
		Soyabean	
		AC/AH	
		Onion	
		Sugarcane	
26	Uttarakhand	FCOS	FCOS
		Wheat	Paddy
			Madua (RAGI)
			AC/AH
			Potato
			Ginger
27	West Bengal	FCOS	FCOS
		Wheat	Aman Paddy
		Mustard	Aus Paddy
		Gram (Chana/ Bengalgram)	Maize
		Paddy	Urd (Mushkalai)
		Lentil (Masur)	AC/AH
		Greengram/Mung	Jute
		Redgram/Tur/Arhar	
		Seasumum (Til)	
		AC/AH	
		Potato	

Statement-II B*Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)***Crops Notified****Season Kharif**

Sl.No.	State	Crops notified
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Red Chilly, Cotton, Oilpalm, Sweet orange
2	Bihar	Paddy, Maize
3	Chhattisgarh	Paddy, Soyabean
4	Gujarat	Maize
5	Haryana	Paddy, Citrus, Mango
6	Jharkhand	Blackgram, Greengram, Groundnut, Redgram
7	Karnataka	Ragi, Maize, Jowar, Redgram, Greengram, Groundnut, Sunflower, Soyabean, Onion, Cotton, Chilly, Blackgram, Potato, Grapes, Banana
8	Kerala	Paddy, Black pepper
9	Maharashtra	Cotton
10	Madhya Pradesh	Soyabean, Cotton
11	Orissa	Paddy
12	Rajasthan	Blackgram, Chaulai, Groundnut, Soyabean, Sesamum, Orange, Guar, Cotton, Chilly, Bajra, Jowar, Maize, Moong, Paddy

1	2	3
13	Tamil Nadu	Banana, Tapioca, Turmeric, Paddy, Cotton, Groundnut, Maize, Millets, Pulses, Paddy I, Paddy II, Redgram, Sesamum, Sunflower, Flower, Vegetables
14	Uttarakhand	Apple, Mango
15	Uttar Pradesh	Paddy, Maize, Bajra, Redgram, Blackgram, Sesamum, Groundnut
16	West Bengal	Aman Paddy
	Rabi	
1	Andhra Pradesh	Mango
2	Bihar	Wheat, Gram, Rabi Maize, Redgram, Mustard, Potato, Onion, Brinjal & Tomato, Lenthil
3	Chhattisgarh	Wheat & Gram
4	Haryana	Wheat, Mango & Citrus
5	Himachal Pradesh	Apple, Mango, Potato & Tomato
6	Jharkhand	Tomato, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Pea, Linseed, Lentil & Sharad Dhan (Paddy)
7	Karnataka	Wheat, Jowar, Gram, Potato, Mango & Grapes
8	Kerala	Paddy & Cashew
9	Madhya Pradesh	Wheat & Gram

1	2	3
10	Rajasthan	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Mustard, Taramira, Cumin, Isabgol, Fenugreek, Coriander, Ajwain, Garlic, Peas, Potato & Tomato, Amla, Kinnu
11	Tamilnadu	Blackgram, Chilly, Cotton, Gingelly, Groundnut, Maize, Mango, Onion, Paddy 3, Sunflower, Tapiloca & Tomato, Paddy, Gherkin, Sugarcane
12	Uttarakhand	Apple, Mango, Litchi, Potato & Tomato

[English]

Proposals under IDDP

2022. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government releases funds for dairy development projects;

(b) if so, the funds released during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some proposals are pending with the Government under the Intensive Dairy Development Programme(IDDP); and

(e) if so, the details thereof State-wise and time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

An amount of Rs.11893.84 lakh has been released to 23 States during the last three years and the current year up to 28.02.2011.

A Statement indicating state-wise financial assistance

released under approved projects under the scheme during the last three years and the current year (up to 28.02.2011) is enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no pending proposal, which is eligible for sanction as per guidelines of the scheme.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise financial assistance released under approved projects under 'Intensive Dairy Development Programme' scheme during the last three years & the current year (upto 28.02.2011)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Funds released during last three years & current year				Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.34
2	Andhra Pradesh	298.33	334.53	100.00	171.64	904.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	148.30	0.00	148.30
4	Bihar	0.00	119.39	0.00	0.00	119.39
5	Jharkhand	107.64	0.00	19.76	0.00	127.40
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	90.51	80.27	170.78
7	Haryana	200.00	400.00	516.66	0.00	1116.66
8	Himachal Pradesh	340.05	0.00	250.00	109.90	699.95
9	Kerala	465.25	524.76	238.24	150.38	1378.63
10	Madhya Pradesh	285.00	132.00	0.00	410.68	827.68
11	Chhattisgarh	100.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	140.00
12	Maharashtra	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Manipur	200.00	24.61	175.00	200.00	599.61
14	Mizoram	139.70	50.00	50.00	0.00	239.70
15	Nagaland	35.00	0.00	70.80	0.00	105.80
16	Orissa	302.56	345.17	180.57	399.16	1227.46
17	Rajasthan	310.00	284.52	762.40	200.00	1556.92
18	Sikkim	75.30	274.89	129.76	0.00	479.95
19	Tamil Nadu	125.00	273.59	275.00	404.36	1077.95
20	Tripura	90.00	120.44	26.14	0.00	236.58
21	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	95.00	24.59	0.00	219.59
22	Uttaranchal	0.00	128.96	50.00	0.00	178.96
23	West Bengal	70.83	0.00	55.86	0.00	126.69
Total		3456.00	3147.86	3163.59	2126.39	11893.84

Price of Onion

2023. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been constant decline in the prices of onion during February 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the minimum price level of onion;

(c) whether the Government had allowed export of onion to check the decline in their prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total quantum of onions fixed for export alongwith the export price fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There has been constant decline in the modal prices of onion during February, 2011, both in producing and consuming markets as evident from the table below:

Feb, 2011	Producing Markets (Rs. per quintal)		Consuming Markets* (Rs. per quintal)	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1st to 7th	1500	725	2600	1069
8th to 15th	1005	575	1700	700
16th to 22nd	1025	675	1500	938
22nd to 28th	850	450	1400	600

Source: National Horticulture Research and Development Foundation, Nasik.

*Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Delhi

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The export of onion has been permitted with effect from 18 February, 2011 subject to Minimum Export Price (MEP)- of US\$ 1400 per Metric Ton for Bangalore Rose and Krishnapuram variety and US\$ 600 per Metric Ton for other varieties. The export of onions is now allowed through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) subject to applicable MEP depending upon the variety of onions. The export of onions (i) in cut form (ii) in sliced form and (iii) broken in powder form has been made free without any MEP.

Kidnapping Cases

2024. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:
DR. BALIRAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of kidnapping and missing men, women and children are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported/ registered and victims traced/ untraced separately during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken to trace all the kidnapped children;

(d) the total number of accused arrested and gangs busted alongwith the action taken against them during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) As per information compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 27561, 30261 and 33860 cases of kidnapping & abduction were registered in the country during 2007 to 2009 respectively, thereby showing an increasing trend. NCRB does not maintain information on victims of kidnapping & abduction, traced or untraced.

(c) to (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. An Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has been issued on 16th July, 2010.

[English]

Illegal Migrants

2025. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the number of foreigners and migrants residing illegally in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such migrants are involved in anti-social activities and posing threat to the social fabric of the country;

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

(e) whether the Government has taken up the matter with neighbouring countries including Bangladesh to address the matter; and

(f) if so, the number of illegal migrants who have

been deported from the country during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per information available, 73,441 foreign nationals were found to be overstaying as on 31st December, 2009. 5,807 foreign nationals were arrested during 2009 under various provisions of Foreigners' Act.

(c) and (d) Violation of law and involvement in illegal activities by the foreign nationals cannot be ruled out. Registration of cases and action thereon conies within the purview of police stations and State Governments/UT Administrations concerned.

As and when foreign nationals are detected staying in the country illegally or found overstaying, steps are taken for their deportation/prosecution as per rules/laws on the subject. Detection and deportation of foreign nationals illegally staying in the country is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

(e) and (f) The matter has been taken up at the diplomatic and official level with neighbouring countries, including Bangladesh, at regular intervals.

Details of foreign nationals deported during the years 2007 to 2008 are given below:

Year	No. of foreign nationals deported
2007	13,348
2008	13,995
2009	12,147

Details for the year 2010 have not been compiled.

Availability of Foodgrains

2026. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the weather related disruptions have resulted in international sugar prices prevailing at a 30 years high in International Market;

(b) if so, whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has put out an alert that the wheat crop in China may fail because of sub normal winter rain;

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

(d) whether the increased buying of staples including wheat, rice and other commodities in huge quantities is putting further pressure on food prices;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether in the past twenty years while approximately 300 million people have been brought above the poverty line an increase population 300 million during the same period necessitates that one billion more have to be provided food in 2011 juxtaposed against 1990; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action plan formulated by the Government to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (g) The requisite information is being obtained and statement will be laid on the table of the House on receipt of the same.

Ban on Forward Trading

2027. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
 SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:
 SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

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

- (a) the benefits accruing from forward trading;
- (b) whether the Government has received suggestions/requests to discontinue forward trading to check prices;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to make any changes in the forward trading system to check speculation and manipulation;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the cases of Violation of Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 reported during each of the last three years alongwith the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFIARS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) In a free market economy, futures trading performs two important economic functions, viz., price discovery and price risk management. Some benefits of forward trading in operational terms based on these twin functions are listed as below:

- (i) It allows democratization of decision making in a market by allowing participation of stakeholders from all segments of the market from the producers to the consumers and a host of intermediaries by looking at prices of alternatives and/or by simultaneous participation in the market for those commodities as well.
- (ii) It is useful for the farmers as they could see

the likely prices at a future date in the current season coinciding with the respective harvest times of the crops and can decide upon their crop- mix for a particular season compared with their past decision making process based on last received prices (which may not hold true for futures).

- (iii) Exporters can quote realistic prices for potential exports referencing the futures market prices and thereby secure export contracts in the competitive global markets. It also enables the consumers including processors of the commodity get an idea of the price at which the commodity would be at a future point of time and can decide on their consumption / manufacturing pattern.
- (iv) It leads to price stabilization in traded commodities as the amplitude of price variation is reduced.
- (v) It helps in creating integrated price structure throughout the country, thereby facilitating price risk management in the lengthy and complex production and manufacturing activities;
- (vi) The commodity futures trading helps in refining and strengthening the database, especially for the agricultural sector, which would bring in reliable estimates and forecasts to help strengthen the process of planning and policy making.
- (vii) The online trading on the exchanges also helps in constant monitoring of the dynamic external environment including global environment, emanating price signals from the market, and disseminating the same to the participants in the commodity market ecosystem on a real-time basis. The futures trading platform also acts as an alternative platform for the farmers to reach the markets rather than following the age-old, multi-layered marketing channels.

(viii) In particular, readily available price references can benefit farmers who are otherwise disconnected from the market and vulnerable to receiving sub-optimal prices from the better-informed and better organized intermediaries. Information disseminated by the exchanges can therefore reduce information asymmetry *vis-a-vis* the intermediaries thereby empowering commodity-sector participants including farmers to take better decisions in the light of a more accurate understanding of market conditions and price trends and improve their bargaining power to realize a better price.

(b) Yes Madam, The Government has received a number of requests from time to time to discontinue forward trading to check prices.

(c) During the year 2010, the Government received complaints from sugar traders and sugar associations (Bombay Sugar Merchants Association Ltd) to ban forward trading in sugar and from tyre manufacturers (Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association) for banning futures trading in rubber. These requests were duly considered on the basis of information submitted by the representatives and detailed analysis of the market fundamentals of supply-demand and trading and price data of the commodities and it was found that there was no correlation between price rise and futures trading. As a matter of fact, the complaint against futures trading in sugar was received when prices had fallen by 25 to 30%. Often it was observed that such complaints are made by trade associations who perceived the transparent price discovery happening on a neutral third party platform like a commodity exchange as detrimental to their ability to set the prices.

Even otherwise also, 2 studies by the Abhijit Sen committee (2008) and Reserve Bank of India (2010) have found no causal relationship between futures trading and inflation in essential commodities. Inflation is the result of rising demand *vis-a-vis* structural and seasonal supply constraints.

(d) and (e) Government proposes to strengthen regulation of commodity forward market for which Forward Contracts Regulations (Amendments) Bill, 2010 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Bill *inter alia*, provides for (i) broadening the scope of forward contract; (ii) strengthening the Forward Markets Commission by making it autonomous; (iii) to enable the Commission to levy fees; (iv) provide for stringent penalties; (v) make provisions for registration and regulations of intermediaries; (vi) make provisions for investigation and enforcement, and (vii) provide for appellate mechanism.

(f) A total of 27 cases were reported for violation of Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (illegal trading) during last years and the action taken is as indicated below.

Year 2008-09	—	09
Year 2009-10	—	03
Year 2010-11	—	15

Action Taken

15 complaints were referred to the concerned state police authorities under Rule 13 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1954 for taking action under Section 22A of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.

- FMC has recommended prosecution in 03 cases under Section 20 and 21 of the FCRA, 1952 out of six cases referred to the FMC by the Police. Scrutiny of documents in respect of the other 3 cases is in progress.
- In 4 cases, the members were suspended by the FMC under Section 12B of the FCRA, 1952 and in another case, the concerned 2 clients were debarred from trading. One member and two clients out of them have challenged the action before the High Court and the matter is sub-judice. Out of the 4 suspended members, one member has finally been expelled from the Exchanges

Betterment Tax

2028. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to levy a betterment tax from the residents of New Delhi Municipal Council areas in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons behind such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that a proposal in this regard was put up to the Council in its meeting held on 14.01.2011 for seeking permission to examine levy of this tax. The proposal was as follows:

"Due to development and improvement works in the NDMC area, there has been an increase in the value of the land in NDMC area, Council may permit examining levy of this tax, on the increased value of land, due to these development or improvement works."

NDMC has also informed that it was decided by the Council that the matter be examined further and a report be submitted to it.

Activities of SAI

2029. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India (SAI) draw athletes from various National Sports Federations for the purpose of training;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the (SAI) has set up adequate infrastructure facilities to promote sports and provide proper coaching facility to sportspersons in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of coaching facility, present activities/achievements and long term schemes being implemented by the SAI so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The core probables for different sports disciplines finalized by the National Sports Federations concerned are normally trained in SAI Centres.

(c) and (d) SAI has infrastructure facilities to provide coaching to the sportspersons. It has 58 SAI Training Centres (STC), 21 Special Area Games (SAG) and 12 Centres of Excellence (COE), which are mainly located in the Regional Centres. These centres are equipped with synthetic surfaces, outdoor facilities, multipurpose halls, fitness centres, hostels, sports medicine facilities and modern equipment.

(e) **Coaching**

SAI has 1212 regular coaches and 151 contract coaches. Their discipline-wise deployment is given in the enclosed Statement

Schemes

SAI implements five main schemes viz. (i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme (ii) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme (iii) SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme (iv) Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme and (v) Centre of Excellence (COE) Scheme. Under the first two schemes, the SAI provides specialized coaching in the tender age (8-14 years) to children who are gifted with sports talent under the concept of "Play & Study" in the same school. SAI also provides boarding charges, sports kit, competition exposure, insurance etc. to them.

The STC and SAG schemes cater to talent in the age group of 14-21 whereas in COE, the upper age limit is 25 years.

Achievements

As a result of the intensive and scientific mode of training imparted by SAI under different schemes, a total of 2,171 medals have been won in national events and 712 medals in International events by the SAI trainees in the last three years. India won a record of 101 medals in 2010 Commonwealth Games securing 2nd position and 64 medals in 2010 Asian Games securing 6th position in the overall ranking.

Statement

Discipline-wise details of Regular and Contract coaches of SAI

Sl. No.	Discipline	Regular Coaches	Contract Coaches
1	2	3	4
1.	Archery	10	12
2.	Athletics	154	04
3.	Basket Ball	90	01
4.	Boxing	36	22
5.	Badminton	48	04
6.	Cycling	10	04
7.	Fencing		07
8.	Football	128	04
9.	Gymnastics	75	01
10.	Handball	66	01
11.	Hockey	120	05
12.	Kabaddi-Kho-Kho	82	

1	2	3	4
13.	Karate	—	04
14.	Taekwondo	—	22
15.	Table Tennis	45	01
16.	Volleyball	126	02
17.	Wrestling	51	09
18.	Weightlifting	35	05
19.	Shooting	—	07
20.	Rowing	—	02
21.	Swimming	41	03
22.	Judo	39	08
23.	Silambum	—	01
24.	Kayaking and Canoeing	—	03
25.	Wushu	—	11
26.	Sepak Takraw	—	05
27.	Soft Ball	—	02
28.	Lawn Tennis	10	—
29.	Yoga	—	1
30.	Cricket	46	—
Total		1212	151

[Translation]

Funds for Sports Facilities

2030. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the State Governments have submitted proposals for financial assistance with regard to construction/setting up of athletic tracks/playing fields/indoor stadia and creation of sports authority in their States for promotion and developments of sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated/released for the purpose during the said period, state-wise;

(d) the present status of the said proposals; and

(e) the number of such proposals still pending with the Government alongwith the reasons therefor and the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) to (e) The erstwhile centrally sponsored sports infrastructure schemes were discontinued and transferred to state sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005.

The Ministry launched a new scheme entitled "Assistance for Creation of Urban Sports Infrastructure" during the current financial year 2010-11 as a pilot scheme for two years before it is considered for conversion to a regular scheme after due evaluation. There is a budget allocation Rs. 15.00 crore under this scheme. The following entities will be eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure under this scheme i.e. State Government, Local Civic Body, Schools, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Government and Sports Control Boards. The details of proposals received so far from the State Governments are given in the enclosed Statement. Depending upon the viability of the proposal and availability of budget, admissible financial assistance will be provided to the states.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name and location of the Project
1	2	3
1.	Rajasthan	Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Jodhpur
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una, HP
3.	Chhattisgarh	(i) Multipurpose Hall, Besides Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare Khel Bhawan, Science College Campus, Raipur (ii) Synthetic Hockey field with normal lighting at Campus of Govt. High School, Jashpur.
4.	Punjab	(i) Synthetic Athletic Track at Sangrur (ii) Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Taran Taran (iii) Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface alongwith sub base at Govt. Rajindra College, Bathinda.
5.	Haryana	(i) University Stadium (with synthetic track at Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology, Hissar.

1	2	3
		(ii) Construction of Synthetic Track at Athletic Pavillion in Bhim Stadium at Bhiwani.
6.	Orissa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Synthetic Football Field at State Football Academy, Baripada, Distt. Mayurbhanj 2. Synthetic Hockey Field at State Sports Academy, Bhubaneswar 3. Synthetic Athletic Track at Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar. 4. 8-Lane Synthetic Athletic Track in the Bhubaneswar Sports Complex at Sankara, Sundargarh, Orissa.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Synthetic Hockey field at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Synthetic Hockey field at Nawab Zulfikar Ali Sports Complex, Distt., Rampur. 2. (a) Synthetic Hockey field, (b) Synthetic Athletic Track, and (c) Multipurpose Hall at Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar Sports Complex, Lalpur, Distt. Varanasi. 3. Synthetic Hockey field at Ch. Charan Singh Sports Stadium Chowk, Distt. Lucknow. 4. Synthetic Hockey Field at Dayanchand Sports Stadium, Distt. Jhanshi. 5. Synthetic Athletic Track at Madan Mohan Malviya Sports Stadium, Distt. Allahabad. 6. (a) Synthetic turf football ground, and (b) Synthetic Athletic Track at Guru Govind Singh Sports College Lucknow.
9.	Tamil Nadu	Synthetic Athletic Track & Multipurpose Indore Hall in one of the Districts where Sports Hostels for Girls is functioning.
10.	Mizoram	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Synthetic Athletic Track At Zobawk State Sports Complex (ii) Synthetic Hockey Field Near Chite River at the Eastern Side of Aizawal City

1	2	3
		(iii) Synthetic Turf Football ground at Ramhlun Sports Complex At Ramhlun Veng, Aizawal.
		(iv) Multipurpose Hall at Mission Veng in Aizawal City at Mission Veng in Aizawal South Area.
11.	West Bengal	(i) Upgradation/renovation of Salt Lake Football Stadium, Kolkatta.
		(ii) Up gradation of Sports Medicine Centre. Kolkatta.
		(iii) Renovation/modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex (Khudiram Anushilan), Eden Gardens, Kolkatta.

[English]

Measures for Border Security

2031. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken adequate measures to secure the bordering and coastal States including Gujarat from infiltration through Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of outposts/check posts constructed and high-tech surveillance installed separately to check infiltration in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the security forces have not achieved the desired success to checking infiltration;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government of Gujarat has sought any assistance to strengthen for the security of its border; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government has adopted a multi-prolonged approach to secure the bordering and coastal States including Gujarat from infiltration through Indo - Pakistan and Indo - Bangladesh borders. This approach, *inter-alia*, includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders and in coastal areas, establishment of observation posts, construction of border fencing and floodlighting, introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment, upgradation of intelligence set up, establishment of additional outposts along borders to reduce inter-so distance, construction of coastal police stations in coastal States and coordination with the State Governments and the concerned intelligence agencies. In the coastal and riverine stretches, the domination is being done by patrolling through water crafts, interceptor boats and other vessels, both during day and night, for which sufficient number of water crafts and vessels have been deployed. Besides, floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been sanctioned for riverine stretches. Number of medium/small crafts, floating boats and speed boats have also been deployed to dominate the coastal and riverine borders.

(c) To strengthen coastal security of 9 coastal States, including Gujarat and 4 Union Territories, construction of 73 coastal Police Stations was approved under ongoing Coastal Security Phase-I scheme. All these 73 coastal Police Stations have become

operational. Besides, construction of 58 outposts and 97 checkposts was also approved. So far, construction of 25 checkposts and 44 outposts in Gujarat, 32 checkposts in Maharashtra and 35 checkposts and 10 outposts in Tamil Nadu has been completed under this scheme.

Besides, Government has also approved procurement of hi-tech surveillance equipments for border guarding forces. The border guarding force wise procurement of hi-tech surveillance equipments made in the last three years and in the current year is as below:

Hi-tech surveillance equipment	Border Guarding Force		
	BSF	ITBP	Assam Rifles
Night Vision Monocular	-	77	-
Passive Night Vision Binocular	-	-	630
Hand Held Thermal Imagers	524	1540	106
Battle Filed Surveillance Radars	51	-	-
Unattended Ground Sensors	10	-	-
Spotter Scopes	-	-	43
Direction Finder	-	-	1
Long Range Reconnaissance & Observation System (LORROS)	20	2	-
Communication Receivers	-	50	-

(d) and (e) Under the principle of 'one border one border guarding force', different central paramilitary forces have been deployed on border guarding duties with neighbouring countries. They are professionally well equipped to check cross border activities including infiltration.

(f) and (g) For further strengthening of the coastal border including coastal areas of Gujarat, the Government has approved Coastal Security Phase-II Scheme which is scheduled to start from April, 2011. This scheme provides for construction of 131 coastal Police Stations with provision of 180 interceptor boats, 60 jetties, 131 four-wheelers and 242 motor-cycles. For Gujarat, 12 coastal Police Stations provided with 31 interceptor boats, 5 jetties, 12 four-wheelers and 24 motor-cycles have been approved. Besides, the Government of India has also approved construction/improvement of roads in the remote border areas of Gujarat namely Gadhauli-Santalpur road over a length of about 255 km with approximate cost of Rs.550 crore. The construction/

improvement work of this road is likely to start from April, 2011.

Price of Wheat

2032. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the present prices of wheat in the international market are low in comparison to the prices of wheat in mid 2010 and beginning of 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said decline has not reflected on prices in the domestic market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The month-end free on board (f.o.b.) export quotations of US wheats, and month-end domestic wholesale prices of wheat in Delhi market, for the months of June, 2010, January, 2011, and February, 2011, are given below:

Month	f.o.b prices of US Wheats# (\$ per ton)	Domestic wholesale price of wheat in Delhi market (Rs. per ton)
June, 2010	193-245	12,300
January, 2011	340-511	13,450
February, 2011	324-494	13,450

#Source: Daily Monitor of International Grains Council.

As can be seen, price of US wheats in the international market at the end of February, 2011, though lower than January, 2011, was 67.9% - 101.6% higher than its level in June, 2010. However, month-end domestic wholesale price of wheat in Delhi in February, 2011 was at the same level as in January, 2011, and only 9.3% higher than in June, 2010.

[Translation]

Livestock Census

2033. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions relating to conducting of census for livestock;

(b) whether any census of livestock has been conducted recently or proposed to be conducted;

(c) if so, the estimated number of animals in the country including in Rajasthan particularly milch and hybrid animals, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to improve their number?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The Government conducts livestock census quinquennially in all States/UTs of the country.

(b) The last livestock census was conducted in 2007 and the next census would be conducted in 2012.

(c) State-wise information on number of animals, category-wise including crossbred cattle and on number of milch animals as per livestock census 2007 is given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(d) In addition to the steps taken by the State Governments for improving productivity and number of milch animals, Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by way of following steps:

(i) National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding is being implemented since October 2000. The project envisages genetic up-gradation of bovine population on priority basis. The project also has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds.

(ii) Government is also implementing four Central Sector Schemes, namely, (1) Central Cattle Breeding Farms to produce elite bulls for supplying to the State/breeding agencies for induction in their breeding programmes to upgrade the quality and productivity of the livestock in the country; (2) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute to produce frozen semen doses of indigenous, exotic/crossbred cattle and Murrah bulls for use in Artificial Insemination under breeding programme of the country (3) Central Herd Registration Scheme for registration of elite cows and buffaloes of national important breeds and for identification and location of superior germ plasm and (4) Central Fodder Development Organization with the objective of multiplication of high yielding varieties of fodder crops, distribution of minikits, seed production, training programmes and fodder demonstration.

(iii) Government is also implementing centrally sponsored scheme namely Fodder & Feed Development for supplementing the efforts of States in feed and fodder development.

Statement-I

Number of Animals—2007\$

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Crossbred Cattle	Total Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses and ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camel	Yaks	Mithun	Total Livestock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	1898	11223	13272	25539	9626	439	26	-	50	0.12	-	-	60175
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29	503	3	20	292	356	6	0.01	-	0.01	14	219	1413
3	Assam	410	10041	500	354	4320	2000	11	0.01	0.06	-	-	-	17227
4	Bihar	1976	12559	6690	218	10167	632	51	-	24	0.22	-	-	30342
5	Chhattisgarh	186	9491	1604	140	2768	413	1	-	0.15	-	-	-	14418
6	Goa	16	71	37	0	11	58	0	-	-	-	-	-	177
7	Gujarat	1142	7976	8774	2002	4640	22	14	0.02	50	38	-	-	23515
8	Haryana	566	1552	5953	601	538	134	26	11	5	39	-	-	8859
9	Himachal Pradesh	793	2269	762	901	1241	2	13	19	7	0.06	2	0.01	5217
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1677	3443	1050	4127	2068	1	167	42	24	2	62	0.02	10987
11	Jharkhand	191	8781	1506	483	6592	732	5	0.02	1	-	-	-	18100
12	Karnataka	2193	10503	4327	9558	6153	281	11	0.14	26	0.20	-	-	30859
13	Kerala	1621	1740	58	1	1729	59	0.05	-	0.03	-	-	-	3587
14	Madhya Pradesh	475	21915	9129	390	9014	193	27	3	20	4	-	-	40696
15	Maharashtra	3122	16184	6073	2909	10391	327	38	0.05	32	0.13	-	-	35954
16	Manipur	66	342	62	9	51	314	1	-	-	-	-	10	789

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	Meghalaya	27	887	23	21	365	524	2	-	-	-	-	-	1823
18	Mizoram	11	35	6	1	16	267	1	-	-	-	-	2	328
19	Nagaland	254	470	35	4	178	698	1	-	-	-	-	33	1419
20	Orissa	1703	12310	1190	1818	7127	612	0.20	0.14	0.41	-	-	-	23057
21	Punjab	1278	1777	5062	208	290	26	33	6	5	2	-	-	7408
22	Rajasthan	816	12120	11092	11190	21503	209	25	-	102	422	-	-	56663
23	Sikkim	73	135	0.24	3	92	35	0.003	-	-	-	5	-	270
24	Tamil Nadu	7383	11189	2009	7991	9275	284	7	-	5	0.01	-	-	30759
25	Tripura	79	954	14	4	633	264	0.003	-	-	-	-	-	1869
26	Uttar Pradesh	1945	18883	23812	1188	14793	1350	122	31	84	9	-	-	60272
27	Uttarakhand	339	2235	1220	290	1335	20	15	24	1	0.001	0.05	-	5141
28	West Bengal	2642	19188	764	1577	15069	815	6	0.08	0.02	-	0.03	-	37419
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	49	10	-	67	48	-	-	0.003	-	-	-	174
30	Chandigarh	5	7	20	0.05	1	0.27	0.44	0.10	-	0.01	-	-	28
31	Dadra and Nagar	1	57	4	0.20	25	0.18	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	87
32	Daman and Diu	0.11	3	1	-	3	0.17	0.01	-	-	0.001	-	-	7
33	Delhi	44	92	278	6	21	20	1	0.04	0.38	0.003	-	-	418
34	Lakshadweep	4	7	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
35	Puducherry	78	84	3	4	69	1	0.01	-	0.05	-	-	-	162
All India		33060	199075	105343	71558	140537	11134	611	137	438	517	83	264	529697

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding up of figures. \$ Provisional, derived from village level totals

Source: 18th Livestock Census, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, M/O Agriculture

Statement-II*Number of Milch Animals— 2007\$*

(in thousands)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.s	Milch Cows	Milch Buffaloes
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	3061	6224
2	Arunachal Pradesh	96	1
3	Assam	2686	148
4	Bihar	3826	2846
5	Chhattisgarh	2419	316
6	Goa	24	16
7	Gujarat	2529	4390
8	Haryana	608	2704
9	Himachal Pradesh	869	448
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1270	551
11	Jharkhand	2214	412
12	Karnataka	3915	2374
13	Kerala	793	13
14	Madhya Pradesh	6200	3979
15	Maharashtra	4907	3325
16	Manipur	98	16
17	Meghalaya	293	4
18	Mizoram	12	2
19	Nagaland	139	8
20	Orissa	2709	281

1	2	3	4
21	Punjab	849	2779
22	Rajasthan	5027	5400
23	Sikkim	42	-
24	Tamil Nadu	4311	806
25	Tripura	276	4
26	Uttar Pradesh	6328	10565
27	Uttarakhand	762	665
28	West Bengal	6059	174
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	3
30	Chandigarh	4	12
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	1
32	Daman and Diu	1	-
33	Delhi	53	171
34	Lakshadweep	2	-
35	Puducherry	41	2
All India		62449	48641

\$ provisional, derived from village level totals.

Source: 18th Livestock Census, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, M/O Agriculture.

*[English]***Allocation of Funds under UIDSSMT**2034. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to

enhance allocation of funds for Rajasthan under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a sub-mission of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the progress of UIDSSMT has been adversely affected due to non-release of Rs. 62.68 crore for eleven projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to release the said grants;

(e) whether the Union Government is considering to reimburse the expenses for preparation of DPR of 12 ULBs amounting to Rs. 2.07 crore; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Under UIDSSMT, the State of Rajasthan has been provided with a seven year mission allocation of Rs.401.43 crore against which an amount of Rs.490.63 crore has been committed as Central Assistance for 37 projects in 35 towns. Additional Central Assistance of Rs.284.22 crore has been released to the State so far. There is no proposal to enhance the allocation under UIDSSMT.

(c) and (d) Non-release of second installment in time affects the implementation of the projects. Second installment of funds amounting to Rs.62.68 crore for 11 projects could not be released due to non-implementation of urban sector reforms by the State/Urban Local Bodies, a pre-requisite for release of second installment of funds. The State Government has been advised for timely implementation of all reforms as committed in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA).

(e) and (f) So far an amount of Rs.2.72 crore has been released as incentive for DPR preparation for 14 projects. Request for incentive for DPR preparation, complete in all respect, has not been received from the State of Rajasthan for the remaining projects.

[Translation]

Basic Infrastructure in Cities/Towns

2035. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a scheme to provide basic infrastructure in cities located in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of cities decided to be covered under the said scheme, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide basic facilities to cities/small towns having population of 5 lakhs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which cities are likely to be identified under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of reforms driven and fast track development of cities across the country, with focus on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatal agencies towards citizens. 65 Cities based on population as per 2001 census are covered under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM. Details are enclosed Statement. The remaining cities are eligible for Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) subject to availability of funds.

(c) and (d) It was proposed to include the following 28 cities/urban agglomerations with population of 5 lakh and above under the UIG component of JNNURM:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of Town
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
		Warangal
2	Chhattisgarh	Durg-Bhilai Nagar
3	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
		Jamnagar
4	Karnataka	Belgaum
		Hubli-Dharwad
		Mangalore
5	Kerala	Kozhikode
6	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
7	Maharashtra	Amravati
		Aurangabad
		Bhiwandi
		Kolhapur
		Solapur
8	Orissa	Cuttak
9	Punjab	Jalandhar
10	Rajasthan	Bikaner
		Jodhpur
		Kota
11	Tamil Nadu	Salem
		Tiruchirappalli
		Tiruppur
12	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh

1	2	3
		Bareilly
		Ghaziabad
		Gorakhpur
		Moradabad

On account of resource constraints, the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance could not agree to include these cities under UIG of JNNURM.

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

Statement

List of cities included under UIG of JNNURM

Sl. No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State	Population as per 2001 census (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
(a) Mega Cities			
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
(b) Million-plus Cities			
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56

1	2	3	4
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65

1	2	3	4
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40
(c) Identified cities/ Urban Agglomerations (UAs) with less than one million population.			
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20

1	2	3	4
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	9.88
26.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
27.	Hardwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31
29.	Porbander	Gujarat	1.58
30.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2.28

Depiction of Objectionable Scenes

2036. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to check adverse impact/effect on youngster due to increasing depiction of sex, violence, obscenity and horror scenes in movies;

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

(c) the terms of references of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) constituted to monitor/check screening of objectionable scenes in films/movies;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism/board to monitor/curb objectionable advertisements screening in films/movies;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the number of such advertisements reported during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the number of films/persons against whom action has been taken/penalized in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to check/regulate such advertisement in films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The films for public exhibition are sanctioned by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) in accordance with the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Rules and Guidelines framed thereunder.

(d) The advertisements that are part of films/movies are certified by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, Rules and Guidelines framed thereunder.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

[English]

Preparedness of World Cup Cricket

2037. SHRI HARI MANJHI:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government is providing any assistance to the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) for conducting the World Cup cricket tournament;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of sportspersons and countries participating therein and the locations where the said games is being conducted;

(c) whether there are reports that some stadia are still not ready for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) Government has given custom duty exemption for temporary imports of sports equipments and import of sports consumables required for the ICC Cricket World Cup (CWC), 2011. Venue - related assistance such as security and other logistic support is being extended by the State Governments concerned.

(b) BCCI has informed that fourteen countries are participating in ICC CWC - 2011. There are 29 matches in India at 8 venues viz. Mumbai, Delhi, Mohali, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Nagpur, Ahemadabad and Chennai. 12 games are in Sri Lanka and 8 games in Bangladesh. All 8 venues are ready to stage the matches.

(c) and (d) Eden Gardens in Kolkata was not fully completed. Accordingly, ICC shifted the India - England match on 27.02.2011 to Bengaluru.

[Translation]

Trafficking in Illicit Drugs

2038. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the seizure of drugs including charas in the National Capital Territory of Delhi allegedly meant for rave parties;

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

(c) whether there are reports of trafficking/distribution and serving of such narcotics drugs in events/parties including rave parties in various cities in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments to put a check on the trafficking/distribution of such substances in the said events;

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

(g) the steps being taken by the Union Government in coordination with the State Governments to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are no specific reports of the seizure of drugs including charas in the National Capital Territory of Delhi allegedly meant for rave parties.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There are no specific reports of trafficking/distribution and serving of such narcotics drugs in events/parties including rave parties in various cities in the country. However, an input received by Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) indicated usage of drugs at the party by name "Chakra View Ecological Festival" at Agonda, Goa on 05.02.2010. The Goa police was intimated about the same and subsequently the license to party was cancelled by the State Government of Goa.

(e) and (f) Illicit trafficking of Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances is an offence under the provisions of NDPS Act, 1985, which empowers the central and state Government agencies to enforce the provisions of the act and take counter measures including search, seizure and arrest. Co-ordination meetings at regional levels are organized with state and central law enforcement agencies to sensitize, implement and monitor the measures and their effectiveness.

(g) Various steps have been taken in general to check, detect and prevent illicit trafficking in the country in narcotics trade, which among other things, include strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points; improved coordination between the various drug law enforcement agencies; strengthening of intelligence apparatus; signing of conventions, bilateral agreements, MOUs and Mutual Assistance Treaties with foreign countries against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; conducting training programmes for law enforcement officials etc.

[English]

Plantation Crops

2039. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plantation crops like rubber, coconut, tea, coffee and arecanut fall under the category of farming/ agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the verdict of High Court of Kerala that rubber cultivation is a part of farming;

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

(e) whether it is true that the abovesaid plantation crops have been excluded from the list of farming in 2011 Census; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Plantation crops like coconut & Arecanut come under the purview of Ministry of Agriculture, whereas rubber, tea and coffee come under the purview of Ministry of Commerce.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala has given verdict in a case concerning the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002. that rubber cultivation is agricultural land for the purpose of the Act. Government of India was not a respondent in this case.

(e) and (f) Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India follows the National Industrial Classification for categorization of the workers based on their economic activity which also forms the basis for National Income Estimates. This procedure was followed in the earlier censuses also. In Census 2011, the workers are classified as Cultivators, Agricultural

Labourers, Household Industry Workers and Other workers. The persons engaged in plantation crops such as coconut, rubber, coffee, tea and Arecanut are classified as Other Workers but are not, excluded from the census operation. A detailed classification of the 'Other Workers' is done as per the latest National Industrial Classification (NIC) published by CSO. Based on such detailed classification, the final figures of the persons engaged in plantation crops are shown under Section on 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' of NIC.

[Translation]

Providing Pesticides to Farmers

2040. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to provide pesticides to farmers through cooperative societies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Central Government has not formulated any scheme for providing pesticides to farmers through cooperative societies.

Increase in APL prices

2041. Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding influence of rise in the Central Issue Price of foodgrain for Above Poverty Line (APL) category under Public Distribution System on the price of foodgrains in the open market;

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

(c) whether the said move has been initiated to

check diversion of subsidized foodgrains in the open market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) No Madam. The Central Issue Price (CIP) for food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for all categories including Above Poverty Line (APL) has not been revised since 1.7.2002.

[Translation]

Decline in Onion Prices

2042. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrival of fresh onion crop in the major onion markets in the country has registered a constant decline from December, 2010 to February, 2011;

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

(c) the details of the effect on the prices of onion due to decreased arrival of the said commodity in the markets; and

(d) the details of the steps taken/ proposed to be taken to ensure long term price stability of onion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Overall arrivals of fresh onion crops in major onion markets in the country have increased from December, 2010 to February, 2011 as is evident from the table given below:

(in qtl.)

State	Major Markets	Period		
		December, 2010	January, 2011	February, 2011
Delhi	Delhi	294006	197954	178494
WB	Kolkata	94520	80130	151540
TN	Chennai	90800	102000	110000
MS	Pune	150020	333902	464152
	Lasalgaon	151030	200600	228180
	Pimplegaon	116348	175103	254887
GUJ	Manmad	54373	93708	178820
	Bhavnagar	40048	424792	520651
	Mahuva	28403	409972	444775
KTK	Bangalore	579383	375695	347026
UP	Agra	33465	27385	40450
	Total	1632396	2421241	2918975

Source: National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation.

(c) There has been decline in average model prices of onion from January, 2011 to February, 2011 as shown in the table below, which is due to increase in arrivals in major markets:

(Rs. per qtl)

State	Major Markets	Period		
		December, 2010	January, 2011	February, 2011
Delhi	Delhi	2193	2657	1052
WB	Kolkata	2992	3382	1274
TN	Chennai	3417	4082	1635
MS	Pune	3250	2623	843
	Lasalgaon	1771	2378	850
	Pimplegaon	1700	2190	884
	Manmad	1877	2248	879
GUJ	Bhavnagar	2445	2436	891
	Mahuva	1966	2247	946
KTK	Bangalore	2560	2731	1195
UP	Agra	2130	3005	1384

Source: National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation.

