

410

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Asadha 23, 1931 (Saka)

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Second Session  
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 14, 2009/ Asadha 23, 1931 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Q. No.141, Shri Harin Pathak.

#### Assistance to States for Coastal Security

+

\*141. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals on coastal security from States including Gujarat;

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

(c) the funds and equipment including boats sanctioned to the coastal States for the said purpose, State-wise;

(d) whether coastal security has been reviewed recently in view of the increasing threat perception from sea routes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for strengthening coastal security?

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

#### Statement

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The presently ongoing Coastal Security scheme, approved in January 2005 for implementation over a five year period, was formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Group of Ministers on 'Reforming the National Security System', and in consultation with all agencies concerned and State Governments, including Gujarat.

The Coastal Security Scheme, which is supplemental in nature, aims at enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas. It is being implemented in nine coastal States, viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, and four coastal Union Territories, viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The details of approved scheme for coastal States and Union Territories are as below:

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Coastal Police Station	Vessels (Boats)*	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Check Posts	Out Posts	Barracks	Other items	Approved Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Gujarat	10	30	20	101	25	46	-	-	5842.60
2	Maharashtra	12	28	25	57	32	-	24	-	4092.60
3	Goa	3	9	6	9	-	-	-	RIB-10	1653.50
4	Karnataka	5	15	9	4	-	-	-	-	2711.90
5	Kerala	8	24	16	24	-	-	-	-	4356.00
6	Tamil Nadu	12	24	12	36	40	12	-	-	4408.00
7	Andhra Pradesh	6	18	12	18	-	-	-	-	3267.00
8	Orissa	5	15	10	15	-	-	-	-	2722.50
9	West Bengal	6	18	12	12	-	-	6	-	3353.40
10	Pondicherry	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	544.50
11	Lakshadweep	4	6	8	8	-	-	-	-	936.80
12	Daman & Diu	1	4	3	5	-	-	-	-	668.35
13	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	10	18	20	-	-	-	-	2604.00
Total		73	204	153	312	97	58	30	10	37161.15

Note: \* To be centrally procured and supplied

A lump sum assistance of Rs. 10 lakh per Coastal Police Station has also been approved for equipment, computer, furniture etc.

The approved five-year outlay for the Scheme is Rs. 400 crores for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 151 crores for recurring expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of vessels and training of personnel.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. For further strengthening of maritime security, multi-level discussions/meetings have been held in the Government of India and many important decisions/initiatives have been taken.

- The implementation of ongoing Coastal Security Scheme has been expedited.
- The supply/delivery of interceptor boats has been started from April, 2009.
- The coastal States and Union Territories are carrying out an exercise of vulnerability/gap analysis jointly with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements in respect of coastal police stations, boats, vehicles etc. for formulation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme.
- The Department of Shipping and DG (Shipping) are taking necessary steps for registration of all the fishing/non-fishing boats plying in Indian waters and installation of navigational and communication equipments on these boats.
- The Department of Fisheries has taken up the project of issuance of ID cards to all the fishermen.
- The Registrar General of India is also implementing a project of issuance of Multi-purpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the coastal population of the country.
- The Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Indian Coast Guard is additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General Coast Guard has been designated as Commander Coastal Command responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal Security.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Madam Speaker, hon. Minister of Home Affairs is also aware that Gujarat is fortunate as it has the longest coastal line in the country extending upto 1640 Kms. However, it is a sensitive state since its coastal length of 512 Kms. is adjoining Pakistan. We all know that this route is used by the terrorists whenever any terrorist strike is carried out in the country. It was used even in the last terrorist attack on Mumbai in which Kasab was caught. They came by a boat named Kuber from Gujarat. The Government of Gujarat tries to pre-empt such attacks in co-ordination with the coast guard and BSF water wing providing coastal security and try to protect the security of the country.

MADAM SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Madam, I am coming to that. The Gujarat Government had Sent a project of Rs. 392.7 crore to the Central Government in May 2005, in which demand to sanction 51 coastal police stations was made, however, only 10 were sanctioned. This issue concerns the security of the entire country and not of Gujarat alone. We demanded 76 outposts, however, only 46 have been sanctioned. Only 2 boats have been sanctioned against the demand for 30 boats. We use camels to maintain the security of the Runn of Gujarat.

MADAM SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Madam, it is a very important question concerning the country's security .

MADAM SPEAKER : Alright, please ask your question.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Madam, I am coming to that. First I would quote the figures given by the hon. Minister. My question is related to that only. A demand for 53 camels and 106 camel riders was made, besides we wish to construct go watch towers there.

Madam, these demands are not being made by the State Government for the security of Gujarat alone, these demands relate to the security of the entire country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if our demands would be fulfilled and if so, in how many years and the time by which these demands would be fulfilled ?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, Phase-I of the Coastal Security Scheme had a total approved outlay of

Rs.371 crore. That is the money made available by the Ministry of Finance, which we have to allocate. In allocating Rs.371 crore, the highest allocation has been to Gujarat of Rs.58.42 crore. I agree, that is not enough. Equally, it is not enough for other States as well. Whatever money has been made available under Phase-I, has been allocated to Gujarat. This year again, we are working on Phase-II. If money is provided, as I believe it will be provided, more allocation will be made to Gujarat.

We are not discriminating against Gujarat. In fact, if anything, Gujarat has the highest share among all the coastal States in the money provided to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

As far as police stations are concerned, we sanctioned 10; Gujarat has indeed made all ten operational and I compliment Gujarat for that. But, we sanctioned 46 outposts, hon. Member says he wanted 76 outposts. We have sanctioned 46; not one has been made operational until today. We sanctioned 25 check-posts; not one has been made operational until today. We are not blaming anyone. All that we are trying to say is, before you ask for more, you should operationalise what has been sanctioned, draw the money and make it functional. Madam, we are not discriminating against any State. We are willing to support the States. But the States must draw the money and operationalise what has been sanctioned so far.

As far as camels are concerned, Madam, I thought I should ask him to provide me camels. He should not ask me to provide camels.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Madam Speaker, I will send its reply to the hon. Minister as to what action has been taken by the Government for these works. He has been the Minister of Finance, he knows that Rs. 2284 crore have been sanctioned in Para 65 of the Budget for additional coastal security this year. Besides the State Government has sent another small scheme in the year 2009. We have made a demand of 12 coastal police stations and 17 coastal outposts from the Union Government. As I have stated I will send him a reply containing the action taken by the Government. By when the work of phase II would be completed.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Madam, as I have already said that, when we draw up Phase -II we will take note of Gujarat's requirements.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN : Madam Speaker, through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the Pakistani ISI Agents capture our fishermen from the coastal boundary alongwith their boats. My second question is if Pakistan has state of the art boats.

I would like to ask from the Government if the boats which are to be provided to Gujarat are also modern? My third question is that...(Interruptions) will the Government provide State of the Art boats to Gujarat...(Interruptions)...

MADAM SPEAKER : You can ask only one question and you have asked it.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Madam Speaker, the fishermen's question is a separate issue. It is true that fishermen fishing off the coast of Gujarat are sometimes taken prisoner by the Pakistani authorities; likewise fishermen fishing off the coast of Tamil Nadu are taken prisoner by the Sri Lankan authorities. We negotiate, we bring them back. The question should really be put to the Ministry of External Affairs and they will give you the full details.

As far as the boats are concerned, we have sanctioned for Gujarat twenty 12-tonne boats and ten 5-tonne boats. These are being manufactured in the Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL); there is another shipyard which manufactures boats for some other States at GRSE. As and when these boats are ready, we deliver them. We have, so far, delivered six 5-tonne boats, one of them to Gujarat and five 12-tonne boats, one of them to Gujarat.

We will complete delivery of 24 boats by 31st of July and we will complete delivery of another 59 boats by the 30th of September. It is a well laid-out schedule. We have compressed the delivery time by six months and both Shipyards are building the boats at a rapid pace. As and when the boats are ready, they will be delivered according to an agreed schedule. Gujarat will ultimately get twenty 12-tonne boats and ten 5-tonne boats. These are modern boats.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM : Madam Speaker, there is no doubt that in the wake of the attack on Mumbai on 26th



November, the Government has taken several steps to ameliorate coastal security for which I commend the hon. Minister.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the humane face of coastal security. Ever since the security has been beefed up, the fishermen who spend their life while earning their livelihood in the sea are facing more harassment. I have drawn the attention of the Maharashtra Government also towards it. I met the hon. Chief Minister with a delegation. I was told that a system to provide identity cards to fishermen was being evolved. The hon. Minister of Home also stated in his reply that the Department of Fisheries propose to issue such identity cards or smart card to all the fishermen.

Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home about the arrangement made so far to provide such identity cards, number of fishermen who have been issued such identity card and the number thereof who have not been issued yet and how long they will have to wait because whenever they go for fishing in the sea without the identity card, they are harassed by the security guards as they are suspected. They earn their livelihood from the sea, so would he please state the seriousness with which this entire issue is being taken up and the time by which the arrangement to issue I-card for allowing the fisherman to earn his livelihood is likely to be made?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam Speaker, the MNIC Project is underway. I answered the question a few days earlier. In the first phase, 3,331 villages on the coastline and all of Andaman & Nicobar Islands will be covered under the MNIC and they will be issued MNIC in the year 2009-10, that is, the current financial year.

The Fishermen's Identity-Card is a separate project supplemental to MNIC. It is an application card and all the fishermen in these 3,331 villages will also be issued the Fisherman Identity-Card which will carry some more information about their occupation. I expect, therefore, that in these 3,331 villages, Identity-Cards will be issued in 2009-10.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI : Madam Speaker, as far as our country is concerned, threat perception from sea routes is very high. Lack of radar coverage and inadequate of coastal Security Boats should be set right at once. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to create

Maritime Security Advisory Board for better coordination between the Navy and the Coast Guard? In view of the urgency, will the Minister set out any time-limit for the constitution of the said Board?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam Speaker, a decision has been taken by Government on maritime security. The Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security. The Indian Navy will be assisted by the Coast Guard, the State Marine Police and other agencies. A Coastal Command will be created and the Director-General, Coast Guard will be designated as the Commander of the Coastal Command. These are the decisions which have been taken. The implementation of these decisions rests with the Ministry of Defence.

To the best of my knowledge, there is no proposal to set up a Maritime Security Advisory Board, but the hon. Member may put a specific question to the Ministry of Defence.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, The Government is certainly paying more attention towards coastal security after 26-11 terrorists attack on Mumbai.

Madam, RDX used in Mumbai bomb blasts in 1992 has been traced to village Shekadi under Trivardhan Tehsil district Raigarh of western coast of Maharashtra. The Pakistani terrorist who were responsible for Mumbai terrorist attack on 26-11 came to Mumbai in Maharashtra via Porbandar. Therefore, this issue is not related to a particular state and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs also agree on it. He has also accepted that this is a matter related to national security and the entire coastal region is dependant on the states for its security. The Government of India needs to pay more attention to it. The Minister of Home Affairs has himself admitted that maximum allocation has been made for Gujarat and then allocation for Maharashtra is 40 crore and he has admitted that this is inadequate and needs to be enhanced. Terrorist attacks from Pakistan are continuously taking place in the country. It is being reported in newspapers that terrorist can again attack on Mumbai or the country through sea route. Hon. Minister has mentioned about Gujarat but regarding Maharashtra, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much allocation has been made and what steps have been taken by the Government of Maharashtra regarding setting up of check posts?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Madam, the allocation for Maharashtra is Rs. 40.92 crore. Maharashtra has been sanctioned 12 Coastal Police Stations, and all of them are operational; 31 Check posts – nine are operational; and 24 barracks – none operational. Now, Maharashtra is constructing Check posts and barracks. The construction is yet to start in 14 Check posts and seven barracks. We are persuading Maharashtra to quicken the pace of implementation. Maharashtra would have to complete what has been sanctioned under Phase-I.

The answer that I gave to the hon. Member from Gujarat applies to you also, namely, that as and when we draw up Phase-II, we will take note of Maharashtra's requirements also.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Thank you.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN : Madam Speaker, what is going on in the coastal area of Tamil Nadu? The hon. Minister already knows about it. The people are arrested, and if they are arrested, then the Ministry of External Affairs can intervene and get them released. But the people are shot at by the Sri Lankan Navy. They are killed, and their boats are capsized. Therefore, this is a very serious thing. Therefore, the coastal protection should be strengthened in that area.

I wish to know this from the hon. Minister. Does the Ministry have any plans to put aerial surveillance in place in that area?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Madam, it would not be appropriate to disclose as to what kind of defensive surveillance the Government of India maintains in the coastal areas and the borders. I would suggest to the hon. Member to call on the Minister of Defence and perhaps take a briefing. It would not be appropriate to disclose the exact measures of surveillance.

The point that I wish to make is that, Yes, it was a problem that the Sri Lankan Navy was shooting at Indian fishermen fishing off the Tamil Nadu coast. Some of them lost their lives, but I think that some arrangements were put in place in January of this year. Since then, subject to correction, I think that nobody has been shot. They are arrested, and I have conceded it earlier. Thereafter, there is an arrangement by which we secure their release. But if

there has been an incident of shooting of an Indian fisherman off Tamil Nadu coast after January, then I may be wrong and I am not aware of it. Please bring it to my notice, and I will certainly look into it.

MADAM SPEAKER : Shri Dushyant Singh Q.NO.142.

### Infrastructure for Basic Sports to Youth

\*142. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing basic sports and infrastructure in villages and block panchayats of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and utilized under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the manner in which it has helped the youth in providing access to competitive organized sports;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up more Nehru Yuva Kendras and to promote National Service Scheme (NSS) in 2009-10; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Government has, for the first time, introduced a centrally sponsored scheme with national coverage for the promotion of basic sports infrastructure and sports competitions in all village and block panchayats of the country. The XIth Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme, which was launched in the financial year 2008-09, is Rs.1500 crore. The scheme envisage to cover around 2.50 lakh village panchayats and 6,400 block panchayats (including their equivalent units) in a phased manner over a period of 10 years at an annual coverage of 10%.

(b) The following pattern of assistance has been adopted under the Scheme:-

S. Component No.	Village panchayat	Block Panchayat
1	One-time Capital Grant (75:25 basis between centre and state governments; 90:10 basis in the case of special category States / North Eastern States 100% central grant	Rs.1 lakh Rs.5 lakh
2	Annual Acquisition Grant	Rs.10,000/- Rs.20,000/-
3	Annual Operational Grant	Rs.12,000/- Rs.24,000/-
4.	Annual Competition Grant	
a	Block Level Competition	Rs.50,000/-
b	District Level Competition	Rs. 3 lakh
c	State Level Competition	Rs.10 lakh for State Rs.5 lakh for Union Territory
d	National Level Competition	Rs.70 lakh (Rs. 3.5 lakh per disciplines for 20 disciplines) to host state
5	Prize money for winners in the block and district level competitions	
(a)	Block level competition	Rs.25,000/-, Rs. 15,000/- and Rs.5,000/- prize money for village panchayats securing first three positions;
(b)	District level Competition	Rs.50,000/-, Rs.30,000/- and Rs.10,000/- for block Panchayat securing first three positions
6.	North East Sports festival/games.	As per admissible grant.

(c) During 2008-09, financial assistance amounting to Rs.250.77 crore was sanctioned to 24 states for the

creation of sports infrastructure in 22,854 village and 601 block Panchayats. The details of fund allocated and fund released during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given below:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Fund Allocation	Fund Released
2008-09	92.00	92.00
2009-10 (10.7.09)	160.00	19.02

(d) Under this scheme, annual competitions are organized in various sports disciplines throughout the country at block, district, state and national levels and prize money is given to top three position holders. Apart from broad basing sports, it is expected to expand the talent base for the promotion of excellence in sports in the long-run.

(e) and (f) NYKS is at present functioning through its Kendras at 501 districts. With a view to covering all the districts of the country, the Government proposes to extend the activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKS) in the remaining 122 districts during the year 2009-2010. For the year 2009-10, an enrollment of about 32 lakh National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers has been sanctioned. To make the scheme of NSS more attractive, in addition to the existing regular activities and special camping programmes, two more new initiatives, viz. Summer Mega Camp for 400 NSS Volunteers and Adventure Camps for 2000 NSS volunteers have been introduced from the current year i.e. 2009-10. The policy is to expand and deepen these two schemes.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Madam, through you, I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister. In reply to Q. No. 142, he has answered that the Government has planned allocation of Rs. 1,500 crore for this scheme – which was launched in the financial year 2008-2009 – in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. I want to get around to the answer given previously. The Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) was giving financial assistance at the block-level, and for rural India.

An amount of Rs. 250 crore was sanctioned for 2008-09 of which Rs. 83 crore was released last year. In his answer, the Minister mentioned that the released amount after final estimates was Rs. 22 crore. How does the Government plan to help releasing money to rural India for improvement of clubs and sports activities, when the money allocated was not spent completely? It is a grand idea of Rs. 1,500 crore being spent on rural India, which actually is never going to happen. I want to ask the Minister whether this will happen.

I would like to know whether this money which you have allocated for the next five years will be given to States, and whether Rajasthan will benefit from this or not.

DR. M.S. GILL: Madam, yes, the outlay for the Scheme is Rs. 1,500 crore for the next five years, which means Rs. 300 crore a year. All of us know that in the contingencies of a situation, the Ministry always does not get the full amount expected to be allotted. Last year, we got Rs. 92 crore. The Scheme was, in fact, sanctioned only last year. We quickly put it in operation. We called a Conference of Ministers and after that of State Chief Secretaries to take their views. We were given Rs. 92 crore and we spent it totally. This year we have been given Rs. 160 crore; we will spend it. During the year, I will make an effort to get more money and I will keep on trying to get more money because as much as him, I am very keen that rural India, the six lakh villages, must get adequate money for sports. This is the first time in 60 years that the Scheme has given it. I will push as hard as I can for more money, and certainly Rajasthan is very much a part of it.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : I would like to ask the Minister, through you, Madam, Speaker, about Nehru Yuva Kendras. In his answer, the Minister has mentioned that it is covering 501 districts. In the answer to an Unstarred Question dated 12.03.2008, the Minister mentioned that the fund allocation for Nehru Yuva Kendras for the year 2004-05 was Rs. 33.52 crore; for the year 2005-06, it was Rs. 36.74 crore, and for 2006-07, it was Rs. 36 crore. How does he plan to give money to 501 districts where he himself mentioned in the meeting of Sports Secretaries — and there were numerous surveys which have been taken up — that the Nehru Yuva Kendras which began in 1987 were now basically defunct bodies, and the money allocation to Nehru Yuva Kendras was not happening? Will the Minister increase the funding to Nehru Yuva Kendras and help the establishment of Nehru Yuva Kendras in the local and district levels?

DR. M.S. GILL: Madam, for long, there have been 501 Nehru Yuva Kendras. I think it is a Scheme which was there right from Mr. Nehru's time. It has been at a level of funding and numbers, which could be more. Now, what I have done last year was that I added 122 districts which were left out so that every district in India is covered. Certainly, I keep on fighting and I really try to get more funds. I will try and make this Scheme more worthwhile, expand it and try and carry it down to the district level. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : The Minister cannot mislead the House. The Scheme was not started during Nehru's time. It started in 1987.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : It began in 1987 and not during Nehru's time. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the Minister reply. You have asked your question. Now, if there is any inaccuracy, you know the procedure, so please let him reply.

DR. M.S. GILL: For this year, we have an allocation of Rs. 110 crore. What I am trying to express to the House *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : He should make amends, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete. You know the procedure, you are a very senior Member.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : It started in 1987 and not in Pandit Nehru's time. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply.

*...(Interruptions)*

DR. M.S. GILL: If he is making a correction on a point of information that it was started in 1987 and not earlier, I have no problem in accepting it. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : It is not like that. As the hon. Minister, if he does not know such a thing, then we are really surprised about this. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Would the Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to start new youth hostels in the country? There was a long pending proposal in Idukki in Kerala. I want to know whether the Government is planning to start a youth hostel there.

DR. M.S. GILL: Madam, youth hostels are not part of this question. But if you want me to reply, I will try and get some background on the situation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Your question should be within this. Please do not go outside the question.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA : Madam, I would like to raise my supplementary to part 'a' of the question. The State of UP constitutes more than one-fifth of the population of the country. But the State and particularly the Western UP lacks even the basic infrastructure and the facilities to promote sports, which is its due. In this context, I would like to know

from the hon. Minister — I have requested him so many times also — as to what is the status of Western UP and particularly whether there are any national institutes for sports like the one in Patiala. I would like to know from the hon. Minister this. Delhi is very close to Rampur. But in Western UP, there is no such institution particularly for youth, to have an infrastructure or any institution. Is there any proposal to have any institution like the one in Patiala in future in Western UP?

DR. M.S. GILL: Madam, this again does not at all arise out of this. What the hon. Member is asking is about the Coaching Institute, Patiala being the main one and then Bangalore and so on. Since she is so much focused on UP, I will take the opportunity to say that in this Rs.92 crore which we have spent, we had allocated Rs.53 crore to UP alone. Rs.10 crore was drawn last year, they have drawn another Rs.11 crore now.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Is there any proposal to have an institution in Western UP?

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked the question.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: I have not got the proper reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam, these are 80 members of Parliament from U.P. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

DR. M.S. GILL: This question is on rural sports promotion and the Nehru Yuvak Kendras. She is asking about coaching schemes all over the country.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what plan and programme the Government has taken all over the country for the successful implementation and better performance of our country in the ensuing Commonwealth Games to be held in India next year?

DR. M.S. GILL: Madam, this is again not part of the question. But if you ask, I will try to say something.

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Through you, Madam the hon. Speaker, I would like to ask our Sports Minister one question. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Government of India for having taken a programme from the Madhya Pradesh Government in 2006 when I was the

Sports Minister there. We started a Gramin Yuva Kendra and a Gramin Yuva Abhiyan.

During that time, Sir, your predecessor asked us to come and give a presentation to the Government of India's Sports Department. You appreciated it so much that you copied it in toto and it is now called PYCA throughout India. So, first of all I would like to congratulate you.

Secondly, to be able to make this programme successful, I would like to ask you what is the criterion that you use to employ the Kreedashri? You call them Kreedashri and we call the Samanvayaks. At the Block and village levels when you are doing competitions and children are coming from a hundred villages, how are they going to get to the competition area if you are not going to give them money for food and for transport?

DR. M.S. GILL: Madam, the Kreedashri is a person at the village level. Sadly we have in the scheme only Rs.500 per month for him. I am anxious to try and in the future give him a better condition. He is obviously a young person with qualities to be able to promote the sports at the village level to carry the youth with him. As for the funding, at the moment the funding we have in this scheme is Rs.1 lakh per village for improving grounds and facilities of that nature; Rs.10,000 for buying sports equipment; and Rs.12,000 for carrying out these activities at that level. For the tournaments above — because we pay for Block level tournament, for District level, State level, and for national level tournaments also — that is indicated to you here in the scheme itself. It is: Rs.50,000 for Block level; Rs. 3 lakh for District level; Rs.10 lakh for State level; Rs.5 lakh for a Union Territory; and Rs.70 lakh for national level. In that, I am sure, part of that money is used to do the transport as well as the feeding as much as is possible.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No.143, Shri B. Mahtab.

#### **Content code for Electronic Media**

\*143.SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Content Code under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 for telecasting advertisements through the electronic media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Advertising Standards Council of India has also examined this issue;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and  
 (e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

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

#### **Statement**

The recommendations submitted by the Committee on Content Code is available on the Ministry's website <http://mib.gov.in> for wider consultations and may be implemented only after reaching a broad consensus in consultation with the stakeholders in the matter.

A representative from Advertising Standard Council of India (ASCI) was a member of the above committee and the draft code was formulated after studying similar regulations in other countries. No time frame has been fixed for its implementation.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : Madam, I had asked for a specific timeframe and the answer that has been given says, "No time frame has been fixed". As was told about fifteen years ago, not taking a decision is also a decision. Perhaps the Government is not taking a decision in this regard.

I believe the fundamental premise of a democracy is the accountability of all its institutions to the political sovereign, that is, the people. There are models of self-governance evolved in other countries. The remarkable feature of all these models is self-governance and a monitoring by a jury of its peers. Will the Government form a Press Council like institution that would conform to the highest standards of rectitude and journalistic ethics and guide the media in discharge of its solemn Constitutional duty? Is there any thinking in this regard? Or will it allow the broadcasting service providers to have a self-regulating mechanism to look after itself?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, I would like to inform the hon. Member that this issue has been under discussion and has been the issue of a public debate for several years. In 1994 the some regulatory code of conduct for programme and advertising was put in place by a mechanism by an Ordinance which was made into an Act of Parliament in 1995. Since then, technology has developed at a very fast rate. By the time the Committees were set, by the time they formulated some kind of guidelines, technology has moved further. Not taking shelter behind this, we have encouraged a public debate by putting up proposals for a National

Broadcasting Bill which would set in place a regulatory body. That is because India perhaps is the only country probably in the world which still does not have a regulatory body. But since these matters are very sensitive, there is need for constant interaction. In 2005, the Government of India set up a Special Committee headed by the Secretary (I&B) who held six meetings over two years.

The report was finally submitted in 2008. On receipt of that Report on the website, some regulatory bodies like NBA, IBF felt that this would impinge on the sovereignty of media, the freedom of speech and expression. These people have set in place, mechanisms under their own self-regulatory bodies. An NGO, Common Cause, in 2000, took the matter to the Supreme Court. This has been continuing.

The Ministry itself has filed three affidavits in the hon. Court; the matter is still under their consideration. This does not mean that we have been sitting without doing anything; I would like to inform the hon. Member.

Several other rules have been put in place, amending and adding on to the Act of 1995 and the Rules of 1994 like uplinking and downlinking. I am sure the House would understand that being such a sensitive matter, we have to find a coordinated solution which would assure the media personnel, media house and broadcasting houses that their liberties are not being impinged upon, as well as it would address the sensitivities of civil society, directives of the hon. Court, direction of a Parliamentary Committee of the other House, 132nd Report on Petitions. All these things are put in the stage of discussion.

The matter became so-volatile that people approached the Prime Minister of India and asked him to intervene. In 2009, there was a statement from the PMO, asking that nothing should be put in place, nothing should be finally decided till there has been even a greater interaction.

This applies to both the desire of putting in place a Broadcasting Bill and takes care of other suggestions which have been put forward by the civil society.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : After this exhaustive answer by the Minister, many things have been left to one's conjecture.

Has it come to the notice of the Government that a News Broadcasters' Association has drawn up a code of ethics and broadcasting standards, and also to provide a forum to aggrieved persons for amelioration of their

grievances, a Dispute Redressal Authority is established and is in operation with effect from 2nd October 2008, with the retired Justice J.S. Verma as its Chairperson? This is a society which has formed this.

Similarly, Advertising Standard Council of India, which is registered under the Company Law, has come out with a code to control the content of advertisement. When such multiple private bodies are setting up dispute redressal mechanism, which has little legal sanctity, will the Government proceed to set up a Dispute Redressal Mechanism for the benefit of public which will have legal sanctity?

SHRIMATI AMBI KASONI: There are two self-regulatory bodies which have come up — the NBA and the IBF. In the last one month that I have been looking after this Ministry, I have already had two sessions of interactions and discussions with the representatives of both these self-regulatory bodies as well as other representatives of the broadcasting field — in fact, several stakeholders. They have, no doubt, published and informed the court also under whose jurisdiction the whole matter rests today about the code of conduct. They do not have statutory power. So, we have decided at the last meeting which was held a few days ago that these self-regulatory bodies, any other representatives of the stakeholders and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting would sit together, look at, interact and try and arrive at some solutions or some format which would be acceptable to all.

It would not in any way clamp down on our constitutional right of speech and expression and it would address the concerns of the end-users; the subscribers, the common men, civil society, parents, children and the rest. So, where so many years have gone by, I would ask for the indulgence of the House for a little more time if we can put in place a mechanism which would satisfy the maximum number of people.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Madam, Speaker, Lok Sabha channel is also one of the TV channels. The employees working in it are employed on contract basis. Most of these employees are leaving their jobs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you cannot ask this question because it is within the jurisdiction of the Speaker.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, in my opinion the reply of hon. Minister is very ambiguous and evasive. There

is Sharada Act in our country. So many TV serials like Kal-Kapal, Mahakapal, Balika Vadhu, Sansani etc. encouraging superstitions and child marriage are shown on small screen. You have said that the hon. Prime Minister has stated that nothing should be put in place. In serial 'Balika Vadhu' a minor girl has been shown as married which is in contravention of the law of our country. She has said that she is in charge of this Ministry for the two-three months. Madam Speaker, through you I would like to say that while searching for news channels on T.V. I happen to watch this programme 'Balika Vadhu'. I have come to know that several such serials are being telecast.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your question.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: My Question is whether the hon. Minister will take immediate action in regard to serials like Balika Vadhu and other such programmes of children being telecast on TV in view of the fact that Sharda Act is in force in India?

[English]

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, Speaker, the Government did put in place on Electronic media Monitoring Centre... (Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You have constituted several such Committees. My direct submission to you is that as per the Sharda Act the serial Balika Vadhu cannot be telecast. I want a categorical reply in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let her reply.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : It won't be possible for me to reply in the House about the serial telecast by each channel... (Interruptions)...

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister complete her reply first.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: If you don't let me reply, I will better keep quiet and sit ... (Interruptions) We have an Electronic media Monitoring Committee in place ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: At least you listen to what the hon. Minister says.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: First, let her reply be finished.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH alias LALAN SINGH : Such arrogant behaviour should not be allowed.  
...(Interruptions)...

MADAM SPEAKER: You first let her complete the reply.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let her finish the reply without being interrupted.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam Speaker, I have reply to the question raised by hon. Sharad Yadavji. If he wants he may listen it. I cannot say if he will like it or not but let me give a reply. A monitoring Committee has been constituted that monitors 150 channels round the clock. We are trying that it start monitoring upto 300 channels. The law for the last two years... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this taking place, let the hon. Minister reply. Only when she completes her reply, you can say that you have got your reply or not.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, she should reply what has been asked by the hon. Member.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I want to say that we can act as per the existing law of the country.

New rules will follow after the law is amended. Under the existing law, there are 277 channels which have either been given advisories or they have extended their apologies during previous 2-3 years. Whenever any complaint is received in the Ministry about any serial, programme or broadcast, we take a note of it and take action under the existing law and these powers have been vested particularly

upon the officers in states. If any anti-national content is broadcast by some channels under the existing law, their belongings can be forfeited for ten days and thereafter they have to explain.

I will take speedy action only if the hon'ble Members said their complaints to me...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH alias LALAN SINGH: Madam, the House needs your protection in the sense that proper reply should come from the Government to a Question posed to it. Otherwise this whole exercise is rendered redundant. The hon'ble Minister's reply is not in consonance with the Question asked. She is waiting for a complaint to be made after which she will take action....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, according to the law of the land an 18 year old girl and the 21 year old boy can tie the knot. A teleserial titled 'Balika Vadhu' is being telecast. The content of the teleserial is in violation of the law of the land. Why should she hesitate in taking action. I stand here to complain on the floor of the House as to how is 'Balika Vadhu' being telecast in violation of the law of the land? Why is the child marriage being glorified?

[English]

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam Speaker, I will look into the complaint made by the hon. Member on the floor of the House and send him the result of the inquiry thereon.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS : Madam, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question relating to the role of the electronic media in certain sensitive matters. I agree that the electronic media is doing a great service to the nation. But I was startled and I was a little upset when during the Mumbai attacks, our electronic media were competing against each other and they were dramatizing the whole event and minute-to-minute details of the operations of our security forces were shown in the media.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS : I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will take steps to see that during such a situation no electronic media will be allowed to dramatize or show all these minute-to-minute details of the most secret security operations because it may help those terrorists who are sitting outside. Will the hon. Minister take these steps?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: The hon. Member is very right that after the recent terrorist attacks in Mumbai, we saw



that the entire electronic media was swamped by excessive violence, blood and many other issues came up which threatened the national security.

Thereafter the Committee of Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary took meetings on what should be the format of bringing some kind of a content control. This is what I explained in my initial response that regularly this matter has been viewed and reviewed and new opinions have come up. It is on the basis of what we saw in Mumbai we felt the need for enforcing or suggesting or putting in place a mechanism which would be binding on broadcasting channels and media stakeholders and this is under discussion.

That is what I asked for time. There is content code which is on our website. There is a proposal for a Broadcasting Bill which is on the website. I had put them on the MIB website to encourage a national debate so that on the basis of whatever input we get from the representatives of the self-regulatory bodies and other stakeholders we can arrive at something which would not only address the concerns of the civil society, as I said; address the concerns of the parents, minors, as I said; directions of the Rajya Sabha Committee on petitions, the rulings of the courts, but also will address, keeping in mind, the concerns and apprehensions of the media sector in this country.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA : Madam, Speaker, there should be a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may please give a notice, Shri Nripendra Nath Roy, Q. No.144.

#### Fencing at Zero Point

\*144. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria followed for fencing at Zero Point on the Indo-Bangladesh border;
- (b) whether the criteria has been violated at some places;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the time limit for opening of gates at Zero Point at the said border;
- (e) whether the local residents are facing hardships due to the limited timings; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

#### Statement

(a) to (c) As per the Joint Indo-Bangladesh Guidelines for Border Authorities-1975, agreed between the two countries, no "defensive works" structure can be taken up within 150 yards from the zero line. Therefore, as a general principle, fencing is constructed at a distance of 150 yards or beyond from the International border. However, deviation from this guideline often becomes necessary due to ground level compulsions like existence of population, terrain including riverine tracts, etc.

(d) to (f) The timing for the opening and closing of gates is normally sunrise to sunset. However, in some cases timings are decided by BSF in consultation with the local Panchayats, MLAs/MPs of the area and according to the change of season. During harvesting season and for other emergency requirements, gates are opened even beyond the normal time.

Every efforts is made at ground level to reconcile public requirement with security imperatives through a process of consultation. Periodic meetings are held at field level and the district level for redressal of public grievances.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY : Madam, Speaker, is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the criteria that the Government of India should follow in regard to fencing of the Bangladesh border? The stipulation is that fencing should be done at a distance of 150 yards from the Bangladesh side. But in one of the places the maximum part of the fencing was done at a distance of 500 yards to 1000 yards resulting in a large part of Indian land going under the control and occupation of Bangladesh. This is a hard fact. Could the hon. Minister take the House into confidence and assure the House that the criteria of fencing at a distance of 150 yards from the Bangladesh side would be followed strictly and that where this criterion has been violated would be rectified?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is incorrect to assume that the land on the other side of the fence which is Indian land is under the occupation of the Bangladesh forces. That is a wrong assumption. We have an agreement with Bangladesh that no defensive work structure can be taken up within 150 yards of the Zero Line. Where we put up the fence is our decision and the actual alignment of the fence is decided

after looking at the topography and also whether there is any riverine batch or whether there is any other natural feature which inhibits the putting up of a fence. This is done by the technical experts who look at the alignment and then put up the fence.

But let me make it clear that it is completely wrong to assume that the land on the other side of the fence upto the Zero Line is not Indian territory. It is Indian territory and it is under Indian control. Please disabuse yourself of the notion that that land is under the control of the Bangladesh authorities.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY : Madam Speaker, is the hon. Minister aware that the gates at the Indo-Bangladesh borders are opened only three times for one hour daily? At night the gates are completely closed and are not manned. I would like to categorically mention here that I belong to this place and I know that this is the ground reality. This is a hard truth. Could the hon. Minister tell this House where should a common man go to prove this reality? Would the hon. Minister assure this House on this point?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam Speaker, I readily concede that the hon. Member certainly knows about the ground reality better than I do. I have no doubt about that. I am sure that some of his grievances are legitimate.

There are 2067 gates along the Indo-Bangladesh border. The prescribed timing for opening and closing of the gates is from 6 a.m to 6 p.m. However, during rainy season, the gates are opened according to the visibility. The timing of the opening and closing of the gates are decided by the Border Security Force. If there are local problems, there are clear instructions that they should consult the local panchayat, the MLA, the MP and the State Government and they have full flexibility to alter the timings. But, as per rules, the gates are open between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. If the hon. Member brings to my notice any particular gate or in any particular stretch where they face problems, certainly I will look into it. I am not aware of the local situation in each one of the 2067 gates.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY : Madam, the distance of the Indo-Bangladesh border in the North-Eastern region is more than 700 kilometres and the work of border fencing is not yet complete. So far as Tripura is concerned, the Government of Tripura is yet to provide plot of land or the no-man's land and so far as the zero point is concerned, I feel that every point is a zero point. There are three major rivers that cross Assam and Tripura. They are Kushiara,

Brahmaputra and Karnaphuli but in these areas, there is no observatory post or any proper security. So, smuggling of cows, men and women and everything goes on unabated.

I want to know through you from the hon. Minister about the strong steps which the hon. Minister wants to take to stop every zero point in the river and the land areas. ... *(Interruptions)* There is a river called Kushiara that crosses from Assam. There is Brahmaputra which is named as Padma in Bangladesh and there is River Karnaphuli which runs in Tripura.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam Speaker, the Indo-Bangladesh border is of 4096.7 kilometres. I understand that the hon. Member is asking about Tripura. In Tripura, the Indo-Bangladesh border is 856 kilometres. As regards Assam, it is 263 kilometres. So far as fencing is concerned, in phase-I, Assam was included and out of the border length of 263 kilometres, we sanctioned fencing for 152.31 kilometres and we have almost completed it. About 149.2 kilometres of fencing has been completed. There are patches where there are some local problems. Tripura was taken up in phase-II. The total length is 856 kilometres, sanctioned distance is 856 kilometres and completed distance is 708.67 kilometres. Some more distance has to be completed. There are of course riverine patches. There is a problem in fencing those riverine patches. We try to deploy boats there but where there is a river, it is not possible to put up a fence. So, there will be gaps in fencing. These gaps are filled by alternative means of surveillance and border security. Where it is not possible to put up a fence, we cannot put up a fence.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Madam Speaker, with regard to Assam, hon'ble Minister has said that our Assam has not been included in coastal security. I would request the hon'ble Minister to include Assam in it. Secondly with regard to Border fencing, we are repeatedly demanding that this border should be sealed and the timings set with regard to the zero point cause great hardships to the local populace. There are frequent swings in the schedules of morning as well as evening time.

**12.00 hrs.**

I would suggest the Government of India to pay compensation to the people who have their lands in that area.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam Speaker, the Coastal Security Scheme applies only to the coastal States. Assam or Indo-Bangladesh border would not fall under that scheme. But there is this border fencing scheme that we have.

As I said, we are trying to fence the entire Indo-Bangladesh border. But there are patches where the fence cannot be put up for the reasons that there is a river or the topography does not allow a fence to be put up.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA : This issue is related to my constituency, but still you have not the opportunity to speak...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You please give notice for discussion.

...(Interruptions)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

### Compensation to Farmers

\*145.DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Sl. No.	Item	Norms of Assistance
1	2	3
1.	Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss was 50% and above	(i) Rs. 2000/- per hectare in rainfed areas. (ii) Rs. 4000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation. (iii) Rs. 6000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops.
2.	Assistance for loss of livestock	(i) Milch animals viz; (i) buffalo/Cow/Camel/yak etc. @ Rs. 10,000/- (ii) Sheep/Goat @ Rs. 1000/-

(a) whether financial assistance is provided to small and marginal farmers to compensate for the loss of crops and livestock during natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details of assistance admissible and provided to small and marginal farmers per hectare;

(c) whether there exist differential compensation package for irrigated and non-irrigated land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) The financial assistance under the present Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) is towards immediate relief and not for compensation of loss. Objective of these Schemes is to reduce the level of suffering of the affected people by providing gratuitous assistance as an immediate help.

2. At present, financial assistance in the wake of notified natural calamities is provided to the States through the CRF, which is supplemented by the NCCF, in case of a natural calamity of severe nature.

3. Expenditure from CRF/NCCF is to be incurred in accordance with the approved items and norms of assistance for the notified natural calamities.

4. The extant norms inter-alia provide for Assistance to the Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) in the form of agriculture input subsidy for damage caused to agricultural lands, crops and loss of livestock. Details of such assistance are as under:-

1	2	3
		(ii) Draught animals viz; (i) Camel/Horse/Bullock, etc. @ Rs. 10,000/- (ii) Calf, Donkey and Pony @ Rs. 5000/-, subject to a ceiling of 1 large milch animal or 4 small milch animals or 1 large draught animal or 2 small draught animals per Household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals.
		(iii) Poultry @ Rs. 30/- per bird, subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 300/- per beneficiary house hold.
3.	Assistance to small and marginal farmers for :-	
	a) Desilting of agricultural land	» Rs. 6000/- per hectare :-(where thickness of sand/silt deposit is more than 3")
	b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	» Rs. 6,000/- per hectare
	c) Desilting/Restoration/Repair of fish farms	» Rs. 6,000/- per hectare (subject to the condition that no other assistance/subsidy has been availed of by/is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	» Rs. 15,000/- per hectare (Assistance will be given to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land lost is legitimate as per the revenue records)
	e) Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss was 50% and above.	
	i) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	» Rs. 2,000/- per hectare in rainfed areas » Rs. 4,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation.
	ii) Perennial crops	» Rs. 6,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops.

[English]

### Restructuring of Highways by NHAI

\*146. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has recently restructured 29 highway development projects by changing the scope of the project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any benefit has been accrued as a result of restructuring; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has restructured 29 projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) for which no bids were received. The restructuring mainly involved optimizing provision of underpasses/overpasses/structures, service road, etc. As a result of restructuring, viability of most of the projects has improved. The details of restructured projects are enclosed as statement.

**Statement***Details of PPP Projects Re-structured*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	NHNo.	Length (km)	State	NHDP Phase	Total Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	
						Before Re-structuring	After Re-structuring
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Walayar -Vadakkancherry section	47	58	Kerala	II	717	665
2	Kundapur- Surathkal section	17	90	Karnataka	III	677	671
3	Vijayawada -Machilipatnam section	9	65	Andhra Pradesh	III	562	538
4	Goa/Karnataka Border to Panaji Section	4A	65	Goa	III	438	471
5	Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section	91	126	Uttar Pradesh	III	1458	1141
6	Amritsar-Pathankot Section	15	102	Punjab	III	775	705
7	Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar-Dehradun Section	58/ 72	126	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	III	1251	1294
8	Jaipur -Tonk - Deoli section	12	149	Rajasthan	III	1184	792
9	Jaipur-Reengus section	11	54	Rajasthan	III	377	268
10	Purnia-Khagaria Section	31	140	Bihar	III	1375	1270
11	Bakhtiarpur-Khagaria Section	31	120	Bihar	III	1663	1501
12	Patna-Buxar Section	30 & 84	125	Bihar	III	1797	1515
13	Kannur-Kuttiapuram Section (Package-I)	17	83	Kerala	III	1373	1366
14	Kannur-Kuttiapuram Section (Package-II)	17	82	Kerala	III	1330	1312
15	Cherthala - Ochira Section	47	84	Kerala	III	1541	1540
16	Ochira - Trivendrum Section	47	86	Kerala	III	1490	1488
17	Tirupati -Tiruthani Chennai Section	205	125	Andhra Pradesh / Tamil Nadu	III	882	571
18	Nagapatnam -Thanjavur Section	67	77	Tamil Nadu	III	681	392
19	Kuttiapuram - Edapally Section	17	112	Kerala	III	1274	910
20	Chandikhole-Dubari section	200	133	Orissa	III	972	561
21	Rimuli-Roxy-Rajamunda section	215	106	Orissa	III	785	449

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	Panikoili-Rimuli section	215	163	Orissa	III	1303	923
23	Krishnagiri -Walahjpet section	46	148	Tamil Nadu	V	1639	1250
24	Kishangarh-Udaipur section	79A, 79 & 76,315		Rajasthan	V	3384	2534
25	Belgaum-Dharwad section	4	80	Karnataka	V	702	480
26	Indore-Dewas section	3	45	Madhya Pradesh	V	451	325
27	Delhi- Agra section	2	180	Haryana / Uttar Pradesh	V	2110	1433
28	Vijayawada-Elluru-Rajamundry Section	5	198	Andhra Pradesh	V	2658	1653
29	Chilikaluripet-Nellore Section	5	184	Andhra Pradesh.	V	2380	1465
Total		3421				37229	29483

### Working of National Highway Laws

\*147. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway Laws have been effective in meeting the twin challenges posed by the rising expectations in infrastructural growth and the increasing aspirations of the people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The existing Laws relating to the construction, development and management of the National Highways have in general, met the objectives and facilitated infrastructural growth in the Highway sector. As and when any shortcoming or deficiency is encountered, corrective action as required is taken. Details of these laws are given in the Statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

*Details of various laws governing National Highways.*

1. The National Highways Act, 1956.

This Act empowers the Central Government to declare State Highways as National Highways. So far 70548 Kms. of Roads have been declared as National Highways under this Act.

2. The National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988.

Under this Act, the National Highways Authority of India has been set up for development, maintenance and management of the National Highways. The Authority is engaged in the development process of National Highways under various phases of NHDP (National Highway Development Project).

3. The Central Roads Fund Act, 2000.

The Central Road Fund has been constituted under this Act. The Act empowers the Central Government to levy cess on Petrol and Diesel to generate funds for the development and maintenance of all roads including National Highways.

4. The Control of National Highway (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.

National Highway Administrations and Tribunals have been set up under this Act for prevention and removal of encroachments, control of access points and control of traffic on National Highways.

### Loss to Agriculture

\*148. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had convened a meeting of State Agriculture Secretaries recently to review the situation arising out of the delayed and deficient monsoon in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government has drawn any contingent plan to offset losses in production of crops in the event of delayed and scanty monsoon;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Union Government has urged the State Governments to utilise the services of Agriculture Universities/Agriculture Extension Centres/Krishi Vigyan Kendras in educating the farmers of the imperative needs to adopt and use new agronomical practices, sow water stressed short duration crop varieties, etc. so as to minimise the impact of drought like situations; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f) Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India convened the meeting of the Agriculture Secretaries of the States in the Central and Southern States on 25.6.2009 to review the impact of slow progress of monsoon on the sowings of agriculture crops and alternate plans if the current trends continues. In view of the prevalent weather conditions, the states have drawn up alternate plans for implementation, if the rains are delayed/not received by 15th July, 2009. Three video conferences were held with the Principal Secretaries/Directors of Agriculture of the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Assam and Bihar for reviewing the crop situation. The Government is closely monitoring the situation on day to day basis. The States have been advised to identify the pockets of distress, if any, and take timely remedial measures. The States have also been advised to ensure that seeds are made available to farmers they have lost due to prolonged dry spell in any local area through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM) funds and to promote medium & short duration crop varieties or alternate recommended crop in case of delayed sowing. Government have taken a decision

to increase allocations under NFSM and RKVY and give more flexibility to States to use these Schemes to meet the contingent situation particularly for purchase and distribution of seeds for alternate crops/varieties, support for micro-irrigation etc. The State Weather Watch Groups have been asked to take region-wise reviews of the situation in consultation with the State Agriculture Universities for issuing suitable advisories to the farmers and the disseminations of the advisories through the regular programmes on Doordarshan, All India Radio and other channels for conveying the information. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) have been directed to facilitate extension of weather based Agriculture management, available on the ICAR website to the farmers and other stakeholders at the district level.

[Translation]

#### Development of Agro-based Rural Industries

\*149. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch new schemes for the development of the agro-based rural industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the States including Bihar for the development of agro-based industries in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) has launched a new central sector credit-linked subsidy scheme titled 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)', in August 2008 by merging the existing Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) of this Ministry which is a significant initiative and more attractive and useful than both the above schemes for setting up micro enterprises (including agro based units) in rural and urban areas. The permissible margin money assistance provided under PMEGP is as under;

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

PMEGP is implemented through KVIC as the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is being implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of banks.

(c) and (d) Proposals for setting up micro-enterprises under PMEGP are received by KVIC State offices, State KVI Boards and District Industries Centres (DICs) of State Governments and are scrutinized by District Level Task Forces in concerned Districts under the chairmanship of District Magistrates and Collectors and the overall co-ordination of KVIC as national nodal agency. During 2008-09, according to the provisional figures compiled by KVIC, a total of 2,17,762 proposals were received from all over the country (including 26,259 proposals from Bihar) for setting up micro enterprises including agro based units of which 36,287 units were sanctioned by Banks (6,741 in Bihar) involving margin money subsidy of Rs. 506.03 crore (Rs.45.25 crore for Bihar) from Union Government routed through KVIC.

#### **Toll Tax on National Highways**

\*150. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI :

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

(a) whether the commuters are required to pay toll for using two/four or six lane National Highways or in the event of crossing a bridge or bypass on route;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/National Highways Authority of India is considering to increase the toll rate or introduce new taxes on toll roads for those projects which have been cleared after December, 2008;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to exempt the common man from payment of toll; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) The user fee is generally not being charged from road users except in respect of projects taken up on Build, Operate and Transfer (Toll) basis or for completed four/six lane national highways or in the event of crossing a bridge or bypass or tunnel forming part of national highway. Reply to parts (b) to (f) of the Question is annexed.

(b) The National Highways Fee (Determination of Rate and Collection) Rules, 2008 provide for uniform rate of fee for public funded and private investment projects, base rate of fee for different categories of vehicles and annual revision of rate of fee etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Under the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rate and Collection) Rules, 2008, no fee is payable for use of the section of National Highway, permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel, as the case may be, by two wheelers, three wheelers, tractors and animal drawn vehicles, provided that service road or alternative road is not available. In addition, if a driver, owner or person in charge of a vehicle resides within a distance of twenty kilometers from the toll plaza, he may obtain a pass, on payment of fee at the base rate of Rupees 150 per month (for the year 2007-08) and revised annually, authorizing it to cross the toll plaza.

[English]

#### **Four-laning of National Highways**

\*151. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:



(a) the total length in kilometers of National Highways alongwith the number of lanes on them in various States;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to make the entire National Highway four-laned; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the process is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The total length of National Highways (NHs) at present is 70,548 km. Out of this, about 13,117 km length of NHs is having 4 or more lanes, 38,367 km length of NHs is having 2-lanes and balance 19,064 km length is of less than two lane NH standards. The State-wise details of the same are enclosed statement which is laid on the table of the House along with the answers to parts (b) and (c).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government has taken initiatives for 4-laning of about 27,178 km stretch of NHs out of 70,548 km total length under various programmes of Highway Development. These projects are targeted for completion in phases by December, 2015.

#### Statement

*The State-wise details of the distribution (Lane -wise)  
National Highways (in kilometer)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Less than 2-lane	2-Lane	4-lane & above
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	249	2582	1706
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1940	52	-
3.	Assam	742	2065	29
4.	Bihar	1799	1439	405
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	24
6.	Chhattisgarh	472	1658	54
7.	Delhi	-	-	72
8.	Goa	118	125	26
9.	Gujarat	163	1517	1565

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Haryana	121	915	476
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1021	388	-
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	478	739	28
13.	Jharkhand	674	943	188
14.	Karnataka	910	2724	762
15.	Kerala	266	1111	80
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1195	3025	449
17.	Maharashtra	24	3028	1124
18.	Manipur	468	469	22
19.	Meghalaya	454	356	-
20.	Mizoram	823	104	-
21.	Nagaland	346	148	-
22.	Orissa	1472	1788	444
23.	Puducherry	-	49	4
24.	Punjab	-	188	369
25.	Rajasthan	1279	2556	1750
26.	Sikkim	62	-	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	125	3139	1568
28.	Tripura	334	66	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	891	4424	1459
30.	Uttarakhand	1557	478	7
31.	West Bengal	781	1291	506
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	300	-	-

#### National Commission on Farmers

\*152. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Farmers in its report has suggested a comprehensive medium term strategy for food and nutrition security in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations and the action taken thereon;

(c) the details of the other main recommendations made by the Commission;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon; and

(e) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) The National Commission on Farmers (NCF), set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, in its Second Report submitted in August 2005 had suggested an elaborate medium-term strategy for food and nutrition security in the country. The Commission submitted its Final Report in October, 2006 incorporating its main recommendations including the one relating to the necessity of a well-defined Food Security Policy. The major recommendations of the NCF are as follows:

- (i) Asset Reforms covering land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources.
- (ii) Farmer-friendly Support Services including setting up of Bio-Technology Regulatory Authority and National Agricultural Bio-security System, thrust on extension services including agro-metrology, training and knowledge connectivity, credit and insurance, assured and remunerative marketing opportunities, inputs and services.
- (iii) Curriculum reforms in the Agriculture Universities in order to promote entrepreneurship amongst the students.
- (iv) Approach towards Special Categories of Farming, increase in farmers' income through co-operative farming, contract farming, promoting small holders' estates in order to improve viability of small and marginal farmers and entrusting the Panchayat Raj Institutions with the responsibility for agriculture.
- (v) National Land Use Advisory Service to provide timely advice to farmers about optimum use of land, taking into account the climatic and market conditions.

(vi) Setting up of Market Price Stabilization Fund and Agriculture Risk Fund and coverage of farmers under a comprehensive National Social Security Scheme.

(vii) Creation of a National Food Security and Sovereignty Board and a well defined Food Security Policy.

(viii) Rural non-farm livelihood initiatives to create non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas.

Based on the above mentioned report and consultations with the State Governments, the Government of India approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007. The Policy document was laid on the Table of the House on November 26, 2007.

Subsequently, an Inter-Ministiral Committee constituted by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has finalized a Plan of Action for operationalisation of the NPF, 2007 and the same was circulated in October 2008 to all the State Governments and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned for follow-up action for its implementation.

*[Translation]*

#### **Loan Waiver Scheme**

\*153. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH alias LALAN SINGH:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers committed suicides in various parts of the country due to crop failure and/or inability to pay back loan received from cooperative commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the loan waiver scheme has not provided the right succour to the farmers and the incidents of suicide are continuing;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government to ensure free flow of credit at reasonable rates;

(f) whether the Union Government has received requests from the State Governments including Kerala with regard to the debt waiver and debt relief scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) Incidence of suicides by farmers has been reported mainly from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala. Some cases of suicides by farmers were also reported from the states of Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. As reported by the State Governments, the causes for suicides by farmers are manifold including personal and other reasons. However, some suicides out of the total number of suicides have been attributed to crop failure, indebtedness, drought and socio-economic reasons.

(b) The information has been given in Statement.

(c) and (d) The Debt waiver and Debt Relief scheme, 2008 has been implemented in all districts of the country. As per provisional figures, a total of 3.01 crores small and marginal farmers and 0.67 crore other farmers have been benefited from the scheme involving debt waiver and debt relief of Rs. 65,318.33 crores. Thus, the scheme has helped 3.68 crores farmers by helping them in paying off their principal and interest liabilities and by de-clogging the line of credit. In order to ameliorate condition of farmers, the Government of India had earlier approved a Rehabilitation

Package in 2006, for implementation in 31 suicide prone Districts, amounting to Rs. 16978.69 crores.

(e) In order to ensure free flow of credit, Government announced a farm Credit Package in 2004 with a target of 30% increase per annum. As a result, total credit flow has increased from Rs. 86981 crores in 2003-04 to Rs. 287149 crores in 2008-09 and is further, targeted to increase to Rs. 3,25,000 crores in 2009-10. Crop loan upto Rs.3.00 lakhs is being made available at 7% interest rate by giving 3% interest subvention. In the Union Budget 2009-10, it is also proposed to provide 1% additional interest subvention to the farmers who pay their loans in time.

(f) and (g) The Union Government has received a number of proposals with regard to modification in the Guidelines in the Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme including that from Government of Kerala. The Union Government has tried to accommodate the suggestions received to the extent possible. Under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, farmers with more than 2 hectares of land holding can pay 75% of their overdue by 31.12.2009 instead of 30.06.2009. Besides this, in the Union Budget 2009-10, there is a proposal to set up a Task Force to look into the issue of loan taken by the farmers from private money lenders.

#### Statement

##### Cases of suicide by farmers as per reports received from State Govts

S. No.	Name of the State	Period	Total No. of suicides by farmers	Out of which eligible cases i.e. suicides due to agrarian reasons
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006	NA	530
		2007	NA	427
		2008	NA	267
		2009 (upto June)	NA	04
2.	Karnataka	2006-07	346	176
		2007-08	342	182
		2008-09	337	113
3.	Maharashtra	2006	2355	1028
		2007	1985	590
		2008	1906	622
		2009 (upto 18.06.09)	513	71
4.	Kerala	2006	NA	112
		2007	NA	68

1	2	3	4	5
		2008	NA	22
		2009 (upto May)	NA	01
5.	Tamil Nadu	2005-06	NA	01
		2006-07	NA	Nil
		2007-08	NA	01
		2008-09 (upto Dec. )	NA	01
6.	Punjab	2006	NA	19
		2007	NA	24
		2008	NA	10
		2009	NA	- 11
7.	Gujarat	2006	149	04
		2007	103	04
		2008	35	01
		2009 (upto May)	08	02*

All other States and Union Territories have reported NIL information relating to suicide by farmers

\* Being re-verified by the Agriculture Department, Gujarat

[English]

### Futures Trading in Farm Products

\*154. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the farm products suspended from futures trade in 2006 and 2007;

(b) the details of farm products suspended from futures trade since March, 2008;

(c) whether the Forward Markets Commission has opposed suspension of farm items like potato, soya oil, rubber and chana from futures trade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Details of farm products suspended from futures trade in the financial year 2006-2007 are as follows:

Sr. No.	Commodity	Date of suspension of futures trading	Date of Revocation of suspension	Date of resumption of trading
1	Tur and Urad	23rd January 2007	-	-
2	Rice	27th February 2007	-	-
3	Wheat	27th February 2007	15th May 2009	21st May 2009

(b) Details of farm products suspended from futures trade since March 2008 are as follow:

Sr. No.	Commodity	Date of suspension of futures trading	Date of Revocation of suspension	Date of resumption of trading
1	Chana, Soy oil, Rubber and Potato	7th May 2008	30th November 2008	4th Dec. 2008
2	Sugar	26.05.2009 till 31.12.2009	-	-

(c) The decision of suspension of futures trading in above commodities was made by Forward Markets Commission as an abundant caution so that the perceived inflationary expectations are contained. While making this decision, it took into account different factors like production, international scenario etc. which impact on such expectation.