(d) The retail prices depend upon a large number of factors primarily the demand - supply position, cost of cold storage, etc. The most effective measure for stabilizing retail price of horticulture products including onion is to establish good Post Harvest Management infrastructure in the country for which Department of Agriculture & Cooperation provides assistance under National Horticulture Mission and Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). This includes establishment of cold storages, setting up of terminal markets, wholesale markets and rural primary markets/apni mandies to ensure adequate supply of fruits and

vegetables to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers. National Horticulture Board is also implementing a scheme "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction / Expansion / Modernization of Cold Storages for Horticulture Produce". As a short term measure to control the rising trend in prices of horticulture products especially in case of onion, the Government increases the Minimum Export Price (MEP) to restrict export and to ensure more availability in domestic market.

Promoting Cultural Heritage

2043. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme/ programme/project for conserving and promoting the local culture and literary heritage in various States in the country including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated and utilised in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Culture operates a number of Schemes for promotion and development of art and culture in the country. It provides grants or financial assistance to Institutions, individuals, NGOs, Voluntary Cultural Organisations and Government-aided Cultural Organizations, fulfilling the criteria prescribed under the respective Schemes. The operation of schemes is however not undertaken on State-wise basis, nor are any funds released to the State Governments.

The details of ongoing schemes have been given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Details of the funds allocated for the various schemes during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Amount Spent (In lakhs)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (till 25.8.2010)
1.	(i) Scheme for Scholarship to Young Artistes in different Cultural Fields.	450.00	581.00	650.00	222.75
	(ii) Scheme for award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the field of Culture.				
2.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for Seminars, Festivals and Exhibitions on Cultural Subjects by Not-for-Profit Organisations.	64.01	Nil	150.00	125.00
3.	Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individual Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Project		217.00		18.66
4.	Annual Award	47.92	46.06	68.50	
5.	Translation Prize	37.68	29.99	28.61	
6.	Bhasha Samman	6.10	0.85	3.19	
7.	Tribal literature & Oral Tradition Project	9.38	19.02	24.39	
8.	Language Development Board	0.51	0.83	0.61	

Statement

1. Scheme of Building Grants, including Studio Theatres.
2. Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture and Art.
3. Financial Assistance for celebration of Centenaries/ Anniversaries of important Personalities.
4. Scheme for Financial Assistance for setting up of Multipurpose Complex including those for Children.
5. Financial Assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums.

6. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations/ Societies for Development and Maintenance of National Memorials.
7. Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependants.
8. Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals engaged for specified Performing Arts Projects". The scheme has two parts:
 1. Salary Grants assistance for performing arts group, to help them establish themselves in their field.

2. Production Grant to be given for approved projects and programmes in these areas.
9. Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artists in different Cultural Fields.
10. Scheme of financial assistance for seminars, festivals and exhibitions on cultural subjects by not-for-profit organizations (Cultural Functions Grant Scheme).
11. Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research.
12. Tagore Commemoration Grant Scheme (TCGS).
13. Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas.
14. Scheme for Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons

Production of Fertilizers

2044. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the increase registered in agricultural production by the use of chemical fertilisers has come down drastically as compared to the period of the Third Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) The fertilizers have played a prominent role in increasing foodgrain production in the country. The fertilizer consumption during 3rd Plan was very low. It is during 1965 the fertilizer consumption gained momentum due to the introduction of high yielding varieties. The rough estimate shows partial factor productivity of fertilizers decreased from 41 kg grain per kg NPK applied to presently around 9.0. About

50% increase in agricultural production in post green revolution era is attributed to the use of fertilizers alone. However, unbalanced use of fertilisers coupled with low addition of organic matter and neglect of micro and secondary nutrients over years have resulted in micronutrient deficiency and deterioration of soil health in many parts of the country, particularly in intensively cultivated Indo-Gangetic plains.

The Government is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of plant nutrients.

The "National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility" launched during 2008-09 promotes soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilisers. The scheme includes setting up/strengthening of soil testing laboratories, trainings and demonstrations on balanced use of fertilisers and promoting use of organic manure, soil amendments and micronutrients.

[English]

Funds for Youth Activities

2045. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted number of proposals for conducting different programme activities for the youth and sought a certain amount during the current year;
- (b) if so, the present status thereof;
- (c) whether the funds have since been released;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor and the help being extended to the State Government of Orissa to enable them to conduct the aforesaid programme in time?

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

Government of Orissa for conducting the following programmes for the youth amounting to Rs. 1,28,65,000/-:

- (i) National Integration Camps;
- (ii) Youth Leadership & Personality Development;
- (iii) Inter-state Youth Exchange Programme; and
- (iv) Adventure Activities.

(b) to (e) During financial year 2010-11, it was decided that the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development will be implemented through Department's own organizations like Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Scheme and the Department's recognised / empanelled organizations / institutions. Accordingly, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan conducted Life Skill Education Camps, National Integration Camps, Youth Leadership and Personality Development Programme in Orissa during the current year and a total amount of Rs. 40,26,825/- has been released for conducting the aforesaid programmes.

Rebate on High Speed Diesel for Boats

2046. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has accorded sanction for granting rebate on High Speed Diesel (HSD) for the operation of mechanised fishing boats below 20 metre length;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether fishermen are provided with subsidy on High Speed Diesel under Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the

last three years and the current year indicating the details of the schemes, State-wise;

(e) the conditions/criteria laid down under the said scheme to extend benefit to fishermen;

(f) whether the Government has received any proposal from States including Maharashtra for removing/relaxing some of the conditions; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) has been providing financial assistance since 8th Plan to the coastal States and Union Territories to rebate on High Speed Diesel (HSD) used by the mechanized fishing boats. Details of financial assistance provided during the past Plan periods including the current Plan are as below:

Plan period	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
8th Plan	2913.36
9th Plan	4712.66
10th Plan	10803.90
11th Plan (till date)	4013.25

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Since February, 2009, under the CSS on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations, the rebate on HSD used by mechanized fishing boats below 20 metre length has been enhanced from Rs.1.50 per litre to Rs.3.00 per litre. The Central rebate is restricted to 50% of the sales tax relief granted by the States/UTs on HSD for the fishing purposes with a ceiling limit of Rs.3.00 per litre. The Central rebate is admissible to the boats registered before 10th Plan and owned by fishers of

Below Poverty Line (BPL) category. State-wise details of financial assistance provided during the last three years including the current year are given in enclosed Statement.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. In view of fiscal deficit and availability of limited funds for the 11th Plan scheme, restoration of HSD rebate to all categories of fishermen has not been supported.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Financial Year			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-11
1.	West Bengal	100.00	100.00	Nil	Nil
2.	Orissa	Nil	100.00	Nil	Nil
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	75.00	149.00	Nil
4.	Tamil Nadu	300.00	300.00	300.00	Nil
5.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Karnataka	400.00	250.00	300.00	Nil
8.	Goa	260.00	100.00	Nil	Nil
9.	Maharashtra	450.00	200.00	Nil	Nil
10.	Gujarat	200.00	300.00	Nil	Nil
11.	Daman and Diu	34.00	75.00	Nil	Nil
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Lakshadweep	20.25	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		1764.25	1500.00	749.00	Nil

Jail Breaks

2047. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of jail breaks,

escapes, securing of release from prisons through forged documents etc. in the country including the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith resultant consequences on the law & order situation;

(c) the total number of such cases reported/

registered and the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year? State-wise;

(d) whether there are also reports of alleged connivance of jail officials in facilitating the escape of such persons;

(e) if so, the total number of such cases reported and the action taken against the accused officials during the said period, State-wise;

(f) whether the Union Government has issued any directive/advisory to various State Governments to check such Jail breaks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT):(a) to (g) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a Statement indicating number of jail during the period 2006 to 2008 State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

Information relating to the prisoners securing release from the prison through forged document is not maintained centrally.

'Police', 'Prison' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh schedule of the Constitution, the responsibility, therefore, primarily lies with the respective State Governments. Any action against the accused jail officials is taken by the respective State Governments.

The Government of India has, however, issued advisories to State Governments on strengthening of security arrangements in jail (21.09.1998), tightening of security measures in jail (14.08.2006), release of prisoner on forged document (16.07.2009), comprehensive advisory on all aspect of prison administration (17.07.2009) and improving of security measures in jail to avoid the incident of jail breaking (16.10.2009) for taking appropriate corrective steps to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

Apart from the above, the Government of India has also circulated Model Prison Manual for the superintendence and management of prisons to all States/UTs in 2003 for its adoption.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006		2007		2008	
		Jail Breaks	Escape	Jail Breaks	Escape	Jail Breaks	Escape
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	71	0	67	0	63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	0	-	-	-
3.	Assam	0	13	0	17	0	10
4.	Bihar	0	41	0	40	0	60
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	20	1	348	0	18
6.	Goa	3	9	0	14	0	1
7.	Gujarat	0	29	0	23	0	52
8.	Haryana	0	17	0	9	0	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	5	0	3	0	2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	2	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	9	1	3	0	24
12.	Karnataka	0	20	1	39	0	19
13.	Kerala	0	9	0	14	0	19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	62	0	48	0	68
15.	Maharashtra	0	57	0	24	0	6
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	4	0	4	1	7
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	3	0	4
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	3	0	2
20.	Orissa	0	14	0	27	0	12
21.	Punjab	0	31	1	36	2	27
22.	Rajasthan	0	41	1	66	8	43
23.	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	26	0	38	0	40
25.	Tripura	0	12	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	78	1	68	0	108
27.	Uttarakhand	0	14	0	2	0	5
28.	West Bengal	0	6	0	12	0	18
Total (States)		5	591	6	908	11	615
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	5	0	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		1	1	0	5	0	1
Total (All India)		6	592	6	913	11	616

Funds from World Bank

2048. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received funds from World Bank for improvement of urban towns in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government could not make use of the sanctioned World Bank Fund due to lapses on the part of municipal bodies in the country; 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) The Ministry of Urban Development has not received any funds from the World Bank for improvement of towns.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of above.

PDS through Village Panchayats

2049. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to involve Panchayati Raj Institutions to streamline the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the modalities worked out for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the social audit concept in PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are of the State/UT Governments.

Public Distribution System (Control) Order 2001, mandates the State/UT Governments to carry out all

required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS.

Instructions have been issued to State/UT Governments for involving Panchayati Raj Institutions in the functioning of the TPDS. The instructions, *interalia*, stipulate that the list of BPL beneficiaries should be displayed in the Fair Price Shop (FPS) as well as the office of the Gram Panchayat for public scrutiny; notices regarding entitlements of foodgrains and their prices may be pasted in the office of the Gram Panchayats, Blocks, Tehsils, etc; copy of ration card, stock and sale registers maintained may be sent to the Gram Panchayats; Gram Panchayats should be encouraged to form a FPS Committee which should include the members of the existing Vigilance Committees for the Fair Price Shops of the area under its jurisdiction as also the representatives of the TPDS groups, women and SC/ST/OBC panchayat members to keep a watch on the functioning of the FPS, etc.

As per these instructions, States where properly constituted Gram Panchayats are not in a position for some reason, the State Governments should evolve an alternative mechanism to discharge the aforesaid responsibilities of Gram Panchayats.

In the Conference of State Food Secretaries held in July 2010, it was resolved, among others, that

monitoring of distribution of PDS items by FPSs may be done through social audit by local bodies/ community groups/Non-Governmental Organisations.

[Translation]

Monuments in UNESCO's List

2050. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian historical monuments included in the UNESCO's heritage list; and

(b) the amount of revenue/foreign exchange earned from these monuments during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Twenty three properties from India are inscribed in the World Heritage List of UNESCO under cultural category, out of which nineteen sites are under control of the Archaeological Survey of India. Their details are given at Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise details of revenue/foreign exchange earned from entry fee at Centrally Protected Ticketed World Heritage Sites and other sites is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

World Heritage Cultural Sites in India

(Under Protection of ASI)

Sl.No.	Name of Site	State
1	2	3
1.	Ajanta Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
2.	Ellora Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
3.	Agra Fort (1983)	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
4.	Taj Mahal (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	Orissa
6.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	Tamil Nadu
7.	Churches & Convents of Goa (1986)	Goa
8.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho (1986)	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	Karnataka
10.	Group of Monuments, Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal (1987)	Karnataka
12.	Elephanta Caves (1987)	Maharashtra
13.	Great Living Chola temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 & 2004)	Tamil Nadu
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Humayun Tomb, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
16.	Qutb Minar Complex, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
17.	Prehistoric Rock shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	Gujarat
19.	Red Fort Complex, Delhi (2007)	Delhi
(Under Protection of Bodhgaya Temple Management Committee)		
20.	Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhgaya (2002)	Bihar
(Under Protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums Department)		
21.	Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)	Rajasthan
(Under Protection of Ministry of Railways)		
22.	Mountain Railway of India (Darjeeling (1999), Nilgiri (2005), Kalka Shimla(2008)	West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Himanchal Pradesh
23.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)	Maharashtra

Statement-II

Revenue Earned from Entrance Fee at Centrally Protected Ticketed World Heritage Sites during Last Three Year and Current Year.

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-1 (April to December)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh					
1.	Taj Mahal	169203210	153649810	172449110	132900230
2.	Agra Fort.	104716205	90539840	110228510	70263190
3.	Fatehpur Sikri	51916830	43840730	47854660	17608705
Total		325836245	288030380	330532280	220772125
Maharashtra					
4.	Ajanta Caves	10294913	9143300	10422980	6669620
5.	Ellora Caves	8667668	9296120	15980830	13369570
6.	Elephanta Caves	6318043	7781060	8545780	5130350
Total		25280624	26220480	34949590	25169540
Karnataka					
7.	World Heritage Site, Hampi	13921542	16361781	12628900	7534675
8.	Group of Monuments Pattadakal	3427660	2249480	3972640	2412119
Total		17349202	18611261	16601540	9946794
Madhya Pradesh					
9.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho	23350447	20279210	22700110	13483890
10.	Buddhist Monuments, Sanchi	5609067	2863020	3389530	1799810
Total		28959514	23142230	26089640	15283700
Orissa					
11.	Sun Temple, Konark	16507705	3502600	20798670	14446890
Total		16507705	3502600	20798670	14446890
Tamil Nadu					
12.	Group of Monuments, Mahabalipuram	24720884	23951830	26305510	17256790
Total		24720884	23951830	26305510	17256790

1	2	3	4	5	6
NCT Delhi					
13.	Red Fort	26572975	46156170	55563070	41382350
14.	Humayun's Tomb	57545400	51488500	55214360	39951800
15.	Qutb Minar Complex	90636070	78873070	89276120	66905430
Total		174754445	176517740	200053550	148239580
Gujarat					
16.	Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	507415	582275	934815	915685
Total		507415	582275	934815	915685
Grand Total		613916034	560558796	656265595	452031104

Details of Revenue earned at Bodhgaya Temple and Jantar Mantar, Jaipur which are not under control of the Archaeological Survey of India

Bihar					
17	Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhgaya	95,14,333	1,26,32,342	1,72,69,852	—
Rajasthan					
18.	Jantar Mantar, Jaipur	2,85,38,695	2,97,64,690	3,05,02,400	—

Status of BSUP and IHSDP

2051. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) during each of the last two years, State-wise including Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government proposes to review the said scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) State-wise details of projects sanctioned under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) during each of the last two years across the country including Karnataka are given at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Urban Development has appointed M/s Grant-Thornton India Pvt. Ltd. to carryout Mid-term appraisal of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), which includes Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG), Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components.

Statement-I

JNNURM

Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2008-09					2009-2010				
		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up- gradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up- gradation)	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	1302.40	650.50	40699	211.57					240.89
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	45.15	40.59	752	0.00					10.99
3	Assam	1	54.49	49.04	1028	0.00					24.40
4	Bihar	9	342.27	133.22	7776	33.30					0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1	28.79	23.03	888	0.00	1	42.25	29.77	1136	83.80
6	Chandigarh (UT)					94.03					89.91
7	Delhi	3	150.70	63.11	3328	15.78					0
8	Goa					0.00					
9	Gujarat	3	168.02	78.75	7580	175.34	3	273.06	130.72	10960	137.25
10	Haryana					15.59					
11	Himachal Prndpsh					0.00					
12	Jammu and Knshmir	3	57.22	49.56	1469	7.47					4.92
13	Jharkhand	6	175.38	118.69	5008	9.67					1.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	Karnataka	11	236.91	134.99	6272	21.88					74.37
15	Kerala	1	39.55	31.18	1369	0.00					24.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	3	183.98	87.59	8157	17.80					51.63
17	Maharashtra	19	1739.27	834.00	32506	436.48	5	943.11	467.99	14323	232.55
18	Meghalaya	1	21.30	16.58	168	0					10.09
19	Manipur	1	51.23	43.91	1250	0					10.98
20	Mizoram	2	56.99	51.20	688	0					12.80
21	Odisha	1	7.45	5.41	192	1.35					0
22	Punjab					0					8.32
23	Puducherry					0	1	92.00	50.89	1660	13.78
24	Sikkim	2	30.33	26.26	202	0					6.56
25	Nagaland					11.01					0
26	Rajasthan					0					0
27	Tamil Nadu	27	193.21	94.44	5711	57.83					126.71
28	Tripura					3.49					6.98
29	Uttar Pradesh	55	1893.13	937.76	46240	235.57					71.14
30	Uttarakhand	4	13.24	9.93	249	3.20	4	49.91	37.33	1026	0.00
31	West Bengal	15	881.74	440.87	24872	211.13					87.84
Total		186	7672.75	3920.61	196404	1562.49	14	1400.33	716.70	29105	1331.73

Two Projects cancelled for Delhi on 30.12.2010, which were approved during 2007-08 and 2008-09.

**Two projects (visakhapatnam) revised on 9.2.2011, which were approved during 2007-08.

Statement-II

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2008-09					2009-2010				
		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up- gradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up- gradation)	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	20	451.87	271.98	18639	46.91					195.03
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9.95	8.96	176	0.00	0			0	
3	Assam	3	28.76	23.38	1974	7.39	1	17.92	13.73	1301	11.17
4	Bihar	6	113.39	64.21	3264	32.10	4	81.10	38.51	3192	
5	Chhattisgarh	4	49.10	36.82	3076	0.00					43.57
6	Goa			0.00		0.00					
7	Gujarat	9	114.58	73.22	6364	33.84	6	39.71	17.13	3655	13.99
8	Haryana	3	33.42	26.74	1785	0.00					13.37
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	31.90	20.88	800	6.39					10.44
10	Jammu and Kashmir	15	42.60	34.50	3408	13.80	12	25.72	17.86	608	9.61
11	Jharkhand	6	123.67	72.39	6576	33.33					
12	Karnataka**	9	138.81	76.93	4184	0.00					38.46
13	Kerala	11	55.50	42.18	5800	47.82	16	80.59	55.29	7636	8.24
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	28.48	21.88	1708	10.94	7	48.90	28.87	1869	12.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Maharashtra	68	1390.85	918.17	58828	386.79	1	30.50	20.19	1488	92.29
16	Manipur	1	10.83	8.33	663	6.18	3	16.04	11.66	1063	4.48
17	Meghalaya	2	19.66	13.46	456	3.58					6.72
18	Mizoram	7	31.00	23.57	1450	3.77					11.12
19	Nagaland			0.00		0.00	1	2.39	0.60	265	7.85
20	Orissa	16	184.06	123.30	7709	55.34	1	16.99	9.45	456	17.92
21	Punjab	1	21.01	8.22	720	3.54					
22	Rajasthan	4	83.37	52.12	3214	40.24	5	81.85	45.94	3215	43.94
23	Sikkim			0.00		0.00	1	19.91	17.92	39	8.96
24	Tamil Nadu	52	249.24	184.17	15500	77.38	2	40.97	18.73	2322	90.85
25	Tripura	2	20.01	17.60	1150	0.00	2	16.44	14.11	1565	19.02
26	Uttar Pradesh	124	771.75	509.10	29733	256.50	10	160.35	100.63	5456	18.49
27	Uttarakhand			0.00		0.00	19	155.42	87.66	4801	26.99
28	West Bengal	34	377.09	297.60	19706	227.42	26	159.61	117.72	7580	72.14
29	Delhi			0.00		0.00				0	
30	Punducherry			0.00		0.96					0.43
31	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	9.88	8.90	0	0.00					3 . 1 6
32	Chandigarh			0.00		0.00					
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.00		0.00	1	5.24	2.89	144	
34	Lakshadweep			0.00		0.00					
35	Daman and Diu			0.00		0.00					
Total		406	4390.78	2938.61	196883	1296.21	118	999.65	618.89	44655	780.72

* Rs. 193.41 crore as additional Central Share Approved in 2009-2010, while projects were approved during 2008-09.

** Project Cost Revised for Karnataka State during 2010-11.

[Translation]

South Asian Winter Games

2052. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had allocated/ released funds/provided of other sports facilities for conducting/organising South Asian Winter Games recently concluded in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred for the purpose?

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

(a) to (c) The Government has released an amount of Rs.4.95 crore to the State Government of Uttarakhand through Sports Authority of India for the conduct of South Asian Winter Games held in Auli, Dehradun (Uttarakhand) from 7th to 19th January, 2011. The above released amount is 90% of the total estimated cost of Rs. 5.50 crore for the conduct of the Games. The remaining 10% cost was to be met by the State Government. Besides this, the State Government has received 100% Central assistance of Rs.100 crore from the Planning Commission for creation of sports infrastructure. The Games were held from January 7 to 19, 2011. The Utilisation Certificate will be due after 31st March, 2011 from the State Government as they are to be submitted within 12 months of the close of the financial year in which the grant was received.

Incentive for capacity building

2053. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether incentive proposals for capacity building under Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) scheme have been received from various States including Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the time by which the capacity building incentive is likely to be released to the various States including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam. Incentive proposals for capacity building under Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) scheme have been received from various States including Madhya Pradesh.

(b) States of Kerala, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have submitted proposals for training and capacity building so far.

(c) and (d) In order to strengthen the capacity of State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), a set of guidelines for establishment of Project Management Unit (PMU) at SLNA level and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at ULB level have already been circulated to the States. In accordance with the provisions of UIDSSMT (para 9), State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) may sanction Additional Central Assistance up to a maximum of 1.5% of approved cost of the projects for training and capacity building relating to projects/scheme. The proposals have not been considered as they have not so far been approved by the concerned SLSCs in accordance with the instructions/guidelines on the subject.

[English]

Modernisation of ASI

2054. SHRI MILIND DEORA:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade and modernise the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether ASI regularly publishes its excavation reports;
- (d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Some exercise has already been made by creating 4 additional post of Additional Director General and 18 post of Joint Director General. In so far as modernisation is concerned, the Archaeological Survey of India keeps itself abreast with the latest technical innovations in this field.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam.

The details of Excavation Reports published during each of the last three years is as follow:

Excavation Report published in 2008

1. Bekal Excavation (1997-2001)

Excavation Report published in 2009

1. Excavations at Tarkhanewala-Dera & Chak 86 (2003-2004)

Excavation Reports in Press (2010-11)

1. Antichak Excavations-2 (1971-1981)
2. Further Excavations at Udayagiri-2 (2001-03)
3. Excavations at Kanaganahalli (Sannati)
4. Excavations at Kalibangan The Harappans
5. Excavations at Satdhara (In Hindi)

(e) Does not arise.

Quitting of job by CPF Personnel

2055. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Central Paramilitary Forces (CPF) personnel have quitted the force;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise including Central Reserve Police Force;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop such cases in future;

(d) whether the personnel stationed in naxal-hit areas are getting much higher salary than their counterparts in Jammu and Kashmir or the North-East;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to remove the anomalies in pay packages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) The details about quitting of job by CPF personnel are as under:

Force	Resignation/Voluntary retirements			
	2008	2009	2010	2011 (Till date)
Assam Rifles	18	17	26	6
BSF	3703	6537	5625	1576
CISF	704	1139	1613	148
CRPF	2071	3808	2881	267
ITBP	295	699	544	29
SSB	341	593	264	48

The major reasons for quitting of job by CPF personnel are as follows:

- i. Family/Personal/Domestic problems.
- ii. Separation from family for long duration.

- iii. Difficult duties in remote or hard areas.
 - iv. Sickness/Mental depression/Psychiatric/emotional issues.
 - v. Fear of punishment for wrong doings.
 - vi. Attractive alternative employment.
 - vii. Reduction in the qualifying service for full pension after the 6th CPC.
 - viii. Other Miscellaneous reasons,
- (c) The following steps have been taken:
- i. Implementing a transparent leave policy.
 - ii. Regular interaction, both formal and informal, between Commanders/officers and troops.
 - iii. Revamping of grievances redressal machinery.
 - iv. Basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families.
 - v. Better medical facilities.
 - vi. Increased Risk and Hardship allowance.
 - vii. Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being in touch with their family members and to reduce tension in remote locations.
 - viii. Yoga classes for better stress management.
 - ix. Recreational and sports facilities.
- (d) No, Madam.
- (e) Not applicable.
- (f) Not applicable.

Bill from Maharashtra

2056. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received "Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2009" alongwith amendments from the Government of Maharashtra for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Bill proposes to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947 in order to provide reservation in the appointment of members of the municipal school board and to raise the minimum educational qualification of the members of the municipal school board.

(c) The State Legislations are examined from three angles viz. (a) repugnancy with Central Laws, (b) deviation from National or Central Policy and (c) 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]

Basic Amenities in Cities

2057. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned 91 projects for providing basic amenities in small and mid-tier cities in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance likely to be provided in this regard;

(c) whether the sanctioned funds have been released by the Union Government for the above sanctioned projects;

(d) if so, the details of the sanctioned amount alongwith the amount released to the State Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), 94 projects of 86

towns of the State of Maharashtra were considered for release of funds committing Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs.2166.39 crore and an amount of Rs. 1401.29 crore has been released to the State. A list showing details of projects sanctioned, approved cost, ACA committed, funds released etc. is enclosed as Statement.

(e) Question does not arise, in view of reply to part (a) to (d) above.

Statement

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium towns (UIDSSMT)

Project-wise status (as on 28.02.2011)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	Incentive @ 1.5% for DPR preparation	Total release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra						
1	Latur	Construction of drains	5531.00	4424.80	0.00	4424.80
2		Improvement of arterial & Arterial Roads	3591.00	2872.80	0.00	2872.80
3		Six lane road with joggers track	755.00	604.00	0.00	302.00
4		Construction of road dividers & foot path	880.00	704.00	0.00	704.00
5		Beautification of Golai	63.00	50.40	0.00	50.40
6		Parking plaza at Ganjgolai	37.00	29.60	0.00	14.80
7	Kolhapur	Sewerage	3198.00	2558.40	47.97	1327.17
8		Heritage	101.70	81.36	1.526	82.89
9		Water supply	5844.00	4675.20	87.66	4762.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Sirdi	Sewerage	2426.00	1940.80	36.39	1977.19
11	Islampur	Water supply	1454.00	1163.20	21.81	1185.01
12	Pusad	Water Supply	838.90	671.12	12.58	683.70
13	Ashta	Water supply	673.50	538.80	10.1	548.90
14	Chopda	Water supply	486.00	388.80	7.29	396.09
15	Mangalvedha	Water supply	796.50	637.20	11.94	649.14
16	Ambad	Sewerage	811.00	648.80	12.165	660.97
17	Bhor	Water supply	319.20	255.36	4.788	260.15
18	Bhadravati	Water supply	1725.20	1380.16	25.878	715.96
19	Savner	Sewerage	631.50	505.20	9.47	262.07
20	Malegaon	Water Supply	4611.00	3688.80	69.17	3757.97
21	Chiplun	Water Supply	956.00	764.80	14.34	779.14
22	Achalpur	Water Supply	3759.00	3007.20	56.39	1559.99
23	Baramati	Water supply	1368.00	1094.40	20.52	1114.92
24	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad	Water supply	7902.00	6321.60	118.53	3279.33
25	Beed	Water supply	2076.00	1660.80	31.14	1691.94
26	Ahmednagar	Water supply (Ph-I)	2539.00	2031.20	0.00	2031.20
27	Nandurbar	Water supply	2405.18	1924.14	0.00	1924.14
28	Shirur	UGD	889.80	711.84	0.00	355.92
29	Shrirampur	Water supply	4357.00	3485.60	0.00	1742.80
30	Umred	Water supply	1516.00	1212.80	0.00	606.40
31	Vita	Water supply	747.80	598.24	0.00	598.24
32	Arvi	Water supply	729.30	583.44	0.00	291.72
33	Satara	Water supply	4715.90	3772.72	0.00	1886.36
34	Amravati	UGD (phase-I)	8612.28	6889.82	0.00	3444.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	Jalna	Water supply	12399.00	9919.20	0.00	9919.20
36	Solapur	Water supply	7198.95	5759.16	0.00	2879.58
37	Vaijapur	Water supply	3490.60	2792.48	0.00	1396.24
38	Shegaon	Water supply	3880.64	3104.51	43 08	3147.59
39	Khamgaon	Water supply	4328.18	3462.54	0.00	3462.54
40	Usmanbad	Water supply	10349.42	8279.54	0.00	4139.77
41	Basmat	Water supply	3213.00	2570.40	0.00	2570.40
42	Hingoli	Water supply	4576.92	3661.54	0.00	1830.77
43	Shahada	Water supply	1724.00	1379.20	0.00	689.60
44	Jamner	Water supply	768.60	614.88	0.00	307.44
45	Ichalkaranji	Water supply	3694.82	2955.86	0.00	2955.86
46	Tasgaon	Water supply	1456.00	1164.80	0.00	582.40
47	Parbhani	Water supply	10448.00	8358.40	0.00	8358.40
48	Aurangabad	Water supply	35967.00	28773.60	0.00	14386.80
49	Gondia	Water supply	6138.26	4910.61	0.00	2455.30
50	Akot	Water Supply	1957.00	1565.60	0.00	782.80
51	Amalner	Water Supply	2487.00	1989.60	0.00	994.80
52	Chalisgaon	Water Supply	407.00	325.60	0.00	325.60
53	Dapoli	Water Supply	142.00	113.60	0.00	56.80
54	Jintur	Water Supply	909.00	727.20	0.00	363.60
55	Karad	Water Supply	2910.00	2328.00	0.00	1164.00
56	Karmala	Water Supply	939.86	751.89	0.00	375.94
57	Kurduwadi	Water Supply	766.84	613.47	0.00	306.74
58	Manmad	Water Supply	336.00	268.80	0.00	134.40
59	Murtijapur	Water Supply	1767.00	1413.60	0.00	706.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60	Parola	Water Supply	403.00	322.40	0.00	161.20
61	Pathri	Water Supply	1043.00	834.40	0.00	417.20
62	Sailu	Water Supply	1189.00	951.20	0.00	475.60
63	Sangola	Water Supply	2145.00	1716.00	0.00	858.00
64	Sillod	Water Supply	1236.88	989.50	0.00	494.75
65	Sonpeth	Water Supply	298.00	238.40	0.00	119.20
66	Telhara	Water Supply	614.00	491.20	0.00	245.60
67	Washim	Water Supply	2997.00	2397.60	0.00	1198.80
68	Yavatmal	Water Supply	1096.00	876.80	0.00	438.40
69	Balapur	Water Supply	605.00	484.00	0.00	242.00
70	Katol	Water Supply	1918.00	1534.40	0.00	1534.40
71	Jaysingpur	Water Supply	691.20	552.96	0.00	552.96
72	Ambejogai	Water Supply	1102.30	881.84	0.00	440.92
73	Hadgaon	Water Supply	214.62	171.70	0.00	85.85
74	Phaltan	Water Supply	3284.87	2627.90	0.00	1313.95
75	Gadhinglaj	Water Supply	898.05	718.44	0.00	359.22
76	Vadgaon	Water Supply	664.00	531.20	0.00	265.60
77	Junner	Water Supply	660.66	528.53	0.00	264.26
78	Rahimatpur	Water Supply	403.60	322.88	0.00	161.44
79	Pen	Water Supply	1297.00	1037.60	0.00	518.80
80	Khopoli	Water Supply	1483.00	1186.40	0.00	593.20
81	Pachora	Water Supply	1818.00	1454.40	0.00	727.20
82	Sangamner	Water Supply	878.00	702.40	0.00	351.20
83	Yeola	Water Supply	1012.65	810.12	0.00	405.06
84	Ahmadnagar	WaterSupply(Ph-II)	7305.00	5844.00	0.00	2922.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
85	Akola	Sewerage	13275.00	10620.00	0.00	4998.48
86	Pachgani	Sewerage	320.00	256.00	0.00	128.00
87	Pandharpur	Drainage	3175.00	2540.00	0.00	1270.00
88	Chandrapur	Sewerage	7201.30	5761.04	0.00	2880.52
89	Daund	Sewerage	1915.80	1532.64	0.00	766.32
90	Panvel	Sewerage	3107.15	2485.72	0.00	1242.86
91	Malvan	Sewerage	1884.40	1507.52	0.00	753.76
92	Vengurla	Sewerage	795.35	636.28	0.00	318.14
93	Alibag	Sewerage	1240.00	992.00	0.00	496.00
94	Kamptee	Sewerage	2221.21	1776.97	0.00	888.48
Total	86	94	269994.89	215995.91	642.74	140128.63

Urban Poor

2058. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended for conducting a survey to identify urban poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the said recommendation, State-wise; and

(c) the details of other recommendations made by the said Commission with regard to urban poor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), in its sixth Report has recommended that "an exhaustive survey to identify the urban poor should be carried out within one year. The parameters to be used for such identification

should be simple and easily comprehensible, allowing objective measurement without the use of discretion. The identification should be based on a door to door survey with the survey teams including at least one person from the area Sabha concerned. The urban poor so identified may be issued multi-utility identity cards for availing benefits under all poverty alleviation programmes".

No State-wise recommendation has been made by the ARC.

(c) Other major recommendations of the Commission with regard to urban poverty are:

(i) After identifying the urban poor through surveys, a mission mode approach would need to be adopted for alleviating urban poverty in a time-bound and systematic manner. The urban local bodies may also have their own poverty alleviation schemes with adequate background and forward

linkages converging with the other poverty alleviation schemes.

- (ii) The thrust of the urban poverty alleviation schemes should be on upgradation of skills and training.
- (iii) In case of setting up of micro-enterprises, the urban poverty alleviation schemes should be flexible in selecting projects and providing financial assistance.
- (iv) To maximize the benefits of micro-finance, formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) need to be encouraged. Institutions and NGOs with good track record should be encouraged to promote SHGs for availing micro-finance.
- (v) The education plan should form an integral part of the development plan for the city.
- (vi) Urban Local Bodies should adopt the concept of 'Primary Health Care' for providing health and medical facilities to the urban poor, particularly to women and children with the help of auxiliary staff. These should specifically cater to the population living in slum areas.
- (vii) There has to be total redevelopment of slum areas. While redeveloping, it should be ensured that adequate provision has been made for schools, health centre, sanitation etc.
- (viii) It is necessary to earmark and reserve a certain percentage of land in housing projects in each town and city for the urban poor. If a construction cannot allocate housing for the poor, the developer must, at his own cost, provide suitable housing in any other appropriate place acceptable to the authorities.
- (ix) A detailed programme for the provision of night shelters needs to be drawn up in all cities, beginning with large cities having

Metropolitan and Municipal corporations, for implementation.

[English]

National Centre for Counter Terrorism

2059. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up a National Centre for Counter Terrorism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the same is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Steps are being taken for setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) in the country. However, no time frame can be confirmed at this stage.

Promotion of Arts

2060. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to create a National repository of Indian Classical Music;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to establish a National Museum of Indian Performing Arts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government also proposes to include music and fine arts as curriculums in schools; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Setting up of a National Museum of Performing Arts (NMPA) in Delhi is an approved Plan activity of the Sangeet Natak Akademi. The NMPA is also to host a National repository of Indian music. While initially, the NMPA will operate out of the Akademi's premises at Chanakyapuri, the Delhi Development Authority has been approached to allot 5 acres of land in Dwarka for a full fledged building for NMPA.

(e) and (f) National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 for school education / recommends Art Education, including Music, Dance, Visual Arts and Theatre, as compulsory subject upto Class X. NCF, 2005 has also recommended Classical Music and Fine Arts as separate subject at higher secondary level.

Music and Fine Arts are already a part of syllabus of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) at secondary and senior secondary level. In classes IX and X of CBSE, Music and Painting are offered as additional subjects and they are also common subject as part of subject "Art Education". In Classes XI and XII of CBSE, Music and Fine Arts are offered as elective subjects. CBSE offers the following electives in Music at senior secondary level out of which students can opt for any one:

1. Hindustani Music - Vocal
2. Hindustani Music - Melodic Instrument
3. Hindustani Music - Instrumental Percussion
4. Carnatic Music - Vocal
5. Carnatic Music - Melodic Instrument
6. Carnatic Music - Instrumental Percussion

CBSE offers the following electives in Fine Arts at senior secondary level out of which students can opt for any one:

1. Painting
2. Graphics
3. Sculpture

4. Applied Art- Commercial Art.

Corruption in Police Recruitment

2061. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any reports of corruption and nepotism in the recruitment of State police personnel in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported and the action taken against the accused officials and competent authorities during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Union Government to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The recruitment of State Police personnel (except IPS) is done by the respective State Governments themselves. However, notwithstanding this, a project on Transparent Recruitment Process (TRP) developed by a Micro Mission under the National Police Mission has been circulated by the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) to Directors General of Police (DGP) /Inspectors General of Police (IGP) of all States/ UTs on 18th September, 2009. This was followed up with a reference dated 16.11.2009 and was also reiterated in the Chief Ministers' Conference on 7.2.2010 and on 01.02.2011 by the Union Home Minister to Chief Ministers of States highlighting the importance of the project and urging them to adopt it. While some of the States have informed that they are already following the tenets of TRP, others have either acknowledged the proposal or are in the process of examination of the same.

Police Complaints Authority

2062. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Police Complaints Authority in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the States which have set up such authority in their respective State alongwith the steps taken to set up such authority in every State; and

(c) the number of complaints received and acted upon by each of the Police complaint authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the direction of the Supreme Court of India passed on September 22, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996 - Prakash Singh and Others Vs Union of India State Governments were to set up State-level Complaints Authority and District level Complaints Authority. The compliance of which is being monitored by the Supreme court itself.

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

[Translation]

NGOs in the field of Urban Development

2063. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government involves Non Governmental Organisations(NGOs) for implementing various schemes/projects relating to urban development in the country;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated to NGOs under various schemes during the last three years and the achievements made therein; and

(d) the details of the monitoring system set up by the Government to check the functioning of such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and educational institution etc. may support the community/ implementing agency in project formulation and preparation of proposals under Community Participation Fund (CPF), but the same are not eligible for accessing Government Funds.

Under the Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB), Centres of Excellences in the field of Urban Development and Urban Transport have been set up at various institutions and NGOs. Also various research proposals, which are received by the Ministry from time to time from NGOs etc. are considered under this scheme. Centres of Excellences under Urban Development have been established under 4 NGOs namely, Centre for Environment and Development (CED), Trivandrum, the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi and The Integrated Research & Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi. The funding is not done state-wise, but institution-wise. No NGO located in Madhya Pradesh (MP) has been funded under this Scheme.

(c) The details of funds released to NGOs during the last three financial years, alongwith their achievements, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The monitoring system to check the functioning of Centres of Excellences (CoE) set up under the NGOs and the Research Proposals undertaken by NGO's are monitored through Utilization Certificates and appraisal of deliverables by the technical wings of the Ministry, i.e. the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), etc. The total sanctioned amount is divided into periodical instalments and release of further instalments is subject to fulfillment of deliverables.

Statement

Name of the Institution/NGOs	Amount Sanctioned	Funds Released (Rs. In lakh)			Achievements
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Centre of Excellence in Urban Development					
Centre for Environment and Development (CED), Thiruvananthapuram	36.65	9.16	9.16	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted a detailed action plan for capacity building and preparation of a policy research paper including identification of cities for case studies A draft policy paper on water use efficiency including case studies has been submitted
Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi	83	20.75	20.75	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted a policy paper on Septage Management covering the current status of sewerage management in India, the role of Septic tanks, Improved technology, improved technology for efficient handling of Septage at municipal level and a comparative study of global and Indian Policy intervention or regulations required. Conducted Training for Capacity Building Purposes Collated information related to urban water management and disseminate it through a website
Integrated Research & Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi	15.54	3.89	3.89	3.89	The CoE has submitted a case study on the city of Surat as well as a Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) of 14 cities. The CoE has also submitted a draft report on addressing climate resilience for cities of India
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi	54	13.5	13.5	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed a Model Framework for a Consumer Grievance Redressal System. Prepared Broad Guidelines for tariff determination in determining user charges for urban water supply

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created a Framework for Implementation of Community Participation Law and setting up of ward committees and Area Sabhas • Made a course curriculum for a Post Graduate course on Green Buildings
Research proposals					
Institute of Town Planners India (ITPI), New Delhi	-	2.00	-	2.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing of technical papers of the 57th and 58th National Town and Planners Congress at Nagpur from 23rd to 25th of January, 2009 and 4th to 6th January, 2010, respectively
Institute of Social Sciences (ISS), New Delhi	-	-	-	3.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted a national seminar on "13th Finance Commission and Local Governments" on 17.7.2010 at the institute • More than 60 experts, senior government officials and others attended the above seminar from 17 States and Union Territories.
All India Institute of Local Self Government, (AIILSG) (Ahmedabad)	-	7.48	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted research on "concerns and challenges of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)" • Published a 60 page report on the above subject

[English]

Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

2064. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the detail of proposals under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme received from various State Governments, number of proposals approved out of them and the funds allocated and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of projects completed and the number of ILCS unit actually built alongwith the utilisation of funds under the scheme during the said period, Statewise;

(c) whether the Government of Punjab has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for the construction/ conversion of units under ILCS; and

(d) if so, the low cost sanitation units constructed in various areas under ILCS in Punjab during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) has been revised in January, 2008 and proposals have been received for sanction under the revised guidelines from the State of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and Rajasthan under the scheme. The details of proposals under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme received from various State Government and Union Territory Administrations, Number of proposal

approved out of them and the funds allocated and released thereunder during each of the last three years and current year, State/ UT-wise is at Statement-I.

(b) Details of project completed and the number of units built alongwith the utilization of funds under the scheme during the said period, State/UT- wise is at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has not received any proposals for construction/conversion of units under ILCS scheme from Government of Punjab.

Statement-I

Details of proposals received, funds allocated and released during the last three years

Financial year 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released/adjusted (Rs. in crore)	No of units
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	7.48	7.48* Adjusted	9808
2.	Uttar Pradesh	179.64	70.74* (37.10 adjusted + 33.64 released)	235606
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.06	1.06* adjusted	1116
4.	West Bengal	5.18	1.29	6798
5.	Kerala	1.28	0.32	1675
6.	Manipur	6.78	1.69	7117
7.	Nagaland	3.24	0.81	3404
Total		206.431	37.75	267947

Financial year 2009-10

1.	Bihar	1.771	0.44* adjusted	2323
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2.02	43.30	2647
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.48	1.12* adjusted	4781
4.	Nagaland	1.95	2.917	2076
5.	Uttarakhand	1.23	1.23	1613
6.	Maharashtra	8.78	0.85	12237
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5.60	0.48	7423
8.	Tripura	2.85	1.08	2998
Total		28.681	49.857	36098

Financial year 2010-11

1.	Uttar Pradesh	-	62.19	-
2.	Maharashtra	-	4.02	-
3.	Kerala	-	0.96	-
4.	Madhya Pradesh	-	0.92	-
5.	Rajasthan	0.792	0.198	1039
Total		0.792	68.288	1039

Statement-II

Physical and Financial Progress of the ILCS Scheme as on Date 04.03.2011:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of units sanctioned	No of units incompletd	No of units in progress	UCs Received (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	238253	194827	19493	98.53
2.	Bihar	12231	4261	1271	0
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	5897	1454	2249	1.73
4.	Uttarakhand	1613	1613	0	0.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	West Bengal	6798	169	1444	1.29
6.	Kerala	1675	321	726	0.32
7.	Manipur	7117	0	0	0
8.	Nagaland	5480	3903	2304	3.727
9.	Maharashtra	12237	1616	199	0.85
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7423	645	567	0.25
11.	Tripura	2998	0	0	0
12.	Rajasthan	1039	0	0	0
Total		302761	208809	28253	107.017

CBFC fees

2065. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) levies fee for examination of every film and issuing of a certificate;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the year in which the rates were last fixed;

(c) whether the Government has been delaying the decision to revise the rates since 2009 causing loss of revenue to exchequer;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of revenue loss by the Government due to the aforesaid delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Fees are levied for examination of every film in accordance with the rates prescribed under the Cinematograph

(Certification) Rules, 1983, as amended from time to time. The rates were last revised in 2007. Details thereof are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam

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

Statement

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA
EXTRAORDINARY PART II SECTION 3 SUB-
SECTION (ii))

No.801/7/2005-F(C)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 2nd July, 2007

NOTIFICATION

G.S.R. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), Central Government hereby substitutes Rule 36 and Rule 44 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 by the following:—

"36. Fees - (1) A fee shall be charged for the examination of every film at the rates laid down in the following Table and the same shall be paid either in cash or remitted by postal order or bank draft to the regional center of the Board where the film is to be examined.

Table of Fees

Part I- Examination Fee:

(i) Celluloid Films

Length in meters (upto and inclusive of)	Predominantly Educational films (Rs.)	Other than Predominantly Educational Films (Rs.)
1	2	3
300	200	1000
600	400	2000
900	600	3000
1200	800	4000
1500	1000	5000
1800	1200	6000
2100	1400	7000
2400	1600	8000
2700	1800	9000
3000	2000	10000
3300	2200	11000
3600	2400	12000
3900	2600	13000
4200	2800	14000
4500	3000	15000

1	2	3
4800	3200	16000
5100	3400	17000
5400	3600	18000
5700	3800	19000
6000	4000	20000

(ii) Other than Celluloid Films

Duration in minutes (upto and inclusive of)	Predominantly Educational films (Rs.)	Other than Predominantly Educational Films (Rs.)
1	2	3
10	280	950
20	560	1850
30	600	3000
40	740	3700
50	920	4600
60	1100	5500
70	1280	6400
80	1480	7400
90	1660	8300
100	1840	9200
110	2020	10100
120	2200	11000
130	2400	12000
140	2560	12000
150	2740	13700

1	2	3
160	2940	14700
170	3120	15600
180	3300	16500
190	3500	17500
200	3660	18300

Part II. In addition to the Examination Fee mentioned in Part I above, Screening Fee shall be charged as under:

(i) Celluloid Films

Length in Meters (upto and inclusive of)	Screening Fee (Rs.)
300	100
600	200
900	300
1200	400
1500	500
1800	600
2100	700
2400	800
2700	900
3000 and above	1000

(ii) Other than Celluloid Films

Duration in Minutes (upto and inclusive of)	Screening Fee (Rs.)
1	2
10	70

1	2
20	140
30	210
40	280
50	350
60	420
70	490
80	560
90	630
100	700
110	770
120	840
130	910
140	980
150	1050
160	1120
170	1190
180	1260
190	1330
200	1400

- (2) Fee for examination for certifying alterations under Rule 33 - Fee for the examination of a film for certifying alterations under Rule 33 shall be calculated only with reference to the reel or reels (or cassette or cassettes), in which the portion or portions excised, added, coloured or otherwise altered occur and for the purposes the rate specified in the table aforesaid for original certification shall be applicable:

Provided that where the alteration is by excision, the

fee chargeable shall be at the rate of rupees seventy per each endorsement.

- (3) A fee of rupees seventy shall be paid for a duplicate copy of the certificate.
- (4) In the event of an application for certification being withdrawn before the film is examined, the Board may on an application made to it in that behalf, refund to the applicant the amount of fee paid towards the examination of the film after deducting twenty five per cent of the amount so paid.
- (5) In the event of an applicant failing to present a runnable print before the Examination Committee or the Revising Committee on the day and time and at the place fixed for such examination, an additional fee of twenty five percent of the fee payable for examination of the film under this Table shall be paid before another place, date and time for the examination of the film is fixed.
- (6) If, by mistake, miscalculation or such other reason, the applicant pays towards fee for the examination of any film any amount in excess of the amount of fee payable under these rules, the Board may, on an application made in that behalf, within a period of one year from the date of certification of the film, refund to the applicant the amount so paid in excess.
- (7) Any person who applies to the Board for information regarding the certification or any other particular in respect of a film shall along with the application, pay a search fee of rupees thirty five per each title of the film.

2. The above changes will take effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the official gazette.

(V.B. PYARELAL)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tele: 23383857

NOTE: The Principal Rules were published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 (i) vide number GSR 381 (E) dated the 9th May, 1983.

To,

The Manager,
Government of India Press,
Mayapuri, Ring Road,
New Delhi.

Copy to:

1. PS to MIB
2. Sr. PPS to Secretary (I&B)
3. PS to Joint Secretary(Films)
4. Director (Films)/Director (Finance)
5. IO (I&B), PIB, New Delhi.
6. The Chairperson, Central Board of Film Certification, 91-E, Walkeshwar Road, Mumbai-400 006.
7. All Regional Officers and Addl. Regional Officers of the CBFC.
8. The Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of I&B, New Delhi.

(V.B. PYARELAL)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tele: 23383857

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA
EXTRAORDINARY PART II SECTION 3 SUB-
SECTION (i))

No.801/7/2005-F(C)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 21st August, 2007

NOTIFICATION

In this Ministry's notification of even number published on 02.07.2007 in the Gazette of India Extraordinary vide G.S.R. 457(E), the words "and Rule 44" appearing in the opening paragraph are hereby deleted.

(V.B. Pyarelal)
Joint Secretary to the Government
Tele: 23383857

Copy to:

1. PS to MIB
2. Sr. PPS to Secretary (I&B)
3. PS to Joint Secretary(Films)
4. Director (Films)/Director (Finance)
5. IO (I&B), PIB, New Delhi.
6. The Chairperson, Central Board of Film Certification, 91-E,Walkeshwar Road, Mumbai-400 006.
7. All Regional Officers and Addl. Regional Officers of the CBFC.
8. The Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of I&B, New Delhi.

(V.B. Pyarelal)
Joint Secretary to the Government
Tele: 23383857

National Games in Kerala

2066. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to organise the National Games in different States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of States where National Games have been organized so far;

(c) the amount of funds allocated/granted by the

Union Government for organising the 35th National Games to be held in Kerala; and

(d) the extent to which the Union Government is likely to assist the State by providing additional financial assistance for conducting such games?

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

(a) No, Madam, the allotment of National Games to States is done by the Indian Olympic Association and the organization of National Games is the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

(b) Since 1947, National Games have been organized in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Manipur, Assam and Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has sanctioned an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs.110 crore (50% of the project cost of Rs.220 crore) to the State Government of Kerala for the National Games.

Agricultural Diversification

2067. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculture sector in the country lacks back-up support in terms of viable delivery and marketing chains for achieving agricultural diversification in food; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard during each of the last three years?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) At present, there are more than 7000 regulated markets in the country for efficient transaction of the agricultural commodities. Agriculture marketing being a state subject, many states and union territories have enacted Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMC) act for regulation of the Agriculture Produce Markets. The present status of market reforms under APMC act is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In order to promote alternative marketing channel and to enhance private investment in the sector, Ministry of Agriculture circulated Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act in 2003 and the Model Rules framed there under in 2007 for their adoption by the States/UTs so as to enable

provisions of direct Marketing, contract farming and setting up of the markets in private and cooperative sectors.

Government of India has also, launched various schemes of development/ strengthening of Agricultural marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization, Terminal market complex, Rural Godown Scheme, Agriculture Marketing Information Network (AGMARKNET). State wise details of subsidy released during 2007-08 to 2010-11 under development/ strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization Scheme and Rural Godown Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-II (a) and II (b) respectively.

Statement-I

Status of Market Reforms (APMC) as on 28.02.2011

Sl.No.	Stage of Reforms	Name of States/Union Territories
1.	States/ U.T.s where reforms to APMC Act has been done for Direct Marketing, Contract Farming and Markets in Private and Cooperative Sectors	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura.
2.	States/U.T.s where reforms to APMC Act has been done partially	(a) Direct Marketing: Madhya Pradesh, NCT of Delhi. (b) Contract Farming: Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh. (c) Private Market Punjab and Chandigarh
3.	States/UTs where there is no APMC Act and hence not requiring reforms	Bihar*, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, and Lakshadweep.
4.	States/UTs where APMC Act already provides for the reforms	Tamil Nadu
5.	States/UTs where administrative action is initiated for the reforms	Meghalaya, Haryana, J&K, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Puducherry, NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

*APMC Act is repealed w.e.f. 1.9.2006.

Statement-II (a)

State wise details of subsidy released under Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization Scheme

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto Dec, 10)	Grand Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1018.275	899.337	345.566	940.34165	3203.51965
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1829.9394	2209.108	980.621	98.777	5118.4454
3.	Punjab	3280.412	752.843	444.299	240.563	4718.117
4.	Kerala	557.796	190.1475	204.3121	253.9943	1206.2499
5.	Tamil Nadu	561.273	496.8174	458.86507	170.8694	1687.82487
6.	Rajasthan	2412.57	795.3	611.704	758.768	4578.342
7.	Chhattisgarh	306.02	598.851	800.482	205.628	1910.981
8.	Himachal Pradesh	125.664	234.9935	273.308	319.3638	953.3293
9.	Maharashtra	760.902	987.046	2038.105	4807.616	8593.669
10	Orissa	10.877	9.312	53.673	0.00	73.862
11	Gujarat	190.528	419.71	916.312	1057.707	2584.257
12	Sikkim	0.00	10.07	0.0	0.00	10.07
13	Karnataka	0.00	9.342	21.996	7.859	39.197
14	Assam	0.00	0.00	68.92	20.764	89.684
15	West Bengal	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57
16	Nagaland	64.89	66.82	218.59	0.00	350.3
Total		11123.7164	7679.6974	7436.75317	8882.25115	35122.41812

Statement-II (b)

State wise detail of subsidy released under Rural Godown Scheme

(Capacity in MT and Subsidy in Rs lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	981.801	361.787	743.79	598.4481

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Assam	172.593	298.748	176.882	122.8228
3	Bihar	73.897	152.693	131.8875	49.8345
4	Chhattisgarh	244.457	91.429	209.285	88.562
5	Goa	0.9278	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	943.679	889.3691	827.8289	1438.3583
7	Haryana	391.4322	464.6996	1062.012	875.8928
8	Himachal Pradesh	3.8028	2.1963	2.9726	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.833	8.85
10	Jharkhand	4.287	0	2.041	0
11	Karnataka	719.0265	414.3918	676.5377	408.0013
12	Kerala	26.697	26.4756	27.7177	11.2783
13	Madhya Pradesh	2452.6682	2141.077	1175.799	243.0382
14	Maharashtra	1753.114	658.8875	543.2415	1137.6495
15	Meghalaya	0	0.0035	5.8026	32.985
16	Mizoram	0	0	2.5198	0
17	Orissa	159.3647	133.3077	142.2336	42.0164
18	Punjab	0	0	0.6255	0.9808
19	Rajasthan	333.347	234.342	296.679	237.1609
20	Tamil Nadu	420.3092	269.3545	253.1149	98.445
21	Uttar Pradesh	504.8992	146.3435	308.7113	228.3932
22	Uttarakhand	163.365	67.8	92.263	80.184
23	West Bengal	485.8079	290.3449	326.6222	140.7768
Total		9835.4755	6643.25	7009.3998	5843.6779

Storm Water Drainage

2068. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has allowed PWD, Delhi to use the storm water drain to carry the sewer water to main nallah in East Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CPWD has received any representation regarding storm water drain being illegally used for sewer water in East Delhi including I. P. Extension; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Coastal Security Scheme

2069. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in the implementation of the Coastal Security Scheme in the country including the number of coastal police stations established, boats/ jetties constructed and facilities provided therein during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred in the implementation of the scheme during the said period, Statewise;

(c) whether the Government has signed any agreement with any private ship building company/ consultant for supply of interceptor boats required for implementing coastal security in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of such boats handed over by the ship builders during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of approved items, progress made, funds allocated and expenditure incurred under the ongoing Coastal Security Scheme, which is under implementation since 2005-06 in the country, are given in the Statement.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. The procurement of interceptor boats is being done centrally through two Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Defence namely M/s Goa Shipyards Ltd., Goa and M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd., Kolkata. A contract has been signed in March 2008 with these vendors for supply of 84 nos. 5 Ton boats and 110 nos. 12 Ton boats for 9 coastal States and 3 coastal Union Territories (Puducherry, Lakshadweep and Daman & Diu).

The 10 boats of higher specifications as approved for Andaman & Nicobar Islands are to be supplied by M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd., Kolkata.

The supply of interceptor boats has started from April, 2009. Till January 2011, 187 boats have been delivered by the shipyards (110 by the Goa Shipyards Ltd., Goa and 77 by the Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd., Kolkata) to the States/Union Territories as per allocations. All the 204 boats will be delivered by March, 2011.

Statement

(A) The details of provisions approved under the Coastal Security Scheme for the coastal States Union Territories are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Coastal Police Stations	Vessels	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Check post	Out-post	Barracks	Rubber inflated Boats
1.	Gujarat	10	30	20	101	25	46	-	-
2.	Maharashtra	12	28	25	57	32	-	24	-
3.	Goa	3	9	6	9	-	-	-	10
4.	Karnataka	5	15	9	4	-	-	-	-
5.	Kerala	8	24	16	24	-	-	-	-
6.	Tamil Nadu	12	24	12	36	40	12	-	-
7.	Andhra Pradesh	6	18	12	18	-	-	-	-
8.	Orissa	5	15	10	15	-	-	-	-
9.	West Bengal	6	18	12	12	-	-	6	-
10.	Puducherry	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
11.	Lakshadweep	4	6	8	8	-	-	-	-
12.	Daman and Diu	1	4	3	5	-	-	-	-
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	10	18	20	-	-	-	-
Total		73	204	153	312	97	58	30	10

- A lump sum assistance of Rs.10 lakh per police station approved for computers and equipments, etc. has been released to all the coastal States/Union Territories.
- The jeeps, motorcycles and Rubber Inflated Boats have been procured by the concerned coastal States / Union Territories.

(B) Status of progress of buildings under Coastal Security Scheme (as on 28.02.2011)

State/UT	Sanctioned buildings	Made Operational	Construction complete	Construction in progress	Construction not yet started
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	Coastal PS	10	10	10	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Check-posts	25	25	25	-	-
	Out-posts	46	44	44	2	-
Maharashtra	Coastal PS	12	12	2	2	8
	Check-posts	32	32	19	-	13
	Barracks	24	24	18	-	6
Goa		3	3	-	2	1
Karnataka		5	5	5	-	-
Kerala		8	6	6	2	-
Tamil Nadu	Coastal PS	12	12	12	-	-
	Check-posts	40	35	31	9	-
	Out-posts	12	10	10	-	2
Andhra Pradesh		6	6	6	-	-
Orissa		5	5	2	1	2
West Bengal	Coastal PS	6	6	3	1	2
	Barracks	6	4	4	-	2
Puducherry		1	1	-	1	-
Lakshadweep		4	4	1	2	1
Daman and Diu		1	1	1	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Coastal PS	73	71	48	11	14
	Check-posts	97	92	75	9	13
	Out-posts	58	54	54	2	2
	Barracks	30	28	22	-	8

(C) Financial status of release under Coastal Security Scheme as on 28.02.2011

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Approved Outlay	Approved Boat component	Approved component for components other than boats	Total release of funds
1.	Gujarat	5842.60	5000.00	842.60	842.600
2.	Maharashtra	4092.60	3400.00	692.60	692.600
3.	Goa	1653.50	1500.00	153.50	153.500
4.	Karnataka	2711.90	2500.00	211.90	211.900
5.	Kerala	4356.00	4000.00	356.00	356.000
6.	Tamil Nadu	4408.00	3600.00	808.00	808.000
7.	Andhra Pradesh	3267.00	3000.00	267.00	267.000
8.	Orissa	2765.75	2500.00	265.75	265.750
9.	West Bengal	3353.40	3000.00	353.40	353.400
10.	Puducherry	544.50	500.00	44.50	44.500
11.	Lakshadweep	936.80	800.00	136.80	136.800
12.	Daman and Diu	668.35	600.00	68.35	68.350
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2603.90	2500.00	103.90	103.900
Sub-total (States/UTs)				4304.30	4304.300
Sub-total (payment for Boats)			32900.00		33330.32806
Sub-total (Non-recurring)		37204.30			37634.62806
Training charges to Coast Guard					191.936
Advance POL charges					1121.988
Sub-total (Recurring)		15100.00			1313.924
Grand Total		52304.30	32900.00	4304.30	38948.55206

Women Prisoners

2070. SHRI B. MAHTAB:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of women prisoners lodged in jails alongwith the details of basic facilities provided to them, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to segregate the women prisoners in separate cell and provide training for skill development under the current five year plan;

(c) whether the National Human Rights Commission has taken a serious view of the increase in the incidence of harassment of women prisoners in various jails in the country; and

(d) if so, whether the Government has formulated any guidelines to check this trend in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) As per data compiled by the National Crime Record Bureau, a total of 15929 women prisoners were kept in jails at the end of 2008. A statement indicating State-wise break up of women prisoners is enclosed.

(b) Prison is a State subject under list II of the Seventh schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the administration of prison is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, the Government of India has circulated Model Prison Manual to all the States/UTs for the superintendence and management of Prisons in the country. The Manual has specific provision for keeping the women prisoners in prison/barracks exclusives meant for women prisoners. With a view to rehabilitate the women prisoner after their release, the manual has provision for providing various skill development programmes to them such as Tailoring, Embroidery, Needle-craft, spinning, Handloom, Weaving, Soap making, Hosiery work, Cane and bamboo work, Candle making, Toy making, Pottery, Stationery articles,

Local handicrafts, Cottage industries, Gardening, Sewing machine repair, Typing, Computer training, Beautician's work, Telephone operation and secretarial practice, Agricultural, horticultural, diary projects, Poultry, Sericulture etc.

(c) and (d) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) monitors the condition of all the prisoners including the women prisoners and the infrastructure of prisons in the country. The observations of the Members and Special Rapporteurs of the Commission visiting all over the country are conveyed to the State Governments from time to time for implementation.

Statement

(as on 31.12.2008)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of women prisoners
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	874
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3	Assam	313
4	Bihar	1229
5	Chhattisgarh	496
6	Goa	25
7	Gujarat	499
8	Haryana	657
9	Himachal Pradesh	58
10	Jammu and Kashmir	84
11	Jharkhand	652
12	Karnataka	533
13	Kerala	182

1	2	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	982
15	Maharashtra	1435
16	Manipur	17
17	Meghalaya	6
18	Mizoram	62
19	Nagaland	16
20	Orissa	523
21	Punjab	822
22	Rajasthan	547
23	Sikkim	9
24	Tamil Nadu	1039
25	Tripura	27
26	Uttar Pradesh	2693
27	Uttarakhand	120
28	West Bengal	1396
Total (States)		15296
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30	Chandigarh	17
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
32	Daman and Diu	3
33	Delhi	470
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Pondicherry	6
Total (UTs)		499
Total (All India)		15795

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

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, on behalf of Shri B.K. Handique, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2009-2010.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3993/15/11]

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3994/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, 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 Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3995/15/11]

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) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3996/15/11]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 2988 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2010, regarding extension of period of validity regarding re-inclusion of cotton seed as an

essential commodity issued under sub-section (5) of Section 2A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3997/15/11]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964:-

- (i) The Food Corporation of India (Staff) (1st Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. EP. I (I)/2009 in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2010, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 13(1)/2010-BC dated 13th May, 2010.

- (ii) The Food Corporation of India (Staff) (4th Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. EP. 1(4)/2010 in Gazette of India dated 23rd November, 2010.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) of (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3998/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the New Delhi Municipal Council (Budget Estimates) Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. 04/01/2010/UD/M.B/18305-06 in Gazette of India dated 23rd November, 2010, under Section 389 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3999/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

[Shri Choudhury Mohan Jatua]

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4000/15/11]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ARUN YADAV): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under the Sub-Section (1) of Section 619 'A' of the companies Act, 1956:-
 - (a) (one) Review by the Government of the working of Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited, Kavarati, for the year 2009-2010.
 - (two) Annual Report of Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited Kavarati for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4001/15/11]

- (b) (one) Review of the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-09.
- (two) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries

Development Corporation Ltd, for the year 2008-09 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4002/15/11]

12.01½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

13th to 16th Reports

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture:-

- (1) Thirteenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture (2009-10) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).
- (2) Fourteenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture (2009-10) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
- (3) Fifteenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Fourth Report

(Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture (2009-10) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

- (4) Sixteenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture (2009-10) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY

19th and 20th Reports

[English]

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH (Gurgaon): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2010-11):—

- (1) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in their Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2010-11) relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (2) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in their Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2010-11) relating to Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).

12.02½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

(i) 15th and 16th 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) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants for the year 2010-11 of the Ministry of Textiles.
- (2) Sixteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on 'Development of Jute Sector' of the Ministry of Textiles.

(ii) Statements

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:—

- (1) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Thirteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Labour on the recommendations contained in Fortieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Problems being faced by workers due to sickness of HMT Units' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- (2) Statement showing further Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Fourteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Labour on the recommendations contained in Tenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants for the year 2010-11" of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS

(i) 7th Report

[English]

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry):
Madam, I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and
English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum
and Natural Gas (2010-11) on Action Taken by the
Government on the recommendations contained in the
Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing
Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2009-10) on
'Demands for Grants (2010-2011)'.

(ii) Statements

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: Madam, I beg
to lay on the Table the Statements (Hindi and English
versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and
Natural Gas (2009-10) showing further Action Taken by
the Government on the recommendations contained in
Chapter I and Chapter V of the following Reports of the
Committee:—

- (1) 3rd Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken
by the Government on the recommendations
contained in the 25th Report (14th Lok
Sabha) of the Committee on 'Marketing,
Supply, Distribution, Dealerships and Pricing
of Kerosene and other Petroleum products'.
- (2) 5th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken
by the Government on the recommendations
contained in the 1st Report (15th Lok Sabha)
of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants
(2009-10)'.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT

230th to 233rd Reports

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Suresh Chanabasappa
Angadi - not present.

Shri Deepender Singh Hooda.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): I beg
to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and
English versions) of Standing Committee on Human
Resource Development:—

- (1) Two Hundred Thirtieth Report on Action Taken
by Government on the recommendations/
observations contained in the Two Hundred
Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants
2010-2011 (Demand No. 104) of the Ministry
of Women and Child Development.
- (2) Two Hundred Thirty-first Report on Action
Taken by the Government on the
recommendations/observations contained in
the Two Hundred Twentieth Report on
Demands for Grants 2010-2011 (Demand No.
105) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
- (3) Two Hundred Thirty-second Report on Action
Taken by Government on the recommendations/
observations contained in the Two Hundred
Twenty-first Report on Demands for Grants
2010-2011 (Demand No. 57) of the Department
of School Education and Literacy (Ministry of
Human Resource Development).
- (4) Two Hundred Thirty-third Report on Action
Taken by Government on the recommendations/
observations contained in the Two Hundred
Twenty-second Report on Demands for Grants
2010-2011 (Demand No. 58) of the Department
of Higher Education (Ministry of Human
Resource Development).

12.06 hrs

MOTION RE: TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS,
MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND
MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR
BANSAL): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth
Report of the Business Advisory Committee
presented to the House on 7th March, 2011."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth
Report of the Business Advisory Committee
presented to the House on 7th March, 2011."

The motion was adopted.

12.07 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: International Women's Day

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up 'Zero Hour'

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEV ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam,
today is International Women's Day. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Today is International Women's
Day. You please sit down. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj is
standing there to speak. Please let her speak. She
wants to speak on International Women's Day.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam

Speaker, as soon as the Question Hour began you
congratulated on the occasion of International Women's
Day and all the hon. Members had supported you by
thumping the tables.

Madam Speaker, we the people of India on this
occasion of International Women's Day tell the entire
world with proudly that women are occupying the four
most powerful posts in our country. The President of
India is a women, the Speaker of Lok Sabha is a
women, the President of the ruling coalition is a women
and the leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha is also
a women.

[English]

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): You are also
there as our leader of the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker the
next question which is posed to us is what is the
percentage of women in your Parliament then we have
to reply hesitantly, it is about 10 per cent. This
imbalance hurts us. I just want to say that unless
reservation is provided this imbalance will not come to
an end because the 73rd and 74th Amendment has
proved it that women will get representation only on the
basis of reservation.

Madam, these two Amendments had provided 33
per cent reservation in village units *i.e.* for the post of
Sarpanchs, Panchs Chairman of District Councils,
Municipalities, Municipal Corporation and Mayors. I am
proud to say that many BJP ruled states and NDA ruled
Bihar state has increased women reservation up to 50
per cent.

Madam, lakhs of women are being elected in the
country because representation has been increased
through reservation but that reservation has not reached
the Parliament and Legislature Assemblies therefore our
percentage is stuck at 10 per cent. Elections are being
held on regular basis for the last 60 years this figure

[Shrimati Sushma Swaraj]

has not increased. Therefore without delivering any formal speech on this auspicious day of International Women's Day I would like to appeal to the leaders of all the parties to evolve a consensus on the issue of reservation for women because this issue is pending for the last 16 years therefore I request you to take initiative in this regard.

I am endorsing your views only. Please take initiative and hold a meeting at your level and not at the level of the Government. This meeting should not last 2-4 hours, this meeting should be assuring. It should not be a formal meeting wherein people express their views but no result comes out. Continue this meeting from morning till evening for two days three days the meeting should continue till a meaningful conclusion comes out. After the conclusion of these five election, we shall have spend time and five state governments will be formed.

Today my request is that you should also call all the leaders at your convenience sparing 3-4 days to listen to them and their logic and get acquainted with what they have to say. As I have said earlier that by sitting together we can find out a solution in a concerted manner. Why we have not been able to find out a solution of the issue which has been pending for 16 years? If we will sit together for two-four days with a commitment and will to decode, we will be able resolve the issue of reservation only then the International Women's Day will really prove to be meaningful. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Rajan Sushant, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Dr. Prabha Kishore Taviad, Shrimati Jayshreeben, Shrimati Darshana Jardosh, Shrimati Priya Dutt, Shrimati Annu Tandon, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Dr. Jyoti Mirdha and Shrimati Botch Jhansi Lakshmi associate themselves with Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): In response to what the Leader of

Opposition has said, I would like to say that I entirely agree with her, and in this area there is convergence of views. But somehow or the other, we have not been able to get the Bill, which was passed through our joint efforts in Rajya Sabha, passed in Lok Sabha. Therefore, Madam, it will be highly appreciated if some initiative is also taken by you. We can thrash out this together and try to find a way out. After all, sometimes, it appears to me that the positions are irreconcilable, but through dialogue we have been able to demonstrate that yes we can we find out a way through which we can resolve the irreconcilable positions.

On this International Women's Day, let us commit ourselves that we will find a way out so that the Bill can be passed in this House also. Through this way, we can fulfill our commitment which we have made many years ago. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): However, there should not be any pressure. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Chittorgarh): Madam Speaker, at the outset I would associate myself with the views of leaders of Opposition and leader of the House and express my felicitations to the Indian democracy, our Parliamentary practice and our contribution over the fact that country's Supreme offices like those of the President, the Speaker, U.P.A.'s Chairperson and Opposition Leader are being held by women. I feel that nothing would be more painful than this if we have to make an appeal today on 8th March on International Women's Day notwithstanding the fact that country's four supreme offices are held by women.

Madam, I would not like to go in detail, but would refer to the four pillars from which we have got constitutional right, we have got protection through the Indian Penal Code and through the special laws passed by the Parliament from time to time which we pass and we enjoy their protection. In addition to those we have the judgement of the Supreme Court which take the shape of the law also provide protection to us. Despite

all this the questions raised during the Question Hour, today these are questions on burning issues being raised in the House, these are also being raised today, by women outside the House by those who are associated with the NGOs, various political parties. They are raising the same issues outside and we have come to the House to make request to you on the same issue. You might recall what Gandhiji said in the year 1922 that freedom would not be meaningful till rights are uniformly and equally distributed.

We got fundamental rights, however, Rajiv Ji looked back and observed that Gandhiji's words were not kept. Today, Sushmaji and I are sitting here. Madam, through you, I would like to submit that if we look back another time, we would find that those rights have not been given to us since we have not gone beyond 10 to 11 per cent and in such a situation when issues of rape, abduction, sexual assault, female foeticide, human trafficking are discussed, nothing meaningful would be achieved unless women participation is increased in the decision-making process. So, you will have to take the initiative. I can say it with confidence that women are second to none. We are with you and remain rest assured that we will never try to control you. *...(Interruptions)* We only need your support. We want to set the pace of development in motion matching our footsteps with our male colleagues. Please have trust in us. You please put forth this issue having faith in us. I would like to add that there would be another peculiar characteristic feature which I would like to say to Hon. Speaker which would embellish the politics, that is the feather of sensitivity, feather of music tolerance which women have with her. So nothing should stop it from flying, give her wings to move forward, do not stop her. It only wishes to flow in like a gentle breeze if it would flow like a storm then there would be problems. Madam, that is why I urge you to take initiative. As put forth by leaders of the Opposition and Leader of the House, when 73rd and 74th bills were passed we were only 6 per cent in both the Houses, however, the bill was passed with everyone's support and cooperation. We will

again pass this bill with everybody's cooperation and stepping ahead in the path of development, we shall provide a new dimension in moving forward our democratic and constitutional values and country's pride. I firmly believe that my appeal would be accepted. Today, the entire world is looking upto India to give a new direction to the world, it is necessary that we take this decision. I thank you for providing me an opportunity to raise this issue. However, there would be pain when we shall have reservation in the decision making process and also in 33 per cent process, I do not see any other way out.

When the Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, then what is the reason that it is not being passed by this House. *...(Interruptions)* Madam, they come forward to oppose the atrocities committed against the women, but why do they not support the measures we want to take to check these atrocities? With this I conclude. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Sanjeev Naik, Shrimati Priya Dutt, Shrimati Annu Tandon, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan and Dr. Jyoti Mirdha, Dr. Prabha Kishore Taviyad and Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi associate themselves with Dr. Girija Vyas.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon'ble Netaji wants to say something. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. His name is there, everybody's name is there.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, the Bill to provide 33 per cent reservation to women was introduced in 1996 when Shri Deve Gowda was the Prime Minister. Subsequently that Bill was referred to the Joint Select Committee and the Joint Select Committee also presented a unanimous report recommending to provide 33 per cent reservation to women. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please sit down. Rajaram Palji please sit down. I'll call you later. At present some other subject is being discussed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let us listen to him first.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called him. Your words are not going on record, you will be called later.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You will be called later, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, since 1996 we have been waiting and waiting to provide 33 per cent reservation to the women in Parliament and legislative assemblies. By amending the Constitution, 33 per cent reservation has been provided in Panchayats. In two, three States, in West Bengal recently legislation has been enacted to provide 50 per cent reservation to women in Panchayats and local bodies. We have been trying and we have been demanding. Today is the International Women's Day and at the beginning of the sitting today you referred to that. Rajya Sabha has already passed the Bill one year before.

Why has this Bill not brought before this House? It is because unless we provide political empowerment to women of our country, unless 33 per cent reservation is provided to women, the problem today we are facing

in regard to women cannot be tackled. Most of the problems can be addressed by giving political empowerment to women. So, there is a need for enactment of a legislation; there is a need for amending our Constitution to provide 33 per cent reservation. I am not averse to any discussion or negotiation. We had in the past series of meetings. A number of meetings had taken place but there had not been any unanimity. If further negotiation is required, that can be done. But this should not be delayed. Passage of the Bill should not be delayed. This Bill should be brought before this House and it should be passed without further delay.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, Shri Khagen Das, Sk. Saidul Haque are associating with the issue raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): Thank you, hon. Madam, for giving me this opportunity today to stand here and through you, hon. Madam to wish all the lady Members present here in this House and outside the precincts of this hon. House, a very happy International Women's Day. But is it relevant to wish the ladies inside and outside this hon. House only on one day, the 8th March, every year and forget their difficulties, their requirements, their honour, throughout the 364 days of the year? Though essential only political reservation and political discussions will not help them. I quote the revolutionary poet, Kazi Nazrul Islam:

'biswe ja kichu mohan sristi chiro kalyankar, ardhok tar koryache nari, ardhok tar nar.'

Whatever is beautiful and great in the Universe has not only been created by men, women were an integral part of it. Why do not we realize it? We are talking about women in the world only on one day, the 8th March. We do talk about Clara Jetkins fighting for equal wages; we do talk about of Emylin Pankhurst Francais, who continued hunger strike outside the British Parliament in 1921 and gave the British women a right to franchise. But we do not really remember those women, the fisherwomen in coastal States of India - Goa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, who are

working throughout day and night in the burning heat, drying fish, to feed their families. We do not think of those women in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar working in the paddy fields trying to feed their families. We are not always thinking of those women in the hills of India, who are gathering firewood to run the hearth and those in deserts walking miles to gather drinking water. We have to think about them every day because 70 per cent of women in this country are anemic. Why do we not let our women live and love? By live, I mean, even before the women are born, they are killed in India; they are not allowed to see the light of the day. The sex ratio in India is changing because as little embryos, as little fetuses; they are being killed. The parents do not want the women. Why?

About love, I said, we have to let them live and love. The honour killing, a heinous crime, is being taken up by families so that the honour of the family is saved. An adult women, when she falls in love, has every right to do so. So, we have to take serious steps as far as this heinous crime is concerned. Reservation, politically, is definitely wanted but we have to think of all these women every day.

As far as women trafficking is concerned, I can talk of my State, West Bengal, 50 to 60 women are sent outside the borders through Bongaon, Mushirabad and we cannot find them. I approached the National Women's Commission 10 years back, 15 years back. They say that their hands are tied. So, I request Madam, through you, the whole House that we must stop early marriage and early child birth; we must look up for their empowerment, especially for the dalit and other backward classes and the minority women; we must look out for their right to education, till the last girl in the last village of the last State is empowered. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Manipuri): Madam Speaker, I congratulate all women on the occasion of International Women's Day. So far as reservation is concerned, we are not opposed to it, but I do not agree

with the present Bill. Discussion has taken place several times in this regard. When hon'ble Atalji was the Prime Minister a better solution was found. Advani Saheb knows, the Leader of the Opposition also knows. As per the present reservation Bill all men shall have to be removed from this House. After three years, 90 per cent women will be in the House and 10 per cent men will be here. ...*(Interruptions)* As per the present Bill it is there. I want there should be reservation in the party itself. Earlier there were some differences regarding the reservation within the party. We have proposed 15 per cent. Advani Saheb is present here. At that time Atalji had asked to increase it to some extent. I had agreed upon 20 per cent. Advaniji knows that Atalji had agreed to a proposal of providing 20 per cent reservation within the party itself. He had told that he was not agreeing upon 15 per cent. If you increase a bit then I may agree on this point that providing reservation within the party would be better. But the present Bill is in such a form that it would increase the percentage of women to 90 per cent. It may be that at one point of time there may not be a single man here. ...*(Interruptions)* Please study it and go through it carefully. You want to make it women Sabha or Lok Sabha, this has to be decided. ...*(Interruptions)* We wanted to make the provision of 15 per cent within, the party. ...*(Interruptions)* Please sit down. I am talking about all of us. ...*(Interruptions)* Who is you better sympathizer than us. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, I just want to point out and ask whether you are the speaker due to reservation, whether the President is there due to reservation, Leader of the Opposition is there due to reservation. Soniaji is the Leader of the country due to reservation? All these dignitaries have got their positions without reservation. I am not against reservation, but 15 per cent reservation should be provided within the party. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Right, Thank you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You will have full right to fill the general posts. ...(Interruptions) You will have full right to contest elections. The reservation will be 15 per cent. I will not back out from my stand because we had agreed on the proposal of reservation of 20 per cent before Atalji and Advaniji and they were also agree on these points. The better way out is to provide 20 per cent reservation. If the present Bill is passed and we are told to go and make way for the women, thus Lok Sabha will be constituted. This is not correct. I am ready, provision should be made for 20 per cent reservation.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, today is International Women's Day. I convey my good wishes to them. It is for sure that if the mother is strong, the country and the families will remain strong. But this saying is limited to words only. If we had not made women slaves, this country would not have faced ruin. The character of a woman of this country is measured on the basis of her loyalty to her man which is characteristic of our society.