(d) In view of (c) above question does not arise.

#### **Preparation for Commonwealth Games**

\*155. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

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

(a) the number and the details of events proposed to be included in the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) whether Indian style wrestling, powerlifting, kabaddi, kho-kho sports etc. have been included in the Commonwealth Games;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether infrastructure for the Commonwealth Games, 2010 is likely to be completed in time; and

(e) if not, the reasons alongwith the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the development of necessary infrastructure and complete it on time?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M. S. GILL): (a) There are 17 sports disciplines included in the Commonwealth Games to be held at Delhi during 3rd to 14th October, 2010. These are as under:

- i) Archery
- ii) Athletics
- iii) Aquatics
- iv) Badminton
- v) Boxing (M)
- vi) Cycling
- vii) Gymnastics
- viii) Hockey
- ix) Lawn Bowls

x) Netball (W)

xi) Rugby 7s (M)

xii) Shooting

xiii) Squash

xiv) Table Tennis

xv) Tennis

xvi) Weightlifting and

xvii) Wrestling

Besides these, competitions will also be held for Elite Athletes with Disability in four sports disciplines viz. Athletics, Powerlifting, Table Tennis and Swimming.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. These have not been included because these Games are not in the approved list of the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The sports infrastructure for the Commonwealth Games will be completed well in time for the Games.

[Translation]

#### **Missing Foreign Nationals**

\*156. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreign nationals, including Afghanis and illegal Bangladeshis migrants, have been reported missing in the country;

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

(c) whether it has come to light that these missing nationals were reported to be involved in illegal activities including terrorism in the country;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported during the said period;

(e) whether such persons including illegal Bangladeshi migrants have acquired ration cards, voter I-cards, driving licences etc;

(f) if so, the details of such cases reported during the said period and action taken against erring officials who issued such documents; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government in this regard including detection and deportation of such illegal migrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (g) The detection and deportation of illegally staying foreigners (including Afghani and Bangladeshi immigrants) is an ongoing process. The power to detect and deport foreigners living illegally in the country are vested in the Central Government under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and these powers have also been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

The number of arrivals, overstayal, arrest and deportation of foreigners belonging to 161 countries who came on valid travel documents during the years 2005 to 2007, is given below:

Year	Arrival	Overstayal	Arrested	Deported
2005	39,67,382	35,610	17,265	16,350
2006	44,47,167	49,945	11,120	14,933
2007	50,96,990	53,945	12,535	13,348

A statement providing the country-wise details in respect of foreigners deported from India during the year 2005, 2006 and 2007 is enclosed.

Police and maintenance of law and order being State responsibility primarily, the detection of missing foreign nationals including those involved in illegal activities and terrorism is a continuing priority for all States/Union Territory Administrations, as also the Central Government. As and when such persons are detected, cases are registered against them by the local police authorities under the relevant laws. Furthermore, as and when foreign nationals including illegal Bangladeshi immigrants who have acquired ration cards, voter ID cards and driving licenses etc. are detected, appropriate action is also taken against them. In those cases where the foreigner is arrested and action taken under the relevant Acts, the foreigner is deported/repatriated only after completion of his sentence. The foreigner is deported under section of the Foreigners Act, 1946. Given the disaggregated nature activity, case specific data is not centrally maintained.

### Statement

#### Country-wise statistics of Foreigners Deported from India : 2005-2007

Country	Number of foreigners deported		
	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4
Afghanistan	103	144	42
Angola	0	1	0
Argentina	0	0	1
Australia	2	3	1
Austria	1	0	1
Bahrain	2	0	0
Bangladesh	14916	13692	12135
Belarus	3	3	3
Belgium	1	0	0
Burundi	0	0	1
Cambodia	0	0	18
Cameroon	0	1	0
Canada	3	1	4
China	34	26	29
China (Taiwan)	8	1	0
Croatia	1	0	0
Czech	0	1	3
Denmark	1	0	7
Egypt	0	0	1
Eritrea	0	4	2
Estonia	0	1	0
Ethiopia	3	6	3
France	4	8	8

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Georgia	1	0	0	Pakistan	164	100	24
Germany	3	11	3	Palestine	1	0	2
Ghana	2	1	3	Philippines	10	1	13
Guinea	1	0	0	Poland	0	1	0
Hongkong	0	2	0	Portugal	0	0	1
Indonesia	39	6	22	Romania	0	1	0
Iran	8	8	24	Russia	10	6	28
Iraq	2	4	2	Saudi Arabia	1	4	5
Israel	2	7	2	Senegal	0	1	0
Italy	2	1	6	Singapore	0	1	0
Ivory Coast	0	1	0	Somalia	0	4	1
Japan	3	1	1	South Africa	0	3	1
Jordan	1	1	1	Spain	0	2	0
Kazakhstan	0	1	0	Sri Lanka	25	20	13
Kenya	11	10	3	Stateless (Tibet)	12	11	11
Korea South	0	2	3	Sudan	7	10	11
Kyrgyzstan	0	2	0	Tanzania	3	1	2
Malaysia	2	5	3	Thailand	1	1	29
Maldives	3	2	0	Turkey	0	2	1
Mauritius	0	1	1	U.S.A.	8	3	5
Mangolian	0	1	0	Uganda	2	3	3
Mexico	0	0	1	Ukraine	1	6	1
Morocco	4	2	0	United Arab Emirates	1	1	0
Mozambique	0	1	0	United Kingdom	12	4	5
Myanmar	881	673	785	Uzbekistan	1	3	3
Nepal	2	33	3	Vietnam	0	0	3
Netherlands	3	1	1	Yemen	2	3	21
New Zealand	0	0	1	Yugoslavia	1	1	0
Nigeria	36	69	37	Others	0	0	4
Norway	0	1	0				
Oman	0	1	0	Total	16350	14933	13348

### Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains

\*157. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

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

(a) the details of allocation and offtake of commodities including foodgrains and kerosene under various schemes of the Ministry during each of the last three years including Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan, commodity, year and State-wise;

(b) whether the allocation for some of the States including Kerala and Karnataka has been reduced recently;

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

(d) whether any request has been received from the States for restoration/increase in allocation;

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

(f) the details of the monitoring committees constituted for monitoring the distribution of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (f) Allocations of food grains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are made for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1.3.2000 or the number of such eligible families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Government, whichever is less. Accordingly, allocations of food grains for AAY and BPL categories are made @ 35 kg. per family per month for all accepted number of 6.52 crore families in the country.

Allocations under APL category are made depending upon the availability of stocks of food grains in Central Pool and past offtake. Presently, these allocations range between 10 kg and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs. State-wise details of allocations and offtake of food grains (wheat and rice) under TPDS for the last three years are in Statement-I.

There has been no reduction in allocations of foodgrains to Karnataka and Kerala recently. However, requests have been received from 28 State/UT Governments for increase of allocations under TPDS. Considering these requests and availability of stocks in the Central Pool, Government has made additional allocations.

Allocation of PDS Kerosene (SKO) is made by the Government to different States/UTs on a quarterly basis for distribution under TPDS for cooking and illumination only. The scale of distribution of PDS SKO per card holder varies from State to State. Except Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and UT of Chandigarh, there has been no reduction in the TPDS quota of SKO of other States after 2004-05. State-wise details of TPDS SKO allocated and offtake during the last three years are in Statement-II.

Requests have been received from various State/UT Governments for increasing the SKO allocation. It has been decided 'in principle' to restrict subsidy on TPDS Kerosene to BPL families only. In case of urgent need during natural calamities, however, requests of State/UT Governments for additional allocations are considered.

For monitoring functioning of TPDS, the Government has issued a model Citizens' Charter under which vigilance committees are constituted by the State/UT Governments at Fair Price Shops/Panchayat/Municipal Ward/ Block/Taluk/ District/State levels with members from Government, Social and Consumer organizations, local bodies, etc. Monthly certification of delivery of TPDS commodities to ration card holders has also been prescribed.

#### Statement-I

Allocation and offtake of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) for 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09 under Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) under TPDS

(Quantity in 000'tons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	3900.596	3209.074	3884.823	3637.95	3577.682	3532.766
2	Arunachal Pradesh	103.644	60.378	103.548	76.009	101.556	91.058



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Assam	1714.746	1511.916	1345.527	1395.794	1406.256	1400.842
4	Bihar	3988.344	1024.178	2768.031	1625.366	2958.122	1529.022
5	Chhatisgarh	1600.328	867.483	825.416	780.621	937.698	805.755
6	Delhi	836.456	547.63	748.181	701.589	592.548	561.815
7	Goa	102.758	27.01	32.182	29.86	36.355	33.958
8	Gujarat	2295.882	862.19	1130.035	882.491	1042.04	856.966
9	Haryana	830.085	310.349	451.917	316.172	603.493	387.616
10	Himachal Pradesh	443.037	370.496	477.496	456.065	463.176	460.401
11	Jammu and Kashmir	791.804	659.255	823.595	746.053	776.804	770.282
12	Jharkhand	1195.472	741.15	1057.736	827.148	1065.93	883.363
13	Karnataka	2853.688	2085.051	2647.031	1905.704	2033.342	1951.272
14	Kerala	2257.068	1026.108	1184.607	1150.792	1164.604	1120.931
15	Madhya Pradesh	2756.644	1790.229	1807.026	1754.732	2085.683	1985.462
16	Maharashtra	5015.204	2505.91	2880.683	2399.358	3165.785	2706.938
17	Manipur	111.06	78.366	107.657	101.145	106.416	98.038
18	Meghalaya	121.804	115.682	140.417	134.759	144.276	145.733
19	Mizoram	72.222	69.044	85.047	85.112	82.908	75.298
20	Nagaland	129.084	147.673	130.887	131.102	126.876	139.044
21	Orissa	2535.682	1248.271	1900.067	1627.519	1866.783	1826.342
22	Punjab	868.946	150.267	280.025	159.181	662.92	505.338
23	Rajasthan	2358.91	1025.874	1274.968	1143.286	1364.624	1280.799
24	Sikkim	44.687	44.188	45.792	46.349	44.22	44.599
25	Tamilnadu	5805.936	3439.406	4847.881	3712.624	3682.832	3806.151
26	Tripura	300.758	225.34	263.211	249.934	275.004	268.012
27	Uttar Pradesh	8329.377	4499.145	4550.69	4215.77	4925.854	4255.337
28	Uttarakhand	496.942	284.429	341.541	284.05	362.252	308.118
29	West Bengal	5617.51	2398.665	3023.204	2652.009	3031.942	2718.517
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.91	17.13	29.244	18.066	29.341	16.379

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Chandigarh	35.206	0.28	4.128	4.383	5.628	3.51
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.37	4.44	11.812	10.449	8.154	8.088
33	Daman and Diu	10.58	1.08	2.7	0.699	2.37	0.423
34	Lakshadweep	4.154	3.23	4.837	5.363	4.608	3.703
35	Puducherry	85.162	18.54	65.802	22.676	38.349	18.928
Total		57,656.056	31,369.457	39,277,744	33,290.180	38,776.431	34,600.804

**Statement-II***Allocation and Upliftment of PDS Kerosene for the Year 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09*

Name of States/UTs	Quantity In Metric Tons (Mts)					
	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Allocation	Upliftment	Allocation	Upliftment	Allocation	Upliftment (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5816	5971	5816	5623	5816	6113
Andhra Pradesh	517158	524075	517158	517712	517158	517085
Arunachal Pradesh	9257	9141	9257	9340	9257	9135
Assam	258007	257937	258007	262766	258007	257854
Bihar	647430	644582	647430	662623	647430	652579
Chandigarh	13067	10478	13067	8912	9999	8390
Chhattisgarh	146938	145420	146938	145329	146938	145449
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2782	2540	2782	2674	2782	2782
Daman and Diu	2118	2031	2118	2061	2118	2061
Delhi	168484	160786	168484	164729	160935	140532
Goa	19212	19188	19212	19089	19212	19211
Gujarat	743759	747385	743759	743877	743759	742309
Haryana	145619	145447	145619	145816	145619	144571
Himachal Pradesh	50537	48936	50537	47499	49409	46160
Jammu and Kashmir	76044	74536	76044	69757	76044	71636
Jharkhand	211175	210416	211175	210867	211175	210891
Karnataka	461478	463239	461478	462219	461478	461301

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	216308	216657	216308	216327	216308	216308
Lakshadweep	795	858	795	532	795	709
Madhya Pradesh	488609	488029	488609	484753	488609	487595
Maharashtra	1276876	1280062	1276876	1271373	1276876	1276488
Manipur	19907	19467	19907	19296	19907	19693
Meghalaya	20401	19678	20401	20505	20401	20342
Mizoram	6217	6215	6217	6220	6217	6175
Nagaland	13312	13599	13312	13325	13312	13312
Orissa	314977	316043	314977	311581	314977	323889
Puducherry	12257	12253	12257	12247	12257	12324
Punjab	237192	236044	237192	235216	237192	233870
Rajasthan	398913	399988	398913	400254	398913	398274
Sikkim	5582	5589	5582	5888	5582	5561
Tamil Nadu	558929	569629	558929	563892	558929	564012
Tripura	30832	30641	30832	30713	30832	30714
Uttar Pradesh	1241772	1242373	1241772	1241151	1241772	1241632
Uttarakhand	89849	93790	89849	89339	89849	89093
West Bengal	752103	751894	52103	750418	752103	751601
Total	9163712	9174917	9163712	9153923	9151967	9129651

Note: Including additional allocation of PDS SKO made to the States.

[English]

**Identity Cards to Citizens  
in Coastal Areas**

\*158. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue multipurpose identity cards to the people living in coastal areas from the security point of view;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to prepare a list of villagers living in coastal areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any direction has been issued to the Coast Guards to enhance its patrolling and aerial surveillance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) Amongst the several measures undertaken to strengthen the security in the

coastal areas of the country following the 26/11/2008 incident in Mumbai, the Government has proposed to issue identity (smart) cards to all the usual residents in these areas. For this, the Government has approved the Scheme for creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the coastal areas of 9 maritime States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and 4 Union Territories (UTs) of Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Pudducherry. The NPR would contain specific details of all the usual residents of the coastal villages. The Scheme would be implemented in two phases: In the first phase, 3331 villages will be covered in all the Maritime States/ UTs during 2009-10. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, all the towns will also be covered in this phase. The remaining coastal villages/ towns/cities will be covered in the second phase which will be alongwith 2011 Census.

Post 26/11, the Coast Guards have enhanced the patrolling and surveillance in the coastal areas following the directives issued by the Government. They (Coast Guard) have also been conducting regular exercises on coastal security in coordination with other Central and State Government agencies like the marine police, customs, CISF, fisheries department, port authorities, BSF (water wing) state police and Indian Navy. Alongwith, the State Police have started patrolling of shallow water areas by boats supplied by the Government or by hiring local boats under the Coastal Security Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### Measures to curb piracy

\*159. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

- (a) whether video piracy has assumed an alarming position in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any action to curb piracy has been initiated; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) Although no nationwide data to substantiate that video piracy has reached an alarming position in India is available, FICCI-KMPG Report 2009 has estimated that as much as Rs. 2000

crores are lost due to piracy annually in the case of filmed entertainment. Such piracy may take several forms including video, cable and Internet piracy.

(c) and (d) Several steps have been taken by the Government to curb piracy including requesting State Governments to reduce Entertainment Tax rates. On the pursuance and recommendation of SIMCON (State Information Ministers' Conference), State Governments have lowered entertainment tax rates consistently from peak rate of 70% to 50% over the years. This would attract viewers to cinema theatres reducing the market for pirated videos. Other measures taken to combat piracy are enumerated below:

- (i) In order to provide an impetus to setting up of digital cinema theatres, import of digital cinema projects has been given the status of "Project Imports" thereby attracting the concessional customs duty of 7.5% which was further reduced to 5% in 2008-09 Budget. Exemption from service tax has also been provided to digital cinema operators and distributors in relation to delivery of the content of the cinematograph film in digital form after encryption to cinema theatres for exhibition. The digital exhibition of films in cinema theatres helps in curbing production of pirated CDs/ DVDs as the films are released simultaneously in smaller cities and towns.
- (ii) Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) have constituted a Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council (CEAC) to review the progress of enforcement of the Copyright Act, 1957 periodically and to advise the Government regarding measures - both on policy and implementation front, for improving the enforcement of the Act. Representatives of leading copyright agencies and organizations are among its members including the representatives of Central as well as State Governments, enforcement personnel and copyright experts.
- (iii) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had constituted a Core Group to suggest measures to combat piracy of films. Action on the recommendations of the Core Group are being taken to curb piracy.
- (iv) Ministry of HRD has persuaded the State Governments for setting up Special Cells for enforcement of Copyright law. These Cells are to be manned by senior officers, usually of the rank of an Inspector General of Police. Most of the states have set up such Cells. Thus, now there exists a single window in State Police apparatus to handle copyright piracy.

- (v) Public awareness and vigilance are the best guarantee for enforcement of copyright laws. The Government, therefore, in co-operation with copyright organizations and educational institutions, organizes seminars and workshops in different parts of the country regularly to educate the people about copyright matters. Training programmes are also organized for enforcement personnel like the police. A training module in English and Hindi has been prepared for senior police officers/ other Enforcement Agencies on Piracy, which is circulated to the State Governments.
- (vi) To create awareness on piracy, the Public Service Broadcasting Trust has produced a film, which has been shown on Doordarshan.
- (vii) The Cable Television Network Regulation Act has been amended to prohibit a Cable Operator from transmitting or re-transmitting any programme or channel for which the copyright holder has not granted him a license.
- (viii) This Ministry has requested the Chief Secretaries of all States to advise District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police to include anti-piracy measures in their monthly activity reports.
- (ix) This Ministry has also asked some of the State Governments to explore the desirability of having an Act on the lines of one adopted by Government of Tamil Nadu viz. Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Forest-offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum-grabbers Act, 1982 and including video piracy also as an offence under the same.

[Translation]

#### Food Security

\*160. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of State Food Secretaries was held in New Delhi recently to discuss food security and the modalities for identifying the poor under the Food Security Schemes;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that foodgrains are not being distributed properly; and

(d) if so, the corrective action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (d) Government proposes to enact the National Food Security Act. As part of the consultation process with State Governments, Central Government Departments, experts and other stake holders, first consultation with State/UT Governments on various aspects of the proposed legislation was held on 10th June 2009. Based on this, State Governments have been requested to furnish comments/suggestions on the proposed law. Comments from some State/UT Governments have been received.

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Government of India and State/UT Governments. Responsibilities for lifting of food grains allocated by Central Government, their allocation within the State/UT, identification of eligible BPL & AAY families based on estimates of Planning Commission, issuance of ration cards to them, and ensuring proper distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible ration card holders through fair price shops rest with the State/UT Governments.

Central Government has been continuously taking up with State/UT Governments to streamline functioning of TPDS through various measures such as regular inspections, involvement of Panchayat Raj institutions in TPDS operation, use of information technology, display of fair price shop wise allocation on website, door step delivery of TPDS commodities to fair price shops, etc.

[English]

#### Brackish Water Fisheries

1261. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote brackish water fisheries in the country including Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and in the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Develop-

ment of Brackish water Aquaculture is one of the components of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture'. Various States of the country including Orissa can take-up this component for implementation for which Financial assistance is shared between the Centre and State in a proportion of 75:25. However, no funds have been allocated under this component during the last three years and the current year so far.

#### Jakhau Fishery Harbour

1262. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has accorded approval for development of fishing harbour at Jakhau with 100 per cent Central assistance;
- (b) whether there has been cost and time overrun of the project;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government of Gujarat have submitted revised cost estimates of the project;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the follow up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India had in May 1993 accorded approval for development of a fishing harbour at Jakhau in Kutch District of Gujarat at a cost of Rs. 1143.60 lakh with 100% Central assistance due to its strategic location. Entire approved cost of Rs. 1143.60 lakh has been released to the State Government in six instalments for completion of the project.

(b) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Jakahau Fishing Harbour Project was approved with a stipulation that the Government of Gujrat will complete the project within a period of three years. The State Government could not complete the project within the approved cost and time. They submitted a Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) proposal initially with a cost escalation from Rs. 1143.60 lakh to Rs. 3319.34 lakh in February 2000. The project cost was subsequently again revised on several occasions by the State Government to (i) Rs. 2925 lakh in October, 2000, (ii) Rs. 2455 lakh in March 2002, (iii) Rs. 5291 lakh in May, 2005, (iv) Rs. 3157 lakh in November, 2006 and (v) Rs. 3483.90 lakh in March 2007. After

examination of the Revised Cost Estimates (RCE) the Government of Gujarat has been repeatedly requested to submit a complete comprehensive and final RCE proposal.

[Translation]

#### Production of Cotton

1263. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the rank that India holds amongst cotton growing countries of the world;
- (b) the production of cotton in the country during each of the last three years, state-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a scheme to encourage production of cotton; and
- (d) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) India is the second largest producer of cotton in the world, next to China.

(b) State-wise production of cotton in the country during the last three years i. e. 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to increase production, productivity and improve the quality of cotton, the Government is implementing a Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) since 2000-01. The Technology Mission on Cotton consists of four Mini-Missions. Mini-Mission-I on research is being implemented by Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Mini-Mission-II for enhancing production and productivity is being implemented by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. Mini-Mission-III on the development of market infrastructure and Mini-Mission-IV on modernization of ginning/pressing factories are being dealt by the Ministry of Textiles.

The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing the Mini-Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton in 13 States viz; Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura. The main strategies of Mini-Mission-II are:

- Increasing availability of quality seeds
- Covering more area under hybrids
- Popularization of integrated pest management methods

- Increasing irrigated area under cotton by efficient use of water through drip and sprinkler,
- Transfer of technology to farmers through field demonstrations and training of extension workers, input dealers and farmers.

**Statement**

*Statewise Production Estimates of Cotton for the period 2005-06 to 2007-08*

States	Production ('000 Bales of 170 Kgs. each)		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2108.0	2181.0	3491.0
Assam	0.6	0.6	0.6
Chattisgarh	0.4	0.2	0.1
Gujarat	6772.0	8787.0	8276.0
Haryana	1499.0	1814.0	1885.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.1	0.2
Karnataka	554.0	610.0	778.0
Kerala	3.5	2.0	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	745.1	828.6	864.8
Maharashtra	3160.0	4618.0	7015.0
Meghalaya	7.8	7.7	6.5
Mizoram	0.2	5.2	0.6
Nagaland	1.7	0.2	0.3
Orissa	144.8	107.9	124.7
Punjab	2395.0	2678.0	2355.0

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	880.5	746.8	862.2
Tamil Nadu	213.3	220.9	200.7
Tripura	1.6	1.6	1.5
Uttar Pradesh	5.2	7.0	6.8
West Bengal	6.0	14.7	13.2
Pondicherry	0.3	0.3	0.2
All India	18499.0	22631.8	25884.1

[English]

**Construction of By-passes**

1264. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations along the National Highways where by-pass roads are proposed to be constructed or are under construction in various States including Maharashtra; and

(b) the time by which the proposed constructions are likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) To avoid congested towns/cities bypasses are constructed either as part of the 4/6 lanning or as stand alone projects. Bypasses on 4/6 lanning form part of the individual construction project for which separate cost or targets for completion are not worked out. The State-wise details of stand alone approved and under construction by-pass roads along the National Highways including Maharashtra with their likely dates of commencement & completion are annexed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of Bypass roads proposed to be constructed/under construction*

Sl. No	State	NH No.	Km. from to	Location	Date of Start	Likely date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	205, 219	Km. 166.648 of NH 205 to km 3.245 of NH219	Madanapalle	Jun-08	Jul-09
2	Assam	36, 37	Km. 5.5 (NH-36) to km 262.7 (NH-37) & Km. 262.7 -255	Nagaon Bypass	Dec-05	Dec-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		53	Km. 6.24 - 8.54	Silchar Bypass	Oct-09	Oct-12
		154	Km. 35 - 47	Lala Bypass	Feb-09	Aug-10
		37	Km. 634.6 - 654.95	Tinsukia Bypass	Aug-09	Mar-11
		44	Km. 220.92 - 230.60	Karimgang Bypass	2007	2010
		44	Km. 252.60 - 259.50	Patharkhandi Bypass	2010	2013
3	Chhattisgarh	6	End of Durg Bypass - Chhattisgarh / Maharashtra Border	Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border	Jan-08	Jan-11
4	Himachal Pradesh	22	Km. 161.3-162.290	Kufri	Oct-06	Mar-10
		20	Km. 113.285-113.705	Palampur	Feb-08	Mar-10
		88	Km. 140.6-146.6	Hamirpur	At prequalification stage.	
5	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	Km. 15 - 20.4/9.2 - 9.9, 24.4/18.8 -20	Jammu Bypass including Tawi Bridge and Nagrota Bypass	Jun-07	Balance for award
		1A	Km. 286 - 303.8	Srinagar Bypass (Road Portion)	Oct-03	Sep-09
		1A	Km. 286 - 303.8	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion)	Jun-06	Dec-09
		1A	Km. 0-15	Jammu Bypass	Nov-05	Dec-09
		1D	Km. 204 - 209.95	Kargil Bypass	2006	2012
		1D	Km. 301 of NH 1A & Km. 30 of NH	Woyal Bypass	2004	2010
		1A	Km. 204	Banihal old alignment	2002	2010
6	Karnataka	4	Km. 207 - 189	Chitradurga Bypass	Apr-07	Sep-09
		4	Km. 75 - 62	Tumkur Bypass	Balance work to be re-	
7	Kerala	17	Km. 5.1 -11.960	Calicut Bypass Phase II	May-09	Nov-11
		17	Km. 401 -404.750	Kodungallur	At tender stage.	
8	Madhya Pradesh	75,3	Km. 0 - 42.033	Gwalior Bypass	Apr-07	Oct-10
		26	Km. 187-211	Sagar Bypass	Apr-06	Dec-10
9	Maharashtra	7	Km. 689 - 723	Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanhan and Nagpur bypass	Sep-07	Balance for award
		17	Km. 0-21.508	Zarap to Patradevi	Oct-07	Oct-10
		6	Km. 242.6-255.4	Akola city	Mar-07	Dec-10



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Meghalaya	44	Shillong (Excluding Shillong By Pass ) - Jowai		Balance for award	
11	Punjab	64	Km. 56.865 -64.0	Patiala Bypass	2005	2010
12	Rajasthan	76	Km. 406 - 381	Kota Bypass	May-06	Jun-10
		76,79	Km. 159-213	Chittorgarh Bypass	Aug-05	Sep-09
13	Tamil Nadu	45B	Km. 0-60.95	Trichy Bypass end to Tovaramkurchi	Feb-06	Nov-09
		4,5 &	Chennai Bypass Phase II		May-05	Dec-09 **
		7	Km. 0 - 42	Madurai to km 120 of Madurai - Tirunelveli Section including Madurai Bypass	Sep-05	Jul-09
14	Tripura	44	Km. 6.65 (Agartala - Churaibari road) 6.8 (Agartala- Sabrum road)	Agartala Bypass	2003	2010
15	Uttar Pradesh	2	Km. 158-198	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II	Jun-04	Jul-09
		2	Km. 198-242.708	Allahabad Bypass Contract-III	Nov-04	Aug-09
		56 A & B	Connecting NH-25 and NH-28 via NH56	Lucknow Bypass	Mar-09	Sep-10
		28	Km. 251 .7 to Km. 279.8	Gorakhpur Bypass	Apr-07	Dec-10
		2,25		Kanpur Bypass	Balance for award	
		2,3	Km 176.8 of NH2 to Km 13.03 of NH- 3	New 4 laning Agra Bypass	Oct-07	Feb-11
		25	Km. 104-91	Jhansi Bypass	Nov-05	Dec-09
16	West Bengal	34	Dalkola Bypass	Sep-06	Jul-09	

[Translation]

**Targets fixed under PMEGP**

1265. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual targets fixed under the Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the State Governments have achieved the targets under the said scheme including Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) :

(a) to (e) The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy scheme for setting up micro-enterprises was approved in August 2008 and its implementation guidelines were issued in September 2008. The Scheme is implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), as the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State/Union Territories

level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and Banks. PMEGP is a Central Sector scheme and the approved grants for the scheme are released to the KVIC, which in turn, releases the funds towards margin money assistance to the Banks, KVIBs, DICs for assisting the projects sanctioned in each State/Union Territory (UT). The State/UT - wise details of targets fixed for setting up of projects, margin money and generation of additional employment opportunities under PMEGP during 2008-09 and the provisional achievements made are given in the Statement. In view of the coming into effect of the model code of conduct due to assembly elections in some States and General Elections

2009, the District Task Force Committees in many States could not be constituted in time and the overall target set for the year 2008-09 could not be fully achieved.

In order to improve the achievement of targets set for 2008-09, the time limit for disbursal of margin money subsidy for the projects sanctioned by banks during 2008-09 has been extended upto 30 June 2009. The nodal agency, namely, KVIC, has been advised to instruct implementing agencies, i.e., field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory KVIBs and State DICs to utilize the unspent margin money subsidy for 2008-09 to clear the backlog of projects / proposals sanctioned by banks after 01.04.2009, during 2009-10.

### Statement

*State/Union Territory (UT) - wise details of targets fixed and provisional achievements made under the PMEGP during 2008-09*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target			Achievement (Provisional)		
		Number of Projects	Margin Money (Rs. lakh)	Employment	Number of Projects	Margin Money (Rs. lakh)	Employment (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chandigarh	50	59.94	500	31	8.09	310
2	Delhi	237	285.51	2370	5	4.15	50
3	Haryana	1193	1431.16	11927	821	1437.76	8210
4	Himachal Pradesh	377	452.14	3763	340	452.11	3400
5	Jammu and Kashmir	1083	1300.00	10830	1821	1452.17	18210
6	Punjab	1500	1800.00	15000	887	1407.93	8870
7	Rajasthan	2327	2793.42	23270	703	1461.95	7030
8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	46.25	380	8	2.36	80
9	Bihar	4293	5152.18	42930	6741	4524.59	67410
10	Jharkhand	1972	2366.52	19716	940	1128.00	9400
11	Orissa	2455	2946.68	24554	1976	3004.88	19760
12	West Bengal	5416	6500.00	54160	5667	6465.81	56670
13	Arunachal Pradesh	171	205.72	1710	130	95.00	1300
14	Assam	1709	2050.54	17083	728	525.16	7280

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Manipur	392	470.64	3920	3	1.8	30
16	Meghalaya	403	483.96	4030	3	3.00	30
17	Mizoram	198	238.28	1980	23	71.23	230
18	Nagaland	358	430.68	3580	31	61.08	310
19	Tripura	393	472.12	3930	5	4.3	50
20	Sikkim	104	125.80	1040	4	6.70	40
21	Andhra Pradesh	4433	5319.86	44337	903	2605.60	9030
22	Karnataka	2976	3571.24	29764	2423	3246.82	24230
23	Kerala	1770	2123.80	17695	389	610.79	3890
24	Lakshadweep	5	6.66	52	4	5.33	40
25	Puducherry	50	59.94	500	42	15.96	420
26	Tamil Nadu	3517	4220.23	35165	1473	2926.56	14730
27	Goa	72	86.59	719	7	12.95	70
28	Gujarat	2907	3487.62	29073	307	445.22	3070
29	Maharashtra	5526	6628.91	55242	3374	4194.90	33740
30	Chhattisgarh	1447	1736.78	14473	1078	1942.19	10780
31	Madhya Pradesh	3080	3695.85	30800	628	1351.48	6280
32	Uttarakhand	968	1162.25	9680	378	466.77	3780
33	Uttar Pradesh	9807	11768.96	98072	4414	10660.40	44140
	Grand Total	61227	73480.23	612245	36287	50603.04	362870

**Upgradation of Highways  
in Gujarat**

1266. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the funds released so far for the upgradation and repair of the National Highways in Gujarat under the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) whether these funds have been utilised fully for the said projects;

(c) the status of the work completed so far; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the speedy completion of such works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) :  
(a) and (b) Rs. 382.31 Crore have been released for upgradation and repair of National Highways in Gujarat during 11th Five Year Plan so far, out of which Rs. 370.37 Crore have been utilized.

(c) and (d) In 11th Five Year Plan, out of 67 works amounting to Rs. 477.98 Crore sanctioned so far, 27 works amounting to Rs. 165.00 Crore have been completed. Remaining works are in progress. The works are being monitored regularly to ensure speedy completion.

[English]

### Wadhwa Committee on PDS

1267. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 260 dated 19 November, 2007 regarding Wadhwa Committee report on PDS and state:

(a) whether comments of the Government of NCT of Delhi on the recommendations of Wadhwa Committee has since been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) the action taken by the Government to ensure that the foodgrains are supplied to Public Distribution System (PDS) beneficiaries in the States and inefficiency and corruption is rooted out from PDS;

(d) whether the panel has made an adverse comment on the working of PDS in its recent report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The report of Central Vigilance Committee (CVC) on functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in Delhi was sent to Government of Delhi on 28.09.2007. The comments and report on action taken of the Government of NCT of Delhi have been received on 02.05.2008, 25.03.2009 and 29.06.2009. The details thereof are given in the enclosed Statement.

Government has initiated a series of measures to streamline TPDS by

- (i) continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families and ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops;
- (ii) ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS;
- (iii) improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels;
- (iv) introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels, smart-card-based delivery of essential commodities; and
- (v) getting periodically evaluated functioning of TPDS.

### Statement

*Action taken report of the Government of NCT of Delhi on the select recommendations of Central Vigilance Committee (CVC)*

Sl. No.	Recommendation of the CVC	Action Taken
1	2	3
1	Abolition of APL category households from TPDS	The Government of Delhi has completed the stamping of APL cards and thus excluded 9,38,300 APL cards.
2	Elimination of bogus cards through door to door survey	The department has deleted 29,970 bogus cards so far.
3	Zero tolerance - strengthening Enforcement wing and Anti-Hoarding Cell.	The Government of NCT of Delhi has approved the proposal of creation 09 posts of Police personnel in Anti Hoarding Cell.
4	Computerization of PDS operations.	Computerization of Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs department is almost complete.
5	Establishment of help lines under TPDS	The State Government has already formed a Public Grievance Mechanism and has a full fledged Public Grievance Commission.
6	Independent agency like Ombudsman/ Regulator for TPDS functioning	The Government of NCT of Delhi has not accepted this. As it feels that the compliance of the Citizen Charters can be effectively done by the administrative machinery.

1	2	3
7	Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation (DSCSC) to be taken over by the Department of Food & Supplies.	The Government of NCT of Delhi does not agree with the above suggestion.
8	Constitution & strengthening of Vigilance committees at State/District level.	A Single Vigilance Committee has been notified on 16.2.2009.
9	Strengthening the legal regime	The department feels that the existing Legal Regime is sufficient.
10	To increase public awareness about TPDS Scheme.	The department is giving due publicity by organizing street plays and through Periodic advertisements in the leading newspapers.
11	To increase viability of FPSs	Department has allowed FPS holders to sell 14 consumer usable items in addition to the PDS items.
12	Putting up banners at prominent places on trucks carrying PDS commodities	The trucks carrying food articles are fitted with boards prominently displaying "ON PDS DUTY" FPS holders are provided display Notice Boards of uniform size.
13	Implement Model Citizen Charter dated 30th July, 2007	The Citizen's charter is being followed.
14	Amnesty scheme to surrender bogus ration cards	The scheme was launched in the department. However, it was noticed that there was no response from the public.
15	Repeal of Section 15 A of the EC Act, 1955	The Government of NCT of Delhi does not agree with this suggestion.

### **Soil Testing Laboratories**

1268. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of the Soil Testing Laboratories in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the number of such laboratories established and proposed to be set up during the 11th Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A statement showing the locations of the soil testing laboratories in the country State-wise is enclosed. It is proposed to establish 500 static soil testing laboratories and 250 mobile soil testing laboratories in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan.

### **Statement**

#### *Locations of the soil testing laboratories (STLs) in the country ( 2007-08)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Locations of the soil testing laboratories in the Country
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1. Amadalavalasa, 2.Vizianagaram, 3.Visakhapatnam (M),4. Anakapalle, 5.Samalkot, 6.Tadepalligudem, 7-Vijayawada, 8.Guntur, 9.Bapatia(RSTL), 10.Bapatia (MSTL), 11.Ongole, 12.Nellore, 13.Tirupathi, 14.Ananthapur, 15. Kadapa, 16.Kadapa(MSTL), 17.Yemmiganur, 18. Jadcherla, 19.Miryalaguda, 20.Khammam, 21.Warangal, 22.Karimnagar, 23.Adilabad, 24.Nizambad, 25.Sangareddy, 26.Rangareddy, 27.Rajedranagar(MSTL), 28.Rajendranagar (RSTL), 29.Palasa, 30.Palakonda, 31. Parvathipuram, 32.Narsipatnam, 33.Paderu

1	2	3
		(ITDA), 34.Rampachodavaram, 35.Rajamundry, 36.Tuni, 37.Ambajipet. 38. Jangareddigudem, 39.Bhimavaram, 40.Nuziveedu, 41.Machilipatnam, 42.Gudivada, 43.Nandigama, 44.Narsaraopet, 45.Kandukur, 46.Markapur, 47.Kavali, 48.Gudur, 49.Madanapalli, 50.Chittoor, 51.Kuppam, 52.Dharmavaram, 53.Penugonda, 54.Proddutur, 55.Rayachoty, 56.Kurnool, 57.Nandyal, 58.Indervelly, 59.Nirmal, 60.Mancherial, 61.Peddaipally, 62.Jagtial, 63. Vemulavada, 64.Manthani, 65.Bodhan, 66.Kamareddy, 67.Narayanpet, 68.Gadwal, 69.Nagar-kurnool, 70.Wanaparthy, 71.Nalgonda, 72.Bhongir, 73.Suryapet, 74.Kesamadram, 75.Jangaon, 76.Eturunagaram, 77.Kothagudem, 78.Bhyadrachalam, 79.Sathupally, 80.Medak, 81. Siddipet, 82.Ibrahimpattam, 83.Vikarabad, 84. Pargi, 85. Medchal.
2	Karnataka	1. Bangalore 2.Kolar 3.Tumkur 4.Shivmoga 5.Davanagre 6.Mysore 7. Mandya 8. Kodagu 9.Hassan 10.Chikkamangalore 11.Dakshinkannada 12.Gadag 13.Dharwad 14. Uttrakannada 15.Belgam 16.Raichur 17. Koppal 18.Bagalkot 19.Bellary 20.Gulbarga 21.Bidar 22.Bangalore(FI) 23.Hassan(FI)
3.	Kerala	1. Parotukonam, Thirvanathapuram 2. Mamootti Kadavu, Kollam 3. Sanadanapuram, Alappuzha 4. Panclalam, Pathanamthitta 5. Kozha, Kottayam 6. Kreekuzha, Idukki 7. Vyttila, Ernakulam 8. Chembukkavu, Thrissu 9. Melepathambi, Palakkad 10. Uptills Malapupuram 11. Thikkoci, Kozhikode 12. Mananathaavady, Wayanadu 13. Karimpur, Kannur 14. Kasaragod 15. Parottuconam, Thiruvanathapuram (M) 16. Mamootticadavu, Kollam (M) 17. Sanadanapuram, Alapuzha (M) 18. Chempukavu, Thrissur. 19.Malepattambi, Palakkad (M) 20. Uptills, Malappuram (M) 21. Thikkodi, Kozhikkode (M) 22. Karimum, Kannur (M) 23. Kozha, Kootayam (M) 24.Kochin (FI)
4.	Tamil Nadu	1. Kancheepuram 2,Thiruvallur (M) 3.Cuddalore 4. Villupuram (M) 5. Vellore 6. Thiruvallamalai (M) 7. Salem 8. Namakkal (M) 9. Dharampuri 10. Krishinagiri (M) 11 . Coimbatore (1+1M) 12. Erode (1+1M) 13. Tiruchirapalli, 14. Perambalur (M) 15. Karur (M) 16. Pudukottai 17. Thanjavur 18. Nagapattinam (M) 19. Thiruvarur (M) 20. Madurai (1+1M) 21. Thani 22. Dindibil 23. Ramanathapuram (1+1M) 24. Sivagangai 25. Virudhunagar (M) 26. Tirunelveli 27. Thoothukudi (1+1M) 28. Kanyakumari (1+1M) 29. Neelgiri. 30.Chennai (FI) 31.Tuticorion(FI)
5.	Pondicherry	1. Puduchery 2. Kasraical
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1. South Andaman District (1+1M)
7.	Daman and Diu + Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil
8.	Lakshadweep	1. Kadmat Island
9.	Gujarat	1. Vadodara (1+1M) + (FI-1+1M) 2. Surat (1+1M) 3. Amreli 4. Kutchh 5. Khera 6. Gandhinagar 7. Jamnagar 8. Junagarh 9. Dahod 10. Narmada (Rajpeeppla Mobile) 11. Navsari 12. Banaskantha (Deesa) 13. Bhavnagar 14. Mahesana (Pilwai) 15. Rajkot 16. Bansad (Pardi) 17. Sagarkhanta (Khed Brahma) 18. Surendranagar 19.Bharuch(FI) 20.Kalol(FI)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal 2. Sihor 3. Pawarkhra (Dhanuka Group) 4. Baitul 5. Ujjain 6. Mandsaur 7. Dhaar 8. Khrgaun 9. Khandwa 10. Jhabua 11. Indore 12. Balaghat 13. Chhindwara 14. Narshingpur 15 . Jabalpur 16 . Naugaon 17 . Damoh 18 . Teekamgarh 19.Sagar 20. Reeve 21. Sidhi 22.Gwalior 23. Muraina 24. Bhind 25.Badwani 26.Bhopal (1 IFFCO + 1 KRIBHCO)

1	2	3
11.	Maharashtra	<p>1. Pune 2. Ramagiri 3. Nashik 4. Beed 5. Amravati 6. Bhandara 7. Ahmednagar 8. Sindhudurg 9. Jalgaon 10. Latur 11. Akola 12. Wardha 13. Solapur 14. Kolhapur 15. Dhule 16. Osmanabad 17. Buldhana 18. Chandrapur 19. Thane 20. Sangli 21. Aurangabad 22. Parbhani 23. Yawatmal 24. Gadehiroli 25. Raigad 26. Satara 27. Jalna 28. Nanded 29. Nagpur 30. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Baramati 31. Vidhanaharcoop Sugar Factory, Shirol 32. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Narayangaon 33. Someswarcoop Sugar Factory Baramati 34. Zuari Industries Pune 35. Farmland Services Ranjani 36. National Technical Telegaon 37. Deepak Fertilizer Pune 38. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Babhaishwar 39. Sagamner Sugar Factory 40. Sajiwani Sugar Factory Kopargaon 41. National Chemical Fertilizer 42. S. Dr. Baburao Tanpure Rahuri 43. Srush priya soil testing Rahuri 44. Vinod Dinkar Rao Torane 45. Sidyashwar Coop Sugar Factory Solapur 46. Krishi Vigyan kendra Kegaon. 47. Treenitee Agro Tech Malshiras Solapur 48. Pesticide &amp; Chemical Amravati 49. Mrudula Lab Sangola, Solapur 50. Yeshwantrao Mohite Patil Sugar Factory Solapur 51. Analab Ltd. Solapur 52. Gadark Mumbai 53. National Chemical Fertilizer Mumbai 54. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kosbad 55. Agro Information Washim 56. Govid Nikam Krishi Mandaki Chiplun 57. Matru Mandir Deorukha Ramgiri 58. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Shrigaon Ratnagiri 59. Shetjain Minonsa Nashik 60. Om Lab Deolali Nashik 61. Drip India Nashik 62. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Yeshwantrao Nashik 63. Kamdhenu Agri Lab. Nashik 64. Vishal Lab Malegaon Nashik 65. Priya darshn sutgimi Dhule 66. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Dhule 67. Bharat Anaylitical Lab Jalgaon 68. Krishi Vigya Kendra Pal, Jalgaon 69. Natural yours Jalgaon 70. Dr. Ullahas Patil College Jalgaon 71. Lokaqmangal Agri Muktainagar Jalgaon 72. Ambika Agro Chemical Nandurbar 73. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kolda Nandurbar 74. Balchandra Thakur Gondiya 75. Aditya Enterprises Latur 76. Tirupati. food testing lab Latur 77. Maitriya Clinic Latur 78. Sanjay Kisnrao Nakhate Osmanabad 79. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Parbhani 80. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Tondapur Hingoli 81. Sun Occan Mangarul, Osmanabad 82. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Durgapur Amravati 83. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Ghatkhed Amravati 84. Shuivaj Agril. College Amravati 85. Swami Vivekanand Educ Hirpur Akola 86. Green Crox P.K.V. Akola 87. Gajendra R. Wankhade Akot Akola 88. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Karda Washim 89. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Shrigaon Ratnagiri 90. S.H. Kelkar College Deogad Ratnagiri 91. Shri Dutta Shetkari Sugar Factory Shirol Kolhapur 92. Gurdutta Sugar Ltd. Takadwadi Kolhapur 93. Jawahar Coop Sugar Hupari Kolhapur 94. Vaneeta Agro Chemical Ichalkaranji 95. National Chemical Fertilizer Kolhapur 96. Yeshwantrao Mohite Krushna Coop Sugar Factory Kolhapur 97. Satara Chemical &amp; Fertilizer Satara 98. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kalwade 99. Agro Clinc Agro business Nagthane Satara 100. Sayadsri Sugar factory Karad Satara 101. Shrimant Sivajiraje Phaltan 102. Bhoomiputra Krishi Vigyan Kendra Karad 103. Narendra Yuraj Pawar Satara 104. Sushilanand Environment Service Wala Sangli 105. Krishi Padvidhar Islanmpur Walwa 106. Padmavati Agro Clinic Mhaisal, Miraj 107. Rajarmbapu Coop Sugar Factory Wala Sangli 108. Visheshar Service Dehegaon, 109. Mahindra Soil testing Waldgaon 110. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Jalgaon Jamod 111. Anuradha soil &amp; water Testing. Lab 112. Vivekanand soil testing Hiwara Buldana 113. Laxmi Agro development Maklapur 114. Nagpur Krishi Utpanana Samiti Nagpur 115. Govinda Agro tech Kelwad Nagpur 116. Satnam Agro Clinic Nagpur 117. National Chemical fertilizer Nagpur 118. Ruchi Biofertilizer Gondiya 119. Vaibhav Laxmi Lab Wardha 120. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Shesura wardha 121. Microplex India Wardha 122.</p>

1	2	3
		Bhagavati Bio-tech Wardha 123. Dipti Chemicals Pvt. Chandrapur 124. Tukaram Yashwantrao Jadhav Satara 125. Vinayakrao patil Navi Mumbai 126. Shri Satnam Agri Clinic Narkhed 127. Expert Anaywetica Lab 128. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Jalana 129. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Digtol Ambejogai Beed 130. Swarup Agro Chemical Nashik.
12.	Rajasthan	1. Dausa 2. Dholpur 3. Rajsamend 4. Baran 5. Jalore 6. Barmer 7. Jhunjhunu 8. Churu 9. Bundi 10. Jaisalmer 11. Karali 12. Hanumangarh 13. Bikaner 14. Jodhpur (Salinity Lab) 15. Ganga Nagar 16. Udyapur (M) 17. Alwar 18. Jhalawar 19. Bhilwara 20. Banswara 21. Dungarpur 22. Ajmer (M) 23. Pali (M) 24. Tonk (M) 25. Savai Madhopur (M) 26. Bharatpur (M) 27. Sirohi (M) 28. Sikkar (M) 29. Chittorgarh (M) 30. Nagaur (M) 31. Jaipur 32. Jodhpur (IGNP) 33. Kota (S)-CAD 34. Shri Ganga Nagar (FI)
13.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur 2. Rajnand Gaon 2. Bilaspur 3. Jasgdalpur 4. Kabirdham (M) 5. U.B. Kanker (M) 6. Korba (M) 7. Sarguja (M)
14.	Goa	1. Ela Old Goa 2. Margo Goa
15.	Haryana	1. Panchkula 2. Ambala (Naryanganj) 3. Yamuna Nagar (Jagadhari) 4. Kurukshetra (Thanesar) 5. Kaithal 6. Karnal 7. Panipat 8. Sonipat 9. Rohtak 10. Jhhajhar 11. Gurgaon 12. Mewar (Nuh) 13. Faridabad (Ballabgarh) 14. Rewari 15. Mahendragarh 16. Bhiwani 17. Jind 18. Hissar (Hansi) 19. Fatehabad 20. Sirsa 21. (Kribhco)
16.	Punjab	1. Amritsar (6+1M) 2. Barnala 3. Bhatinda (2+1M) 4. Faridkot 5. F.G. Sahib 6. Ferojpur (5+1M) 7. Gurdaspur (4+1M) 8. Hosiarpur (4+1M) 9. Jalandhar (4+1M) 10. Kapurthala (2+1M) 11. Ludhiyana - 5, 12. Mansa (0+1M) 13. Moga (0+1M) 14. Mohali 15. Matsar (1+19M) 16. Nawanshahar -5, 17. Patiyala (5+1M) 18. Roper (2+1M) 19. Sangrur (3+1M) 20. Taran taran 21. Chandigarh (FI)
17.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Shimla 2. Solan 3. Sirmore 4. Bilashpur 5. Kullu 6. Kinnaur 7. Una 8. Kangara 9. Chamba 10. Hamirpur 11. Mandi
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Lucknow (1+2M+FI), 2. Lakhimpur 3. Unnau 4. Sitapur 5. Hardoi 6. Raibareli 7. Allahabad (1+1M) 8. Koshambi 9. Fatehpur 10. Partapgarh 11. Faizabad (1+2M) 12. Ambedkar Nagar 13. Barabanki 14. Sultanpur 15. Gonda 16. Balrampur 17. Behraich 18. Shravasti 19. Varanasi (1+1M) 20. Chandauli 21. Jaunpur 22. Gazipur 23. Mirzapur 24. Sonbhadra 25. Sant Rabidas Nagar 26. Gorakhpur (1+1M) 27. Maharajganj 28. Deoaria 29. Kushi Nagar 30. Basti 31. Sidhrath Nagar 32. Santkabir Nagar 33. Azamgarh (1+1M) 34. Mau 35. Balia 36. Kanpur city 37. Kanpur Rural (1+1M) 38. Oriya 39. Etawah 40. Farukhabad 41. Kanouj 42. Jhansi 43. Lalitpur 44. Jalaun 45. Banda (1+2M) 46. Chitrakut 47. Hamirpur 48. Mahoba 49. Agra 50. Firozabad 51. Mainpuri 52. Etah 53. Mathura 54. Aligarh 55. Hathrash 56. Meerut (1+1M), 57. Baghpat 58. Ghaziabad 59. Gautum Budh Nagar 60. Bulandshahar 61. Saharanpur 62. Muzaffar Nagar 63. Moradabad 64. Jyotibafule Nager 65. Bijnor 66. Rampur. 67. Badaun 68. Shahjahanpur (1+1M) 69. Pilibhit 70. Bareli (1+1M). 71. Devipatan (0+1M). 72. Agra (1+1M). 73. Jhansi (1+1M) 74. Agra (FI) 75. Phoolpur (FI) 76. Jagdishpur (FI)
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu 2. Kathua (M) 3. Udhampur (M) 4. Rajouri 5. Poonch (M) 6. Doda 1. Srinagar (1+1M) 2. Baramulla 3. Kupwara 4. Pulwama 5. Anantnag (1+1M) 6. Budgam 7. Kargil 8. Leh



1	2	3
20.	Uttarakhand	1. Udham Singh Nagar (1+1M) 2. Sri Nagar (1+1M) 3. Almora 4. Haldwani 5. Pithoragarh 6. Champawat (Kolidhek) 7. Bagheshwar 8. Dehradun 9. Gopeshwar 10. Bahadrabad 11. Uttar Kashi 12. New Tehri 13. Rudra Prayag 14. Udham Singh Nagar (Agri.Uni & Sugar.Res.Cen.) 15. Nainital (Tea Dev B.). Almora, 16. VPKAS, 17. U&KL, 18. GBPHPS- Kosi) 19. Shri Nagar (Hort.) Dehradun, 20. KBJSS-Kolagarh, 21. VS.ScA.S Chakrata 22. VHJS-Dehradun 23. Sugar Mill-Doiwala, 24. ALS-Dehradun, 25. SSS Ajabpur-Dehradun.
21.	Delhi	1. Barwala North West District
22.	Bihar	1. Adoptive Research Patna 2. Central STL Patna 3. Nalanda 4. Aurangabad 5. Arrah 6. Gaya 7. Nawada 8. Saharsa 9. Pornia 10. Katihar 11. Khagaria 12. Madhubani 13. Darbhanga 14. Samstipur 15. Muzaffarpur 16. Bettiah 17. Aurangabad 18. Sitamadi 19. Piprakothi-Motihari 20. Chhapra 21. Gopalganj 22. Siwan 23. Muger. 24. Buxor 25. Rohtas 26. Arwal 27. Jhanabad 28. Shivhar 29. Begusarai 30. Sheikhpura 31. Kalhisarai 32. Jamui 33. Bhagalpur 34. Banka 35. Supaul 36. Madhopura 37. Krinaganj 38. Arania
23.	Orissa	1. Balasore 2. Bolangir 3. Ganjam (Behrampur) 4. Kalahandi (bh-Patna) 5. Pun (BBSR) 6. Kattuck 7. Sambalpur 8. Mayurbhanj (Baripara) 9. Phulbani 10. Koraput (semiliguda) 11. Sundergarh.
24.	West Bengal	1. Kolkata (collygunj) (1+1M) 2. West Bidhnapur (1+1M) 3. Mursidhabad (Berhampur) (1+1M) 4. Wardhwan (1+1M) 5. Purilia (1+1M) 6. Malda (1+1M) 7. CoochVehar (1+ 1M) 8. Uttar Dinajpur (Raiganj) 9. Bangpura 10. Darjeeling
25.	Jharkhand	1. Ranchi (1+1M) 2. Gumla + 1(M) 3. Chakerdharpur 4. Latehar 5. Giridih 6. Dumka (1+ 1M) 7. Saheibganj
26.	Assam	1. Guahati (1+1M) 2. Ncoland (Pvt.) 3. Tejpur (1+1M) 4. Jorhat (1+1M) 5. Lakheempur 6. Silchar 7. Haflong 8. Diphu (1+1M)
27.	Tripura	1. Agri.Res.Stn. Arundhatinagar 2. Radhakishorepur
28.	Manipur	1. Imphal East, 2. imphal West, 3. Thoubal, 4. Bishnupur, 5. Churchandpur District
29.	Nagaland	1. Medziphema, Dimapur, 2. Yisemsong, Mokokchung 3. Mon district, Nagaland
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat East Siang
31.	Meghalaya	1. Tura West Garo Hills 2. Shillong East Khasi Hills 3. Jowai Jaintia Hills 4. Shillong
32.	Sikkim	1. East Sikkim
33.	Mizoram	1. Aiazol 2. Lunglei

S- Static STL, M- Mobile STL, FI- Fertilizer Industry

[Translation]

#### Shortage of Staff in NYKS

1269. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of staff has affected the working of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan (NYKS);

(b) if so, the details of the posts lying vacant in the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan during each of the last three years and in the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to fill the vacant posts;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to fill these vacant posts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) : (a) to (e) No Sir. The activities/programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan are being organized by effectively utilizing the available manpower.

#### Use of Oxytocin in Fruits and Vegetables

1270. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether oxytocin injections are being openly administered into fruits and vegetables in order to increase their size thereby making the fruits and vegetables poisonous;

(b) if so, the effect of such injections on public health;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take appropriate steps to check the use and sale of such injections;

(d) if so, the time by which the Government is likely to enact necessary legislation for this purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) Media reports indicate that the hormone is being used by farmers in parts of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab on certain vegetables like cucurbits and pumpkin to increase the size and weight of vegetables.

(b) Indiscriminate use of oxytocin may cause health hazards if taken through vegetables over a period of time.

(c) to (e) To prevent misuse by farmers this drug has been notified as a Schedule-H drug and can be sold only against the prescription of the registered medical/veterinary practitioner. It has been made mandatory through Gazette

notification to market Oxytocin injection in single unit blister packs only. Instructions have also been issued to all State Drug Controllers to regulate and monitor manufacture and distribution of Oxytocin.

[English]

#### Bridges on NHs in West Bengal

1271. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bridges on the various National Highways (NHs) constructed in West Bengal during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is any proposal for construction of new bridges on NHs in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH):

(a) The details are as per Statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) Construction of new bridges envisaged and those where construction is in progress on the National Highways of West Bengal is as per Statement-II enclosed. As regards allocation of funds, it is stated that funds are allocated State wise and not project-wise.

#### Statement-I

##### Bridges constructed during last three years and current year

Year	Name of Bridge	Completion cost (Rs. in Crore)
2006-07	Nil	-
2007-08	Nil	-
2008-09	Bridge over river Torsa	16.33
2009-10	Nil	-

N.B. It was part of the work re-alignment of Falakata-Pundibari section of NH-31, the sanctioned cost of which was Rs. 67.16 crore and the work-value of this bridge was Rs. 16.33 crore.

**Statement-II***New bridges envisaged for construction on the National Highways of West Bengal*

Sl.No.	Name of Bridge	Projected cost of construction (Rs. in Crore)
1	Shali at km 247 of NH-60	7.00
2	Hinglow at km 310 of NH-60	7.00
3	Sal at km 314 of NH-60	6.00
4	Angravasa-III at km 702.40 of NH-31	5.00
5	Angravasa-I at km 706/23 of NH-31	4.00
6	At km 117.55 of NH-31C	3.00
7	At km 190/002 of NH-60	2.00
8	At km 189.877 of NH-60	2.00
9	Tarapur at km 269/249 of NH-60	5.00
10	Kanimara at km 265.80 of NH-60	2.00
11	At km 144.869 of NH-60	1.50
12	At km 139 of NH-60	1.50
13	At km 43.20 of NH-60A	1.50
14	At km 63 of NH-117	4.00
15	At km 118 of NH-117	4.00
16	At km 128 of NH-117	4.00

*Construction of new bridges in progress on the National Highways of West Bengal*

Sl. No.	Name	Length in M	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4
1	Kalua at km 710.190 of NH-31	84	5.06
2	Sonakhali at km 699/450 of NH-31	16	1.71

1	2	3	4
3	Dimdima at km 713.722 of NH-31C	144	10.75
4	Bridge at km 127.370 of NH-60	8	9.87
5	Bridge at km 214.455 of NH-60	14	1.59
6	Bridge at km 175.005 of NH-60	12	1.61
7	Bridge at km 181/78 of NH-60	18	1.72

**Funds for repairing of roads**

1272. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has urged the Union Government to allocate funds for road repair;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the additional funds have been released or proposed to be released by the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) During the current financial year, no request has been received by the Ministry from the State Government of Karnataka for allocation of funds for repairs. So far, an allocation of Rs. 18.37 Crore towards maintenance and repairs of National Highways has been made for the State of Karnataka during 2009-10 on the basis of Vote on Account passed by the Parliament. Further allocation will be made after the Budget for the current financial year is passed by the Parliament.