No woman in the country or the world is as gifted as Draupadi but Sita is considered the symbol of woman because like Savitri she was loyal to her husband only. If the caste system is prevailing in this country even today, it is because of the slavery of woman. That day will be a revolution in this country when the woman gets freedom to choose her partner. Nothing is going to happen in the country just by talking about reservation. The policy of reservation as of now has been ruined by the Government of the day. Who is against the same? They are talking about 50 per cent reservation but this 50 per cent reservation includes the quota within quota which has been approved by this very House taking into consideration the whole society. Who is against the same? Mulayam Singh Yadavji was saying that man will have no place but I want to say just the opposite. Let 100 per cent reservation for women take place but

ignoring the reality of social fabric of India, only these handful of people or the women who have migrated to cities like Delhi, Lucknow, are seen everywhere. ...(Interruptions) She should have become a minister as she is and able woman. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point so please conclude now.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I want to submit that the discussion in this regard is already going on. Sushmaji has rightly said that some unanimous way is building up. I want to say that it should be done but the women belonging to 70-80 per cent population of this country need it more than anyone else. Please ensure their share in it and do whatever you want to afterwards. Do not abuse us without any purpose. We are in its favour but if you want benefits only for the creamy layer of this country existing for thousands of years then it is not tolerable.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Madam, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion. I thank you and congratulate all the women of this country and the world. I think we have to take Women's Day beyond 8th of March and celebrate it 365 days.

I would like to agree and associate with what Sushma Swaraj ji and Girija ji have said because Maharashtra was the first State in this country which in 1993 for the first time got women's reservation in the Zila Parishad and the Panchayat Raj. There was a lot of criticism at that time. We paid a heavy price of even losing an election that year but I think eventually everybody realized that women need reservation. It is not people like me, Priya or Girija ji or Sushmaji needs it but it is the women at the bottom of the pyramid who need reservation. So, I think that is what the reservation mean. It is not for people like us or Ambika ji who have been born in fortunate families, have got good quality education and have the opportunity of coming here and representing the women.

So, I think the Women's (Reservation) Bill is critical for the bottom of the pyramid and 33 per cent insistence, that we are all doing, is purely because if you count the population of the women in this country, it is almost 50 per cent if you see the census. So, I think it is the rightfulness of the women to come here, stand and represent women. We are in the 21st century and in most of our States we are still talking about female foeticide. I come from one of the most developed States, which is Maharashtra but today there are districts like Sangli, Satara, Raigad and Pune which are struggling between the disparity between a girl child and a male child. I think the only way is to bring women to stand on their own feet.

The difference in developing States and developed nations is that all the developed nations have moved towards gender equality and I think reservation is one step forward to take the women of this nation towards gender equality.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Hon. Madam Speaker, thank you very much. I did not realise that this discussion will wear on reservation as an issue. Women's Day that I as a man has been observing as a Day especially designated to give respect and regards to our mothers, sisters, wives, daughters and all those who are associated with us.

But as political animals we are eventually weird to things that are hardly of any consequence to those young and old women who are living in the tribal areas of Orissa or Jharkhand or Tamil Nadu or any other place in India. Are we really interested to create a society that treats women as equals and that treats our mothers with respect? Do we realise that in the beginning of the second decade of the 21st century, we are actually a society that respects women? I am afraid to say that let us not turn everything into politics of Assembly and the Parliament. The country is not really limited to the few people sitting here in this House or upon the wisdom that we have for the past so many years. For more than half a century, we have already shown our wisdom and all of us are aware what kind of regard and respect people of this country have for us. We are probably the

real down-trodden who are representing the people in this House. So, I would say that India not only in the past where there was Sita or Draupadi or Lakshmi or Kali, it is India today where you, Madam, represent the country and you are a pride to the democratic mind set of the Indian people. It is not the numbers that matter. I respect Mulayamji and what he said has to be heard with attention. It is not the numbers. Why are we talking of 15 per cent or 20 per cent or 33 per cent? Who are we? Is it men who will decide what percentage we will give? Is it that women need *daya* and need the condescending attitude of men to survive in this country? Or is it that they have a right? Is it that they have the ability to stand up? I come from a family where my mother was actually our parent. She was the one who guided the family and she single-handedly at a time when there were few women could shine in Indian politics and the State politics. So politics is a line that you, Madam, Sushmaji, Soniaji and one of the greatest women in Indian political history, Shrimati Indira Gandhi have shown that the capability and strength, grit and determination are the ingredients that Indian women bear within themselves. But we, the men, and we as a society where women are also included are incapable of recognising this fact.

Today, on Women's Day I do not congratulate only the women of India but I congratulate the men of this country also and request them to please open their eyes and ears, respect their own mothers and sisters, do not kill their daughters, do not do anything that will harm the *maatrushakti* of this country. This is the only country which has respected the *maatrushakti* and this is the only country that will forge ahead to face the future with strength because its women will have to be educated, will have to be given economic independence. It is not that a few women sitting as MPs or MLAs will emancipate women-kind in India. It is economic independence, it is education and it is the self-confidence that we have to build in them not by men but by leaders like you, leaders like Sushmaji instead of depending and asking for reservation, let us ask for equality and let us ask for respect.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Madam Speaker, on the occasion of International Women's Day today, I express my gratitude to you and convey my best wishes to all the women of this country. Our Supremo Shri Balasaheb Thakrey has been supporting the cause of women reservation. The only thing I want to say is that my party will decide the quota and percentage in this regard. If my party gets that right, then our support will continue to be there on this issue. In my opinion, there is a need for the same too. If 50% women are there in our country, they should get equal right. We can understand that if the women take care of homes, work in farms and offices, then why can't they have the right to work here. Therefore, whatever percentage is likely to be fixed in this regard, Shiv Sena will support it. I conclude by saying that the parties should be given the right to decide the quota. I want to thank you for giving me the time to speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, on the occasion of International Women's Day, we should create an environment for male-female equality by committing ourselves to this cause. Traditionally the woman in our country face exploitation from her birth to death but the efforts of our great leaders have improved their lot to some extent. Unless male-female equality prevails, the country as well as the world cannot think of a healthy society.

It is told that the reservation is going to set all the things right but we don't find it suitable. People begin to have apprehensions because the women have reached higher positions without reservation. The leader of the Opposition has raised concern regarding lower number of women Parliamentarians. The fundamental principle of reservation is to provide special opportunities to the women wherever they are feeling deprived. Our apprehension is that it may lead to snatching of our share in the name of deprived woman. Therefore, the Members are cautious, so it is good to have a consensus in this regard. The Members in Rajya Sabha have forcibly allowed the Women Reservation Bill to

pass and if the same happens here it may lead to a heated argument. Thus, let the survey of deprived section take place first. Some categories of women including minorities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs do not get elected shouldn't the women of these categories have their share in the same. Provide them the opportunity to come here otherwise a huge discrimination will take place. Any manipulation in this regard will not work here, give these categories their share within the quota and get the Bill passed, otherwise there is going to be a big stalemate. Our good wishes are with the womenfolk. Male-female equality should be there. We are ready to do anything for creating such an environment.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): We always, from our party, forcefully have demanded more political power and the reservation for the women from the beginning. I can refer in this House itself that it was under the leadership of our late Geeta Mukherjee, who happened to be a Member of this House, that this initiative of having reservation for women was taken up.

So, we are always in favour of reservation for women. But it is not understood as to why the Government is not taking initiatives in this regard.

Hence, I do support the proposal put forth by the Leader of the Opposition and from the Chair itself, Madam, you may kindly take the initiative so that all political parties may sit together and come to a consensus on this matter.

Madam, we are not talking only about reservation for women. The point is about the attitude towards women in this society. We are still following the legacy of Manuism. What is the attitude towards women? Just look at the demographic picture of our country! What is the gender equation of our country? Equality of gender, empowerment of women, placing women in their proper place and more political power for women are urgently needed.

In this respect, we forcefully demand that the Bill for Reservation of Women in its original form should be put forward in this House for discussion and then, we should pass it.

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me the chance to speak today on the occasion of International Women's Day. I respect all the women not only from the country but also from the entire world. Today all the honourable members of the august House have expressed their views about the women's reservation. The Kaka Kalelkar Commission was formed in the year 1953. He provided 20% reservation for women in the report. Today those who are in power have put the report of the Kaka Kalelkar Commission into waste paper basket only because this report had provided 20% reservation for women separately. The Bahujan Samaj Party supports it in toto that women should be given reservation. If we go through our Vedas and Puranas, we see how the women have been revered. The women have been viewed as the incarnation of Saraswati. The women have been viewed as the incarnation of Laxmi. People have viewed the women as the incarnator of Durga, but what is the status of the women in our country today? Neither Saraswati nor Laxmi could come to them and they could never become the Durga. If they had turned into Durga, nobody would struggle or burn our mothers and sisters.

Madam, I would like to submit through you that the House is also concerned about these women who work in farms and barns, who work on roads. If it is being discussed in the House of the women's reservation that they should be elected, then we'll have also to concern ourselves how the poor women will get elected to the House. Today, the country has such a social fabric in which the women have been ascribed "*Stri sutto na adhyetam*", Baba Saheb Ambedkar and many other great men whether it is Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phule or Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, they battled hard to abolish this system and men and women were provided the equal right to education.

MADAM SPEAKER: You finish your speech soon.

DR. BALIRAM: We also want that the women should be given reservation. We have social fabric, in which no section should be neglected, who may be deprived from getting elected to this House. Therefore we want that women from SCs, STs, OBCs and minority should also be provided reservation. Our party will welcome and respect Women Reservation.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Today is an auspicious day. We are celebrating the International Women's Day. On behalf of my Party, the AIADMK, and on behalf of my leader, *Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalithaa*, we desire to associate with the views expressed by the leaders in the august House in favour of women's reservation and the upliftment of women folk.

In our Party, my leader has given 33 per cent reservation in party posts to women. In Tamil Nadu, the reservation policy is being implemented in local bodies. As a fore-runner, my leader has implemented this and has given more opportunities to women.

On behalf of my Party, I would like to assure that whenever the Women's Reservation Bill comes up for discussion and voting in the august House, our Party will support it whole-heartedly. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam Speaker, I congratulate all of you on the occasion of the World Women's Day and want to add that N.T. Rama Rao of Telegu Desham Party had brought the reservation for the first time in the local body in Andhra Pradesh and he has brought out only political reservation but also equal rights in property. After that when it was the United Front Government in the year 1996, the Women's Reservation Bill which was introduced under the leadership of Shri Devegowda Sahab, Shri Chandra Babu Naidu was the convener of the United

[Shri Nama Nageswara Rao]

Front at that time. We want that this Bill should have been passed at that time. But till date this issue has been hanging fire. However, there are some doubts. The leader of the opposition has just made some suggestions, in the same way Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has expressed the doubts about it that after sometime this will turn into 90% for women. Clearing all these doubts the Women Reservation Bill must be brought by convening a meeting. As the leader of the Opposition has said that four women leaders who are everywhere *i.e.* sitting on the both sides from the president to the opposition, if this Women Reservation Bill is not passed at this juncture, all the responsibilities about it will lie on you solely. *...(Interruptions)* Therefore you should bring the women Reservation Bill by discussion and this Bill must be passed.

MADAM SPEAKER: Few years back I work a poem on women. I would like to read its first line.

*"Pankh Bhi Hain, Khula Akash Bhi Hai,
Phir Yeh Na Ud Pane Ki Mazboori Kaise".*

Therefore, I think that there is a need for reservation. As the Leader of the Opposition, Leader of the House and other Hon'ble Members of Parliament have suggested that after the completion of elections in states, I'll be extremely happy that we may invite the leaders from all parties, who may deliberate with each other and a consensus may evolve. I am fully optimistic that there will definitely emerge a way-out.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up "Zero Hour" Shri Purnmasi Ram.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now "Zero Hour" will take place. Everybody will get a chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Madam Speaker, The Government of India in Hazipur.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Purnmasi Ram is saying.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Madam Speaker, The Government of India had accorded sanction for construction of four lane road in Hazipur, Chhapra, Siwan, Gopalganj in Bihar under NHDP Phase Number-3, But, it has been reported that road has been constructed upto Chhapra only and due to some reasons remaining work is being suspended. Once constructed this will be main road connecting capital city of Bihar to Uttar Pradesh. This road will also connect short distance to Nirvana Sthala of Lord Buddha Kushinagar to Bihar. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. "Zero Hour" is going on.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in the record.

*...(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Through you, I would like to request the Minister of Road Transport and Highways that kindly construct this four lane road in public interest.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam, through you, I would like to draw attention of the House towards an important issue. The National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010 has been introduced in this House which seeks to convert IT section of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) into IIT. Everybody is aware that the Banaras Hindu University was founded by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviyaji in the year 1916. Hon'ble Prime Minister ji has announced in his convocation speech at BHU that we will place IT at par with IIT. Various alumni of the university holding prestigious posts like Vice Chancellor, renowned scientists, technocrats etc. have expressed doubts in this regard and also raised reservation through this Bill. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya ji established the university with the objective to produce scholars in the field of arts, literature, science, engineering, technology, agriculture, commerce, medicine, Ayurveda, music, fine arts etc. They have doubt that once IT section of BHU is accorded IIT status, the character of BHU will not remain the same. Therefore, they all have urged that IIT sanctioned for Varanasi in place of IT BHU should be affiliated to BHU and should not be accorded different status. If it is done then sentiments associated behind establishment of BHU will be hurt. Sentiments of large number of people are associated with Banaras Hindu University. Through you, I would like to request the Government that IIT should be established with its affiliation to Banaras Hindu University. Thank you.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Madam Speaker, 262 k.m. long Raniganj Mandi-Bhopal rail line in West Central Zone Passing through my Parliamentary constituency has been sanctioned earlier and the Government of Madhya Pradesh has already completed initial work to keep the land reserve for the purpose in the year 2002. The then Collector of Rajgarh had issued necessary orders in this regard. The field maps from

concerned Patwari and necessary documents in respect of land acquisition had been provided to West Central Railway, Kota. But the West Central Railway has not yet provided proposal regarding publication of necessary sections 4-6 for land acquisition to District Collector of Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh. The land is acquired by the department of Railway and compensation is distributed after two years of publication of these initial sections of land acquisition. Due to delay by West Central Railway in providing proposal in respect of Publication, the construction of said rail line cannot be completed in prescribed time frame.

13.00 hrs.

If such situation continues the cost of said rail line would increase multifold in the coming years. It is an important fact that the West Central Railway has provided Rs. 20 crores to Collector, Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh as compensation of land acquisition for this rail line in March, 2008. But the said amount is deposited in bank and lying in treasury owing to absence of timely action in respect of publication of necessary sections.

Madam, to conclude through you, I would like to request the Government to issue instructions to the West Central Railway to provide proposal regarding publication under section 4(6) to the Collector, Rajgarh at the earliest. With these words I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Hon. Majam Speaker, with regard to construction of a new railway line from Motihari to Sitamarhi, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways told that work was going on the above said project. But, I have been told by the people that no progress under the project has been made. I asked the Hon. Minister of State again with regard to the scheme through a letter as to the route from Motihari to Sitamarhi. However, no reply has been received so far. It appears that the work is not being properly executed on the project and even the Railway Board is not taking much interest therein.

[Shrimati Rama Devi]

Similarly, several railway projects are being ignored in Bihar owing to which we are sceptical about their completion during the next twenty to forty years since the entire funds are being spent on West Bengal.

Through the House I would like to request the Government to work on the proposal of laying a new railway line from Motihari to Sitamarhi at the earliest. The area between Motihari and Sitamarhi is very backward. The economic and social condition of the people is extremely pitiable. The possibilities of economic development of the area are immense with the construction of the above said railway line.

[English]

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA (Warangal): Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak now. Today, being the International Women's Day, I extend my best wishes and hearty congratulations to women and men also.

Today, I rise to share my views on the formation of the Indian Agricultural Service. Not only I but the entire august House will appreciate and agree with me that there is no culture without Agriculture. India is predominantly an agricultural country. More than 70 per cent people depend on agriculture and the population in our country is increasing considerably day by day. As of today, we stand second in the globe. So, there is a new challenge for the country to provide food grains to the growing population.

If we look at the agricultural scenario, the varietal potentiality available in the plants and their variety, due to the research work done in the country, has been exploited and it is coming close to saturation level. Nothing can be done now. If you look at the geographical area under agriculture, the 90 per cent cultivable area has been brought under cultivation and it is getting reduced. It is at the level of saturation. The ground water availability also has been exploited to the maximum

extent. Now, it is also close to saturation. So, there is a need and urgent demand to look forward to exploit the available area. We have to look forward to improve production and productivity in the animal husbandry sector wherein 90-95 per cent gap is there. Our country has to look at it and work on that.

Fortunately India is a peninsular country. We have oceans on three sides and there is enough fish and fish products which can be tapped. There is enough science and technology available in our country. To use all this, we need to move in a new direction and for this purpose, there is an urgent need to have an Indian Agriculture Service on par with other All India Services like IAS, IPS, IES etc. Dr. Swaminathan, the renowned scientist of our country, has also recommended for the creation of this service. The All India Federation of Agriculturists Associations has also recommended for the creation of Indian Agriculture Service. But due to the bureaucratic bottleneck, this matter is not being taken forward. So, we have to urgently create this Indian Agriculture Service.

Secondly, the Technology Missions like the National Horticulture Mission, Food Security Mission, Cotton Technology Mission, Technical and Oilseeds Mission, Pulses and Technology Mission shall have to be handled by professionals. Now these are being handled by people who do not have knowledge on these subjects. Then, there is also an urgent need for restructuring the Ministry of Agriculture. So, I would request this august House to think over this matter and resolve to have an Indian Agriculture Service.

SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajaiah Siricilla.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajaiah Siricilla.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajaiah Siricilla.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajaiah Siricilla.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajaiah Siricilla.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the entire House towards the international Women's day being celebrated today. During discussion it was stated that women are enjoying the office of our four important pillars and you yourself are the protector of this House. This is the Supreme House and if there is a threat to the life and property of the Member of this House in the presence of a protector like you then the House cannot remain safe. I belong to a state which has a woman, Chief Minister Behen, Sushri Mayawati.

Madam, through you, I would like to state that in the year 1991 when I was not even a legislator, I had a gunner. From the year 1996 to 2004 one-four guard, and two security gunners were deployed for my protection. I enjoyed the same security even during the Government of Mulayam Singh Ji. Since I have left Bahujan Samaj Party, IB report states there is serious threat to Rajaram Pal. Despite my request to the Chief Minister three times and submission of I.B. and L.I.U. reports, the hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This matter cannot be raised here.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJARAM PAL: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, this is wrong allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

13.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Those Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

- (i) **Need to take steps to check the degeneration of social values in the society**

[Translation]

SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Today news of corruption, theft, looting and atrocities on women and children across the society are being constantly reported in newspaper and TV channels. The Indian Society is definitely passing through a transition phase culturally. People are following western culture

*Treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Jitender Singh Malik]

abdicating the life of control and simplicity. Moral values are degenerating day by day. In this situation it becomes the responsibility of the Government together with the social institutions to make all the efforts to strike a balance in the society. The media also has a very important role therein. It is the responsibility of the Government to check obscenity in reality programmes on private T.V. channels and make stringent laws to tackle corruption and loot across the country.

(ii) Need to facilitate Implementation of rural development works in Barmer Parliamentary, Constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): There are 73 such villages in my parliamentary constituency, Barmer which are deprived of development even after 64 years of development and leading pitiable life. The people have to travel a distance of ten to fifteen kilometers for water and ten to forty kilometers for education. They have to walk on foot to go from one village to another. The rural development works for these 73 villages have been suspended by the Union Government under the Desert National Park Act. The farmers are not able to get the facility of tube well connections for irrigation of their fields owing to this Act. The benefits of irrigation are not occurring to the people from Indira Canal Scheme. The farmers can sell neither their land nor take loan in absence of Kisan Credit Card. The Act prohibits the supply of power in their houses. Several people are migrating to other cities owing to this Act. If anyone has a complaint he has to contact the Central Empowered Committee which is under the Supreme Court. The financial condition of these people is so poor that they cannot reach Barmer so how can they approach the Supreme Court. The facilities banned under the Act are pertinent to development. Due to all these reasons the people are in a mood to resort to agitation.

Through the House the Government is requested to make amendment in this Act since the farmers and the

people here have a right to facilities of social and economic development on the lines of people of any other area.

(iii) Need to amend the relevant provision of the Constitution to provide benefits of promotion and seniority to people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SHRI P.L. PUNIA(Barabanki): Drawing the attention of the House towards providing benefits of promotion and resulting seniority to the Government personnel belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would like to tell that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been provided reservation in the Government services at national and state level in proportion to their population under direct recruitment and promotion under the article 16(4) of the Constitution till 16/11/1992.

The Nine Judge constitutional bench of Supreme Court in the Indira Sahni case on 16/11/1992 did not consider the reservation in promotion in Government services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 16(4) of the Constitution as correct and ruled that the reservation to these categories in promotion will be retained as it is for next five years only. In order to set right this anomaly, the Government of India connected the 77th Constitutional Amendment with the 10/10/1995 ruling.

The two judge bench of the Supreme Court on 10/10/1995 in the Veerpal Singh Chauhan Case, the three Judge bench on 01/03/1996 ruling and the five Judge bench on 16/09/1999 ruling laid down the catch up rule giving the benefit of "regaining" in seniority to the government personnel of general category under which the Government servants belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will get the promotion but they will not get the benefit of resulting seniority with promotion. In order to remove this anomaly, the Government of India implemented the 85th constitutional Amendment *w.e.f.* 17/06/1995.

The 77th and 85th Constitutional Amendments were challenged by the general category candidates before the five judge bench of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court gave its ruling on 19/10/2006 in the M. Nagraj case under which although it termed the said Constitutional Amendments as correct but ruled that if the Government wants to provide reservation in promotion to the Government personnel belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it has to prepare a basis for the same by collecting data regarding social backwards of these categories, their inadequate representation in Government services and its impact on the efficiency of the Government functioning. Due to these conditions, the people of these categories are unable to get any benefit of promotion since the year 1995 till now and they are having a feeling of disappointment because of not getting any support from the Government.

The High Courts of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and other states have given anti-ruling taking the support of M. Nagraj ruling.

Therefore I would like to demand from the Government to make an initiative to amend the relevant provision of the Constitution at the earliest so as to provide the benefits of promotion and seniority to the Government personnel of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 16(4A) of the constitution.

- (iv) Need to provide special financial package to the Government of Maharashtra to assist farmers of the State particularly in Bhiwandi Parliamentary Constituency**

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE (Bhiwandi): The condition of farmers of my Parliamentary Constituency Bhiwandi and Maharashtra is alarming due to the Government not providing them adequate subsidy. Even after passing of 63 years of independence the condition of the farmers has not improved to the level it should have. The farmers are continuously reeling under the burden of loans. The prices of all the material needed

for farmers to do farming like fertilizers, seeds, diesel, pesticides, agricultural equipments, tractor tools etc. are continuing to go up. The State Government is providing assistance to them. But a lot of assistance needs to come from the Union Government. Therefore, there is a need to provide Special Package in the interest of the farmers of the State of Maharashtra.

Therefore, I would demand from the Union Government to provide special package to the State of Maharashtra in the interest of the farmers of the said state and my Parliamentary Constituency Bhiwandi and 50 percent subsidy on electricity diesel, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, medicines, tractor etc.

- (v) Need to construct a railway line between Chennai to Puducherry parallel to East Coast Road**

[English]

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): The East Coast Road between Chennai and Puducherry is a road parallel to coastal area. A lot of people travel by this road. So this road witnesses heavy traffic jam on a daily basis which causes inconvenience to the people who use this road. Fatal accidents take place due to jam and congestion. It is requested that a railway line parallel to East Coast road between Chennai to Puducherry may be constructed as soon as possible to relieve the people from jam and congestion on East Coast Road.

- (vi) Need to expedite the establishment of the proposed Desalination Plants in islands of Lakshadweep**

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the Desalination Plant which was built in the year 2005 in Kavaratti Island. It is the first of its kind in India. It can generate one lakh litres of potable water for drinking and other household purposes. The work was completed within 8 months. There is a proposal to construct six desalination plants in six islands. Initially these six

[Shri Hamdullah Sayeed]

projects were to be completed in March 2009. But the projects have been inordinately delayed.

I, therefore, request and urge the Government to intervene in the matter immediately by issuing fresh time limit to ensure that these desalination plants are built so that the people in these areas could get potable water for their usage. Government should ensure to stick to the stipulated time period for their completion.

(vii) Need to undertake necessary measures to make Deoghar in Jharkhand a Mega Tourist Destination

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Deoghar, district of Jharkhand's Santhal Pargana, is a religious capital of Eastern India, where Lord Shiva's Dwadash Shaktipeeth and one of the Jyotirlings is situated and is visited by over 5 crore pilgrims every year. Besides this, prominent personalities are also associated with this place.

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, although have included Deoghar in the list of Mega Tourist Destination, but a sincere effort in convergence from all the Ministries/department of Government of India is required to make this a real Mega Tourist Destination of India.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to make Deoghar a Mega Tourist Destination.

(viii) Need to protect the interests of employees working on temporary basis in Government Departments and PSUs in the country

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): In the light of the directions of the Supreme Court of India, Casual labourers have been appointed in various Government organizations and Public Sector undertakings and lakhs of people in the country are engaged as a

result of this. But the employer feels no concern regarding proper remuneration, regularization of service, social security and provident fund for most of such labourers and employees. The concerned outsourcing agency deprive such labourers and employees of the payable salaries and facilities fixed by the Government. Consequently, these people are under compulsion to work at lower salaries.

Thus, the Government should make an assessment of the seniority and work experience of such casual labourers and employees from time to time and setup a regulatory Commission for providing them better future and social security and merge their services against department vacancies and ensure their appointment on permanent posts on priority basis.

(ix) Need to set up a CGHS dispensary in Indore, Madhya Pradesh

[English]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): The Central Government employees working in Indore and desperately in need of CGHS dispensary. Indore being the financial capital of Madhya Pradesh, is having more than 20000 Central Government employees. Most of them are retired persons getting merely Rs.1000 for their medical facilities. Today, a one-time visit to a doctor costs more than Rs.1000 for a normal person with all the tests and medicines and we can imagine the financial burden of a retired person. Old age needs more of medical attention. The Central Government Employees Coordination Committee has also arranged four MIG Quarters for housing the dispensary. In July 2003, Hon'ble Minister had announced the opening of CGHS dispensary in Indore but it is yet to be implemented. Even the High Court of Madhya Pradesh has given direction to the Central Government for the opening of the dispensary, which has not yet been complied. I would like to request the Central Government through you to open dispensary immediately to facilitate the employees/pensioners.

(x) Need to check the rising prices of essential commodities

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): India has a population of more than 100 crores and 40 percent of the population of the country subsists below poverty line. Inflation has been escalating day by day for the last two years. Two square meals a day have become a luxury for the common man. Prices of essential commodities such as gas, petrol, pulses, vegetables, onions have sky rocketed. On the one hand, foodgrains rot in many states in the country due to shortage of godowns and on the other hand the common man is finding it difficult to buy food. On this issue of public interest, I would like to urge the Union Government, through you, to make concerted efforts to bring down the steep prices.

(xi) Need to construct a new bridge over river Kosi in Khagaria district, Bihar to facilitate smooth traffic on N.H. 107

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Traffic on Dumri Ghat bridge over the Kosi river along NH 107 passing through Khagaria district in Bihar has been completely stopped due to which the people of Saharsa, Madhepura, Supaul and Araria districts in North Bihar have lost direct link to the capital city Patna and South Bihar. This has led to an unprecedented rise in the prices of all the commodities viz. fertilizers, seeds, cement, iron rods, metal and food items that come from outside in these areas. This has created major problems for the common man.

Hence, construction of Dumri ghat bridge over the Kosi river along NH 107 should be done in public interest.

(xii) Need to fix the royalty on coal on ad-valorem basis

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): The Twelfth Finance Commission has observed that Government of India has

not been revising the royalty rates as regularly as provided for, particularly in case of coal and lignite. The Commission has recommended that the rate of royalty should be fixed on ad-valorem basis. The Huda Committee has also recommended ad-valorem royalty system and this is more commonly used internationally. Orissa has the longest coal fields in the country. Orissa Government has proposed for fixation of royalty at 20% of sale price on ad-valorem basis.

However, royalty has been revised as per hybrid formula which has a fixed component and a variable component. As in Orissa, most of the coal belongs to F grade, revised royalty works out to be Rs.75/- per tonne as compared to prerevised rate of Rs.65/- per tonne. Thus there has been an increase of Rs.10/- per tonne in absolute term and approximately 15% in percentage term. Increase of 15% over a period of five years does not even take care of inflation. Thus, in real terms, there has been no increase in the royalty rate.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to completely shift from the hybrid rate to ad-valorem regime of royalty. The rate of royalty on coal should be fixed for all grades of non-cooking coal at 20% of sale price of coal. This should be the sale price as reflected in e-auction prices and not the long term linkage prices which are regulated and do not reflect the time value of the coal.

(xiii) Need to provide adequate civic and medical facilities to civilian population residing in cantonment areas in the country

[Translation]

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR (Maval): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the government towards the cantonment boards in the country. The civilians residing in cantonment board areas lack facilities. People who work in the houses of servicemen or those whose land has been acquired for establishment of cantonment boards live there. These

[Shri Gajanan D. Babar]

people are very poor. Their complaints about the lack of facilities are not heeded.

Maharashtra has the largest number of cantonment boards after Uttar Pradesh. The cantonment boards are run under the cantonment laws. The funds for the development of cantonment areas cannot be provided from the municipal funds, MP funds or the MLA funds. Hence, the Union Government should make a separate budget provision for adequate development of civilian areas which fall under the cantonment boards so that the poor residents do not have to face any kind of problem.

The cantonment boards were established in 1924 during the British rule and from that time till now the population of these areas has increased manifold. These people are not given permission to repair or extend their houses which has made their life difficult. I request the government to either relocate the cantonment boards away from high density areas or relocate the houses of the people living therein.

The civilians living in cantonment areas should be granted the facility of treatment in military hospitals and civil engineers should be appointed in cantonment boards so that adequate development of these areas can take place. Also, elected public representatives should be given a voice in the decision making process in the said boards.

(xiv) Need to strengthen and convert bridge number 244 at Bodinaickanpatti under Salem Division, Southern Railway, Tamil Nadu into RCC BOX Bridge

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): The existing Railway

under bridge number 244 situated at Bodinaickanpatti, near Suramangalam Railways Junction which comes under Salem Railway Division, Southern Railway, Tamil Nadu needs to be strengthened and converted into RCC BOX. The urgent necessity for the conversion in RCC BOX has already been appraised many times. The Salem Railway Divisional Authority also had sent a proposal to strengthen the bridge. But for want of fund the proposal was stalled. This is a long felt need. Therefore, I request the Ministry of Railways to act on this and fulfil the much awaited expectation in the current financial year (2011-2012) itself.

(xv) Need to set up Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tenkasi and Rajapalayam towns in Tenkasi Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): My Tenkasi Lok Sabha constituency consists of 6 Assembly constituencies, four of them come under Tirunelveli district while two come under Virudhunagar district and all these six assembly constituencies have got seven municipal towns namely (i) Tenkasi (ii) Shencottah (iii) Kadayannallur (iv) Sankaran Kovil (v) Puliangudi in Tirunelveli district alongwith (vi) Srivilliputhur and (vii) Rajapalayam in Virudhunagar district. All these towns and surrounding places have many Central Government offices but none of these towns have Kendriya Vidyalayas to cater to the needs of the children of Central Government Employees and this is a matter of great concern.

Srivilliputhur too is emerging as the foremost educational district in the entire State of Tamil Nadu, Rajapalayam, the growing industrial city is adjacent to it. Tenkasi, the popular and ancient town on the borders of both the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala alongwith Rajapalayam may be considered for setting up Kendriya Vidyalayas. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to take steps to set up Kendriya Vidyalayas in both Tenkasi and Rajapalayam towns.

(xvi) Need to provide adequate share of water from river Ganga to Bihar and provide funds for prevention of land erosion in the State

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): The river Ganga enters Bihar at Buxar. Bihar is affected by the twin calamities of drought and flood. Excessive exploitation leaves the river Ganga almost devoid of water other than during the rainy season which is affecting the lives of the people. Severe land erosion takes place within and in the outer reaches of the villages lying along the banks of Ganga from Buxar to Arrah. No arrangements are in place for relocation of people affected by land erosion.

Hence, I request the Union Government to keep in mind the requirement of Bihar before granting permission to States situated in the upper catchment areas of the river Ganga to use the river water as also to make a larger provision in the national programme for the State for prevention of land erosion and make adequate arrangements for the rehabilitation of displaced persons.

(xvii) Need to provide financial assistance to all the people seeking help from Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

[English]

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): The Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF), which caters to the medical needs of various types of drastically sick patients from every state in the country has been rendering very good service over the past years. However, the fund is not able to help all those who see assistance, since this number is very large and the requirement for funds is enormous. This is despite the fact that all cases that reach the PMNRF are genuine. Those who are left without being helped, naturally, get

upset with the Government, especially the MP of the constituency to which they belong.

The rising cost of medicines is adding to the burden of critically ill patients and those who take care of them. Under such circumstances, the financial support that reaches them from the PMNRF is very much needed. I, therefore, appeal to the Hon'ble Prime Minister that the Government should extend some assistance to all those who seek financial help. Even if the quantum of financial assistance is lowered, the Government should endeavour to give assistance to all those who come seeking help. This will help avoiding unnecessary criticism of the MP regarding partiality. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to use his good offices in this matter and issued relevant orders to the concerned authorities.

14.04 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS
(GENERAL) — 2010-11**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item Nos. 17 and 18 are to be taken up together.

Motion moved:

"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, 2011, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 5, 7, 9, 11 to 23, 26, 29 to 33, 35, 40 to 43, 45 to 51, 53 to 55, 57 to 62, 64, 65, 67 to 74, 77, 79 to 81, 83 to 88, 90, 92 to 98, 100 and 103 to 105."

*Demands for Supplementary Grants — (General) for 2010-2011 submitted to
Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of the Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	5,00,000	...
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	494,26,00,000	...
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	1,00,000	...
4.	Atomic Energy	244,66,00,000	...
5.	Nuclear Power Schemes	...	1,00,000
7.	Department of Fertilisers	8000,00,00,000	...
9.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1,00,000	...
11.	Department of Commerce	2035,58,00,000	...
12.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	2,00,000	...
13.	Department of Posts	2097,84,00,000	...
14.	Department of Telecommunications	1419,03,00,000	...
15.	Department of Information Technology	3,00,000	...
16.	Department of Consumer Affairs	83,70,00,000	...
17.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	3972,41,00,000	5000,01,00,000
18.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	1,00,000	...
19.	Ministry of Culture	32,64,00,000	...
20.	Ministry of Defence	609,37,00,000	310,52,00,000
21.	Defence Pensions	9000,00,00,000	...
22.	Defence Services — Army	1659,78,00,000	...

1	2	3	4
23.	Defence Services — Navy	548,74,00,000	...
26.	Defence Services — Research and Development	14,85,00,000	...
29.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	58,69,00,000	...
30.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	4,00,000	...
31.	Ministry of External Affairs	131,68,00,000	118,60,00,000
32.	Department of Economic Affairs	3,00,000	1,00,000
33.	Department of Financial Services	3992,88,00,000	3537,00,00,000
35.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	1340,00,00,000	...
40.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	171,15,00,000	8,15,00,000
41.	Department of Revenue	3359,81,00,000	10,00,000
42.	Direct Taxes	...	1,00,000
43.	Indirect Taxes	285,36,00,000	...
45.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	1,00,000	...
46.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	4,00,000	...
47.	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	93,07,00,000	7,90,00,000
48.	Department of Health Research	1,00,000	...
49.	Department of Heavy Industry	1142,97,00,000	1,00,000
50.	Department of Public Enterprises	30,00,000	...
51.	Ministry of Home Affairs	10,26,00,000	23,66,00,000
53.	Police	1982,08,00,000	1,00,000
54.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	16,50,00,000	...
55.	Transfers to Union territory Governments	1,00,000	...
57.	Department of School Education and Literacy	1557,93,00,000	
58.	Department of Higher Education	5,00,000	...

1	2	3	4
59. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		1,00,000	186,92,00,000
60. Ministry of Labour and Employment		84,68,00,000	...
61. Election Commission		4,22,00,000	...
62. Law and Justice		1,00,000	...
64. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		30,78,00,000	...
65. Ministry of Mines		10,08,00,000	...
67. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy		1,00,000	...
68. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs		...	5,00,00,000
69. Ministry of Panchayati Raj		1520,00,00,000	...
70. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs		1,45,00,000	...
71. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions		11,05,00,000	...
72. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		21000,00,00,000	101,53,00,000
73. Ministry of Planning		2,00,000	...
74. Ministry of Power		7,36,00,000	...
77. Rajya Sabha		1,00,000	...
79. Secretariat of the Vice-President		21,00,000	...
80. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways		683,91,00,000	591,97,00,000
81. Department of Rural Development		5,00,000	...
83. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (Previously Department of Drinking Water Supply)		1,00,000	...
84. Department of Science and Technology		2,00,000	...
85. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research		2,01,00,000	...
86. Department of Biotechnology		1,00,000	...
87. Ministry of Shipping		3,00,000	2,00,000
88. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment		2,00,000	25,00,00,000

1	2	3	4
90. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation		4,00,000	...
92. Ministry of Textiles		523.60,00,000	96,03,00,000
93. Ministry of Tourism		1,00,000	...
94. Ministry of Tribal Affairs		2,00,000	...
95. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		121,18,00,000	...
96. Chandigarh		330,29,00,000	...
97. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		32,24,00,000	32,50,00,000
98. Daman and Diu		87,00,00,000	11,00,00,000
100. Department of Urban Development		2,00,000	408,13,00,000
103. Ministry of Water Resources		1,00,000	...
104. Ministry of Women and Child Development		1,00,000	...
105. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports		3,00,000	...
Total	68806,26,00,000	10464,09,00,000	

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am grateful to you for inviting me to express my views on this important subject.

The Hon. Finance Minister while delivering the speech on 26th February last year had pointed out a very remarkable and true thing that

[English]

"The Union Budget cannot be a mere statement of Government's accounts. It has to reflect the Government's vision and signal the policies to come in future."

[Translation]

This is a very true matter, it should happen. The

budget is not only all about data, but the budget should have not only the indication of those policies and social and economical changes, but also highlight the steps to march forward. After the formation of the new government, in the budget they had pointed out these things but this principle was not followed last year nor it is being followed this year too. This time they did not repeat all these things, but simply put before the Parliament by balancing the data in the budget with the this hope that perhaps the people would be under this impression that a very good budget had been put before the country. Now we have to see what the budget of the year 2011-12 says, where it goes and for whom it has been made? It is not clear whether it has been made for upper class people or it has been made for the common man or the poor or for the numerous castes and tribes or for the farmers or for the unemployed youth or for the unorganized workers or whether anything has

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

been said about the tribes in it. For whom it has been made? It is to be seen whether the Budget has been made for the general population or for the lower class people, the Hon. Finance Minister has stated at para 4 of this budget speech.

[English]

"We have to ensure a stronger fiscal consolidation to enlarge the resource space for private enterprise and addressing some policy constraints. We have also to improve the supply response of agriculture to the expanding domestic demand. Determined measures on both these issues will help address the structural concerns on inflation management."

[Translation]

You again say at para 7

[English]

"Corruption is a problem that we have to fight collectively."

[Translation]

And very lightly also, we will see later, has it been mentioned not. This way, the Hon. Finance Minister raised five points mainly in the beginning of the budget. Financial management, fiscal management, growth, development, control on inflation, control on price hike agriculture sector, development of agriculture and eradication of corruption. If we test this budget on these five things, we will be very disappointed.

Sir, let us look into this budget, as our Finance Minister had said that he had undertaken more expenditure but has reduced the fiscal deficit from 5.5 per cent of the last year to 5.1 per cent. Now take a little look at statistical jugglery. There was actual deficit of 418482 crore rupees during the year 2009-10. It was estimated to be 381408 crores during the year 2010-

11 and it was revised to 400998 crore rupees during the year 2010-11 and it is estimated to be 412817 crore rupees during the year 2011-12. That means the actual deficit of the year 2009-10, is also being projected less. Now see this thing that the revised fiscal deficit during the year 2010-11 increased by approximately 20 thousand crores from the estimate, increased by 19590 crores. That means it increased from 381408 crore rupees to 400998 crore rupees. This time as if it so happens then it will not remain at 412817 crore rupees and will be much more. The situation is very disappointing.

Sir, this happened because an unexpectedly huge revenue came from the auction of 3G. There was no mention about it in the last budget. But thousands of crores of income came in a second, which had never been imagined. Due to this, the fiscal deficit decreased to 5.1 per cent from 5.5 per cent. There is no miracle of the hon. Finance Minister. It is not the miracle of the fiscal management. There is no big contribution of the steps taken in the budget. A huge amount came from the auction of 3G. It is the miracle of that money. See one more thing that the GDP was 69.35 lac crores in the year 2010-11.

Then, the deficit of 3,81408 crore rupees had been put at 5.5 per cent. In the year 2010-11, the GDP as per the current prices, increased because of monetary expansion, to 78.78 lac crores from 59.35 lac crores. The Hon. Finance Minister announced that he had brought the deficit down to 5.1 per cent, but it happened due to inflation. In the mid term policy statement he has acknowledged in it also that we became successful in keeping the fiscal deficit low due to expansion of currency (monetary expansion). What would happen if there were no expansion of currency (monetary expansion), then it would become 5.8 per cent in place of 5.1 per cent. That means you are resorting to the jugglery of data that the common people would not be able to know how the scale of the GDP increased due to expansion of currency (monetary expansion) and the

deficit decreased due to it. But if we exclude the expansion of currency (monetary expansion) or the huge fortune earned, it would become 5.8 per cent, it will not decrease but increase.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, through you I would like to urge hon'ble Minister, to look into non-plan expenditure. The estimate for the year 2010-11 was Rs. 7,35,657 which was revised to Rs. 8,21,552. It is estimated to be Rs. 8,16,182 in the year 2011-12. It will not remain the same it is likely to be revised as the prices are rising and the Government has no funds. The Government has no funds to meet such expenditure. If you look at non-plan expenditure, it was Rs. 3,73,092 in the year 2010-11 which was revised to Rs. 3,95,000. It was estimated to be Rs. 4.41,547 crore in the year 2011-12 but where are resources to meet such expenditure? The Minister of Finance has submitted that we have to mobilize resources. The Government has no control over inflation, capital flow. The prices of crude oil and foodgrains are rising exorbitantly at international level. In such scenario statement made in respect of expenditure earmarked as Rs. 12,57,729 crore for the year 2011-12 is baseless. It has no meaning

It is difficult to assess as to where it will lead to, how long such situation will prevail. You are repeatedly saying that prices are rising. I have no idea as to what will happen if the price of crude oil further increases. Then you say that it will present outline of budget reforms. The question arises is whether we require reforms or there is a need to correct basic principles of economy. The need of the hour is to provide food and employment to people of the country as well as development of rural areas and agriculture sector instead of reforms, GST or other things. There is need to consider as to what is our basic requirement right now. There is no scope of unexpected profit from 3G auction next year. This year you are showing a decline in revenue deficit through nominal growth in GDP rate. You have projected 4.6 percent fiscal deficit for next year, how it is possible. Now you have to convince us

about the fiscal discipline which you will be introducing to keep fiscal deficit at 4.6 percent. I don't think that you can maintain it. Now you may say that we will borrow money. If you have a proper look at budget then you will find that you require to borrow approximately Rs. 4,70,000 crores. The Reserve Bank of India is concerned with the situation. It feels that there is a liquidity crunch. The money deposited in banks and growth of such money is falling down. On the other hand demand for borrowing is on the rise in market. If you intend to promote industry and trade then you require money.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in case the Government intends to borrow money from banks then banks should have money. RBI clearly states that there is liquidity crunch. If the government borrows money from the market then how will you provide money to industries as a result interest rate will go up because there will be fund constraints in the market. When the Government borrow money from market then how industries will mobilize funds. They you may say that if these industries work like this they will become non competitive. The industries will become non-competitive if they have to pay higher tax and high rate of interest. It will have an fallout on export sector and if export sector is affected then inflow of foreign exchange will be lower. Therefore, there is need to consider this aspect in an integrated manner. This will further increase the rate of inflation. You have to either curtail government projects or they will come to a standstill. How the country will make progress in such scenario? The Minister has submitted that financial management and growth are important issues. I don't think that any progress is made or inflation is checked by the government in such scenario.

Sir, there is another contradiction. The Government on one hand intend to expand its economy and on the other hand puts a check on monetary policies. What action will you take in case prices of crude oil increase. Apart from this, how will the Government mobilize funds for Food Security Bill which it has introduced in the House. Minimum Rs. one lakh crore is required to

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implement the said Bill. No provision has been made for this in this budget. If the Government intends to introduce and implement the Food Security Bill, then no provision has been made in respect of funds. In addition, there are different problems in regard to implementation of the said Bill and this all is like a maze. But, if your intentions are clear and the Bill is likely to be introduced then I welcome such step and I will be happy. If the Government introduces and implements the Food Security Bill in its present format then I will appreciate your effort. Though, it is another question as to whether Food Security Bill should be made universal or targeted and its scope should be limited or not. I will appreciate the Government if the said Bill is implemented even in a limited way. I will be happy with it but, I don't think that the Government is able to do it.

Sir, if you further look into it then you find as they say that we will link wages provided under MNREGA to consumer price index then how much wages will increase and I want to know as to how the funds are likely to be mobilized for this. These are the hard questions of financial management which you need to consider in right perspective and make the Parliament as well as the entire country understand as to how you will manage such a miracle. Please state as to whether any unexpected income is likely to be generated or what arrangements are likely to be made in this regard.

Sir, Shri Rangarajan Saheb who is your economic advisor and a renowned economist says that the Government will bring down the rate of inflation from 8.23 percent to 4 to 5 per cent by adopting different monetary and fiscal measures. I want to ask how it will be done when the price of oil has increased, the price of foodgrains have gone up, there is no liquidity in the market, there is no growth in the manufacturing sector, exports are not increasing, then how it will be done? In such a scenario, it appears to me baseless and meaningless. The RBI says that internationally increasing prices of foodgrains and other commodities and higher

prices of crude oil will render all these efforts futile. All these things will also affect the energy prices. The prices of energy will also be affected and it will make all your production non-competitive. Therefore, the question remains how they will make fiscal management. I fear how the tall claims made by them will be fulfilled or how much of that will be fulfilled, whether that will be implemented or not, this is the question.

Sir, the Minister of Finance has said that he has not mobilised resources through taxation this time around, then how will he generate money? If he borrows from the market, then I have already told how it is going to impact the industry. The industries will become non-competitive, exports will come down and the arrival of foreign exchange will also come down, or you will carry out disinvestment. This will depend on the condition of the market. The previous year they had aimed to mobilise Rs. 40 thousand crore but they got only Rs. 20-22 thousand crore. Now in this year too, the condition of market is not very good. The markets are also staggering at international level. Therefore, it is not clear how much disinvestment they will carry out, to which extent they will go during this year. The market will support them or not, it is a different thing if you pray for it.

Again they will say that they are going to increase F.D.I and F.I.I and bring F.D.I. They will invite financial institutes. You know that FIIs vanish in no time. They go to the places where they see the possibility to earn more. If our stock market provides enough return they will remain here otherwise they will go to some other places. We have seen such antics of FIIs several times. Earlier it happened in South East Asia. Such crises will continue to be generated by the people that is not in your hands. Their control is not in your hand and FDI is not increasing now.

Now they want to bring FDI in retail sector. I pray you not to bring FDI in retail sector. I do not know whether they go through the reports or not, this is the report of the commerce committee in which it has

categorically denied foreign aid and domestic investment in retail sector. Don't bring big ticket capital in retail sector be it local, domestic or foreign. If you bring foreign capital in retail sector you will destroy the country. They have to understand this fact that foodgrains are not produced in Malls. We have seen what the condition was in the entire world, what is happening against the Walmart, and Carryfour.

Please do not destroy the economy of India. It has been progressing as per tradition. Bring reform in it, I am not against reforms. It may be understood the requirement of reforms in the retail sector from the point of view of a common businessman, from the point of view of quality of goods, fair practices, cleanliness, but if you destroy it you will do no good as this sector is the biggest employment generating sector after agriculture. Do not cast an evil eye on that. Take the Rahu and Ketu at some other place, but do not put them here.

I am telling you all these things because I travel across the country. They also travel, but they visit big people but I meet small people. There are a large number of retail traders in my constituency. There are no big Malls there. They cry when they hear that the Government is bringing FDI in retail sector. They think that their shops will close down when they go out. I pray you with folded hands to go through this report. I do not know whether they read it or not. They would put these reports in the dustbin, but your Standing Committee has submitted this report after carefully deliberating all aspects. They visited the places with big Malls, they also meet small traders. They have also put forth their suggestions if Malls are to be set up, where these should be set up, who will set up these Malls, but please have pity on retail. Show mercy for retail and agriculture, do not cast an evil eye on these sectors. If they cast their evil eyes on this, then even God cannot save this country.

If being a successful Minister of Finance he wants to do something for this country please reform the retail

sector, strengthen it, because this is the backbone of our economy. Our domestic savings depend on that to a large extent. This was the biggest cushion against the meltdown which affected the entire world. We have been safe due to this. Do not think that you are safe due to Governments. We are safe because of these people who have endured the whole pressure and stopped it from affecting the villages. Please understand it deeply. Understand the economy of India, traditional economy of India. But the required reforms should be carried out in this tradition as per the requirement of 21st century. No body will oppose it.

Ophthalmologists, retailers of spectacles have come to meet me, they were nervous what will they do if FDI is permitted in this sector. Everything is taking place in India. All types of technology are available in this country. Which technology will you bring from outside? If you want to do something, appoint the engineers from there. I have some knowledge of science as well as technology. I humbly request you to ponder over it seriously and pay attention to this report, then you will come to know as to what the realities are? The day you will bring big capitalists to invest in retail business the country will face ruin. What kind of symmetry it is, if one person is selling an aeroplane and vegetables together and television and needles together. Do not confuse us in the name of branded and multi brand items. We know as to what kind of fraud is taking place in single brand items as well. If you peep into the shops, you will find what types of activities are taking place there. You need to deeply consider it. By increasing the domestic savings you can mobilise resources. The Reserve Bank also says to increase domestic savings. RBI Governor has also said that in order to increase the growth rate, the interest on bank deposits should be increased to boost the savings and it also says the rate of interest on loans should be brought down. Can the Government do so? Do you have the courage to take such steps? If you raise the savings in banks, bank's liquidity will go up. If you want to make your manufacturing sector and industry competitive, you have to bring down the loan

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rates. The Government can bridge this gap by improving the management of banks and bringing down its expenditure. It can do so by checking the pilferage and massive corruption prevailing within the schemes. It can also be done by stopping the opportunity allowed to the Corporate Houses to loot this country.

RBI's Governor has one more concern—the rising current account deficit. It will have a direct impact on the stability of economy. As per the report of Godman Sachs, it is not appropriate to meet the current account deficit of India with the short term capital investment. It is highly risky and full of dangers. The long term FDI coming into the infrastructure and in the form of asset forming is stable which helps you to bridge this gap with maturity. India is either resorting to commercial borrowings or getting it done through FIs. Both these ways are not correct. Commercial borrowings have to be repaid and so far as FIs are concerned, these can fly away as per their wish. This disbalance is very dangerous. As per Goldman Sachs, the current account deficit in the year 2011-12 can go up to four percent of the GDP. This is dangerous. Two percent is the limit, at the most it can be 2.5% which is also the alarming limit. If your capital flow does not stabilize, then a lot of dependence on external borrowings can send the country in a state of sovereign debt crisis. It has happened in the year 1991. Therefore, you should remove the Current Account Deficit. The second biggest challenge of financial management is to reduce the current Account deficit.

You have worshiped Goddess Laxmi to get her blessings so that you can manage wealth. Now, you are not depending on your own measures. You are taking shelter of goddess Laxmi.(Interruptions) First of all, I would like to tell you(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be calm. Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Kuber is the real lord of wealth. Laxmiji may bestow wealth, may give direction, but Kuber is the custodian of wealth.

You should worship Kuber. But the point which is more important is that you are living in 21st century. Now, Laxmiji does not have wealth, it has been transferred to Saraswati. Now, this is the time of knowledge based society. Now, we are converting knowledge into wealth.(Interruptions) Kuber devoured it, now it has gone to Saraswati. It is a knowledge society now. You are converting knowledge into wealth in it. It is a knowledge based society. 21st century is based on Knowledge. It is based on knowledge. Saraswati is the goddess of knowledge. I apprehend that if you say 'Saraswati', Marxists from Bengal will start calling you as 'Saffron-clad' robed. They will say that you are saffronizing the economy. Dr. Joshi had saffronized education and you are saffronizing the financial system. Don't fear that. Worship Saraswati. Make a knowledge based society. Train the people. Make the country technically advanced and have more and more patents.(Interruptions) Today, money is generated from it.(Interruptions) Today, no money can be generated by more worship of Laxmi.(Interruptions) Today worship knowledge.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It is good to remain calm a little bit. Therefore, I request you to modify your point of view too.

Now, pay heed to one more aspect of the Union Budget. They are waiving off 245 crores rupees on corporate income tax everyday, revenue foregone. I want to bring to your notice, that nearly the same amount of rupees is going abroad through Havala network. This year you waived off revenue of Rupees 4,60,972 crores which included the income tax of 88,263 crores rupees. You are waiving off 245 crores everyday from it only. You waived off 1,98,291 crores rupees in excise duty

which is higher than the data of 2G scam appearing now a days. The CAG has said about presumptive loss of 1,76,000 crores rupees and an exemption of 1,98,291 crores rupees has been given in excise duty. Again, and an exemption of 1,74,418 crore rupees has been given on custom duty. This plunder is not new. I have the data about it since the year 2005-2006, I have seen that you were giving 2 lac, 9 thousand and 108 crores rupees collectively in the three items taken together. Now, you are giving 4,60,972 crores rupees. It means that it is more than double of that amount. The revenue foregone by you since 2005-2006 till date is 21 lac 25 thousand and 23 crores rupees. Whom have you given that amount? To whom have you given it-to the farmers, agricultural sector unemployed people, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the women? You have given this to Corporate Houses. Why did you give this? It became more than double that amount, *i.e.* it is 101.2 per cent. You say that you have waived off excise duty only because the common man will get some relief as it is excise duty, indirect tax. This will be reduced. Has that tax gone to the common man? Have you put some details before the House about waiving off any amount in excise duty and if it was transferred to the common man? Nothing like that was done you see, this is so not only due to global depression, you have been giving exemption since the year 2005-2006. Again you say that whatever you are doing, you are doing it for a poor man's interest. This is one more way for plundering.

Recently, Shri Sainath has written in an article that this is corporate socialism. Benefiting Corporate Houses in the name of poor people. Its principle is to give concessions to the Corporates and loot the poor people. The government must see as to on which items customs duties have been reduced. Custom duties have been reduced on gold, diamond and jewellery. Justification that they being given is that have done it so that their export can go up. The jobs of the poor workers working in these sections remain intact. But I want to tell you that the thousands of people working in Surat in diamond industry have returned to Odisha and Bihar

because the said work no longer exists. Their work did not discontinue. Some people engaged in diamond industry in Surat also committed suicide. Therefore, if you say the reduction in custom duty has benefited them, then its a sheer lie. Had they been the real beneficiary, I would have been happy. But you are providing benefit to the Corporate Houses in the name of the poor. There is a slogan in this country that to remove poverty, remove the poor. All big people will remain and the poor will vanish, so automatically poverty will get eliminated. Therefore, the Government is working on the principle of giving concession to Corporates and looting the poor. You can say that you did this because the industries were incurring losses, but it is also not so.

In the year, 2005-06, the companies which were given concessions had registered a profit of 4.8 lakh crore rupees, in the year 2007-08, they earned a profit of 7.11 lakh crore rupees, in the year 2008-09, the year of global meltdown, these earned a profit of 6.65 lakh crore rupees and in the year 2009-10, their profit went up to 8.24 lakh crore rupees, then why are you forgoing the revenue? Their profit is rising. Why are you forgoing revenue from them? If they are incurring losses, or the industries are closing down, then giving them relief is understandable. But what is all this happening?(Interruptions) the revenue foregone from the year 2005-06 till now is Rupees 21,25,023 crore. It is about half-a trillion dollars. As per the report of Global Financial Integrity, the amount stashed into the foreign banks illegally from this country is 462 billion dollar almost half trillion. The concessions given to the Corporate Houses have got converted into deposits in foreign banks in the form of black money. What is happening? You are allowing the black money to get deposited in foreign banks by making the poor hungry, damaging the farming and closing down the retail business. That is why you are not interested in bringing the black money back because it has gone there as per your policy. It hasn't gone under any criminal conspiracy.(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Will you yield for a second?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Yes, Please.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The figures, which you have quoted of \$ 462 billion is from 1948 to 2008 and not from 2005-2006.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have quoted for 2009-2010 also for the profit earned by them.

[Translation]

The black money is getting transferred as per the Government policy. It is not taking place because of any criminal activity. This is the money going abroad as per your policy.(Interruptions) Now there is a crisis of agriculture and foodgrains.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain calmness.

....(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Your Government(Interruptions) don't want to implement PDS, infact the PDS(Interruptions) It doesn't want to implement even that ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him speak.

....(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Now it is being said that cash transfer will take place. I don't understand, how cash transfer can take place in this country? The examples of Mexico and Brazil are being mentioned. I know how it happens there. Recently I read in the newspaper and I don't know to what extent it is right or wrong that the Government will provide gas cylinders to the poor people at cheaper rates. Where will the poor man put his cylinders and from where will he purchase the gas stove? When the Gas cylinders will be supplied what is the guarantee that it won't be black marketed?

When it is happening with kerosene, it can be done with cylinders too. The point is that the delivery system should be alright ...(Interruptions) you have said that cash transfer will take place in banks and post offices. Do you have so many banks in the villages? Do they get money from post offices in a proper way? ...(Interruptions) You should think about it seriously to have a proper system. You should convince the august House and the country that Cash transfer will be done properly and no pilferage will take place. No massive corruption will happen. If you can do that it will be a big thing.

I feel sorry that nothing is mentioned in the budget regarding any infrastructure to be built up in this regard. Today the most hungry population of the world is in India. You do not want to provide them foodgrains and feed them particularly when the prices of foodgrains are continuously rising and there is a crisis of foodgrains throughout the world including China and their crops have failed. The foodgrains crisis is happening in America and African countries. Presently, food riots have taken place in 37 countries and the situation is that in Haiti, and I mentioned this in this august House as well as Rajya Sabha, children are given biscuits made up of soil. 37 countries are unable to grow crops. Do you want to throw India in a similar situation? Do you think that the foodgrains is found in malls and in plastic boxes or polythenes. Foodgrains is produced in the fields by the farmers. Land, seeds, water, fertilizers are to be arranged for the same and the market is to be provided. The farmers have to wait for getting remunerative prices.

According to your economic survey the foodgrains availability per person in the year 2009-10 is less than what it was 50 years ago i.e. between the year 1955 and 1959. It is shameful for us, we the Members of Parliament and officers of this country should be shameful of this fact. The foodgrains availability per person is higher in Sri Lanka, in Nepal, in Bangladesh than in our country. This is the condition of our country, even when we have the most fertile land here, most of

the people here are engaged in agriculture, everyday the Government harps the name of agriculture but foodgrains availability is falling down. It is turning into a malnourished state, a malnourished country, malnourished population cannot become a superpower. An empowered, strong well fed worker is also needed to work. I had met a Chinese, he started saying that we are opposing their workers, we would not be able to do so. I asked why? He said that their strong and sturdy workers can outwork an Indian worker who is weak and malnourished, he cannot work. You take note of this matter what is going on in this country? ...*(Interruptions)* Your economic survey states that agriculture comprises only 7.5 per cent of the total capital investment made in the economy of the country and agriculture feeds 58 per cent of people. How will you invest there? How will you increase the capital investment if you divert the corporate exemption or plunder to agriculture, give even half portion only to that side too, the farmers of this country will praise you. The farmers of the country will remember that there was a Finance Minister named Pranav Mukherjee, who gave exemption to farmers by making an end to corporate plundering. ...*(Interruptions)* This will be a great step. But it seems to me that you don't have the courage to do it. I have the statement of Chidambaram Ji, who was the Finance Minister in the year 2004. You had said: "Maximum investment is needed in agriculture sector. Such an investment will have to be made through loanable private investment and through public investment. My intention is also to use the fiscal measures to increase investment in agricultures."

But now see what you have done. You have allocated 14744 crore rupees. It is just 2.46 per cent of the planned expenditure. In the year 2010-11, this ratio was 2.86 per cent. Therefore, investment in agriculture has decreased, not increased. Chidambaram Sir has been saying since then, he is sitting beside you. It is his speech, he was also the Finance Minister that it should increase. We understood that from the year 2004 to 2011, it should increase by at least one and

half times if not twice or two and a half times, but it has decreased. ...*(Interruptions)* You again say that you have given much emphasis to accelerate the development rate of agriculture, you have prayed to Lord Indra (Rain God). Lord Indra is very dangerous, if his throne starts swinging a little bit, he destroys the penance of even fairly good people, sends Menaka somewhere, does something somewhere, disrupts everything. Govardhandhari Gopal Sri Krishna is worshiped in this country, who does the activities of animal husbandry and agriculture, whose brother Balaram has a plough on his shoulder.

We worship the ploughman (Haldhar) here, we worship Gopal Krishna here. You won't find any temple of Lord Indra in our country. We know that he is a dangerous entity. Moreover Varuna is the lord of water. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him speak. Don't interrupt in between.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The National Farm Policy which you put forth in 2007 in the House, has been completely neglected. Farmers have not been ensured a fixed income. Agricultural development has not been linked to the developmental ratio of the actual income of the farmers. Young farmers have not been attracted to make agriculture a life style and a profitable vocation. There is no integrated action plan for agriculture and agriculture based industries.

I regret to say that few friends surveyed the nearby villages of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, after meeting one lakh people they did not find even a single youth who was interested in making agriculture as his profession. Why! In an agriculture based economy where 58 per cent people are dependent on the agriculture in the country, the youth there does not want to take to agriculture. He does not want to adopt it as his life style. Why, because he knows that Pranav Daa's attention is not there, because he know, that the Government attention is towards the big industrial houses. He knows

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that the Government does not want him to adopt agriculture.

I would like to say by reminding you that foodgrains crisis is growing in China and USA, don't neglect it. Mr. Chidambaram had said in his budgetary speech that water is the lifeline of any civilization. It is true. We have been warned that the world will have to face water crisis as the greatest crisis. Therefore, he proposed that a big project should be initiated to repair, renovate and resettle all water bodies released to agriculture. In the current financial year, we will begin with experimental projects at least in five districts. We will choose at least one district from each of the five regions of the country. Where are those districts and where are those regions? Which bodies have been developed, which aqua bodies have been developed? Which ponds have been repaired and which wells have been repaired? Where is the water, a grave water crisis is looming large. A crisis of drinking water and irrigational water is also to be faced. It has just been faced in Mumbai as a result water will not be available for two days, it has ceased to be available in Delhi. I want to ask you what you have done in this regard. What type of policy will you frame for us?

The Budget speech of Chidambaram Ji in the year 2004 mentioned. "Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission was proposed to be implemented in the Mission mode but new programs have come up in recent years and the original mission has been forgotten. More than 75,000 thousand inhabitants are yet to be provided sufficient drinking water. The Government proposes to bring all drinking water schemes under Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission".

It is not mentioned in his Budget what about drinking water, what would happen to irrigation water? We should not depend on god Indra for water. If they have to learn they should learn from the tradition of our country. Before speaking about the agriculture of our country, I would like to request you to ban speculation

in food prices and commodity trading. There is an article of food Policy analyst Devendra Sharma with me. He writes:-

[English]

Author and columnist Alex Preston wrote in New Statesman in August, 2010:

"I was a trader at ABN Amro in March, 2007 when the bank launched the first product that allowed retail investors to speculate in nee prices. In 2008, at the height of the food crisis, a marketing email went out from ABN pointing out that rice inventories were at an all-time low. Now we are told was the moment to invest in one of the world's most important food crops before prices rose further. And this was at a time when street children in Haiti were eating cakes made of mud, and hundreds of millions across the globe were threatened with starvation. A few months later global prices of rice, wheat and corn touched an all-time high. By early 2008, food riots had taken place in 37 countries while Goldman Sachs was accused of profiteering as millions went hungry, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Olivier De Schutter categorically pointed out to speculation in food prices as the main reason behind the surge in 2008 food prices."

[Translation]

The same situation is arising again. I would like to warn that such a situation should be avoided. I would like to remind what Kautilya said several centuries Before Christ:

[English]

Kautilya indicated that agriculture should receive policy and administrative support from Government. For production of crop, supply of good seed and other purchases; inputs need to be arranged; assistance have been provided to make available other resources, such as, labour, machinery, implements and bullocks.

Contingency plans were made for alternative crops. In case, the monsoon fails or floods occur, irrigation was provided wherever water source existed. Arrangements were made to protect crops, harvest and to safely store them.

[Translation]

This was the arrangement of agriculture in this country. He also says

[English]

the work of the above men shall not suffer on account of any want of ploughs, and necessary implements or bullocks.

[Translation]

Today it has come as fertilizer, seed, water and electric supply.

[English]

Nor shall there be any delay in procuring for them the assistance of blacksmith, carpenters, basket sellers, rope-makers as well as those who catch snakes and similar persons. Any loss in production because of the above persons should invite fine equal to the loss.

[Translation]

Is the Government ready for this. ...*(Interruptions)* He has said that a rebate of 3 per cent will be provided on repayment of agricultural loan i.e. the rate of interest will come down from 7 per cent to 4 per cent. Has the Hon. Minister of Finance figures in this regard which are the farmers taking loan on 7 per cent interest and what is the size of their holdings? Which are the farmers eager to take loan at 7 per cent interest and they do not get lean and what is their holding? Which are the farmers who made repayment of loan in time? Only the big farmers take loan at the rate of 7 per cent interest, make repayment in time and take a rebate of three per cent. But what is the condition of small farmers? We

want the entire data. Last time they made tall claims that they disbursed Rs.60 thousand crore to the farmers, but they provided this money to the banks and not to the farmers, they reduced the NPA of the banks. We want figures from them.

We want figures as to why the suicide of farmers have not stopped? Hon. Minister of Finance, I request you that there should be a clear policy the policy of debt free farmers, the rural youths with employment. Only then we can make a hunger free and prosperous India. Please provide employment to the youths of villages make farmers debt-free and ensure regular income for them. The income, pension medicines of a Government employee are ensured whether he works or not but a farmers who works for 24 hours and 12 months gets no medicine when he becomes ill, gets no cloths to cover his body get no when he dies which type of farmers they are making, what kind of treatment they want to give them. There is no provision of social security and health care facility for 58 per cent people. I am going through the report of the National Rural Mission submitted by the CAG.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Manipuri): This figure is not 58 per cent but 65 per cent.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am quoting their data. Just listen what they say. This report describes what is the condition of health centres.

[English]

Bihar - in a PHC, the operation theatre was used as a medical store. While in three PHCs, minor operations were carried out inwards.

"In Uttar Pradesh, in Banda and Etawah districts, the premises of sub-centres at Baragaon and Akbarpur respectively were used as a cattle shed for villagers. In Bahraich district, three out of four wards of CHC Risia were used as a meeting hall and store for vaccines and one OT was used as a delivery room. In Barabanki district at PHC Suratganj, Leprosy

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

clinic was running while the PHC, Jaswantnagar in Etawah district was under the occupation of the Tehsil. In West Bengal, in four districts, the staff quarters of 24 PHCs were in a dilapidated condition and were being used by villagers for storing straw, cow dung cakes, etc."

[Translation]

This is in the Rural Health Scheme. This is the report of CAG, not mine. What is the condition? Go through this report such PHC are set up where husk is being stored. Such PHC are also set up where the foodgrains of PDS scheme is being kept. What is going on? Keep on repeatedly saying that they have done a lot for the protection of health. There is no mention of Ayurveda in Rural Health. There is no mention of Unani and Homoeopathy in it what money they are giving them and how they are using that money. There are more than 10 thousand BMBS qualified students, there are hundreds of qualified students of Unani Medicine and thousands of students qualified in Homeopathy whom they are not appointing and if they want to appoint them they want to give less salary to them in comparison to the doctors of Allopathy. Now a new system has been introduced by them and a new course will be formulated for the rural people. They will formulate a sub-standard course. What a joke is this! They do not appoint qualified people and want to put quacks with little knowledge in the service of people living in villages. For gods rakes stop this joke with rural health, with the pregnant women and with their delivery. Stop this joke with the vaccination of their children and all these things. Which type of schemes these are? We want they to go through there reports. They have mentioned water. The report regarding water is furrier. It is submitted that 44 projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme have been completed and funds have been transferred for the same. I have produced 44 photographs. You may take a copy of the report. This report has already been presented in the Parliament. You may assess the status

of these persons and visualize the condition. This is a complete project, but there is no water. You are claiming that water has been provided to farmers. I am anguished by such statements. All states are affected be it Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. It has also been projected as completed projects. I would like to show through this book as to what is the factual position. Can one projects as completed projects where there is growth of grass at same projects sites and there is scarcity of water at some other projects sites. Apart from this project work has not been initiated at some places. You are claiming that you have provided funds to the farmers to increase their agriculture production. How can they increase their agriculture production? In order to increase agriculture production you should go thorough the recommendations made by CAG in respect of irrigation, National Rural Health Mission and MNRGA. Why are you promoting corruption in the name of social sector? Funds as well as facilities are not reaching to common man. You should restructure all these schemes. You cannot perform without restructuring schemes.

Sir, I would like to raise on more point. The Minister of Finance has said so much about the 150th anniversary of Guru Ravindranath Tagore.

15.00 hrs.

But why have you forgotten P.C. Ray? He too belonged to Bengal. He was born in 1861. He was the founder of Bengal chemicals. I would like to read out two lines so that you can know about the greatness of the personality whom you have ignored. French scientist, Warthol has said about him that for the first time it has been proved that chemistry was as developed in Asia as it was in Europe but it existed in Asia even before that. French archives has attributed the role of Professor P.C. Ray in the history of chemistry but you have forgot him. You are providing funds to Bengal chemicals but forgot the founder of that firm. Why did it happen? Because he was branded as Bhagavawadi, and used to sport beard and led simple life, followed Indian

culture and wrote 'Hindu Chemistry'. He is the author of 'Hindu Chemistry'. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is not fair. Shri P.C. Roy is definitely a respectable man.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: But you have not done anything for him.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: On what occasion?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: You have not done anything for his 150th Anniversary. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is not correct. We have taken over Bengal Chemicals.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: You might have taken over Bengal Chemicals but what are you doing on his 150th Anniversary?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is a different story.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Why not? That is why I am saying that you do not remember him. Why can you not announce some very strong and very viable 150th Anniversary programme for him? It will give a message to the scientists of India. It will give a message to those who feel proud in the scientific heritage of this country.

[Translation]

The question is to restore confidence in scientific concepts of India. We are carrying out scientific research for a very long time. People should know about this. You are trying to say as to what happened in USA, France and Germany. What is the reasons for not telling as to what happened in India. Why don't you allow common man of India to lead a dignified life?

What have you done for malviya Ji. Malviya Ji had been elected President of Indian National Congress four

times. You have installed portraits of Malviya Ji here. Malviya Ji had established the largest university of Asia in the country. It still holds the record of the largest university and as far as its faculty is concerned you have constituted sub-committee and did not include me as its member despite the fact that I am an MP from that region. I don't know as to what is the problem you have with Malviya Ji. Though, Malviya Ji was follower of Indian or Hindu ideology. ...*(Interruptions)* It is your intention to ignore the person who advocate Hindu culture and follow Indian tradition in India. What are you talking about? You have intentionally promoted the name of Gurudev for the sake of getting votes. I welcome such steps but why have you opened two centres of AMU in Kerala and Bengal? It was a long pending demand. Why such centres were not opened last year? You don't have funds but you have opened centres, because elections are to be taken place in Kerala and Bengal. What are you talking about?

[English]

—SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I did it last year, not his year. I did it last year and this year I have extended it.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It is the same thing. Last year you did it stealthily which went unnoticed. This time you did it in such a manner so that people would notice it.

I would like to add one more point that the Prime Minister has said that model of India is appreciated worldwide. It may be true. As similar statement was made for Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru that he was a great leader. I accept the view expressed by people across the world. But what is the scope of this model where unorganized labour has not been covered, where farmers are suffering, where poverty is increasing and disparity among society is widening and inflation is on the rise. Therefore, I do not agree with your concept of

[Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi]

development because on one hand sky scraper buildings are being constructed for only 5 to 7 percent people and 27 storey building is erected for only 2 people and on the other hand large number of people don't have proper accommodation to live.

I do not accept this viewpoint if it is considered as development of the country. I reject this model. The country will not accept any such model which is unable to uplift living standard of a large number of people of the country and which does not improve the life of labourers engaged in unorganized sector, farmers and retail traders as well as guarantee employment, better education and health care to rural young people residing in rural areas. This ideology is not acceptable. I would like to urge you to kindly pay attention to the aggressive mood of the people. Hon. Minister of Finance, it may be possible that we are not able to understand the situation. ...*(Interruptions)* But aggressive mood in various states of the country is visible to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: USA and European countries have been ruined due to said model. Such model is not going to be successful in China for long. Hence, China has made certain changes in that model.

India should develop its own model to suit its economic needs. You want to say that IMF and World Bank are right but I have just quoted that today 37 countries are in crisis. We will welcome if you develop an Indian model which suits the needs of Indian people but the common man of this country will not accept the present model. Shri Mulayam Singh ji, would you accept this model? No you would not accept. At last I would like to say one thing that even you do not accept this

*Not recorded.

model but you are forced to accept this model. What can be done? Mr. Minister, it is good that the Government has increased the honorarium of Anganwadi Workers but it should have been increased more. That should remain honorarium and the government should not change that to wages or salary. I welcome the increase in the scholarship for SCs and STs students. But the Government has discriminated against various regions in Jammu and Kashmir and I do not agree with that. It is very good that the Government has provided Rs.100 crore to Ladakh but Jammu has got only Rs.150 crore. Why this discrimination? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Joshiji, that is the first instalment.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Keeping in view the population and need of Jammu why has the Government given only Rs.150 crore? May be no elections are to be held in Jammu. ...*(Interruptions)* Jammu has more Members of Parliament. They are with the Government what are you talking? ...*(Interruptions)*

In the end I have to say that this Budget will increase poverty only and provides for looting the poor and gives nothing to the poor. I do not see any commendable work being done by the Government in this Budget. This Budget has been prepared by the rich people for the rich people. It has only reference to the poor and nothing to mitigate increasing poverty. I am very much skeptical about many proposals and figures of this Budget. As I said earlier that if the Government could improve its financial management I would commend the Government. However, I am afraid that the Government would not be able to do so in the light of the facts before us.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the general budget presented by Pranab Da. I have been fortunate enough

several times to get an opportunity to speak after honourable Joshiji. He is a great scholar. So I have to struggle a lot for saying anything meaningful after Joshiji's speech. I was surprised that his speech was not related to Budget, Joshiji was objecting to Pranab Da's statement and said that the Government has sought allowance from the goddess Lakshmi. I have not been able to understand why those people, who sought power from Sri Rama, should have any problem in seeking allowance from Lakshmi. It is a different issue and I would like to discuss it later.

First, I would like to discuss the basic issues of the budget because Joshiji has said in the beginning that the hon. Minister of Finance has tried to trap them in a web of figures, but Joshiji himself has been doing the same. I, too, would not understand so many figures given by Shri Joshiji but for the first time in my life I came to hear that there was any connection between the revenue forgone and the black money going out of the country. He has dwelt upon a new theory of Economics. Hon. Chidambaram Sahab is sitting here and I would request him to understand this theory and Pranab Da should also try to understand this theory.

Now let us discuss something different from all these talks. While analyzing any budget first of all we must know the economic condition of the country. Sometimes we take note of this fact and sometimes we do not pay any attention to that. But the basic responsibility of any state government or government is to lead the state or country on the path of development. Different sectors are developed or not developed.

15.11 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

Some sectors are lagging behind and we need to caution the Government about those sectors and try that these sectors are also developed on the lines of other developed sectors. While global economy was in doldrums during the last 4 to 5 years, our economy,

which is not an Indian model according to Joshiji, has successfully carried on itself and every Government has played its part in nurturing this economy during the last 10 to 15 years. No Government has different views. I would like to highlight this fact. If the opposition parties want to run this economy differently, then I think that the Indian economy is likely to suffer the most in the present global economic scenario. Our present Government has worked with the people and taken all the people - be a farmer or a worker or any person of any class - along with itself and our economy has registered a growth rate of 8.6 per cent. It may be only a figure but this figure provides us some guidelines and not only this but if we dissect this figure of 8.6 per cent, we see that our most important sector i.e. agriculture sector has registered a growth rate of 5.4 per cent. Last year when there was no growth or 1 or 3 per cent growth rate in agriculture sector the entire House was concerned and used to tell the hon. Minister of Finance that it was more important to achieve 4 to 5 per cent growth rate in agriculture sector than 9.5 per cent growth rate in general. Today our Government has registered 8.6 per cent growth rate as well as 5.4 per cent growth rate in agriculture sector.

Sir, as hon. Finance Minister has said that the policies being implemented during the last five years are somehow responsible for this growth. Hon. Joshiji has referred to the speech of Mr. Chidambaram delivered in the year 2004 in which he had said that the Government would focus on agricultural development, increase agricultural loan, provide funds for irrigation programme and desilting of water bodies, ponds etc. Further he asked whether those promises were fulfilled really.

Maybe repeated mentions by Chidambaramji during his tenure as Commerce Minister, about the water bodies that have been revived, resulted in the manner in which he described the reports which he suggests that we should read (which are perhaps AIBP reports). Had he actually read those reports and quoted from them today then maybe I need not have taken up this topic. However, we should commend the Finance

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Minister for the fact that the growth rate reached 8.6 percent this year and I am confident that next year the growth rate of the country, which was impeded due to the global slump, will again rise to 9 percent.

I remember the time three years ago when the global slump was being discussed in the House but by a different set of MPs. Hon. Mulayam Singhji was not here but other colleagues were present and all had cautioned us against our overconfidence. It was their view that global recession would hit the country so hard that the present policies would not be able to tackle the situation. In my view, the entire House should thank the Prime Minister and commend the policies of the government and the resolute manner in which our Ministers have protected the economy of the country.

Sir, further on in his speech he has talked of the ways in which exports can be raised. He has also quoted some figures that I would also like to mention although I would not like our discussion to be overshadowed by numbers. But there is a need for an explanation.