[Translation]

**Absence of Cricketers In Padma Award Functions**

1273. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cricketers avoided attending functions organised to distribute Padma Awards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Shri Mahendra Singh Dhoni and Shri Harbhajan Singh did not attend the Padma Awards Ceremony, 2009 due to personal reasons. It is not unusual for a few persons to convey their inability to attend the ceremony every year due to constraints like preoccupation, old age, ill health etc.

In terms of extant instructions and practice, in the case of such awardees who are not able to attend the ceremony, the decoration of the award is delivered to them through a senior representative of the Central/State Government depending on the place of domicile of the awardee.

[English]

#### By-pass for Delhi-Meerut Express Highway

1274. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to construct a new by-pass for express highway between Delhi and Meerut; and

(b) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to construct any new bypass to Delhi-Meerut Expressway. However, the Government has approved taking up of Delhi-Meerut Expressway.

[Translation]

#### Financial Assistance to Research Centres

1275. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government run agricultural research centres which were provided financial assistance;

(b) the total funds utilised by the agricultural research centres in Central Agricultural Universities/other Universities; and

(c) the number of agriculture scientists produced in such Universities?

(a) THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) : (a) This Department has established 97 Institutes comprising 49 National Institutes (including 4 Deemed Universities), 6 National Bureaux, 24 Directorates/Project Directorates and 18 National Research Centres, located all over the country, which are being fully funded by the Government through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Besides, there are 44 State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) including one deemed-to-be University for which ICAR is also providing developmental grants for carrying out agricultural research and education. One Central Agricultural University at Imphal is also being funded.

(b) The funds utilized by the Central Agricultural University, Imphal during the year 2008-09 was Rs.80.33 crore and by other Universities viz. State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Deemed Universities (DUs) and Central Universities (CUs) with agricultural faculty was Rs.376.98 crore (anticipatory expenditure).

(c) The Agricultural Universities offer admission to fill around 9800 M.Sc. and 2600 Ph.D. seats every year. All students who pass out do not become Agricultural Scientists. Some opt for other kind of employment or become entrepreneurs.

[English]

#### Genetically modified vegetables

1276. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Genetically Modified (GM) vegetables are not produced in sufficient quantities in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage the farmers to produce more quantities of GM vegetables;

(d) the targets fixed for production of the same for the next three years; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The production of Genetically Modified (GM) vegetables has not yet been commercialized in the country. The Research and Development work is in progress for developing Genetically Modified vegetables.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Department of Bio-technology has approved several projects for developing Genetically Modified varieties in tomato, brinjal and cauliflower. The transgenic lines are in various stages of development at different institutes and will be released for cultivation after clearance by Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM) and Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC).

(d) and (e) The target for next three years has been fixed primarily to release and popularize the GM varieties in some of the major vegetable crops.

#### **National Cyclone Disaster Management Institute**

1277. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a National Cyclone Disaster Management Institute in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the proposed aim, objective and functions thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said Institute is likely to be set up?

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

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

#### **SIM Card on fake identity papers**

1278. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether SIM cards are being sold on fake identity papers in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

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

(c) whether such SIM cards are being misused;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per the report of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, cases have come to notice where SIM Cards have been sold on the basis of fake identity papers in the State. Two such cases have been registered during the last three years and in the current year in the State.

(c) and (d) Available reports suggest that there have been cases where such SIM Cards have been misused. Two such cases have been registered during the said period in the State in which 4 persons were arrested and 1 person is still at large.

(e) Government of Jammu and Kashmir has made verification procedure for obtaining SIM cards more stringent. Directions have also been issued to the vendors to follow the verification procedure strictly.

[Translation]

#### **Population of Rural and Urban Areas in Bihar**

1279. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population in rural and urban areas of Bihar as per the Census, 2001; and

(b) the total population in rural and urban areas in the year 2009 for the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) The population in rural and urban areas of Bihar as per Census 2001 is 74,316,709 and 8,681,800 respectively. The Projected total population in rural and urban areas of Bihar as on 1st March, 2009 is 85,041,000 and 9,985,000 respectively.

[English]

#### **Revision in Notified Disaster List**

1280. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from various State Governments regarding revision in the notified disaster list of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the States which have submitted their requests to the Union Government in this regard;

(c) the details of the steps taken in this regard;

(d) the details of the assistance provided to each State under CRF during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to enhance the Central assistance under CRF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The issue of inclusion of specific natural disaster in the list of identified natural disasters for the purpose of incurring expenditure from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) comes under the purview of the successive Finance Commissions. The

present list of notified natural calamities, which is based on the Award of 12th Finance Commission operative during the years 2005-06 to 2009-10, consists of cyclone, drought, earthquake/ tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack.

The concerned State Governments are required to submit their proposals regarding inclusion of new calamities to the Finance Commission, for consideration and its inclusion in the notified list of natural disasters.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, in its memorandum submitted to the 13th Finance Commission for consideration, has inter-alia suggested the inclusion of sea erosion, cold wave/ heat wave, frost and lightning in the list of calamities eligible for relief under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF/ National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

The quantum of funds allocated to each State in the CRF is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. A Statement showing the allocation & release of Central Share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

### **Statement**

*State-wise details of allocation and releases of CRF/ NCCF during the years 2006-07 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under CRF				Centre's share of CRF released			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	361.28	379.35	398.31	418.22	335.48	219.99	298.73	156.84
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29.12	29.97	30.87	31.81	21.84	22.48	23.15	0.00*
3	Assam	198.62	204.48	210.63	217.06	221.37#	153.36	157.97	0.00*
4	Bihar	153.23	157.74	162.48	167.45	55.85 *	233.24 #	121.86	0.00*
5	Chhattisgarh	114.98	118.35	121.91	125.62	150.33	65.57	45.72	45.72#
6	Goa	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	2.45	1.74	1.83	0.00*
7	Gujarat	258.30	271.22	284.77	299.00	246.87	48.57	315.29 #	112.13
8	Haryana	130.60	137.13	143.99	151.18	107.28	102.85	54.00	0.00*
9	Himachal Pradesh	103.60	106.65	109.87	113.21	77.70	79.99	103.63	0.00*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Jammu and Kashmir	88.96	91.58	94.33	97.21	66.72	68.68	35.38	35.38#
11	Jharkhand	129.71	133.53	137.55	141.75	48.64	148.79#	51.58	51.58#
12	Karnataka	120.39	126.41	132.73	139.36	113.98	71.11	99.55	52.26
13	Kerala	89.77	94.26	98.98	103.91	67.33	70.70	74.23	38.96
14	Madhya Pradesh	261.58	269.29	277.39	285.88	246.67	151.48	208.04	0.00 *
15	Maharashtra	234.05	245.75	258.04	270.94	220.00	47.70	0.00 *	0.00*
16	Manipur	5.72	5.89	6.05	6.25	0.00 *	10.67#	4.48#	0.00*
17	Meghalaya	11.61	11.95	12.31	12.68	12.95	8.96	9.23	0.00 *
18	Mizoram	6.77	6.97	7.19	7.40	5.01	7.77#	0.00*	2.70#
19	Nagaland	3.94	4.05	4.16	4.30	0.00 *	7.42#	3.12	0.00 *
20	Orissa	310.24	319.38	328.97	339.03	291.34	180.87	324.50@	49.37
21	Punjab	153.33	160.99	169.04	177.49	112.26	178.24#	126.78	0.00*
22	Rajasthan	436.42	458.25	481.16	505.21	413.66	257.34	360.87	189.45
23	Sikkim	18.04	18.57	19.13	19.70	0.00 *	27.46*	14.35	0.00*
24	Tamil Nadu	219.53	230.51	242.03	254.13	243.06	172.88	229.17	0.00*
25	Tripura	13.22	13.61	14.03	14.44	14.60#	10.07#	10.37#	0.00*
26	Uttar Pradesh	304.48	313.45	322.87	332.75	228.36	235.10	242.15	0.00*
27	Uttarakhand	96.59	98.58	100.67	101.85	36.22	73.19#	112.47 #	0.00 *
28	West Bengal	241.50	248.62	256.09	263.92	181.12	186.47	192.07	98.97
Total		4097.79	4258.85	4427.99	4604.31	3521.07	2842.67	3220.48	833.334

\* Centre's share of CRF has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.

# Including arrears of CRF for the previous year.

**Effect of shortfall in rains on Kharif crops**

1281. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kharif crops produced during each of the last three years, crop-wise;

(b) whether shortfall in rains is likely to affect the Kharif crops production and food security this year;

(c) if so, the assessment made by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to declare this dry spell as drought;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The production of Kharif crops in the country during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The impact of shortfall in rains on production of kharif crops in different states will depend on the extent of deficiency in rainfall in the respective States. Presently, delay of one to two weeks in arrival of monsoon in certain states such as Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, East Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, East Uttar Pradesh has been observed, leading to some delay in sowing of Rice, Groundnut, Soyabean in these states. However, with the revival of monsoon in various parts of the country, sowing operations have gained momentum and no major shift in crop sowing and production pattern is expected. The present stocks of food-grains available in the Central Pool are sufficient to meet the demand of food-grains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other Welfare Schemes at present level of allocations during the current year.

(d) and (e) Declaration of drought is made by the respective State Governments taking into account various factors like rainfall deficiency, status of sowing operations, estimate on damage to crops etc. As reported by IMD, during current South-West Monsoon, upto 8.7.2009, the country as a whole received 151 mm of rainfall against normal rainfall of 234.7 mm, with a deviation of (-)36%. During 2009-10, the Government of Manipur has declared all the districts in the State as drought affected. The Government of Jharkhand has declared 4 districts as drought affected.

(f) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned to take necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the affected States with financial and logistic support. Funds are readily available with the State Governments under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for taking necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities. Additional assistance, over and above the CRF, is considered from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for natural calamities of severe nature where the funds available in the CRF of the State are not adequate to tackle the situation and on submission of a memorandum for Central assistance by the affected State.

### Statement

Production estimates of Kharif crops during  
2005-06 to 2008-09

Crop	(Million Tonnes)		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Rice	78.27	80.17	82.66
Jowar	4.07	3.71	4.11
Bajra	7.68	8.42	9.97
Maize	12.16	11.56	15.11
Ragi	2.35	1.44	2.15
Small Millets	0.47	0.48	0.55
Coarse Cereals	26.73	25.61	31.89
Tur	2.74	2.31	3.08
Urad	0.90	0.94	1.12
Moong	0.69	0.84	1.25
Other Kharif Pulses	0.54	0.71	0.95
Total Pulses	4.87	4.80	6.40
Total Foodgrains	109.87	110.57	120.95
Groundnut	6.30	3.29	7.36
Castorseed	0.99	0.76	1.05
Sesamum	0.64	0.62	0.76
Nigerseed	0.11	0.12	0.11
Sunflower	0.46	0.37	0.46
Soyabean	8.27	8.85	10.97
Total Nine Oilseeds	16.77	14.01	20.71
Cotton#	18.50	22.63	25.88
Sugarcane (Cane)	281.17	355.52	348.19
Jute##	99.70	103.17	102.21

# Million bales of 170 kgs. each

## Million bales of 180 kgs. each



[Translation]

### Use of Black Films in Cars

1282. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of black films on the side glass/wind screen of cars is permissible to a certain extent in Delhi and other cities;

(b) if so, the permissible percentage of black films in the cars;

(c) whether any directive is issued to traffic police in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) and (b) Rule 100(2) of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 provides that the glass of wind screen/rear window and side windows shall be such and shall be maintained in such a condition that the visual transmission of light is not less than 70% and 50% respectively.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble Delhi High Court in its Order dated 26th March, 2007 in a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 16565/2006 has given direction to the Delhi Police for strict compliance of the Rule.

### New Road Projects for Uttar Pradesh

1283. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to approve new road projects for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the completion of the said road projects; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred on such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P. N. SINGH) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government is proposing to take up various new road projects like Widening to 2-lane, Railway Over Bridges, 4-laning, Strengthening, Improvement of

Riding Quality, Paved Shoulders, Widening/Reconstruction of culverts, Construction and Rehabilitation of bridges, Road Safety etc. on various National Highways in the State of Uttar Pradesh. These works generally are completed within 12 to 24 months from the date of sanction depending upon the size of the projects. The Government has earmarked an amount of Rs.250.00 crore for ongoing as well as new road projects on various National Highways in Uttar Pradesh during current financial year 2009-10.

### Declaration of Bhojpuri as Official Language

1284. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down by the Government for declaring any regional language as an official/national language;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about Bhojpuri language in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for not declaring it an official/national language; and

(e) the time by which necessary steps are likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Hindi is the official Language of the Union under Article 343 of the Constitution of India. In the Constitution of India, there is no provision to declare any other language as the official language/national language of the Union.

(e) Question does not arise.

[English]

### Deep Sea Fishing

1285. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been set for increasing deep-sea fishing fleet in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof during the current year;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to give assistance to entrepreneurs for deep sea fishing;
- (d) whether a large number of applications are pending for seeking assistance for fishing activities in deep sea; and
- (e) if so, the follow up action taken thereon and the time by which such applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Based on a report of a Working Group for revalidating the potential of fishery resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India, the maximum number of permissible vessels that could be allowed under each resource-specific category has been worked out. So far, Letter(s) of Permission (LOPs) have been issued for operation of 74 vessels belonging to 18 Companies/Firms. During the current year 2009-10, Letters(s) of Intent (LOIs) to import 24 vessels have been issued to 07 Companies/Firms.

- (c) Under a Scheme of Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), assistance is being provided for conversion of trawlers into tuna long liners. So far, 225 such trawlers have been converted to tuna long liners under the scheme.
- (d) and (e) No, Madam. All applications have been considered and the eligible ones have been issued LOI to import vessels.

#### **Financial Assistance to Oscar Award Winner**

1286. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide any financial assistance to the child artists of the Oscar Winning film 'Slumdog Millionaire';
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to improve the quality of cinema in the country to help it competitive at international level including the Telugu cinema; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) There is no scheme of providing financial assistance in this Ministry to the child artists of any film.

(c) and (d) With a view to promoting production of feature films in various regional languages of India, the Government have introduced a Plan Scheme in the 11th Plan called "Film Production in various regional languages by NFDC (National Film Development Corporation)" with an outlay of Rs. 30 crore. An amount of Rs. 6.5 crore was given to NFDC in the financial year 2008-09. The BE for this Plan Scheme for 2009-10 is Rs. 6.5 crore. Further, Government have also introduced a new Plan scheme in the 11th five year Plan called "Production of Documentary Films" with an outlay of Rs. 20 crore. The objective is to provide impetus to the documentary film movement in the country and thereby improve quality of documentaries being made in the country. This Plan Scheme is being implemented by Films Division, which is a subordinate organization of this Ministry. Under this scheme, Films Division will get documentary films produced through outside producers and also through reputed NGOs in a public private partnership mode. In addition to the above:

- (i) Government have instituted National Film Awards with a view to, inter-alia, encouraging the production of films of aesthetic, technical excellence and social relevance.
- (ii) Government organizes International Film Festival of India annually with a view to, inter-alia, providing a common platform for the film makers of the world to project the excellence of the film art.
- (iii) Government selects under Indian Panorama feature and non-feature films of cinematic, thematic and aesthetic excellence for the promotion of film art through the non-profit screening of these films in:
  1. International Film Festivals in India and abroad.
  2. Indian Film Weeks held under Bilateral Cultural Exchange Programmes and Specialized Indian Film Festivals outside cultural exchange protocols.
  3. Special Indian Panorama Festivals in India.

#### **Tax Structure for Broadcasting Sector**

1287. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to rationalize the tax structure for the broadcasting sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the time by which the new tax structure for the broadcasting sector is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting had submitted tax proposals in respect of Broadcasting Sector for consideration of Ministry of Finance in the Budget 2009-10. The budget has since been presented by the Ministry of Finance, after taking appropriate view on the proposals.

**Development of Central Marine Fisheries Institute and Marine Aquariums**

1288. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a request from the Government of Kerala for the development of Central Marine Fisheries Institute (CMRI) and Marine Aquariums at Vizhijam and Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. There have been proposals for strengthening the existing Research Centre and the Marine Aquarium of CMFRI at Vizhinjam.

(b) The Government of Kerala has offered to lease out 1.7 acres of land to the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi at Vizhinjam on a lease rent of Rs.100/- per acre per annum for a period of 25 years. In order to create permanent infrastructure, the CMFRI, Kochi has requested the State Government to offer the land for a period of 99 years. The response from the State Government on the request of the CMFRI, Kochi is awaited. Budgetary provision for the purpose has already been made in the XI Plan of the CMFRI, Kochi.

**Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Project**

1289. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal regarding 'Drip & Sprinkler Irrigation Projects' for agricultural lands from different State Governments including Gujarat;

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

(c) the time by which such proposals are likely to be approved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has received Annual Action Plans from different States including Gujarat for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation for promotion of drip and sprinkler irrigation system. The Government has accorded approval to the Annual Action Plan of 13 States, the details of which are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of Micro Irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler) proposals (2009-10) approved by the Government of India*

S.No.	State	Physical Target (Area in ha.)			Financial Target (GOI share) (Rs in lakh)
		Drip	Sprinkler	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	102100	37500	139600	16832.01
2	Chhattisgarh	4399	42813	47212	3450.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Goa	20	150	170	11.62
4	Gujarat	61546	38465	100011	14656.42
5	Haryana	3579	586	4165	577.92
6	Karnataka (Hort)	35337	180	35517	5533.81
	Karnataka (Agri)	7408	126212	133620	8836.43
7	Kerala	864	556	1420	148.40
8	Madhya Pradesh	17020	16288	33308	5114.82
9	Maharashtra	84738	51489	136227	17355.11
10	Orissa	2840	10720	13560	947.63
11	Punjab	4218	2728	6946	1001.80
12	Rajasthan	20000	75000	95000	6493.80
13	Tamil Nadu	15520	300	15820	2526.01

### Tsunami Relief

1290. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding misuse of funds meant for Tsunami relief;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to complete the resettlement and rehabilitation works in the Tsunami affected States by the end of this year?

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

(b) In view of (a) above, the Question does not arise.

(c) The information is being collected.

[Translation]

### Flood Relief To Bihar

1291. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the devastating flood caused by Kosi river in the State of Bihar was declared as a national calamity;

(b) if so, the amount requested by the State Government for relief and rehabilitation alongwith the assistance given to the State by Government thereon;

(c) whether there is any provision to ask the State Governments to repay the relief amount released by the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Financial assistance in the wake of notified natural Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), corpus of which is shared between Govt. of India and the State Govt. in the ratio of 75:25. In case the requirement of funds for relief operations in the event of a calamity of a severe nature is more than the fund available in CRF account, additional assistance is considered from National Calamity Contingency Fund, (NCCF), which is 100% funded by the Govt. of India. As such in case of a calamity of 'Severe nature', the assistance to the concerned State Govt. is provided at national level in the form of logistic and financial support in order to meet the situation effectively. There is no provision in the Schemes of CRF/NCCF for declaring a calamity as a "National Calamity".

The Govt. of Bihar in the revised requirement of fund had requested Rs. 11683.11 crore in the wake of Kosi flood 2008, comprising Rs. 3394.43 crore for items as per extant norms, Rs. 4717.73 crore as per higher scale than extant norms and Rs. 3570.95 crore for items which are not covered under the extant norms. An amount of Rs. 497.35 crore has been approved from NCCF subject to the adjustment of 75 % balance available in the CRF account of the State for the instant calamity.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 117.21 crore has been recommended by HLC as additional financial assistance over and above the extant norms for the families in dire need of immediate sustenance as well as operation of relief camps for the period over and above specified in the CRF norms. Further Rs. 2273.15 crore has also been allocated by concerned Central Ministries for repair, reconstruction/rehabilitation in their respective sectors in the context of Kosi flood 2008.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the magnitude of the situation caused by calamities of severe nature and pending the consideration of the memorandum of the State Govt. seeking additional financial assistance from NCCF, 'on account' releases are made to enable the concerned State to undertake relief operations in the affected areas. As per the normal financial mechanism, amounts identified as excess, against the 'on account' release from NCCF remain adjustable/recoverable.

[English]

#### Protection to witnesses

1292. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that several instances of witnesses turning hostile in cases involving influential persons have come to light recently;

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

(c) whether adequate protection is available to witnesses under the prevailing laws;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Union Government proposes to amend the relevant laws to provide protection to witnesses; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Madam, Data in respect of witnesses turning hostile is not maintained. Such information is not being received from Courts.

(c) to (f) The Law Commission of India in its 198th Report on 'Witness Identity Protection and Witness Protection Programmes' has suggested comprehensive review of witness protection. Since the Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the constitution of India, this requires consultation with State Governments and union Territory Administrations. The Report has been referred to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for their comments/views. No time-frame can be fixed in this regard.

#### Census of Transgenders

1293. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake a national census of transgenders in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any plan of action drawn to rehabilitate them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the said plan is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) In the Population Census, gender of every person is recorded as either male or female. Eunuchs and hermaphrodites are recorded as males. There is no proposal to take a separate national census of transgenders. So also, there is no proposal to initiate a programme for rehabilitation of the transgenders.

#### Funds for Bodoland Territorial Council

1294. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISW-MUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government for the overall development of the areas falling under the jurisdiction of the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC);

(b) whether the Government proposes to allocate plan fund to BTC on the line of Central funds allocated to other small States, so as to take up new developmental activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Government of Assam has informed that they have a policy for overall development of areas falling under jurisdiction of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). The Government of Assam releases plan and non-plan funds to BTC in two installments every year.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of Memorandum of Settlement signed between the Government of India, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) in the year 2003, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has sanctioned 42 projects worth Rs. 476.26 crore for creation of socio-economic infrastructure since the year 2004-05 and Rs. 437.05 crore has been released to the State Government of Assam. There is no proposal to allocate funds directly to BTC.

#### Fund for Unorganised Sector

1295. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to create a fund on the lines of the National Fund for the Unorganised Sector to disburse credit to small entrepreneurs for low amount like Rs. 10,000 at subsidized interest rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The proposal to create a National Fund for the Unorganised Sector is under consideration of the Government.

#### North-South and East-West Corridors

1296. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) the amount allocated and utilised for construction of the North-South and East-West Corridors project during each of the last three years and in the current year;

(b) the length in kilometers of roads completed during the said period;

(c) the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time frame by which the entire North-South and East-West Corridors project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) For construction of projects under North South and East West (NS-EW) Corridors, no separate amount is allocated by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The details of expenditure and length of roads completed on NS-EW Corridors during the last three years and current year is as under:

Year	Amount (Rs in crore)	Length completed (in Km)
2006-07	4842.82	309
2007-08	9175.14	972
2008-09	10508.60	1,335
2009-10 (upto June 2009)	1614.92	326
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,141.48</b>	<b>2,942</b>

(c) There have been some delays in completion of projects due to delay in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining forest / environment clearances, poor performance of some contractors, law & order problems in some States, etc.

(d) The on-going projects of NS-EW Corridors are targeted to be completed substantially by December, 2010.

#### Cultivation of Tapioca

1297. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cultivation of the tapioca contributes toward ensuring food security in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the production of tapioca during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for augmenting tapioca production;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Tapioca is a tuber crop which is used for edible purpose as well as for industrial use for preparation of sago, starch etc. It is grown mainly in the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and some of the North Eastern States like Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim. The State wise production of Tapioca during the last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Tapioca being a regional tuber crop, at present, there is no proposal to formulate any scheme for augmenting tapioca production. However, the concerned States are providing inputs and technical guidance to the tapioca growers for augmenting tapioca production.

#### **Statement**

#### *State-wise Production of Tapioca during 2006-07 to 2008-09*

(Production in 000MT)

S.No.	State/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Andhra Pradesh	314.54	357.5	357.5
2.	Assam	12.60	12.90	13.5
3.	Karnataka	18.92	12.80	13.00
4.	Kerala	2519.00	2556.5	2556.5
5.	Meghalaya	23.32	24.70	26.40
6.	Nagaland	8.85	6.00	6.00
7.	Pondicherry	31.18	31.18	25.01
8.	Sikkim	1.63	1.52	1.52
9.	Tamil Nadu	5246.04	6114.40	666.47
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8176.08</b>	<b>9117.50</b>	<b>3665.90</b>

#### **Funds to Bodoland Territorial Council**

1298. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISW-MUTHIARY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide adequate fund on regular basis to the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) for taking up developmental activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government has taken / proposes to take a policy decision to help augment overall development of the Areas withing the jurisdiction of the BTC?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B. K. HANDIQUE): (a) Since the inception of Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), the funds are released on regular basis to the State of Assam which includes the BTC Areas for taking up developmental activities. Besides, as per the Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed between Govt of India and Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) in the year 2003, the Government of India had agreed to provide financial assistance of Rs. 100 crores per annum for 5 years for projects to develop the socio - economic infrastructure in BTC areas over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of Assam.

(b) The Ministry has so far approved 42 projects with approved / indicative cost of Rs. 476.26 crore under the financial assistance of Rs. 100 crores per annum for 5 years from the year 2004-05 as per the MoS.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Prime Minister has announced additional assistance of Rs. 250.00 crore for the integrated development of BTC Area in August 2008.

#### **Air Services to PMF**

1299. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invite tenders from domestic airlines to provide air services for the movement of Para Military Forces (PMFs); and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of Government for engaging private domestic airlines for moving paramilitary forces. However, there is a proposal of outsourcing of air courier services for airlifting of Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) troops from Jammu & Kashmir and North-Eastern Sectors as a welfare measure for the troops.

#### Action Plan for Commonwealth Games, 2010

1300. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

(a) the details of the programmes/action plan formulated so far by the Government in consultation with sporting institutes/organizations for preparing the Indian teams for success in the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) the name/title of the sporting events for which special attention has been given;

(c) the number of sportspersons identified so far for providing intensive training/coaching for each event;

(d) the names of the various places in India and outside where training/coaching is being imparted; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for improving the level of performance of the sportspersons of the country in the Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) To improve the performance of the Indian contingent in the Commonwealth Games, 2010, a Scheme with allocation of Rs.678.00 crore (2008-09 to 2010-11) is being implemented for providing training to elite sportspersons in all the disciplines of the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(b) The Scheme will cover all the competition sports disciplines included in the Commonwealth Games to be held at Delhi during 3rd to 14th October, 2010. These disciplines will be Archery, Athletics, Aquatics, Badminton, Boxing (M), Cycling, Gymnastics, Hockey, Lawn Bowls, Netball (W), Rugby 7s(M), Shooting, Squash, Table Tennis, Tennis, Wt. Lifting, Wrestling, Elite Athletes with Disability (Athletics, Powerlifting, Table Tennis and Swimming).

(c) A statement indicating the number of sportspersons identified for training in each discipline of Commonwealth Games 2010, is enclosed.

(d) The training/coaching to probables of CWG 2010 is being provided at Patiala, Bangalore, Sonapat, Gandhinagar, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Pune, New Delhi, Ajmer, Chennai etc. Training proposals abroad at South Africa, USA, China, Italy, UK etc. have also been approved.

(e) Support as per the provisions of the Scheme for Preparation of Indian Team for Commonwealth Games, 2010 is being provided to the sportspersons for improving their performance.

#### Statement

Number of Sportspersons identified for training in each discipline of Commonwealth Games, 2010

Sl. No.	Discipline	No. of sportspersons selected for training	
		Men	Women
1.	Archery	32	32
2.	Athletics	116	84
3.	Aquatics	55	50
4.	Badminton	22	18
5.	Boxing	41	00
6.	Cycling	00	00
7.	Gymnastics	24	36
8.	Hockey	48	37
9.	Lawn Bowls	5	5
10.	Net Ball	0	22
11.	Rugby 7s	31	00
12.	Shooting	96	50
13.	Squash	15	12
14.	Table Tennis	20	17
15.	Tennis	20	20
16.	Weightlifting	32	24
17.	Wrestling	56	28
18.	EAD*	30	15
Total		643	450

\*EAD: Elite Athletes with Disability



[Translation]

**Targets under NHDP**

1301. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the details of targets set under the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether some of the National Highways development projects have not been completed on time;

(c) if so, the reasons alongwith the action taken against agencies/officers/contractors found delaying the execution of the project; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to meet the targets on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N.SINGH) :  
(a) The details of targets set and achievement under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) under implementation by the National Highways Authority of India

(NHAI) for each of the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Various reasons contributing towards the delays in completion of some of the NHDP projects include land acquisition, shifting of Utilities, delays in obtaining forest clearances, poor performance of contractors, poor law & order situation in some part of the country etc. On the basis of review of performance of various contractors in implementing contract packages of Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) and North-South-East-West (NS-EW) Corridors, 20 contracting firms (13 Indian and 7 Foreign Contractors) have been identified by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) as non-performing contractors. The non-performing contractors are liable for penalty in the form of liquidated damages stipulated in the civil work contract (at specified percentage of contract value per day subject to max. 10 % of the contract price) for delay in completion of the project, the reasons for which are attributable to the Contractor. The non-performing contractors, as per the extant policy of NHAI, shall not be pre-qualified for award of any future contract in NHAI until such time their performance improves in course of subsequent reviews. Apart from the above, in a few cases, due to consistent non-performance, existing contracts for GQ/NS-EW were terminated.

(d) The details of steps taken for completion of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Projects on time, are enclosed as Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Monitorable Targets under NHDP  
Targets for completion of construction*

S.No.	Project Description	Item	Total for year 2006-07	Total for year 2007-08	Total for year 2008-09	Total for year 2009-10
1	NHDP-I GQ & Others	Target (Total)	567	437.10	220	201
		Achievement (Total)	360	212.49	132	36.85
2	NHDP-II NS-EW & Others	Target (Total)	250	2013.06	2522	1785
		Achievement (Total)	276	1020.24	1534	363.85
3	NHDP-III	Target (Total)	Nil	435.00	659.10	1102.00
		Achievement (Total)	Nil	381.00	376	103.21
4	NHDP-V	Target (Total)	817	2885.16	118.00	77.00
		Achievement (Total)	636	1613.73	106	23.31
5	Grand Total	Target (Total)	817	2885.16	3519.10	3165.00
		Achievement (Total)	636	1613.73	2148	527.02

**Statement-II***Efforts of Government to Expedite Implementation of the Projects*

- a) The Contracts are regularly monitored at various levels such as by Supervision Consultant, Project Directors, Senior officers of NHAI. Progress reviews are also held at the level of Chairman, NHAI, Secretary, Department of Road Transport & Highways.
- b) State Governments have appointed Senior officers as nodal officers for resolving problems associated with implementation of the NHDP such as land acquisition, removal of Utilities, forest / pollution / environment clearances etc. These nodal officers hold periodic meetings to review the projects and take action to resolve the problems.
- c) A Committee of Secretaries has been constituted under Cabinet Secretary to address inter-ministerial and Centre - State issues such as land acquisition, utility shifting, environment approvals, clearance of ROBs.
- d) The total cost estimated at the time of preparing feasibility reports, and in 2006-07 were revised upwards by 20% and 10% respectively and brought to the current level.
- e) Making available the entire 40% of the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) during the construction phase itself.
- f) The projects which did not attract bidders are being restricted by reducing the scope of works to the extent feasible so as to bring down the costs and to improve their viability.
- g) The procedure of issue of Land Acquisition notifications has been simplified. Earlier all the notification under NH Act were vetted by the Ministry of Law. Recently, an amendment has been made in the Allocation of Business Rules by which these notifications are not required to be sent to the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law has approved the Standard formats of various notifications keeping in view the similar nature of the notifications of Land Acquisition.
- h) To expedite the construction of ROBs an officer of the Railways has been posted to NHAI to coordinate with Ministry of Railways. MOU has also been signed with M/s. IRCON for construction of some of the ROBs.

- i) Action has been taken against non-performing contractors and they are not allowed to bid for future projects unless they improve the performance in existing contracts.
- j) Terminated contracts have been re-awarded by the NHAI.

*[English]***Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003**

1302. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003 has not been approved by the Union Government and has been returned to the State Government of Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof alongwith the salient provisions of the said Bill;
- (c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has made the amendment in the Bill as per the suggestions made by the Union Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has approved similar Bills from other States; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003 has recently been returned to Governor of Gujarat on 25.6.2009 together with President's message dated 24.6.2009 to the Legislature of Gujarat to reconsider it and amend it so as to bring its provisions in line with the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2008. The salient provisions of the Bill are :-

- (i) Stringent punishments for preparators, abettors and harbourers of organised crime;
- (ii) Offences to be tried by Special Courts;
- (iii) Confessions made before a Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police to be admissible in the trial;
- (iv) Provisions for protection of identity of witnesses;

- (v) Attachment and forfeiture of property earned through organized crime;
- (vi) Powers to Police Officers to order attachment of property;
- (vii) Presumption of offence in certain circumstances unless the contrary is proved.

(c) and (d) Presidential Message for reconsidering and amending the Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003 was sent on 25.6.2009. There has been no response from the State Government.

(e) and (f) The following State Legislation on Control of organised Crime have been assented to by the President in accordance with the then policy of the Government:

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill	Date of Assent
1.	The Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Bill, 1999.	23.04.1999
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2001 (valid for 3 years)	16.10.2001
3.	The Karnataka Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2000.	22.12.2001

Annual Average (July-June)	Fertilizers	Electricity (Agriculture use)	Pesticides	Non-Electrical Machinery	Tractors	Lubricants	Diesel Oil (HSDO)	Diesel Oil (LDO)	Fodder	Cattle Feed
2005-06	175.1	300.8	150.2	189.6	179.4	203.2	446.8	464.0	198.8	176.1
2006-07	178.3	315.6	119.7	196.3	182.2	260.7	466.2	492.4	210.3	179.2
2007-08	184.6	314.8	119.2	202.2	185.5	279.6	459.4	522.3	201.3	196.0

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The effect of rising input cost of cultivation of major crops is balanced by way of assuring Minimum Support Prices that help the farmers receive adequate return on their investment. Several Central Government agencies and state level bodies through their procurement operations in the market help the farmers sell their produce at MSP especially when market prices rule below MSP for any commodity.

(b) A statement on Input costs, which include all actual expenses in cash & kind incurred in production by owner, rent paid for leased in land and family labour, of

### Rise in Cost of Inputs

1303. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that rise in cost of inputs have rendered agriculture sector unprofitable;
- (b) if so, the correlation between input cost and price of farm produce during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to revive interest in agriculture sector;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to take adequate steps for capacity building among small farmers so as to respond to market needs;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the other steps taken by the Government to increase the stagnating farm growth rate and attract investment in the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Index Number of Wholesale Prices (Base 1993-94=100) for agricultural inputs for the last three years is as under:

major crops and their corresponding Minimum Support Prices for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09 is enclosed.

(c) The Government of India has taken several steps to improve agricultural growth and return on investment in agriculture. These include declaration of Minimum Support Prices before sowing season, measures to improve production and productivity of various agricultural commodities through ensuring easy availability of credit, irrigation facilities, crop diversification, marketing infrastructure and extension services.

A National Policy of farmers, 2007 has been approved by the Government of India with its main aim to focus on the economic well-being of farmers by improving the economic viability of farming in addition to increasing production and productivity. Several programmes such as National Horticulture Mission, Macro Management, National Food Security Mission and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna are under implementation to incentivise farmers to engage themselves profitably in the farming activities.

(d) and (e) Under the Scheme of debt waiver and debt relief for farmers, which covers all agricultural loans disbursed by scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative credit institutions up to March 31, 2007, for marginal farmers (i.e., holding upto 1 hectare) and small farmers (1-2 hectare), all loans were completely waived that were overdue on December 31, 2007 and which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008.

A 'Model Act' on agricultural marketing has been formulated to address the problem of inadequacy of the marketing mechanism faced by the farmers in order to remove barriers to growth and State monopoly to development of market. To encourage creation of better storage facilities for agricultural produce and to improve the country's storage capacity with latest technology, the Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme "Gramin Bhandaran Yojana" has been launched.

(f) A new State Plan scheme of Additional Central Assistance for Agriculture & Allied Sectors namely Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has been launched during 2007-08 to achieve 4% agricultural growth during 11th Five Year Plan.

Government has launched several schemes to increase investments in agricultural sector and to encourage private investment. The major schemes are as follows:

- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), to incentivise the states to increase public investment in Agriculture sector.
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM), a Centrally sponsored scheme with the objective to promote improved production technologies like hybrids, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), resource conservation technologies, integrated nutrient, pest and weed management and usage of farm implements.
- "Gramin Bhandaran Yojana". With the implementation of this scheme, private sector has invested in the development of agriculture storage infrastructure in the country.
- Central Sector Scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed" with the objective to develop and strengthen the existing infrastructure for the production and distribution of certified/quality seeds to farmers.
- Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Horticulture Mission" for holistic development of horticulture sector duly ensuring forward and backward linkages with the active participation of all the stakeholders.

#### **Statement**

*Estimated Input cost including Family labour (A2+F1) and Minimum Support/Procurement Prices (MSP)*

Crop/States	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	A2+FL	MSP	A2+FL	MSP	A2+FL	MSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bajra	485.09	540	443.96	600	473.51	840
Barley	362.75	565	364.82	650	377.82	680
Cotton	1538.93	1770	1528.11	1800	1541.35	2500
Gram	827.08	1445	876.52	1600	955.34	1730
Groundnut	1104.55	1520	1119.58	1550	1251.93	2100
Jowar	520.97	540	546.37	600	586.03	840
Jute	766.11	1000	833.41	1055	850.45	1250
Lentil (Masur)	756.84	1545	780.15	1700	880.58	1870
Maize	451.92	540	448.73	620	513.37	840

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Moong	1437.74	1520	1463.67	1740*	1730.94	2520
Nigerseed	1131.85	1220	1188.19	1240	1775.89	2405
Paddy	420.32	620*	438.64	745*	455.92	950*
Ragi	669.09	540	672.81	600	719.73	915
Rapeseed/Mustard	755.70	1715	748.34	1800	749.53	1830
Safflower	1079.17	1565	1206.11	1650	1068.26	1650
Sesamum	1482.37	1560	1483.59	1580	1835.57	2750
Soyabean	725.85	900	760.74	910	863.83	1350
Sugarcane	50.60	80.25	48.81	81.18	49.79	81.18
Sunflower	1433.99	1500	1440.05	1510	1555.39	2215
Tur (Arhar)	952.58	1410	1039.98	1590*	1074.02	2000
Urad	1234.89	1520	1268.85	1740*	1437.81	2520
Wheat	386.99	850*	403.87	1000	420.80	1080

Note:

- (i) The crops like wheat, barley, gram, lentil, rapeseed/mustard and safflower grown in a particular year are marketed in the next year.
- (ii) \*MSP for crops includes bonus.

[Translation]

### Criminal Cases

1304. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL :

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the law and order situation in the country is deteriorating as indicated by the rise in criminal incidents in different States including Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar;

(b) if so, the total number of criminal cases registered during each of the last three years and in the current year, State-wise, crime-wise including murder and chain snatching;

(c) the total number of accused arrested, cases filed and disposed of during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the action taken against the accused persons; and

(e) the steps taken to contain such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (d) As per the Information compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) number of criminal cases registered under various sections on Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL), State-wise, Crime-wise during the period 2006, 2007 & 2008 (provisional) and for the current year 2009 (provisional) is given in Statement-I to VI.

The State-wise details of cases registered, cases chargesheeted and persons convicted during 2005 to 2007 are enclosed as Statement-VII and Statement- VIII respectively.

(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 involved through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has been advising the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime within their respective jurisdiction.

**Statement-I***Details of cases registered under different heads of IPC crimes during 2006*

Sl.No.	State	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Prep & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Thefts	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	2766	1860	123	1049	2030	178	3	679	8304	23510	2916	1007
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60	33	3	37	75	28	0	74	257	451	6	61
3	Assam	1207	414	32	1244	1825	319	12	544	2911	7820	2684	461
4	Bihar	3249	3303	326	1232	2619	1001	140	2169	3531	11752	8259	1054
5	Chhattisgarh	1098	825	15	995	239	160	24	439	3507	5262	905	137
6	Goa	39	17	1	21	16	7	0	17	252	494	63	35
7	Gujarat	1165	471	24	354	1128	290	12	970	5530	18475	1534	1246
8	Haryana	873	585	59	608	635	104	224	410	4001	10518	1142	750
9	Himachal Pradesh	111	78	20	113	130	7	0	29	754	812	566	137
10	Jammu & Kashmir	487	854	40	250	789	10	0	112	1351	1937	1197	123
11	Jharkhand	1492	1078	97	799	635	536	45	779	1428	6173	2650	319
12	Karnataka	1627	1484	68	400	563	202	247	1349	5967	14901	6183	471
13	Kerala	393	347	87	601	294	129	125	691	4245	5431	6365	299
14	Madhya Pradesh	2309	2370	138	2900	808	151	121	1770	10960	21733	2308	519
15	Maharashtra	2656	1680	100	1500	1261	663	323	2574	15877	46473	7453	1726
16	Manipur	205	265	4	40	130	2	27	8	55	290	60	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	Meghalaya	157	42	8	74	57	57	4	65	140	470	7	16
18	Mizoram	25	19	7	72	6	7	0	10	422	758	0	30
19	Nagaland	123	46	8	23	31	16	0	84	70	327	7	18
20	Orissa	1159	752	36	985	704	239	76	1184	3120	6567	1535	313
21	Punjab	817	898	165	442	591	35	90	142	2277	3946	3	281
22	Rajasthan	1209	1694	79	1085	1970	37	97	631	5085	17889	1767	694
23	Sikkim	21	16	2	20	8	0	0	9	84	113	12	10
24	Tamil Nadu	1363	1599	20	457	906	95	4	450	3300	13651	1838	194
25	Tripura	154	52	1	189	105	18	1	71	182	392	154	23
26	Uttar Pradesh	5480	4997	1543	1314	3318	218	86	2024	4577	20447	3774	2509
27	Uttarakhand	274	215	40	147	212	31	2	157	470	1696	489	95
28	West Bengal	1425	672	401	1731	1355	177	1263	426	601	12532	2385	519
	Total State	31944	26666	3447	18682	22440	4717	2926	17867	89258	254820	56262	13087
29	A&N Islands	4	4	1	6	5	0	0	5	82	101	10	3
30	Chandigarh	12	21	8	19	65	1	3	34	189	1234	44	59
31	D&N Haveli	9	0	1	6	18	5	0	5	41	61	8	30
32	Daman & Diu	6	3	0	3	3	8	0	1	60	63	24	9
33	Delhi UT	476	510	75	623	1442	14	200	541	1950	17498	87	442
34	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	12	0
35	Puducherry	30	24	3	9	18	2	0	3	84	560	194	6
	Total UT	537	564	88	666	1551	30	203	589	2408	19534	379	549
	Total All India	32481	27230	3535	19348	23991	4747	3129	16456	91666	274354	56641	13636

Details of cases registered under different heads of IPC crimes during 2006

Sl.No.	State	Cheating	Counter- feiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importa- tion of Girls	Death by Negli- gence	Other IPC Crimes	Total IPC Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	8363	324	1012	47946	519	4534	2411	9164	0	11489	43722	173909
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38	9	20	415	1	63	2	14	0	82	565	2294
3	Assam	905	98	488	5290	105	1290	10	2548	0	3022	10444	43673
4	Bihar	2171	97	785	12674	1188	530	53	1689	42	2860	39941	100665
5	Chhattisgarh	507	33	262	6722	103	1598	143	717	1	2239	19246	45177
6	Goa	55	9	38	170	0	18	7	14	0	233	698	2204
7	Gujarat	1529	196	321	10685	50	736	138	4977	0	4339	66802	120972
8	Haryana	1424	35	156	5135	255	486	491	2254	0	1350	19014	50509
9	Himachal Pradesh	129	4	115	1261	3	275	31	259	0	499	7760	13093
10	Jammu and Kashmir	463	35	203	376	10	960	347	135	0	222	10886	20787
11	Jharkhand	833	34	178	3055	281	414	44	668	5	1154	13667	36364
12	Karnataka	2910	139	268	19488	244	1683	38	2129	0	534	56815	117710
13	Kerala	3316	68	435	19105	25	2543	222	3708	0	49	56777	105255
14	Madhya Pradesh	1522	38	815	34709	764	6243	762	2989	0	4823	95959	194711
15	Maharashtra	6234	317	1188	29407	387	3479	984	6738	1	10933	49834	191788
16	Manipur	82	9	109	296	0	42	0	10	0	3	1207	2884
17	Meghalaya	83	7	28	138	6	57	0	13	0	68	438	1935



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	Mizoram	78	10	25	72	0	51	0	1	0	26	454	2073
19	Nagaland	37	10	16	50	0	3	2	3	0	28	201	1103
20	Orissa	1364	16	371	6226	457	2415	247	694	12	2945	21375	52792
21	Punjab	3393	66	68	5104	130	314	60	801	2	2919	9524	32068
22	Rajasthan	10191	56	551	21296	394	2582	31	7038	3	6234	61379	141992
23	Sikkim	37	1	1	96	0	14	0	6	0	39	214	703
24	Tamilnadu	2116	63	460	14067	187	1179	852	1248	0	10792	94131	148972
25	Tripura	84	12	35	464	35	207	0	471	0	199	1091	3940
26	Uttar Pradesh	5142	278	299	10412	1798	2096	2714	5204	0	7235	41536	127001
27	Uttarakhand	514	14	39	854	80	153	113	358	0	524	1935	8412
28	West Bengal	1947	135	111	6299	445	1837	63	7414	1	3039	23274	68052
	Total State	55467	2113	8397	261812	7467	35802	9765	61264	67	77879	748889	1811038
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	4	9	78	0	14	4	7	0	2	322	676
30	Chandigarh	232	3	5	55	10	20	13	102	0	14	983	3126
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	1	5	35	1	5	1	5	0	16	172	435
32	Daman and Diu	3	4	5	18	0	2	0	2	0	26	48	288
33	Delhi UT	2313	42	33	1818	137	718	144	1728	0	367	26805	57963
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	37	80
35	Puducherry	36	2	22	927	3	56	39	19	0	209	2441	4687
	Total UT	2609	56	83	2936	151	815	201	1864	0	634	30808	67255
	Total All India	58076	2169	8480	264748	7618	36617	9966	63128	67	78513	779697	1878293

Details of cases registered under different heads of IPC crimes during 2007

Sl.No.	State	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Prep & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Thefts	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	2665	1885	135	1070	2097	170	6	614	7677	24391	1998	869
2	Arunachal Pradesh	68	29	2	48	68	16	0	75	240	513	16	41
3	Assam	1374	451	109	1437	1971	299	12	496	2603	7754	2601	653
4	Bihar	3034	3113	257	1555	2530	686	78	1787	3259	11795	7962	1326
5	Chhattisgarh	1097	747	26	982	244	115	13	427	3632	5381	881	150
6	Goa	33	23	7	20	12	7	0	22	292	494	70	36
7	Gujarat	1166	494	21	316	1312	245	10	1095	4870	18164	1668	1139
8	Haryana	911	592	72	488	801	139	266	502	4231	11047	1173	726
9	Himachal Pradesh	127	57	9	159	171	5	0	23	877	1092	649	132
10	Jammu and Kashmir	318	669	23	288	758	18	0	111	1460	2086	1209	121
11	Jharkhand	1617	1076	92	855	762	524	40	771	1495	7091	2565	448
12	Karnataka	1538	1251	55	436	680	178	242	1313	5449	14351	5783	400
13	Kerala	367	402	92	512	255	121	157	869	4100	5609	7358	394
14	Madhya Pradesh	2244	2423	155	3010	922	143	109	1975	11230	22396	2648	531
15	Maharashtra	2693	1615	113	1451	1312	716	405	2770	15607	47681	7993	1715
16	Manipur	240	377	2	20	150	3	146	11	70	454	70	19
17	Meghalaya	114	49	8	82	52	55	1	56	203	500	33	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	Mizoram	43	21	4	83	4	0	0	5	457	808	1	20
19	Nagaland	111	50	8	13	17	7	0	75	118	360	15	13
20	Orissa	1210	1105	22	939	801	247	42	1273	3073	6830	1983	319
21	Punjab	760	893	170	519	760	37	92	138	2616	5173	1	329
22	Rajasthan	1303	1772	64	1238	2177	71	81	778	5164	19345	1625	825
23	Sikkim	9	14	3	24	9	0	0	6	83	118	15	7
24	Tamilnadu	1633	2078	28	523	1270	88	33	495	3717	13217	2375	261
25	Tripura	138	58	2	157	113	14	2	64	193	411	142	42
26	Uttar Pradesh	5000	4424	1616	1648	4478	437	82	2169	5057	22816	4495	3639
27	Uttarakhand	268	228	50	117	253	46	6	173	548	1593	459	163
28	West Bengal	1652	877	394	2106	1800	146	1150	427	399	13747	3727	672
	Total State	31733	26773	3539	20096	25779	4533	2973	18520	88720	265217	59516	15007
29	A & N Islands	15	19	1	3	12	5	0	9	90	112	17	7
30	Chandigarh	19	26	8	22	52	2	0	37	191	1740	79	38
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	2	0	7	9	1	0	3	28	87	39	17
32	Daman & Diu	12	7	0	1	1	3	1	2	46	43	31	5
33	Delhi UT	495	530	94	598	1688	34	229	557	2055	17037	87	451
34	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	20	1	0
35	Puducherry	34	42	2	9	20	1	2	8	86	787	145	6
	Total UT	585	628	105	641	1782	46	232	616	2498	19826	399	524
	Total All India	32318	27401	3644	20737	27561	4579	3205	19136	91218	285043	59915	15531

*Details of cases registered under different heads of IPC crimes during 2007*

Sl.No.	State	Cheating	Counter- feiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importa- tion of Girls	Death by Negli- gence	Other IPC Crimes	Total IPC Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	8103	224	1176	46122	613	4406	3316	11335	0	12629	43586	175087
2	Arunachal Pradesh	33	10	22	375	0	72	1	20	0	82	555	2286
3	Assam	895	115	380	5175	100	789	10	3000	0	2875	12183	45282
4	Bihar	2358	79	865	16288	1172	853	12	1635	56	3789	44931	109420
5	Chhattisgarh	467	64	253	6801	100	1549	111	824	0	2476	19505	45845
6	Goa	55	10	24	150	2	20	7	14	0	247	934	2479
7	Gujarat	1116	286	330	10989	42	822	120	5827	0	4831	68332	123195
8	Haryana	1232	33	142	5031	269	417	409	2412	0	1545	19159	51597
9	Himachal Pradesh	212	11	141	1318	8	322	33	342	0	597	7937	14222
10	Jammu and Kashmir	489	31	186	374	9	986	353	176	0	243	11535	21443
11	Jharkhand	814	19	160	3783	303	342	15	801	0	1019	13897	38489
12	Karnataka	3600	124	262	18963	251	1828	28	2507	0	514	60853	120606
13	Kerala	4215	54	398	18975	27	2624	262	3999	0	59	57681	108530
14	Madhya Pradesh	1661	38	909	36643	742	6772	780	3294	0	5754	98007	202386
15	Maharashtra	6235	270	1267	29662	436	3306	1039	7356	0	11946	50159	195707
16	Manipur	93	4	63	377	0	70	0	15	0	1	1074	3259
17	Meghalaya	164	12	36	124	2	45	1	19	0	68	438	2079

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	Mizoram	66	16	38	85	0	66	0	2	0	34	330	2083
19	Nagaland	34	8	5	52	0	8	1	0	0	43	242	1180
20	Orissa	1263	30	411	7478	461	2775	241	728	0	3771	19870	54872
21	Punjab	3581	68	96	5663	133	427	48	971	0	2801	10517	35793
22	Rajasthan	11919	56	675	19720	439	2477	28	8170	0	7096	63846	148870
23	Sikkim	34	3	1	95	0	13	0	7	0	34	192	667
24	Tamilnadu	2510	74	653	16967	208	1540	875	1976	0	11485	110748	172754
25	Tripura	85	10	23	546	36	244	4	545	0	203	1241	4273
26	Uttar Pradesh	8399	337	268	10694	2076	2522	2882	7650	0	7655	51914	150258
27	Uttarakhand	697	39	37	886	70	146	63	463	0	608	2686	9599
28	West Bengal	2406	127	121	6909	451	2281	99	9900	5	3803	27903	81102
	Total State	62736	2152	8942	270205	7950	37722	10738	73988	61	86208	800255	1923363
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	1	11	99	1	21	2	18	0	4	337	807
30	Chandigarh	170	2	9	78	1	32	11	112	0	15	999	3643
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	1	10	25	0	0	0	3	0	12	161	425
32	Daman and Diu	6	6	3	20	1	0	0	3	0	32	37	260
33	Delhi UT	2336	41	31	1736	138	868	167	1787	0	252	24854	56065
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	26	56
35	Puducherry	45	1	18	904	2	89	32	17	0	267	2537	5054
	Total UT	2590	52	82	2862	143	1012	212	1942	0	582	28951	66310
	Total All India	65326	2204	9024	273067	8093	38734	10950	75930	61	86790	829206	1989673

**Statement-II**

*Details of cases registered under different heads of SLL Crimes during 2006*

Sl.No.	State	Arms Act	NDPS Act	Gambling Act	Excise Act	Prohibition Act	Explosives Act	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Indian Railway Act	Foreigners Registration Act	Protection of Civil Rights Acts	Indian Passport Act	Essential Commodities Act
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	291	534	41488	1272	886	351	657	6	4	105	64	259
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	25	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
3	Assam	288	155	81	33	1	137	29	16	6	0	35	36
4	Bihar	2403	320	242	1645	22	272	13	15	2	2	0	542
5	Chhattisgarh	1144	401	10833	11670	0	283	13	5	0	0	0	169
6	Goa	3	29	1286	0	0	1	26	0	32	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	260	77	8248	0	137022	59	78	2	4	4	10	266
8	Haryana	1213	1521	6406	10797	0	41	85	11	22	0	4	293
9	Himachal Pradesh	13	385	531	3442	0	4	0	0	5	2	0	18
10	Jammu and Kashmir	713	244	163	406	0	214	5	0	32	2	7	787
11	Jharkhand	479	63	156	275	1	104	11	2	2	45	10	118
12	Karnataka	87	209	7167	1954	0	85	786	2	20	26	20	245
13	Kerala	393	391	1726	0	4826	439	189	4	13	0	128	118
14	Madhya Pradesh	11931	1078	32390	22605	1955	234	12	7	1	1	1	477
15	Maharashtra	1187	2042	17195	0	81364	96	378	23	36	36	57	2629
16	Manipur	4	45	2	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	3
17	Meghalaya	23	15	8	1	0	4	1	0	16	0	1	3
18	Mizoram	20	36	0	0	221	8	0	0	90	0	40	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19	Nagaland	28	100	3	63	28	12	9	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	280	149	733	8849	1	90	44	2	1	0	0	224
21	Punjab	710	4861	4305	9636	8	13	67	9	4	0	86	98
22	Rajasthan	3364	1026	11245	9329	0	210	143	8	2	0	6	367
23	Sikkim	3	19	0	99	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	6
24	Tamilnadu	126	3161	18717	0	89447	378	1732	25	23	84	297	71
25	Tripura	33	73	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	85
26	Uttar Pradesh	39218	11353	8201	40362	0	893	70	32	1	133	21	1274
27	Uttarakhand	1580	461	616	3041	0	2	3	15	0	0	0	26
28	West Bengal	1659	591	286	344	15	69	66	5	1781	0	111	130
	Total State	67462	29364	172035	125823	315797	4013	4417	189	2105	440	898	8244
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	20	5725	77	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
30	Chandigarh	6	181	323	297	0	3	3	0	2	0	1	7
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	9020	1494	1505	15122	0	44	112	0	26	0	41	45
34	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	73	2	45	0	0	6	8	0	0	14	0	22
	Total UT	9100	1680	1895	21150	86	54	124	0	28	14	42	75
	Total All India	76562	31044	173930	146973	315883	4067	4541	189	2133	454	940	8319

Source : Crime in India.

Details of cases registered under different heads of SLL crimes during 2006

Sl.No.	State	Terrorists & Disruptive Activities Act	Antiquities & Art Treasures Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	Copy-right Act	Sati Prevention Act	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	Forest Act	Other SLL Crimes	Total SLL Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	17	474	17	1347	1800	0	1812	40	550722	602146
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	69
3	Assam	0	0	31	1	0	36	0	0	4	2434	3323
4	Bihar	0	0	909	2	0	12	0	1470	35	1253	9159
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	9	5	0	37	0	281	8	117215	142073
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	4	2	2564	3958
7	Gujarat	0	0	1	12	0	445	0	412	2	24183	171085
8	Haryana	0	0	7	7	0	199	0	86	2	1527	22221
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	1	0	48	0	43	234	275	5003
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	5	226	2816
11	Jharkhand	0	2	345	0	2	31	0	226	86	578	2536
12	Karnataka	0	3	476	6	0	364	0	1168	138	2973	15729
13	Kerala	0	0	5	1	59	671	0	72	17	45124	54176
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	32	4	2	166	0	556	44	112173	183669
15	Maharashtra	0	0	55	15	9	794	0	408	56	23017	129397
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	483
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	10	85



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	562	977
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	308
20	Orissa	0	1	1394	3	0	66	0	783	5	135	12760
21	Punjab	0	0	7	9	1	248	0	99	2	567	20730
22	Rajasthan	0	2	3	1	102	622	0	145	1997	7370	35942
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	143
24	Tamilnadu	0	0	81	6	35	661	0	469	0	333895	449207
25	Tripura	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	206
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	2	628	0	0	315	0	1707	1602	1083404	1189216
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	0	51	0	48	68	114413	120325
28	West Bengal	0	2	25	6	4	387	0	1	0	2106	7588
	Total State	0	29	4487	99	1561	6975	0	9791	4347	2427254	3185330
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	701	6526
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	82	917
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
33	Delhi UT	0	2	15	0	1	189	0	21	0	2735	30372
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13
35	Puducherry	0	0	2	0	0	11	0	0	0	814	997
	Total UT	0	2	17	0	1	213	0	22	0	4334	38837
	Total All India	0	31	4504	99	1562	7188	0	9813	4347	2431588	3224167

Details of cases registered under different heads of SLL Crimes during 2007

Sl.No.	State	Arms Act	NDPS Act	Gambling Act	Excise Act	Prohibition Act	Explosives Act	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Indian Railway Act	Foreigners Registration Act	Protection of Civil Rights Acts	Indian Passport Act	Essential Commodities Act
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	280	489	62035	1958	1530	313	612	2	8	125	62	119
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	26	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	329	176	137	43	0	143	21	11	10	1	47	41
4	Bihar	1969	327	127	1947	4	140	27	4	3	0	1	600
5	Chhattisgarh	901	398	10847	11595	0	212	14	1	0	0	4	147
6	Goa	4	23	956	0	0	3	10	0	45	0	0	1
7	Gujarat	361	49	8568	0	158444	150	44	2	8	2	17	283
8	Haryana	1623	1404	5802	7848	0	25	88	11	32	0	1	355
9	Himachal Pradesh	8	233	354	2343	0	6	0	0	3	4	0	33
10	Jammu and Kashmir	456	248	176	306	0	135	1	0	58	1	7	680
11	Jharkhand	486	135	118	263	0	71	14	2	1	0	0	87
12	Karnataka	52	201	5907	3641	0	80	612	5	27	17	23	288
13	Kerala	467	452	1769	0	6460	351	201	6	22	0	79	154
14	Madhya Pradesh	10313	929	28111	21576	0	229	19	13	6	0	0	327
15	Maharashtra	1120	1569	16508	0	75904	63	322	39	40	20	63	2067
16	Manipur	5	34	5	0	0	15	0	0	6	0	0	1
17	Meghalaya	32	15	27	7	0	10	1	0	13	0	0	6
18	Mizoram	28	35	2	0	169	6	0	0	79	0	33	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19	Nagaland	33	69	1	91	27	12	4	0	2	0	0	0
20	Orissa	369	107	846	7513	1	90	40	0	2	0	0	175
21	Punjab	635	6112	5081	9313	2	16	45	8	2	0	44	132
22	Rajasthan	3718	912	11640	9222	0	258	91	6	5	0	15	270
23	Sikkim	1	13	1	123	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	31
24	Tamilnadu	145	2501	14512	0	101746	306	1199	13	15	6	410	178
25	Tripura	26	55	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
26	Uttar Pradesh	41800	10885	9350	46546	0	1261	49	26	2	8	16	1620
27	Uttarakhand	1456	380	507	3199	0	4	9	30	5	0	1	49
28	West Bengal	1008	752	251	218	10	64	62	7	1705	2	102	175
	Total State	67635	28529	183651	127752	344297	3967	3487	186	2100	187	925	7895
29	A & N Islands	1	22	40	4475	59	5	1	0	0	0	0	1
30	Chandigarh	5	144	235	311	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	5
31	D & N Haveli	1	0	2	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	1	0	4	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	6266	1133	996	10769	0	37	63	0	16	0	58	29
34	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	157	1	44	0	0	7	5	0	0	24	1	35
	Total UT	6431	1302	1321	15559	59	52	81	0	17	24	59	70
	Total All India	74066	29831	184972	143311	344356	4019	3568	186	2117	211	984	7965

*Details of cases registered under different heads of SLL crimes during 2007*

Sl.No.	State	Terrorists & Disruptive Activities Act	Antiquities & Art Treasures Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	Copy-right Act	Sati Prevention Act	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	Forest Act	Other SLL Crimes	Total SLL Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	15	817	21	1005	1602	0	1503	42	639408	711946
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	56
3	Assam	0	0	16	1	0	35	0	0	29	2791	3831
4	Bihar	0	7	978	8	0	28	0	1966	45	1298	9479
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	14	4	0	18	0	293	6	176435	200889
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2207	3253
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	14	0	364	0	372	0	26073	194751
8	Haryana	0	1	8	4	0	221	0	75	2	2026	19526
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	4	1	0	52	0	83	205	336	3665
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	27	281	2382
11	Jharkhand	0	0	453	4	0	14	0	337	84	628	2697
12	Karnataka	0	3	517	4	0	333	0	1126	140	3070	16046
13	Kerala	0	0	9	1	26	696	0	46	2	77985	88726
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	52	5	0	109	0	554	45	134561	196849
15	Maharashtra	0	3	45	7	2	639	0	424	47	21428	120310
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	687	753
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	5	123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	824
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	64	305
20	Orissa	0	3	1460	1	0	20	0	665	0	870	12162
21	Punjab	0	0	6	5	0	237	0	88	5	881	22612
22	Rajasthan	0	1	2	3	131	528	0	127	2470	8232	37631
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	190
24	Tamilnadu	0	1	368	2	25	918	0	1064	4	351550	474963
25	Tripura	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	175
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	6	803	0	0	237	0	2117	1455	1328161	1444342
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	2	0	0	37	0	56	72	134621	140428
28	West Bengal	0	5	40	9	10	286	0	3	1	1743	6453
	Total State	0	45	5595	96	1199	6392	0	10899	4682	2915848	3715367
29	A & N Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	5304
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	126	853
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	15
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
33	Delhi UT	0	4	16	0	0	147	0	24	0	1436	20994
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10
35	Puducherry	0	0	11	0	0	64	0	0	0	829	1178
	Total UT	0	4	28	0	1	236	0	24	0	3099	28367
	Total All India	0	49	5623	96	1200	6628	0	10923	4682	2918947	374374

**Statement-III**

*Incidence of cases registered under various IPC crimes during 2008 (Provisional)*

S.No.	State	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidna-pping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Thefts	Riots
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	2527	1815	153	1160	1993	96	595	8208	24716	1816
2	Arunachal Pradesh	72	34	0	42	79	14	79	245	445	18
3	Assam	1417	355	45	1427	2224	315	569	3125	8150	2150
4	Bihar	3257	2242	290	1028	2594	632	1541	3324	13896	7984
5	Chhattisgarh	1150	726	17	965	290	123	601	4116	6080	1138
6	Goa	45	25	13	28	38	1	25	302	601	99
7	Gujarat	1092	490	31	374	1315	266	1326	4837	20716	1531
8	Haryana	909	588	88	572	930	120	570	4237	12753	1188
9	Himachal Pradesh	126	55	5	154	147	7	21	775	1152	640
10	Jammu & Kashmir	239	582	31	221	701	3	67	1345	2183	1841
11	Jharkhand	1737	438	70	660	760	427	782	1366	7193	2515
12	Karnataka	1698	1475	81	446	758	518	1615	6258	17821	5996
13	Kerala	344	442	117	548	252	87	822	3921	5338	7399
14	Madhya Pradesh	2271	2268	531	2852	993	146	2198	10778	24682	2778
15	Maharashtra	2683	1855	118	1438	1466	762	3044	14129	52689	6864
16	Manipur	187	498	4	38	176	1	7	76	446	47
17	Meghalaya	144	51	4	88	44	64	68	184	617	6
18	Mizoram	23	7	5	51	3	3	3	235	502	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19	Nagaland	73	25	18	16	40	6	49	59	209	13
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	758	972	146	484	760	34	174	2615	5466	1
22	Rajasthan	1177	1521	46	1211	2144	56	763	4263	18458	1269
23	Sikkim	9	7	3	20	4	1	7	81	127	17
24	Tamil Nadu	1415	1909	18	548	1354	97	680	3788	12243	2758
25	Tripura	155	52	2	204	139	12	95	218	499	199
26	Uttar Pradesh	6226	3960	1409	1707	4929	209	1824	5000	24022	4155
27	Uttarakhand	255	217	45	83	253	14	134	411	1697	496
28	West Bengal	1928	1806	495	2248	2452	190	721	1604	22465	5523
Total (States)		31917	24415	3785	18613	26838	4204	18380	85500	285166	58441
29	A&N Islands	7	12	2	11	16	0	14	77	131	18
30	Chandigarh	17	29	2	20	50	1	21	257	1790	85
31	D&N Haveli	9	2	0	6	18	2	1	48	54	24
32	Daman & Diu	1	2	1	0	3	2	5	38	46	30
33	Delhi UT	518	398	59	439	1636	16	541	1913	18906	69
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	10	5
35	Puducherry	33	36	1	8	16	2	13	91	693	107
Total (UTs)		586	479	65	485	1740	23	595	2426	21630	338
Total (All India)		32503	24894	3850	19098	28578	4227	18975	87926	306796	58779

*Incidence of cases registered under various IPC crimes during 2008 (Provisional)*

Sl.No.	State	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counter-Feiting	Dowry Death	Mole-station	Sexual Harasse-ment	Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives	Other IPC Crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC	Figures are upto the Month of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	931	8291	337	797	4536	3052	9503	106228	176754	Dec
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43	23	1	0	71	0	12	1194	2372	Dec
3	Assam	680	773	86	59	761	15	2455	28456	53062	Dec
4	Bihar	262	1364	495	941	278	11	1016	61214	102369	Dec
5	Chhattisgarh	170	554	67	110	1627	474	894	32361	51463	Dec
6	Goa	48	105	22	2	35	13	10	1330	2742	Dec
7	Gujarat	1159	1165	188	98	848	127	5947	74840	116350	Dec
8	Haryana	742	788	36	307	420	423	2406	28710	55787	Dec
9	Himachal Pradesh	114	216	8	7	283	33	340	9894	13977	Dec
10	Jammu & Kashmir	127	342	23	7	869	293	164	11518	20556	Dec
11	Jharkhand	123	508	74	175	230	0	380	18656	36094	Dec
12	Karnataka	424	3669	118	324	1954	48	2638	81700	127541	Dec
13	Kerala	420	3767	47	27	2756	255	4135	70614	101291	Dec
14	Madhya Pradesh	488	1217	120	769	6829	2963	2694	142086	206663	Dec
15	Maharashtra	1658	5738	406	398	3436	1491	6870	96527	201572	Dec
16	Manipur	24	161	3	1	57	0	27	1596	3349	Dec
17	Meghalaya	35	98	8	8	57	3	30	764	2273	Dec



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18	Mizoram	20	39	7	0	60	0	0	343	1301	Dec
19	Nagaland	14	18	2	0	0	0	0	215	757	Dec
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
21	Punjab	239	3151	59	145	286	54	820	19150	35314	Dec
22	Rajasthan	688	11022	51	531	2253	17	7225	84657	137352	Dec
23	Sikkim	6	46	0	0	19	0	5	124	476	Dec
24	Tamil Nadu	240	2114	624	122	1685	290	1537	124069	155491	Dec
25	Tripura	42	88	22	34	349	3	711	2512	5336	Dec
26	Uttar Pradesh	4133	8891	404	2278	2818	3182	7844	76108	159099	Dec
27	Uttarakhand	169	461	32	84	108	355	341	3712	8867	Dec
28	West Bengal	980	4720	197	580	2904	199	12990	61710	123712	Dec
Total (States)		13979	59329	3437	7804	35529	13301	70994	1140288	1901920	
29	A&N Islands	12	19	1	4	26	3	27	502	882	Dec
30	Chandigarh	37	213	0	3	19	25	48	1314	3931	Dec
31	D&N Haveli	12	22	1	0	2	0	3	200	404	Dec
32	Daman & Diu	5	2	1	0	5	0	2	83	226	Dec
33	Delhi UT	355	1542	40	129	621	122	1372	20626	49302	Dec
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	48	73	Dec
35	Puducherry	13	55	2	2	65	22	12	3829	5000	Dec
Total (UTs)		435	1853	46	138	739	173	1465	26602	59818	
Total (All India)		14414	61182	3483	7942	36268	13474	72459	1166890	1961738	

**Statement-IV***Incidence of cases registered under various SLL Crime during 2008 (provisional)*

Sl.No.	State	Arms Act	NDPS Act	Gambling Act	Excise Act	Prohibition Act	Explosives & Explosive Substance Act	Indian Railway Act
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	268	291	37506	1981	1272	323	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	22	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	405	184	48	21	50	210	1
4	Bihar	1598	167	123	1008	308	136	5
5	Chhattisgarh	1117	312	9082	0	13265	256	2
6	Goa	0	19	617	0	0	0	3
7	Gujarat	277	51	8259	4	163535	72	0
8	Haryana	1897	1310	5434	11967	0	88	13
9	Himachal Pradesh	14	373	351	2586	0	2	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	350	166	151	384	0	82	33
11	Jharkhand	478	101	78	194	8	74	0
12	Karnataka	96	206	5073	6581	0	81	3
13	Kerala	427	446	1976	10	10178	414	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	12115	494	26255	138	24574	205	8
15	Maharashtra	1036	1638	12212	2	69361	90	22
16	Manipur	19	27	2	0	0	21	0
17	Meghalaya	27	8	32	0	0	5	1

1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	Mizoram	23	24	0	0	461	7	4
19	Nagaland	91	120	0	0	97	8	0
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	898	5055	4458	8460	10	10	7
22	Rajasthan	2823	978	10323	9403	0	374	3
23	Sikkim	1	9	0	138	0	12	0
24	Tamilnadu	135	1926	12393	0	107233	249	14
25	Tripura	24	45	12	0	0	5	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	45758	13242	11254	26	11266	1057	18
27	Uttarakhand	1036	286	459	0	1606	7	22
28	West Bengal	1097	764	263	286	17	85	8
	Total State	72026	28264	146361	43189	403241	3873	172
29	A & N Islands	0	28	56	3842	79	0	0
30	Chandigarh	7	91	212	234	0	1	0
31	D & N Haveli	3	0	3	1	0	1	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	1218	591	141	2275	0	31	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
35	Puducherry	84	2	34	0	0	2	0
	Total UT	1312	712	453	6352	82	35	0
	Total All India	73338	28976	146814	49541	403323	3908	172

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics. Note : Data is provisional N.A. stands for Data not available.

*Incidence of cases registered under various SLL Crime during 2008 (provisional)*

Sl.No.	State	Registration of Foreigners Act	Indian Passport Act	Essential Commodities Act	Antiquity & Art Treasure Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Other Crimes Under SLL	Total Cognizable Crimes under SLL	Remarks (Figures are upto the month of)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	11	87	13	747	844117	886625	Dec
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	32	70	Dec
3	Assam	0	0	13	3	5	1045	1984	Dec
4	Bihar	4	2	230	8	1215	999	5803	Dec
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	163	0	12	288588	312798	Dec
6	Goa	34	0	0	0	0	1737	2410	Dec
7	Gujarat	1	13	155	2	4	36595	208968	Dec
8	Haryana	50	0	333	0	22	2495	23609	Dec
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	44	0	1	689	4066	Dec
10	Jammu and Kashmir	25	3	531	1	2	193	1921	Dec
11	Jharkhand	0	0	42	0	524	963	2462	Dec
12	Karnataka	43	21	438	3	628	6439	19612	Dec
13	Kerala	33	139	204	0	2	136392	150223	Dec
14	Madhya Pradesh	3	8	382	28	31	216103	280344	Dec
15	Maharashtra	16	137	2502	6	45	33925	120992	Dec
16	Manipur	11	0	4	0	0	1001	1085	Dec
17	Meghalaya	34	1	6	0	0	18	132	Dec

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Mizoram	37	24	0	4	0	72	656	Dec
19	Nagaland	15	0	0	0	0	37	368	Dec
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
21	Punjab	2	43	82	0	4	1015	20044	Dec
22	Rajasthan	2	5	277	591	2	11839	36620	Dec
23	Sikkim	6	0	1	0	0	6324	6491	Dec
24	Tamilnadu	6	392	141	0	244	338875	461608	Dec
25	Tripura	0	21	108	0	0	30	245	Dec
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	5	397	0	242	1815351	1898616	Dec
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	33	0	0	219512	222961	Dec
28	West Bengal	1110	106	179	0	90	2774	6779	Dec
Total State		1441	934	6351	659	3821	3967160	4677492	
29	A & N Islands	10	0	2	0	0	841	4858	Dec
30	Chandigarh	4	0	6	0	1	49	605	Dec
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	5	14	Dec
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	Dec
33	Delhi UT	21	36	141	0	14	2341	6809	Dec
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	Dec
35	Puducherry	0	0	53	1	7	956	1139	Dec
Total (UTs)		35	36	203	1	22	4199	13442	
Total (All India)		1476	970	6554	660	3843	3971359	4690934	

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics. Note : Data is provisional N.A. stands for Data not available.

**Statement-V**

*Incidence of cases registered under various IPC crime during 2009 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Riots
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	768	607	53	365	661	27	177	2443	7379	771
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9	8	1	7	9	3	13	32	56	4
3	Assam	329	105	4	300	592	65	155	724	1927	443
4	Bihar	526	299	56	131	491	96	266	545	1898	1481
5	Chhattisgarh	362	286	7	319	116	51	155	1255	1909	301
6	Goa	10	6	6	17	13	2	12	105	205	22
7	Gujarat	309	134	10	138	407	73	382	1377	6247	396
8	Haryana	198	127	14	126	216	32	143	1066	2835	259
9	Himachal Pradesh	39	28	1	72	61	3	9	303	361	247
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	417	388	11	90	188	141	391	1456	4676	1436
13	Kerala	110	176	47	189	56	42	2795	1094	1766	2754
14	Madhya Pradesh	585	573	134	736	283	28	476	2435	6022	600
15	Maharashtra	891	638	37	497	503	216	1053	4322	16371	2157
16	Manipur	62	228	0	7	65	0	3	36	162	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17	Meghalaya	23	2	1	17	8	10	9	23	70	7
18	Mizoram	12	3	4	32	4	0	0	117	258	0
19	Nagaland	6	6	0	4	2	1	14	6	29	0
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	236	252	46	125	230	16	68	814	1757	0
22	Rajasthan	423	503	18	464	957	21	274	1817	7379	325
23	Sikkim	5	3	1	10	2	0	2	26	21	19
24	Tamilnadu	128	193	3	88	221	11	152	709	2650	438
25	Tripura	40	14	0	61	48	3	18	67	136	44
26	Uttar Pradesh	408	239	103	127	368	16	115	376	1587	292
27	Uttarakhand	14	17	5	12	17	3	9	32	129	31
28	West Bengal	477	472	250	583	710	49	193	336	5390	1414
	Total State	6387	5307	810	4517	6228	909	4384	21516	71220	13458
29	A&N Islands	5	0	1	3	5	0	6	22	46	2
30	Chandigarh	7	5	1	13	12	1	8	65	564	30
31	D & N Haveli	5	1	0	0	5	2	0	9	18	24
32	Daman & Diu	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	10
33	Delhi UT	158	126	37	111	1110	6	173	544	6261	10
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
35	Puducherry	6	14	0	0	6	1	2	17	259	55
	Total UT	183	147	39	127	1138	10	190	661	7158	131
	Total All India	6570	5454	849	4644	7366	919	4574	22177	78378	13589

Source : Crime in India

*Incidence of cases registered under various IPC crime during 2009 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State	Criminal Breach of Thrust	Cheating	Counter-felting	Dowry Death	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives	Other IPC Crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC	Figures are upto the Month of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	272	2570	100	222	1659	1194	2979	37334	59581	Apr
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	4	0	0	5	0	2	183	341	Feb
3	Assam	164	232	18	16	238	1	576	6747	12636	Mar
4	Bihar	21	136	65	131	36	0	108	9145	15431	Apr
5	Chhattisgarh	53	220	25	38	569	111	268	11511	17556	Apr
6	Goa	13	29	3	2	20	0	6	467	938	Apr
7	Gujarat	388	321	81	29	243	43	1640	23641	35859	Apr
8	Haryana	177	233	9	53	98	214	551	6591	12942	Mar
9	Himachal Pradesh	46	85	0	0	124	13	113	4003	5508	May
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
12	Karnataka	98	1014	40	73	538	9	695	20037	31698	Apr
13	Kerala	126	1126	22	6	878	123	1177	28450	38437	Apr
14	Madhya Pradesh	154	305	66	181	1760	751	739	35861	51689	Mar
15	Maharashtra	529	2056	162	102	1080	508	2247	33524	66893	Apr
16	Manipur	7	38	0	0	13	1	6	543	1188	May
17	Meghalaya	4	15	0	0	15	1	5	152	362	Feb



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18	Mizoram	6	15	0	0	10	0	0	161	622	Apr
19	Nagaland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	41	111	Feb
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
21	Punjab	75	904	8	43	85	10	219	5560	10448	Apr
22	Rajasthan	260	4472	29	168	783	3	2905	30485	51284	Apr
23	Sikkim	3	11	1	0	0	0	0	112	216	Apr
24	Tamil Nadu	35	388	59	16	224	22	194	20852	26383	Feb
25	Tripura	18	47	7	13	118	2	172	896	1704	Apr
26	Uttar Pradesh	331	619	38	106	183	229	478	5754	11369	Jan
27	Uttarakhand	10	33	1	4	12	19	18	286	652	Feb
28	West Bengal	229	1384	53	138	698	66	3680	14033	30155	Mar
Total State		3024	16259	787	1341	9389	3320	18778	296369	484003	
29	A&N Islands	3	4	0	1	14	1	9	187	309	Apr
30	Chandigarh	13	55	0	0	10	7	13	301	1105	May
31	D&N Haveli	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	89	159	Apr
32	Daman & Diu	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	17	49	Apr
33	Delhi UT	96	431	22	46	155	41	349	5874	15550	Apr
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	24	Feb
35	Puducherry	2	12	1	0	24	6	2	1260	1667	Apr
Total UT		115	509	24	47	205	55	373	7751	18863	
Total All India		3139	16768	811	1388	9594	3375	19151	304120	502866	

Source: Crime in India

**Statement-VI**

*Incidence of cases registered under various SLL crime during 2009 (Provisional)*

Sl.No.	State	Arms Act	NDPS Act	Gambling Act	Excise Act	Prohibition Act	Explosives & Explosive Substance Act	Indian Railway Act
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	160	126	15528	5799	1089	279	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	121	35	14	1	0	51	0
4	Bihar	382	22	19	806	194	33	2
5	Chhattisgarh	428	139	1775	0	6680	16	1
6	Goa	1	12	218	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	125	11	2517	0	63524	10	1
8	Haryana	511	287	1635	5192	0	19	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	174	136	1371	0	2	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	30	37	1272	1676	0	14	3
13	Kerala	127	157	686	0	4997	201	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	2837	129	6306	0	9239	41	4
15	Maharashtra	433	554	3730	0	25129	27	3
16	Manipur	5	9	0	0	0	4	0
17	Meghalaya	2	3	4	1	0	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	Mizoram	12	13	0	0	48	1	0
19	Nagaland	28	16	0	0	10	0	0
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	223	1349	1389	2853	1	2	2
22	Rajasthan	1367	347	4296	4715	0	124	0
23	Sikkim	0	2	0	59	0	1	0
24	Tamilnadu	12	205	2177	0	21640	14	0
25	Tripura	11	28	3	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	4273	1237	1136	5	1328	75	0
27	Uttarakhand	97	28	46	0	156	0	0
28	West Bengal	292	182	45	260	15	29	0
	Total State	11488	5104	42932	22738	134050	946	21
29	A & N Islands	1	14	10	1164	11	0	0
30	Chandigarh	3	32	54	83	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	301	124	43	680	3	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	57	1	14	0	0	2	0
	Total UT	362	171	122	1934	14	2	0
	Total (All India)	11850	5275	43054	24672	134064	948	21

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics. Note : Data is provisional N.A. stands for Data not available.

*Incidence of cases registered under various SLL crime during 2009 (Provisional)*

Sl.No.	State	Registration of Foreigners Act	Indian Passport Act	Essential Commodities Act	Antiquity & Art Treasurer Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Other Crimes Under SLL	Total Cognizable Crimes under SLL	Remarks (Figures are upto the Month of)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	22	29	1	383	275899	299320	Apr
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	Feb
3	Assam	0	0	3	0	1	153	379	Mar
4	Bihar	0	1	19	1	186	117	1782	Apr
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	36	0	4	92873	101952	Apr
6	Goa	13	0	0	0	0	728	972	Apr
7	Gujarat	0	0	59	0	0	11929	78176	Apr
8	Haryana	8	1	56	0	3	530	8243	Mar
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	27	0	0	335	2056	May
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
12	Karnataka	15	5	85	3	202	1375	4717	Apr
13	Kerala	12	64	98	0	4	49258	55604	Apr
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	10	81	0	2	60382	79031	Mar
15	Maharashtra	1	26	430	0	27	17346	47706	Apr
16	Manipur	11	0	0	0	0	407	436	May
17	Meghalaya	4	0	1	0	0	2	20	Feb

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Mizoram	4	7	0	0	0	30	115	Apr
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	4	58	Feb
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
21	Punjab	0	1	18	0	1	431	6270	Apr
22	Rajasthan	1	5	100	0	0	4435	15390	Apr
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1665	1727	Apr
24	Tamilnadu	0	42	3	3	24	52684	76804	Feb
25	Tripura	1	17	29	0	9	2	92	Apr
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	24	0	0	139579	147666	Jan
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	4	0	0	15683	16014	Feb
28	West Bengal	288	28	61	0	28	959	2187	Mar
Total State		361	229	1163	8	875	726807	946722	
29	A & N Islands	3	0	0	0	0	263	1466	Apr
30	Chandigarh	2	0	1	0	0	9	184	May
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	Apr
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Apr
33	Delhi UT	4	4	8	0	0	610	1777	Apr
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	Feb
35	Puducherry	0	0	18	0	1	324	417	Apr
Total UT		9	4	27	0	1	1211	3857	
Total All India		370	233	1190	8	876	728018	950579	

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics. Note : Data is provisional N.A. stands for Data not available.

**Statement-VII**

*Cases registered (CR), Cases chargesheeted (CS), Cases convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons convicted (PCV) under total IPC crimes during 2005-2007*

S.No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	157123	125092	30614	216277	214244	49709	173909	124089	27712	227935	200905	47675	175087	148066	35380	236176	232163	54944
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2304	1463	402	2488	1627	505	2294	1281	384	2849	1629	503	2286	1362	260	2478	1821	370
3	Assam	42006	22710	3690	68674	41281	6402	43673	23460	4751	58943	35003	6944	45282	23335	5042	59402	37358	8967
4	Bihar	97850	68729	7258	186140	154046	12347	100665	67494	8458	180446	159397	19077	109420	81292	8966	219895	188393	18070
5	Chhattisgarh	43633	33170	11085	56000	55521	23144	45177	36508	13276	58502	57020	18645	45845	35652	14682	60239	58898	19830
6	Goa	2119	1097	267	2588	1809	369	2204	1238	268	3225	2249	334	2479	1153	285	2619	1786	364
7	Gujarat	113414	86877	16678	156597	155170	20726	120972	92019	19883	159810	154703	24920	123195	100655	25634	169444	169728	31244
8	Haryana	42664	28980	10758	58940	58364	16924	50509	34313	9582	66784	65868	15555	51597	35510	8938	70746	69293	17711
9	Himachal Pradesh	12345	10140	1793	18628	18237	2278	13093	10146	1916	19993	19457	2364	14222	10696	1475	19598	18068	1893
10	Jammu and Kashmir	20115	14375	4071	27616	26877	4559	20787	15803	4882	30778	30670	5546	21443	16792	4346	32936	32932	4793
11	Jharkhand	35175	21107	4061	46914	27176	8421	36364	22192	5434	45674	54716	8770	38489	24568	8102	46489	42457	8949
12	Karnataka	117580	80432	22511	138588	139483	25749	117710	82890	23548	142252	134775	26990	120606	94831	24533	134054	131399	28392
13	Kerala	104350	91625	42525	145609	145835	45857	105255	89790	35795	142301	144118	48055	108530	92771	34728	149117	149406	50910
14	Madhya Pradesh	189172	159646	53764	314961	314888	100141	194711	164435	61046	310782	310422	102342	202386	170774	52579	329280	329263	93703
15	Maharashtra	187027	126514	7816	287114	280432	12928	191788	126941	7615	290546	272770	13200	195707	131761	7497	291313	272888	12084

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	Manipur	2913	128	57	1390	133	59	2884	155	171	934	132	98	3259	80	23	1306	93	35
17	Meghalaya	1880	662	209	1594	858	249	1935	905	203	1699	1169	271	2079	651	246	1557	896	297
18	Mizoram	2156	2044	335	2716	2552	3548	2073	2025	3137	2215	2493	1918	2083	1814	1666	2062	2595	1889
19	Nagaland	1049	1049	1195	1226	1242	1335	1103	545	574	906	792	630	1180	604	554	795	689	869
20	Orissa	51685	40644	3998	78300	78257	8121	52792	41243	4672	85592	81747	9338	54872	41951	3736	80874	78314	8638
21	Punjab	27136	19237	4338	39537	36377	7732	32068	20931	5377	45391	38597	10186	35793	23648	5615	47042	44045	10728
22	Rajasthan	140917	91615	37195	178811	178877	71365	141992	91826	46096	182350	185453	86893	148870	92544	39821	183814	183575	76689
23	Sikkim	552	278	90	455	292	95	703	384	76	737	468	69	667	319	95	623	468	125
24	Tamilnadu	162360	145181	89979	194845	204651	113750	148972	131443	83004	177582	168254	99859	172754	141942	74233	201372	192604	95524
25	Tripura	3356	2505	418	4252	3586	669	3940	2817	393	5114	3330	596	4273	3361	481	4578	3905	656
26	Uttar Pradesh	122108	86431	49025	211275	199576	106032	127001	91655	48034	217758	212001	112593	150258	96312	43749	246821	210722	101010
27	Uttarakhand	8033	4934	1937	13424	11091	3816	8412	5493	2352	13471	11618	4914	9599	6222	3803	14473	12219	7312
28	West Bengal	66406	51266	3691	102161	82282	5705	68052	49012	5628	110346	83063	8569	81102	57726	3095	109678	93532	5590
	Total State	1757428	1317931	409760	2557120	2434764	652535	1811038	1331033	424267	2587915	2432819	676854	1923363	1436392	409564	2718781	2559510	661586
29	A & N Islands	682	474	53	848	731	138	676	517	124	797	834	160	807	632	123	1065	956	147
30	Chandigarh	3133	1625	573	2989	2368	797	3126	1817	866	3381	2995	1226	3643	1224	832	2846	2058	1253
31	D & N Haveli	434	293	6	714	681	10	435	310	20	596	599	31	425	239	15	413	399	26
32	Daman & Diu	243	129	13	290	293	16	288	108	12	372	250	14	260	131	28	393	354	38
33	Delhi UT	56065	42229	17508	53318	44057	18987	57963	37276	19624	54198	47455	23895	56065	32027	20129	50744	41117	24572
34	Lakshadweep	42	22	5	45	18	4	80	30	1	237	124	0	56	25	1	26	17	1
35	Puducherry	4575	4565	2173	6223	6159	2705	4687	3191	2602	6187	5092	3900	5054	5041	3237	6291	7059	3846
	Total UT	65174	49337	20331	64427.0	54307	22657	67255	43249	23249	65768.0	57349	29226	66310	39319	24365	61778.0	51960	29883
	Total All India	1822602	1367268	430091	2621547	2489071	675192	1878293	1374282	447516	2653683	2490168	706080	1989673	1475711	433929	2780559	2611470	691469

Source : Crime in India;

Note : Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

**Statement-VIII**

*Cases registered (CR), Cases chargesheeted (CS), Cases convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons convicted (PCV) under total SLL crimes during 2005-2007*

S.No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	509090	509922	503974	513671	513821	504808	602146	600350	589159	604042	605621	589043	711946	708732	696241	717089	716727	699547
2	Arunachal Pradesh	73	48	5	84	41	6	69	39	6	41	30	9	56	42	2	52	47	2
3	Assam	2067	1075	301	3957	2823	619	3323	1106	258	3805	2037	616	3831	1439	477	3896	2366	785
4	Bihar	9814	7499	1610	14988	13322	2230	9159	6860	2372	14267	12725	3460	9479	7681	1838	16175	14175	2741
5	Chhattisgarh	235802	233922	145898	117331	117549	107861	142073	139228	142657	130102	130075	119039	200889	203247	198748	220684	219328	212688
6	Goa	3995	3577	2654	4464	3951	2880	3958	4188	2648	4237	4581	2905	3253	3142	2319	3227	3398	2396
7	Gujarat	174336	167687	28048	210140	211626	32970	171085	171886	132878	206524	202527	145278	194751	192349	117513	235406	233222	128045
8	Haryana	22600	21290	15818	27470	26715	19287	22221	21447	13482	27447	27131	16257	19526	19608	13759	24898	25451	16899
9	Himachal	4491	4360	504	5480	5350	638	5003	4382	915	5963	5629	1424	3665	4050	923	4667	5240	1202
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2735	1966	330	2820	2772	815	2816	2436	560	4003	3851	1233	2382	2218	472	3715	3709	1067
11	Jharkhand	3419	2009	367	4238	3400	734	2536	2038	553	4446	4004	602	2697	1750	1002	4309	4186	1201
12	Karnataka	17097	14656	7908	40540	38730	20907	15729	14334	7643	40768	39636	22568	16046	14352	6791	40387	39190	21341
13	Kerala	57821	50342	32282	71785	72287	38304	54176	50022	31471	68482	66133	46167	88726	83263	46291	102263	88391	57674
14	Madhya Pradesh	227901	227646	212199	266360	266374	240971	183669	175164	164927	230623	230738	202403	196849	188266	176187	232657	232721	223816
15	Maharashtra	142293	144449	11733	189416	192263	14751	129397	125179	5832	175380	174310	8844	120310	118858	7195	165360	163461	9683
16	Manipur	538	93	31	618	113	48	483	40	30	580	42	29	753	51	15	926	68	38



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	Meghalaya	136	131	50	197	124	52	85	102	47	148	185	83	123	65	38	132	73	40
18	Mizoram	1214	744	690	1707	1620	1310	977	1475	2016	1539	1688	1525	824	818	703	1154	1189	1037
19	Nagaland	414	356	905	583	574	496	308	293	230	458	393	479	305	274	252	435	293	418
20	Orissa	13344	12193	1193	18633	18359	2715	12760	11790	1196	17886	17912	2310	12162	4839	915	15417	15046	2115
21	Punjab	26592	26882	13776	29904	29830	15391	20730	22095	14987	23931	25212	16069	22612	18765	14976	26169	21745	16780
22	Rajasthan	31072	30180	23487	43910	43906	34987	35942	33261	27956	47888	47879	39079	37631	34660	26742	48901	48919	38844
23	Sikkim	369	226	204	268	229	211	143	138	109	177	170	109	190	168	130	230	200	130
24	Tamilnadu	533721	266472	236351	656298	353817	286426	449207	223766	197160	522406	280003	230266	474963	268050	230982	531819	308906	223066
25	Tripura	213	183	2	158	145	3	206	177	47	158	162	22	175	165	39	206	150	26
26	Uttar Pradesh	1010654	1004231	778894	1079851	1075577	811861	1189216	1184506	855904	1241677	1241007	893411	1444342	1428508	1086427	1501219	1487973	1131732
27	Uttarakhand	126953	126622	109057	128303	127917	110060	120325	120230	87796	121275	121335	79209	140428	140267	93573	141567	141287	95465
28	West Bengal	9235	12922	5410	12756	17217	6260	7588	7366	3948	11262	10626	4717	6453	6216	1476	10630	10151	2145
	Total State	3167989	2871683	2133684	3445930	3140455	2257601	3185330	2923898	2286787	3509515	3255672	2427156	3715367	3451843	2726026	4053590	3787612	2890923
29	A & N Islands	7114	7052	3208	7334	7652	3738	6526	6251	4231	7262	6801	4355	5304	6160	3317	5948	6881	3568
30	Chandigarh	803	714	538	1104	1001	777	917	909	691	1198	1202	933	853	731	697	1181	996	929
31	D & N Haveli	25	23	2	60	54	2	9	18	2	17	39	2	15	12	0	34	22	0
32	Daman & Diu	5	6	0	17	20	0	3	2	1	6	6	3	13	0	1	65	0	1
33	Delhi UT	26573	23696	4912	31881	29133	6592	30372	27741	5132	34825	33372	6373	20994	25974	6657	24771	25580	7919
34	Lakshadweep	7	2	0	7	1	0	13	10	3	12	11	5	10	4	0	11	5	1
35	Puducherry	1219	1188	1081	1586	1539	1347	997	989	1035	1387	1359	1240	1178	1165	997	1646	1657	1521
	Total UT	35746	32681	9741	41969.0	39400	12456	38837	35920	11095	447070	42790	12911	28367	34046	11669	33656.0	35141	13939
	Total All India	3203735	2904364	2143425	3487899	3179855	2270057	3224167	2959818	2297882	3554222	3298462	2440067	3743734	3485889	2737695	4087246	3822753	2904862

Source : Crime in India

Note : Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

*[English]***Loss due to Pest Attacks**

1305. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE) report, the country loses approximately 18% of crop yield valued at Rs. 90,000 crore due to pests attacks every year; and

(b) if so, the corrective action taken or 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 CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The newspaper Financial Express dated 26.02.2009 carried a report attributed to CARE that the country loses approximately 18% of crop valued at Rs.90,000 crores due to pest attacks each year.

(b) It has been estimated that crop losses due to pests including insect pests, diseases, rodents and weeds range between 10 to 30% every year depending on climatic and environmental conditions and severity of attack.

Under the scheme titled "Strengthening & Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" Integrated Pest Management (IPM) has been adopted as main plank of plant protection strategy to save the crops from pest attacks. The Government of India has established 31 Central IPM Centres in 28 States and one Union Territory. The mandate of these Centres is pest/disease monitoring, production and release of bio-control agents/bio-pesticides, conservation of bio-control agents and human resource development in IPM by imparting training to agriculture/horticulture extension officers and farmers at grass root level by organizing Farmers' Field Schools (FFSs).

IPM package of practices for pest/disease management in 77 major crops have been developed in collaboration with State Department of Agriculture/Horticulture/ICAR Institutions/State Agriculture Universities which have been circulated to all States/UTs and have been posted on website [www.dacnet.nic.in/ppin](http://www.dacnet.nic.in/ppin) for use by the extension functionaries and the farmers.

**Medicinal and Aromatic Plants**

1306. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to assist poor farmers for growing medicinal and aromatic plants in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of farmers benefited from the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), in the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) has been implementing a Contractual Farming Scheme since the year 2002-03, under which, financial assistance @ 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.9.00 lakhs was provided to the farmers/ growers for cultivation of identified medicinal plants. A total of 212 projects have been approved under the scheme in the State of Orissa since 2002-03 to 2007-08.

NMPB has launched a new "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants" from 2008-09 under which cultivation of medicinal plants is taken up in the identified clusters through growers, Self Help Group, Producer Companies and Growers Cooperatives. The scheme is being implemented through the State Horticulture Departments and State Medicinal Plants Boards in the various States. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.766.33 lakh has been sanctioned to Orissa.

Financial assistance is also provided for cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. During the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09, an area of 560 ha has been covered under medicinal and aromatic plants under NHM by incurring an expenditure of Rs.63.02 lakh, benefiting 860 farmers. Further, in view of the launching of a new Mission for Medicinal Plants by the NMPB, the component of medicinal plants has been discontinued under NHM from the 2009-10.

**Purchase of Security Equipment**

1307. DR. K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of standardised norms drawn for purchase of security equipment by police forces of the States;

(b) the funds allocated and utilised by each State for the purpose;

(c) whether any laboratory exists which determines the quality of equipment purchased by police forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy and issue detailed guidelines to State police forces in connection with import, purchase and manufacture of security related goods and equipment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) "Police" is a State subject as per the VII Schedule to the Constitution and as such, it is within the purview of State Government to prescribe standardized norms for purchase of security equipments by the State Governments. However, a well-defined system of purchase procedures exist for procurement of security equipment by the Central Para Military Forces as envisaged in General Financial Rules (GFR), purchase manuals, DGS&D manual etc. The Bureau of Police Research & Development has a list of Qualitative Requirement (QR)/specifications for various security equipments which have been circulated to all the State Governments and can be used by the State Governments.

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments, inter-alia, for construction of residential and non-residential buildings, purchase of vehicles, procurement of weapons and procurement of security/surveillance/communication / forensic science equipments to supplement the efforts of State Governments in modernizing its police forces. The Statewise details of funds released under the MPF Scheme during 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), a number of laboratories exist for different tests and the services of DRDO laboratories are utilized by Central Para Military Forces and may also be used by the State Governments in addition to various other accredited laboratories.

(e) and (f) There are existing instructions of the concerned Government of India Ministries/Departments regarding import and manufacture of various goods including security equipment which are reviewed from time to time.

**Statement**

*Scheme for modernization of State Police Forces*

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	Funds released in 2008-09
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	83.83
Arunachal Pradesh	14.72
Assam	68.11
Bihar	41.57
Chhattisgarh	26.54
Goa	4.00
Gujarat	48.02
Haryana	27.51
Himachal Pradesh	9.99
Jammu and Kashmir	109.65
Jharkhand	69.85
Karnataka	69.61
Kerala	22.9
Madhya Pradesh	40.37
Maharashtra	75.86
Manipur	39.23
Meghalaya	10.81
Mizoram	12.69
Nagaland	38.42
Orissa	42.54
Punjab	21.56

1	2
Rajasthan	49.1
Sikkim	6.12
Tamil Nadu	50.1
Tripura	20.66
Uttar Pradesh	102.31
Uttarakhand	19.39
West Bengal	32.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1157.64*</b>

(\*) utilization certificates for 2007-08 have become due on 01-04-2009.

[Translation]

#### Central Road Fund To Himachal Pradesh

1308. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimates for the grant of financial assistance from the Central Road fund for the repair/upgradation of roads have been received from Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the roads proposed for repair/upgradation; and

(c) the status of the proposal and the time by which approval is likely to be accorded and funds sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N.SINGH) : (a) to (c) A priority list of 12 road works amounting to Rs. 124.82 crore has been received from the State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh on 6th July 2009 for approval under Central Road Fund (CRF). The State Government has been requested to furnish, the details of these roads, specification proposed, as also the estimates for consideration for according administrative approval. The estimates can be considered for approval as and when received subject to fulfilling the CRF guidelines and availability of funds.

[English]

#### Exemption from import duties

1309. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether air rifles and air pistols have been removed from the restricted items list and exempted from import duty, when these are potentially dangerous weapons;

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

(c) the reasons for removal of import duty of 35% on lead air pellets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Air guns and air pistols (except those of 0.177 calibre allowed for free imports by shooters registered with Rifle Clubs or District/State/National Rifles Association of India) have not been removed from the restricted items list and continue to be under restricted list. Air rifles and air pistols of 0.177 calibre are exempted from payment of import duty with effect from 01.03.2008.

(b) and (c) Air pellets of air rifles or air pistols of 0.177 calibre have also been exempted from payment of import duty with effect from 04.11.2008. Import duty on 0.177 calibre air weapons and 0.177 calibre air pellets has been exempted as these are primarily training weapons used by beginners to learn shooting as a sport.

[Translation]

#### Irregularities in CRPF Recruitment

1310. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL :  
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several instances of irregularities relating to recruitment in Para-Military Forces (PMFs) including the CRPF involving senior officials has come to light recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of the said irregularities changes are proposed in the recruitment process of the PMFs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) No, Madam.

One instance of alleged irregularities in recruitment in CRPF has come to light in the current financial year. Sh. Pushkar Singh, IG, CRPF, Sh. T.M. Baxla, DIG, CRPF, Sh. B.S. Sidhu, Commandant, CRPF and Sh. Yadvinder Singh, Commandant, CRPF were allegedly involved in the irregularities.

(c) and (d) To make the recruitment process more transparent and fair, and to reduce scope of subjectivity, the scheme for recruitment of constables in Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs) has been revised by this Ministry on 25.6.2009. The revised scheme proposes use of modern technology in conducting the recruitment process.

[English]

### National Horticulture Mission

1311. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated to various States including Karnataka under the National Horticulture Mission are inadequate and do not meet the requirement due to increasing potential of horticulture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the details of the allocation and expenditure made under the National Horticulture Mission during each of the last three years and in the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has made any assessment of the objectives and achievements of this Mission; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of farmers benefited thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM), the funds provided to various States including Karnataka are adequate to meet the requirement of horticulture development in the country.

The outlay of the scheme for the States has been stepped up over the years and funds are released to the State Horticulture Missions as per the requirement projected in their Annual Action Plan, which is approved by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation on annual basis. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.84385.14 lakh was released to the States, which was stepped up to Rs. 87625.01 lakh during 2007-08 and Rs. 94618.50 lakh during 2008-09.

(d) The State-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated/released and expenditure made under the National Horticulture Mission during each of the last three years and in the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) A Mid term evaluation of scheme was conducted by the National Productivity Council and the finding of the study inter alia indicates that there has been an increase in area under various horticulture crops by 12.4% and also increase in yield of non-perennial fruits crops, spices etc. The study has also indicated that many farmers have ventured into horticulture for the first time after the launch of NHM and the scheme has provided employment opportunities to the tunes of 190 million man days.

During the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09, due to the initiatives of the NHM, 1986 new Nurseries have been established, an area of 12.61 lakh ha has been brought under cultivation of various horticulture crops & rejuvenation carried out in 2.06 lakh ha old and senile orchards. Altogether 13120 community water sources have been created. Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) have been promoted in 5.76 lakh ha. area and adoption of organic farming was carried out in 1.11 lakh ha of land. Under the Post Harvest Management (PHM) Component, 1108 pack houses, 109 cold storage units, 23 refrigerated vans, 92 mobile/primary processing units, 8 whole sale markets, 51 rural markets have been given financial assistance apart from creation of functional infrastructure in 76 market yards.

Under NHM, assistance is being provided for development of horticulture to all farmers limited to 4 ha per beneficiary. The number of farmers benefited under NHM have not been quantified. However, during the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09, an area of 12.61 lakh ha has been covered under various horticulture crops.

**Statement****State-wise and Year-wise details of funds released and expenditure made under the National Horticulture Mission during 2006-07 to 2009-10**

Sl.No.	States	Releases					Expenditure				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto 10/7/09)	Total	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 10/7/09)	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	7500.00	7836.94	12968.39	6403.59	34708.92	7137.47	10430.69	13689.70	127.00	31384.86
2	Bihar	3500.00	269.72	3122.48		6892.20	2403.91	3511.50	3472.38	228.74	9618.53
3	Chhattisgarh	5500.00	6252.41	3000.00		14752.41	4560.66	3059.95	7874.98	898.07	16393.64
4	Goa	200.00	3.19	100.45		303.64	182.29	154.41	164.03	0.49	501.22
5	Gujarat	2577.03	1954.24	3531.83		8063.10	2823.55	3357.00	3304.34	94.24	9579.13
6	Haryana	3480.00	6476.49	3300.31	2500.00	15756.80	3539.38	4671.80	5651.20	291.08	14153.46
7	Jharkhand	4000.00	781.00	5000.00		9781.00	2389.52	2239.64	5333.53		9958.69
8	Karnataka	8448.25	8571.05	12536.88		29556.18	6784.04	13022.59	10853.27	7.27	30867.17
9	Kerala	7959.53	6147.73	7517.29		21624.55	2471.72	10106.00	5000.70	707.13	18285.55
10	Madhya Pradesh	4291.75	5537.49	6000.00		15829.24	5135.73	3948.72	5601.22	315.72	15301.39
11	Maharashtra	14492.85	13224.97	13021.7	8173.20	48912.52	12999.79	11055.83	17225.45	2144.28	43428.33
12	Orissa	4450.00	3812.18	2341.00		10603.18	3286.59	2735.58	5254.56	2858.44	13935.17
13	Punjab	1150.00	2409.99	1412.48		4972.47	1736.88	1614.18	2599.19	318.70	6268.95
14	Rajasthan	3837.93	5673.19	4097.71		13608.83	3306.96	4972.70	4583.67	14.65	12877.98
15	Tamil Nadu	6450.00	8536.82	9688.00		24674.82	5816.18	9248.22	7893.14	109.05	23066.59
16	Uttar Pradesh	1500.00	9425.90	6372.78		17298.68	3815.45	8478.69	9395.17		21689.31
17	West Bengal	4600.00	681.82	607.20		5889.02	302.75	2722.01	2620.70	461.81	6107.27
18	Delhi	300.00				300.00		87.42	62.91		150.33
19	Lakshadweep	63.00	29.90			92.90		0	0.00		0.00
20	A&N Islands	85.00				85.00	4.18	10.78	70.04		85.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>84385.14</b>	<b>87625.01</b>	<b>94618.50</b>	<b>17076.79</b>	<b>283705.44</b>	<b>68691.05</b>	<b>95430.71</b>	<b>110950.16</b>	<b>8376.65</b>	<b>283448.57</b>

**World Bank Loan for Highway project**

1312. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds/loans made available from the World Bank for the third National Highway Project under the National Highways Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the terms and conditions of such loans;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to undertake the plantation of trees along the National Highways within this loan amount; and
- (e) if so, the amount earmarked for the plantation out of the total loan disbursed/sanctioned by the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of India has received a loan from the World Bank namely Loan No. 4559-IN TNHP (Third National Highway Project) for widening and strengthening of 477.35 km of National Highway (NH-2) passing through the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand. The original loan amount was US\$ 516 million and the same had been revised to US\$ 407.79 million, as per actual construction cost of the project with concurrence of the World Bank. The loan has been closed on 31.12.2007.

(c) The World Bank loan component shares 80% of the cost of civil works and 100% of the supervision consultancy charges as well as cost for Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R). Other general terms and conditions of the loan are governed as per the existing guidelines of the World Bank.

(d) and (e) There is no exclusive provision for tree plantation along the National Highways in World Bank loan. However, an amount of Rs.12.48 crore has been deposited with the Forest Department for carrying out compensatory afforestation as a statutory requirement. Further, the plantation along the 4-lane National Highways has been postponed due to proposal for its widening to six-lane.

#### Seed Banks

1313. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Seed Banks functioning in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the existing Banks are adequate to cater to the needs of the farmers;
- (c) if not, whether the Government has any proposal to open more such Seed Banks in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of funds allotted and utilised for the purpose during each of the last two years; and

(f) the number of farmers who have availed the services of these banks during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Seed Banks are functioning in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal through the State Seeds Corporations (SSCs) and State Departments of Agriculture in these States and National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India.

(b) to (d) The existing Banks are adequate to cater to the needs of the farmers. Jharkhand is included this year under the Scheme.

(e) Details of fund allotted and utilized during last two years is given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Year	Funds Allotted	Fund Utilized
2007-08	563.00	479.00**
2008-09	453.00*	378.00**

\* Based on the claims received from the implementing agencies.

\*\* This includes component of construction of godowns which is ongoing

(f) Implementing agencies distribute seeds through dealers' network and cooperative institutions to farmers as per situation.

[Translation]

#### Delhi-Jaipur Expressway

1314. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the construction work on the Delhi-Jaipur Expressway has commenced;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy for maintenance of four lane roads being executed by the National Highways Authority of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the National Highway No. 8 is not being maintained as per the prescribed standards;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) :

(a) and (b) Expressway facility from Delhi to Gurgaon is already in operation. A concession agreement for upgradation of Gurgaon-Jaipur section of NH-8 from existing four-lane to six-lane standard has already been signed during June, 2008, which will take care of the traffic volume for another 10-12 years. Presently, construction of a new expressway is not envisaged between Delhi and Jaipur.

(c) and (d) To keep the existing roads in traffic worthy condition, maintenance is carried out by the Contractor/Concessionaire as part of their obligation under contract/concession agreement, wherever 4/6-laning works are under implementation under National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

(e) to (g) Delhi-Gurgaon Section is being maintained by BOT Concessionaire. Gurgaon-Jaipur Section has been taken up for 6-laning and is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by the concessionaire. All other stretches of NH-8 are also being maintained in traffic worthy condition.

[English]

#### Starvation Deaths

1315. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION, be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the starvation deaths reported in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the last one year till 1 July, 2009, State-wise; and

(b) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken with regard to starvation deaths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per information received from various State/UT Governments and record available in the Department, no incidence of starvation death has taken place during last one year in any State/UT including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) For maintaining food security in the country and to ensure that people living below poverty line get adequate food grains, the Government has been implementing the following schemes:

#### 1. Targeted Public Distribution System:

Government is allocating food grains at subsidized rates for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL), and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) ration card holder families under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under this scheme, for BPL & AAY families food grains are allocated to the States/UTs @ 35 Kg per family per month. Depending upon availability of food grains in the Central Pool, they are also allocated for APL category of population. Presently, allocations of food grains under this category range from 10 to 35 Kg per family per month.

2. Under Annapurna scheme implemented by Ministry of Rural Development through State/UT Governments, indigent senior citizens of 65 years of age or above who, though eligible under National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) but not getting pension, are provided 10 Kg of food grains per person per month free of cost.

3. Under the Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) implemented by Department of Food and Public Distribution through the State Government of Orissa, in eight KBK Districts of Orissa, food grains (rice) at BPL rates are being allocated to State Government of Orissa for approximately 2 lakh beneficiaries in these districts.

4. To provide safeguard against starvation during natural calamity and lean season, under the Village Grain Bank Scheme being implemented by the Department of Food and Public Distribution through the State & UT Governments, food grains are loaned to people in need of food grains from the Village Grain Banks.

[Translation]

#### Repairing of NH-28

1316. YOGI ADITYA NATH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:



(a) whether the stretch between Gorakhpur-Sahajanwa and Gorakhpur-Kasaya on Gorakhpur-Lucknow National Highway No. 28 is in a dilapidated state;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to repair National Highway-28 and the time by which the repair work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH):  
(a) to (c) The stretches between Gorakhpur-Sahajanwa and Gorakhpur-Kasia had got damaged and lot of stray patches/pot holes had developed during last rainy season. Repair and maintenance of these sections are being done under the provision for maintenance in the ongoing contracts of 4-laning work. Presently the stretches between Gorakhpur-Sahajanwa and Gorakhpur-Kasia of NH-28 are in traffic worthy condition.

*[English]*

#### Traffic congestion on NHs in Orissa

1317. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highway in Bani Vihar, CRP Chakka and Khandgiri crossing in Orissa is an accident prone area;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to construct flyovers on the National Highways in Orissa to decongest traffic and avoid fatal accidents;

(c) if so, the details thereof, stretch-wise alongwith the reasons for not commencing the work on Bani Vihar, CRP Chakka and Khandgiri stretch;

(d) the funds sanctioned and released therefor; and

(e) the time by which the construction work is likely to be commence and completed?

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

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Flyovers are proposed to be constructed in Orissa at Fire Station Chawk, CRPF Chawk,

Aharya Vihar, Rasulgarh, Phulnakhara, Jagatpur and Manguli Chawk interchange. Construction of flyovers at these locations in Bhubaneswar-Chandikhole section are included in the project of six laning under National Highway Development Project Phase-V on Design Built Finance and Operate (DBFO) basis. Only two bids were received and the lowest bidder had quoted grant of 36.97% of the total project cost as against the 10% Viability Gap Fund (VGF) limit approved by the Government.

(e) It is too early to indicate the date of commencement. The work after award will take about 36 months to be completed including 6 months allowed for financial closure.

#### National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

1318. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is under implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the crops included and the norms for payment under the said scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the NAIS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the farmers are likely to be benefited under the modified NAIS alongwith the likely additional financial liability on the Government as a result thereof during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is under implementation in the country from rabi 1999-2000 season. The scheme is available to all the States/UTs on voluntary basis i.e. States/UTs are free to opt in favour of the scheme. Till date, 27 States/UTs are implementing the scheme. The scheme envisages coverage of all food crops (cereals, millets & pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops in respect of which past yield data is available for adequate number of years.

The scheme operates on area approach basis. Accordingly, the payment of claims in a notified area becomes payable if there is a short fall in yield against guaranteed yield due to any non-preventable risk. In other words, if the current season's yield is less than the threshold yield of the notified unit area for the insured crop, all farmers in the notified area growing insured crop become eligible for compensation.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Based on the recommendations of the Joint Group on Crop Insurance constituted by the Government of India, a proposal on Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) comprising reduction in the unit area of insurance; improved method of calculation of threshold yield; higher indemnity level; coverage of additional risks etc. has been prepared for the consideration of the Government.

(e) In view of improvements in the proposed Modified NAIS, more number of farmers would like to take insurance cover and hence, more number of farmers would be benefited by way of payment of compensation. As the scheme is yet to be finalized, financial liability of the Government can not be determined for the current financial year.

[Translation]

#### Installation of Transmitters

1319. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved the target fixed for setting up of High Power Transmitters (HPTs), Low Power Transmitters (LPTs), Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPTs) and TV Transmitters in the country including backward and rural areas during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the target set and achieved during each year of the said plan including in the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has fixed targets to set up such transmitters during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to achieve these targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) and (b) Doordarshan had targeted establishment of 160 new Transmitters under Tenth Five Year Plan. During Tenth Plan period, 131 Transmitters had been set up. Out of the remaining 29 transmitters, 25 transmitters have since been set up during Eleventh Plan (till June, 09). State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission, along with rest of the country, have been provided with multi-channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service "DD Direct Plus".