Our tax revenue has risen by 25 percent in comparison to the previous year. Due to this we have been able to allocate nearly two lakh crore rupees to States. I want to make a special mention of the fact, because whenever political issues are discussed in States and speeches debating the merits of an issue are made then, as a matter of discourse, particularly in States which are not ruled by the UPA or its allies, it is said that the Union Government has not done anyone a favour by granting funds. It is the Finance Commission that allocates funds. I agree that it is no favour on part of the government. But, if the allocation of funds is rising year by year it means that this government has delivered on development part and has made higher tax collections. If the allocation was 13,300 crore rupees last year, it has been increased to 13,350 crore rupees this year. I am not saying it is a favour but the Union

Government does fulfil its responsibilities seriously. In fact it is so sincere that it provides funds even to the states where the governments are engaged in cursing it day and night. The Union Government does not lag behind in this and make efforts to provide the funds as a matter of right to the State Governments year after year. As a consequence, there has been a 23 percent rise from last year in the amount of funds provided to the State Governments. Nearly two lakh one thousand seven hundred and seventy three crore rupees have been disbursed to the State Governments. As regards the fiscal deficit, Joshiji demanded that the government should explain as to how the fiscal deficit was brought down from 5.5 percent to 5.1 percent as a result of the earnings of about 35 or 50 thousand crore from fees charged for issuing 3G licence.

Sir, I humbly state that if Joshiji considers these figures carefully he will find that approx. 35 thousand crore rupees as revenue earnings from this source had already been taken into consideration and in fact the earnings exceeded the estimates. The main reason for the deficit reduction from 5.5 percent to 5.1 percent is what is known as tax buoyancy. The government has been able to raise the collection by around fifteen thousand crore, twenty thousand crore, 8 thousand crore in each sector. It is not as if the government has used all this money to reduce deficit. I would like to tell the MPs that the government has collected more than 30 thousand crore rupees and invested it in the basic infrastructure sector over and above the budget provision made for it the previous year. Despite this, we have been able to reduce deficit. One reason for which the economists advocate reducing deficit is that it impacts inflation also. All of us know that at this time the biggest challenge for us, our country and our people is the rising inflation. It has come down in the recent months but it is still quite steep. I would like to talk about inflation control because it is pointed out repeatedly that the budget was silent on this issue. No mention was made of measures which could help in lowering the inflation in the days ahead. This is meaningless. If you give a

close reading to the passages in the Finance Minister's speech and read the annexures to the speech carefully, you will find that the government has made special efforts in four areas. First of all, it has made efforts for making a long term impact on the monetary policy. I will not go into the complexities of the matter because I don't think it would be of much interest to the people. However, it will help in bringing down inflation by one or two percent. Agriculture has got a boost. Why do you think that the quantum of production of pulses remained more or less the same during the last eight or ten years. During the last year or two the production of pulses has exceeded the production average for the last ten or twelve years for the first time. This has happened due to the investment made in agriculture. The scheme of special assistance for six thousand villages for raising the production of pulses floated by the Minister of Finance also made a difference. If the figures I have are correct, then earlier we used to produce 246 lakh tonnes of oilseeds whereas now our production has risen to 274 lakh tonnes. There is a need to increase the production of oilseeds because even now 50 percent of our oilseeds are being imported which adds to inflation. Today he has talked of boosting agriculture and increasing the warehousing capacity. The warehousing capacity in the country was merely 1.7 lakh tonne in the year 2007 and at the time, approximately one lakh seven thousand tonnes of foodgrain used to be stored in FCI godowns. Now this quantity has increased to nearly four lakh seventy thousand tonnes. Even if we intend to distribute this foodgrain after implementation of the proposed National Food Security Bill, where would we store it unless the warehousing capacity is augmented. Unfortunately, I have to say that the Government before 2000 might not have this in their knowledge or it might not have come to their mind or they might not have been interested in doing so, but no government made any effort to augment the warehousing capacity in India. It is only the UPA Government in the last 3-4 years during whose tenure one lakh and fifty thousand metric tonne capacity of warehousing has been built up out of which 40

thousand tonne is in rural godowns and the rest under other programmes. I am hopeful that we will have more than two lakh metric tonne warehousing capacity in the next two years. It sounds explosive in listening but its impact will be felt in foodgrain security and in storage. One important point has been mentioned regarding change in the distribution network. Joshiji elaborately made his point on not bringing FDI in retail. I would not dwell at length on it. I will say that whenever the Government and the Finance Minister take some steps in this regard, they better be careful. But one thing has really been painful. Before joining politics, I used to work in the textile field where readymade garment factories began to be set up but nobody in the House mentioned about the weaver in his speech. Similarly when other such things began to arrive in this country like with the arrival of potato chips the person selling popcorn at India Gate became jobless then why did no discussion in this regard take place in the House or why did NDA during its 6 years rule not overturn this decision so as to allow that person to resume his job. I am not attacking anybody but if this system can undergo a change something effective can be done to do so. I am only saying that such examples have taken place in this country. I want to narrate a small story before you which was told to me by a person from Madhya Pradesh. I was sitting with him at a bus stop and that person was selling groundnuts. I am talking about the year 1998-99 and that was an era when the multinational companies of potato chips were coming, new textile companies were coming, new automobile companies were coming and the foundation of shining India was being laid down. At that time, he asked me if I had five rupees in my pocket. I said, "yes". He said that if he extracts five rupees from my pocket, what it would be taken as. I said that it would amount to theft. He began to say that right from his childhood he had this job of selling groundnuts only. My parents, nature and God has made me a groundnut seller only. I said, well it may be. He said that if some multinational company comes and takes away his job of selling groundnuts then it is not considered as theft but called Development. I am

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only saying that we should avoid this kind of definition. Somewhere our economic policies will impact the things which will influence the jobs of the people, so I am not talking about FDI. I feel bad about all the jobs because perhaps all the ministers managing our finances took up the courage to listen to the voices in favour of retail business. Had they dared to listen to the poor also, then, perhaps, some ill-effects of economic development that took place, would not have taken place. Now, I would come to where the Government mobilized money from and how, and to what I said in this regard. That investment is also much required.

Today, how much are spending on agriculture? Jooshiji said that proper spending is not taking place in the agricultural sector. Where that spending is taking place is most important, because it depends on states also as to what they should spend on agriculture. Last year, if we were spending about 6700 crore rupees under National Agricultural Development Scheme, this year the Finance Minister has allocated around 7760 crore rupees in this regard. I would particularly like to mention those important things which he has specially focused on. Last time, he said that the eastern regions of India have remained untouched by green revolution and I am beginning that phase with a meagre amount. Then some people laughed in this House that the beginning is taking place with such a tiny amount. He had said that this is just a beginning, so wait and watch. Carrying forward that beginning and initiative, the Finance Minister has allocated more money for eastern states under Green Revolution. I want to thank the Finance Minister and hope that the way Green Revolution has changed the face of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and some states and districts of Southern India, it will do the same in some utterly poor areas of Eastern India because some states are there which have tremendous agricultural potential but don't have the means to utilize it. They will benefit from this new green revolution.

I had talked to you about pulses that six thousand villages have been encouraged in this regard. There is a need to put more emphasis on this issue. You will be glad to know that the plateau of purchase of 135, 140 and 145 lakh tonne remained for so long has been broken by the farmers with their own effort as well as some contribution of the Governments and they produced around 167 lakh tonne pulses last year. This small initiative today will take a positive shape in future.

Sir, a new scheme has been announced with regard to oilseeds and palm oil. There was a time when the palmoline oil used to come from abroad and most of the people used to refrain from consuming it, but that time has gone now. Now a-days, this oil is used in houses, restaurants and small dhabas. We should start producing it. This will lead to an increase of three lakh metric tonne palm oil. Consequently, it will influence the prices of pulss.

Sir, the Minister has talked about vegetable clusters. He has started this concept from metro cities because mostly the cities feel the heat of rise in prices of vegetables. Besides, I would also like to mention three or four more programmes. Our farmers are told that the ragi, jowar and bazra produced by them is not in the interest of the country, you better produce paddy or wheat because only these will provide food security. Our old agricultural experts used to say that these old cereals should not be sidelined because they contain such minerals and vitamins as may not be found in new foodgrains. But after the green revolution, such types of things were spread in the country in case of millets.

There is small request to the hon. Minister of Finance that the Agricultural Departments of states have been ignoring the millet for the last 30 years, if they evolve any system to run it then it should be different from the system of those scientists who have ignored it, perhaps they who have ignored it would not be able to develop these crops. They mentioned the presence of animal feed in protein supplement. The fodder development programme is going on. The agricultural

experts say that the biggest problem likely to crop up in future will be of fodder for cattle and foodgrains. The hon. Minister of Finance has talked about fodder development in 25 thousand villages. If they are taking it as pilot project then it is correct otherwise this type of programme should be implemented in 6 lakh villages. We have been talking about organic agriculture for long. But the hon'ble Minister of Finance has brought this specifically in the form of a scheme which is a welcome step. I am glad to see that the Administration of the country today considers organic agriculture important. People used to laugh at those who talked about organic agriculture 10-15 years ago and they were called the orthodox. I accept that modern agriculture has done a good job in the country. It has made our country self reliant. But due to this we forgot our traditional agriculture and developed a tendency to look down upon traditional agriculture. And due to this we today find chemicals in lady finger and we cannot eat apples. With organic cultivation we shall be able to march ahead towards a balance and sustainable agricultural growth.

Shri Joshiji is not present here now. He was asking about the agricultural credit that the credit increased by them, was meant for whom? Today, the limit of credit is fixed at Rs. 4,75,000, at least this amount should be taken. Had Joshiji read a bit further he would have found that it was clearly mentioned that it was meant for the small and marginal farmers. What is the definition of the holding of small and marginal farmers. I don't know whether Joshiji have information in this regard or not, but at least the hon. Members of Parliament who are present here will know that the focus was on farmers who work on small area of land. Today it is good thing that there is a proposal for re-strengthening of NABARD. We all know that whatever work has been done by it has been positive. Today if hon'ble Minister of Finance has provided ten thousand crore rupees more to the NABARD it is to strengthen the system which have diligently served those banks which did not fall in priority sector lending. The officers of NABARD and this organization have gradually compelled these banks into

the habit of providing credit to the agriculture and animal husbandry, which is a commendable step. For this I welcome them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit one more thing that several years ago when Shri Chidambaram Saheb was Minister of Finance a proposal was mooted to restructure the FCI. But during the last four-five years according priority to the re-development and re-structuring of FCI has gone out of discussion. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Finance to put focus on this issue again. The hon. Minister of Finance has also said that the Act of APMC should be modified in the states and perhaps the states have not modified the Act of APMC. I think the entire House will support the amendment. All of us should request our respective State Governments to carry out the required changes in the APMC Act so that the difficulties coming in the way of distribution will perhaps be removed in future. There is talk of boosting infrastructure, today about 23 percent more funds have been provided for core infrastructure in comparison to the last year and today we are investing about Rs.2,14,000 crore more. It is also commendable that the funding of core infrastructure is about 49 percent of plan expenditure today which is commendable. We have spent about 50 percent of the fund to strength the basic infrastructure of the country and to carry out new constructions. The Hon'ble Minister of Finance mentioned Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission and Delhi Metro. I belong to that area. Therefore, I will especially welcome that. But I will request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to tell hon'ble Minister of Urban Development not to relate metro connectivity only with Metro cities. All the small and medium size towns will take the shape of metro cities in the next ten years. Take Kanpur, Nagpur or Surat, these cities are in a condition to acquire the shape and size of a Delhi, a Mumbai and a Pune after 15 years. Then we shall have been struggling to find ways about how to improve the facilities of these cities. If today housing or reform in Municipal Corporation or planning of metro line is at least carried out under

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Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission and where new housing and new investment will be planned then the people of these cities will be aware of the shape and size their cities are likely to take about in future. Therefore, know your developing cities and they will connect their lives with these cities. As a result demolishing of colonies, Jhuggi Jhopries, unavailability of land for infrastructure projects will at least not crop up. There is always police and other things to check a person who deliberately indulges in wrong doing. Today there is talk of funding the social sector and inclusive growth. I want that the House and all of us, especially welcome hon'ble Minister for this. There is talk of right to education and right to work. This is the first year when we implemented the right to education and in the first year itself the hon. Minister of Finance has proposed to allocate additional ten thousand crore rupees for the Department of Education which is 24 percent more than the last year. It is repeatedly asked how the funds would be arranged for the right to education? Hon'ble Minister of Finance has shown what are our political priorities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when it comes to the matter of investing money, there the government definitely invests money excessively in those priorities. A reference is made about MGNREG it has been said that it will be linked with C.P.I.L., consumer price index and agricultural labours. I would like to say that perhaps it has happened for the first time in the world that a governmental programme has been linked up with consumer price index. Usually it is always linked up with wholesale price index. I hope that after linking up it with C.P.I.L., the dilemma about what we used to discuss or to be disputed that we should have basic rates under MNREGA will come to an end forever and our labourers will definitely get their equitable money.

Sir, it has been said about investing money in Bharat Nirman. In the ensuing year we will provide 58 thousand crores rupees under Bharat Nirman Scheme.

It has PMGSY, it has AIBP, it has Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme, it includes MNREGA. I would like to add one or two more things about it. The Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme has different sets of experiences in every state. Mainly we see that it has performed better, but through this I would like to appeal humbly to the state governments also that they should also work beyond the facilities being given under the Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme if you are getting money from the Govt, of India for extending electricity up to villages or for providing a bulb in every house, you must do that but you must try to expand it further with your resources to make electricity available to the people. Government will link up themselves positively in this venture both the Government, the State Government and the Government of India will collectively be able to serve the people of the nation better by linking up the existing arrangement of the Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme by making electricity available to them.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): The State governments are not getting money from the Government of India.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Sir that is a different issue. Right now I am talking about giving money in the budget every state may have a different experience....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I would like to state that Uttar Pradesh has not received a single paisa from the Central Govt, during the last two years. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Shailendraji, that is a different issue. I don't want to get involved in that. All our friends are sitting here.

Sir, today it has been talked about skill development, higher educational institutes have been talked about. I don't know why Joshiji while commenting on setting up two centres of Aligarh Muslim University did not comment on funding of at least other institutions. I am

surprised by it that he said that since elections are to be held somewhere, we are propagating it very enthusiastically. I have heard for the first time, may be it has been his habit that he won't speak a single word in a year when the election is on but will speak during the remaining years? May be it is a new lesson in politics? We had thought that an election year is the year when we talked about the details of the five years of work in form of the public. The public don't just cast their votes in our favour only. When they give something they watch whether they should give this person a chance again? I pride on saying that if we don't explain our achievements, nobody will explain. It is our duty that we should express our point of view, we should express our view unhesitatingly whatever we have done before anybody else.

Sir, as far as the issue of health is concerned I would like to state that 20 percent money has been enhanced under this had. Joshiji read out the report of the health mission, I don't know, he could find only those state, wherein nothing has been said anywhere about 9 state under UPA or its allies. He said about Bengal. His friend who is sitting beside him he said about Bihar, we said about Uttar Pradesh and crumbling economy there. I just want to know that the money given by the Govt. of India is being misused only in those states where NDA is ruling or it is going on all over India, it is not clear to me from his report. May be he has read a few paragraph because selective reading was a part of his overall budget speech by reading a few portions selectively, perhaps he read only those portions imprudently which were finally not in his interest, but that is a different issue.

Sir, today it is talked about enhancing money for B.R.G.F. Money has been enhanced in B.R.G.F. Today Jammu & Kashmir has been given more money. Today money has been enhanced in left wing extremist activities. I want to tell the finance minister on behalf of all of you, "Mr. Finance Minister, you have mentioned in your speech that you are giving 25 crores this year and 30 crores rupees next year to those districts which

are affected by left wing extremism and the members of parliament will be ensured their participation". If there is any such way, then I want to make a suggestion to the Finance Minister that M.P.L.A.D Scheme should be done away with, we may also be given 25-30 crores rupees every year and our participation may be extended, then we shall never ask for M.P.L.A.D. If you can do it in left wing extremism districts, then I am saying that it is a very positive step. Our participation should be ensured in utilization of development funds and development through it then it is our conscience and courage whether we bring about some positive impact or not. Don't bother about M.P.L.A.D. involve us in the development of the entire district, we are fully with you and I know that if you do this Joshi ji sitting on the other side will also appreciate it.

Now, it comes the issue of future agenda. I also want to talk a little bit about future agenda. When it comes to the issue of future agenda, it has 2-3 things. Especially the hon'ble finance Minister has drawn your attention towards two important things, one is direct tax code and the other is general sales tax. I would like to appeal to all the state government through my speech, through the hon'ble Chairman Sir and through the Finance Minister that they should look at G.S.T. very carefully. You may recall that period when VAT was being enforced in India, there were apprehension among various states. Some people were saying that our income will be curtailed and asked how it will be implemented but, after enforcement of VAT each State Government has witnessed rise in its income because of smooth implementation of sales tax and, trader's as well as people's opinion was that VAT is convenient in comparison to sales tax and there is sharp decline in the incidents of exploitation by government officers. I hope that GST will further make things easier and smooth in direct tax code and income tax.

I would like to put forth one more point before the Minister of Finance since a reference has been made

[Shri Sandeep Dikshit]

in respect of reforms. On one hand the Government has introduced Right to Education and on the other hand it is ensured under Right to Work that minimum 100 days employment shall be provided to each person and each family. But there is one sector and each MP has realized that the sector which not only affects the poor but also the middle class is health sector. In my view there is an urgent need to introduce Right to Free Health on the lines of Right to Food Bill. I don't have any objection with regard to the functioning of a hospital, any individual or doctor. If it is not possible to provide health cover to everybody but, atleast children and senior citizens should be provided right to free and good primary health because it is comparatively easy. There are government hospitals and Primary Health Centres (P.H.C.) but the problem is that no one hand skilled or specialist doctors working in Government hospitals like Safdarjung hospital and performing difficult operations such as kidney operation are being provided Rs.30 thousand as salary and on the other hand there is max hospital where Rs.10 lakh is charged from patients no matter if the patient earns Rs.10 per day and the doctor is provided 50 percent of the total amount charged from the patient. In such a scenario, how many surgeons will opt to stay at Safdarjung hospital instead of moving out to join Max hospital because it is human tendency. But how long will you be able to retain your doctors in such a scenario. If one claims that one will run both these systems parallel then it is possible in other sector but, in health sector it is impossible. Ultimately what happens, doctors are not like teachers who attain expertise in a year or two. It took eight, ten or ever fifteen years for a doctor to attain expertise and by the time he does so, he moves to join Max, Apollo or any other hospital. We can avail services of CGHS but people who work for us as domestic help or vegetable vendors could not afford such expensive treatment. Therefore, the Government should pay attention towards this fact as to whether an integrated nationalized health scheme could be formulated. I am aware that financial

implications are a major factor but, I am giving a suggestion in this regard.

I would like to add one more point. I have just heard and it is my habit. We talk of administrative reforms, checking the flow of black money and weeding out corruption, but as far as implementation is concerned, even the hon. Prime Minister Ji has repeatedly said that we will minimize discretionary powers of Ministers and check corrupt practices rampant in the Government. I would like you to take measures to check such practices because there is trust deficit in the country, therefore, there is an urgent need to take effective steps on the part of the Government. But what about that deficit where common man suffering due to discretion of government officers, who will bring administrative reforms there? Not a single Revenue Minister in the states issue guidelines to S.D.M. or Revenue Officer for not charging additional 10 per cent registration charge on property. Who will bring reforms there? Even today, when you don't get confirmed railway ticket and you are forced to travel due to some reasons and if you don't have 50 rupee note to be given to begin to the T.T. you are made to travel in general coach and these are instances where a person without holding valid railway ticket forcefully captures the reserved berth and the person having valid ticket does not find a seat to sit who will bring reform there?

As far as PDS is concerned, each BPL person is entitled to be provided 20 kg foodgrains. He is provided 12 kg foodgrains and even though he is insulted and abusive language is used against him. Who will bring administrative reforms there? I am talking of such administrative reforms. The Hon. Prime Minister has taken steps to contain themselves but who will put a check on those people for which we have been elected by the people? It is the need of the hour. It is not part of budget but since ministers of the Cabinet are present here, I would like to urge the ministers in this regard.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Kindly ask the Minister

of Railways in respect of irregularities being committee.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Shailendra Ji, it applies to everybody. ...(Interruptions) I submit to you that it is not a matter of any individual and if we continue to blame each other then government officers will gain mileage. We have to face the battle together. We are public representatives and no matter which party we belong to we have to contest election after every five years but, the people who get us elected suffer the most due to our blame game and the persons responsible for their sufferings enjoy the power. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon. Members to rise above party lines and make amendments therein. Hon. Minister of Finance, in my opinion, the Budget presented by you in the present scenario will lead the country to the path of progress. You have provided funds in a liberal manner under flagship programmes of the UPA Government. You have made efforts to control inflation which are reflecting. There is a need to take further steps in this regard. You have submitted that efforts will be taken to bring back black-money stashed in foreign countries. I hope that you will bring back black money in reality in the coming years. I hope that the Government will protect the economy of the country and lead the country to the path of progress. With these words I support the Budget.

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV (Kannauj): Mr. Chairman, Sir I was listening to the speech in which reference was made to the trembling economy, economic policy or the trembling economic condition prevailing in the country. I do not understand what this trembling condition is? Then towards conclusion reference was made to the huge gap between two different medical treatments even in Delhi the capital of the country regarding expenses incurred in a Government hospital and in a private hospital. Their party at times expresses concern about the reason behind formation of two kinds of India. How did these problems crop up? If any party has governed the country for the longest duration, it is their party. Despite the facilities and support which should have

been given to the farmers and the poor have not been given so far. They are looking up to the Indra Dev the God of rain. The Government is looking upto the rain, it should pay attention to the people it has always ignored. If GDP is to be increased in the true sense and the country is to be made prosperous, then attention will have to be paid to the farmers. The farmers have not got the facilities, so far which should have been provided. So, the Government has to look upto the God of rain. Somewhere the onus of the difficulties being faced by farmers lies on the Government. The farmer has not become prosperous despite so many years of independence. The claims of equitable growth, inclusive growth and sustainable growth by the Government are being reported in the newspaper. If these things are considered to be true then who is trying to create this division? The farmer is facing difficulties, he is not getting any facility. He is not getting seeds in time.

The farmers are not getting facilities like irrigation. They are not getting profitable price even when the crop is ready. I belong to Uttar Pradesh. The paddy crop has not been procured anywhere. Inflation is increasing constantly. The farmers, the poor and the rural people are facing its direct impact. There is no availability of electricity, water, fertilizer. Who will provide for electricity? Therefore, the people are moving away from agriculture. The youth is not interested in taking up agriculture as a profession. How the farmer would earn his livelihood since the prices are increasing. Now the question arises about the arrival of green revolution. How many persons would be affected by green revolution? The country would not be benefited by green revolution in selected areas. All the states are dependent on agriculture. Only agriculture can bring improvement there. The Government has got several opportunities to strengthen the rural economy. However, it did not achieve expected results so far because the facilities, support and the remunerative price owing to the farmers are not given.

Today, the entire country is concerned about black money and rising prices. The Government has not been

[Shri Akhilesh Yadav]

able to say openly anything about the inflow and outflow of black money. The black money is increasing. ...*(Interruptions)* so is inflation. There is no clear cut scheme for inflation as to how it would be checked. If there are obstacles in bringing back black money, the Government will have to find out a way. The onus of the source and earning black money somewhere lies on the Government. Black money is being stashed owing to the faulty policies and laws of the Government.

Rs.500 crore have been allocated in the budget to rural banks for loans. The provision of Rs.500 crore has been made for farmers which is a welcome step. However, how many rural banks are there from where the farmers would be able to draw loans. Three per cent rebate in interest rate on loan would be given to farmers who are able to repay their loan on time. The farmer depends entirely on irrigation. His crop gets, delayed at times due to bad weather or untimely rain. However, as per the terms only those farmers would get the 3 per cent rebate who repay their loan on time. They should be given some relaxation on time. The yield of toor dal gets ready in a year. If the farmer takes loan and is unable to repay in a year then who is responsible for that.

The farmer is poor so he cannot afford his treatment. There is no provision for his treatment. The Government is not providing for the treatment of farmers. The number of doctors is not adequate. Today, more than five lakh doctors are required in rural areas, but there are no doctors at those places. The condition of Government hospitals is extremely pitiable. No one can go for a treatment there.

The condition is so pitiable there that there are neither proper medicines, nor doctors. Such a situation has cropped up. Treatment is also very expensive. The poor, farmers and the common man cannot afford treatment there. If a single person falls sick in the family, the family becomes poor. The Government will have to arrange for treatment and inexpensive facilities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a region like Gorakhpur is affected by Japanese encephalitis for several years. The Government should make provision for prevention of diseases like malaria and several other such diseases. The scheme is there, however, there is no provision. There is no scheme to check the spread and eradication of these diseases.

As far as unemployment is concerned, there are no concrete schemes for generating employment so how the employment opportunities would be provided. No schemes can be seen in that regard. The number of employment opportunities for the youth are far less. Unemployment is increasing there. Today, education is very costly. The poor cannot afford it. First of all, there is no provision for the admission of a poor child. If at all it is there and he obtains a degree there are no jobs for him. The educated youth is unemployed and it appears that there is an army of such persons. The Government should take some concrete measures for it. There will be no employment provisions for the youth till concrete measures are taken.

Chairman, Sir, Bharat Nirman has been talked about which comprises all the projects like Indira Awas Yojana, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Rural Electrification Scheme etc. But in fact you might know to what extent corruption is prevalent in MNREGA, what measures have been taken to curb the corruption? If the quantum of earth which has been dug under MNREGA is calculated then we may say that an ocean has been dug. The earth has been dug so deeply in MNREGA. Somewhere or other MNREGA has directly caused the crisis of workers for the farmers. Their farming has been affected. In some places, electricity has not been provided and where it has been done, electricity has not yet reached there.

Chairman Sir, Indira Awas Yojana has been going on for several years. Till date the poor have not been able to get the required numbers of hours which they should have got till now. Corruption is prevalent on large scale in it too. The general budget which has been

introduced farmers have been neglected in it. It has disappointed farmers and the youth. Employment opportunities in the country should be propornonate to the large number of youth in the country, but it has not been done. We don't see any decision or strong measures in this budget, which could provide employment. There is no provision for electricity and water for the farmers. It is true that few steps have been taken which will to a certain extent be helpful to farmers. They will get some help in debt, but strong measures are yet to be taken for the benefit of farmers. Without farmers no prosperity can be imagined in this country, GDP can not increase. Farmeres are still worried and unhappy.

Chairman, Sir it has been said that farmers' cultivation will increase. It has come into discussion in the budget that organize fertilizers will be provided. But after all form where will we get organize fertilizer. How will it be provided, how will the farmers get it and how will the farmers get to it. These are the aspects which the Government will have to look into very carefully. This scheme won't be a success until and unless the Government pays heed to these issues. All those Governments which have been getting the chance to rule time and again have been responsible for the plight of the farmers. The expectations that the farmers had from this budget have been fulfilled. No strong measure have been taken to contain high prices Farmer's goods do not reach the market. He can't build his house due to inflation. Today the black money that is being accumulated, no measure is being taken by the Government to stop it. No provision has been made to bring back the black money which has been deposited in foreign banks.

Chairman, Sir, we hope that this government will provide more facilities to farmers and will not only waive loans but also lessen their troubles by providing cheaper loans and more facilities.

16.00 hrs.

The Government will make provision for bringing

back the black money which has gone outside the country and will take concrete steps the youth the opportunities of employment to which they are entitled.

Thanking you, I conclude my speech with these words.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur):
Chairman, Sir, Mr. Finance Minister is a learned person, he is also well-versed in parliamentary affairs and very senior. All of us respect him, but we had thought before the commencement of the budget that there are so many problems in the country, like poverty, unemployment, inequality, regional imbalances, all these things would be included in the budget, but the entire budget is concerned on two points one is developmental rate and the second is how to minimize fiscal deficit. It is also necessary for the development of the country, for the progress of the country and I congratulate him for it, thank him that he has minimized the fiscal deficit and has set the target of minimizing it further by the year 2013-14. But Dr. Joshi has rightly asked after all from where he has received so much help. 3G spectrum was auctioned and Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji said that the Government of India realized one lakh crores rupees, but today an economist was telling me that the Indian Government realized 67718 crores rupees from it. However, the Hon. Finance Minister may have more information about it. In future also, money is to be realized from 3G spectrum. If the fiscal deficit is reduced on account of the revenue received, then the country will be benefited, the country will progress, money will be utilised for the country, but the nature of this budget is that of status quo.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

I have earlier said that it has no resolution for eradicating poverty and no resolution because the Government has not yet decided how many people are

[Shri Mangani Lal Mandal]

living below poverty line in the country and how they will be estimated correctly. After correct estimate how effective steps will be taken through planning to eradicate poverty so that people may rise above poverty line. The formula and analysis that the Planning Commission has evolved as well as the report of the committee constituted by the Union Government Planning Commission under the chairmanship of P. Suresh D. Tendulkar, differ. Till day the Government has not reviewed it whether the report of the Tendulkar Committee is acceptable or not although the report of the committee has been submitted. Based on the year 1993-94, rural and urban people were 26 per cent collectively, and 27.5 per cent based on the year 2004-05. Mr. Tendulkar says that based on the year 1993-94, rural and urban people were collectively 45.3 per cent and 37.2 per cent based on the year 2004-05. We thought that Pranab Babu would present some clear cut policy regarding this huge gap.

The parameters for the alleviation, evaluation, and deciding the norms of poverty line should be acceptable to all and the people living below this parameter be brought above. There were a lot of expectations from Pranab Da in this Budget, but they could not be fulfilled. Regarding the taxation he said that two Bills would be introduced and one of them would be GST. Earlier there was a lot of hue and cry above VAT, many States had opposed it. The Government gradually introduced the VAT and it did away with the commercial tax laws of the state and the same got merged with VAT.

But the concurrence of at least of 20 states is required for implementing GST. The Minister of Finance should have made it clear regarding the number of states who have given them consent so far. So far as I know, it may be right or wrong only 14 or 15 states have given their consent. Most of these states are Congress ruled states and several small states are included in this. The other comparatively bigger states are opposing it. This is correct that all the states have

their own interests and the smaller states supporting it have their own interests, because they mostly depend on central assistance, Therefore, the Government should made its stand clear regarding GST. The resolution taken in his Budget speech should be made clear. It is correct that there should be no loss to the small states. I support the proposed Constitutional Amendment, but I also want to say that special attention should be paid to the states which are poor, where most of the people live below poverty line, where there is malnutrition, illiteracy and inequality, He has made a mention of Direct Tax Code. This is a good thing and we welcome it. But he should expedite this.

I would like to tell something about agricultural production of our country. Our per hectare yield is less than the yield of several other countries. Our yield is low because there is no sufficient arrangement for irrigation. The ultimate Created Potential which the Department of Irrigation says that we have this much of capacity and that too is not being utilized fully. We have to provide facility of irrigation for the entire arable land, which has not been done yet. This is true that he has provided small schemes of minor irrigation. Alongwith this he has mentioned the second Green Revolution and provided Rs.400/- crore for that. Before this, arrangement of same amount was made for the first stage. Now think, is the second Green Revolution possible with a provision of Rs.400/- crore? I think it is not therefore there is a need to pay heed towards irrigation in this Budget. We can make arrangement for proper irrigation by checking floods and resorting to water management, but no provision has been made continuously in this regard, nor has any provision been made in this Budget. By the end of the year 2009 the ultimate created potentiality was 149.9 million hectares in the country, but only 84.90 million hectares have been utilized. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister of Finance that he talks of growth in food production but how will food security be ensured and how food inflation be checked? He has said that the production of foodgrains will be more than our requirement in the country, this time around. The

Department of Agriculture has projected the food production at 230 million tonnes. But the states are not utilizing the created irrigation capacity. As the Government talks to the states regarding GST, it should also hold talks in this regard also. The water management is not being carried out in the absence of flood protection. Floods cause destruction in several states every year. The Government should make proper arrangements for flood protection water management and irrigation, which is not mentioned in the Budget.

I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Finance that he is man with a vision, whenever a crisis or a complex issue crops up in UPA, it is said that Pranab Babu will find a solution.

If he does not make any arrangement, then his vision of second Green Revolution will come a cropper and the target fixed by him for oilseeds, pulses, wheat, rice and bajra will not be achieved. Some states including Bihar have launched campaign for intensive production of rice and wheat and all these things will not be carried out with an amount of Rs.400 crore.

So far as the issue of unemployment is concerned, as per the Government data the rate of unemployment is 4 per cent in rural areas and 10 per cent in urban areas. But as per the reply of the Government if the population is 80 crore then about 4 crore people in rural areas and 10 crore people in urban areas are unemployed. Thus the Government accepts that about 14 crore people are unemployed and both the skilled and unskilled unemployed are included in this because the reply furnished by the Government does not specify whether the four per cent rural unemployed and ten per cent urban unemployed are skilled or unskilled. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, there is so much discussion about the black money and all of us have discussed this issue. If Hon. Pranab Babu does not bring black money back, who will do it? No finger points towards Pranab Babu, he is not a bourgeois *i.e.* he is a man who thinks about the proletariat, the poor, he has a long history as a Member of Parliament. All of us respect him, this is a fact. Therefore, hon. Pranab Babu, please take some

measures because the source of information with the Government regarding the funds in Mauritius. The Government has submitted a list of 128 countries somewhere and Mauritius is on the top. When do the funds come to Mauritius from? Out of the total direct investment made in the country 42.15 per cent comes from Mauritius. This is not my view, this is the data of the Government that funds come from Mauritius? Why does this money come. Hon. Minister of Finance has mentioned in his speech that he will sign two agreements, DIA and DTA with foreign countries because without agreement no transaction can take place. Which are countries from where this money come? Bahamas, Baruda, British Virgin Islands, Iceland, Isle of man, Cariamn Island, Terse, Monaceo, Kits and Nvis, Argentina and Marshal Island there are numerous countries. People go there and hide their money and the Government has taken action due to PIL. We thank the Hon. Supreme Court because what the House could not do, the Court did. When the German Government provided this information in the year 2008 why did the Government not collected information for so many days about the people who evaded tax and concealed the money?

In Government documents, BJP has been mentioned. It is said that during the General Election of 2009 the so called BJP task force has in its interim recommendation estimated the amount to be about 500 billion dollars *i.e.* Rs.25 lakh crore and 1400 billion dollars *i.e.* Rs.70 lakh crore.

[English]

A study titled "The Drivers and Dynamics of Illicit Financial Flows From India 1948-2008" was released by the Global Financial Integrity (GFI).

[Translation]

Regarding GIF it has been stated that after the Independence, it has been estimated in the year 2008 that a loss of 2213 billion dollars happened. Again it has been said that at present, it can be estimated as 400 billion dollars. The Government says that it doesn't have any mechanism to find out the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Mr. Minister, Sir, regarding black money, not only myself but the people of the country know that in your tenure, if the black money is not unearthed and those stashing the black money are not sent to jail, then in the coming times, the Congress Government may be deprived of such Finance Minister who can find out black money in future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude your point.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: You arrested Hasan Ali. Today news was coming that he has 500 billion dollar stashed in foreign banks. He has more money than we have in our reserve stock. That money has not been stashed in a day. If the Supreme Court had not directed the Government on this issue, perhaps this fact would not have come to light. Therefore, I oppose this budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mangani Lalji, please sit down.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: This budget is anti-poor. This budget is meant to increase the inequality. This budget is anti-employment. This budget is not going to take care of the poor people living below the poverty line.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members' point will not go on record.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: I oppose this budget
...(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Sir, thank you. I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. I welcome the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

The Budget of 2011-2012 needed a great balancing act. On one hand, there is challenge of sustaining

growth momentum at the rate of nine per cent and on the other the UPA's supreme objective of inclusiveness had to be taken care of. Over and above, this year, there remained an added responsibility of containing inflation, which is a matter of great concern for all of us. And to top it all, the Finance Minister had to balance all these three objectives under the strict condition of fiscal consolidation. Now, the question is: Had he succeeded in doing so? To my mind, he has not only succeeded, but he has also displayed great pragmatism in doing so. This was not an easy task at all.

Now, coming to the growth, there is no doubt that this year's Budget is one for "Growth". Amidst the real concern of inflation and fiscal consolidation, it is nice to see the Finance Minister not compromising on this front at all. The great care which he has taken to boost infrastructure and education is most welcome. While infrastructure investment would ease supply bottlenecks on the physical front, a 24 per cent rise in education expenditure would meet the gap of much needed human-capital formation and Skill building. Needless to say, these two together would create a firm foundation for long-term growth story of India.

With this, one has to add his promise to introduce two path-breaking Bills, that is, GST and Direct Tax Code (DTC) in the next Parliament Session. These two, while implemented, would stimulate growth both from supply and demand sides.

Heartening to see that he has kept his commitment towards fiscal consolidation, and reduced fiscal deficit to 4.6 per cent of the GDP in the current fiscal. If the geo-political situation does not create havoc with oil prices, then I do hope that he would be able to keep his commitments and thus encourage growth further.

The only area of concern is high Current Account deficit which, I am sure, he will find means in course of time this year to tackle.

Inclusiveness: UPA's overriding objectives of inclusiveness and rural development is a continuous

process. It got its reflection in last two Budgets as well as in the present one. A staggering Rs. 58,000 crore had been allocated for 'Bharat Nirman', that is, rural infrastructure building, despite fiscal constraints. This is a rise of Rs. 10,000 crore as compared to last Budget. This money will go to rural roads, rural electrification, accelerated irrigation programme, drinking water, sanitation, and housing scheme in rural India.

This may be considered "Investment for agriculture", if not strictly Investment in agriculture." And in Indian context, it has been seen that it is such investment for agriculture by the Government which in turn encourage." Investment in agriculture by the private sector. Thus, much has been done for agricultural growth through such huge spending. Needless to say, such spending would boost rural empowerment and rural demand even in the short-term.

Empowering rural India does not stop here.

The Budget also declares to provide rural broadband connectivity to all 2,50,000 village Panchayats in rural India. This is a step which can empower rural people to great extent and save them from misinformation and exploitation.

UPA Government's flagship programme of employment guarantee of one person per family for 100 days goes unabated. A sum of Rs. 40,000 crore had been allocated again for MGNREGA this year. This not only creates the safety net against high food inflation, but also intends to protect their real wage by linking nominal wage to Consumer Price Index. This is extremely heartening. I do hope all administrative lacunae in the delivery system will be taken care of this time so that real needy gets the benefit.

The increase of remuneration of Anganwadi workers and helpers was long pending. By doubling their remuneration from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3000, the Finance Minister had benefited 22-lakh Anganwadi workers most of whom are women. This brings immediate cheer to all of us.

The increased coverage of National Health Insurance to cover mining workers and other associated unorganized industry is an excellent step; so is the empowerment of women through Self-Help Women's Development Fund of Rs. 500 crore this year.

UPA's commitment to Social Empowerment gets its reflection in its "Right to Education". Allocation was increased by 40 per cent this year. And a pre-matric scholarship scheme being introduced for four million needy students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories in Class IX and X is extremely welcome. I would like to see more quality upgradation and teachers which should mean real empowerment.

Heartening to see, Finance Minister's efforts did not stop only at allocation of fund. He at least had ventured into the improvement of the delivery by introducing Direct Cash Transfer System in place of "subsidy in fertilizer and food." I would urge necessary administrative steps in this regard so that these schemes reach the real beneficiaries and do not get misused like in MGNREGA.

Now, I come to Inflation, as we all know is a matter of major concern for all of us, especially food inflation because it is food inflation which affects the poor relatively more.

Now the question is, had the Finance Minister addressed this issue sufficiently? To my mind, within the limited scope of budget-making he tried his best. It is true that all these measures are not sufficient to tackle inflation. Much also would depend on RBI's monetary management. To that extent. Inflation still remains a matter of worry.

To ease supply bottlenecks in Agriculture, several measures have been taken. I have already mentioned how the huge allocation for Bharat Nirman will ease bottlenecks in agriculture by encouraging of private investment. Moreover, all previous schemes relating to bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India, development

[Dr. Ratna De]

of 60,000 arid villages for pulses and oilseeds, still continue with further allocation of Rs.400 crore and Rs.300 crore respectively. Rs.300 crore have been allocated for promotion of Bajra, Jwar, Ragi and other millets.