#### Statement

##### *Doordarshan Transmitters targeted to be set up/set up during Tenth Plan*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of new Transmitters targeted to be set up under 10th Plan	Year-wise number of new Transmitters set up (till June, 09)							
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till June 09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	A & N Islands	19	2				1	6	7	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	10	3	1	4	1				
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1		1						
4	Assam	2				1		1		
5	Bihar	6		1	4				1	
6	Chhattisgarh	3		1		1				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Gujarat	6	3			2	1			
8	Haryana	6	1			2	3			
9	Himachal Pradesh	5		3	1			1		
10	Jammu & Kashmir	31	28	2	1					
11	Jharkhand	2	1	1						
12	Karnataka	9	6	3						
13	Kerala	4	3							
14	Lakshadweep	6							2	4
15	Madhya Pradesh	2					1		1	
16	Maharashtra	13	8	2	3					
17	Manipur	1		1						
18	Meghalaya	2		1	1					
19	Mizoram	1		1						
20	Nagaland	1		1						
21	Orissa	1				1				
22	Punjab	1					1			
23	Rajasthan	5		2	1	1		1		
24	Sikkim	2	1	1						
25	Tamil Nadu	9	4	3			2			
26	Tripura	1								
27	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	1	1					
28	Uttarakhand	6	3	2			1			
29	West Bengal	2			1		1			
Total		160	64	28	18	10	11	10	10	5

Note : Remaining 4 transmitters (A&N Islands-2, Andhra Pradesh-1, Chhatisgarh-1) are expected to be set up, in phases, by end of 2010-11.

[English]

**Dilapidated condition of NH-75 and NH-98**

1320. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NH -75 and NH- 98 in the State of Jharkhand are in a dilapidated condition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to repair the same on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. NH-75 and NH-98 in Jharkhand State are in traffic worthy condition, but need improvement due to increased traffic. 5 Nos. of improvement works for a total

length of 49 km amounting to Rs. 32.84 crore are already in progress and 5 Nos. improvement works for a total length of 59 km amounting to Rs. 39.56 crore are already sanctioned and are tender/award stage on NH-75. Moreover, out of 261 km length of NH-75 in Jharkhand, 177 km length of NH-75 and entire 55.4 km length of NH-98 in Jharkhand is included in the approved Road Requirement Plan for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas in Jharkhand for widening and strengthening to 2-lane in a phased manner. State RCD, Jharkhand has been asked to submit the estimates for sanction by the Ministry.

[Translation]

**Reconstruction of Roads  
Damaged by Flood**

1321. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of roads damaged by floods in various parts of the country including Bihar are proposed to be repaired / reconstructed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether any survey has been conducted by NHAI for reconstruction work to be undertaken on the damaged roads and bridges; and
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and the NHs in the country are being kept in traffic worthy condition within the available resources, depending upon traffic density and inter-se priority of works. Actions for restoration of the stretches of NHs damaged in various states including Bihar due to floods, rains, etc., are accordingly taken up from time to time to keep such stretches in traffic worthy conditions. The State-wise details of the available assessments made so far during 2009-10 of the damages caused due to floods and rains to NHs are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The maintenance of existing roads are carried out by the Contractor/Concessionaire, to keep them in traffic worthy condition, as part of their obligations under contract/concession agreement wherever 4/6 laning works are under implementation under National Highways Development Project (NHDP). The maintenance of existing stretches of NHs entrusted to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are carried out either directly by NHAI or through the concerned State Public Works Departments (PWDs) with funds provided by NHAI in case the works of improvement to 4/6 laning have not yet started in such sections. All such NHs are maintained in traffic worthy conditions as per availability of funds, traffic density, extent of damages and inter-se priority. However, no separate survey has been conducted by NHAI regarding reconstruction works required to be taken up on NHs damaged due to flood or rain during 2009-10.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of the damages caused due to floods and rains to NHs.*

Sl.No.	State / UT	NH nos.	Extent of Flood/Rain damages during 2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	37, 52, 52A, 526, 153, 229,	Potholes formation, breaches, etc.
2.	Assam	31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 58, 61, 62, 151, 152, 153, 154	Potholes formation, breaches, etc.
3.	Bihar	28, 57C, 31	Potholes formation, breaches, etc.
4.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A, 17B	Potholes, erosion of earthen shoulders, land slides, etc.
5.	Karnataka	17, 48	Potholes formation, landslide, etc.

1	2	3	4
6.	Kerala	17, 47, 47 A, 49, 208, 212, 213, 220	Potholes formation, patches, landslide, damages to cross drainage structures, etc.
7.	Maharashtra	17, 204	Potholes, erosion of earthen shoulders, land slides, etc.
8.	Manipur	39,53,150,155	Potholes formation, landslide, breaches, etc.
9.	Meghalaya	40,44,51,62	Potholes formation, landslide, breaches, etc.
10.	Mizoram	44A,54, 150, 154	Potholes formation, landslide, breaches, etc.
11.	Nagaland	61, 155	Potholes formation, landslide, breaches, etc.
12.	Orissa	5	Potholes formation, breaches, etc.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	28, 28C, 29	Potholes formation, breaches, etc.
14.	Uttarakhand	108, 109, 125	Potholes formation, landslide, breaches, etc.
15.	West Bengal	6,31,31,32, 55, 60, 60 A, 81, 117	Potholes formation, breaches, etc.

[English]

**Four Laning of NH -17 from Kundapur to Kasargod**

1322. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- the estimated cost of four laning of NH-17 from Kundapur to Kasargod;
- the status of the implementation of the project;
- the time by which the project is likely to be completed; and
- the steps taken/proposed to be taken for its early completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH):

(a) to (d) Kundapur to Kasargod reach of NH-17 having a length of about 131 km via Surathkal and Mangalore passes through the States of Karnataka and Kerala. Cost of Four

laning of this reach is estimated to be about Rs 922 Crore. Four Laning of Surathkal to Mangalore section totaling to 17.30 km is in progress by NHAI under Port Connectivity Scheme, which is targeted for completion by December, 2009. Four laning of the balance reach is being taken up by NHAI under NHDP phase III. For the stretch from Kundapur to Karnataka/Kerala border excluding Port Connectivity Scheme, bids have been received recently. For the balance stretch from Karnataka/Kerala border to Kasargod, detailed project Report (DPR) is under preparation. These works are targeted for completion by December 2013. All necessary efforts are being made for early completion of ongoing work, in close coordination with the State Governments of Karnataka and Kerala.

**Cultivation of Arecanut**

1323. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether many a farmers are giving up Arecanut cultivation due to steep fall in the prices of Arecanut and various diseases which have inflicted Arecanut trees;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any step to help Arecanut 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 CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The area under arecanut cultivation has increased significantly from 2,77,500 ha during 1998-99 to 3,85,000 ha during 2007-08.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken the following steps to help Arecanut farmers:-

- i) The import duty of Arecanut was raised from 35% to 100% to restrict the imports.
- ii) The Ministry of Finance has instructed Custom officials to prevent illegal entry of arecanut in the country,
- iii) An amount of Rs. 1170.83 lakhs was sanctioned for rehabilitation/replantation of existing arecanut gardens of Kerala in an area of 9542 ha for period of three years from 2006-07 to 2008-09.
- iv) The Arecanut gardens in the State of Karnataka are covered under Integrated Pest Management (IPM) package of National Horticulture Mission.

[Translation]

#### National Sports Fund

1324. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Sports Fund has been set up to provide specialized training and financial assistance to the poor sportsmen for their participation in National and International events;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds disbursed from this fund and contribution from other sources during each of the last three years and in the current year; and

(d) the number of sportspersons including power lifters provided financial assistance from the said fund for participating in National and International events, discipline-wise during each of the last three years and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M. S. GILL) : (a) and (b) Government has set up National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) in 1998 for mobilizing resources from the non-governmental sources, including private/corporate sector and non-resident Indians, for the promotion of sports and games in the country. The funds available under NSDF are mainly used towards supplementing government assistance to the elite sportspersons who are medal prospects at major international events, for meeting their specific coaching/training requirements by way of provision of scientific support and training within the country and abroad, purchase of equipment, participation in international competitions etc.

(c) Details of funds disbursed from NSDF and contributions received during last three years and current year are given in the Statement.

(d) details of sportspersons assisted discipline-wise from NSDF during the last three years and current year are given in the table below :-

Year	Number of sportspersons assisted from NSDF discipline-wise
2006-07	5 Shooting
	1 Chess
	9 Shooting
	1 Chess
	1 Swimming
2007-08	22 Shooting
	02 Chess
	03 Rowing
	02 Judo
	04 Tennis
2008-09	05 Boxing
	01 Swimming
	01 Badminton
	17 Athletics
	09 Shooting
2009-10	01 Shooting (Paralympics)
	1 Athletics (Discus Throw)
	2 Chess

No power lifter has been assisted under the scheme so far.

**Statement**

*A : Details of funds disbursed during last three years and current year:-*

Sl. No.	Year	Amount disbursed
01.	2006-07	Rs. 96,10,074/-
02.	2007-08	Rs. 1,64,68,165/-
03.	2008-09	Rs. 2,69,20,352/-
04	2009-10 (upto 30.6.2009)	Rs. 73,10,054/-

*B : Details of contributions to NSDF during last three years and current year:*

Year	Name of source through which funds have been raised (Name of the Donor)	Amount donated	Matching Government contribution
2006-07	Funds collected through Flag Distribution on National Sports Day	Rs.83,545/-	—
2007-08	Funds collected through Flag distribution on National Sports Day (Matching contribution)	—	Rs.83,545/-
	Steel Authority of India Limited	Rs. 1,00,00,000/-	Rs. 1,00,00,000/-
	The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)	Rs. 15,00,00,000/-	Rs. 3,99,16,455/-
2008-09	The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)	Rs. 35,00,00,000/-	Rs. 10,25,00,000/-
2009-10		A budget provision of Rs.15.25 crore has been made for 2009-10.	

**Serving of Liquor in Juice Shops**

1325. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of reported serving of liquor by juice shops in different parts of the NCT of Delhi;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints in regard to connivance of the local Police in such cases;

(c) if so, the details and the action taken against the erring police officials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The complaints have been received regarding serving liquor by juice shops in different parts of the NCT of Delhi.

(b) and (c) The complaints of connivance of local Police in such cases were received but could not be substantiated during the course of Inquiry.

(d) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that the staff of Excise Intelligence Bureau is briefed to keep surveillance on such shops and other points from where illicit liquor is reported to be sold/stored and initiate legal action with the help of local police. Suitable legal action is initiated as and when such instances come to the notice.

[English]

**Functioning of Fair Price Shops**

1326. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the commodities being supplied to Above Poverty Line and below Poverty Line families separately through Fair Price Shops (FPSs) indicating the quantum and price thereof;

(b) the mechanism of operation of the FPSs;

(c) whether a number of FPSs have closed down owing to the lack of viability;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to revamp the FPSs by modifying the norms and adding new commodities for making these shops viable; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Government allocates wheat, rice, coarse grains and sugar to State/UT Governments for distribution to ration card holders through Fair

Price Shops (FPSs) and subsidized Kerosene oil (SKO) through Kerosene dealers.

Allocations of foodgrains for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families are made @ 35 kg per family per month for 6.52 crore families. However, allocations for APL category are made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool. From 01.02.2001, allocation of levy sugar to States/UTs is being made only for BPL/AAY families, except for NE States, hilly States and island territories for which the allocation is being made for coverage of BPL as well as APL families.

The Central Issue Prices (CIP) of foodgrains (wheat, rice and coarse grains) are given below:

(Rs. per Kg.)

APL			BPL			AAY		
Wheat	Rice Gr. A	Coarse Grains	Wheat	Rice (Com/Gr.A)	Coarse grains	Wheat	Rice (Com/Gr.A)	Coarse grains
6.10	8.30	4.50	4.15	5.65	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.50

The retail issue price of levy sugar under TPDS in the country is Rs.13.50 per kg. since 1.3.2002. The prices of TPDS Kerosene Oil vary from State to State depending upon the Sale Tax and Dealer's commissions.

(b) As provided under the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, State Governments regulate functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs). For each FPS, a licence is issued and certain number of ration card holder families attached to it. The State Governments issue foodgrains to Fair Price Shop licensees which they distribute to the attached rations cards holders.

(c) to (e) Information about closure of any FPS due to non viability etc. is not available. To make the fair price shops economically viable, the State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to allow FPS licensees to enlarge basket of commodities by allowing sale of non-PDS items of daily use as per local requirement. It has been reported by 23 State/UT Governments that the FPS owners are selling non-PDS items like edible oil, pulses, vanaspati ghee, milk powder, baby food, soaps, exercise books, butter, tea, iodised salt and tooth paste, etc.

The earlier ceiling limit fixed on commission to be paid to FPS licensee per quintal of foodgrains has also been relaxed since August, 2001.

[Translation]

#### Revision of Royalty Rate

1327. SHRI MADHU KODA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 provides for revision of royalty rate of major minerals every three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the royalty rates of non-coal major minerals were last revised on 14 October, 2004 for a period upto 15 October, 2007;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a study group has recently submitted report to the Government recommending revision of the royalty rate on major minerals;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the mineral producing States like Jharkhand are losing huge revenue due to delay in revision of revision rates on minerals; and



(h) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government including steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, the Central Government shall not enhance the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of three years.

(c) and (d) Royalty rates for minerals (other than coal & lignite, minor mineral) were last revised on 14.10.2004 and next revision of royalty rates was possible only after 13.10.2007.

(e) and (f) A Study Group was constituted in the Ministry of Mines with representatives of State Governments of Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Ministry of Steel, Department of Atomic Energy, Indian Bureau of Mines and Federation of Indian Mineral Industry as members. The Study Group submitted its report to the Government on 27.9.2007.

(g) and (h) The State Governments are collecting royalty in terms of the rates notified by Government on 14.10.2004 and the revised rates of royalty would effective prospectively only.

#### **Genetically Modified Crops**

1328. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Genetically Modified (GM) crops are being cultivated in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of companies producing GM seeds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Bt. cotton is the only Genetically Modified crop approved for commercial cultivation in India by the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. List of agencies producing Bt. cotton seeds in the country is enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Agencies producing Bt. Cotton seeds in India*

1. M/s. Maharashtra Hybrid Seed Co, Ltd., Mumbai
2. M/s. RASI Seeds Ltd., Attur, Tamil Nadu

3. M/s. Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd., Hyderabad
4. M/s. Ankur Seeds Ltd., Nagpur
5. M/s. Ganga Kaveri Seeds Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
6. M/s. Krishidhan Seeds Pvt. Ltd., Jalna
7. M/s. Ajeet Seeds Ltd., Aurangabad
8. M/s. Tulasi Seeds Pvt. Ltd., Guntur
9. M/s. Vikram Seeds Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad
10. M/s. Pravaradhan Seeds Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
11. M/s. Vikki Agrotech Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
12. M/s. J.K. Agri Genetics Seeds Ltd., Hyderabad
13. M/s. Nath Seeds Ltd., Aurangabad
14. M/s. Vibha Agritech Ltd., Hyderabad.
15. M/s. Nandi Seeds Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad
16. M/s. Namdhari Seeds Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore
17. M/s. Bio Seeds Research India Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
18. M/s. Kaveri Seeds Ltd., Secunderabad
19. M/s. Amar Biotech Ltd., Hyderabad
20. M/s. Zuari Seeds Ltd., Bangalore
21. M/s. Navkar Hybrid Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad
22. M/s. Monsanto Genetics India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
23. M/s. Seeds Works India Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
24. M/s. Solar Agrotech Pvt. Ltd., Rajkot
25. M/s. Uniphos Enterprises Ltd., Mumbai
26. M/s. Yashoda Hybrid Seeds Pvt. Ltd., Vardha
27. M/s. Safal Seeds & Biotechs Ltd., Jalna
28. M/s. Bayer Bioscience Ltd., Hyderabad
29. M/s. Green Gold Pvt. Ltd., Aurangabad
30. M/s. Prabhat Agri. Biotech Ltd., Hyderabad
31. M/s. Methaelix Life Sciences
32. Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

*[English]***All India Gurudwara Bill**

1329. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enact an All India Gurudwara Bill to regulate the affairs of the Sikhs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Bill was referred to the States for their comments;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the States from where comments have been received;

(e) the time by which the Bill is likely to be introduced in the Parliament;

(f) whether there is a proposal to conduct elections to the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC);

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

(h) the steps taken by the Government to conduct timely election of SGPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) As per available information, the proposal to enact an All India Gurudwara Bill has been under consideration of the Government. In this context, the Draft Bill was circulated for comments of Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Govt. of West Bengal, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and National Commission for Minorities. Comments of some States have been received.

There has been no unanimity on this issue and in the absence of broad consensus amongst the Stake holders, at present there is no proposal to introduce the Bill in the parliament.

(f) to (h) Steps to commence the process of holding elections to the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee as per the existing provisions have been initiated.

**Poor quality telecasting of DD channels**

1330. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints that cable and Direct-to-Home (DTH) operators are either not telecasting DD Channels including Lok Sabha Television at all or where telecasting, the quality of telecast is unsatisfactory;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any step to regulate cable and DTH subscription rates in the country including in rural areas; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Government has received complaints of non-carriage of notified DD channels by Cable operators and DTH operators. On receipt of such complaints, the concerned authorized officers have been directed to take necessary action ensuring carriage of these channels. The DTH operators have been directed to provide these DD channels as per the provisions of the license agreements. Government has issued instructions from time to time for ensuring enforcement of provisions of Section 8 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and carriage of notified channels in proper manner by the cable operators.

(c) and (d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been regulating the rates of cable and broadcasting services as per the provisions of Section 11(2) of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997. For regulating the subscription rates of cable TV services in the mandated conditional access system (CAS) areas and non-CAS areas, tariff orders have been issued by TRAI. The tariff order for CAS areas provide a ceiling of Rs. Eighty Two per subscriber per month excluding taxes for basic service tier comprising at least thirty free to air TV channels and a ceiling of Rs. Five and thirty paise only per pay channel per subscriber per month exclusive of taxes. However the tariff order for non-CAS areas provides a ceiling at subscriber level based on a number of channels and category of habitation. These tariff orders are available at the website ([www.trai.gov.in](http://www.trai.gov.in)) of the TRAI. As far as subscription rates for Direct-to-Home (DTH) services are concerned, TRAI has at present not notified any tariff order.

**Organic Farming**

1331. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to promote the cultivation of foodgrains and vegetables without the use of chemical fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to help the farmers to switch over to organic farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Government is already promoting organic farming, which does not involve use of chemical fertilizers, for crops including foodgrains and vegetables.

(b) Under the "National Project on Organic Farming" for production, promotion and market development of organic farming in the country, financial assistance is provided for capacity building through service providers, setting up of organic input production units, promotion of organic farming through training programmes, field demonstrations, setting up model organic farms and market development.

Under the "National Horticulture Mission" (NHM) and a "Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand" promotion of organic farming has been included as a component and financial assistance is provided for organic cultivation of horticultural crops, setting up of vermi-compost units and organic farming certification.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed technology for preparation of vermi-compost. Besides, microbes to function as effective biofertilizers have also been developed.

#### **Satellite Radio Policy**

1332. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to announce the Satellite Radio Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has framed the draft Satellite Radio Policy Guidelines based on the recommendations made by TRAI. The draft policy

envisages two kind of licenses/permissions, viz. (i) For issuing license to companies to provide satellite radio service in India and setting up of network and infrastructure relating thereto and (ii) for permitting companies to seek registration of radio channels to be carried on such service. In addition, the draft policy provides for eligibility conditions, license fee, foreign investment norms and other regulatory provisions etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Lodging of Prisoners without Trial**

1333. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint with regard to lodging of prisoners in jails without trial and following due process of law; and

(b) if so, the number of such prisoners lodged in the jails, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) No, Madam. However, since, 'Police' 'Prison' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh schedule of the Constitution, the responsibility lies primarily with the respective State Governments. Data relating to the complaints received by the State Governments regarding lodging of prisoners without trial, are not maintained centrally.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Two lane bridge across Tapi**

1334. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of construction of additional two lane bridge across the river Tapi near Surat is yet to be completed inspite of extended time limit;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in completing this project;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has also urged Union Government to expedite the work; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard and the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH):

(a) to (d) The work of construction of additional two lane bridge across river Tapi near Surat has been delayed due to the poor progress by the previous contractor (M/s U.P State Bridge Corporation Ltd, UPSBCL ), whose contract was terminated in year 2007. Thereafter, on vacation of court cases filed by M/s UPSBCL, the balance work has been awarded to BOT concessionaire of ongoing six laning project from Bharuch to Surat section of NH 8. The construction of this bridge work is in advanced stage of completion and is likely to be completed within next three months.

#### **Promotion of Small Industries**

1335. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any special programme to promote small scale industries in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total number of small scale industries in the state;

(c) the quantum of funds released to the State for the said purpose during the current financial year, and

(d) the amount of loans provided by the banks to the small scale industries during the last two years and the current year in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of small scale industries is primarily the responsibility of States/Union Territories. The Central Government, however, supports and supplements the efforts of the State Governments/Union Territories through various schemes / programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial development, etc. These are implemented across the country including West Bengal. Allocation of funds is made scheme-wise and not state-wise. In addition, the Government announced the "Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises" on 27.02.2007, which, inter-alia, provides for legislation, credit support, fiscal support, support for cluster based development, technology and quality upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial and managerial development, empowerment of women owned enterprises and strengthening of data base for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Sector. Based on the 3rd All India Census and subsequent estimates, the total number of Micro and Small Industries is 9,21,221 (both registered and unregistered) in the State of West Bengal as on 31st March 2007 (latest available).

(d) As per the information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the outstanding loans provided by scheduled commercial banks to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in West Bengal as at the end of March 2007 and March 2008 (latest available) were Rs.6,945 crore and Rs. 13,222 crore respectively.

#### **Terrorist threats to Courts**

1336. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether threats from terrorists to target Courts have been received;

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

(c) whether the terrorists posing as advocates have been reported in some of the Court premises;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to secure Court premises in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) As per available Information, threats have been received by various courts, a number of which have been found to be hoax. The details of all such threats are not Centrally maintained. However, there are presently no inputs to suggest that terrorist posing as advocates have been reported in some of the court premises. While addressing the issue of the security of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, at its level, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued detailed guidelines in respect of the security of the High Courts and District/Subordinate courts, with reference, inter-alia, to access control, preparation of security plans frisking, perimeter security etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Extortion by Terrorists in NE States**

1337. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorist outfits have been reported to be involved in extortions in the North-Eastern States; and

(b) If so, the details of the cases reported during each of the last three years and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) There are reports of various militant organizations/groups in the North Eastern States indulging in extortion.

(b) Details of cases registered are not centrally maintained.

[English]

#### **Liberhan Commission Report**

1338. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission headed by Justice (Retd.) M.S. Liberhan has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations/ observations made by the Commission; and

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Central government is examining the report.

#### **Consultation concerning media**

1339. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to initiate wide consultations with various stakeholders on issues concerning the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether consensus on contentious issues like Content Code, projecting India in a positive light to the world during Commonwealth Games and devising an acceptable mechanism to resolve demands of print and broadcasting industry are also likely to be considered in such consultations; and

(d) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI

CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has constituted a Media Consultative Committee for media facilitation under the chairmanship of Secretary, I&B. The committee includes media organizations, inclusive of both print and electronic media and also representatives of civil society.

The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:-

(i) To serve as a forum for regular consultations between Government and various professional media bodies.

(ii) To provide a platform for exchange of views on concerns of civil society.

(iii) To discuss concerns of media organizations on various regulatory/policy/procedural matters.

(iv) The Committee will meet at least twice a year or as and when necessary.

Stakeholders are also being consulted on the issue of Content Code. A time frame has not been fixed for decision in the matter.

[Translation]

#### **Strengthening of NSG**

1340. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to strengthen the National Security Guards (NSG) and also to increase the number of NSG hubs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the roles/functions likely to be assigned to these hubs alongwith the composition of these hubs; and

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) The Government has established four Regional Hubs of the National Security Guard (NSG) at Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. These hubs have been operationalised on 30th June, 2009/ 1st July, 2009. Government has also approved setting up of two Regional Centres of the NSG at Hyderabad and Kolkata. There is no proposal at present to further increase the number of NSG Hubs.

(c) The Regional Hubs have a total strength of 1086 personnel and have been set up with a view to deploy NSG personnel speedily to counter terrorist activities.

(d) The total estimated expenditure for setting up of the four regional hubs is about Rs. 532.85 crore.

[English]

#### **Accidents involving diplomatic vehicles**

1341. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of road accidents involving Diplomatic Vehicles have been reported in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such accidents since 1st January 2009 till date, police station-wise;

(c) the action taken in the matter against the accused persons;

(d) whether any compensation paid to the bereaved families;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Only one case of road accident involving diplomatic vehicle has been reported under PS Sarojini Nagar in the NCT of Delhi up to 8th July, during 2009. A case vide FIR No. 20/09 dated 11.1.09 u/s 279/337/304-A IPC at Police Station Sarojini Nagar has been registered. No legal action was taken against the diplomat as it was informed in writing that he enjoys immunity.

(d) to (f) The matter of providing suitable compensation to the deceased family was taken up by the Deputy Chief of Protocol (F), Ministry of External Affairs with the officers of the Russian Embassy in a meeting held on 13th April, 2009. The officers of Russian Embassy agreed to look into the matter after consulting their Ambassador. The above said meeting was followed by issue of note verbale to Russian Embassy on 16th April, 2009 and a reminder on 7th July, 2009 in this regard.

#### **Agricultural Technology**

1342. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new agricultural technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Telangana in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) The following innovative extension dissemination methodologies have been introduced for disseminating the new agricultural technologies in the country:

- (i) A network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) aims at assessment, refinement and dissemination of technology/products generated by National Agricultural Research System before its wider dissemination to farmers by the Extension system.
- (ii) 586 Agriculture Technology Management Agencies (ATMA) have been established for facilitating introduction of new technologies to the farmers by way of up gradation of their knowledge and skills in agriculture and allied sectors. The focus is on providing the package of practices related to improved technologies with special attention to moving their skills enabling them to adopt these technologies.
- (iii) Various agricultural technologies are being disseminated through a network of Doordarshan National Channel, 18 Regional Kendras, and 180 Narrowcasting Centres apart from 96 FM Radio stations under the scheme Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension.
- (iv) A network of 25 Kisan Call Centres spread across the country provide information on new agricultural technologies to the farming community through toll-free, country-wide common number 1800-180-1551 to enable the farmers to access KCC on all the days of the week from 6 AM to 10 PM. The information is given in 22 local languages.

The state-wise list of ATMA's, Doordarshan Kendras/AIR FM stations and Kisan Call Centres is enclosed as Statement-I and those in the Telangana Region of Andhra Pradesh is enclosed as Statement-II, III and IV.

**Statement-I***State-wise List of Agricultural Technology Management Agency**State-wise List of ATMA Districts*

S.No.	Name of State	Name of Districts	Nos.
1	2	3	4
1	A. P.	Adilabad, Chittoor, Kurnool, Prakasham, Srikakulam, Krishna, Ananthapur, Kadpa, Nizamabad & Ranga Reddy, Guntur, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Warangal, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godawari, West Godawari	18 4
2	Bihar	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Gaya, Katihar, Madhubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Patna, Rohtas, Saharsa, Saran, Vaishali & West Champaran  Araria, Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gopalganj, Jehanabad, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabhua), Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Nalanda, Nawada, Samastipur, Sheikhpura, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul	15 23
3	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Jagdalpur, Kabirdham, Raigarh, Surguja  Bijapur, Dhamtari, Durg, Janjgir, Jashpur, Korba, Korja, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, North Bastar Kanker, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, South Bastar Dantewada	5 13
4	Delhi	Delhi	1
5	Goa	Entire Goa as one district	1
6	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bharuch, Dahod, Jamnagar, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Valsad  Anand, Banaskanta, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Gandhinagar, Junagadh Kheda, Mehasana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	8 18
7	Haryana	Hissar, Karnal, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Ambala, Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Panipat, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Mahendergarh at Narnaul, Mewat at Nuh, Jhajjar, Jind, Bhiwani & Palwal	21
8	Himachal	Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Una  Chamba, Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti, Sirmour, Solan	7 5
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag, Budgam, Kargil, Kupwara, Leh, Samba, Kathua, Poonch, Reasi, Udhampur, Ramban & Kishatwar in Jammu Div., Srinagar, Ganderbal, Pulwama, Kulgam, Shopian, Baramulla & Bandipora in Kashmir Division.	19

1	2	3	4
10	Jharkhand	Chatra, Dumka, Garhwa, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Palamau, Saraikela, West Singhbhum, Bokaro, Deogarh, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Kodarma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Pakur, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Simdega,	22
11	Karnataka	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnagar, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Haveri; Hassan, Koppal, Kolar, Kodagu (Coorg), Shimoga, Chikkaballapur, Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Ramanagaram, Mandya, Mysore, Udupi, D. Kannada, U. Kannada, Tumkur, Davanagere, Gadag, Dharwad, Bellary, Raichur and Bangalkote	29
12	Kerala	Alappuzha, Kasargod, Idukki, Palakkad, Trivanthapuram, Wayanad,	6
		Ernakulam, Kannur, Kollam, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Malappuram, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur	8
13	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara, Dindori, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Khargone (West Nimar), Morena, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Shahdol, Tikamgarh, Ujjain	15
		Ashoknagar, Anuppur, Barwani, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Harda, Indore, Jabalpur, Katni, Khandwa (East Nimar), Mandla, Mandsaur, Narsingpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Umaria, Vidisha, Alirajpur, Singrauli	35
14	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Gadchiroli, Hingoli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Pune, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurga, Sangli, Thane, Washim, Wardha, Yavatmal, Raigarh, Beed, Dhule, Bhandara, Jalgaon, Nasik, Gondia, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Solapur, Chandrapur, Satara, Nagpur	33
15	Orissa	Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Keonjhar, Kandhamal, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Naupada, Sambalpur, Sundargarh,	13
		Cuttack, Puri, Kalahandi, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Kendrapada, Nayagarh Paralakhemundi, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Sonepur, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Bargarh, Angul, Boudh	17
16	Punjab	Amritsar, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Patiala, Ropar (Rup Nagar), Sangrur, Taran-Taran, Mohali	10
		Barnala, Bhatinda, Fatehgarh Sahib, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawanshahar	10
17	Rajasthan	Alwar, Ajmer, Banswara, Bhilwara, Baran, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jodhpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sriganga Nagar, Sirohi, Sikar, Swaimadhopur, Tonk	22
		Barmer, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaisatmer, Jhunjunu, Kota, Udaipur	10
18	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri, Erode, Krishnagiri, Pudukottai, Salem, Thoothukudi (Tuticorin), Tirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar, Trichy, Nagapattinam, Sivaganga, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramnad, Namakkal, Theni, Dindugal, Perambalur, Kanyakumari, Tiruvarur, Villupuram, Kancheepuram, Thanjavur, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai, Karur.	28



1	2	3	4
19	Uttaranchal	Almora, Chamoli, Champawat, Dehradun, Nainital, Pauri, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarkashi, Bageshwar, Haridwar, Pethoragarh; Rudra Paryag and Tehri.	8 5
20	U.P.	Agra, Allahabad, Aligarh, Auraiya, Barabanki, Bareilly, Baghpat, Basti, Baharaich, Badaun, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Ghaziabad, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kaushambhi, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Lucknow, Maharajganj, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Mainpuri, Partapgarh, Saharanpur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shravasti, Varanasi, Gautambudh Nagar, Etah, Ferozabad, Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Fatehpur, Sultanpur, Balrampur, Deobaria, Unnav, Sitapur, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Muradabad, Jhotibaphule Nagar, Chandosi, Gazipur, Mirzapur, Santravidas Nagar, Ajamgarh, Mau, Balia, Ambedkar Nagar, Bijnor, Lakhimpur Khiri, Buland Sahar, Rampur, Mathura, Raibarelli, Hardoi, Banda, Chitrakoot, Lalitpur, Sonebhadra, Siddharth Nagar, Faizabad, Kaushi Ram Nagar	32 39
21	West Bengal	Bankura, Cooch behar, Malda, Murshidabad, Midnapore (East), North 24-Parganas Darjeeling, Japaigudi, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Virbhum, Burdwan, Nadia, Hugli, Hawrah, South 24-Parganas, Purulia, West Medinipur, Siliguri	6 13
22	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit, Lower subansiri, Papumpare, Tirap, West Kameng Along, Anini, Anjaw, Changlang, Daporijo, Kurung Kumey, Seppa, Tawang, Yingkiong	7 9
23	Assam	Bongaigaon, Cachar, Darrang, Golaghat, Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Karimganj, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, NC Hills, Sivasagar, Tinsukia	12
24	Manipur	Imphal (E), Imphal (W), Senapati, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Churachandrapur, Chandel, Ukhrul & Tamenglong	9
25	Mizoram	Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib & Lunglei Serchhip, Mamit, Lawngtlai and Saiha	4 4
26	Meghalaya		0
27	Nagaland	Dimapur, Kohima & Mokokchung Tuensang, Mon, Phek, Zunheboto, Wokha, Longleng, Kiphire, Peren	3 8
28	Sikkim	East Distt., South Distt North District, West District	2 2
29	Tripura	North Tripura-Dharma Nagar, South Tripura-Udaipur, West Tripura & Dalahai	4
30	A & N	Entire A&N as one district	1
31	Pondicherry	Puducherry, Karaikal	2
Total :			586

**Statement-II***State-wise List of Doordarshan Kendras/ AIR FM stations*

S.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Narrowcasting Station		Name of the FM Kisan Vani Stations
		Programme Production Centres	Narrow-casting Transmitters	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada (N)	Vijayawada, Machhilipatam, Nellore, Ongole, Kavali Stand-by: Vinukonda	Tirupati
		Hyderabad (N & RK)	Amalapuram, Bhimavaram, Kakinada, Tuni, Rajahmundry(HPT), Bhimadolu	Warangal Anantpur Kothagudam Kurnool Markapuram Nizamabad Itanagar
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh (N)	Tinsukia, Margheretia, Jorhat, Sonari, Nazira, Dibrugarh	Jorhat
		Guwahati (RK)		Dhubri Haflong Nagaon
4.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur (N)	Darbhanga, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Saharsa, Mujaffarpur	Purnea
		Patna (RK)		Sasaram
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur (N&RK)	Bilaspur, Champa, Sakti, Kobra, Dungargarh, Raipur	Bilaspur
		Jagdalpur (N)	Jagadapur (HPT), Dantewada, Narayanpur, Konta, Kanker	Raigarh
6.	Gujarat	Rajkot (N)	Junagadh, Dhoraji, Mangrol, Veraval, Bantva, Rajkot (HPT)	Godhra Surat
		Ahmedabad (RK)		
7.	Haryana	Hissar (N)	Hissar, Charakhi Dadri, Mandi Dabwali, Sirsa, Karnal, Yamunanagar	Hissar Kurukshetra
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla (RK)		Dharmashala Hamirpur Kullu Kassauli

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu (N) Srinagar (RK)	Jammu, Kathua, Samba, Poonch, Udhampur, Rajouri	Kathua Rajouri Bhadarwaha Poonch Jammu
10.	Jharkhand	Daltonganj (N) Ranchi (N&RK)	Lohardaga, Gumla, Daltonganj Deoghar, Chaibasa, Koderma, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Godda	Daltongunj Chaibasa Hazaribagh
11.	Karnataka	Gulburga (N) Bangalore (N&RK)	Bidar, Basavakalyan, Indi, Raichur(HPT), Bijapur, Stand-by: Bagalkot Bellary, Hospet, Sindhunur, Sandur, Mundargi	Mangalore Mysore Bijapur Hassan Hospet Chitradurga Raichur Karwar Mercara
12.	Kerala	Trissur(N) Thiruvanthapuram (RK)	Palakkat, Thrissur, Shomur, Manjeri, Kalpatta, Idukki	Cochin Idukki (Devikulam) Cannanore
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore (N) Gwalior (N) Bhopal (RK)	Ujjain, Khargone, Ratlam Khandwa, Barwani Bhind, Bhandar, Datia, Kelaras	Balaghat Betul Chhindwada Guna Khandwa Sagar Shehdol Shivpuri
14.	Maharashtra	Nagpur(N) Pune (N) Mumbai (RK)	Akola, Amravati, Khamgon, Akot, Achalpur/Paratwada Pune, Karad, Kolhapur, Sangli, Mangaon	Ahmednagar Akola Chandrapur Dhule Kolhapur

1	2	3	4	5
				Nanded Nasik Satara Yeotmal Beed Osmanabad
15.	Manipur	Imphal (N)	Imphal, Churhandpur(HPT), Ukhrul	
16.	Meghalaya	Shillong (N)	Shillong, Jowai, Cherrapunjee, Nongstoin	Jowai
17.	Mizoram	Aizwal (N)	Aizwal, Lawngtlal, Lunglei	Lunglei
18.	Nagaland			Mokokchung
19.	Orissa	Sambalpur (N) Bhubneswar (RK) Bhawani Patna (N)	Sambalpur, Bargarh, Redhakhot, Kuchinda, Sundergarh Bhawanipatna, Bolangir,, Nabrangpur, Khariar, Jeypore, Nuapara	Puri Rourkela Bolangir Berhampure
20.	Punjab	Jalandhar (N&RK)	Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Pathankot, Ferozpur, Bhatinda (HPT), Fazilka	Patiala Bhatinda
21.	Rajasthan	Jaipur (RK)		Jaisalmer Alwar Banswara Chittorgarh Churu Jhalawar Mount Abu Nagaur Sawai Madhopur
22.	Sikkim	Gangtok (N)	Gangtok	
23.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (N&RK)	Coimbatore, Pollachi, Udumalpet, Palani, Erode, Yercaud	Nagarcoil
24.	Tripura	Agartala (N)	Agartala, Tellamura, Kailashahar, Amarpur, Jolaibari	Kailashahar Belonia

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi (N) Mau (N)  Allahabad (N)  Lucknow (RK) Bareilly (N)  Gorakhpur (N)	Obra, Akbarpur, Sultanpur, Varanasi Mau, Mohammadbad, Ballia, Sikanderpur, Deoria, Akbarpur, Dudhinagar Banda, Raibareli, Fatehpur, Gauriganj, Lalganj (Raibareli)  Bareilly, Rampur, Pilibhit, Puranpur Athdama, Naugarh, Basti, Faizabad, Balrampur	Aligarh  Jhansi  Faizabad Bareilly  Obra
26.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun (N)	Mussoorie, Kashipur, Nainital, Kotwar, Pauri, Haldwani	Mussoorie
27.	West Bengal	Jalpaigudi (N)  Kolkata (RK) Shanti Niketan (N)	Kurseong, Balurghat, Malda, Alipurduar, Coochbehar  Shantiniketan (HPT), Asansol (HPT), Berhampur (HPT), Burdwan, Kaina, Raina	Asansole  Murshidabad Shantiniketan
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Port Blair (N)	Port Blair, Car Nicobar	Port Blair
29.	Daman & Diu			Daman
30.	Pondicherry			Karaikal

**Statement-III***State-wise list of Kisan Call Centres (KCC)*

S.No.	Name of the State / UT	Kisan Call Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3.	Assam, Manipur, Nagaland	Guwahati
4.	Bihar	Samastipur
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	Delhi	Pitampura
7.	Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	Navrangpura, Ahmedabad

1	2	3
8.	Haryana, Punjab & Chandigarh	Chandigarh
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Ganchi Nagar, Jammu
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore
13.	Kerala & Lakhshadweep	Trichur
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
15.	Maharashtra, Goa	Nagpur
16.	Meghalaya	Shillong
17.	Mizoram	Aizawl

1	2	3
18.	Orissa	Bhubneshwar
19.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
20.	Sikkim	Veorali
21.	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	Coimbatore

1	2	3
22.	Tripura	Agartala
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
24.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
25.	West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Island	Kolkata

**Statement-IV**

*List of ATMA, Doordarshan/ AIR Kendras / and Kisan Call Centres in Telengana Region ATMA, Kisan Call Centres*

S. No.	Name of the Districts in Telengana Region	Name of the Centres
1.	Hyderabad,	ATMA DD Kendra Kisan Call Centre
2.	Adilabad,	ATMA at Hyderabad
3.	Karimnagar,	ATMA - caters to all the
4.	Khammam,	ATMA - districts of Andhra
5.	Mahaboobnagar	ATMA - Pradesh
6.	Medak,	ATMA -
7.	Nalgonda,	ATMA -
8.	Nizamabad,	ATMA -
9.	Ranga Reddy	ATMA -
10.	Warangal	ATMA AIR Kisan Vani FM station

**Recruitment in PMF**

1343. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to step up the recruitment process in para-military forces;

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

(c) the time by which the entire process is likely to be completed and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the process; and

(d) the extent to which the security system of the country would be strengthened as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Recruitment in Central Para Military Forces is an ongoing process with the help of UPSC, SSC and Force recruitment boards. Recruitment is a continuous process throughout the year among different Forces. The expenditure in recruitment is incurred as per need. The need for recruitment arises mainly

due to sanction of new posts following expansion and to filling up vacancies due to retirement, resignation etc. The induction of manpower strengthens the security system of the country.

**Employment opportunities in Farm Sector**

1344. SHRI B. MAHTAB:

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment opportunities in the farm sector have come down over a period of time;

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

(c) the steps taken to create adequate and additional employment opportunities in the farm sector in the country including Andhra Pradesh?

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

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per Population Census 1991, the total number of cultivators and agricultural workers in the country engaged in agriculture was 210.68 million. The same has increased to 234.10 million in 2001 Census, registering an increase of 11.11% in ten years. As per two most recent quinquennial rounds of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on Employment and Unemployment, employment on Usual Status Basis in agriculture sector was estimated at 239.73 million persons in 1999-2000 (55th round) which has gone up to 258.59 million persons in 2004-05 (61st round), showing an increase of 7.86% in five years. As such dependence on agriculture has increased.

(c) Schemes in the agricultural sector aim at increasing production and productivity and in the process create additional employment in agriculture. Several development programmes such as National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Macro Management of Agriculture covering Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) for Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals, Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Micro Irrigation, Rural Credit, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) are being implemented.

These programmes, apart from creating on-farm and non-farm employment are also expected to improve the income realization by the farmers.

A scheme "Establishment of Agri-clinics and Agri-business Centres" (ACABCs) for unemployed agriculture graduates in the country including Andhra Pradesh provides credits and other supports to open agri-ventures. So far, 805 Agriculture graduates have been trained under ACABC Scheme and 320 agri-ventures have been established in Andhra Pradesh till 31st May, 2009.

*[Translation]*

#### **Promotion of Organic Farming**

1345. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi has recently organised a national conference to promote organic farming;

(b) if so, the States from which farmers participated in this conference; and

(c) the details of the proposals sent to the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION ( PROF. K. V. THOMAS ) : (a) Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi has not organized any conference to promote organic farming.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal has been received by Government of India in this regard.

#### **Torturing of Parents**

1346. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of torturing of elderly parents by their kin have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to bring a Bill to protect elderly parents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such Bill is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the records of such incidents is not being maintained by them.

(c) and (d) As per Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment the Government has enacted the "Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007" to provide for more effective provisions for the maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens.

*[English]*

#### **Promotion of Agricultural Production**

1347. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has urged State Governments to take steps to promote food security and step up agricultural production;

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

(c) whether this matter has been taken up with the States of Gujarat and Chhattisgarh during a meeting held in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has been taking steps to promote food security and step up agricultural production in the country through implementation of various production driven programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm & Maize (ISOPOM), that are implemented through the State Agriculture Departments. Ministry has conducted review meetings for finalizing the state action plans of 2009-10 of these agriculture production programmes. The states of Gujarat and Chhattisgarh have also participated in the review meetings.

The state action plans under NFSM, MMA, ISOPOM of Chhattisgarh and Gujrat have been approved for the year 2009-10 along with other States.

#### **Advisory on investments**

1348. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Crime Branch of Economic Offences Wing (EOW) of the Delhi Police has issued an advisory to investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to accord wide publicity of the said advisory among the masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Advertisements have been issued by Delhi Police advising the public not to make any investment, without proper verification, in companies promising big returns on their investments. Wide publicity has been made by releasing such advertisements in leading news papers in Hindi and English and by making announcements on F.M. Radio channels.

*[Translation]*

#### **Atrocities on Dalits**

1349. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH alias LALAN SINGH :

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asia Centre for Human Rights has recently published a report on incidents of atrocities against dalits and tribals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of incidents reported during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) The report released by Asia Centre for Human Rights Is not available with this Ministry. However, Government is committed to the welfare and safety of vulnerable sections of society, in particular Dalits and Tribals.

(b) As per statistics maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) on the crime against SC/ STs. The State/UT wise incidence of various crimes committed against SCs and STs during 2005, 2006 and 2007 are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Government of India has enacted special enactments like Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in order to safeguard the interests of SC/ST and Dalits. These enactments have extended the positive discrimination in favour of SCs and STs to the field of criminal law as they prescribe penalties that are more stringent than the corresponding offences under the Indian Penal Code and other laws. Special Courts have been established in major States for speedy trial of cases registered exclusively under these Acts. Government of India has also issued advisories to the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to the prevention and control of atrocities and strict enforcement of laws to check atrocities on dalits and tribals within their Jurisdiction.





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
20	Orissa	9	9	2	8	6	3	12	12	2	28	28	3	13	7	1	13	15	3
21	Punjab	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	2	0	5	5	0	2	1	0	7	7	0
22	Rajasthan	56	41	21	130	130	34	60	38	22	115	115	54	53	40	12	105	105	38
23	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
24	Tamil Nadu	30	27	7	75	73	57	26	23	8	83	75	23	39	34	8	101	86	24
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	323	310	140	895	870	345	318	296	183	904	873	503	310	290	158	963	897	516
27	Uttarakhand	5	3	1	10	5	2	7	7	2	32	33	1	1	1	0	6	6	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
	Total State	669	632	235	1764	1711	612	673	581	291	1844	1749	779	673	599	248	1884	1809	766
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
	Total All India	669	632	235	1764	1711	612	673	581	291	1844	1749	779	674	600	248	1885	1810	766

Note : Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous year.

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Rape against SCs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	74	66	8	98	97	11	97	72	11	104	109	21	105	104	17	134	130	18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	14	6	0	11	9	0	11	6	0	11	6	1	8	8	1	7	10	1
4	Bihar	16	15	2	21	16	2	19	17	4	30	19	4	32	25	9	50	38	11
5	Chhattisgarh	59	57	15	56	56	16	49	44	8	56	55	19	57	55	8	80	76	22
6	Goa	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	20	19	1	26	25	2	19	19	1	37	37	1	30	23	2	37	35	2
8	Haryana	35	30	1	54	51	1	31	25	1	45	47	1	21	20	1	32	28	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	10	3	20	21	2	11	9	5	21	20	3	6	4	1	3	5	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	8	9	6	9	4	0	15	7	2	6	10	1	12	10	2	7	8	2
12	Karnataka	30	30	2	27	30	2	27	23	2	28	28	2	20	20	0	20	20	0
13	Kerala	44	44	4	55	50	7	62	46	6	71	56	8	69	69	7	75	102	16
14	Madhya Pradesh	340	312	58	459	473	86	335	305	65	455	453	101	343	311	77	463	462	113
15	Maharashtra	83	75	5	136	133	8	87	83	1	148	143	1	80	80	8	142	153	8
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
20	Orissa	33	28	8	33	31	9	52	55	8	43	47	8	57	37	5	66	57	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	Punjab	9	9	0	13	15	0	11	5	1	15	7	1	1	4	0	4	10	0
22	Rajasthan	136	90	45	145	145	69	132	73	30	103	103	37	153	96	28	119	119	26
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
24	Tamil Nadu	19	17	8	17	16	11	21	19	5	21	21	11	27	22	5	27	28	6
25	Tripura	5	5	0	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	3
26	Uttar Pradesh	224	206	138	349	344	202	229	201	128	346	317	216	318	277	146	530	488	267
27	Uttarakhand	12	9	3	21	13	3	6	7	4	8	14	3	4	3	0	7	7	0
28	West Bengal	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
Total State		1172	1037	307	1 558	1535	431	1217	1021	282	1551	1497	439	1349	1174	321	1811	1784	508
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India		1172	1037	307	1558	1535	431	1217	1021	284	1551	1497	439	1349	1174	321	1811	1784	508

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Kidnapping and Abduction against SCs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	21	14	2	25	25	2	12	11	1	16	22	3	25	16	0	23	18	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	25	13	1	14	8	1	27	21	2	27	21	2	15	11	4	16	9	4
4	Bihar	5	3	1	7	5	2	2	0	0	10	0	0	10	6	0	23	18	0
5	Chhattisgarh	3	3	1	7	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	3	5
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	18	14	1	23	24	1	23	16	1	36	37	1	22	13	2	25	21	2
8	Haryana	15	7	0	12	10	0	15	7	1	16	14	2	13	8	2	17	22	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	13	14	1	4	5	1	5	4	1
12	Karnataka	8	7	0	19	19	0	4	2	0	5	5	0	4	3	0	3	3	0
13	Kerala	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	6	5	0	1	2	0	2	3	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	19	17	9	29	27	17	37	31	10	64	61	11	33	26	9	44	49	12
15	Maharashtra	8	9	1	9	12	1	5	5	0	6	6	0	13	10	1	38	36	1
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	6	5	1	4	3	1	7	2	0	29	19	0	12	12	1	7	19	1
21	Punjab	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	1
22	Rajasthan	18	11	2	19	19	3	23	14	2	23	23	1	17	8	3	16	16	9
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	3	1	0	5	1	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	99	88	57	206	188	147	113	84	58	225	203	133	153	110	57	345	260	146
27	Uttarakhand	9	8	0	21	13	0	1	1	0	1	2	7	1	1	0	2	2	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total State	258	200	77	398	360	177	280	201	77	481	436	162	332	237	83	581	487	184
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total All India	258	200	77	398	360	177	280	201	77	481	436	162	332	237	83	581	487	184

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS),  
& Persons Convicted under Dacoity against SCs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	3	2	0	6	5	0	4	1	0	13	1	0	2	3	1	2	4	2
4	Bihar	4	1	0	6	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	0	11	8	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	7	4	0	53	46	0	6	6	0	49	51	0	7	6	0	36	41	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	2	1	0	24	24	0	2	1	0	19	19	0	1	1	0	5	5	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	11	11	0
15	Maharashtra	5	5	0	37	73	0	11	8	0	120	114	0	2	3	0	67	71	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	5	23	13	44	1	1	1	1	6	3	4	3	2	20	16	8
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total State	26	19	6	149	166	44	30	22	2	209	198	4	23	19	3	160	156	10
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total All India	26	19	6	149	166	44	30	22	2	209	198	4	23	19	3	160	156	10



*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Robbery against SCs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	8	3	3	21	11	3	11	3	0	26	3	0	3	4	1	5	6	1
4	Bihar	6	1	0	5	1	0	9	3	0	5	3	0	11	3	0	7	5	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	4
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	17	13	0	43	39	0	19	14	3	37	39	3	19	18	0	59	61	0
8	Haryana	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	9	8	1	16	16	1	14	5	2	11	11	12	10	9	2	16	16	2
15	Maharashtra	6	4	0	14	10	0	7	4	0	9	9	0	11	10	0	20	21	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	4	3	1	6	6	3	5	2	1	3	3	1	10	11	3	12	12	3
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	4	2	0	2	2	0	4	2	0	7	7	0	3	2	1	5	5	1
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	22	12	12	41	26	48	12	9	9	28	26	22	14	7	9	40	24	18
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total State	80	50	18	152	115	65	90	47	16	132	107	40	86	68	17	169	155	29
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total All India	80	50	18	152	115	65	90	47	16	132	107	40	86	68	17	169	155	29

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Arson against SCs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	9	11	0	12	19	0	13	7	1	39	27	2	17	6	1	27	8	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	7	1	1	14	4	1	7	1	0	12	3	0	1	3	1	1	2	2
4	Bihar	19	15	1	41	38	1	22	16	0	45	31	0	12	17	1	32	33	2
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	8	7	1	58	54	1	11	11	0	34	38	0	16	12	0	38	37	0
8	Haryana	5	4	0	18	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	6	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	8	0	0	17	0	0	3	0	0	1	17	0	2	1	0	5	4	0
12	Karnataka	4	3	0	32	32	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	10	11	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	38	35	9	71	71	28	34	29	7	81	81	38	32	35	10	104	104	20
15	Maharashtra	7	8	0	51	66	0	9	6	2	39	40	3	19	13	1	49	48	2
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	5	1	1	1	1	3	17	7	0	5	5	0	19	9	1	21	21	3
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	32	8	7	22	22	12	39	20	6	51	51	15	36	15	10	70	69	15
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	11	7	0	22	12	0	7	7	0	15	12	0	15	6	0	6	5	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	57	42	33	135	139	82	61	39	29	161	147	90	66	40	26	169	107	85
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total State	210	142	53	494	476	128	226	145	45	494	464	148	238	159	51	536	448	131
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total All India	210	142	53	494	476	128	226	145	45	494	464	148	238	159	51	536	448	131

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Hurt against SCs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	459	352	34	671	729	67	657	453	75	657	635	118	541	371	88	964	831	118
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	111	29	6	133	52	15	114	32	10	140	37	10	48	27	14	54	30	13
4	Bihar	319	377	30	865	481	39	336	184	76	677	555	86	381	258	41	694	660	64
5	Chhattisgarh	71	62	27	83	84	85	48	46	7	79	79	38	57	50	11	99	99	47
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	270	262	13	773	781	21	255	238	15	645	629	59	283	274	24	845	852	63
8	Haryana	52	47	0	105	106	0	45	37	0	130	131	0	28	27	8	59	53	34
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	71	68	4	100	67	21	54	35	2	101	103	6	66	36	11	102	105	7
12	Karnataka	86	80	2	195	190	7	120	101	3	350	336	12	165	135	7	395	396	15
13	Kerala	129	66	7	93	115	9	85	60	6	98	94	28	180	77	9	186	156	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	950	934	249	2053	2068	595	815	765	314	1797	1798	836	664	671	292	1518	1504	554
15	Maharashtra	52	51	3	167	179	7	57	46	0	135	119	0	78	70	2	213	193	7
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	259	225	40	351	354	62	192	150	24	211	195	48	309	175	19	409	391	19
21	Punjab	7	4	0	38	35	0	5	4	1	15	27	1	4	4	0	15	10	0
22	Rajasthan	399	247	104	600	606	291	435	252	121	549	550	274	405	248	32	484	485	124
23	Sikkim	3	5	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4
24	Tamil Nadu	142	124	86	312	361	109	136	100	22	425	307	50	198	148	23	419	357	50
25	Tripura	14	12	0	27	14	0	1	2	0	5	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	5
26	Uttar Pradesh	427	380	232	1125	1054	573	398	338	209	985	900	575	394	349	211	1204	1047	595
27	Uttarakhand	23	24	1	41	48	4	6	5	6	11	11	2	9	9	7	25	25	10
28	West Bengal	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Total State		3847	3350	841	7738	7328	1907	3760	2849	891	7011	6510	2143	3814	2934	856	7689	7199	1740
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India		3847	3350	841	7738	7328	1907	3760	2849	891	7011	6510	2143	3814	2934	856	7689	7199	1740

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Other Crimes against SCs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	1212	917	55	1373	1204	204	1445	648	66	1654	1524	201	1327	732	79	1301	1354	110
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	93	10	2	76	40	3	103	30	8	146	39	8	37	39	9	50	45	14
4	Bihar	207	121	13	177	167	23	198	117	9	230	230	10	377	238	27	467	384	41
5	Chhattisgarh	199	179	61	344	337	119	214	181	38	403	403	71	252	218	49	592	574	137
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	517	480	11	1131	1137	33	279	256	8	884	854	23	316	278	10	951	953	38
8	Haryana	97	67	12	139	137	6	97	67	5	121	114	22	78	59	21	113	121	37
9	Himachal Pradesh	24	21	2	52	46	3	45	25	11	65	82	7	0	3	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	104	91	6	216	64	0	108	85	8	226	247	18	167	82	9	234	135	2
12	Karnataka	494	352	18	1553	1398	25	471	382	9	1399	1400	25	605	396	8	1651	1624	29
13	Kerala	127	60	0	133	118	0	139	63	3	136	135	4	177	102	1	192	176	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	2559	2486	890	4832	4946	1488	2564	2464	766	5060	5046	1733	2589	2484	1104	5632	5623	2192
15	Maharashtra	399	328	13	1836	1652	30	470	352	23	1754	1554	45	557	460	12	2106	2165	22
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	484	395	40	699	704	87	246	300	26	327	342	63	380	317	15	883	858	51
21	Punjab	47	22	0	53	61	0	65	33	4	83	58	8	81	33	4	112	78	11
22	Rajasthan	2734	2060	512	4856	4846	798	3098	1474	550	2926	2948	1146	3405	1591	528	2785	2801	800
23	Sikkim	4	3	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	161	100	127	242	216	91	246	171	58	432	380	71	391	223	36	611	494	76
25	Tripura	18	12	0	22	14	0	13	0	0	14	3	0	6	6	4	4	3	5
26	Uttar Pradesh	1589	1334	982	3642	3352	2251	1993	1475	839	4246	3761	2131	2764	2058	1193	6705	5374	2693
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	4	0	0	10	6	1	9	4	0	10	6	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
	Total State	11073	9038	2746	21390	20447	5162	11804	8127	2431	20116	19126	5586	13490	9323	3109	24390	22764	6260
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
32	Daman & Diu	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	4	2	0	5	10	0	4	5	0	12	15	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Total All India	11077	9040	2746	21395	20457	5162	11808	8132	2431	20128	19141	5586	13490	9324	3109	24390	22765	6260



*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS),  
& Persons Convicted under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against SCs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	1244	900	144	1290	1222	209	1514	807	60	1638	1521	128	1200	540	100	1566	1459	173
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	1141	814	102	1968	1659	152	1438	856	80	2421	1914	200	1933	1240	93	3227	2532	142
5	Chhattisgarh	115	111	32	155	143	47	120	111	46	203	213	75	150	122	54	372	374	137
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	434	404	8	857	859	21	359	327	5	688	685	8	328	306	6	748	753	5
8	Haryana	73	39	6	82	72	7	86	51	4	91	93	7	75	45	12	102	91	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	18	15	0	33	27	0	36	21	2	40	49	5	81	26	1	61	50	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	64	34	6	72	49	9	135	69	4	151	101	8	274	102	30	227	230	30
12	Karnataka	1108	769	33	2461	2341	57	1051	811	21	2706	2630	44	1016	830	33	2358	2349	83
13	Kerala	41	68	45	78	108	17	70	32	16	46	70	48	42	22	0	32	45	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	344	322	116	602	608	276	338	331	111	676	707	281	348	349	152	779	787	190
15	Maharashtra	258	207	8	580	576	11	350	252	12	528	470	17	370	293	6	645	599	8
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	639	413	28	885	883	113	621	404	38	918	875	120	554	429	37	906	834	77
21	Punjab	72	29	5	79	81	9	99	51	2	174	101	4	88	48	5	171	88	16
22	Rajasthan	415	200	213	540	540	466	119	46	153	76	76	520	102	28	157	42	42	262
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	829	533	102	1515	1386	202	468	375	77	953	921	201	1064	496	50	1366	1076	152
25	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	1623	1337	895	3878	3550	2296	1702	1385	887	3884	3666	2414	2113	1738	1052	5941	5094	2666
27	Uttarakhand	50	38	18	84	97	44	48	28	18	73	73	65	56	32	26	82	76	54
28	West Bengal	5	4	1	6	8	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
Total State		8475	6237	1762	15165	14209	3937	8559	5959	1536	15267	14167	4145	9795	6647	1814	18628	16482	4004
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	20	4	2	14	3	5	21	8	2	11	20	3	24	13	3	16	13	5
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	2	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		22	5	0	19	4	5	22	9	2	11	24	3	24	13	3	16	13	5
Total All India		8497	6242	1764	15184	14213	3942	8581	5968	1538	15278	14191	4148	9819	6660	1817	18644	16495	4009

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under PCR Act against SCs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	61	38	11	78	70	23	93	39	7	75	88	11	122	82	3	77	76	12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	95	64	2	144	160	2	2	28	0	2	29	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
5	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	6	5	2	11	10	2	4	5	1	9	10	1	2	2	0	11	11	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	0	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	17	17	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	6	5	9	1	1	1	3	3	1
11	Jharkhand	8	7	0	15	0	0	11	2	0	6	15	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
12	Karnataka	28	21	0	110	106	0	25	20	0	142	126	0	17	19	0	59	67	0
13	Kerala	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	21	2	2	21	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	20
15	Maharashtra	32	24	0	146	138	0	36	34	0	70	76	0	20	20	4	97	95	8
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	12	4	1	10	12	0	84	79	6	95	77	2	6	15	18	53	61	19
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	28	25	59	45	51	172	133	106	59	326	290	110	8	13	34	9	20	165
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Total State		278	196	97	577	569	222	391	316	86	732	717	175	182	158	66	327	352	233
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	12	5	1	6	5	1	14	4	1	12	6	2	24	22	1	53	54	1
Total UT		13	6	1	7	6	1	14	4	1	12	6	2	24	22	1	53	54	1
Total All India		291	202	98	584	575	223	405	320	87	744	723	177	206	180	67	380	406	234

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Total Crimes against SCs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	3117	2340	261	3619	3449	554	3891	2080	226	4286	4055	503	3383	1885	292	4175	3963	445
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	282	76	13	297	141	23	282	103	21	387	119	24	126	101	33	155	115	40
4	Bihar	1824	1415	153	3246	2541	225	2043	1237	173	3452	2807	307	2786	1810	175	4573	3734	268
5	Chhattisgarh	454	419	140	667	649	276	444	395	105	780	789	222	511	461	128	1203	1183	374
6	Goa	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1307	1219	41	2998	3004	90	995	910	42	2489	2443	113	1040	947	47	2787	2808	120
8	Haryana	288	203	21	421	405	16	283	196	13	420	416	35	227	168	44	354	346	88
9	Himachal Pradesh	55	50	5	116	109	5	92	56	18	126	151	15	91	37	2	81	72	2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	6	5	9	1	1	1	3	3	1
11	Jharkhand	277	223	24	461	195	30	333	203	17	510	536	34	538	241	55	580	488	46
12	Karnataka	1780	1285	55	4476	4201	91	1730	1356	35	4718	4599	83	1844	1422	48	4533	4527	127
13	Kerala	345	245	57	366	397	34	364	206	33	379	374	91	477	273	19	506	483	34
14	Madhya Pradesh	4356	4222	1392	8413	8560	2612	4214	4001	1321	8359	8371	3126	4106	3976	1695	8867	8846	3223
15	Maharashtra	865	723	35	3018	2879	73	1053	800	44	2917	2573	81	1166	979	38	3436	3450	63
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	Nagaland	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
20	Orissa	1439	1079	122	1987	1988	283	1153	933	99	1570	1520	243	1355	997	82	2317	2207	161
21	Punjab	140	64	5	189	192	9	184	96	8	293	199	14	177	90	10	313	193	28
22	Rajasthan	3795	2660	904	6316	6312	1673	3910	1919	893	3850	3873	2088	4174	2028	821	3626	3642	1275
23	Sikkim	7	9	3	7	5	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	10	11	5	10	10	5
24	Tamil Nadu	1206	812	332	2195	2076	474	991	777	176	2026	1795	358	1743	945	140	2588	2108	327
25	Tripura	38	29	0	55	34	0	14	3	0	19	6	0	8	8	10	7	6	13
26	Uttar Pradesh	4397	3739	2553	10339	9587	6160	4960	3934	2402	11106	10189	6197	6144	4885	2888	15926	13327	7159
27	Uttarakhand	99	82	23	177	176	53	68	48	30	125	133	78	71	46	33	122	116	64
28	West Bengal	12	4	1	19	14	2	13	9	0	16	14	0	4	7	0	13	9	0
Total State		26088	20901	6142	49385	46916	12685	27030	19268	5657	47837	44971	13621	29982	21318	6568	56175	51636	13865
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
32	Daman & Diu	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	21	5	2	15	4	5	21	8	2	11	20	3	24	13	3	16	13	5
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	14	7	1	11	15	1	14	5	1	12	10	2	25	23	1	54	55	1
Total UT		39	13	3	31	20	6	40	18	5	35	45	5	49	37	4	70	69	6
All India		26127	20914	6145	49416	46936	12691	27070	19286	5662	47872	45016	13626	30031	21355	6572	56245	51705	13871



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	11
20	Orissa	15	17	4	20	20	5	6	7	0	11	11	0	2	3	2	7	7	3
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	11	10	10	46	46	23	20	13	7	25	25	19	17	12	4	30	30	22
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total State	164	154	42	358	383	97	195	155	34	293	280	53	140	140	55	309	315	109
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total All India	164	154	42	358	383	97	195	155	34	293	280	53	140	140	55	309	315	109



*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Rape against STs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	34	41	2	36	32	2	60	34	5	57	51	3	44	55	7	68	74	12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	5	7	5	5	2	2	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
3	Assam	19	6	0	22	10	0	24	9	1	24	9	0	3	10	2	6	12	3
4	Bihar	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	4	2	0	9	10	1	10	12	1
5	Chhattisgarh	104	105	25	110	114	37	97	88	22	142	140	21	81	77	12	84	86	30
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	19	17	0	40	40	0	23	22	2	40	40	3	12	12	1	20	20	1
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	20	17	2	29	23	11	21	15	2	24	28	3	22	20	7	19	18	5
12	Karnataka	6	5	0	5	2	0	7	7	1	8	10	1	3	3	0	4	5	0
13	Kerala	24	26	1	26	30	2	23	26	3	22	27	11	16	21	6	16	22	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	294	269	50	411	413	97	284	272	87	385	393	122	288	270	118	463	460	156
15	Maharashtra	41	37	2	67	57	3	56	50	2	93	86	2	43	41	1	59	57	2
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	2	6	6	2	0	0	6	0	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	30	33	2	31	30	6	30	25	2	18	21	2	45	26	6	54	48	6
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	29	20	14	27	27	17	32	20	9	26	26	10	45	30	8	32	32	10
23	Sikkim	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	4	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
25	Tripura	1	1	0	3	3	0	7	4	0	7	4	0	4	6	1	3	6	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	7	1	0	7	1	0	1	6	0	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		639	584	105	827	790	184	699	591	138	862	855	180	625	586	176	844	858	238
29	A & N Islands	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
Total All India		640	587	105	828	791	184	699	591	138	862	855	180	627	587	176	845	859	238

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Kidnapping & Abduction against STs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	2	5	1	2	3	2	4	2	0	2	2	0	10	8	0	16	12	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	1	1	0	4	3	0	3	3	0
3	Assam	21	11	2	16	9	2	24	7	1	17	7	1	10	14	2	12	7	4
4	Bihar	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	9	9	0	7	9	1	3	2	0	5	5	0	7	7	4	10	10	10
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	6	3	0	12	11	0	8	8	1	10	10	2	7	4	1	9	7	1
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	4	6	6	9	10	1	13	8	0	5	3	2	7	7	0	6	8	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	14	11	3	20	20	11	14	11	5	18	18	10	17	12	8	29	24	2
15	Maharashtra	4	1	0	5	1	0	3	4	0	7	9	0	8	3	0	5	3	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	2	3	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	4	5	0	5	5	0	2	3	0	6	6	0	10	7	1	4	4	1
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	6	6	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Total State		72	53	13	78	70	19	88	52	11	76	65	17	87	68	17	103	85	19
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
Total All India		72	53	13	78	70	19	88	52	11	76	65	17	89	69	17	104	86	19

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Decoy against STs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	4	3	0	8	7	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	3	2	0	3	5	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	17	9	0	44	44	0	1	1	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	13	0	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	2	1	0	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		27	13	0	71	56	0	12	2	0	21	18	0	9	6	0	20	10	0
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India		27	13	0	71	56	0	12	2	0	21	18	0	9	6	0	20	10	0

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Robbery against STs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
3	Assam	14	4	0	21	9	0	14	5	1	15	5	3	5	5	1	8	8	3
4	Bihar	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	20	7	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	1	0	0	5	1	2	1	0	5	3	1	2	2	1	0	2	1
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
13	Kerala	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	3	1	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	8	8	2
15	Maharashtra	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	10	10	0	0	0	4	0	0	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	2	4	4	1
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
23	Sikkim	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		49	20	3	52	40	3	29	13	1	36	27	4	21	20	9	27	28	17
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India		49	20	3	52	40	3	29	13	1	36	27	4	21	20	9	27	28	17



*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Arson against STs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	1	2	0	29	123	0	2	1	0	0	33	0	4	1	0	12	10	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	5	1	1	7	3	1	9	1	0	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	4
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2	2	0	8	8	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	3	2	0	2	4	0	4	3	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	15	11	1	75	61	1	10	11	5	31	44	14	8	8	4	24	23	7
15	Maharashtra	0	4	0	2	11	0	8	6	0	17	15	0	2	3	0	11	9	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	5	3	1	4	4	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	5	3	1	4	4	4	6	4	2	8	8	3	28	10	4	22	22	6
23	Sikkim	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		38	28	4	133	218	13	46	32	7	77	113	18	54	26	12	72	71	20
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India		38	28	4	133	218	13	46	32	7	77	113	18	54	26	12	72	71	20

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Hurt against STs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	70	69	2	117	143	19	118	79	20	177	169	22	87	49	5	161	161	22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25	17	0	17	10	1	11	9	1	9	8	1	14	7	0	9	6	0
3	Assam	63	25	9	88	50	11	71	34	7	83	34	7	8	22	12	11	31	17
4	Bihar	11	4	0	9	6	0	12	3	0	18	11	0	14	10	0	34	20	2
5	Chhattisgarh	81	74	10	74	74	44	57	56	16	121	117	35	109	101	6	67	70	35
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	32	32	0	118	118	0	25	25	1	50	46	1	31	28	3	82	79	7
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	30	21	3	80	83	8	117	89	3	69	72	19	66	38	4	20	25	5
12	Karnataka	7	6	1	21	21	2	13	11	0	37	33	0	13	10	0	45	49	0
13	Kerala	19	14	0	21	25	0	26	13	2	19	19	5	29	16	2	25	23	4
14	Madhya Pradesh	199	190	77	423	437	149	183	184	93	419	420	235	207	209	87	418	416	187
15	Maharashtra	7	9	1	15	18	3	18	17	0	41	40	0	10	9	1	23	21	3
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	96	76	11	119	102	16	56	49	12	73	69	16	150	72	8	160	151	5
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	117	77	31	190	190	67	118	75	30	206	206	66	98	54	21	96	96	37
23	Sikkim	8	12	3	8	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	9	8	8	9
24	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	0	19	0	11	1	0	16	4	0	8	11	0	7	15	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	8	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total State	767	629	149	1300	1303	327	838	646	185	1342	1250	407	854	646	158	1176	1180	333
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
	Total All India	767	629	149	1300	1303	327	838	646	185	1342	1250	407	855	647	158	1180	1184	333

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Other Crimes against STs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	199	144	22	247	196	66	291	165	10	346	370	22	291	204	21	353	356	22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21	14	2	8	5	2	10	5	1	6	4	1	10	6	0	6	5	0
3	Assam	67	44	4	82	34	1	71	36	8	92	47	8	16	29	11	14	31	17
4	Bihar	5	7	0	13	13	0	6	3	0	5	5	0	6	5	0	5	5	0
5	Chhattisgarh	190	160	73	369	368	119	237	215	69	336	329	64	257	253	45	337	339	95
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	64	64	2	154	163	1	46	41	1	152	143	3	46	42	1	139	144	3
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	3	0	5	4	0	8	5	1	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	101	76	10	77	16	0	37	38	4	60	103	10	84	50	20	72	75	1
12	Karnataka	58	44	4	145	152	13	71	52	5	170	162	6	76	46	1	61	63	1
13	Kerala	28	27	0	41	47	0	23	9	0	14	13	0	34	19	2	49	30	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	789	759	241	1421	1485	362	743	700	306	1338	1343	594	726	712	367	1367	1359	671
15	Maharashtra	107	101	1	332	267	1	113	103	6	337	411	13	112	81	3	545	463	4
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	13	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	244	162	13	290	290	33	92	75	36	75	70	36	70	75	4	308	309	7
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	606	394	116	639	642	210	762	322	105	681	664	223	891	352	96	715	728	186
23	Sikkim	7	8	0	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	6	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1	4	0	1	15	0	9	8	0	23	16	0	6	0	0	20	0	0
25	Tripura	10	6	0	15	10	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	4	5	10	15	14	26	6	5	10	13	13	20	0	0	6	0	0	17
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	2	1	1	6	2	2	5	5	1	7	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		2508	2023	499	3867	3727	839	2585	1803	576	3674	3720	1019	2625	1876	578	3997	3913	1032
29	A & N Islands	1	1	0	1	1	0	17	16	0	60	59	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	2	1	0	4	1	0	1	2	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		3	2	0	5	2	0	18	18	0	62	65	0	3	1	0	3	2	0
Total All India		2511	2025	499	3872	3729	839	2603	1821	576	3736	3785	1019	2628	1877	578	4000	3915	1032

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against STs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	196	156	11	291	174	22	298	147	6	279	314	24	303	190	20	282	243	21
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	59	9	2	26	14	2	32	21	5	57	39	8	33	20	1	83	72	1
5	Chhattisgarh	93	102	35	159	156	47	161	138	62	235	238	48	143	133	65	270	277	104
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	73	69	0	152	142	0	53	55	0	102	106	0	44	40	0	110	112	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	4	0	5	5	0	2	2	0	25	16	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	152	78	2	80	58	7	91	48	10	118	86	16	63	50	15	67	68	15
12	Karnataka	85	70	4	310	290	15	117	80	3	387	372	6	110	80	3	209	200	4
13	Kerala	8	12	12	3	14	14	2	2	6	1	3	6	4	1	0	2	1	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	252	234	96	440	434	153	218	211	72	384	426	213	206	195	98	438	426	132
15	Maharashtra	52	39	0	81	76	0	58	41	0	107	104	0	54	57	1	113	122	3
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	204	119	8	246	229	32	162	95	14	165	172	21	111	74	12	194	191	16
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	91	42	62	81	81	135	26	5	67	13	13	130	25	9	62	19	19	94
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	10	3	0	16	7	1	1	4	1	7	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
25	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	8	0	0	16	5	4	8	8	8	8	4	4	9	6	6	14
27	Uttarakhand	0	1	8	0	2	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
28	West Bengal	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		1282	934	248	1889	1677	452	1232	858	255	1870	1898	481	1104	855	290	1818	1753	410
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India		1283	935	248	1890	1678	452	1232	858	255	1870	1898	481	1104	855	290	1818	1753	410



*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under PCR Act against STs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	0	1	0	0	2	0	12	5	0	3	2	0	3	1	0	2	1	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	160	13	3	49	1	0	34	17	0	8	32	5	0	0	7	0	0	5
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	6	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		162	16	3	51	5	0	49	26	2	24	48	7	5	2	7	8	7	5
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India		162	16	3	51	5	0	49	26	2	24	48	7	5	2	7	8	7	5

*Cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted under Total Crimes against STs during 2005-2007*

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	515	429	40	737	682	114	793	443	42	877	962	71	753	521	53	909	867	77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	54	37	7	38	23	8	27	18	2	18	16	2	32	19	0	21	17	0
3	Assam	216	105	17	280	137	16	244	114	20	278	125	20	49	91	31	63	110	48
4	Bihar	82	20	2	48	33	2	56	31	5	87	59	8	65	46	2	134	110	4
5	Chhattisgarh	497	470	147	751	754	253	583	524	172	895	877	172	615	584	137	801	823	285
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	237	207	2	555	553	1	164	159	5	382	371	9	156	139	6	389	389	12
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	10	5	0	9	6	0	17	11	1	18	18	4	2	2	0	25	16	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	483	227	27	356	241	37	332	229	23	295	338	58	268	191	56	206	218	35
12	Karnataka	161	129	9	490	475	30	214	157	10	612	590	16	205	140	4	337	333	5
13	Kerala	82	82	14	94	123	17	75	51	11	57	62	22	88	59	12	96	81	28
14	Madhya Pradesh	1615	1526	485	2919	2983	814	1498	1437	584	2680	2751	1213	1501	1455	714	2868	2833	1205
15	Maharashtra	224	203	7	542	493	16	267	227	8	631	691	15	239	203	7	797	708	13
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	32	17	38	38	17	0	0	17	0	0	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Orissa	602	418	39	728	687	99	349	256	64	348	349	75	394	264	37	733	716	41
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	863	548	237	989	992	460	967	440	222	963	946	453	1110	470	195	921	934	355
23	Sikkim	22	22	4	22	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	17	10	24	28	10
24	Tamil Nadu	13	9	0	19	42	1	24	16	1	53	35	1	17	11	1	28	15	3
25	Tripura	12	7	0	18	13	0	9	8	0	12	6	0	6	8	2	6	8	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	6	7	20	15	14	46	11	9	18	21	21	28	4	4	15	6	6	31
27	Uttarakhand	1	1	8	0	2	8	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	3	8	8	3
28	West Bengal	12	2	1	16	3	2	7	13	1	9	18	2	5	0	0	2	0	0
Total State		5708	4454	1066	8626	8269	1934	5773	4178	1209	8275	8274	2186	5524	4225	1302	8374	8220	2183
29	A & N Islands	2	2	0	2	2	0	17	16	0	60	59	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	2	1	0	4	1	0	1	2	0	2	6	0	3	2	0	5	5	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	2	0
33	Delhi UT	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		5	6	0	7	4	0	18	18	0	62	65	0	8	4	0	9	8	0
Total All India		5713	4460	1066	8633	8273	1934	5791	4196	1209	8337	8339	2186	5532	4229	1302	8383	8228	2183

*[English]***Effect of Global Recession on Coir Industry**

1350. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the coir industry in the country is facing crisis on the export front due to global recession;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any initiative for a revitalization package for the same;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Though the global meltdown began impacting the exports in general during mid 2008-09, the export of coir and coir products from India for the year 2008-2009 reached an all time high level of 199924.93 tonnes valued at Rs.639.97 crore showing an increase of about 6.5% in quantity and 8% in terms of value over the export achieved during 2007-2008. However, the traditional export oriented coir products such as coir yarn, handloom mats etc. have shown a decreasing trend while exports of items like coir pith, rubberized coir, coir fibres and curled coir have shown positive growth during 2008-2009.

(c) to (e) Coir Board, a statutory body under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, is implementing Export Market Promotion Scheme for developing the exports of coir and coir products. Under the scheme, the Government, through Coir Board, has commissioned a Market Intelligence Study through the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi in order to assess the market trends and preferences of Europe particularly UK, Italy, Germany and Netherlands with the ultimate objective of boosting the exports of traditional and value added coir products and also to position coir products as Home Decor Products.

Further, the coir products are also included in different schemes of Government of India for encouraging the exports as indicated below:

- (i) Duty credit scrip of 1.5% under the Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme (DEPB) for coir goods exported in packed form.

- (ii) Fiscal incentive ranging from 1% to 5.6% as provided under the Duty Drawback scheme of the Department of Revenue. Coir mats and mattings are eligible for 2.5% Duty Drawback under the scheme.
- (iii) Duty free scrip of 1.25% under the Focus Product Scheme of Ministry of Commerce, for selected products.
- (iv) Interest subvention on pre-shipment and post-shipment credits to ensure cash flow to the export related activities.
- (v) Financial assistance to exporters/entrepreneurs for undertaking various export promotion activities for participation in international fairs, Buyer Seller Meets, Trade Delegations etc. under External Market Development Assistance (EMDA) Scheme of the Ministry of MSME.
- (vi) Assistance under EMDA scheme towards 25% of the cost of production of Brochures / Catalogue, produced for release abroad subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,000/- once in a financial year.

**Construction of Gadhuli-Santalpur Road**

1351. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

- (a) whether any proposal has been received by the Union Government from the Government of Gujarat for construction/improvement of Gadhuli-Santalpur road;
- (b) if so, the details and the status of the proposal;
- (c) whether revised estimates for construction/improvement of Gadhuli-Santalpur road has also been received by the Union Government; and
- (d) if so, the time by which the Union Government is likely to approve the project and provide funds to facilitate early commencement of construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. The Gaduli - Santalpur road is not a National Highway. The

Government of Gujarat submitted a proposal in November 2005 to Ministry of Home Affairs requesting to approve and fund the construction/improvement of 152.17 km length of road along the alignment of Gaduli - Hajipur - Khavda - Santalpur in the border districts of Kutch and Banaskantha of Gujarat State. After preliminary scrutiny of the proposal, additional details were obtained from the State Government. As per the detailed Project Report submitted by the Gujarat PWD to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, the total length of the proposed Gaduli - Santalpur road is 255 km and the estimated cost of the project works out to Rs 580 Cr. The technical scrutiny of the proposal has been completed by Ministry of Home Affairs. Since the source of funding for this project has not been finalized, it is too early to indicate the time frame for approval.

#### Cotton Cultivation

1352. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to increase the areas under cotton cultivation;
- (b) if so, the target set for 2009-10;
- (c) the assistance extended/proposed to be extended to the cotton growers; and
- (d) whether any central scheme has been formulated for promoting cotton production, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government does not fix the targets of area under cotton cultivation. However, State wise cotton production targets have been fixed for 2009-10 which are as under:-

State	Production target (lakh tones)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	35.00
Gujarat	94.00
Harayana	20.00
Karnataka	9.00

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	9.00
Maharashtra	55.50
Orissa	1.50
Punjab	24.50
Rajasthan	8.00
Tamil Nadu	2.00
Others	1.50
All India	260.00

(c) and (d) Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton in 13 States, namely: Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura.

The assistance is provided under the scheme to farmers & for their benefits on the production and supply of certified seeds of varieties/hybrids not older than 15 years, transfer of technology through frontline and field demonstrations, training of farmers and extension workers, insecticide resistance management, plant protection measures including IPM demonstration, supply of sprayers, pheromone traps, bio-agents as well as water saving devices like sprinklers and drip irrigation system.

#### Survey on Agricultural Land

1353. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted a survey on the status of agricultural land and non-agricultural land in all districts of West Bengal, especially in Cooch Behar, Purulia and Balurghat;
- (b) if so, when the said survey was conducted; and
- (c) the outcome of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) A survey on Land Use Statistics under the scheme for Establishment of

an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS) is conducted by the Government of West Bengal. The land use data generated under the EARAS scheme for the year 2007-08 is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the districts	Area under non-Agricultural use (in Hect.)	Area under Agricultural Land (in Hect.)*
1	Coochbehar	66,631	2,58,296
2	Purulia	1,00,233	4,43,627
3	Dinajpur Dakshin (HQ: Balurghat)	31,622	1,89,198
4	State West Bengal	17,61,918	57,20,902

\* Agricultural Land includes net area sown, current fallow, fallow land other than current fallow, culturable waste land, land under misc. tree crops and groves.

**Toll Policy**

1354. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated a toll policy in December, 2008;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make certain changes in the said policy, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the proposed amendments in the toll policy is likely to put extra burden on the users of National Highways, particularly daily commuters/villagers living in such areas;

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

(f) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Highways (NHs) Fee

(Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 were notified on 5th December, 2008.

(b) The salient features of the new National Highways Fee Rules 2008 are:-

(i) Uniform rate of fee for public funded and private investment projects.

(ii) Categorisation of vehicles in five categories for fixing the base rate of fee.

(iii) Concession/discount to local users, and for multiple journeys.

(iv) Annual revision of rate of fee.

(v) Levy of user fee for two-lane highways @ 60% of the user charges prescribed for four-lane highways.

(vi) Rate of fee prescribed for use of permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel. In case of the permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel costing more than Rs.10 crore and less than Rs.50 crore and forming part of the section of the National Highways, the rate of fee will be same as applicable to the section of the National Highway. In case of a bridge, bypass or tunnel costing more than Rs.50 crore, the length of the bridge, bypass or tunnel shall be excluded from the length of such section of National Highway and the fee shall be levied at the rate specified for such permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel.

(vii) Rate of fee prescribed for overloading.

(viii) Provision for collection, remittance and appropriation of fee.

(ix) Location of Toll Plaza prescribed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Rehabilitation of Surrendered Terrorists**

1355. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many surrendered terrorists have left the rehabilitation camps of their own in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken to bring them back;
- (d) the number of terrorists rehabilitated so far and the financial assistance provided for running the rehabilitation camps during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (e) whether the steps taken by the Government have borne fruit and the surrendered terrorists rehabilitated completely and Joined mainstream; and
- (f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) Under the Surrender Policy, two Rehabilitation Centres were established one each in Jammu and Kashmir province. Due to lack of response by the surrenderees and their reluctance to stay, mostly for fear of being exposed, both these Rehabilitation Centres had to be closed in the year 1996 and 2004 respectively.

(d) For the rehabilitation of surrendered terrorists, a revised Surrender Policy was framed in the year 2004 with the objective of bringing the surrendered terrorists into the mainstream. So, far, out of 191 beneficiaries of revised Surrender Policy, 189 terrorists have been benefitted from the policy but two got recycled. During the period, an amount of Rs. 2,30,93,774/- as monetary incentive under Surrender Policy and Rs. 9,49,444/- as monetary incentive for surrendered weapons and Rs. 38,12,088/- as stipend has been paid to those surrenderees who have been rehabilitated under the revised Surrender Policy.

As, at present, no Rehabilitation Centre is running, the question of providing financial assistance to them during the last three years and the current year does not arise.

(e) and (f) The State Government has made all out efforts to motivate the misguided youth to shun the path of violence and to join the mainstream for overall development of State/County. The framing of Surrender Policy was the reflection of the Government's commitment to go ahead with its agenda to bring back peace in the troubled State.

#### **Four Laning of NH-24**

1356. DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether four laning of the National Highway No.24 between Hapur and Moradabad has been completed within the stipulated schedule;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for its expeditious implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) There has been some delay in four laning of Hapur-Moradabad section of NH-24 having a length of 91.25 km beyond the scheduled completion, due to delay in acquisition of land, forest clearance, clearance from Central Wild Life Board for cutting of trees in Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary and poor performance by the contractors.

(c) Section from Garhmukteshwar to Moradabad having a length of about 56 km is likely to be completed by August 2009 and the balance length of about 35 km from Hapur to Garhmukteshwar including bridge on river Ganga by December 2010.

(d) Land acquisition for the entire stretch has already been completed except an area of 1290 Sqm. which is being expedited.

*[English]*

#### **Expansion of scope of NHDP**

1357. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has substantially expanded/proposes to expand the scope of the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP);
- (b) if so, the length of National Highways and other roads likely to be included in the expansion plan; and
- (c) the details of the projects in kilometers completed during the current year so far, State-wise alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The state-wise details of National Highways projects completed under various phases of NHDP, during the current year so far alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon are enclosed as Statement-II.



**Statement-I***Status as on 31.05.2009*

Phases	Total Length in km	Date of Approval	Approved Cost in Rs Crore	Length Completed in km
I GQ, EW-NS corridors, Port connectivity & others	7,498	12.12.2000	30,300	7196
II 4/6-laning North South-East West Corridor, Others	6,647	18.12.2003	34,339	3059
III Upgradation, 4/6 laning	12,109	-	80,626	859
IV 2 - laning with paved for shoulders	20,000	July -2008 for 5000 km	27,800	-
V 6-laning of GQ and High density corridor	6,500	05.10.2006	41,210	127
VI Expressways	1000	02.11.2006	16,680	Nil
VII Ring Roads, Bypasses and flyovers and other structures of ring roads/ bypass + flyovers	700km	06.12.2007	16,680	-

**Statement-II***Length completed during April 2009 - June 2009*

Sr. No.	Contract State	NH No.	Total Length (Km)	Total Length completed (Km)	Expenditure in Current year Rs. Crs.	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
1	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	7	55	10.38	4.34	NS
2	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)- Balance Work	7	23.1	0.30	0.65	NS
3	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	7	31	5.39	62.56	NS
4	Islam Nagar to Kadtal (NS- 2/BOT/AP-7)	7	48	11.37	94.72	NS
5	Hyderabad Bangalore section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5)	7	74.65	1.40	10.28	NS
			231.75	28.84	172.55	
<b>Bihar</b>						
1	Mehsi to Kotwa (LMNHP-11)	28	40	10.70	0	EW
2	Muzzaffarpur to Mehsi (LMNHP-12)	28	40	2.00	0	EW
3	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	28	38	1.20	0	EW
4	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-I)	57	41	4.50	0	EW

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-9)	57	30	5.50	0	EW
6	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-2)	57	38	5.00	0	EW
7	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-8)	57	40	4.50	43.43	EW
8	Ring bunds to Jhanjharpur (BR-6)	57	45	8.75	58.79	EW
9	Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4)	57	15	3.50	0	EW
10	Purnea - Gayakota (EW-12/BR)	31	28	0.26	0	EW
				355.00	45.91	102.22
<b>Gujarat</b>						
1	Garamore to Bamanbore (Package-III)	8A	71.4	2.00	3.58	EW
2	Vadodara to Bharuch Package BOT-1 (Six lane)	8	83.3	13.53	49.89	NHDP Phase V
3	Bharuch to Surat Package BOT- II (Six lane)	8	65	10.08	90.55	NHDP Phase V
				219.70	25.61	144.02
<b>Haryana [20]/Himachal Pradesh[6.69]/Punjab[2]</b>						
1	Zirakpur - Parwanoo	22	28.69	2.00	40.66	NHDP Phase III A
				28.69	2.00	40.66
<b>Karnataka</b>						
1	Haveri - Harihar	4	56	0.00	3.25	GQ
2	AP/Karnatka border- Nandi Hill crossing & Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte Village	7	61.38	9.00	0.82	NS
				117.38	9.00	4.07
<b>Maharashtra</b>						
1	Chhattisgarh / Maharashtra Border - Wainganga Bridge	6	80.055	29.00	44.59	NHDP Phase III A
2	Indore-Khalghat	3	80	15.00	92.83	NHDP Phase III A
3	Dhule - Pimpalgaon	3	118	3.00	18.8	NHDP Phase III A
4	Gonde-Vadape (Thane)	3	100	9.00	47	NHDP Phase III A
5	Nagpur - Kondhali	6	40	0.90	0	NHDP Phase III A
6	Khalghat - MP/Maharashtra Border	3	82.8	6.50	86.53	NHDP Phase III A
7	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS- I/BOT/MP-3)	7	56.475	10.00	26.55	NS
8	Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	26	44	1.00	0	NS
9	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS- 1/BOT/MP-2)	7	49.35	8.00	12.58	NS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1)	75, 3	42	3.00	31.66	NS
11	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9)	26	54.7	2.00	0	NS
12	Lalitpur- Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	26	55	2.00	0	NS
13	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	26	26	3.00	0	NS
14	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnondon (ADB-II/C-8)	26	54	2.00	0	NS
			882.38	94.40	360.54	
<b>Orissa</b>						
1	Ganjam - Icchapuram (OR-VIII)	5	50.8	5.51	6.34	GQ
2	Paradip Port	5A	77	5.72	13.37	Port Connectivity
			127.80	11.23	19.71	
<b>Punjab</b>						
1	Kurali - Kiratpur	21	42.9	4.00	92.66	NHDP Phase III A
2	Jalandhar - Amritsar	1	49	2.35	48.54	NHDP Phase III A
3	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB)	1A	44	17.50	34.44	NS
			135.90	23.85	175.64	
<b>Rajasthan</b>						
1	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-9)	76	43.15	3.65	0	EW
2	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	76	25	9.00	16.35	EW
3	Gogunda to Udaipur (RJ-3)	76	31	5.00	4.76	EW
4	Swaroopganj to Bakaria (RJ-1)	76, 14	43	2.00	9.14	EW
5	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-10)	76	59.85	0.35	0	EW
6	Mahua-Jaipur	11	108	2.30	5.18	NHDP Phase III A
			310.00	22.30	35.43	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>						
1	Chennai Bypass Phase II	45, 4 & 5	32	6.43	0	Others
2	Pondicherry - Tindivanam	66	38.61	1.80	9.96	NHDP Phase III A
3	Thanjarur - Trichy	67	56	7.50	108.46	NHDP Phase IIIA
4	Madurai-Arurukottai-Tuticorin	45B	128.157	18.00	71.57	NHDP Phase III A
5	Ulundurpet - Padalur (Pkg- VI-B)	45	93.89	10.25	80.25	Others
6	Padalur - Trichy (Pkg - VI-C)	45	40	4.00	58.29	Others
7	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet (Pkg-VI-A)	45	72.9	2.92	279.68	Others
8	Karur to Kangayam (KC-I)	67, KC1	59.2	1.19	8.52	Others

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Trichy Bypass end to Tovaramkurchi (Package -VII A)	45B	60.95	9.60	38.05	Others
10	Tovaramkurchi to Madurai (Package- VII B)	45B	63.89	5.60	33.54	Others
11	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-42/TN)	7	42.7	2.00	4.14	NS
12	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-7)	47	48.51	3.43	23.75	NS
13	Km 120 of Madurai -Tirunelveli Section to Panagudi (km 203) (NS-	7	43	6.78	5.79	NS
14	Thopurghat to Thumpipadi (NS-25/TN)	7	16.6	0.60	0	NS
15	Madurai -Kanniakumari Section (NS-41/TN)	7	39.51	1.25	1.78	NS
16	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-40/TN)	7	38.86	3.50	5.31	NS
17	Karur to Madurai (TN-5)	7	53.025	11.70	44.85	NS
18	Karur to Madurai (TN-4)	7	68.125	11.78	37.21	NS
19	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-3)	7	33.48	4.22	27.04	NS
20	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-2)	7	41.55	7.50	6.01	NS
21	Thumpipadi to Salem (NS-26/TN)	7	19.2	0.10	0	NS
			1090.16	120.14	844.20	

**Uttar Pradesh**

1	Allahabad Bypass Contract-III	2	44.708	0.57	29.92	GQ
2	Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	2	76	0.38	9.59	GQ
3	Fatehpur - Khaga (TNHP/II-C)	2	77	0.35	4.23	GQ
4	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-	28	41.115	1.70	4.39	EW
5	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	28	40	5.78	42.03	EW
6	Lucknow Bypass (EW-15/UP)	56A & B	22.85	0.75	0	EW
7	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	28	44	5.50	13.3	EW
8	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-1)	28	36	2.50	2.09	EW
9	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-2)	28	47	7.37	3.36	EW
10	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-3)	28	41.925	7.94	0	EW
11	Jhansi-Shivpuri (UP/MP-1) (UP-11 km & MP - 30 km)	25	41	3.00	10.37	EW
12	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-4)	28	29	2.20	5.4	EW
13	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-6)	28	43.7	22.50	6.62	EW
14	Bara to Orai	2, 25	62.8	13.00	0.19	EW
15	Orai to Jhansi (UP-4)	25	66	15.75	38.89	EW
16	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	25	50	10.47	33.14	EW

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	25	15	11.62	10.79	EW
18	Agra - Bharatpur	11	45	3.00	1.49	NHDP Phase III A
19	Lalitpur Sagar (ADB-II/C-3)	26	38	4.00	0	NS
20	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	25, 26	49.7	4.00	19.07	NS
			910.80	122.38	234.87	
<b>West Bengal</b>						
1	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1)	31C	32	0.75	861	EW
2	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7)	31	26	0.17	0.8	EW
3	Haldia Port	41	53	22.50	19.63	Port Connectivity
			111.00	23.42	29.04	
			4520.56	529	2162.95	

[Translation]

**Promotion of Floriculture and  
Herbal Farming**

1358. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote and popularise floriculture and herbal farming in the country including in Jharkhand;

(b) the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose in various States including in rural areas of Jharkhand and Bihar during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether recently an Agricultural Fair and Exhibition was organized in Delhi in order to promote floriculture and herbal farming; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North - Eastern States (TMNE) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM), the Government is promoting

and popularising floriculture and herbal farming in the country including Jharkhand. The State wise details of funds allocated and utilized for floriculture and medicinal plants under TMNE and NHM scheme during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. No funds have been released for floriculture and medicinal plants during 2009-10.

Besides, National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), in the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) has been implementing a Contractual Farming Scheme since the year 2002-03. The details of the projects sanctioned and funds released to Bihar and Jharkhand are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The Department of AYUSH has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" from 2008-09, under which financial assistance is given for cultivation of medicinal plants in the identified clusters. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 108.94 lakh was released to Bihar. The Action Plan of Bihar and Jharkhand for the year 2009-10 has been approved for Rs. 1466.15 lakh and Rs.615.83 lakh respectively.

(c) and (d) ASSOCHAM, New Delhi had organized a Herbal International Summit-cum-Exhibition on Medicinal & Aromatic Plants & Expo at Pragati Maidan on 20th & 21st June, 2009. An interactive meet was organized apart from organizing events to showcase the Continental, regional and local competence and for promotion of business of herbals, spices and finished products.

**Statement-I**

*State wise and year wise details of funds released and utilized under floriculture and medicinal plant under TMNG scheme during 2006-07 to 2008-09*

State	Flower (.2Ha)1unit		MFC		Medicinal Plants		Aromatic	
	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.
<b>2006-07</b>								
Arunachal Pradesh	253.50	253.50	—	—	18.85	18.85	21.25	21.25
Assam	125.0	125.00	—	—	—	—	4.30	4.30
Manipur	120.38	120.38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	494	494	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	520.00	520.00	—	—	10.00	10.00	—	—
Nagaland	480.22	480.22	—	—	—	—	22.00	22.00
Sikkim	598.00	598.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	51.61	51.61	70.00	70.00	—	—	2.50	2.50
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand	85.80	85.80	—	—	—	—	1.25	1.25
<b>2007-08</b>								
Arunachal Pradesh	338.00	338.00	—	—	39.00	39.00	338.00	338.00
Assam	52.00	52.00	—	—	25.00	25.00	—	—
Manipur	190.06	190.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	598.75	598.75	70.00	70.00	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	156.00	156.00	—	—	117.00	117.00	—	—
Nagaland	377.00	377.00	—	—	33.80	33.80	28.00	28.00
Sikkim	565.50	565.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	191.13	191.13	70.00	70.00	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	40.30	40.30	—	—	—	—	56.68	56.68
Jammu and Kashmir	39.77	39.77	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand	94.00	94.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>2008-09</b>								
Arunachal Pradesh	159.00	159.00	—	—	—	—	35.00	35.00
Assam	832.00	832.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	201.50	201.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	295.75	295.75	70.00	70.00	—	—	25.05	25.05
Mizoram	130.00	130.00	—	—	325.45	325.45	36.25	36.25
Nagaland	751.40	751.40	140.00	140.00	199.29	199.29	—	—
Sikkim	429.00	429.00	70.00	70.00	—	—	—	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	112.45	112.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir	104.00	104.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Statement-II**

*State wise and year wise details of funds released and utilized under floriculture and medicinal plant under NHM scheme during 2006-07 to 2008-09*

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2006-07				2007-08				2008-09							
	Flower		Medicinal Plant*		Flower		Medicinal Plant		Flower		Medicinal Plant		Flower		Medicinal Plant	
	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.
1 Andhra Pradesh	280.08	126.58			146.5	137.24	30.41	14.02	319.64	241.49	59.41	18.66	746.22	505.31	89.82	32.68
2 Bihar	460.11	6.96				11.99			7.52	13.26	47.82		467.63	32.21	47.82	0
3 Chhattisgarh	186	20.76			149.18	0.5			137.06	208.19	19.13	61.46	472.24	229.45	19.13	61.46
4 Delhi	34.32					2.3				11.9			34.32	14.2	0	0
5 Goa	7.43	0.39				0.71	0.27	0.34	0.66		0.14		7.77	1.76	0	0.41
6 Gujarat	321.79	192.48			99.91	285.58	4.78	27.96	321.32	254.82	33.37	32.34	743.02	732.88	38.15	60.3
7 Haryana	120.91	163.31			218.63	271.96	8.7	2.23	245.92	361.65	16.54	20.81	585.46	796.92	25.24	23.04
8 Jharkhand	92	22.97			34.13	70.17			64.6	65.98	19.12		190.73	159.12	19.12	0
9 Karnataka	562.94	372.44			688.16	1242.7	19.88		1010.28	835.74	47.81	66.83	2256.38	2450.92	67.69	66.83
10 Kerala	38.27	3.5			34.99	50.79	1.34		64.7	71.88	4.49	6.48	137.96	126.17	5.83	6.48
11 Lakshadweep													0	0	0	0
12 Madhya	242	23.36			240.65	506.41			552.28	525.55			1034.93	1055.32	0	0
13 Maharashtra	716.56	521.75			490.01	301.77	25.35		577.39	480.45	6.1		1783.96	1303.97	31.45	0
14 Orissa	197.8	259.19			327.16	358.93	16.26		385.98	1115.45			910.94	1733.57	16.26	0
15 Punjab		78.56			45.51	63.29			65.98	91.87			111.49	233.72	0	0
16 Rajasthan	133.06	99.88			70.95	61.49	28.69	46.85	105.07	73.24	19.12	13.44	309.08	234.61	47.81	60.29
17 Tamil Nadu	249.47	216.81			307.75	494.82	162.57	199.42	593.57	602.04	84.15	91.15	1150.79	1313.67	246.72	290.57
18 Uttar Pradesh		324.62			810.96	906.22	133.91	139.83	463.83	1153.91	55.94	28.59	1274.79	2384.75	189.85	168.42
19 West Bengal	301.72	49.81			104.56	241.58			65.46	169.67			471.74	461.06	0	0
20 Andaman & Nicobar	2.61												2.61	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3947.07</b>	<b>2483.37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3764.1</b>	<b>5008.5</b>	<b>431.89</b>	<b>430.58</b>	<b>4980.94</b>	<b>6277.75</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>339.9</b>	<b>12692.06</b>	<b>13769.61</b>	<b>844.89</b>	<b>770.48</b>

\*The component was not covered in the scheme during 2006-07.

**Statement-III**

*Year wise details of projects sanctioned and funds released for medicinal plants by the NMPB to Bihar and Jharkhand during 2006-07 to 2008-09*

Year	Bihar		Jharkhand	
	No. of Projects Implemented	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Projects Implemented	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)
2006-07	9	16.07	0	0.00
2007-08	2	1.15	5	6.979
2008-09	—	—	—	—

[English]

**Special Forces**

1359. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise and deploy Special Forces and Quick Response Teams in vulnerable areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith criteria fixed for identification of vulnerable areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The raising of Special Forces and Quick Response Teams is at a conceptual stage with the Government.

**Procurement of Paddy**

1360. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from some States including Orissa for stepping up procurement of paddy in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the proposal;

(c) whether the States have also urged the Union Government to resolve differences between agencies involved in the procurement process to streamline the process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V.THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A request was received from Chief Minister, Orissa on 17.1.2009 to direct Food Corporation of India (FCI) to step up paddy procurement in the State on which directions were issued to FCI on 24.2.2009.

Orissa is a Decentralized Procurement State and is responsible for procurement, storage and distribution of rice. The total procurement of paddy by FCI and state agencies as on 9.7.2009 is 38.30 lakh tonnes. In addition, 0.57 lakh tonnes of levy rice has been procured.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

**Mining Lease to Private Sector**

1361. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted mining lease for various mines to the private sector;

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

(c) whether any mechanism exist to monitor production and mining process of mines in the private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) State Governments are the owners of the minerals lying within the boundary of the concerned State. Prior approval of the Central Government is required



only in case of minerals specified under the first schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR) before grant of mineral concession by the State Government. Details of the cases in which prior approval of the Central Government on the proposal of the State Government has been accorded are available on the web site of the Ministry of Mines ([www.mines.nic.in](http://www.mines.nic.in)).

(c) and (d) As per section 5(2) (a) of the MMDR Act, no mining lease shall be granted in respect of a major mineral by the State Government unless a mining plan for the area under mining lease has been approved by either Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office under the administrative control of the Ministry of Mines or the State Government concerned. The mining plan inter-alia includes the extent of manual mining, use of machinery and mechanical devices and plan for excavation. Also, under Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, the lease holder is required to submit returns regarding production, despatch and stock from the leasehold area to IBM for monitoring by them.

[Translation]

#### Minimum Support Price for Paddy

1362. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Paddy during the current Kharif season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government takes into account the cost of cultivation of Paddy in drought prone areas of the country including Tamil Nadu while fixing the MSP for Paddy;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, whether such consideration is likely to be included while fixing MSP of Paddy in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of selected crops, including paddy, are fixed every year based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in consultation with States and Central Ministries. MSPs of

various crops for 2008-09 season have already been announced. At present, there is no proposal to increase the Minimum Support Prices for the current Kharif season, 2008-09. The recommendations of CACP have been received for MSPs of Kharif crops of 2009-10 season and presently are under consideration of the Government.

(d) to (f) While estimating the cost of cultivation of different crops, including Paddy, cultivators from all agro-climatic zones are properly represented in the sample.

#### Production of Milk

1363. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment about the production and consumption of milk in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase milk production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The Government prepares an estimate of milk production and its per capita availability on regular basis. The estimate of milk production and its per capita availability in the country from 2003-04 to 2007-08 is enclosed as Statement I & II. Milk production at national level is by and large sufficient to meet the domestic consumption of milk and milk products.

(c) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is implementing the following schemes among others, to increase the production of milk in the country;

1. Intensive Dairy Development Programme.
2. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding. (for improving the productivity of bovines)
3. Livestock Health and Disease Control.
4. Feed and Fodder Development.
5. Dairy Venture Capital Fund

In addition, a new scheme, namely, "National Dairy Plan" with an estimated outlay of Rs. 17,371 crore, for increasing the country's milk production to 180 million tonnes by 2021-22 has been approved "in principle" by the Planning Commission.

**Statement-I***Statement indicating State-wise estimates of milk production during last five years*

('000 tonnes)

States/ UTs		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6959	7257	7624	7939	8925
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46	48	48	49	50
3.	Assam	727	739	747	751	752
4.	Bihar*	3180	4743	5060	5450	5783
5.	Chhattisgarh	812	831	839	849	866
6.	Goa	48	57	56	57	58
7.	Gujarat	6421	6745	6960	7533	7911
8.	Haryana	5221	5222	5299	5367	5422
9.	Himachal Pradesh	786	870	869	872	874
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1414	1422	1400	1400	1498
11.	Jharkhand	954	1330	1335	1401	1442
12.	Karnataka	3857	3917	4022	4124	4244
13.	Kerala	2111	2025	2063	2119	2253
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5388	5506	6283	6375	6572
15.	Maharashtra	6379	6567	6769	6978	7210
16.	Manipur	71	75	77	77	78
17.	Meghalaya	69	71	73	75	77
18.	Mizoram	15	16	15	16	17
19.	Nagaland	63	69	74	67	45
20.	Orissa	997	1283	1342	1431	1625
21.	Punjab	8391	8554	8909	9168	9282
22.	Rajasthan	8054	8310	8713	9375	9536
23.	Sikkim	48	46	48	49	49
24.	Tamil Nadu	4752	4784	5474	5560	5586
25.	Tripura	84	86	87	89	91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15943	16512	17356	18095	18861
27.	Uttarakhand	1188	1195	1206	1213	1221
28.	West Bengal	3686	3790	3891	3982	4087
29.	A&N Islands	25	24	20	23	24
30.	Chandigarh	44	43	46	46	47
31.	D&NHaveli	8	4	5	5	5
32.	Daman & Diu	1	1	1	1	1
33.	Delhi	299	303	310	289	282
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	2	2	2
35.	Pondicherry	40	41	43	45	46
Total		88082	92484	97066	100869	104840

Source: Various issues of Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, GOI

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Per Capita Availability of milk (gm./day)*

Sr No	State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	Andhra Pradesh	238	250	260	269	299
2	Arunachal Pradesh	109	114	113	114	114
3	Assam	71	72	72	70	69
4	Bihar	100	147	154	163	170
5	Chattisgarh	102	103	103	101	101
6	Goa	93	110	105	100	100
7	Gujarat	330	344	349	374	387
8	Haryana	643	631	628	633	632
9	Himachal Pradesh	337	378	373	370	367
10	J&K	363	364	353	325	337
11	Jharkhand	92	127	126	131	133
12	Karnataka	190	194	197	200	201
13	Kerala	173	169	171	172	181
14	Madhya Pradesh	233	233	262	259	262

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Maharashtra	172	176	178	182	186
16	Manipur	85	90	92	82	82
17	Meghalaya	78	81	82	82	883
18	Mizoram	44	46	43	45	47
19	Nagaland	83	90	96	86	57
20	Orissa	71	92	95	100	112
21	Punjab	898	917	943	961	962
22	Rajasthan	371	379	387	408	408
23	Sikkim	231	221	232	230	225
24	Tamil Nadu	198	204	231	232	231
25	Tripura	68	70	70	71	72
26	Uttar Pradesh	250	254	262	267	273
27	Uttarakhand	365	364	361	358	355
28	West Bengal	120	124	126	126	128
29	A&N Islands	183	165	135	155	159
30	Chandigarh	127	115	116	124	121
31	D & N Haveli	95	45	53	54	53
32	Daman & Diu	16	10	11	13	15
33	Delhi	56	54	54	48	46
34	Lakshadweep	43	45	64	76	86
35	Puducherry	107	108	108	117	119
	All India	231	233	241	246	252

Source: Various issues of Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, GOI

[English]

**Infiltration from Neighbouring Countries**

1364. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people infiltrated from Bangladesh during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) whether instances of infiltration have increased considerably in the recent times, particularly after the Mumbai terror attack;

(c) whether the Government has drawn any action plan to stop illegal infiltration via neighboring countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

and (b) The year-wise apprehensions of illegal Bangladeshi Nationals by the Border Guarding Forces on the Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB) during the last three years and the current year are as under:-

Year	No. of people apprehended
2006	5130
2007	4206
2008	2711
2009 Upto June	984

As per available information, the infiltration has decreased.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government has drawn action plan and has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for effective domination of international border including the following:- Construction of border fencing, patrol roads & flood lighting along international borders, includes the Indo-Bangladesh border.

- (i) Round the clock surveillance of the borders by Border Guarding Forces (BSF in the case of IBB).
- (ii) For effective domination of international borders by the Border Guarding Forces, additional 509 Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been sanctioned along Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pak borders.
- (iii) Introduction of modern surveillance equipments including night vision devices, etc. for effective border domination.
- (iv) Up-gradation of intelligence machinery.

[Translation]

#### Decline in Profit Margin of Foodgrain

1365. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profit margins of foodgrains production is on the decline in many parts of the country and as a result of which the farmers are falling to debt trap;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard in various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether small and marginal farmers are losing interest in pursuing farming; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the agricultural productivity etc. so as to enhance the profitability of agriculture and help the farming community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) fixed by the Government provides remunerative prices to farmers. The Government's price policy for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production, and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices.

The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers a number of important factors which include cost of production. The cost of production taken into account includes all paid out costs, besides cash and kind expenses on use of material inputs, irrigation charges including cost of diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets, etc. Besides, cost of production includes imputed value of wages of family labour and rent for owned land. The cost also covers depreciation of farm machinery and buildings. As such, the cost of production covers not only actual expenses in cash and kind but also imputed value of owned assets including land and family labour.

During 2008-09, MSP's of Kharif crops were raised substantially over their 2007-08 level. The increase ranged between 29 percent in case of Arhar (Tur) and 52.5 per cent in case of Ragi. To be remunerative, the MSPs fixed for 2008-09 season cover the all-India cost of production as projected by CACP for the respective crops. MSP is in the nature of a minimum guaranteed price for the farmers offered by the Government for their produce in case the market prices fall below that level. If the market offers higher price than MSP, the farmers are free to sell at that price.

In order to improve availability of credit to farmers, the Government in June, 2004 announced measures for doubling of flow of credit to agriculture sector within a period of three years. During 2007-08, the Banks disbursed Rs. 2,54,657 crore against the target of Rs.2,25,000 crore.

(c) and (d) No specific study has been conducted by the Government.

(e) and (f) As per the Situation Assessment Survey; some aspects of farming, 2003 conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), at the all-India level, 60% of farmer households reported that they liked farming as a profession. The remaining 40% were of the opinion that, given a choice, they would take up some other career.

With a view to further motivate the farmers, the Government of India is implementing the National Policy for Farmers, 2007, with the objective to increase the income of farmers by enhancing the economic viability of farming. The policy provisions, inter alia, include provision of support services and inputs; supply of good quality seeds and disease free planting material; timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional credit at reasonable interest rates; development of agricultural market infrastructure. Besides, a number of Plan Schemes/Programmes are being implemented which include National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Horticulture Mission, Micro Irrigation Schemes etc.

Through the extension activities farmers are educated to adopt modern agricultural practices including growing organic crops and pesticides free farming methods.

#### Delhi-Haridwar National Highway

1366. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the work relating to Delhi-Haridwar National Highway Project;
- (b) if so, the details and the status of the project;
- (c) whether any time frame has been fixed for completion of the said project;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there has been any delay in the execution of the project; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) :  
(a) to (f) Yes, Sir. Government has reviewed the works relating to Delhi-Haridwar National Highway Projects. The details of projects are as follows:

S.No.	Section	Status
1	Delhi-Meerut section of NH-58	This road is already 4 laned. There is also a proposal to take up Delhi-Meerut Expressway for which preparation of detailed project report is in progress.
2	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar section of NH-58	The construction of this 78km section is in progress under NHDP Phase-III on BOT basis. About 51km road has been completed with physical progress of 71%. The Project was targeted to be completed by March 2009, however, there is a delay of one year in completion of project due to delay in land acquisition, forest clearance and shifting of utility services. The revised target date of completion of the project is March, 2010.
3	Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar section of NH-58	This section of NH-58 has been identified for 4-laning under NHDP Phase-III. Bids were invited two times earlier for the reach from Muzaffarnagar to Dehradun, however no response was received from bidders. Government is again inviting bids on BOT (Toll) basis now for Muzaffarnagar to Haridwar section.

[English]

### Acquisition of land for Highways

1367. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines for acquisition of land for timely completion of highway projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH):

(a) and (b) The land for National Highway purposes is acquired under Sections 3A to 3J of the National Highways Act, 1956 and also under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. With a view to expedite land acquisition for National Highway Development Project being implemented by National Highways Authority of India, it has been decided to set up Special Land Acquisition Units in various states.

### Import of Sugar

1368. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether in view of the decline in production of sugar, the Government proposes to import sugar to meet the demand;

(b) if so, the extent of decline in the production of sugar during each of the last two years alongwith the quantum proposed to be imported during the current year, country-wise;

(c) whether there has been a steep rise in the prices of sugar in the market;

(d) if so, the wholesale/retail price at which sugar is sold at the end of each month during the last one year;

(e) whether the demand of sugar from India and some other countries has pushed up its prices in the global market; and

(f) if so, the details thereof during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V.THOMAS): (a) and (b) The production of sugar during current sugar season 2008-09 (October-September) is estimated to be in the range of 150-155 lac tons as compared to production of about 263 lac tons in sugar season 2007-08 and 282 lac tons in 2006-07 sugar season. Thus, the decline in production in the current sugar season is estimated to be in the range of 108-113 lac tons over last season's production and the production in 2007-08 season was less by about 19 lac tons over the production in 2006-07 season.

In view of decline in production of sugar, the Central Government has permitted duty free import of raw sugar by sugar mills under Open General License (OGL) upto 01.08.2009 and under Advance Authorization Scheme upto 30.09.2009 for processing and sale in India without any quantitative restriction and duty free import of upto 1 million ton of white/refined sugar under OGL by designated agencies upto 01.08.2009 as per their commercial prudence.

However, there is no proposal for import of sugar on Government account. As such, the question of indicating the quantum and country-wise import of sugar does not arise.

(c) and (d) The lower production of sugar during the current sugar season 2008-09 has put pressure on prices of sugar in the market. A statement-I indicating the wholesale and retail prices of sugar at the end of each month during the last one year is enclosed.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. A statement indicating the futures-month-end prices of white sugar in the international market during the last one year is enclosed as Statement-II.

### Statement-I

*Wholesale/retail price of sugar in the four metropolitan cities at the end of each month during the last one year*

Month	Range of wholesale prices of sugar (Rs. per quintal) *	Range of retail prices of sugar (Rs. per kg.)**
1	2	3
July,08	1639-1700	17.00-19.00
August,08	1800-2050	17.00-22.00
September,08	1726-1825	19.00-21.00

1	2	3
October,08	1800-1880	19.50-21.00
November, 08	1825-1880	20.00-21.00
December, 08	1825-1930	21.00-21.50
January, 09	1900-2100	21.00-24.50
February,09	1950-2200	22.00-25.00
March,09	2000-2120	21.00-24.00
April,09	2150-2480	25.00-27.00
May, 09	2200-2270	25.00-27.00
June, 09	2200-2475	25.00-27.00

Source: \* Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

\*\* Price Monitoring Cell, Department of Consumer Affairs.