On the credit front, additional amount has been made available to agriculture. Plus, Interest Rate Subvention had been hiked thereby reducing the effective Interest rate to four per cent for short-term crop loans. Enough has been provided to encourage cold storage which would take care of distribution efficiency. It is true that all these measures would ease production and distribution efficiency in case of food and other agricultural crops. But much more needs to be done to make agriculture productive and a viable job option for today's Indian youth.

Funds sent by the Central Government to the State of West Bengal are not utilised because the West Bengal Government is not in a position to contribute its share for implementation of the Central Government schemes and programmes. Financial position of the West Bengal Government is very poor. There cannot be two opinions about it. For example the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission where the State Government of West Bengal is not in a position to contribute its share. The JNNURM is not being implemented properly with the result that development is retarded and the ultimate losers are the people.

Before I finish I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for some of his touching efforts to Bengal. I will also urge upon him to roll back the five per cent service tax on healthcare. As a Doctor, I find it difficult to swallow. The allocation of Rs.3000 crore to NABARD or Rs. 15,000 crore for revival of co-operative societies in handloom sector is a relief for three lakh handloom weavers as well as for me. His special thought about Senior Citizens over 80 years of age for whom tax exemption limit rises to Rs.5 lakh is really touching.

Allocation of Special Education Grant to IIT Kharagpur and IIM Kolkata make all of us in Bengal happy. Grant of Rs.50 crore to Aligarh Muslim University at Murshidabad was much needed. Last but not least, declaring the prize money of Rs. 1 crore in the name of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore reminds whole of India the need for universal brotherhood, a value all of us cherish in Bengal since childhood.

Thank you again, Sir, for allowing me to express my general view on the General Budget in this august House.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sir, I have cursorily gone through the budget brought by the Government and I appreciate the efforts of Pranabda to impose miniscule tax on agriculture and other things. The extent of poverty, haplessness and helplessness in this country is not much. It is a fashion for a particular category of people in this country to talk about abolishing caste and community system.

But this system based on caste and community refuses to be eliminated. Till the jobs in this country remain in the hands of a few people, till education is controlled by a few hands, the situation will remain so. Today, people of this mindset are coming into politics who talk of the supremacy of Parliament and power of higher legislature while making laws, but when we begin to make laws, we take into account individuals and think that the laws we are making in the interest of the people are affecting us or not, whether we are under its purview or not and after finding it out we okay it. This is country's misfortune. We do not pay attention to the fact that the meaning of socialism and an equal and just society is that all the brethren of all the sects and religions are equal and poverty and inequality should be removed.

Sir, the backbone of this country is agriculture and animal husbandry. In this very House, the Agriculture Minister stated that North India, particularly Punjab,

Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Kolkata are going to face the impact of global warming. Our produce is going to be lower and less rainfall is likely to happen.

Today, I went through a Bihar newspaper which mentioned that 17 districts have the paucity of water. The Government and the Chief Minister of the state have also admitted it according to what I have read. The ground water level there is going down rapidly. Pranab Babu, you can find out as to why the people of Bihar have been migrating right from the beginning. On the one side is North Bihar where we have best fertile land and a thick density of population. The international rivers originate from Nepal and plays havoc there every year which has a devastating effect on our already shattered economy. Last year flood caused by Kosi river is an example which sent Bihar into a state of chaos. In Central Bihar, Naxalism rose because of landlords and feudal lords. In my tenure, they migrated to Jharkhand and engaged in mutual fighting. Our Bihar has always been neglected, overlooked and discrimination. I think that until Bihar and its people progress, the country cannot progress. The Chief Minister of Bihar, Nitishji has said that we will make Bihar a developed state by 2015. He has a machine through which he seen everything. About that I said, that I would speak only after six months. Pranab babu is a wise man, an experienced person and we are very young compared to him. But what is the growth rate of India. What is the growth rate under the government which disburses funds to the states, which has all the resources. The government provided funds for Bharat Nirman, NREGA, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, hospitals, Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana, highways, national highways during the UPA-1 regime, at a time when the state governments did not have money even to pay their employees. Maharashtra was also amongst such states. I was also part of the UPA-1 government. India also got the benefit of the economic boom that occurred at that time. The economic condition of our country was strengthened and the revenue earned as a result thereof was pumped into all the states. But what was the result of this infusion of funds.

The government had to give rice and wheat to the states. Even so, I see that each state government promises to sell rice at the rate of two rupees per kg whenever elections come around. The same promises are made by BJP as well. They start selling the commodities given by the government. This is not the solution to the problem. We are the people of Bihar. Many times we raised the need for holding a dialogue with Nepal. Our late leader Jannayak Karpoori Thakurji said repeatedly that upliftment of Bihar would not take place till these issues are thrashed out. North Bihar used to be called the Garden of Bihar. But what is the situation of North Bihar now? Naxalism, People's War Group has spread throughout the East district. They want to spread their influence from villages to the cities and do not accept the system of the country.

Sir, Jannayak Karpoori Thakurji had asked for talks to be held with Nepal. The upliftment of East Bihar would take place only when issues with Nepal are resolved and proper maintenance of the rivers of Bihar is done, work is regularised, dams are constructed and power generation takes place. But nothing has been done. At the time of UPA-I talks had been held and funds provided for projects. All this is mentioned in the Minimum Common Programme but work has not progressed. After the floods and the erosion by rivers the hon. Prime Minister had announced that Ganga was a national river. But was even a paisa used for maintenance of rivers. Not a single paisa has been provided for prevention of land erosion at the left and right banks of the river and consequent submergence of villages. How will then Bihar progress? Who will make it happen? Not only Bihar, all the regions from Eastern UP upto the seven sisters, from Odisha to Jharkhand, Poorvanchal and the North-East are going to be deprived of development. We, the people of Bihar, believe in hard work. We earn revenue for the country by plying rickshaws and thelas, by working in Mauritius, Libya, Singapore and the Arab countries. We go as labourers and bring back foreign exchange. Where does

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

this money go? How much of the money deposited by Biharis in banks, earned as foreign exchange for the RBI has gone to Bihar? The Finance Minister often talks of the credit deposit ratio. He gave the assurance and I was also witness to it that 33 percent of the deposits made by the Biharis would be invested in Bihar but nothing was done. Bihar has had to take loan from the World Bank and the people of Bihar are being burdened by debt. This was the issue of our fight. The headquarters of commerce in the country is Bombay. It should be decentralised and Bihar should be provided funds in accordance with the credits earned by Biharis. We don't want to beg for anything. The Bihar government keeps on demanding and we also demand special category for the state. But the government refuses to grant this status to Bihar. If the state is not granted the special category then it will not be able to progress. The CM of Bihar has also said this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you will have to conclude.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, I had met the hon. Prime Minister and many other people for special category status for the state. Was even a single paisa invested in Bihar? Is there a single industry in Bihar? Is there any international airport in the state? No, not only now, the situation has remained the same right from the beginning. The farm produce in Bihar is left to rot. It needs to be looked into. Regional imbalances have to be addressed. Not only this, how does the Chief Minister of Bihar propose to fulfil his dream of making Bihar a developed state till 2015? Is there a machine that will do so? When I lived in a village and grazed cattle it was said. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Listen please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking well.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Then listen please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am listening.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, it is true that my party lost but my people are still there. I thank you for your good wishes. However, Sir, when I used to graze cattle I used to put a finger in my ear and say, '*Ek beer chale akulai/assi kos jamuna ka teer*'. How many days did the beer take to reach his destination? Bihar is also lagging far behind Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Maharashtra. We try to move forward the entire time and yet move but the distance of a jau. Jau means barley with which barley water is made. How will he make it a developed state? Their growth rate is six or seven and in Bihar ...*some people say that it is 11 percent. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV (Pataliputra): Bihar remained backward, who was responsible for that?*...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: In that...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these things will not go into records.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You sit down. You are talking out of context ...*(Interruptions)**

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ranjan Ji, you please sit down. Lalu Ji please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these things will not go into records.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lalu Ji, Please address the chair. I am stopping him, but you are addressing him, what can I do?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these things will not go into records.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We should be given credit deposit ratio of Bihar. Give us special category status
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude, you have taken fifteen minutes.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: And what about the interruption caused by him ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That was one minute, fifteen minutes have passed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You know about this man?
...* ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain decorum.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we should be given special category status. If Bihar is to be included in the mainstream, a leap is required to bring it on an equal platform. For this equality, I would like to request Pranab Babu that Bihar should not be ignored. Unless the people of Bihar progress, the nation cannot progress. I thank you. Nothing happened in Bihar for fifteen years as such* people came here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is unparliamentary word, it should be expunged.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharampuri): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the General Budget. I welcome the Budget for 2011-12.

Chairman, Sir, before dwelling into the General Budget 2011-12, presented by the hon. Finance Minister, I would like to highlight some of the welfare schemes being initiated and implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Kalamazhar for the past nearly five years for the upliftment of poor and downtrodden sections of our society.

The Tamil Nadu Government has presented its Interim Budget on 5th February, 2011 which contains a number of schemes aimed at ameliorating the problems of the poor and under-privileged sections of society. The DMK Government in the State has announced a major welfare scheme which targeted all sections of people, including Differently Abled Persons.

The DMK Government in Tamil Nadu has a vision to convert 21 lakh huts into concrete houses over a period of six years and the same is being implemented under Kalamazhar Housing Scheme. Already more than 3 lakh concrete houses have been built and distributed freely to the needy and for the remaining 18 lakh concrete houses work is under progress in different parts of Tamil Nadu. During the current year a sum of Rs. 1,800 crore has been allocated for converting nearly three lakh huts. It is certainly a major achievement of the Tamil Nadu Government headed by our beloved leader Dr. Kalamazhar.

Another important achievement of the DMK Government in the State is in the health sector under the name and style of Kalamazhar Health Insurance Scheme which will cover all the people whose annual income is below Rs.72,000 per annum, apart from more than 13 lakh government employees. This Health

[Shri R. Thamaraiselvan]

Insurance Scheme aims at extending medical assistance for major surgeries of critical illness to the poor people, government employees and their family members.

Many such People Friendly Schemes were implemented by the DMK Governments in the past and is being implemented presently. The founder leader of our DMK Party, Peraringnar Anna had once said that "EZHAIYIN SIRIPPIL IRAIVANAI KANBOM" which means, "we can see God in the smile of poor". Our leader Dr. Kalaingar, by implementing many welfare schemes as above said, as also giving rice at cheaper and unimaginable price of Rs.1.00 per kilogram, distribution of gas stove and colour Television freely, besides free clothes and shelters, translating the vision of our founder leader Peraringnar Anna into reality. Our leader Dr. Kalaingar considers this smile on the face of the poor and downtrodden as the major achievement of his Government as his Government has met with the three basic needs of any human being such as food, cloth and shelter.

I would strongly urge upon the Central Government to imbibe the achievements and good work being done by the DMK Government in Tamil Nadu and replicate the same at the Centre for the benefit of larger sections of people across the country.

I would like to say that the Budget for 2011-12 presented by the Finance Minister will take forward the country's economic growth at a steady pace.

The budget has schemes for increasing farm productivity, reducing wastage, improving storage facilities and providing credit to farmers. At a time when the farm produce prices are ruling high, the schemes listed out in the budget would result in increased farm productivity and control prices. It has also taken the welcome step of hiking the income tax exemption limit, as well as to carry out the caste-based census between June and September 2011.

In this Budget Agriculture sector has received a big boost again, as this Budget has given the farm loan target by Rs.1 lakh crore and also given further interest incentives to farmers if they pay timely repayment of loans. The Finance Minister has revised the agricultural loan target to Rs.4.75 lakh crore for 2011-12. Earlier, it was Rs.3.75 lakh crore. This would not only help the farmers to pay the loan in time but also give solace to the farmers who are facing the nature's wrath almost every year either in the form of drought or floods. I would suggest that banks should make the terms and conditions simple so as to enable the farmers to get the loans without any difficulty. It is because of stringent formalities followed by banks, farmers are keeping away from banks and going after the moneylenders who take advantage of their ignorance and cheat them by charging high rate of interest.

Another important suggestion I would like to make is that Government should not import any agricultural produce when it is not required. If they do so, it affects the farmers very seriously. They will not be in a position to sell their produce at a better rate. I would go to the extent of requesting the Government to formulate a policy to the effect that unless it is essential, the Government would not import any agricultural produce.

The major components of the 2011-12 Budget relating to farming include bringing Green Revolution to the eastern region, integrated development of 60,000 plus villages in rain-fed areas, promotion of oil palm, increasing the production of fruits and vegetables and the promotion of nutritious millets like bajra jowar, ragi, and initiation of a national mission for protein supplements through dairy farming, piggery, goat rearing and fisheries in selected blocks. Provision has also been made for accelerated fodder development programme and the promotion of organic farming methods. It is a welcome step that the Government proposed to attract private investment in agriculture sector. On the whole, the Budget contains several good proposals but it lacks a vision and a strategy for keeping farmers on the farm and for attracting and retaining youth in farming.

The major deficiency of this Budget is that it has not addressed two goals of the National Policy for Farmers placed in Parliament in November 2007. This policy calls for an income orientation to farming and the measurement of agricultural growth in terms of growth rate in the real income of farm families. Also it calls for an integrated action plan involving higher farm productivity and larger income to encourage youth farmers to take to farming as a profession.

It is unfortunate that in a year of emerging global food crisis and persistence of food inflation, an opportunity to accelerate agricultural progress and agrarian prosperity have been missed. The only hope for farmers is the enactment of a Food Security Bill which confers legal access to food. While the right to information can be implemented with the help of files, the right to food can be implemented only with the help of farmers.

I am of the firm opinion that population explosion is one of the main reasons for all our ills. If we can stop population explosion, we can easily take care of our people with the resources available with us. According to a report one child is born every 1.26 second in India. This is the highest in the world. 25 million children are born in India every year. It is also estimated that India would overtake China in a short span of ten years. How to stop population explosion should be the immediate task of the Central Government.

Health is one area in which India's position is not worthy to mention. Though, we have made a great strides in the field of health, according to a report, more than 26 crore people cannot afford healthcare and the Government hospitals cater to only a quarter of the people who approach the Government hospital desperately without any source of treatment. The role of healthcare in improving a nation's wealth and spurring economic growth is well established. India is among the fastest growing economies in the world and is poised to become the second largest economy in the world according to a recent report from PwC. India's

Human Development Index score, weighed down by poor healthcare indicators at 119 out of 169 countries.

Several factors that contribute to poor healthcare indicators in India are:

- India's healthcare infrastructure is inadequate to meet the burden of disease. India has just 90 beds per 100,000 population against a world average of 270 beds
- India also has just 60 doctors per 100,000 population and 130 nurses per 100,000 population against world averages of 140 and 280 respectively
- Public spending on healthcare has also been less than 1% of GDP for the past thirty years
- India's healthcare financing mechanisms are poor with 66% percent of healthcare expenditure being out of pocket. World Bank estimates that 2.2% of India's population (around 24 Million people) goes into poverty every year because of catastrophic health expenditure. Together, these factors result in a poor per-capita spending on healthcare.

In an effort to address, the problem of low public spending, the Government, in its Common Minimum Programme outlined in 2004, promised to increase public spending on healthcare to 2-3% of GDP by 2012. However, the allocation so far has not met with the need. So it needs to be increased.

Another thing which I would like to highlight here is about our children. The child protection Budget for a country of more than 440 million children had been as low as a mere 0.34 percent of the total Union Budget in 2010-11, which is perhaps why India has become a child trafficking hotspot. There has been a demand to invest at least 10 percent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in children's education and health as ignoring childhood poverty and education will affect the nation's economic standing.

[Shri R. Thamaraiselvan]

The World Bank estimates that India is ranked 2nd in the world of the number of children suffering from malnutrition. The prevalence of underweight children in India is among the highest in the world, and is nearly double that of Sub-Saharan Africa. The UN estimates that 2.1 million Indian children die before reaching the age of 5 every year - four every minute - mostly from preventable illnesses such as diarrhea, typhoid, malaria, measles and pneumonia. Every day, 1,000 Indian children die because of diarrhea alone. Children with infections are more susceptible to malnutrition and the cycle of poverty and malnutrition continues. Child malnutrition is responsible for 22 percent of India's burden of disease. Therefore, it is my humble request before the Government to enhance the allocation of fund for child protection substantially as we should not lose our children any more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You can lay your speech.

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Sir, I would just like to make two more points.

Education is another area, where we have to lay more emphasis in the years to come. Drop outs from schools have not reduced over the years. Innovative and effective steps should be made to ensure that each and every child, particularly from the underprivileged sections of the society and people living in despicable conditions attend the schools. If we provide education to one and all, there is no doubt our country would become a developed country sooner rather than later. I would like to suggest that a model school be set up in each and every district of the country; centers providing health care particularly to the needy and poorest of the poor should be started in the nook and corner of the country; proper roads should be laid in the remotest areas of the country so that people living in those areas would become part of the national mainstream.

Unemployment is one of the gravest problems India is facing not only today but for many years. New thrust should be given by the UPA Government to take the problem of unemployment with all its seriousness it deserves. Employment generation is to be given top priority. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana should be taken up with more vigour. It should be reviewed to see that whether it is moving on the right lines.

Tourism is another area where we can bring in more foreign exchange. Maintenance of historical sites along with improvement of infrastructure with low budget hotels, airports facilities and rail services would undoubtedly improve the inflow of foreigners. As you are aware that tourism is an industry which does not pollute but bring revenue for the country. But the present Budget has not been well received by the captains of tourism industry as they allege that no good financial packages have been outlined in the Budget 2011.

Instead, the Government has increased Service Tax on essential components of tourism such as air tickets and rooms which will adversely affect the tourism industry and slow down its growth.

The UPA Government, of which DMK was a major alliance partner, had made great strides in every conceivable field in the past over six years. No section of the society is unhappy with this Government. The problems being faced by the common man is addressed in a befitting manner.

Sir, I thank you once again for allowing me to express my views on the General Budget debate. With these words, I conclude my speech and I support the Finance Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir my point of order is that a very important discussion is going on but the Minister of Finance or the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance is not present here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here, he represents the Government.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am talking about the absence of the Minister of Finance or the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have myself said from the Chair that when the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here, he represents the Government.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, the hon. Finance Minister himself was here and the MoS is here. He has just gone out for half a minute and will be back soon. I am here and Shri Kamal Nath is here. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on General Budget today. While we are discussing the General Budget in the House, the whole country is facing a serious problem. The problem is related to price rise and inflation. Price rise is unchecked. The whole country is facing this problem. Some days back, when the hon. Union Finance Minister presented his Budget here, lakhs of people from different parts of the country came here, particularly the workers from the private sector, public sector and unorganized sector, to demonstrate in front of the Parliament House and they were very eager to show their protest in Delhi regarding the living conditions of the people of our country which are very poor now.

Sir, I would like to know what steps the Government is going to take in order to combat inflation. There is not even one concrete step that is being stated here to combat inflation. In the Budget speech, the hon. Union Finance Minister has not mentioned any concrete step to check and ban speculation of essential commodities. Its value has reached about Rs. 15 lakh crore a year. Forward trading has become a serious problem and today, the value traded in the forward trading and commodity exchange is 1.5 times the value of our Annual Budget. This is the real economic scenario when the Government is placing the Economic Survey in the Parliament for the welfare of the country men.

16.59. hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

Why would anybody invest in speculative trading unless he makes profit out of it? Everybody knows that without any profit, no one would enter speculative market.

17.00 hrs.

Another aspect is that, there is no mention about strengthening of the Public Distribution System. It is a fact that you have got 2.5 times excess food grains in your godowns. What is the verdict of the Supreme Court in this regard? The Supreme Court has directed the Government to distribute these food grains to the common people of the country. But the Government is silent on this direction of the Supreme Court. Where will people go?

Regarding the price rise, I would like to say that everybody is surprised that the Government has de-regulated the price of petrol. As a result of this, what have we witnessed? We witnessed that petroleum prices have been hiked seven times in the last eight months. At the time of de-regulating the petrol prices, the assurance that was given to the Parliament and to the country was that there would be a re-look at this tax structure. But there is no re-look at the tax structure.

[Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury]

Later on I will talk about the position of direct taxes and indirect taxes in our country. The *ad valorem* tax on petroleum continues. Today, we are told that more than Rs. 2 lakh crore is being collected as revenue from the petroleum sector. The petroleum prices are de-regulated; prices of these products are increasing; the Government is collecting Rs. 2 lakh crore from the petroleum sector; and what is surprising is that the entire burden is being transferred to the people of the country. This is the fun which is going on in the Union Budget, and this is the fun which is going on in the whole country.

The Government should study the United Nations' Special Report on the Right to Food. It has stated that 70 per cent of the rise in global prices of food is because of speculation. We must learn at least from that. Our country should learn and the Government should learn from that. The Union Budget should be aimed in that direction. Will you ban speculative trading? Is there any specific direction in the Budget? The answer is "No." Will you restructure the tax system in the petroleum sector so that the rise in the prices of petroleum products could be checked. There is no specific direction in the Union Budget.

The Government is talking about the black money. We have heard about so many scams during this period. The entire country is ashamed of these scams. You have talked of black money when there is a lot of discussion going on about it. Now, you are talking about the formation of a Committee. What will that Committee do? Can it plug the avenues? Can it plug the sources? Can it stop the Mauritius route through which money laundering, black marketing, etc. take place? The Government has no policy regarding checks and balances for money laundering. In other words, I would like to say the Government is "not discouraging" - this word I must use - the money laundering system in the country. That is why the Government is not going to stop these routes of money laundering. On the other hand, in

the Budget the Government is announcing only about the formation of a Committee to check these types of activities in the country. This is not the question about the integrity of any individual. This is about the entire system. This is about the neo liberal economy of the country.

As you know, in the last Budget also, the Government declared for the disinvestment. The Government has declared to sell out the public assets. The Government has already tried to sell off the assets of Coal India Limited and other public sector undertakings. What is the benefit of doing this? I want to say here that the workers and the working class of the coal sector did not participate in it. ... (*Interruptions*) You can see as to what has happened through this process. Before the Government was just to place the Budget, coal prices were hiked by the Coal India Limited. How is it possible that when the Government was going to place the Union Budget in the Parliament, before one or two days, more than 30 per cent coal price has been raised? There is no proper direction from the Government as to where the people will go and how the people will manage to earn something to maintain their livelihood.

I would like to mention another important point. How are we allowing our system to generate to such an extent? I believe the Government is gradually creating crony capital. They are promoting crony capitalism in India. It is this crony capitalism that is being nurtured and protected today which is leading to all the scams. Corruption today is siphoning off of money that we can use to improve the livelihood of our people. You can imagine that Rs. 1,76,000 crore is equivalent for two years of providing food to the poor. According to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi headed National Advisory Council's estimate, you would require Rs. 88,000 crore to provide 35 kgs of foodgrains to every family in our country including all the APL families; Rs. 35,000 crore is required annually as per the Planning Commission for new school buildings, to recruit new teachers and

for the Mid-Day Meal, etc. But the hon. Prime Minister is saying that he has chosen not to collect revenues because he wants to give incentives to corporate houses. It is very sorry to say that during the last three years, the Government has not collected Rs. 3,61,415 crore from the corporates and individuals. This is from the budgetary statement of Revenue Foregone.

Sir, in conclusion, what I would like to say is that the Government should not allow the foreign capital for the banking sector, insurance sector and all these sectors which will ruin our economy.

Lastly, I would like to say that our hon. Minister of Finance is not only a knowledgeable person but he is also a very good engineer for the jote politics. He can organize the derailed bogies in West Bengal, but he cannot manage the dismal condition of the Indian economy.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on the General Budget.

I stand here to deliberate on the General Budget for the year 2011-12. At the very outset, I would like to say that there has not been, in recent times, a more complex economic situation combined with a more volatile political one for the Government to present the Budget. It is not a situation of economic crisis. Nor is it quite the situation of a political instability, but, and this is what makes it critical, it can quickly go that way. It could not be carried out. The Members from that party are not present here. But what was transpiring two days before, it can go that way quickly and that is the critical mass which is actually hovering over the political system of this country. The overall situation of pervasive uncertainty and drift that engulfs the economy and the polity is far more difficult and complex to deal with than the crisis.

The Budget could have initiated definitive action on both fronts. Indeed the Finance Minister did set the

objective right at the start of his speech. I quote: "I see the Budget 2011-12 as a transition towards a more transparent and result-oriented economic management system in India." The problem is that having said that, he did not back it with any credible plan. The closest that he comes to addressing the corruption, governance issue is to recall the earlier initiatives of securing a membership of the Financial Action Task Force of G-20 and concluding of the Tax Information Exchange Agreement and the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements. These measures do not add up to a strategy to improve transparency. In fact, the Finance Minister spent more time talking endlessly on bamboo for *agarbattis*, lactose for homeopathic medicines and on sanitary napkins and diapers.

The Finance Minister made a reference to Goddess Lakshmi while tabling the Budget. Today is the International Day for Women. But he forgot about the centrality of women to a dynamic economic activity. The assessment of the Gender Budgeting Statement brought out by the Government shows that the total Union Budget outlay has gone up marginally from 6.1 per cent to 6.2 per cent. Is this adequate for them who constitute half the population and emerge a strong political force?

Sir, no new interventions have been introduced for women from the most-marginalized sections: the tribals and the minorities. The Schemes meant for working women, *Swadhar* and *Priyadarshini*, have all registered a decline in the allocation from the last year. The only silver-lining appears for the Anganwadi workers whose salaries have been doubled, of course, with all constraints. But that closes the option of recruiting a second Anganwadi worker for now. Here, I would like to mention that the Anganwadi workers are devoted to the children who are above three years. We have to look after the children who are below three years. There was always a need, a demand from a large number of Non-Governmental Organizations to appoint a second Anganwadi worker especially to look after these children. They are the ones who will look after these children.

[Shri B. Mahtab]

Who will look after these children? But by doubling this, which was a necessity, we have closed the appointment of another Anganwadi worker in the Anganwadis.

About 29 lakh credit linked women Self Help Groups that depend on micro finance institutions got some relief, no doubt, but without any regulatory body for micro finance institutions, one does not know how it is going to work.

The worst hit by the rising inflation, the housewife, received no relief from the Budget adding to her woes. Travel and eating out will cost more.

Allocations for social sectors have increased by 17 per cent. But public expenditure on health hovers around 1 per cent of the GDP or half the expected outlay. National Rural Health Mission's absorption capacity is considerably higher -now and hence a much higher level of public health spending can be absorbed by it. We need to provide for major increases year after year to this sector so that the public health spending reaches at least 3 per cent of GDP by 2015.

The increase in the education sector budget is welcome, but we would like to see more quality upgradation funds for primary schools. We need to start looking at learning and teaching outcomes. In his book, 'Imagining India', the writer Shri Nandan Nilekani mentions; "India may have a huge demographic advantage in the form of world's largest young population, but this can turn into a disadvantage if we fail to educate them properly". Right now, we are nowhere close to providing a suitable education to our children, especially during their formative years. This is a privation that is bound to upset the rosy picture of 9 to 10 per cent GDP growth rates.

Controlling inflation, reining in fiscal deficit, searching for ways to unearth black money and managing social and infrastructure sector outlay to maintain the growth

momentum is the Finance Minister's priority. But lack of extensive and effective irrigation network on the one hand and absence of a marketing infrastructure on the other are dual curses on the rural supply and demand chain. It should be clear to all by now that distributional constraints are more responsible for food insecurity suffered by crores of people in this country than low rate of farm production. Recent RBI data shows that while a total FCI stock of around 55 million tonnes of wheat and rice are lying over the last five months, the off-take has been only around 2 million tonnes. Naturally, this has raised open market prices. Still 60 per cent of agricultural land across the country has not been integrated with any irrigation grid.

Lack of adequate work has created much restlessness among the youth. India will continue to have a youthful population of 500 million in the next 15 years as compared to other emerging economies. But this can turn the situation into a nightmare in which semi-skilled and semi-literate young population may not find a place in the job market as manufacturing and service sector jobs are growing very slowly. The unemployment rate is now around 10.1 per cent in the rural areas and 9.4 per cent across the nation. This means that around 40 to 50 million youth are without jobs.

What will the young job seekers, in their 20s and 30s, do? This task of educating and training the young to the labour force cannot be left to the private sector alone.

We are in the middle of demographic dividend situation. Unless we invest now and train our youths, demographic dividend will pass by. Vocational training scheme is being revamped and there has been a mention in the Budget also on that. But the cause of concern is who are going to train the youths and make them skilled? Have we taken adequate steps to train the trainers?

It is said that there are three India now. One is

affluent India with more millionaires than in the United Kingdom. There are 69 dollar billionaires compared to Britain's 29. We have one middle India and the bottom of the pyramid, that is, the other India. Each with different incomes, each with different concerns and each significantly have different footprints.

Affluent India is a major investor. Let me look at it in a positive way. They are the major investor in the Indian economy. They are a very relieved lot. There are no major taxations for them in this Budget; proposals are limited, share markets have moved out. Middle India is the engine of consumption economy, reeling under huge inflation, especially, food. The Rs.2000 IT reduction looks pitifully small - it is not Rs.2000, but it will be Rs.1700 to be precise - when you have to pay higher taxes on branded apparels, hospitals, insurance and aircraft. The bottom of the pyramid segment is the future growth of Indian consumer market. Food inflation has hit very hard here.

Promise of leakage free transfer of subsidies to recipients is in the air. With the proposal to move towards direct tax transfers, this Budget has but upfront the agenda of reforms in the public sector delivery. The attractiveness of such transfers lies in the beneficiary getting what is due to him directly without any intermediary. Therefore, in theory, maybe there is more to cash transfers than it suggests.

Evidence of leakages in PDS has often been cited to argue the benefits that would accrue with cash transfer. The Economic Survey using National Sample Survey data has shown leakages to the extent of 40 per cent to 50 per cent in PDS, but has conveniently ignored the success stories that leakages were almost nil in 2007-08 in Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh. Tamil Nadu achieved this simply by not targeting and in Chhattisgarh near universal PDS average led to negligible leakages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have little time now.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Yes, I know, Sir. We have some idea of the extent of leakages in social pension schemes and Indira Awas Yojana, which are cash transfer programmes. Leakages do take place in these programmes. Actually, the problem lies not in what form the subsidy takes but in identifying the right beneficiaries since cash is fungible and can be used for various needs. There is greater incentive to subvert the system in the case of cash transfer than with direct provisioning of subsidies.

I would suggest that direct cash transfer should be an option not the alternative to the targeted PDS.

The Budget does not offer a prescription to address the problem of rising oil prices. The Finance Minister hopes to bring down the fiscal deficit from 5.1 per cent of the GDP to 4.6 per cent, but rise in crude prices could belie his expectation. Unless the Government reduces the duties on petroleum products and also persuades the State Governments to forgo some part of the revenue, this will have a cascading effect.

The hike in iron ore export duty is to gradually restrain the export of iron ore, a crucial raw material for domestic industry. Should we continue to export iron ore or conserve it for future? That is a question which is being discussed in our country. What to do with 200 million tonnes of iron ore we produce now, while domestic demand at present is less than half of that? Through this Budget, the Government has put domestic mining companies and exporters on notice that the liberal policy of iron ore exports would be progressively tightened. At the same time, the export of value-added iron ore in palletised form, free of export tax, is going to help exporters realise higher prices from the overseas market. It is therefore desirable that a part of the revenue generated from export duty is specifically earmarked for development activities, including greening of the mining areas, mining safety, and mine workers' welfare.

The Government has adopted a five-point strategy

[[Shri B. Mahtab]

to deal with black money. Illegal outflows make up 72 per cent of India's estimated underground economy. However, taxmen should nab evaders through intelligence and creative use of information technology rather than through raids and searches that are archaic, blunt instruments in law enforcement.

The major components of the 2011-12 Budget relates to farming including bringing Green Revolution to the eastern region, integrated development of 60,000 pulses villages in rain-fed areas, and promotion of oil palm. These are the three components; and there are some more provisions which the Finance Minister has mentioned in the Budget. The Finance Minister has also proposed some of the subsidies like the one relating to fertilizer and kerosene will be paid to the farmers directly. Excise duty has also been reduced in the case of equipment for drip irrigation. These are welcome steps. A welcome step is the creation of the Women's Self-Help Group Fund with an outlay of 500 crores of rupees. If this is linked to the Mahila Kisan Programme, it will have an impact on rural income.

On the whole, the Budget contains several good proposals but it lacks a vision and a strategy for keeping farmers on the farm and for attracting and retaining youths in farming. While the Finance Minister is emphasising the need for reaping a demographic dividend from our youthful population, where is the strategy or programme for attracting and retaining youth in farming? Most of the farm graduates seek employment in the organised sector and are not interested in agriculture.

The major deficiency of this Budget is that it has not addressed the two goals of the National Policy for Farmers placed in Parliament in last November 2007.

This Policy calls for an income orientation to farming and the measurement of agricultural growth in terms of growth rate ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not look at them. Please address the Chair.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: There are two goals which have been set up since 2007 by Dr. Swaminathan, and they are a part in the public domain. Did the Budget look at those aspects? That is my last point which I was harping on.

This Policy calls for an income orientation to farming and the measurement of agricultural growth in terms of growth rate in the real income of farm families. That has not been done.

Also it calls for an integrated action plan involving higher farm productivity and larger income to encourage young farmers to take to farming as a profession.

I would say that in a year of emerging global food crisis and persistence of food inflation an opportunity to accelerate agricultural progress has been missed. Here, I would conclude by referring to page no. 41 of the Economic Survey 2010-11. I would like to quote the idea that has been put forth in the last paragraph of the Economic Survey:

'For India to develop faster and do better as an economy, it is therefore important to foster the culture of honesty and trustworthiness. ...'

I hope, and I only hope, that with all the scams that Shri Bansa Gopal ji has just mentioned, with all that is happening around us in our country, with all that has happened in the past or will happen in future, there have been some suggestions in this Economic Survey as to how our society should develop. I hope, Members sitting here, who have been discussing this Budget, will carefully read the second Chapter of the Economic Survey and try to find out where they stand, what is their view, and how they behave with the situation that is prevalent here today.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI (Shirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am, grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to present our views on the Union Budget 2011-12.

Last year was marked by unsavoury scandals, deficit of public confidence in the UPA Government and burdensome inflation. The public was looking at this Budget for major relief. Sadly, the hon. Finance Minister has delivered a Budget which belies public expectation. At its best it makes some cosmetic changes.

During the last nine to twelve months, the prices of all the essential commodities and agricultural produce have shown immense volatility resulting in great discomfort to the public. This has also hit the farmers. The Finance Minister has spoken about it in the Budget and sought to take some corrective measures.

Under the blockhead 'Agriculture', the Finance Minister has referred to agriculture development being central to our growth strategy. He has listed multi-pronged measures that focus on agricultural growth. I come from agricultural background and I am actively engaged in regeneration of rural community. I would sincerely wish that the vision which the Finance Minister has unfolded here bear success.

But there is one component, which does not find any mention in his Speech and it is about improvement. No steps have been taken on improving the quality of soil and seeds in the country. We believe that without proper water and soil management, yields will continue to languish in the country and we will lack the agricultural productivity.

As a part of agricultural growth, the Government has raised its credit flow to farmers to Rs. 4,75,000 crore. It has also increased interest rate subvention from two per cent to three per cent thus bringing down the effective rate to four per cent. The interest rate subvention is applicable subject to farmers paying their dues on time. The Government has also promised to

contribute about Rs. 10,000 crore to NABARD as Short-Term Rural Credit Fund. As we all know, agriculture is highly risk prone and subject to natural calamities. Besides interest subvention, there should have been provisions for waiver of their loans.

Now, I would like to come to electronic hardware and computer industry. India enjoys global reputation as a software power. Conducive policies such as tax holidays and export benefits as incentives, has played a major role in achieving consistent growth for the Indian software industry. This contributes substantively to India's GDP. We can do a similar exercise in the promotion of electronic hardware industry. I would like to remind the Ministers from the UPA Government here that when the late Rajiv Gandhiji was the Prime Minister, he had announced a policy in this regard. When the Central Excise Duty on computer and electronic hardware was 22 per cent, he had brought it down to zero per cent, just to promote the electronic and computer industry, which grew during that time immensely. The electronic hardware industry is such an industry, which can generate a lot of employment - not only the skilled employment but also the semi-skilled employment. The economies of the countries like China, Taiwan, Korea and South Korea have grown just because of the promotion of their electronic hardware industry. Hence, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to bring down the excise duty and some of the taxes, specially for electronic hardware industry to zero so that this industry grows and our economy grows like that of South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Now, I would like to come to certain Centrally-funded Government schemes, which are not being implemented properly; and thereby, the intended benefits of the schemes do not reach to the poorer sections of the society. There is a rampant corruption in the selection of the Anganwadi Workers. Their appointment is done by the local MLAs or the representatives appointed by the Guardian Minister of the State without consulting the local Member of Parliament. This situation

[Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji]

should be avoided. The local Member of Parliament should be consulted while making these appointments.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Central Government initiates several developmental schemes, which need to be implemented at the State level. On many occasions, the local MP has to work hard to get the funds from the Central Government, allocated under appropriate schemes. But it is the local MLA and the State Authorities, who take crucial decisions and oversee the implementation of the schemes. Under the JNNRUM scheme, the Urban Development Ministry has been spending thousands of crores of rupees on several urban developmental projects. But it is the local Guardian Minister, MLAs and the State Government Authorities, who take the call on what projects should be taken and considered. This amounts to a gross neglect of the local MP. Hence, I would request the hon. Finance Minister and the relevant Ministers to implement the schemes in such a way that the sanctity and status of elected Member of Parliament is maintained. In certain parts of urban Pune, which fall under my Constituency, major projects like SRA, BRTS and water distribution schemes are being implemented. For these initiatives to be really effective, it is imperative that the local MP has a decisive say in the implementation of the schemes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the PMGSY, *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*, is a 100 per cent Centrally-funded scheme, which provides all-weather road connectivity in rural areas. This has been one of the few successful schemes and has managed to make progress in giving connectivity to far flung areas by providing good quality road.

My constituency in Maharashtra, Pune has immensely benefited from the successful implementation of this scheme. In order to further take the road connectivity to rural India, we need to increase the scope of this scheme by even bringing those villages which fall

outside the core network. There is an urgent need to relax the existing norms of implementing the PMGSY scheme to bring in more and more remote villages to the road network. There are different scales for implementation of PMGSY among the States. As of now, the tenth phase of the PMGSY scheme in Maharashtra is not sanctioned whereas many States have already completed the work of tenth phase and eleventh phase. So, I would like to request the Central Government to sanction the tenth phase of the PMGSY scheme from Maharashtra which is under consideration.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Finance forwards a very important issue. MPLAD scheme is not a new scheme. It has been in operation for the last 15-20 years and through this scheme many good works are carried out in villages, settlements by the Local MPs. I don't know why some people from media and some experts think that MPLAD means corruption. I don't think so. There are several Members of Parliament, for example in my Parliamentary Constituency, as many as 100-200 or 500 people daily visit my residence. ...*(Interruptions)* or the residence of each Member of parliament to get a scheme of water a scheme of lying water pipe line or getting a small road constructed in their respective villages. There are several such schemes which are not a part of Government's Plan. For example if an application is submitted to the State Government for any scheme, it takes much time. All roads or all these works come under non-planned category. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Government to either discontinue the MPLAD Scheme or provide at least Rs.8-10 crore for this scheme. ...*(Interruptions)* with the increasing inflation the provision of Rs. 2 crore is not sufficient. Therefore I would like to request the Government to ponder over it seriously.