#### **Statement-II**

*International futures month-end price of white sugar from July, 2008 to June, 2009*

Month	Futures Price of white sugar (US \$ PMT)
July, 2008	379.20 (Oct.'08)
August, 2008	409.90 (Oct'08)
September, 2008	399.30 (Dec.'08)
October, 2008	325.00 (Dec.'08)
November, 2008	330.70 (Mar'09)
December, 2008	316.10 (Mar'09)
January, 2009	369.90 (Mar'09)
February, 2009	399.50 (May'09)
March, 2009	393.70 (Mar'09)
April, 2009	420.00 (Aug'09)
May, 2009	450.40 (Aug.'09)
June, 2009	456.00 (Aug.'09)

#### **Employment generation by Small Industries**

1369. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the total employment generation of the country;

(b) whether employment in small scale industries is decreasing;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, state-wise; and;

(d) the details of employment provided by the said industries, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Based on the results of the 3rd all India census of micro and small enterprises(MSEs) with 2001-02 as the reference year, the share of employment generation in the MSB sector to the total industrial employment in the country has been estimated at 34.93%.

(b) Employment in Small Scale Industries (SSI) is estimated to have increased from 287.55 lakhs in 2004-05 to 299.85 lakhs in 2005-06 and further to 312.52 lakhs in 2006-07.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) State/Union Territory-wise estimated employment in SSI sector during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise distribution of employment in Small, Scale Industries (SSI's) during 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Employment		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
01.	Jammu & Kashmir	175909	183962	192254
02.	Himachal Pradesh	154749	164464	172350
03.	Punjab	987352	1014594	1042995
04.	Chandigarh	53917	55826	57743



1	2	3	4	5
05.	Uttaranchal	232621	246642	262737
06.	Haryana	600554	619731	640564
07.	Delhi	689863	712888	737325
08.	Rajasthan	1009827	1055332	1097842
09.	Uttar Pradesh	4618508	4848046	5076632
10.	Bihar	1219059	1267525	1319395
11.	Sikkim	1633	1703	1774
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	4769	4965	5178
13.	Nagaland	77204	82875	91032
14.	Manipur	151450	156904	162667
15.	Mizoram	29626	31318	33383
16.	Tripura	63338	65640	68147
17.	Meghalaya	78248	83048	88418
18.	Assam	491671	511033	530497
19.	West Bengal	2407908	2494556	2586716
20.	Jharkhand	320202	335225	352479
21.	Orissa	1051391	1091768	1134891
22.	Chhattisgarh	592528	613479	635522
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1539764	1609311	1680379
24.	Gujarat	1474431	1534932	1585675
25.	Daman & Diu			
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72748	76163	79558
27.	Maharashtra	2443906	2569860	2704767
28.	Andhra Pradesh	2370459	2451500	2539234
29.	Karnataka	1882962	1968567	2056678
30.	Goa	36048	37368	38260
31.	Lakshadweep	1918	2008	2106

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Kerala	1289505	1332814	1374692
33.	Tamil Nadu	2576574	2703291	2840532
34.	Pondicherry	45654	47779	49428
35.	Andaman & Nicobar	9176	9541	9831
All India		28755473	29984658	31251682

[Translation]

### Regulation of Foodgrain Procurement

1370. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM :

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

(a) whether the stocks of foodgrains and other cereals of Food Corporation of India (FCI) have shown a declining trend during the last few years on account of excessive procurement by private companies at higher price and also large scale exports of foodgrains at cheaper rates;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to regulate procurement and stocks of foodgrains held by private companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the other steps including ban on exports taken or proposed to be taken to prevent recurrence of food crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Due to low procurement of wheat in RMS 2006-07 and 2007-08, the stocks of wheat in the Central Pool during the period 1.7.2005 to 1.4.2008 were below the buffer norms. The low level of wheat procurement was attributable to lower than normal production of wheat, low stock of wheat in the Central Pool, higher open market prices and aggressive private participation. However, due to record procurement of wheat

in RMS 2008-09 and 2009-10, the stock position has improved substantially. On 1.7.2009, Central pool stocks of wheat are 329.22 lakh tonnes against the buffer norm of 171 lakh tonnes.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) A statement showing steps taken to increase availability of wheat and rice in the country is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

*The steps taken to increase availability of wheat and rice in the country is as under:-*

#### **Wheat**

- (1) The Procurement Price (MSP plus incentive bonus) for wheat has been increased substantially during RMS 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. Per quintal)

Marketing Season	MSP	Incentive Bonus	Total
2007-08	750	100	850
2008-09	1000	-	1000
2009-10	1080	-	1080

The increased procurement price has resulted in procurement of 111.28, 226.89 and 250.79 (as on 6.7.09) lakh tonnes of wheat in the Central Pool.

- (2) State Governments were persuaded to make all out efforts to maximize procurement. As a result of these efforts, procurement in RMS 2008-09 & RMS 2009-10 has reached record high level.
- (3) Import of wheat on private account at zero duty has been permitted till further orders.
- (4) Wheat exports were banned.
- (5) In order to increase procurement, NAFED was permitted to procure wheat on behalf of FCI in M.P., Gujarat and Bihar in RMS 2008-09.

#### **Rice**

- (1) The Procurement Price (MSP plus incentive bonus) for paddy has been increased substantially during KMS 2006-07 to 2008-09.

(Rs. Per quintal)

Marketing Season	MSP (Common Paddy)	Incentive Bonus	Total
2006-07	580	40	620
2007-08	645	100	745
2008-09	850	50	900

The increase in procurement price of paddy has resulted in procurement of 251.07, 284.93 and 313.90 (as on 8.7.2009) lakh tonnes of rice in KMS 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively.

- (2) State Governments were persuaded to make all out efforts to maximize procurement. As a result of these efforts, procurement in KMS 2007-08 & KMS 2008-09 has reached record high level.
- (3) The export of Non-Basmati rice was restricted and later banned from 1.4.2009.
- (4) Import of rice at zero duty was permitted.
- (5) The export of Basmati rice has been restricted at MEP of US \$1100 per MT (fob) through six designated ports only.
- (6) In order to prevent hoarding, State Governments have been empowered to impose stock limits on paddy and rice.

[English]

#### **Contracts for Golden Quadrilateral and NS-EW Corridors**

1371. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the companies who were awarded contract for construction of golden quadrilateral and North-South and East-West corridors have completed their works in time;
- (b) the time and cost overrun of such works;
- (c) whether any action has been taken against such companies who could not complete the work in time; and
- (d) the time by which the Golden Quadrilateral project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH):

(a) and (b) No, Sir. There have been some delays in completion of some contracts of Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) and North South and East West (NS-EW) Corridors. The work of GQ is already completed to the extent of 98% and work of North-South and East-West Corridors are targeted for substantial completion by December, 2010. Escalations due to delay are paid as per contract provision. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the Contractor, liquidated damages are imposed and no escalation is paid. Escalations are paid only in case where the delay is beyond the control of the Contractor. The overall escalation and time overrun can only be estimated after completion of the projects.

(c) On the basis of review of performance of various contractors in implementing contract packages of GQ and NS-EW Corridors, 20 contracting firms (13 Indian and 7 Foreign Contractors) have been identified by NHAI as non-performing contractors. As per the policy of NHAI, the contractors put on the "non-performing" list are not pre-qualified for award of any future contract in NHAI until such time their performance improves in course of subsequent reviews. Apart from the above, 19 contracts of GQ and NS-EW Corridors have been terminated due to consistent non-performance of the contractors.

(d) Four-laning of entire GQ is targeted for completion by December, 2010.

[Translation]

### Consumption of Fertilizers

1372. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the national average consumption of fertilizers in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether farmers of some of the States including Jharkhand are consuming fertilizers below the national average and as a result the agriculture production in such States remains less than the national average;

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

(d) the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The national average consumption of fertilizers is 116.51Kg/hectare, A statement showing State-wise consumption is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. Consumption of fertilizers in some of the States including Jharkhand is below the national average. The reasons for low yield of crops in these States are inadequate and imbalanced use of fertilizers, poor soil health and poor input management by the farmers. Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management envisaging soil test based judicious and balanced use of chemical fertilizers including micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity.

### Statement

*State-wise per hectare consumption of fertilizers (N+P+K) during 2007-08*

S.No.	State/U.T.	Per hectare fertilizer consumption in kgs.			Total <sup>1</sup>
		N	P	K	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	121.80	54.25	32.17	208.23
2	Karnataka	63.54	31.10	26.56	121.19
3	Kerala	31.96	14.64	24.78	71.38
4	Tamil Nadu	92.99	39.04	52.06	184.09
5	Puducherry	556.67	238.06	237.78	1032.50
6	A&N Islands	27.86	25.71	8.57	62.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	86.27	34.79	11.97	133.03
9	Madhya Pradesh	39.56	21.39	3.77	64.72
10	Chhattisgarh	47.50	20.40	9.19	77.09
11	Maharashtra	55.98	28.42	18.65	103.05
12	Rajasthan	32.75	12.10	0.97	45.82
13	Goa	20.17	10.70	10.58	41.45
14	Daman & Diu	126.67	20.00	10.00	156.67
15	D&N Haveli	20.36	14.29	1.79	36.43
16	Haryana	146.93	40.24	3.69	190.86
17	Punjab	164.78	43.08	4.81	212.67
18	Uttar Pradesh	106.66	31.85	7.06	145.58
19	Uttarakhand	93.02	19.94	8.29	121.26
20	Himachal Pradesh	34.15	9.41	9.20	52.76
21	J&K	50.03	15.24	4.22	69.48
22	Delhi	6.98	1.86	0.23	9.07
23	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Bihar	122.61	25.27	11.13	159.01
25	Jharkhand	33.83	17.34	3.69	54.86
26	Orissa	31.36	13.46	7.26	52.08
27	West Bengal	71.05	40.04	31.60	142.68
28	Assam	29.09	15.37	15.76	60.21
29	Tripura	25.65	8.84	7.45	41.94
30	Manipur	64.06	15.00	5.80	84.87
31	Meghalaya	9.58	4.57	1.25	15.40
32	Nagaland	1.16	0.62	0.30	2.07
33	Arunachal Pradesh	1.64	0.69	0.33	2.65
34	Mizoram	20.76	11.52	9.78	42.07
35	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	All India	74.43	28.47	13.61	116.51

### Settlement Claims of Para-Military Forces

1373. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Para-Military Forces (PMF) personnel killed/injured during each of the last three years, force-wise;

(b) the number of personnel whose dependents/next of kin were paid compensation and those pending for settlement, force-wise; and

(c) the time by which such pending claims are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) The details are as under:-

Force	Year	Killed	Injured
Assam Rifles	2006	16	Nil
	2007	11	Nil
	2008	05	Nil
BSF	2006	12	117
	2007	02	49
	2008	07	62
CISF	2006	11	11
	2007	02	04
	2008	03	02
CRPF	2006	39	338
	2007	71	249
	2008	67	997
ITBP	2006	Nil	Nil
	2007	Nil	Nil
	2008	05	15
NSG	2006	Nil	Nil
	2007	Nil	Nil
	2008	02	11
SSB	2006	05	Nil
	2007	Nil	Nil
	2008	01	Nil

(b) Compensation has been paid to the Next of Kin (NOK) of the victims/ their dependents except in 19 cases of CRPF and 1 case of Assam Rifles.

(c) On receipt of succession certificates from courts and on completion of other formalities pending claims are settled on priority.

[English]

### Items under Small Industries

1374. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items reserved for micro, small and medium enterprises;

(b) whether as per laid policy the Government is required to purchase such reserved items for its use only from these SMEs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government provides financial assistance/other incentives to unemployed youth for starting/setting up micro & small enterprises; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) There are 21 items reserved for exclusive manufacture by the micro and small enterprises (MSEs). The list of items reserved for exclusive manufacture by the MSEs is enclosed as Statement. Further, as per existing policy, 358 items are reserved for exclusive purchase by the Central Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings from MSEs, which include some of the items reserved for exclusive manufacture by the MSEs.

(d) and (e) For starting/setting up of micro enterprises by the prospective entrepreneurs (including unemployed youth), capital subsidy in the form of margin money assistance is provided under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which was introduced in August 2008 by merging two existing schemes, namely, Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). The financial assistance provided under PMRY and REGP during 2006-07 and 2007-08 and those under PMEGP during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (targets) are as under:

(Rs. crore)

Year	Margin Money utilised under REGP	Subsidy released under PMRY	Margin Money utilised under PMEGP
2006-07	349.79	228.82	-
2007-08	580.60	283.20	-
2008-09	-	-	506.03
2009-10 (Targets)	-	-	740.33

**Statement**

*List of items reserved for exclusive manufacture by the MSEs*

1. Pickles and Chutney
2. Bread
3. Mustard Oil (except solvent extracted)
4. Groundnut Oil (except solvent extracted)
5. Wooden Furniture and Fixtures
6. Exercise Books and Registers
7. PVC Pipes including conduits up to 110 mm diameter  
Fittings for PVC Pipes including conduits up to 110 mm diameter
8. Wax Candles
9. Laundry Soaps
10. Safety Matches
11. Fire Works
12. Agarbattis
13. Glass Bangles
14. Steel Almirah
15. Rolling Shutters
16. Steel Chairs - All types
17. Steel Tables - All other types
18. Steel Furniture - All other types
19. Padlocks
20. Stainless Steel Utensils
21. Domestic Utensils - Aluminium

**Closed Sugar Mills**

1375. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) the details of sick and closed sugar mills in the country including Uttar Pradesh; State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the closure of the said mills;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to revive the said mills; and

(d) the efforts made by the Union Government to rehabilitate the workers rendered unemployed by the closure of the said sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) A Statement-I indicating the State-wise number of sick sugar mills as furnished by Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is enclosed. Another Statement-II indicating the number of sugar mills which did not work during the current sugar season is enclosed.

(b) The main reasons for closure/sickness of these sugar mills are non-availability of adequate raw material, poor recovery from sugarcane, uneconomic size, lack of modernization, up-gradation and diversification, high cost of working capital, declaration high State Advised Price (SAP) of sugarcane by some States, control of molasses, lack of professional management, overstaffing etc.

(c) It is responsibility of the entrepreneur concerned to take steps to restart the closed sugar mills. However, Sugar Development Fund Rules, 1983, provides that a potentially viable sick sugar undertaking can take Sugar Development Fund (SDF) loan for (i) modernization or rehabilitation of plant and machinery and (ii) sugarcane development. The loan from the Fund should be recommended by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for sugar mills in private and public sector or the Committee of Rehabilitation (CoR) which has been set up in the Department of Food and Public Distribution to consider cases of sugar mills in co-operative sector.

(d) The rehabilitation of the workers rendered unemployed by the closure of the said sugar mills is not the responsibility of the Central Government. However, the interest of workers employed in closed sugar mills is protected under the relevant laws.

**Statement-I***State-wise number of Sick Sugar Mills*

State	No. of sick sugar mills in private sector as provided by the BIFR	No. of sick sugar mills in the cooperative sector as on 31.03.08 as provided by the NABARD	Total
Punjab	2	8*	10
Rajasthan	1		1
Madhya Pradesh	4		4
Haryana		7*	7
Maharashtra	6	57	63
Uttar Pradesh	19	25	44
Uttarakhand	1	4	5
Orissa	1		1
West Bengal			0
Kerala	1	1	2
Nagaland			0
Tamil Nadu	10	13	23
Karnataka	7	15	22
Gujarat	2	7	9
Assam	0		
Bihar	3		3
Andhra Pradesh	4	8	12
All India	61	145	206

\*In respect of sick sugar mills of cooperative sector in respect of Punjab and Haryana, the position is as on 31.03.06 as intimated by NABARD.

**Statement-II***State-wise details of Non-Working Sugar Mills*

State	2008-09 (as on 31.03.2009)
1	2
Punjab	7
Rajasthan	2
Madhya Pradesh	6

1	2
Haryana	1
Maharashtra	49
Uttar Pradesh	27
Orissa	3
West Bengal	1
Kerala	2
Nagaland	1

1	2
Tamil Nadu	4
Karnataka	13
Gujarat	6
Assam	3
Bihar	19
Andhra Pradesh	8
Pondicherry	1
All India	153

Note: Some of the sugar mill which did not work during the current sugar season may start operation in the next sugar season.

#### Funds for NH-43 and NH-201

1376. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate funds for National Highway No.43, Raipur-Vishakhapatnam particularly for Ghat Section and National Highway No.201, Borigumma-Bargarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the conditions of both these National Highways;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH):

(a) and (b) The total length of National Highway No.43 from Raipur to Vishakhapatnam is 560.14 km. Fifteen estimates amounting to Rs.86.63 crore have been sanctioned during the last three years covering improvement of 71.03 km bad stretches including improvement of 15.28 km long Ghat Section. The length of National Highway No.201 from Borigumma to Bargarh is 319.6 km. Nineteen estimates amounting to Rs.1.47 crore have been sanctioned during the last three years covering improvement of 86.6 km bad stretches.

(c) to (e) National Highways are inspected regularly by the Officers of State Public Works Department and Regional Office of this Ministry. Based on the inspection,

necessary works for improvement and maintenance are taken up depending upon inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

#### Farmers not covered under Institutional Credit System

1377. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates of farmers who had gone out of the institutional credit system due to defaults is available with the Government; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill

1378. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill to regulate the operation of Broadcasting Services during the current year;

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

(c) whether there is any provision for controlling media during the national emergency situations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) The draft of the Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill is under consultation with various stakeholders including the States and Union Territories. Once the Bill is finalized after consultation with stakeholders/ States and Union Territories, further action will be taken. The draft of the Bill is available on this Ministry's website ([www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in)).

(c) and (d) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and various Guidelines issued by this Ministry contains provisions for regulation of broadcasting and cable services in the interest of National Security or in public interest or in case of an Emergency.



*[Translation]*

**Insurance for Accidents in  
Agriculture Sector**

1379. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any Central or State sponsored scheme for providing compensation or insurance to the people injured in accidents in the agricultural sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of such accident victims who have been provided compensation during each of the last two years and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

**Plantation of Trees along National Highways**

1380. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to plant different Ayurvedic trees and coloured aroma flowers along the National Highways including NH-8;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has a policy for plantation of trees along the National Highways and flowering plants & shrubs in the median. The tree species for plantation are to be selected considering the agro climatic conditions of the region which may include trees having Ayurvedic values like Neem, Jamun, Eucalyptus etc. The provisions for plantation are made as a part of projects for development of National Highways including NH-8.

- (c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Allocation of Foodgrains for Flood Relief**

1381. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether separate allocation of foodgrains was made for the flood affected people apart from the allocation under regular welfare schemes during the last three years and in the current year; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Government of India makes additional allocation of foodgrains, over and above normal allocations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), in cases of natural calamities like floods, cyclones, drought, etc. on requests received from State Governments. State-wise details of additional allocations made during last three years and the current year are as under:

State/UT	(In Tons)		
	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Grains
1	2	3	4
<b>2006-07</b>			
Gujarat	4000	2000	500
Maharashtra	2500	—	5000
Andhra Pradesh	5000	—	—
Karnataka	2500	2500	—
Rajasthan	—	2000	—
Madhya Pradesh	5000	2000	—
<b>2007-08</b>			
Assam	10000	—	—
Bihar	100000	50000	—
West Bengal	10333	600	—

1	2	3	4
<b>2008-09</b>			
Assam	10000	—	—
Uttar Pradesh		10000	—
Bihar	75000	50000	—
Andhra Pradesh	2000	—	—
Orissa	40000	—	—
Puduchery	2500	—	—
Tamil Nadu	20000	—	—
<b>2009-10(upto 10.7.2009)</b>			
Assam	25000	—	—

[English]

#### Widening of NH-7 in MP and Maharashtra

1382. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:  
Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation for widening/four laning of NH-7 passing through the Pench Tiger Reserves in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake an alternative alignment of the North-South Corridor so as to protect the forest reserve; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. A number of objections have been received from wild life experts, NGOs and representatives of people to the alignment proposed by NHAI with a request to realign the NH-7 passing through the Pench Tiger Reserves to save the bifurcation of the tiger habitat.

(b) NHAI has taken these concerns into consideration and proposed a number of animal passes of adequate

width and height at suitable locations as per the advice of the Forest Department and referred the proposal for the consideration of Ministry of Environment and Forests. The matter has subsequently been referred to the Central Empowered Committee (CEC), who after a series of hearings, has referred the matter for the consideration of Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) A final decision on following the existing alignment or an alternative alignment can be taken only after the decision of the Supreme Court.

#### Protection to Coconut growers

1383. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether zero per cent import duty on palmolein oil has adversely affected the price of coconut in Kerala as a result of which the coconut growers have been adversely affected;

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

(c) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to protect the interest of the coconut growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Though reduction of import duty on Palmolein oil has some bearing on the price of coconut oil, it does not directly affect the price of coconut. Moreover, on account of the fixing of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of de-husked coconut at Rs.12/- per kg. for the 2009 crop season, it is unlikely that coconut growers will be adversely affected.

(c) The Government of India has increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for both milling and ball copra for the 2009 season, in advance, with a view to protect the interest of coconut based industry and growers. The price of milling copra has been fixed at Rs.4450 per quintal as against Rs.3660 per quintal in 2008 and that of ball copra at Rs.4700 per quintal as against Rs.3910 per quintal in 2008. Further, the MSP for de-husked coconut has been fixed at Rs.12/- per kg for the 2009 crop season as against Rs.9.88 per kg for the 2008 crop season.

### Ban on Mobile without IMEI

1384. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese mobiles phones without International Mobile Equipment Identities (IMEI) Number have flooded the Indian market;

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

(c) whether such mobile phones pose a threat to National Security;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to ban mobile phones without the IMEI Number; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) It has come to the notice of the Government that Chinese mobile handsets without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) numbers which could have serious security implications are available in the market. DoT has directed all the Access Service Providers to make provision that calls without International Mobile Equipments Identity (IMEI) or Electronic Serial Number (ERSN) or with all zeros are not processed and rejected after 30.6.09. Further, Department of Commerce vide its Notification dated 16th June, 2009 has prohibited the import of Mobile Handsets (Classified under EXIM Code '8517') without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) No. or with all Zeros IMEI with immediate effect.

### Sugar Refining Capacity

1385. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the present sugar refining capacity of the existing sugar mills in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government has provided any assistance to the State Governments to expand the refining capacity of existing sugar mills;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the availability of sugar is likely to be increased in the open market as a result of the expansion alongwith its likely to impact on sugar prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Information on refining capacity of the existing sugar mills is not available.

(b) and (c) The Central Government does not extend assistance from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) to State Governments to expand the refining capacity of existing sugar mills. However, soft loans are sanctioned from the SDF to eligible sugar mills, interalia, for modernization and expansion of crushing capacity which includes setting up of refining capacity.

(d) It is obvious that with the expansion of crushing and/or refining capacity, sugar factories would be in a position to process higher quantities of crushing of sugarcane and also imported raw sugar, thereby increasing the overall production and availability of sugar in the market. As regards its impact on sugar prices, the prices in the market depend on a number of factors like supply and demand of sugar, availability of other sweeteners like gur and khandsari, market expectations, international prices, etc. As such, it is not possible to isolate and indicate the impact of expansion of crushing or refining capacity by sugar mills on sugar prices.

### National Sports Policy

1386. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new National Sports Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federations have rejected the revised draft of the National Sports Policy;

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government to address the concerns of the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations in this regard;

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government to formulate the policy; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to promote the local games at national and international level?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The Government had earlier proposed to replace the current National Sports Policy, 2001 with a new National Sports Policy, but after going through consultations with the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), and recognized National Sports Federations, and taking into account the recent initiatives taken by the Government, for both broad-basing sports and promoting excellence in sports, it has been decided, to continue with the 2001 National Sports Policy.

(f) Government has recently relaxed the eligibility criteria for recognition of federations, dealing with the promotion and development of indigenous sports, at the regional and national level. Sports Authority of India also has a special scheme for the promotion of indigenous games and martial arts under which rural talent is spotted and nurtured.

[Translation]

#### Illegal Immigrants in Rajasthan

1387. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Pakistani criminals arrested from the Border areas of Rajasthan have been found to have secured Indian citizenship;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several incidents of Indian citizens including those residing in border areas of Rajasthan, on their return from Pakistan after expiry of visa have been found to be trained by the ISI;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a large number of illegal Bangladeshis have been reported to be living in the border areas including such areas of Rajasthan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to evict and repatriate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) No incident of Pakistani criminals staying in the border areas of Rajasthan having obtained Indian Citizenship has come to the notice of this Ministry so far.

There have been some instances in the past of Indian Citizens returning from Pakistan developing links with Anti-national elements. These instance have been appropriately dealt with as per provisions of Law.

(e) and (f) It has been reported that no Bangladeshi nationals are living/residing illegally in the border areas of Rajasthan. However, as and when an illegal Bangladeshi immigrant is detected, an enquiry is conducted and on completion of the enquiry and based on its consequent findings, the foreigner is either deported as per the provisions of section 3 (2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or else action is taken to book him under Section 14 of the Foreigners Act, 1946. In those cases where the foreigner is arrested and action taken against him under the relevant laws, the foreigner is deported/repatriated only after completion of his sentence. The Central Government is vested with the powers to deport foreign nationals including illegally staying Bangladeshi immigrants under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The detection and deportation of illegally staying Bangladeshi immigrants is an ongoing process.

[English]

#### Awarding of Project to Developers

1388. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to decide at the time of awarding a project issues relating to the nature of the contract, Build Operate Transfer and annuity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the target of building 20 kilometre of highways every day in the absence of an annuity model; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH):

(a) and (b) In accordance with the comprehensive policy on alternative modes of delivery of highways as already approved by the Government, construction of projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase III and onwards is undertaken on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis in Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) Toll mode. In case the response is not adequate the project is undertaken on BOT (Annuity) mode.

(c) and (d) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has undertaken formulation of Work Plan for 2009-10 which includes invitation of bids for various projects under NHDP on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis, as per the following details:

S.No.	NHDP Phase	Number of Projects	Total Length (in km.)	Approximate Cost (In Rs. crore)
1.	II	7	325.19	10,347
2.	III	23	2059.32	21,298
3.	V	7	1146	10,006
4.	VII	1	22.12	680
Total		38	3553.63	42,331

[Translation]

#### Hoarding of Foodgrains

1389. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rampant hoarding, coupled with drop in procurement of foodgrains have resulted in rise in price of essential commodities including foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is working satisfactorily in the States;

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken for improving its working;

(e) whether the Government propose to amend the said Act so as to prevent hoarding by traders; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. No reports of rampant hoarding have been received by the Central Government. There is no drop in procurement of wheat and rice in last 3 years. The details are as under :

#### Procurement in relevant Marketing Seasons

( Figures in lakh tons)

Marketing Season	Rice	Wheat
2006-07	251.07	92.26
2007-08	284.93	111.28
2008-09	313.93*	226.89
2009-10	—	250.79*

\*as on 09.07.2009

(c) to (f) No complaints have been received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations regarding working of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The Essential Commodities Act has provisions to impose stock/turnover limits for various commodities. At present such limits have been imposed in several States for pulses, edible oil, edible oilseeds, rice, paddy and sugar. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was last amended in 2006. There is no proposal to further amend the Act.

[English]

#### Projects of NHAI in West Bengal

1390. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has taken up projects in North Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress of such projects;

(c) whether the Government is facing any difficulty in implementing such projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has got clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests for developing the said projects; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Part of, East-West Corridor being constructed by

the NHAI under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-I & II, passes through North Bengal. A statement-indicating the status of portion of East West Corridor Project lying in West Bengal is enclosed. Besides, NHAI is also implementing 4 laning of NH-34 which traverses from Kolkata to Dalkhola i.e. from South Bengal to North Bengal under NHDP Phase-III. The status of 4 laning of NH-34 is enclosed as Statement-II.

- (c) No Sir.  
 (d) Does not arise.  
 (e) Yes, Sir.  
 (f) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*Projects under East West Corridor passing through North Bengal*

S. No.	Contract Stretch (State)	NH No.	Length (km)	Date of			Total Project Cost (Rs. crore)	Cumulative Physical progress (%) Achieved	Reasons of delay	
				Start (Actual Commencement date)	Completion (Original)	Likely Completion/ Completed date				
1	EW-II(WB-1) Km. 223.00 -Km. 255.00	31C	26.5	01.06.2006	30.11.2008	June, 2010	221.82	37.01		
2	EW-5 from Km. 447.000 to Km. 470.00	31	23	29.12.1999	28.03.2002	30.04.2004	72.56	100.00	Due to delay in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, cutting of trees, removal of encroachments, etc.	
3	EW-6 from Km. 476.150 to Km. 498.980	31	23	04.04.2000	03.07.2002	31.12.2005	90.06	100.00		
4	EW-II (WB-7) Km. 500.00 -Km. 526.00 i/c Islampur Bypass	31	29.3	28.01.2006	27.07.2008	June, 2010	225	40.30		
5	WB-6, Km. 526.000 to Km. 551.000	31	25	05.04.2006	04.10.2008	04.10.2008	155	100.00		
6	Km 551 - km 566 of NH-31, Km 0 to Km 147of NH-31D and km 226 - km 228 of NH-31C	31/31 D/31C	163	Preliminary Project Report has been received from consultant. NHAI is exploring various financing options like BOT Toll/Annuity						

**Statement-II**

*Status of Four Laning Kolkata-Dalkhola section of NH-34 under NHDP III*

S. No.	Name of the Highway	Length (in Km)	Total Project Cost (in Rs. cr.)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1	Barasat to Krishnanagar Section of NH-34 from Km 31.000 to 115.000	84	890.00	Public-Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPAC) has approved for taking up the work on BOT Toll basis.
2	Krishnanagar to Baharampore Section of NH-34 from Km 115.000 to 193.000	78	685.00	

1	2	3	4	5
3	Baharampore to Farakka Section of NH-34 from Km 193.000 to 295.000	100.85	999.69	PPAC approval yet to be obtained.
4	Farakka to Raiganj Section of NH-34 from Km 295.000 to Km 398.000	103	1144.00	
5	Raiganj to Dalkhola Section of NH-34 from Km 398.000 to Km 452.700	49.2	560.16	

**Agricultural Land Holdings***[Translation]*

1391. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average holding of agricultural land has come down drastically in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need for comprehensive improvement in the present technique used in agriculture in order to make the said holdings remunerative; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per Agriculture Census, the average size of agricultural land holding in the country has decreased from 1.41 hectare in 1995-96 to 1.33 hectare in 2000-01.

(c) and (d) In order to make small/average land holdings more remunerative several location specific and cost effective techniques have been developed like water harvesting, micro irrigation, in situ water conservation, vermi-composting, bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides and simple farm tools and implements. These are demonstrated and propagated through various schemes / programmes such as National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstration etc. Government is also promoting land consolidation, contract farming, Farmers' Group / Cooperative formation to make small land holders more effective in marketing of their produce.

**Religious Conversions**

1392. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some of the institutions have been alleged to be involved in religion conversions;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to enact laws for prevention of religious conversions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) There have been reports from time to time regarding allegations that some institutions are engaging themselves in religious conversions.

'Public order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India, and hence prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes are primarily the concerns of the State Government/UT Administrations. Action is taken as per existing laws by the law enforcing agencies whenever instances of violation come to notice.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Regulatory mechanism for Electronic Media**

1393. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ruled out imposition of any regulatory mechanism on electronic media in the wake of emergency situation like the Mumbai terror attacks;

(b) is so, whether the Government is considering self regulation as a measure to tackle such an emergency;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a group of official spokespersons, who can provide accurate information to the media in an emergency situation;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation for regulating electronic media;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is also considering a five year tax break for digital TV services; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) The Committee constituted for reviewing the content code has submitted its report to the Government in the form of draft self regulation guidelines for the broadcasting sector (2008). Meanwhile, News Broadcasters Association representing 31 main private news channels, has come out with its Self-regulation guidelines for telecast of news during emergency situations.

(c) The officers of the Press Information Bureau (PIB), the official news agency of the Government function as official spokespersons of the Central Ministries and Departments at New Delhi. However, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is under consultation for facilitating the Media on such occasions.

(d) to (e) The Government is consulting stakeholders on the proposed draft Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill.

(f) and (g) No, Sir.

[Translation]

#### **Special package for Maharashtra Farmers**

1394. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received that farmers from Maharashtra are not getting the benefits of special package announced for them;

(b) if so, whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the said special package;

(c) if so, the loopholes that have been identified while reviewing implementation of packages; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits actually reach the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (d) No such incidents have been reported by the Government of Maharashtra. However, there have been some reports from certain quarters including the press about incorrect selection of beneficiaries under the Rehabilitation Package for the farmers in six suicide prone districts of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

Government of Maharashtra constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Gopal Reddy, the then Director General, Vasantnao Naik Shetkari Swavalamban Mission, Amravati on 15th September, 2008 to enquire into the reports regarding incorrect selection of the beneficiaries under the Central and State Government's rehabilitation packages for the farmers in the identified suicide prone districts of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and to ascertain the truth and take action, if necessary. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government of Maharashtra in April, 2009 and the Government has initiated the process of taking action on its findings.

The Government is keeping close watch over the actual implementation of the rehabilitation package to ensure that the intended benefits under the package reach the farmers. Implementation of the package is being closely monitored by the State Government of Maharashtra at State, Divisional and District level. Besides, Government of India is also regularly monitoring the progress of implementation of rehabilitation package.

#### **Cylinder Blasts in Delhi**

1395. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed including women and children due to reported cylinder blasts in NCT of Delhi during the last six months;

(b) whether any enquiry conducted in the matter;



- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The number of persons killed due to cylinder blasts during last six months as reported by Delhi Police is as follows:-

Men	Women	Children
15	04	02

(b) and (c) Delhi Police has registered 10 cases under Indian Penal Code in connection with incidents of cylinder blasts in NCT of Delhi during last six months.

(d) Measures taken to prevent such incidents include sensitizing people through meetings with RWAs/MWAs from time to time, directing local police to watch over shopkeepers who sell/refill illegal gas cylinders, sensitizing the public to avoid the use of illegal gas cylinders, educating customers on safety through demonstration at the time of release of new LPG connection, printing instructions on the Gas Customer Card, Providing safety leaflet to the customers, carrying out mandatory checks of the LPG installation at the customer premises etc.

[English]

### Traditional Industries

1396. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the condition of the Traditional Industries like coir and cashew sector is in a dismal State; and

- (b) if so, steps taken by the Government to strengthen/modernise the Traditional Industries and to improve the condition of its workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Traditional Industries in India have great potential in terms of production, export and generation of employment. Government of India has taken several measures to keep the potential of such industries. The Government of India (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) is implementing the "Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)" for regeneration of traditional industries clusters from khadi, village and coir sectors over a period of five years beginning 2005-06. The Scheme envisages need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building, etc. The guidelines of SFURTI are available on the website of the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries at [www.msme.gov.in](http://www.msme.gov.in). 26 coir clusters have been approved from the coir producing States for their development under SFURTI. Details of such clusters are given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition, to develop coir industry a new central sector scheme titled 'Scheme for Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technological Upgradation of Coir Industry' has been launched in March 2008 to assist spinners and tiny household sector. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to groups of spinners and tiny sector workers for replacement of outdated ratts/looms and for constructing worksheds so as to increase production and earnings of such workers.

To promote the cashew industries sector, the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (sponsored by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce) is implementing a scheme 'Modernisation and Diversification' under the five year plan schemes of the Government of India to provide assistance to exports for upgrading/modernizing their processing facilities.

### Statement

#### Details of Coir Clusters approved under SFURTI

Sl. No.	State	Place	Name of Cluster
1	2	3	4
1	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Chirayinkeezhu Coir Cluster
2		Kozhikode	Beypore Coir Cluster
3		Kollam	Mangad Coir Cluster

1	2	3	4
4		Kottayam	Vembanadu Coir Clusters
5	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Salem Coir Cluster
6		Sivagangai	Sigampuneri Coir Cluster
7		Theni	Periyakulam Coir Cluster
8		Thanjavur	Pattukottai Coir Cluster
9		Cuddalore	Cuddalore Coir Cluster
10		Vellore	Vellore Coir Cluster
11	Karnataka	Hassan	Hasan Coir Cluster
12		Bangalore	Channappattanam Coir Cluster
13		Tumkur	Gubbi Coir Cluster
14		Hassan	Arsikere Coir Cluster
15	Andhra Pradesh	Godawari	Coir Cluster
16		Srikakulam	Srikakulam Coir Cluster
17	Orissa	Jagatsinghpur	Alanahat Coir Cluster
18		Puri	Sakhigoal Coir Cluster
19	Goa	North Goa	Morgim Coir Cluster
20	Lakshadweep	UT of Lakshadweep	Androth Coir Cluster
21	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Pondicherry Coir Cluster
22	Assam	Guwahati	Manas Coir Cluster
23	West Bengal	Paraganas	Dhanchetbria Coir Cluster
24	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Mahuva Coir Cluster
25	Andaman & Nicobar		Rangat-Middle Andaman Coir Cluster
26	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura Coir Cluster

**MSP for Soyabean, Mustard  
and Bajra**

1397. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from various quarters to raise Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Soyabean, Mustard and Bajra as the present prices

announced by the Commission on Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP) are inadequate; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to increase the prices of these commodities?

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

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Higher Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 2008-09 season, than those recommended by the CACP, had been requested for Soyabean by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, for Bajra by Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and for Mustard by Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers a number of important 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, international market price situation and parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers.

While fixing the MSPs based on CACP's recommendations, the Government, inter-alia, considers the views of the State Governments on MSPs.

#### **Village Grain Banks**

1398. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets fixed and achieved for setting up of village grain banks during the first two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to achieve the said targets during the ensuing years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) During the 11th Five Year Plan period a target to establish 12,823 Village Grain Banks (VGBs) has been fixed. However, no State-wise targets for setting up of Village Grain Banks have been fixed. All the State/Union Territory Governments were requested to submit proposals for setting up of VGBs during the 11th Plan period as per the guidelines. VGBs are sanctioned based on the proposals received from the State/UT Governments. During the First two Years of 11th Plan, 5,005 Village Grain Banks have been sanctioned to 11 States as per statement enclosed .

(b) To sanction more Village Grain Banks during the remaining period of 11th Five Year Plan, proposals have been requested from State/UT Governments.

#### **Statement**

##### *Village Grain Banks sanctioned during the first two years of the 11th Five Year Plan*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Village Grain Banks Sanctioned
1.	Bihar	415
2.	Gujarat	128
3.	Kerala	387
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1858
5.	Manipur	200
6.	Nagaland	150
7.	Orissa	260
8.	Rajasthan	550
9.	Tripura	26
10.	Uttar Pradesh	781
11.	West Bengal	250
Total		5,005

#### **Centre-State Relations**

1399. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Commission to review the Centre-State relations; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Commission is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Government has set up a Commission under the chairmanship of Shri Justice Mandan Mohan Punchhi (Retd.), former Chief Justice of India vide Gazette notification dated the 27th April, 2007.

(b) The Commission was mandated to complete its work and submit its report with recommendations within two years. However, the tenure of the Commission has been extended up to March 31, 2010.

[Translation]

#### **Production of Patriotic Films**

1400. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patriotic films produced and telecast by Doordarshan during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the production of patriotic films has seen a sharp decline in the country during the previous years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

(d) whether the Government proposes to promote production of such films and restrict the production of films depicting violence;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION BROADCASTING (Dr. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) Doordarshan has not produced any films in the recent past. However, Doordarshan has telecast 19 films in 2006, 12 in 2007, 5 in 2008 and 3 in 2009 with a patriotic theme on National Network covering all over India. Further, Doordarshan has scheduled to telecast nine films on patriotic theme on Retrospective Slot, Sunday 12:00 Noon starting from July, 2009 under the title "AYE WATAN TERE LIYE".

(b) and (c) No data is maintained by Government of India on the genre of films made every year. Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) does not maintain any category of "Patriotic films". However, Films Division is producing patriotic documentary films. Eleven patriotic films have been produced during the last three years including the current year by Film Division. Further, nineteen patriotic films are under various stage of production by Films Division. As far as National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) is concerned, there has been a decline in production of patriotic films because they have not received good script on the subject. Similarly, though Children's Film Society of India (CFSI) has produced patriotic films in the past, they have not been receiving stories/proposals lately depicting patriotic films and hence unable to produce patriotic films.

(d) and (e) The film industry is primarily in the private sector in India. However, Government acts as facilitator and catalyst. It is the endeavor of the Government to encourage

production of quality films in all categories. Organizations such as Films Division, National Film Development Corporation, Children's Film Society of India and Directorate of Film Festivals play an important role in meeting this objective through financial support, awards and film festivals at the national and regional levels. The Central Board of Film Certification follows the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952, and Rules and Guidelines made/issued thereunder while certifying films.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (d) and (e) above.

#### High Breeds of Cattle

1401. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH alias LALAN SINGH:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA :

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high breeds of cows and buffaloes including 'Ongole Bull' have been developed by agricultural universities and research institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details of various breeds developed, the quantity of milk production raised and duration of milching of such high breed cows and buffaloes;

(c) whether any action been taken to commercialise the availability of such cows and buffaloes in the country on a large scale; and

(d) if so, the places where such arrangement has been made and the number of cattle annually made available?

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

(b) The details are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government of India does not have any arrangements for large scale commercial availability of such milch cows and buffaloes in the country.

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

**Statement***Cattle breeds/breed crosses*

S.No.	Name of the breed/ breed cross	Year	Lactation yield (in kg)	Yield Gain (in kg)	Lactation length (in days)
1	Frieswal (Holstein Friesian X Sahiwal)	2004-05	3039		300
		2008-09	3293	254 (in 4 yrs)	300
2	Karan Swiss (Brown Swiss X Sahiwal)	2003-04	2784		287
		2008-09	3137	353 (in 5 yrs)	287
3	Karan Fries (Holstein Friesian X Tharparkar)	2003-04	3430		309
		2008 -09	4017	587(in 5 yrs)	309
4	Sahiwal	2003-04	1658		286
		2008-09	1944	286(in 5 yrs)	286
5	Ongole	2004-05	402		181
		2008-09	441	39 (in 4 yrs)	155
6	Vrindavani (Holstein Friesian, Brown Swiss, Jersey X Hariana)	2003-04	2795		304
		2008-09	3589	794 (in 4 yrs)	304

**Buffalo breeds**

1	Murrah	2004-05	2158		320
		2008-09	2234	76(in 4 yrs)	320
2	Nili Ravi	2004-05	1974		315
		2008-09	2036	62(in 4 yrs)	289
3	Surti	2004-05	1661		299
		2008-09	1671	10 (in 4 yrs)(in 5 yrs)	330
4	Pandharpuri	2004-05	1720		316
		2008-09	2077	357 (in 4 yrs)	345

**Compensation for Damaged Crops**

1402. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether crops have been damaged due to hailstorm, excessive rains, cyclone and storms in the country during each of the last three years and in the current year, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any survey to provide relief to farmers in this regard;

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

(e) the assistance given/proposed to be given to the affected farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Research Projects**

1403. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of research projects currently being implemented under ICAR research institutes in the country; and

(b) the number of projects out of above in which ICAR is partnering with different agencies viz. NGOs, Private sector and farmers organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) This Department has established 97 Institutes comprising 49 National Institutes (including 4 Deemed Universities), 6 National Bureaux, 24 Directorates/Project Directorates and 18 National Research Centres, located all over the country, which are being fully funded by the Government through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Besides, there are 44 State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) including one Deemed-to-be University for which ICAR is also providing developmental grants for carrying out agricultural research and education. One Central Agricultural University at Imphal is also being funded. Each of the Institutes have several research projects within their domain. In addition, ICAR has 64 All India Coordinated Research Projects and 16 Network Projects. Besides, 148 research sub-projects are being implemented by ICAR research institutes under different components of National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP).

(b) In some of All India Coordinated Research Projects/Network Projects, ICAR is partnering with NGO's. Under NAIP, ICAR is partnering with different agencies viz. NGO's, Private Sectors and Farmers Organization in 134 sub-projects.

### Road Accidents

1404. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a steep rise in road accidents in the country as per a report of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, whether as per the report 70% people who die on roads are two wheeler riders, cyclists and pedestrians;

(c) whether lack of enforcement against high speed and drunk driving are the causes behind the spurt in accidents; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to address the issues on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) A Working Group on Road Accidents, Injury Prevention and Control was set up by the Planning Commission in 2000 to go into all aspects relating to accidents, injury prevention and control. The Working Group, inter-alia, made the following observations:

i) 76,732 persons were killed and 3,24,377 injured in road traffic crashes in India in 1998.

ii) The non-motorised transport road users consisting of pedestrians, cyclists and other slow moving vehicles are the most vulnerable group and account for 60-80% of fatalities.

Planning Commission has not brought out any report on road accidents since 2000. The issue of road safety was, however, dealt by the Sub-group on Road Safety constituted by the Planning Commission for 11th Five Year Plan and accordingly a mention with regard to number of accidents was made in para 9.3.81 of chapter on Roads in the 11th Five Year Plan Document, which is reproduced below:

"The number of accidents has quadrupled from 1.1 lakh in 1970 to 4.3 lakh in 2004, with 92,618 persons killed in accidents (one fatality per 4.6 accidents) and 4,64,521 persons injured in 2004. The social cost impact of road accidents is 3% of the GDP."

Details of road accidents in the country for the calendar years 2004 to 2007 (the latest available data) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The enforcement against high speed and drunk driving and safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, this Ministry has taken several steps to improve road safety for road users which are as under:

(i) Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/ Expressways.

(ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.

- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.
- (iv) Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India.
- (v) Setting up of Driving Training School in the country.
- (vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.
- (vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
- (viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.
- (ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50

Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation & Maintenance contracts.

- (x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

**Statement**

*Total No. of Road Accidents, Fatal Accidents & Persons Killed in India*

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total No. of Road accidents	429910	439255	460920	479216
Fatal Accidents	79357	83491	93917	101161
No. of Persons Killed	92618	94968	105749	114444

*Fatalities of Pedestrians, Cyclists & Two Wheeler Riders in Road Accidents in India*

Year	Pedestrians	Cyclists	Two Wheeler Riders	Share of these three groups as a percentage of total Persons Killed in Road Accidents
2004	8405	3522	15399	29.5
2005	11857	4306	20303	38.4
2006	13294	4542	23199	38.8
2007	15124	6742	24146	40.2

Data excludes Delhi State

*Total No. of Road Accidents & Persons Killed Due to Consumption of Alcohol or Exceeding Lawful speed*

Year	Total No of Road Accidents caused due to consumption of alcohol of drug	Total No. of Persons Killed due to consumption of alcohol of drug	Total No. of Road Accidents caused resulting from exceeding lawful speed	Total No of Persons Killed from exceeding lawful speed
2004	22386	6438	198972	45106
2005	26375	8090	210100	44346
2006	28373	8313	216769	48123
2007	26046	8086	247371	55883

Data excludes Delhi State

### Road Safety Management

1405. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of road accidents in the country are increasing over the years;

(b) if so, the details during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith social loss to the exchequer, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes new measures including training programme for road safety management, fixing minimum qualifications for drivers and conductors of public transports and introduce new regulations for licence procedures;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent the increasing number of road accidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise number of road accidents in the country for the calendar years 2005 to 2007 (the latest available data) are given in the enclosed Statement. As per the Tenth Five Year Plan (Volume-II) of the Planning Commission, the economic cost of road traffic accidents in India is estimated to be Rs. 55,000 crore in 1999-2000. The Working Group on Road Accidents, Injury Prevention and Control set up by the Planning Commission has estimated the Social cost of road accidents in India in 1999-2000 at about 3% of GDP.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has organized Workshop-cum-Training Programmes on Road Safety Management at Central Institute of Road Transport, Pune and Engineering Staff College of India, Hyderabad for the State Transport Department personnel. The minimum qualification of pass in 8th standard for obtaining a license to drive transport vehicles has already been prescribed in Rule 8 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. Procedure to obtain driving license has already been laid down in detail under Chapter II of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Chapter II of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

(e) The safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, this Ministry has taken several steps to improve road safety for road users which are as under:

- (i) Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/Expressways.
- (ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.
- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.
- (iv) Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India.
- (v) Setting up of Driving Training Schools in the country.
- (vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.
- (vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
- (viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.
- (ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation & Maintenance contracts.
- (x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No. of Road Accidents		
		2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	37131	43559	44325
2	Arunachal Pradesh	231	250	240
3	Assam	4258	4694	4403



1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	3768	5594	7774
5	Chhattisgarh	11164	11934	12296
6	Goa	3577	3707	4020
7	Gujarat	30515	31547	33623
8	Haryana	9298	10314	11998
9	Himachal Pradesh	2797	2727	2955
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5664	5593	5864
11	Jharkhand	5013	4980	5285
12	Karnataka	40330	43411	46363
13	Kerala	42295	41728	39917
14	Madhya Pradesh	35123	38041	41981
15	Maharashtra	72408	75413	73661
16	Manipur	600	521	538
17	Meghalaya	428	435	300
18	Mizoram	96	95	77
19	Nagaland	226	194	239
20	Orissa	7593	7729	8213
21	Punjab	4599	4927	5208
22	Rajasthan	23115	23348	23885
23	Sikkim	189	188	150
24	Tamil Nadu	53866	55145	59140
25	Tripura	657	793	801
26	Uttaranchal	1332	1461	1529
27	Uttar Pradesh	18325	19489	21522
28	West Bengal	12597	11324	11660
UTs				
1	A & N Islands	205	154	173
2	Chandigarh	530	517	534
3	D & N Haveli	127	103	116

1	2	3	4	5
4	Daman & Diu	62	57	60
5	Delhi	9351	9299	8620
6	Lakshadweep	5	10	2
7	Puducherry	1780	1639	1744
Total		439255	460920	479216

#### Media empanellment with DAVP

1406. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications received for media empanellment with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) during the last one year are still pending;

(b) if so, the details of the number of applications received and approved;

(c) the reasons for pendency; and

(d) the time frame by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) During 2008-09, all the applications relating to audio-visual empanelment were processed and no case is pending for that period.

However, for newspaper empanelment, out of 867 applications received till the month of August, 2008, Panel Advisory Committee (PAC), approved 31 cases and rejected 41 cases in its meeting held in November, 2008. The remaining 795 cases could not be seen by the PAC. In addition, 828 fresh applications were also received till February, 2009. The meeting of the PAC is held twice a year. Applications received upto August are placed before PAC in the month of November and applications received upto February are placed before PAC in the month of May. The tenure of the PAC expired in February, 2009. The proposal for constitution of new PAC is under process.

#### Standard operation procedure for Naxalism

1407. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) framed by the Union Government to counter naxalities has started functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith operations undertaken under this arrangement so far;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has recently proposed any action to strengthen the SOP; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) SOPs, which are set of instructions to be followed by the security forces to launch operations against extremists, are operation specific and force specific. They are updated from time to time, based on field experience, as the anti-naxal operations are a continuous process.

[Translation]

#### Performance of Agricultural Schemes

1408. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing schemes for improving agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the performance of these schemes is unsatisfactory in various States including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any discussion held with farmers' union in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) : (a) Yes Madam. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a number of schemes for improving agriculture production and productivity.

(b) The details of these schemes and their allocation for 2009-10 is enclosed in the Statement.

(c) No Madam. The performance of these schemes is quite satisfactory in the states including Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) No Madam. At present there is no mechanism to consult farmer's union with regard to schemes of the Department.

(f) Question does not arise.

#### Statement

		(Rs. Crore)
S.No.	Schemes/ Programmes	2009-10 Budget Estimate (BE)
1	2	3
<b>A: Central Sector Schemes (CS)</b>		
1	Agriculture Census	20.00
2	Improvement of Agriculture Statistics	59.00
3	Jute Technology Mission - (MM- II)	11.00
4	National oilseeds and vegetable oil Development Board (NOVOD)	8.00
5	National Horticulture Board (including Cold Chain)	125.00
6	Coconut Development Board including Technology Mission on Coconut	75.00
7	Central Institute of Horticulture in Nagaland	7.00
8	Strengthening of Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute & Regional Fertilizer Control Labs.	0.00
9	National Project on Promotion of Balanced use of Fertilizer	
10	National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming	30.00
11	Scheme for Implementation of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act. 2001	7.00

1	2	3	1	2	3
12	Restructuring / Loan to National Seed Corporation and State Farm Corporation of India ( NSC/SFCI)	0.00	29	Marketing Research Surveys and Information Network (MRIN)	3.00
13	Development and Strengthening of infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds	425.00	30	Strengthening Agmark Grading & Export Quality Control	1.00
14	Strengthening and Modernisation of Pest Management in the Country including National Institute of Plant Health Management	20.00	31	Development of Market Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation	70.00
15	Strengthening and Modernisation of Plant Quarantine Facilities in India	17.00	32	Gramin Bhandran Yojana	70.00
16	Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level	10.00	33	Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium (SFAC)	20.00
17	Post Harvest Technology and Management	5.00	34	Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Information System	25.00
18	Watershed Development Council	0.00	35	Capacity Building to enhance Competitiveness of India Agriculture & Registration of Organic Products Aboard	1.00
19	National Rainfed Area Authority	4.00	36	Secretariat Economic Service	8.00
20	Investment in Debentures of State Land Development Banks (SLDBs)	58.00	37	Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanisation through Training, Testing and Demonstration	29.00
21	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBSIS)	694.00	38	Soil and Land Use Survey of India	14.00
22	Cooperative Education and Training	35.00	39	Grant in aid to National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM)	4.00
23	Assistance to-NCDC for Development of cooperatives	52.00	40	Replanting and Rejuvenation of Coconut Gardens (New Scheme)	10.00
24	Extension Support to Central Institutes/ Directorate of Extension (DOE)	12.00	<b>Sub Total of A</b>		<b>2073.00</b>
25	Agri- Clinics/Agri -Business Centres	10.00	<b>B: Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</b>		
26	Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension	87.00	1	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	60.00
27	Studies in Agricultural Economic Policy and Development	39.00	2	Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland/Rainfed Farming System	
28	Forecasting Agricultural output using Space, Agro-Meteorology and Land based observation (FASAL)	8.00	3	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)	320.00
			4	Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East Region including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, H.P. and J & K	349.00

1	2	3
5	Micro Irrigation	430.00
6	National Bamboo Mission	70.00
7	National Horticulture Mission	1100.00
8	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	298.00
9	Micro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	950.00
10	National Food Security Mission	1350.00
11	Rainfed Area Development Programmes (New)	153.00
12	National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (New Scheme)	47.00
Sub Total of B		5127.00
Sub Total of A+B		7200.00

**C: State Plan Scheme**

1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	4067.07
2	Watershed Development in shifting cultivation areas of North Eastern States	40.00
Sub Total of C		4107.07
Sub Total of A+B+C		11307.07

**Use of Quality Seeds**

1409. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that agricultural production is likely to be adversely affected in some States of the country due to use of sub-standard seeds;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the quantity of foodgrains affected due to use of such seeds;

(c) if so, the details of fall in production during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government is taking steps to make available quality seeds; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) (a) to (c) No such report has been received. Availability of certified/quality seed is 126.51 lakh Qtls. for Kharif, 2009 against the requirement of 110.97 lakh Qtls. as projected by the State Government.

(d) Yes, Madam. The Government of India is providing assistance under the following schemes to the State Governments for seed:-

- i. Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA).
- ii. National Food Security Mission (NFSM).
- iii. Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM).
- iv. Technology Mission on Cotton.
- v. Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta.
- vi. Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds, which includes Quality Control Arrangements on Seeds.
- vii. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

The components covered under the Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

Quality Control is regulated under the Seeds Act (1966), the Seeds Rules (1968) and the Seed (Control) Order (1983) issued under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act (1955).

(e) Question does not arise.

**Statement***Components related to seed covered under Government of India Schemes*

- i. Seed Production Subsidy (MMA, NFSM, ISOPOM, Technology Mission on Cotton, Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta, Seed Division Scheme).
- ii. Seed Distribution Subsidy (MMA, NFSM, ISOPOM, Seed Division Scheme).
- iii. Seed Treatment (MMA, Technology Mission on Cotton, Plant Protection).
- iv. Support to Research (NFSM, Seed Division Scheme, ISOPOM).

- v. Agricultural Infrastructure (Seed Processing and Seed Storage goodowns). (Seed Division Scheme).
- vi. Strengthening of State Seed Certification Agencies. (Seed Division Scheme).
- vii. Strengthening of Quality Control viz. Strengthening of Seed Testing Laboratories/State Seed Certification Agencies. (Seed Division Scheme).
- Grow-out Test farm.
  - Establishment of Hi-tech DNA Testing Laboratory.
  - Facilities for Hybridity/GM Crop Testing and Installation of Facilities for conducting DNA Finger Print Test.
- viii. Financial Assistance to obtain membership of ISTA/OECD and boosting seed export. (Seed Division Scheme).
- ix. Seed Village with components of seed storage Bin and Training. (Seed Division Scheme).
- x. Transport subsidy for movement of seeds to the North Eastern and other Hill Areas (all certified seed excluding Potato). (Seed Division Scheme).
- xi. Biotechnology in Agriculture viz. upgradation of Laboratory to test BT. Gene. (Seed Division Scheme).
- xii. Establishment/strengthening of Tissue Culture Laboratory. (Seed Division Scheme)
- xiii. Establishment and Maintenance of Seed Bank. (Seed Division Scheme).
- xiv. Assistance to Private Sector to produce seed. (Seed Division Scheme).

[English]

#### Community Counselling Centres

1410. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government proposes to set up Community Counselling Centres in each police station in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government proposes to appoint civilian counsellors in Police Stations for redressal of citizens grievances, before registering a FIR; and
- if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) No, Madam. Police and Law & Order are State subjects and it is for the State Governments to take such decisions. As per information available in certain States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra similar Counselling Centres are operational at certain selected locations under the over-arching approach of community Policing.