[English]

I would like to come to another important point. In a year of high inflation and record food prices, the Government should have done something substantial by

widening the tax limits and increasing the exemption rate. An exemption limit up to Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 2.5 lakh would have brought welcome relief to the *aam aadmi*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Listen, the hon. Minister is sitting there. The Minister of State is sitting there. He is taking note of your point. Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Your speech will not go on record. Only Shivaji Saheb's speech will go on record.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Hon. Finance Minister has just arrived here. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Hon. Member speak. Can some announcement be made right now? Whether he will reply or not, it depends on him. Please don't do this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: I want to tell the Hon. Minister that in Maharashtra, each MLA gets rupees one and half crore annually under Local Area Fund. It is Rupees Three Crore in Jharkhand and it is much more in Jharkhand? I have requested in this House for stopping it completely or increasing its limit up to Rupees 8-10 crores. Around fifty people sitting in

a tempo or tractor visit MP's house with some expectation and ask for providing water in their village.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are repeating it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: I am hopeful that the Hon. Finance Minister will understand this problem completely and increase this fund to the extent of at least Rupees 8-10 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Sir, I have not yet finished.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken five more minutes than the time allotted to your party.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Sir, I will finish my point in just two lines. I hope that the Hon. Minister will certainly reconsider the service tax imposition on more than 25-bedded air conditioned hospitals.

So far as the excise duty on branded garments is concerned, the garment industry in India is in a very poor condition.

[English]

They are trying to compete with the world market. I would like to request the Hon. Minister to roll back the 10 percent Excise Duty on branded garment.

Over all, the Budget is a non-event and has not taken any step to ease the burden of *aam admi*.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bejnor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I don't want to give a long technical speech, I want to express myself in common man's simple language. When we visit our parliamentary constituency, the voters with a lot of hope ask us to raise some particular issue in the Parliament. They feel that

*Not recorded.

[Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan]

if we raise their issues in the Parliament, these will get solved. When the Hon. Minister was sitting earlier, he was noting the suggestions. But unfortunately he had to leave for some other work. The other minister sitting here, whose name has been addressed should also note the important suggestions mentioned by the Hon. Minister and put it before the Finance Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was noting it.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We are doing it. We are taking note of it. Even if I am not here, even if I am in my room, I am watching it on the television. Sometimes I have to go to my room to discharge some important business. I can assure you that all the points which you are making are taken due note of by my colleague, whoever is sitting here.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

I am highlighting a small thing that problems like non-existence of roads, drainage system canal water, handpumps, teachers and roof in the school, are mentioned. I want to say that only one reply is given that GDP is increasing. Sir, I am not a very technical man. Basically, I am an advocate. I want to put a logical argument which a common man can see. Hon. Minister is a down to the earth person. He is a leader of this country. The main thing which I want to ask is whether there is provision of providing tractor to the farmer. There has been a deluge of cars in the country. In a house, every one owns a separate car. Our Government has shown magnanimity in encouraging the automobile industry. Banks have shown generosity in disbursing loans. You can see from the cases of purchase of tractors that in so many instances the land of the farmers were sold because they had taken loans. Can't the easy policy of purchasing cars, computers, motor cycles be

applied in case of purchasing tractors or agricultural equipments also like harrow, tiller, rotator. Kisan Credit Card has been prepared. Through you, I would welcome the Hon. Minister for removing the subsidy. The process of subsidy should be made like the Kisan Credit Card. For example, direct cash subsidy, whatever the amount is fixed, should be deposited in the farmer's account. The Billionaires are taking advantage of that subsidy and we should try to avoid this. The real beneficiary should be identified. Can't the Hon. Finance Minister formulate any such policy? This was decided. Hon. Mamta Banerjee said the same about Railways yesterday also. Can't you provide more funds to the Railways which has the largest network in this country? In the same way, there is MNREGA scheme. The whole House is raising objections regarding MNREGA. Reviewing any scheme, once it has been formulated, is not going to belittle us. The whole money has gone to the drain. Its material component is not going up. These funds are not going into the right hands.

I have been saying repeatedly that payment without production is happening, people are becoming shirkers, 41 thousand crore rupees is being wasted thereon. PMGSY scheme was formulated for infrastructure although I don't remember which government had floated this scheme. I am speaking neither in favour of nor against the scheme. It was a wonderful scheme but it is facing total negligence today. The roads constructed thereunder have got reduced to rubble but PMGSY is not being implemented. The thing that I want to say is that there is no coordination between the states and the Centre. All work should be put aside and this issue should be taken up for discussion in the House. Hon. Prime Minister calls meetings but the Chief Ministers of a number of states do not bother to attend these meetings. Seven and a half crore rupees have been granted for the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme. We got tired of demanding funds. All the MPs could have been given direct charge of twenty villages each atleast. We could have then released those funds.

When we ask if funds under the Rajiv Gandhi scheme have been received we are told that no funds have been provided. All the states which lack governance are in the same situation. Four All India Institutes of Medical Sciences had been planned. What is the situation of AIIMS and the Safdarjung hospital in the capital? The situation in all government hospitals is such that if cancer is detected in a patient then the date for operation is set for six months later. If a person has heart problem then the next date for consultation is set after four months. Our infrastructure has proved to be a complete failure. The issue of farmers is raked up again and again. The subsidy that can be given to farmers directly should be given to them. The farmer should get fair price for his produce. Operation of middlemen and should be stopped and forward trading should be eliminated. This issue has to be given serious consideration and strict controls should be exercised. In my view, no government can work without integrity. How much money is being spent on MPLAD that people are making so much noise about it? In all there are nearly 750 MPs. The total funds under MPLADS amount to about 1500 crore rupees with a grant of two crores per MP. I can say with confidence that this is the only scheme which is functioning properly and all other schemes have failed. If the grant under this scheme is raised to 15 thousand crore rupees from 1500 crore rupees then the government would get returns amounting to 1.5 lakh rupees whereas the schemes which are being granted 1.5 lakh crore rupees are not going to give a return of even 15 thousand crore rupees. This is clearcut. MPs are accountable for funds granted under MPLADS. No MP would be able to exercise dishonesty. If he does so, the public would demand an explanation and he would lose his seat. No other work requires more accountability.

I request that the hon. Minister should give the required attention to the four or five important infrastructural issues such as roads, rail line MPLADS and that his reply meets our expectations.

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib):
Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for providing me the opportunity to participate in the debate on the General Budget, 2011-12. Sir, 63 years have passed since we attained independence. General Budget is presented every year in this august House. The first Budget presented after independence had a Budget outlay of Rs.193 crores. The population of India at that time was 135 crores. The Budget for the year 2011-12 has an outlay of Rs.12,47,944 crores and our population has increased by leaps and bounds to 120 crores. Sir, poverty has also increased considerably since we attained independence. There is rampant corruption everywhere. Hence, the Budget generally fails to make any positive impact on the common man.

Sir, I fail to understand as to whose interest is protected by this Budget presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister. The poor, the labourers, the farmers and the downtrodden will not gain anything from this Budget. This is a pro-corporate Budget. It caters to the affluent and rich sections of society. The poor and the downtrodden have been conveniently ignored in this Budget.

Chairman Sir, it is rather surprising that even after we attained our independence, poverty has increased sharply. The gulf between the rich and the poor has widened. Poor people have been left in the lurch. They are leading miserable lives and dying of hunger and starvation.

Sir, the majority of people in India live in villages. Agriculture or farming is the backbone of rural economy. But, the Government has turned a blind eye to their problems. Approx. 5000 tonnes of foodgrains rots in the Government godowns. This never reaches the needy and the poor. Last year, the Government had kept Rs.56,000 crores as food subsidies. However, for the construction of godowns, only a paltry amount of Rs.40 crores was earmarked. This year, the Government has

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

[Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala]

allotted 60,572 crores for food subsidies. Again, hardly 42 crores have been granted for the construction of godowns. It is evident that the priorities of the Government are lop-sided. Unless we have adequate number of godowns for the storage of foodgrains, these are bound to rot in the open. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please wait a second. Is it the sense of the House that the time for today's discussion should be extended till the business is over?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Let it be extended till the hon. Member completes his speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, the House will take up 'Zero Hour'

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Chairman Sir, silos are constructed by rich contractors. Even this amount will go to these rich people. The poor farmers will not gain anything.

Sir, the cost of keeping the buffer stock of foodgrains safely is approx. Rs. 11 crores per day. There is another stock of foodgrains which is in addition to the buffer category. The Government spends Rs.4000 crores annually for the maintenance of this stock of foodgrains. This stock sometimes rots. It is then of no use. However, the Government is not ready to distribute this stock of foodgrains to the poor and the needy. Hon'ble Supreme Court has had to intervene in this matter. However, despite the rulings of the Supreme Court, the Government has refused to abide by its directions.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble member, just a second. It is the sense of the House that the time of this discussion

*English translation of the Speech Originally delivered in Punjabi.

may be extended by another five minutes, till the speech of Hon'ble member is finished. Then we will take Zero Hour.

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Chairman Sir, the Government is spending a whopping sum of Rs.4000 crores for the upkeep of a stock of foodgrains that is in addition to the buffer stocks. This should be distributed among the poor and the deprived sections. The poor will get two square meals a day whereas the Government will be able to utilize Rs.4000 crores for some other purpose.

Sir, 7000 poor people die daily due to lack of food. Still, the Government is adamant and refuses to distribute additional stock of foodgrains among the poverty-ridden masses. Why is the Government so short-sighted? Why does it let the foodgrains rot instead of judiciously utilizing it for the poor?

Sir, the Government makes tall claims about the Minimum Support Price. The MSP of wheat is hardly Rs.1080 per quintal. This is a pittance. The farmer spends much more from his pocket per hectare. It comes out to be approx. Rs.48,756 per hectare, whereas the income of the farmer per hectare is only Rs. 45,665. The farmer suffers a loss. Who will compensate him for this loss? We have been demanding that the system of MSP should be done away with. Instead, it should be linked to the price-index. Let the price-index take care of it. MSP is a loss-making venture for the farmers. Every year, a measly amount of Rs.10/- or Rs.20/- is increased in the MSP. It is of no use.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, the Government announces the MSP of wheat at Rs.1080/- per quintal. However, wheat-flour is sold in the market at a rate of Rs.18 to Rs.25 per Kg. this actually means a loss of 213% to the farmers. Neither the farmer, nor the consumer benefits from this system. Only the middlemen reap all the profits. But, the Government conveniently looks the other way.

*English translation of the Speech Originally delivered in Punjabi.

Sir, corruption is eating into the vitals of our society and economy. There is rampant corruption every where. According to one estimate, approx. Rs.90 lakh crores of Black Money is stashed in foreign bank accounts.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN Please conclude.

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Since 1947, this Black Money is being stashed away in foreign bank accounts by offenders. The Government should approach the concerned countries and bring back this astronomical amount to India. Our entire Budget can become tax-free if the entire amount of Black Money is brought back to India and utilized judiciously. Why are we protecting these tax-offenders? Sir, prior to independence, the white people indulged in loot and plunder of the public money. After we attained independence, a class of our own country-men have started indulging in the same loot and plunder of public money. Nothing has changed.

Sir, this money belongs to the citizens of this country. This is the money of the poor Indians. This whopping sum must be brought to India and utilised for the welfare of the poor and marginalised sections of society.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN Please wind up your speech.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: ...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is unfair.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, this is casting an aspersion on the Chair.

**Not recorded.

*English translation of the Speech Originally delivered in Punjabi.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you know how much time is allotted to you? You allotted time is four minutes but [English] you have taken more than 15 minutes.

...(Interruptions)

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Sir, kindly give me two minutes more.

Sir, Punjab has hardly 1.5% of the total land area of the country. However, we contribute approx 60% foodgrains in the central pool. It is by the dint of the sweat and blood of the hard-working farmers of Punjab. But, what have they got in return? Absolutely nothing.

Sir, all facilities are being given to Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Uttarakhand and Haryana. Their industries have been made tax-free. But, step-motherly treatment has been meted out to Punjab. As a result, our industries are in shambles or they have migrated to the neighbouring states to avail the benefits being provided there.

Sir, we in Shiromani Akali Dal, demand that there should be extension of such facilities from Ludhiana to Amritsar. Even this is not being done by the Government.

Chairman Sir, the water-table is rapidly going down in Punjab. The situation has assumed alarming proportion. In the times to come, we will be staring at an extraordinary situation of grave water-crisis. Time and again, we have demanded a special package for augmenting our irrigation system, but to no avail.

Sir, Punjab is reeling under the debt of Rs.70,000 crores. How has the situation come to such a pass? During the years of terrorism in Punjab, this amount was foisted on us. We fought the nation's battle against terrorism. Our people lost their lives in the war against terrorism.

*English translation of the Speech Originally delivered in Punjabi.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN Please conclude.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Sir, the centre must waive off this entire amount of Rs.70,000 cores which has become a burden on Punjab. This is the least a grateful nation can do for Punjab.

Sir, the farmers are in a miserable condition. They are committing suicides. They are suffering massive losses. However, the Government has turned a blind eye towards their agony. The Government must give a compensation and relief package to the farmers of Punjab immediately. Their loans should be waived off. Who else will come to their rescue? Who else will provide relief and succor to Punjab?

Sir, I humbly appeal to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to provide justice to Punjab and to waive off the loan of Rs.70,000 crores that has become a burden and a drag on Punjab.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The remarks the hon. Member made against the Chair should not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Sir, the national highway that runs from Jhansi to Chhatarpur and Rewa is an important highway. Orchha and Khajuraho, two places of tourist importance, fall along this route. Along with domestic tourists, foreign tourists from all over the world visit these places. The national highway along this stretch is badly damaged. There is a longstanding demand for upgradation of this highway to a fourlane expressway. Survey had been conducted for conversion of Kanpur-Chhatarpur-Dewas national highway number 86 and Jhansi-Chhatarpur-Rewa national highway number 76 into four lane express highway. Gazette notification in this regard had also been issued.

*English translation of the Speech Originally delivered in Punjabi.

The office of the department concerned in Chhatarpur had started functioning and the farmers had been prevented from sowing crops in anticipation of land acquisition. The office was closed a short while ago and the work of fourlaning of highway has also been stopped which has created a lot of anger amongst the people of the area. On the one hand, the government talks of development through the Bundelkhand package, and on the other hand even the work is stopped on roads under construction. Hence, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to restart the work of fourlaning of national highways 86 and 76 that pass through Chhatarpur as early as possible so that visit of foreign tourists to both these tourist places is facilitated and development of the area can take place.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, my parliamentary constituency Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh is a naxal affected district. Last year the Ministry of Human Resource Development had sanctioned a Kendriya Vidyalaya for running primary classes (Class I to Class V) in Hindustan Copper Limited Malajkhand. A Higher Secondary school was already being run in Hindustan Copper Limited Malajkhand before the opening of the Kendriya Vidyalaya. The primary school students of this school got admission in the Kendriya Vidyalaya but children studying in higher classes were deprived of this facility. In 2011 and 2012 the Collector, Balaghat and the Officers' Association of Hindustan Copper Limited Malajkhand had placed a demand for extension of the Kendriya Vidyalaya upto senior secondary level on an urgent basis as also two sections each in all Classes from Class I to Class XII. Hindustan Copper Limited is willing to bear all expenses except the staff expenses of the school and in fact is already doing so. Hence, through you, it is my humble request to the Human Resources Minister that the order for extending the Kendriya Vidyalaya upto Senior Secondary level and permission for two sections of each class in the said school may be issued during 2011-2012.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation, through you, Sir, on an important issue regarding resumption of flight service from Chennai to Salem *vice versa*. After painstaking efforts and prolonged struggle, the Government has operationalised Salem Airport with a private airlines operating its maiden ATR Flight from 15th November, 2009 on Chennai-Salem-Chennai sector. Though flight timings is largely unsuitable to traveling public, there was good response and occupancy was in the range of 65 per cent to 70 per cent. Unfortunately, barely within one year, the airlines have chosen to suspend the flight services citing low seat occupancy factor. Salem is one of the biggest two-tier cities in Tamil Nadu. Withdrawal of flight service is likely to affect the region's prosperity. I feel there is an ineluctable need to resume flight services with slight modification in timings and put Salem once again in aviation map.

Trade bodies, industrial associations and frequent fliers have represented to me in this regard. I would rather request the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation, through you, Sir, to arrange and to facilitate the resumption of the suspended flight services. Besides, flight services, Salem may be operated during evening hours also, with the option of aircraft in the night, and also to resume flight services from Salem in the early morning.

I would also suggest operation of cargo service between Chennai-Salem-Chennai sector. I hope, my suggestion would be given due consideration. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for have given this opportunity.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Anandpur Sahib): Sir, may I have the privilege to submit in this House, the concerns of small scale bus and truck body building units of the country?

There are close to 400 small scale bus and truck body building units operating in Punjab and across the country, providing directly and indirectly, livelihood close to five lakh people. Though they operate with limited

capital, yet they have come of age, by technologically upgrading themselves and today, they are building the latest technology, full steel or tubular bus bodies from all wooden bus bodies, used to be built earlier.

This, in turn, speaks volumes of their commitment to produce safer public transport. They have achieved all this, on their own. Today, there is a sense of concern among them about the future of their units. They fear that they will have to ultimately close down their units in case the Bus and Truck Body Building Code AIS:052, AIS:093, which is proposed to be implemented from 01.04.2011, comes into force.

Through you, Sir, I would like to request the Government to take into account their concerns and allay their fears, before implementing the Bus and Truck Body Building Code AIS:052, AIS:093 so as to protect these small scale bus and truck body building units and livelihood of lakhs of people.

For ensuring broad based inclusive growth in the country, the UPA Government is doing a lot, not only to protect and strengthen the existing small scale units, but also to promote setting up of more such units. It is time that we help these existing units by providing them with world class research and development facilities and funds, so as to enable them to modernize themselves and compete globally.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me a chance to speak on a very important issue.

Sir, States are allotted through lottery in All India Services. It is a very erroneous issue and due to this several candidates are affected. Therefore, I want to raise this issue. As a result, officers from all categories *i.e.* from general, backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are allocated in all States. Thus, no distinction is made in state allocation on the basis of caste. But Nationalized Banks recruit Probationary Officers on all India basis. Zone and state allocation in banks is made not on the basis of lottery but on the

[Shri Vishwa Mohan Kumar]

basis of categories. As a result, officers selected from other backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are allocated outside their own states and officers from general category are not allocated their own states. Officers of other backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from Hindi speaking states have to face language problem when they are posted in non Hindi speaking states because their tenure is of 9 years. A P.O. is posted for 9 years in a state. Their examination is held after an interval of five years which they can't clear due to language problem and those who are posted in their own states make progress by clearing the exam, even succeed in becoming A.G.M. It puts adverse affect on their efficiency. In the long run, it affects their promotion.

So, through you, I appeal to the government to give a direction to the effect that allotment of Probationary Officers in Nationalized Banks be made on the pattern of allocation made in case of Indian Police Service and Indian Administrative Service.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha):
Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak during the Zero Hour.

Sir, recently the officers of Indian Railways have misbehaved not only with the people in my constituency, Sabarkantha, but also with me. I want to apprise the House about it through you.

Sir, the Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur railway line passes through my constituency. Veerawada Railway Station is near Himmatnagar, beside which a revenue village named Vantada has been included.

Sir, the land acquired for the railway project during laying down this railway line erroneously covered the single road connection of Vantada village. The village lost the only road connection. Today this village has been demanding its road for 50 years which has not yet been provided.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you I would like to state in the House that being the people's representative of this constituency, I made several attempts to restore the road of this village. I raised this issue before the railway officials, the Chairman of the Railway Board, the hon. Minister of Railways and even in the Parliament under rule 377, but nobody listened to me. Finally to ensure justice to the village, I launched "Rail Roko Andolan" with the people from 29th January by giving a notice to the Railways department and stopped the Ahmedabad-Udaipur train. Our peaceful and non violent demonstration continued for 18 odd days, but no competent authority from railways came forward for having discussion with us. They said that as railway service runs in loss, nothing would affect them on stoppage of railways service. We kept on sitting on the railway tracks for 18 days, afterwards we announced fast unto death from 15th February onwards, 50 women and 70 men from the village took part in it with us. The entire constituency and even voluntary organizations supported this campaign. This campaign was not confined to a village but it turned into a campaign of the entire constituency. After three days, several people fell ill. I was also admitted in a hospital. Then after four days, a junior officer came and said that the demand of the village is true and genuine, but it was not under his jurisdiction. Only D.R.M. or G.M. can take decision.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I regret to say that the D.R.M., Ajmer did not attend our phone calls. The D.R.M. misbehaved with my friend the hon. M.P. Dr. Kirit Solanki also who had come there in our support. He even asked us to make complaint against him to get him transferred.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to know is this democracy? What should we do to solve our problems? An M.P. is the representative of twenty lakh people. Nobody listens to his genuine problems, then who will listen to a common man? Such an unjust attitude causes Naxalism. This campaign turned into a campaign of not only a village but of the entire region. We have been greatly disappointed by the arrogant and

insensitive attitude of the railways officials. I demand that an enquiry should be made about it and the guilty officials should be punished.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am to say that history and time have brought the life to this point that the total population of Nawada in Bihar is twenty lakh and it is a district perennially affected by drought. The ground water level is very low. All the rivers there like Aparsakri river, Ghaghra, Dhanarjay, etc. have gone dry. Women have to fetch water from ten kilometers away.

Mr. Chairman Sir, you are sitting here in the Chair, I would like to give voice to their pain and sufferings through you.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to tell the Government, through you, that the Government of India had prepared River valley projects for these rivers in the last thirty years which are still incomplete. I would like the Central Government to hold talks with Jharkhand Government in this regard. Nawada is hungry and thirsty.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to tell the House, through you that the society as well as the Government has not treated them fairly and the nature has also punished them. The clouds do not hover in the sky over this area. The earth has become infertile due to lack of rain.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Government of India through you to make personal efforts to provide water to Nawada district. I would like to request you to be more sensitive and to solve this problem. About 20 lakh population of Nawada is crying for water. Who has got the responsibility to provide water to them and make their life comfortable? I want to say that it is your responsibility. I have put up this problem in the House. The Government is accountable to the House. I, therefore, urge you to implement all these schemes in Nawada and provide water to that area through the tanks.

Sir, I hope that I would be able to make my voice heard and the sufferings of the people of my constituency would be addressed.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak today. As this issue is related to the unemployed people and is very important, so it is very necessary to raise this issue. Several B.Ed degree holders of my constituency Unnao and entire Uttar Pradesh were staging a dharna and agitation at Jhule Lal Park Chowk in Lucknow on 28th February, 2011. Their procession was marching peacefully but when the procession reached Hazrat Ganj, the Uttar Pradesh Government ordered the police to lathicharge on the procession which left several persons injured. They had got the right to express their views in a democratic country but the U.P Government followed undemocratic policies and lathicharged the said procession.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This would not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Mr. Chairman Sir, 3,25,000 posts of Primary Teachers are lying vacant and more than four lakhs of the unemployed persons have got the B.Ed degree in Uttar Pradesh as on date. I had raised this issue during the last session and Shri Kapil Sibbal Ji, hon. Minister Of Human Resource Development had given an assurance and National Council for Teachers Education issued a notification in which it was made clear that the candidates securing more than 50 percent marks in B.A, B.Sc or B.Ed and having training in Primary education for six months till 1st January, 2012 may be appointed for teaching student of Class 1 to Class 8. Despite all this Uttar

*Not recorded.

[Shrimati Annu Tandon]

Pradesh Government has not taken any action in this regard. I demand in this House, through you, that such an arrangement should be made under which the State Government issues an advertisement to fill the said vacancies at the earliest.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to take action in regard to unemployment and right to education at the earliest as an undemocratic Government is there in power.

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): Mr. Chairman Sir, our UFA Government has been implementing RAJIV GANDHI GRAMEEN VIDYUTIKARAN YOJANA in separate districts in separate states all over the country. This is such an important scheme which was needed for long in this country. This scheme has been implemented for strengthening those areas which are lagging behind in distribution ^ and transmission but unfortunately the areas dominated by the persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, where this scheme was to be implemented first, have not been covered under this scheme and the areas, which were already developed in terms of power distribution and transmission, have been covered under this scheme.

Mr. Chairman Sir, as Dewas and Shajapur districts of my Parliamentary constituency in Madhya Pradesh are SC and ST dominated, I would, through you, like to inform the Union Power Minister that these areas are in miserable condition in terms of power distribution and transmission. I would request the Union Government to cover both the said districts under the said scheme so as to benefit the persons belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

[English]

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Sir, I rise to raise an important matter of public importance. I beg to state that setting up of more High Courts will help

speed up the disposal of pending cases which are very large in number.

Article 214 of the Constitution states that "there shall be a High Court for each State". Further, article 231 of the Constitution of India also states that "establishment of a common High Court for two or more States. Article 231 dilutes the provision of article 214. If necessary, the Constitution may be amended to make the provision as contained in article 214 mandatory.

Under the provisions of article 231, the Guwahati High Court has been the common High Court for all the States of the North East except the State of Sikkim which has a separate High Court. I have always been demanding for a separate High Court for the State of Manipur taking into consideration the fact that there are a large number of pending cases involving important constitutional issues. Of late it is learnt that the Union Government is setting up a High Court to the State of Tripura. This has created some problem. Naturally the people of Manipur and those of the other North Eastern States are neglected and ignored. Members of the Bar Council in the State of Manipur have already approached the State Government of Manipur.

Under the circumstances I would respectfully urge upon the Union Government L:general and the Union Law Ministry in particular to set up a separate High Court in the State of Manipur immediately, or at least along with the State of Tripura and also set up separate High Courts for each of the remaining States of the North Eastern States immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, I express my gratitude to you for allowing me to speak on a matter of urgent public importance.

Today when we reiterate our commitment to safeguard our democracy and democratic values some frustrated men are trying to blow those Indian democratic values. I would like to draw the attention of the House

towards an important matter of highhandedness exercised in the name of freedom of expression in democracy.

There could be difference opinion on political issues however, the symbols of national importance be it the Ashoka Pillar or the National song are symbols of the a country's identity and pride.

There is an organization called J.N.U. forum against war on people. The forum organized a workshop on operation Green hunt on 5 March in J.N.U. campus in which a writer Arundhati was invited and the bills which were distributed for the workshop unfortunately bore the image of a shoe with the Ashoka pillar inside it which is installed also in our House. The Ashoka Pillar is our country's identity and it was shown inside a shoe. The people met the Vice Chancellor Prof. S. K. Sopori, Dean, Students' welfare in this regard. The Vice Chancellor or the Dean, Student's welfare felt the seriousness of the issue, despite that no action has been taken so far in this regard.

It has become a fashion these days to call out names, at times they would call the mother India a witch or make insulting remarks for the national flag, the tricolor. At times they would say something in regard to the national anthem or that Kashmir is not an integral part of India. I feel that such incident which strike a blow on the county's identity or contravene the values of 'Satyameva Jayate' should be categorized under sedition, since we are worshippers of democracy. The democracy alone is not weakening. I feel that some people despite living in India are trying to hurt the dignity of the country that, too publicly. Anyone can criticize the governance, the Government or a party in this democracy however, the issue of autocracy in democracy should be taken up very seriously. I would urge Government as to the message being given to the world and the values being propounded from JNU University which is considered to be an intellectual hub. This matter should be taken in cognizance and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs could respond to it, if he could.

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Textiles sector and specifically the Handloom Sector is seriously affected due to the unprecedented rise in yarn price. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the plight of handloom weavers all over the country who have been hit hard by the skyrocketing yarn price that has greatly affected the traditional handloom industry in a big way. Mostly, the poorest sections of our society are carrying out this handloom weaving jobs as their livelihood down the centuries. Even the poor agricultural labour take up this during the off-season. In order to give protection to these people, care has usually been taken to give a buffer to handloom sector in particular whenever yarn prices go up. The security extended to them used to be in the form of subsidies to make available yarn at an affordable price. But today, what we see is to the contrary. The unprecedented yarn price rise has hampered the handloom sector in such a way that many of the handloom weavers have to go without livelihood and even food. Starvation deaths are at these hapless people too. Many of the handloom weaving societies are facing closure now. In Tamil Nadu, out of 18 cooperative spinning mills established to protect the interests of handloom weavers, only 5 are functioning now. There is something wrong with the Textiles Policy in this country which has led to a situation where big trading houses are able to export cotton depriving these spinning mills to carry on with their industrial activity. The cotton procurement by the Cotton Corporation of India benefits big capitalists in the export trade instead of extending the benefit to the needy handloom sector and the poor handloom weavers. Only big mills are protected and small cooperative spinning mills are left to fend for themselves due to which many of them are not able to continue with their functioning extending the benefits of providing yarn at an affordable price to the handloom weavers. The cooperative handloom weaving units that were entirely dependent on this yarn are now totally deprived of this protection shield. In the absence of the availability of

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri P. Lingam]

cotton and yarn, many of the cooperative handloom societies are waning away. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to extend subsidy to benefit the handloom weavers ensuring the availability of cotton yarn at an affordable price. It is also imperative to protect our traditional handloom industry by way of insulating the handloom weavers from the vagaries of market forces. The Government must also come forward to procure and market the handloom products to give a boost to handloom industry and help save the poor handloom weavers all over the country.

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to raise the burning and serious issues in the august House relating to the evacuation from Libya.

The turmoil in Egypt has spread across the nations and Libya for instance is on the verge of collapse. We are receiving conflicting reports on the state of affairs of that country and we hope calm soon prevails in these countries.

Our Government has done commendable work in evacuating those stranded people in Libya. This august House should appreciate the tireless effort undertaken by the hon. Ministers of Defence, External Affairs and Overseas as also the officials under the able guidance of our hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. It is understood that about 12,000 persons out of 18,000 persons have so far been evacuated from Libya but lot many more are still to be evacuated. While it is admitted that some areas are not reachable due to on-going in-fights, yet the Mission in Tripoli should use the first opportunity to reach the stranded Indians.

Back home, these persons will be completely cut off from the society as they have returned penniless. The education of their children, health and employment are

some of the major concerns which the Government has to ponder over.

We have a commitment for their welfare. Unlike the Kuwait War returnees, I believe these returnees are not eligible for any UN assistance.

It is felt that almost all the children of the entire evacuees would have lost their school certificates, etc. My request is that, as a special case, both the Central and the State Governments should consider admitting them in the nearby Kendriya Vidyalayas, or State Government schools or private schools without demanding any proper School Leaving Certificate, with fee exemption and provision of free books, uniform, etc.

Secondly, the Government should consider extending bank loan facilities on subsidised rates for them to begin life afresh.

Thirdly, good health coverage to the entire evacuees must be ensured at least through free health insurance.

I would like to conclude my submission by requesting the Government, through you, to take immediate steps to minimise their legitimate misery. Thank you.

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA (Chamrajnagar): Thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue regarding sericulture farmers in India, who are facing critical problems.

In the field of sericulture, India stands second in the world, in terms of area and production. Karnataka stands first in India in terms of area and production. At present, the farmers are getting very low price for silk cocoons. Till fifteen days back, the farmers were getting Rs. 300 per kg. of silk cocoon. But at present, they are getting just Rs. 100 per kg of silk cocoon. So, in Karnataka, in many places the farmers are agitating. It is due to the reduction in the import duty on the Chinese silk. Import duty has been reduced from thirty per cent to just five per cent. So, this is the main cause for the farmers getting low price. That is why, in Karnataka the farmers are agitating against this.

I would request the Union Government to impose thirty per cent import duty on the Chinese silk to save our farmers. It is because six to seven million Indian sericulture farmers are suffering because of dumping of the Chinese silk. I would request the Union Government to impose thirty per cent import duty on the Chinese silk to save our Indian sericulture farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shivkumar Udasi and Shri Shivarama Gouda are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri R. Dhruvanarayana.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the pitiable condition of HMT factory located in Uttarakhand. HMT company known to be the heartbeat of the country was established in the year 1982 in Ranibagh of Kathgodam of Nainital district by the then Minister of Industry Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari for industrial development and generation of employment opportunities in the state.

The condition of this factory is extremely pitiable during the current era of capitalism and liberalization. The production in this country is arrested for several years. The machines installed of the value of crores of rupees are dysfunctional rendering its financial condition extremely pitiable. Hundreds of workers working in the factory have not been given their salaries for the last 6 months which has rendered it difficult for their family members to manage for two square meals per day. They drink water at night and go to sleep. They are being deprived of their meals.

18.44 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

Through you I would request the Union Government to revive the HMT company called the heartbeat of the country by including it in the revival list or provide it the opportunity to reestablish itself with the help of DRDO / HAL / BEL.

'Ravi ki ravaani badlegi satluj ka muhana badlega.
Gar shauk mein tere josh raha, tasveer ka jama
badlega

Bezaar na ho, bezaar no ho sara fasana badlega
Kuch tum badlo kuch hum badle, tab to yeh
zamana badlega.

MR CHAIRMAN: "Raat jitni hi sangeen hogi
Subah utni hi rangeen hogi
Rat bhar ka hai mehmaan andhera
Kiske roke ruka hai savera"

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on an matter of urgent public importance
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra Kumar ji, we are here for you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Thankyou very much. As you are well aware that 52 thousand 'Rozgar Sewak's also known as 'Panchayat Mitras' deployed in Gram Panchayat under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA) were appointed on contract basis in the year 2006 in Uttar Pradesh. They have been assigned the task of supervision of development works in Gram Panchayat and they continue to do so. The Government of Uttar Pradesh issued an order on 25.8.2010 to terminate the services of these 'Rozgar Sewak' who have worked for three years and make fresh recruitments in place of these Rozgar Sewaks.(Interruptions)

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman Sir, hon'ble Member is raising a state matter here(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. There is no problem because state is also a part of the country.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman Sir, these 'Rozgar Sewaks' have been working since the year 2006 i.e. for three years. There is livelihood crisis before these 52 thousand 'Gram Sewaks' or 'Gram Mitras' of Gram Panchayats. They are unable to sustain their livelihood whereas in other states be it Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh 'Panchayat Mitras' 'Gram Sewaks' are still working since the introduction of MNREGA scheme.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Union Government to intervene in the matter. All these 'Panchayat Mitras' had also met the Rural Development Minister of Uttar Pradesh Government in this regard. The Minister also assured them verbally. Even it was published in newspapers that services of these people will not be terminated.

Through you, I would like to urge that the Union Government should take this matter seriously since it is related to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA). The Union Government should issue instructions to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to the effect that services of these 52 thousand 'Panchayat Mitras' should not be terminated in order to ensure livelihood of these workers.

With these words, I extend my thanks to you for allowing me to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please pay heed to my ruling that all the hon'ble Members who are present here should not leave the House after making their speeches. It is my ruling that no one will leave until the last member delivers his speech.

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Mr. Chairman, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on an important matter. As per the agreement among Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan a decision was taken to provide 1281 cusec Yamuna river water to district Bharatpur, Rajasthan. However, this important decision has not been complied with as on

date. In reality only 250-cusec water is provided through Gurgaon canal and Rajasthan feeder, which is only 19.5 percent of 1281-cusec water. There is an immediate need to repair the Gurgaon canal and Rs. 2.50 crore for this has already been deposited to Haryana by Rajasthan. A large quantum of water flowing in Bharatpur canal from Guragaon canal is stolen in Haryana, which needs to be checked. 800-cusec water should immediately be released as per the existing capacity of Bharatpur.

Mr. Chairman, through you, the hon. Minister of Water Resources is requested to provide the remaining 481 cusec Yamuna water to Bharatpur immediately so that the farmers of the district could be benefited and the agriculture production could be increased.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Sir, I express my gratitude to you for providing me special time on such an important issue. I would like to raise the loss to farmers owing to wild animals not only in Himachal Pradesh but also in hilly states and several other states. Particularly in regard to Himachal Pradesh, it is submitted that the number of wild animals like monkeys, pigs, nilgais (antelopes), swamp deer, tigers, langurs, rabbits etc. has risen manifold. The Wild Life Protection Act 1972 and the subsequent amendment in the year 2005 is so stringent that we cannot kill animals on any pretext. Today the condition is such that when women, children go to forests for some work, they get killed by wild animals, however, people cannot kill them for self-protection. That is why I feel the farmers here have given up farming since these wild animals like monkeys destroy the entire crop within few minutes. The high yield farms are being destroyed and the people have started selling their lands. As regards such a heavy loss particularly that of Himachal Pradesh, the annual loss is approximately Rs. 2,000 crore. I would like to quote some figures. There are a total of 3243 Panchayats. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Sir, out of them more than 2300 Panchayats are affected by wild animals. The State Government had made efforts to check the population of monkeys by sterilization. The State Government had passed a law that wild animals might be killed if they were causing loss to the farmers. But certain NGOs filed PIL in the High Court and the High Court imposed a ban on that. Therefore, it is my request from the Central Government to amend the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 in such a way that the loss being caused to the farmers and killing of people by the wild animals may be checked and the farmers and their crops remain safe and secure. This is my request.

In addition to it, I would like to add further that watchmen be appointed under MNREGA there so that the local people get employment ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you raising issue like MNREGA here?

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Farmers have some land, they have two three bighas of land? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you raise two issues simultaneously during Zero Hour?

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: This is the demand I want to put before the House through you.

[English]

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Sir, I would also associate with Shri Virender Kashyap.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You say that want to associate with him. It is allowed. Please send the slip.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, with your permission, I have got an opportunity to speak during Zero Hour. I want to narrate a painful development. Two Central Universities were proposed to be set up in Jammu and Kashmir, one was set up in Kashmir and

the second was set up in Jammu. In Kashmir the VC has been posted and the session of the University has begun. The VC belongs to Kashmir. But the VC has not yet been posted in the Central University located in Jammu. A controversy cropped up regarding the person posted there, a 'Bundh' was to be observed there as he was being posted there from outside. They said that justice should be done uniformly if they want to do it. The first year of the students of the Central University of Jammu got wasted.

It is very unfortunate. I feel very sad about the fact that no Vice Chancellor has yet been appointed in the Central University of Jammu. If the Vice Chancellor could not be appointed, you could have appointed any CEO or Pro-Chancellor so that the academic year of the students would not have got wasted. If it goes on like this, I doubt, the coming academic year of the students may also get wasted. Therefore, I would request the Government and also request the Hon. Chairman to direct the Government to appoint a person from some senior most residents of Jammu, who is able and capable as the Vice-Chancellor so that the University can function smoothly and the students from Jammu as well as the nearby states can study without any hindrance so that their coming academic year may not get wasted like the previous one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Bansal Ji, please take cognizance of this issue. A Vice Chancellor should be appointed in the Central University of Jammu.

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I represent Agra Parliamentary Constituency. The people know Agra as a historical and world Heritage city. The number of domestic and foreign tourists coming here everyday is between 50,000 to 1 lakh. National Highway No.2 passes through Agra city and its length is ten kilometers. But no flyover or elevated road is available there which causes accidents in which hundred of school going students die every year. The people of that area have been demanding for long that jam like

[Prof. Ramshankar]

situation prevails in Agra as so many tourists visit this city and they face a lot of problem as a result of this. Therefore, to solve this problem an elevated road or flyover should be constructed on this ten kilometer long stretch.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the water in the stretch between Agra and Mathura is saline.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, this is Zero Hour. You can only speak on the issue regarding which you have given notice in writing. Raising other issue will be a violation of rules. Therefore, in this Zero Hour please speak on only one issue.

PROF. RAMSHANKAR: I only demand from the Union Government to construct an elevated road there.

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please give me permission to speak from this seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are permitted.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance relating to empowerment of women on this important occasion of International Women's Day.

First of all, I thank the Government for approval of Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), a Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) Scheme. The objectives of the scheme are, to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant, lactating women and infants by promoting appropriate practices, care and service utilization during pregnancy, safe delivery and lactation, encouraging the women to follow IYCF practices including early and exclusive breast feeding for six

months and contributing to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers.

It is expected that in the initial years with cash incentives of Rs. 4,000 per woman given in three installments, around 13.8 lakh pregnant and lactating women in 52 identified districts may avail of the benefit under the scheme. The beneficiaries would be pregnant women of 19 years of age and above for the first two live births.

19.00 hrs.

I thank the hon. Minister for including two districts of Andhra Pradesh in the policy programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to your demand.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: I would request the hon. Minister to extend this pilot scheme to Vizianagaram district because it is a backward district and the child mortality rate is very high in the district and the tribal people and the fishermen in the coastal area illiterate. This will help in creating awareness among the people there. So, my humble request to the hon. Minister is to sanction and extend this programme in Vizianagaram district also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since today is Women's Day, therefore the House is being concluded by a Lady Member.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 9th March, 2011 at 11 a.m.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 9, 2011/Phalgun 18, 1932 (Saka).

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