#### Smuggling of Drugs

1411. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether the smuggling of drugs/ narcotics is on the rise in the country;
- if so, the details of such cases reported and the quantum of narcotics seized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- the conviction rate alongwith the pending prosecutions during the said period;
- whether the drugs from Afghanistan are being smuggled into India through Pakistan;
- if so, the details of such cases reported during the said period; and
- the steps taken by the Government to check trafficking of narcotics drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The reports received and seizures made do not indicate that drug smuggling is in the rise in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The conviction rate for the last 3 years is given below:-

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009 (upto May)
Conviction Rate	68%	66%	72%	75%

1,04,407 number of prosecution cases are pending in various courts of the country.

(d) Reports received and seizures made do indicate that South West Asian origin Heroin is trafficked into India through Pakistan.

(e) Details regarding South West Asian origin Heroin seizures in India during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009 (upto May)
Qty. (in Kgs.)	273	385	499	119

(f) The steps taken by Government to check, detect and prevent illicit trafficking are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

- i) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points;
- ii) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes;
- iii) Improved coordination between the various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.
- iv) Strengthening of international liaison to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.
- v) Increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of precursor chemicals.
- vi) Conducting training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.
- vii) Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotics drugs to informants and officers.
- viii) Financial assistance are being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotics units.

**Circulation of Fake Currency Notes**

1412. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of fake currency notes is in circulation in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of cases reported along with the amount seized during each of the last three years and in the current year, State-wise;
- (c) the details of investigations made against the guilty persons and sources of such currencies;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent use and circulation of fake currency notes;
- (e) whether any action taken to educate the masses about methods to detect currency notes; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per available

information, cases of seizure and recovery of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) As per available information, the total number of FIRs along with denomination-wise, State/UT-wise, statements of Counterfeit Currency Notes recovered and seized, from the year, 2006 to March, 2009 are enclosed as Statement-I to IV. The figures for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 (upto March, 2009) are provisional.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State under the Constitution of India. Accordingly, investigations in most of the cases of Counterfeit Currency are initiated by the State Police. However, as per available information, during the last three years, 13 cases were taken up for investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and in 12 cases, the trial of the accused has commenced, while in the remaining one case, the charge sheet has been filed and further investigation by CBI has commenced.

(d) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Intelligence Agencies of the Centre the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), etc. are working in tandem to thwart the nefarious activity related to FICNs. The activities of these agencies are also periodically reviewed in a nodal group set up for this purpose. In this context, at the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States; the Directorate General of Revenue, Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for this purpose. Apart from the above, the State Governments have been asked to set up dedicated and well-equipped Cell under senior level supervision to comprehensively monitor and deal with organized crimes including FICN, and also specifically designate a nodal officer to, coordinate activities relating to FICNs. The States have also been asked to set up a Committee headed by the DGP of the State with GM/DGM of RBI, senior officers of SIB, Intelligence Branch of State Police, CID of State Police, etc. as members.

(e) and (f) As per available information, the Reserve Bank of India has been conducting training programmes for detection of counterfeit notes for employees/officers of banks and other organizations handling large amount of cash. They have been asked to step up the conduct of such programmes. The Bank has been taking steps, inter-alia, through the Website providing information to the public on security features of banknotes, and posters on 'Know Your Bank Notes' displayed at bank branches to educate the masses about the methods to detect fake currency notes.

**Statement-I**

**State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency  
(Recovered and Seized) Yearly report for the year ending: -December, 2006**

As on: 09/07/2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	1000		500		100		50		20		10		5		2		1		Total No. of Pieces		Total Value (Rs.)		FIR
		R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Andhra	9	1020	630	6941	2565	30181	169	6275	30	12	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	3410	44433	589615	7822625	304
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	43	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	23200	7
3	Assam	45	126	384	1535	1824	3602	200	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2453	5470	429400	1264050	101
4	Bihar	8	71	551	663	5284	5590	183	1400	2	1021	2	3519	0	754	0	60	0	30	6030	13108	821110	1091030	62
5	Chhattisgarh	0	341	0	226	0	353	0	46	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	969	0	491660	30
6	Goa	0	10	0	20	0	63	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	26350	10
7	Gujarat	201	385	1958	4294	5929	5457	1188	2847	4	6	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9290	12991	1832480	3220190	174
8	Haryana	0	48	0	850	0	307	0	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1716	0	529250	32
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	3300	2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	72	387	412	1631	786	3211	82	253	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1353	5482	360720	1536250	29
11	Jharkhand	0	6	0	67	0	448	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	530	0	84750	23
12	Karnataka	187	1417	1784	8606	7101	13038	232	1162	11	14	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9320	24245	1800970	7082260	131
13	Kerala	93	158	783	209	1571	4443	89	320	5	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2557	5130	646310	722800	69
14	Madhya Pradesh	25	39	242	287	2837	1043	403	592	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3522	1961	450150	316400	31
15	Maharashtra	174	3287	1283	13684	3500	13911	342	1462	19	10	5	7	0	110	0	0	0	4	5323	32475	1183030	11594024	185
16	Manipur	0	18	0	34	0	25	0	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	46600	9
17	Meghalaya	0	6	0	133	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	79600	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
18	Mizoram	0	2	0	295	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	0	149600	7	
19	Nagaland	0	46	0	245	0	1876	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2227	0	359100	8	
20	Orissa	24	30	265	443	1476	3316	19	32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1785	3822	305070	584720	12	
21	Punjab	0	6202	0	6745	0	4381	0	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17611	0	10026750	55	
22	Rajasthan	59	124	615	1417	5785	8127	233	1367	1	3	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6697	11043	956710	1713650	47
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	100	1	
24	Tamil Nadu	757	312	7335	689	6070	8035	671	1501	81	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14934	10543	5066870	1535170	63	
25	Tripura	0	0	0	93	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	47550	10	
26	Uttar Pradesh	105	1707	1009	6217	11497	23525	820	4638	42	9	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13487	36099	1801180	7400110	209	
27	Uttaranchal	0	806	0	226	0	630	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1674	0	982600	17	
28	West Bengal	260	280	1703	2618	6638	2367	156	0	14	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8781	5275	1783475	1826200	130	
Total:		2019	16829	18954	58211	62863	134052	4787	23171	226	1085	91	3545	2	867	0	60	0	34	88942	237854	18027090	6059889	1761	
Union Territories:																									
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	3	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	7400	4	
30	Chandigarh	90	34	1111	0	9195	2	753	2	24	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11186	38	1603260	34300	3	
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	3300	1	
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	101	0	27	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	53300	4	
33	Delhi	169	465	987	2031	4934	9207	827	1028	11	46	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6931	12778	1197500	2453530	27	
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	5200	2	
Total		259	499	2098	2136	14129	9375	1580	1032	35	46	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18117	13089	2800760	2557030	41	
Grand Total		2278	17328	21052	60347	76992	143427	6367	24203	261	1131	107	3546	2	867	0	60	0	34	107059	250943	20827850	63116919	1802	

NOTE: R: Received from different Branches of RBI; S: Seized by Police and received through State Crime Records Bureaux.



## Statement-II

*State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)  
Yearly report for the year ending: December, 2007\**

Sl. No.	State/UT	1000		500		100		50		20		10		5		2		1		Total No. of Pieces		Total Value (Rs.)		FIR
		R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Andhra Pradesh	48	1567	398	6970	684	25376	87	3026	76	16	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1299	36961	321330	7741280	195
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6	0	22	0	5	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	27500	10
3	Assam	59	257	412	2865	513	2288	82	167	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1067	5578	320420	1926660	93
4	Bihar	34	199	721	799	1652	1097	70	111	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2480	2207	563230	713760	38
5	Chhattisgarh	0	694	0	1001	0	2910	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4625	0	1486500	50
6	Goa	0	17	0	237	0	120	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	0	147850	10
7	Gujarat	736	936	5844	4982	9897	7626	1309	1178	9	10	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	17810	14746	4713480	4248840	262
8	Haryana	0	24	0	1183	0	378	0	682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2267	0	687400	28
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	33	0	85	0	1	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	77700	9
10	Jammu & Kashmir	30	210	151	951	972	933	73	26	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1229	2120	206380	780100	33
11	Jharkhand	0	123	0	962	0	219	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1327	0	627050	23
12	Karnataka (1)	758	1658	1652	6146	5080	9487	239	135	32	28	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10769	17459	3604670	5687060	98
13	Kerala	137	1398	859	6030	1023	1199	21	70	0	9	21	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	2061	8740	670060	4536920	53
14	Madhya Pradesh	36	34	330	1572	1954	3657	176	181	18	60	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2523	5504	405650	1195950	36
15	Maharashtra	705	1912	4906	2528	5433	5649	565	565	13	10	12	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	11634	10673	3729930	3769435	153
16	Manipur	0	1	0	30	0	83	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312	0	34200	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
17	Meghalaya	0	80	0	260	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	0	213100	12
18	Mizoram	0	824	0	1173	0	446	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2529	0	1459400	16
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	138	0	2	0	797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	937	0	109050	5
20	Orissa(2)	57	79	397	313	1413	1594	18	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1886	2001	397720	395650	12
21	Punjab	0	720	0	4156	0	7359	0	209	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12445	0	3544370	48
22	Rajasthan	380	929	2766	2350	5072	7627	240	471	5	10	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8466	11392	2282330	2890500	49
23	Sikkim	0	20	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	35000	2
24	Tamil Nadu	766	115	6211	1447	7276	2692	625	44	214	3	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	15102	4304	4634730	1109990	68
25	Tripura	0	13	0	590	0	502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1105	0	358200	10
26	Uttar Pradesh	586	1588	8653	21126	25645	28452	1666	2113	23	247	22	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	36595	53596	7560980	15107490	288
27	Uttarakhand	0	322	0	169	0	2535	0	449	0	20	0	58	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	3623	0	683780	37
28	West Bengal	589	1154	3093	6181	4096	14745	132	300	1	7	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	7916	22402	2551770	5734290	123
Total:		4921	14913	39393	74296	70710	127013	5303	11115	393	421	117	220	0	71	0	0	0	0	120837	228049	31962680	65329025	1765
Union Territories:																								
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	500	1
30	Chandigarh	390	0	3783	9	19439	0	1483	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25107	9	4299740	4500	2
31	D & N Haveli	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6000	1
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	6	0	34	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	6550	6
33	Delhi	860	39	4278	92	4611	1698	474	1400	13	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10243	3229	3484130	324800	16
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1000	1
Total:		1250	46	8061	108	24050	1732	1957	1403	20	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35350	3289	7783870	343350	27
Grand Total:		6171	14959	47454	74404	94760	128745	7260	12518	413	421	129	220	0	71	0	0	0	0	156187	231338	39746550	65672375	1792

NOTE R: Received from different Branches of RBI

S: Seized by Police and received from State Crime Records Bureaux The Numbers given in bracket\* in the 'States' column are explained as follows: 1 Data not received for May 07 (S) \*

\*Figures are provisional

2 Data not received from Sep to Dec 07 (S)



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
20	Orissa (1)	79	0	910	0	2373	0	41	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3412	0	773530	0	0
21	Punjab	0	1046	0	6966	0	2491	0	206	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10759	0	4789400	38
22	Raiasthan (6,10)	1644	2638	11264	2355	7294	3338	322	213	5	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20530	8551	8021610	4160080	37
23	Sikkim (6,7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	2242	1284	12025	4118	5650	5715	592	416	67	96	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	20579	11634	8850470	3937270	601
25	Tripura	0	4	0	609	0	56	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	0	314200	25
26	Uttar Pradesh (3-5)	8745	1973	82653	14501	35983	20089	2991	12688	44	15	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	130426	49274	53820325	11867180	266
27	Uttarakhand (6)	0	13	0	215	0	909	0	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1707	0	239900	23
28	West Bengal	328	2841	1539	10399	2601	11283	258	535	6	6	3	25	0	1	0	0	0	0	4735	25090	1370650	9195925	153
Total:		22757	21673	161052	81799	90422	79815	7229	19713	261	325	54	203	2	2	1	0	0	0	281778	203530	112692422	71548190	2399
Union Territories:																								
23	A & N Islands	0	200	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	0	202000	2
30	Chandigarh	550	0	5373	0	22323	0	2140	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30400	0	5576010	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1200	1
32	Daman & Diu (2-4)	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	2700	1
33	Delhi	6405	233	32490	755	15354	7311	1351	394	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55610	8693	24253130	1361300	23
34	Lakshadweep (10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	1	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	320	2
Total:		6955	434	37863	767	37677	7332	3491	394	15	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86010	8928	29829140	1570420	29
Grand Total:		29712	22107	198915	82566	128099	87147	10720	20107	276	326	63	203	2	2	1	0	0	0	367788	212458	142521562	73118610	2428

NOTE: R: Received from different Branches of RBI

S: Seized by Police and received from SCRBx

\* Figures are provisional

The Numbers given in brackets in the 'States' column are explained as follows:

- |   |   |    |                                  |
|---|---|----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Data not received for Jan to Dec 08 (S) | 6  | Data not received for Aug 08 (S) |
| 2 | Data not received for Apr 08 (S)        | 7  | Data not received for Sep 08 (S) |
| 3 | Data not received for May 08 (S)        | 8  | Data not received for Oct 08 (S) |
| 4 | Data not received for Jun 08 (S)        | 9  | Data not received for Nov 08 (S) |
| 5 | Data not received for Jul 08 (S)        | 10 | Data not received for Dec 08 (S) |



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa (1-3)	103	0	1048	0	1758	0	148	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3062	0	810280	0	0
21	Punjab	0	220	0	531	0	745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1496	0	560000	5
22	Rajasthan	473	110	3234	663	2115	178	153	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5978	953	2309200	459400	19
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	7500	1
24	Tamil Nadu	1314	155	7947	1590	2507	1493	117	30	8	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11896	3291	5544240	1101250	108
25	Tripura	0	1	0	91	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	0	58700	8
26	Uttar Pradesh (1,2)	815	94	7819	200	10615	727	1480	102	12	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20746	1123	5860290	271800	18
27	Uttarakhand	0	8	0	420	0	125	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	632	0	234450	10
28	West Bengal (R1)	137	177	367	1285	505	830	69	56	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1080	2354	374480	905370	19
Total:		7379	4122	53403	14028	36158	13936	4328	5723	80	61	26	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	101375	37887	37914565	12817135	525
Union Territories:																								
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	173	0	2483	0	11092	69	1102	28	13	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14871	98	2579140	8320	1
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu (1-3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	2123	1326	13434	2251	7830	1042	1058	63	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24449	4682	9675960	2558850	12
34	Lakshadweep (1-3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	100	1
Total:		2296	1326	15917	2251	18922	1112	2160	91	15	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39320	4781	12255100	2567270	14
Grand Total:		9675	5448	69320	16279	56080	15048	6488	5814	95	62	36	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	140695	42668	50169665	15384405	539

Note: R: Received from different Branches of RBI  
S: Seized by Police and received from SCRBx

\* Figures are provisional

The Numbers given in brackets in the 'States' column are explained as follows:

- 1 Data not received for Jan 09 (S)
- 2 Data not received for Feb 09 (S)
- 3 Data not received for Mar 09 (S)

Data not received from RBI branches for the month of :

R1-Mar 09

**Minimum Support Price  
of Foodgrains**

1413. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission on Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP) has made any recommendation to increase the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of foodgrains so as to make it commensurate with the increase in the per capita income;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by CACP during the last one year and the current year, crop-wise;

(c) whether the Government has considered the recommendations of the CACP in consultation with State Governments to increase the MSP and this give farmers their due share; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/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 CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers a number of important 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, international market price situation and parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers.

(b) A statement indicating the MSPs recommended by CACP for the Kharif and Rabi Crops of 2007-08 and 2008-09 Season is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) has submitted its Report on Price Policy for Kharif Crops of 2009-10 season to the Government. Final decision regarding the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for the Kharif crops will be taken by the Government after obtaining the views of State Government/UTs and Central Ministries as well as such other relevant factors which are considered important for fixation of support prices.

**Statement**

*MSPs Recommended by CACP for Kharif &  
Rabi Crops of 2007-08 & 2008-09 Season*

		(Rs. per quintal)	
Commodity	Variety	MSP	MSP
		recommended by CACP for 2007-08 Season	recommended by CACP for 2008-09 Season
Paddy	Common	645	1000
	Grade A	675	1050
	Basmati	1120	
Jowar	Hybrid	600	840
	Maldandi	620	860
Bajra	-	600	840
Maize	-	620	840
Ragi	-	600	915
Tur (Arhar)	-	1550	2000
Moong	-	1700	2520
Urad	-	1700	2520
Groundnut- in-shell	-	1550	2100
Soyabean	Yellow	1050	1390
	Black	910	1350
Sunflower Seed	-	1510	2215
Sesamum	-	1580	2750
Nigerseed	-	1240	2405
Cotton (Kapas)	Medium Staple	1800	2500@
	Long Staple	2030	3000#
Wheat		1000	1080
Barley		650	680
Gram		1600	1730
Masur (Lentil)		1700	1870
Rapeseed/ Mustard		1800	1830
Safflower		1650	1650

@ For the range Staple length (mm) of 24.5 - 25.5 and Micronaire value of 3.5 - 4.1.

# For the range Staple length (mm) of 29.5 - 30.5 and Micronaire value of 3.5 - 4.3.

**Nexus between Lashker-e-Taiba and Maoists**

1414. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether alleged nexus between Lashker-e-Taiba (LeT) and Maoist has been reported after the arrest of LeT members recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per available information, there is no known nexus between LeT and the Maoists. However, there are indications that efforts are being made by LeT to identify youth having links with CPI (Maoists).

(c) The Central Intelligence Agencies are maintaining close co-ordination with the State Intelligence and Security Agencies to foil any designs of the terrorist groups.

[Translation]

**Utilisation of CRF for Repairs of Roads in Backward Rural Areas**

1415. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds available under the Central Road Funds are proposed to be utilized for repair of metalled roads in the backward rural areas;

(b) the details of funds provided to the States under the Central Road Fund during each of the last three years and in the current year; and

(c) the details of assistance financial and otherwise proposed to be provided to the States for sprucing up rural roads during the current Five Year Plan period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Apart from this, this Ministry also provides funds to the States / Union Territories for development and maintenance of State

Roads, other than rural roads, as per the provisions of the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000. However, this Ministry makes no separate allocations for repair of metalled roads in the backward rural areas. The allocations of funds for development of State Roads other than rural roads during the last three years and the current year are given below:

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2009-10\$
Fund allocated (Rs. in Crore)	1,706.07	1,739.25	2,357.38	717.38

\*Includes Rs. 500 crore allocation from unspent balance of previous years.

\$Vote on Account allocation for the period from April - July, 2009.

(c) This Ministry has no proposals to provide any financial assistance to the States for development of rural roads during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

**Assistance to Minority Community for Small Industries**

1416. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance provided to the people belonging to minority communities during each of the last three years and in the current year, state wise; and

(b) the budgetary provisions made for this purpose for the financial year 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) The micro and small enterprises are set up by the individual entrepreneurs. Government does not provide any direct assistance to the entrepreneurs for setting up of units. However, the Government of India is implementing many schemes for the overall development of the micro and small enterprises which are implemented all over the country. Nevertheless, wherever feasible, the Government makes specific allocations and assigns specific targets for assisting the disadvantaged groups of society, notably those belonging to minority communities. Government of India does not maintain the number of beneficiaries for certain schemes state wise since the schemes are demand driven and are not based on the state wise allocation of resources. The people belonging to Minority Communities however are also benefited under some schemes.

Under the scheme of Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme / Entrepreneurship Development Programme / Management Development Programme 5028



and 3849 persons belonging to the minority communities were trained during 2007-08 and 2008-09, respectively.

Under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme 1419 and 4064 entrepreneurs belonging to minority communities were benefited during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, respectively. This data was not maintained prior to 2007-08.

(b) No separate provision for Minorities has been made in the budget estimates for the financial year 2009-10.

### National Food Security Mission

1417. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made and expenditure incurred under the National Food Security Mission during each of the last three years and in the current year;

(b) whether any evaluation about the aims and achievement of the mission has been made;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the number of farmers benefited alongwith the details of the benefits accrued to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was launched from rabi 2007-08 only. The allocations and releases made under the programme during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (till date) are as under

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Allocations	Releases
2007-08	398.75	398.73
2008-09	1022.97	883.29
2009-10	1350.00	378.77

(b) and (c) Under the Mission, there is a provision for concurrent evaluation to be carried out every year by the states to assess the performance of the mission commensurate with its objectives. Apart from that, a mid-term evaluation in the 3rd year of Project implementation and Impact evaluation at the end of third year at national level

will be undertaken by an independent agency to assess the mission performance which will be due during/after the financial year 2009-10. In addition, regular monitoring of implementation of the programme is being done by District Food Security Mission Executive Committee (DFSMEC) at district level, State Food Security Mission Executive Committee (SFSMEC) at state level. At national level, National Level Monitoring Teams (NLMTs)/Commodity Development Directorates (CDDs) of the Ministry/NFSM Cell's personnel are involved in regular monitoring of the implementation of the mission activities. ICT based monitoring through specialized software is under progress. Besides, programme is also monitored regularly by holding meetings/zonal workshops etc. with the states.

As per the monitoring reports the following significant outcome has been recorded:

- In case of wheat, an additional production of nearly 2.8 million tones during 2007-08 and 1.82 million tonnes during 2008-09 over 2006-07 were recorded.
- In case of rice, the additional productions of about 3.34 million tones during 2007-08 and 6.02 million tones during 2008-09 over that of 2006-07 were recorded.
- In case of pulses, the production was increased by 0.6 million tones during 2007-08 over 2006-07 which was more or less sustained during 2008-09.

(d) During the last two years of implementation of NFSM, as many as nearly 72 lakh farmers have been observed to be benefited. The details of the major interventions and the farmers benefited are as follows:

Sl.No.	Major Interventions	Farmers benefited
1.	Demonstrations	2.35 lakhs
2.	Distribution of HYV Rice Seed	12 lakhs
3.	Distribution of hybrid rice seed	57,000
4.	Distribution of HYV seeds of wheat	23 lakhs
5.	Distribution of pulses seeds	9.5 lakhs
6.	Distribution of gypsum/lime/micro nutrients	9 lakhs
7.	Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	6.5 lakhs
8.	Distribution of Implements	4.3 lakhs
9.	Capacity building of farmers through Farmers Field Schools (FFS)	4.5 lakhs

*[English]***Food for Human Development**

1418. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a UN Sponsored pilot project on Food for Human Development is being implemented in some of the States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of people benefited under the project;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to implement the project in remaining States also; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) As informed by World Food Programme (WFP), India, a pilot project on Food for Human Development (FFHD) was taken up upto March, 2008.

The project was implemented in a total of 94 villages, 30 villages each in districts of Banswara in Rajasthan and Sarguja in Chhattisgarh and 34 villages in district Koraput in Orissa. The focus of the project was to (i) integrate the FFHD model in poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes of the government; and (ii) enable improvements in the schemes such as mid-day-meal (MDM) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) through support by women Self Help Groups (SHGs).

During the project period, 3423.5 MT foodgrains were given as compensation to women who attended the capacity building sessions and supported improvements in service deliveries of ICDS centres and primary schools in their respecting villages. This benefited 35,000 people under the project with generation of 570,000 person days of employment.

- (d) No, Madam.
- (e) Question does not arise.

**Creation of New States**

1419. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether proposals for the creation of 10 new States in the country are pending with the Union Government for the last one decade;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of such proposed States alongwith the States likely to be affected;
- (d) whether similar demands have been made by different political outfits;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the response of the Union Government on the demand for separate new States including the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) No, Madam. The Central government has not received recommendation from any State Government for creation of new States. However, demands and representations have been received from time to time from various individuals and organizations for creation of new states like Telangana in Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha in Maharashtra, Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, Bhojpur in East Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Bihar, Saurashtra in Gujarat, Coorg in Karnataka, Koshalanchal in Western Orissa, Gorkhaland in West Bengal, Mithiianchal in north Bihar, parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, Purvanchal, Harith Pradesh, Braj Pradesh and Awadh Pradesh comprising various regions of Uttar Pradesh.

(f) Government takes decision on the matter of formation of new States after taking into consideration all relevant factors. Action by the government would depend on the felt need and general consensus. No definite time-frame can be specified in this regard.

**Relief Package for farmers committing suicide**

1420. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has announced a relief package for the States where farmers had committed suicides;

(b) if so, the details of such States alongwith the quantum of relief provided, State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted for providing the relief package;

(d) whether the Government is aware that relief package was not extended to Karnataka, even though farmers had committed suicides in the States; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government announced a Rehabilitation Package in 2006 for the farmers in the identified 31 farmer suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh(16), Karnataka(6), Kerala(3) and Maharashtra (6), where maximum number of suicides by farmers were reported. Details are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

State	Amt. approved under Rehabilitation package	Amount released/ utilized under Rehabilitation Package upto March, 2009
1	2	3
Maharashtra	3873.26	3891.87
Karnataka	2689.64	2914.97

1	2	3
Kerala	765.24	359.84
Andhra Pradesh	9650.55	8674.14
Total	16978.69	15840.82

(d) Rehabilitation Package announced by the Government in 2006 for the farmers in the identified 31 farmer suicide prone districts includes 06 districts of Karnataka.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Decline in Agricultural growth

1421. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is decline in the growth rate and production of foodgrains and pulses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has also been decline in the central allocation to Agriculture sector compared to other departments;

(d) if so, the steps taken to overcome the present crisis in the farm sector and the priority areas identified so as to ensure food security; and

(e) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There is increase in the growth rate of production of food grains and pulses in the country. The production and growth of food grains and pulses during 2003-04 to 2007-08 are given below:

(in million tonnes)

Year	Food grains (excluding pulses)	Percentage growth over previous year	Pulses	Percentage growth over previous year	Total Food grains	Percentage growth over previous year
2003-04	198.28			14.91	213.19	
2004-05	185.23	-6.58	13.13	-11.94	198.36	-6.96
2005-06	195.20	5.38	13.40	2.06	208.60	5.16
2006-07	203.08	4.04	14.20	5.97	217.28	4.16
2007-08	216.02	6.37	14.76	3.94	230.78	6.21

(c) There was increase in central allocation to agriculture sector during 2008-09, but allocation during 2009-10 has declined in compared to other departments.

Central plan outlay for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 for the Ministry of Agriculture and other Departments are given below:

(Rs. crore)

Name of the Department	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Central Plan Outlay	% of total Outplay	Central Plan Outlay	% of total Outplay	Central Plan Outlay	% of total Outplay
Ministry of Agriculture	8050	2.52	9660	2.57	10060	2.25
Other Departments	311942	97.48	365825	97.43	437861	97.75
Total	319992	100.00	375485	100.00	447921	100.00

Source: Expenditure Budget Volume: 1

(d) and (e) A new State Plan scheme of Additional Central Assistance for Agriculture & Allied Sectors namely Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has been launched during 2007-08 to achieve 4 % agricultural growth during 11th Five Year Plan. The strategy to achieve 4 % agricultural growth would lay emphasis on the following:

- Accelerating the production and productivity of major food crops on regionally differentiated basis with thrust on pulses and oilseed sector.
- Development of rainfed and dry land areas through farming, livelihood systems and better watershed management.
- Revamp of extension system to improve delivery mechanism at the grass root level.
- Focus on farmers' welfare through risk mitigation, reduction of rural distress and better social security system.
- Greater role for the Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- Modernise markets.
- Improve efficiency of investment and rationalise subsidy.

Further, A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Food Security Mission (NFSM)" has been launched in 312 identified districts of 17 States from Rabi 2007-08 with an aim to increase the additional production of 20 million tonnes of foodgrains, comprising of 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million

tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of pulses by the end of Eleventh Plan (2011-12).

#### Headend-in-the-Sky

1422. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has recommended the introduction of the Headend-in-the-Sky (HITS) Broadcasting Services in the country; and
- if so, the details thereof and the time frame by which the service is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations dated the 17th October 2007 on the issues relating to HITS has suggested the policy framework about, operation and scope of the service, licensing regime indicating eligibility conditions, entry fee, number of licenses, frequency band of operation and uplinking provisions, foreign investment norms, cross media restrictions, must carry/must provide provisions and performance bank guarantee etc. These recommendations are available on the website (www.traai.gov.in) of TRAI. The Government has examined these recommendations and policy of HITS is at final stage for decision. However no time frame can be given in such policy issues.

[Translation]

### Reception of DD and AIR Programmes

1423. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reception quality of Doordarshan and Akashvani Programmes is unsatisfactory specially in the rural and bordering areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to improve the quality; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) and (b) The quality of terrestrial transmissions of Doordarshan in various parts of the country, including rural and bordering areas, is generally satisfactory. However, complaints of malfunctioning of some transmitters are received from time to time. All efforts are made by Doordarshan to attend to the complaints promptly.

The reception of Akashvani programmes broadcast on MW is generally good including in rural areas with the exception of some parts in North-East region and border areas. The FM coverage in some parts of country is affected such as Murshidabad, Jammu, Aizwal etc. This is because of unstable power supply, non-availability of spares and also because transmitters have outlived their life.

(c) and (d) The areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission along with rest of the country have been provided with multi-channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service "DD Direct Plus". DTH signals can be received in the entire country (except Andaman & Nicobar Islands) with help of a small sized dish receive units.

As regards AIR, installation of 54 number of FM transmitters and replacement of one 1000 kW MW transmitter have been approved under Spillover scheme of 10th Plan for providing coverage to the Border areas.

### New Variety of Paddy

1424. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH alias LALAN SINGH:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new variety of paddy has been developed by the scientists which yields 3.5 tonnes per hectare despite remaining submerged in water for 20 days;

(b) if so, the details of the development of this variety alongwith the regions of the country where use of this variety could be most beneficial;

(c) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other Agricultural Universities propose to increase commercial production of the said variety of paddy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) A new variety of rice i.e. Swarna Sub-1 has been developed under the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Philippines and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) collaborative research programme. The gene for submergence tolerance (Sub-1) was cloned by IRRI from the famous Indian flood tolerant variety FR-13-A and was transferred into the popular Indian rice variety Swarna and hence the name of this variety as Swarna Sub-1. This variety produces 3.0 to 3.5 tones per hectare even if it remains submerged for about two weeks. It has been found beneficial for growing for the States of Orissa and Uttar Pradesh where it has been released for cultivation. Swarna Sub-1 is also being tested for its suitability under submerged conditions for the other states as well under All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project.

(c) and (d) Indian Council of Agricultural Research is mandated for the production of breeder seed. The breeder seed is produced at various ICAR Institutes/State Agricultural Universities based on the indents received from Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India. Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad (NDUA&T) is also engaged in promoting this variety through demonstrations and production of quality seed.

### Package to Sugarcane Farmers

1425. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give some special package to the sugarcane farmers with a view to

bringing them out of the debt trap and also enable them to use and assimilate modern agricultural technology;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and  
(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) No, Madam. However, for increasing the production and productivity of sugarcane, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping Systems Areas (SUBACS) covered under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture, is implemented in 22 States/Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Pondicherry.

(b) and (c) Under the scheme, assistance is provided for the multiplication of planting material, supply of water saving devices like drip irrigation, supply of farm implements and machinery, pest control measures, as well as transfer of improved production technology through field demonstrations, training of farmers and extension workers etc.

Besides, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution is providing soft loans to sugar mills from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for cane development in mill areas for production of planting materials, irrigation purposes, incentive to farmers for switching over to improved varieties, ratoon management, tissue culture laboratories etc.

#### **Bomb Blasts by Naxals**

1426. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of incidents of bomb blasts in the aftermath of the Lalgargh counter naxal operations by security forces have been reported in different parts of the country including Bihar and Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) Details are given as below:

State	Landmine	Other blasts	Policemen killed
Chhattisgarh	1	-	11
Jharkhand	1	2	-
Orissa	2	1	9
West Bengal	5	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>

#### **Setting up of Sugar Mills**

1427. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from States including Bihar for setting up new sugar milis;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the proposals; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the process for setting up sugar milis in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The Central Government has not received any proposals from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including Bihar for setting up new sugar milis.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Diversion of Funds under MPF Scheme**

1428. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds allocated to the State Governments for Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) have been diverted/misappropriated;

(b) if so, whether such instances have come to the notice of the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last two years, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

(a) THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) Under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police forces (MPF), funds are allocated to the States for various items of expenditure approved in the Annual Action Plan, like Mobility; Modern weaponry; Communication system; Training infrastructure facilities; Forensic Science facilities; Strengthening of Intelligence Branches; Security equipment, Construction of buildings of Police Stations/Posts; Construction of residential buildings for lower level police personnel etc. On the basis of audit reports, some instances have come to notice where funds meant for a particular item under the Scheme have been inadvertently or otherwise utilized for purchase of another item either not approved in the Action Plan or other approved items under the scheme requiring prior approval or in another year requiring revalidation. For example, it was found that in the case of Andhra Pradesh, funds allocated against the specific activities were incurred on the training of newly recruited police staff; Punjab Police has purchased office equipments which needs prior approval of the competent authority and in the case of Bihar, funds were spent on purchase of vehicles in the year 2008-09 from the allocation of funds of previous year requiring approval/revalidation. In order to have a proper check on recurrence of such events, a system of Concurrent audit on a quarterly basis has been introduced from last quarter of 2008-09 and is in place.

#### **Dependence of Agriculture on Monsoon**

1429. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of agriculture dependant upon the monsoon in the country;

(b) whether some alternative arrangements have been made for rainfed agriculture in view of uncertainty of the monsoon;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any assessment has been made regarding the percentage of farmers utilizing ground water for irrigation of crops; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) : (a) About 57% of the net sown area is monsoon dependant.

(b) and (c) Government has accorded very high priority to the holistic and sustainable development of rainfed areas through integrated watershed management approach. Following major schemes are being implemented by Government to enhance soil and water conservation.

#### **Ministry of Agriculture**

- (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA)
- (ii) Soil Conservation for enhancing productivity of degraded lands in the catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR)
- (iii) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA)

#### **Ministry of Rural Development**

- (iv) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Government of India has established the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) to address various problems of farming in the rainfed areas and to ensure a coordinated strategy for development of rainfed areas. Under the programmes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, Micro Irrigation, National Horticulture Mission also, special focus is given to rainfed areas for improving the livelihood and agricultural productivity.

(d) and (e) No specific assessment has been made regarding percentage of farmers utilizing ground water for irrigation. However, assessment of ground water resources is carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organizations. As per the assessment carried out during 2004, the ground water draft for irrigation is 212 billion cubic meter per year. About 60% of the total irrigated land in the country is irrigated by ground water.

[English]

#### **Loan waiver of fishermen**

1430. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to write off the loans of Fishermen's Co-operative societies so as to facilitate them to benefit from the loan waiver scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any requests have been received from State Governments including Kerala recommending writing off loans of such cooperatives; and

(d) if so, the details of loans waived 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 CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Proposals/ requests have been received from certain State Governments including Kerala for inclusion of loans disbursed by Fisheries Cooperative Societies within the ambit of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008. The matter was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance who have clarified that fisheries, including loans given to marine fishermen, are covered under the ADWDR Scheme, 2008 in the category of investment credit for allied activities. However, loans disbursed by the functional Fisheries Cooperative Societies are outside the ambit of the Scheme as they are not Cooperative Credit Institutions.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Irrigation infrastructure in the country

1431. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under assured irrigation is showing a declining trend over the year;

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

(c) the details of the total area under irrigation and the growth rate thereof during each of the last three years and in the current year;

(d) whether the Government has initiated any step to improve irrigation infrastructure in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any plan of action has been drawn for switching over to more efficient, small scale methods of irrigation and implementing irrigation projects within a fixed time frame; and

(g) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Net and Gross irrigated area in the country has increased over the years. The details of net and gross irrigated area and growth rate for the years from 2002-03 to 2006-07 are as follows:

(Area in thousand hectares)

Year	Net Irrigated area	Growth over previous year	Gross Irrigated area	Growth over previous year
2002-03	53653	-	73543	-
2003-04	56746	5.8	78308	6.5
2004-05	58816	3.6	81094	3.6
2005-06	59877	1.8	83416	2.9
2006-07	60857	1.6	85783	2.8

(d) to (g) The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) extends financial assistance to the States for creation of irrigation potential by completion of identified ongoing irrigation projects. The Centre is providing grant to the irrigation projects as an incentive to the States for creating irrigation infrastructure in the country. 265 major/medium irrigation projects and 9852 surface water minor irrigation schemes have been included under AIBP till 31st March 2009. Out of these 265 projects, a total of 100 projects

have been completed. Up to March 2009, 9852 Surface Water minor irrigation schemes were provided assistance under AIBP of which 5805 schemes have been completed.

The AIBP is also meeting the demands of the Bharat Nirman programme under which a major thrust on irrigation is included.

65 selected major/medium projects under AIBP are also receiving financial assistance under the Prime Minister's



relief package for agrarian distressed districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra.

The Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes for North-Eastern States, Hilly States of Sikkim, Uttaranchal, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts of Orissa have also been provided Central Loan Assistance under this programme since 1999-2000. As per the existing AIBP criteria effective from December, 2006, grant amounting to 25% of the project cost for major and medium irrigation projects in non-special category States and 90% grant of the project cost for major/medium/minor irrigation projects in special category States (including Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Orissa) are provided to the selected projects. For the year 2009-10, projected grant requirement of AIBP is Rs. 12285 crore for creation of an additional irrigation potential of 10.50 lakh ha. Budget allocation made available for 2009-10 for AIBP is of Rs.8000 crore.

#### Expansion of DDK

1432. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Doordarshan Kendras (DDK) set up in the country including Jharkhand, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new DDK in some parts of the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up DDK in the State of Jharkhand under the expansion programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGAT-HRAKSHAKAN): (a) State-wise number of Doordarshan Kendras (Studio Centres) & Transmitters in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Following new Doordarshan projects have been approved as part of continuing schemes of 10th Plan.

1. Studio Centre, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)
2. HPT(DD1), Bilaspur (Chhattishgarh)
3. HPT (DD1), Mehboobnagar (Andhra Pradesh)

4. VLPT, Gandhinagar (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)
5. VLPT (DD News), Hutbay (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Statement

##### State-wise number of existing Doordarshan Studio Centres & Transmitters

S.No.	State/UT	No. of	
		DDKs	Transmitters
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	105
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	1	45
3	Assam	4	29
4	Bihar	2	42
5	Chhattisgarh	2	28
6	Goa	1	2
7	Gujarat	2	67
8	Haryana	1	23
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	54
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	125
11	Jharkhand	2	27
12	Karnataka	2	68
13	Kerala	3	33
14	Madhya Pradesh	3	78
15	Maharashtra	3	123
16	Manipur	1	8
17	Meghalaya	2	10
18	Mizoram	1	8
19	Nagaland	1	14
20	Orissa	3	95
21	Punjab	2	13

1	2	3	4
22	Rajasthan	1	99
23	Sikkim	1	8
24	Tamil Nadu	3	71
25	Tripura	1	10
26	Uttar Pradesh	7	84
27	Uttarakhand	1	54
28	West Bengal	3	36
29	A & N Islands	1	27
30	Chandigarh	1	1
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	1
32	Daman & Diu	0	2
33	Delhi	2	3
34	Lakshadweep	0	16
35	Pondicherry	1	5

#### Procurement and Storage of Food Grains

1433. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the quantum of foodgrains procured by the FCI and other Government agencies alongwith the price and bonus paid therefor during each of the last three years and in the current year, State-wise and grain wise;

(b) whether the amount due to the farmers has since been paid;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether the States are having sufficient space for safe storage of the procured foodgrains;

(e) if not, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure safe storage of the foodgrains;

(f) whether foodgrains were also imported due to shortage in procurement during the said period; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) A statement-I & II showing the State-wise procurement of wheat and rice by the FCI and agencies of the State Governments during each of the last three years and in the current year are enclosed respectively. The Minimum Support Prices of wheat and paddy and incentive bonus announced by the Government during each of the last three years and in the current year is enclosed as Statement-III.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Due to record procurement of wheat in RMS 2009-10 and of rice in KMS 2008-09, shortage of covered space has been felt by FCI and State agencies. Action was taken by FCI and State agencies to hire additional godowns. However, in order to store of wheat procured in RMS 2009-10 and to make adequate space available for taking rice deliveries, wheat stocks have also been stored in Covered and Plinth (CAP) storage. The steps taken to ensure safe storage of the foodgrains by FCI is enclosed as Statement-IV.

(f) and (g) 53.79 lakh tonnes and 18.44 lakh tonnes wheat was imported by the Government during 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively.

#### Statement-I

*Wheat procurement in different States in last three years and in the current year*

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

State/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10#
1	2	3	4	5
M.P.	0.00	0.57	24.10	19.18
U.P.	0.49	5.46	31.37	38.69

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.02	0.85	1.45
Chhattisgarh <sup>(1)</sup>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	4.15	0.75
Punjab	69.46	67.81	99.41	107.19
Haryana	22.29	33.50	52.37	69.12
Rajasthan	0.02	3.83	9.35	11.52
Bihar	0.00	0.08	5.00	2.71
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.12
Delhi	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.26</b>	<b>111.28</b>	<b>226.89</b>	<b>250.73</b>

# figures as on 8.7.2009

**Statement-II***Rice Procurement in different States in last Three Years and in the Current Year*

State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09#
1	2	3	4	5
W.B.	12.75	6.42	15.08	14.42
U.P.	31.51	25.59	28.91	36.12
Chhattisgarh	32.65	28.65	27.43	25.72
Uttarakhand	3.36	1.76	1.47	3.47
Orissa	17.85	20.02	23.38	26.23
T.N.	9.26	10.77	9.68	11.28
Kerala	0.94	1.51	1.68	2.37
Karnataka	0.48	0.22	0.18	1.05
Andhra Pradesh	49.71	53.28	74.17	76.99
Punjab	88.55	78.29	79.08	85.44
Haryana	20.54	17.77	15.72	14.25
Assam	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03
Bihar	5.24	4.76	5.12	10.33

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	0.13	0.1	0.09	0.10
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00
Jammu Kashmir	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.06
Jharkhand	0.02	0.05	0.19	1.33
Madhya Pradesh	1.36	0.74	0.69	2.09
Maharashtra	1.94	0.97	1.60	2.47
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puduchery	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.06
Rajasthan	0.23	0.1	0.19	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>276.56</b>	<b>251.07</b>	<b>284.91</b>	<b>313.90</b>

# figures as on 8.7.2009

**Statement-III**

*The Minimum Prices of wheat and rice and incentive bonus announced by the Government during each of the last three years and in the current year is as under:-*

(in Rs. Per Qtl.)

Marketing Season	Wheat			Paddy				
	MSP	Bonus	Total	MSP	Bonus		Total	
				Common	Grade 'A'	Common	Grade 'A'	
2006-07	650	50	700	580	610	40	620	650
2007-08*	750	100	850	645	675	100	745	775
2008-09	1000	-	1000	850	880	50	900	930
2009-10	1080	-	1080	Yet to be announced				

\* With effect from 24.06.2008, MSP of paddy was revised to Rs.850 and Rs.880 per quintal respectively for Common and Grade 'A' varieties in KMS 2007-08

**Statement-IV**

*The steps taken by FCI to ensure safe storage of the foodgrains in the godowns are as follows:-*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>(i) Godowns/warehouses are maintained on scientific lines for storage of foodgrains.</p> <p>(ii) Regular prophylactic and curative treatment of foodgrains are carried out for the control of insect pests.</p> <p>(iii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks by qualified and trained staff is carried out and immediate remedial measures are taken, if shortcomings are observed.</p> | <p>(iv) The foodgrains are stored on elevated plinths using proper dunnage material in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage.</p> <p>(v) Stocks of foodgrains are treated with malathion and deltamethrin as a preventive measures to arrest infestation on fortnightly and quarterly basis.</p> <p>(vi) Whenever, infestation is noticed stocks are fumigated with Aluminium Phosphide.</p> <p>(vii) The stocks are covered with specially fabricated low-density polythene covers and tied with nylon ropes.</p> |
|---|---|

- (viii) Pest control/rodent control measures are undertaken.
- (ix) Procedure of "First in First Out (FIFO) to the extent possible is implemented so as to avoid longer retention of stocks".
- (x) Movement of stocks of foodgrains are undertaken by covered wagons, etc.
- (xi) Pre-monsoon fumigation are carried out.
- (xii) The quality control checks are carried out by FCI at zonal/Regional level and closely monitored at the FCI Hqrs.

#### **New AIR Sub-stations**

1434. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new All India Radio Sub-Stations in the country including different district of West Bengal;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has allocated any funds for the development of such sub-stations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise details are given in the enclosed as Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. Government has allocated Rs. 163.90 crores for setting up of these stations, including Rs. 17.35 crores for West Bengal.

#### **Statement**

##### *New Stations of 10th Plan continued in 11th Plan*

S.No.	State/UT	
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	5

1	2	3
3.	Assam	3
4.	Gujarat	1
5.	Jharkhand	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1
7.	Maharashtra	2
8.	Manipur	3
9.	Meghalaya	1
10.	Mizoram	3
11.	Nagaland	3
12.	Orissa	1
13.	Punjab	2
14.	Rajasthan	2
15.	Tripura	4
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4
17.	Uttarakhand	6
18.	West Bengal	4
19.	145 FM transmitters (100 Nos in North East Region and 45 in rest of the country)*	
Total		195

\* 49 nos. of 100 Watt FM stations in North-East & 45 nos. of 100 Watt FM Transmitters in rest of the country are technically ready.

Note: Churachandpur, Rairangpur, Dharmanagar, Oras and Dungarpur are technically ready.

[Translation]

#### **Mobile Network**

1435. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the Intelligence reports that rapidly increasing mobile network at the international borders of the country is posing security threat to the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to remove the mobile towers from such places;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any regulations for private telecom service providers keeping in view the presence of signals of mobile towers of the country across the border; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (e) With a view to avoid misuse of mobile signals by anti-national elements at the International Border, DoT has amended licence clauses governing mobile service in border areas inter-alia to ensure that the Base stations, Cell sites or Radio Transmitters shall be as far away from such borders as feasible, and that radio signal(s) emanating therefrom, fade out when nearing or about to cross international borders.

#### Repair and Maintenance of NHs

1436. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Highways in various States particularly those situated in backward and rural areas on which widening, expansion and repair works have started during each of the last three years and in the current year;

(b) the time by which the work on the said National Highways are likely to be completed;

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred on the same during the said period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds for early completion of these works; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken for their speedy completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (e) Development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process for which, works are sanctioned depending upon their inclusion in the Annual Plan, availability of funds and inter-se priority. Projects are sanctioned State-wise and as such, details regarding backward areas or rural areas are not maintained. During the last three years, development and repair works on 212 NHs have been taken up. Works are generally targeted for completion between 12 months to 36 months depending upon quantum and nature of work, The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years and in the current year are as under.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Head	Expenditure incurred for the last three years w.e.f. 2006-07 to 2008-09 and current year 2009-2010 (up to May, 2009)
1	Development	34973.71
2	Maintenance & Repair	2682.23

Funds are provided commensurate to the progress of works within the over all allocation.

#### NH Projects on PPP Basis

1437. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed certain National Highway Projects to function on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) the States where such projects are being implemented;

(c) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred on them, State-wise;

(d) the details of such projects approved so far; and

(e) the current status of the said projects alongwith the amount of expenditure to be incurred thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) In accordance with the comprehensive policy on alternative modes of delivery of highways as approved by the Government, construction and expansion of projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase III and onwards is required to be undertaken on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis in Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) mode.

(b) to (e) The details of current status of National Highways projects under implementation on BOT mode under various phases of NHDP, state-wise alongwith their total project cost and expenditure incurred are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

List of Under Implementation Projects [BOT (Toll)]: Status as on 30.06.09

S No.	Stretch	NH No.	Total Length (in Km)	Completed Length (in Km)	Present Status	Date of Start	Date of Completion as per Contract	Date of Completion Anticipated	Total Project Cost (Rs.Cr)	Cumulative (Rs.Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>										
1	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (Approved Length 60:25)	7	59.00	0.00	Under Implementation	#	#	#	390.56	15.55
1	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	18	188.75	0.00	Under Implementation	#	#	#	1585.00	0.00
2	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	9	181.63	0.00	Under Implementation	#	#	#	1740.00	0.00
1	Chilikaluripet - Vijayawada (Six lane)	5	82.50	0.00	Under Implementation	#	#	#	572.30	0.00
<b>Total :</b>			<b>511.88</b>	<b>0.00</b>					<b>4287.86</b>	<b>15.55</b>
<b>Chattisgarh</b>										
1	End of Durg Bypass - Chattisgarh/Maharashtra Border	6	82.69	0.00	Under Implementation	Jan-2008	Jan-2011	Jan-2011	464.00	166.59
2	Aurang - Raipur	6	45.00	0.00	Under Implementation	Apr-2006	Jan-2009	Feb-2010	190.00	172.71
<b>Total :</b>			<b>127.69</b>	<b>0.00</b>					<b>654.00</b>	<b>339.30</b>
<b>Delhi/Haryana</b>										
1	Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	4.40	0.00	Under Implementation	Dec-2008	Dec-2010	Sep-2010	340.00	0.00
<b>Total :</b>			<b>4.40</b>	<b>0.00</b>					<b>340.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Gujarat</b>										
1	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat - Hazira Port Section	6	132.90	0.00	Under Implementation	#	#	#	1509.10	0.00
1	Vadodara to Bharuch Package BOT-1 (Six lane)	8	83.30	83.30	Under Implementation	Jan-2007	Jul-2009	Jul-2009	660.00	788.22
2	Bharuch to Surat Package BOT- II (Six lane)	8	65.00	47.10	Under Implementation	Jan-2007	Jul-2009	Jul-2009	492.00	637.77
<b>Total :</b>			<b>281.20</b>	<b>130.40</b>					<b>2661.10</b>	<b>1425.99</b>
<b>Gujarat[118.2]/Maharashtra[120.77]</b>										
1	Surat - Dahisar (Six lane)	8	239.00	0.00	Under Implementation	Feb-2009	Aug-2011	Aug-2011	1693.75	0.00
<b>Total :</b>			<b>239.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>					<b>1693.75</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Haryana</b>										
1	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	10	63.49	0.00	Under Implementation	May-2008	May-2010	May-2010	486.00	64.42
<b>Total :</b>			<b>63.49</b>	<b>0.00</b>					<b>486.00</b>	<b>64.42</b>
<b>Haryana [116]/Punjab[175.1]</b>										
1	Panipat - Jalandhar (Six lane)	1	291.00	0.00	Under Implementation	#	#	#	2288.00	112.62
<b>Total :</b>			<b>291.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>					<b>2288.00</b>	<b>112.62</b>
<b>Haryana[20]/Himanchal Pradesh[6.69]/Punjab[2]</b>										
1	Zirakpur - Parwanoo	22	28.69	4.00	Under Implementation	Feb-2008	Aug-2010	Aug-2010	295.00	92.42
<b>Total:</b>			<b>28.69</b>	<b>4.00</b>					<b>295.00</b>	<b>92.42</b>
<b>Haryana[64.3]/Rajasthan[161.3]</b>										
1	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur (Six lane)	8	225.60	0.00	Under Implementation	#	#	#	1673.70	1.90
<b>Total :</b>			<b>225.60</b>	<b>0.00</b>					<b>1673.70</b>	<b>1.90</b>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Karnataka</b>										
1	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli	48	81.00	0.00	Under Implementation	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	441.00	313.66
2	Elevated Highway from Silk board Junction to electronic city Junction	7	9.98	9.98	Under Implementation	Jul-2006	Jul-2008	Sep-2009	450.00	763.65
3	Banglore - Neelamangala	4	19.50	0.00	Under Implementation	Nov-2007	Jul-2009	Nov-2009	445.00	474.15
4	Banglore-Hoskote-Mudbagal Section	4	79.72	6.00	Under Implementation	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	565.00	446.44
<b>Total :</b>			<b>190.20</b>	<b>15.98</b>					<b>1901.00</b>	<b>1997.90</b>
<b>Kerala</b>										
1	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry- Thrissuresection	47	30.00	0.00	Under Implementation	#	#	#	617.00	0.00
2	Thrissur to Angamali (KL-l)	47	40.00	25.00	Under Implementation	Sep-2006	Mar-2009	Dec-2009	312.50	471.63
<b>Total :</b>			<b>70.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>					<b>929.50</b>	<b>471.63</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>										
1	Indore-Khalghat	3	80.00	72.00	Under Implementation	Sep-2006	Sep-2009	Sep-2009	472.00	596.49
2	Khalghat - MP/Maharashtra Border	3	82.80	650	Under Implementation	Nov-2008	May-2011	May-2011	549.00	240.63
<b>Total :</b>			<b>162.80</b>	<b>78.50</b>					<b>1021.00</b>	<b>837.12</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>										
1	Pimpalgaon - Nasik - Gonde	3	60.00	0.00	Under Implementation	Jan-2010	Jul-2012	#	940.00	0.18
2	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	3	98.00	0.00	Under Implementation	Dec-2009	Jun-2012	#	835.00	0.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Chattisgarh / Maharashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge	6	80.06	29.00	Under Implementation	Mar-2008	Sep-2010	Sep-2010	424.00	260.00
4	Nagpur - Kondhali	6	40.00	16.00	Under Implementation	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	Dec-2009	168.00	227.74
5	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-1	9	110.05	0.00	Under Implementation	Nov-2009	Mar-2012	#	1110.00	0.79
6	Dhule - Pimpalgaon	3	118.00	112.00	Under Implementation	Mar-2006	Mar-2009	Dec-2009	556.00	531.80
7	Gonde-Vadape (Thane)	3	100.00	74.00	Under Implementation	Apr-2006	Apr-2009	May-2010	579.00	480.24
<b>Total:</b>			<b>606.11</b>	<b>231.00</b>					<b>4612.00</b>	<b>1501.36</b>
<b>Punjab</b>										
1	Jalandhar - Amritsar	1	49.00	39.35	Under Implementation	May-2006	Nov-2008	Oct-2009	263.00	299.28
2	Kurali - Kiratpur	21	42.90	15.00	Under Implementation	Dec-2007	Jun-2010	Jun-2010	309.00	183.60
<b>Total:</b>			<b>91.90</b>	<b>54.35</b>					<b>572.00</b>	<b>482.88</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>										
1	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8	82.00	0.00	Under Implementation	#	#	#	795.00	0.00
2	Mahua-Jaipur	11	108.00	106.00	Under Implementation	Mar-2006	Mar-2009	Aug-2009	483.00	578.26
<b>Total :</b>			<b>190.00</b>	<b>106.00</b>					<b>1278.00</b>	<b>578.26</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>										
1	Ulundurpet - Padalur (Pkg- VI-B)	45	93.89	93.30	Under Implementation	Dec-2006	Jun-2009	Jul-2009	460.00	797.94
2	Tindivanam - Ulundurpet (Pkg -VI-A)	45	72.90	72.90	Under Implementation	Oct-2006	Mar-2009	Jul-2009	480.00	1130.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-3)	7	33.48	33.42	Under Implementation	Jul-2006	Jan-2009	Aug-2009	205.60	323.94
4	Karur to Madurai (TN-5)	7	53.03	49.00	Under Implementation	Jul-2006	Jan-2009	Sep-2009	283.50	422.31
5	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-6)	47	53.53	35.10	Under Implementation	Jul-2006	Jan-2009	Sep-2009	469.80	662.82
6	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-7)	47	48.51	47.43	Under Implementation	Jul-2006	Jan-2009	Aug-2009	379.80	453.15
7	Padalur - Trichy (Pkg - VI-C)	45	40.00	34.00	Under Implementation	Nov-2006	May-2009	Oct-2009	320.00	542.14
8	Karur to Madurai (TN-4)	7	68.13	44.56	Under Implementation	Oct-2006	Apr-2009	Sep-2009	327.20	437.91
9	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-2)	7	41.55	40.50	Under Implementation	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	Aug-2009	253.50	333.34
1	Trichy - Dindigul	45	88.27	0.00	Under Implementation	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	576.00	7.51
2	Pondicherry - Tindivanam	66	38.61	7.20	Under Implementation	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	285.00	135.83
3	Trichy - Karur	67	79.70	0.00	Under Implementation	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	516.00	127.40
4	Thanjarur - Trichy	67	56.00	23.90	Under Implementation	Dec-2006	Jun-2009	Mar-2010	280.00	456.25
5	Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin	45B	128.16	63.00	Under Implementation	Jan-2007	Jan-2010	Jan-2010	629.00	650.06
6	Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06)	68	136.36	0.00	Under Implementation	Jan-2008	Jan-2011	Jan-2011	941.00	152.16
1	Chennai - Tada (Six lane)	5	43.40	0.00	Under Implementation	#	#	#	353.37	0.00
1	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port - Maduravoyal	4	19.00	0.00	Under Implementation	#	#	#	1655.00	0.00
<b>Total :</b>			<b>1094.50</b>	<b>544.31</b>					<b>8414.77</b>	<b>6633.54</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>										
1	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	58	79.00	63.50	Under Implementation	Mar-2006	Mar-2009	Dec-2009	359.00	397.25
2	Sitapur - Lucknow	24	75.00	0.00	Under Implementation	Jun-2006	Jun-2009	Jun-2010	322.00	140.00
<b>Total :</b>		<b>154.00</b>	<b>63.50</b>						<b>681.00</b>	<b>537.25</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>										
1	Hyderabad Bangalore section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5)	7	74.65	66.40	Under Implementation	Sep-2006	Mar-2009	Aug-2009	592.00	801.02
2	Islam Nagar to Kadtal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	7	48.00	28.12	Under Implementation	Mar-2007	Mar-2010	Mar-2010	546.83	316.04
3	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	7	31.00	29.39	Under Implementation	May-2007	Nov-2009	Nov-2009	271.73	279.67
4	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	7	55.00	36.48	Under Implementation	May-2007	Nov-2009	Nov-2009	360.42	208.17
<b>Total :</b>		<b>208.65</b>	<b>160.39</b>						<b>1770.98</b>	<b>1604.90</b>
<b>Bihar</b>										
1	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond & Afflux Bond (BR-5)	57	10.00	0.00	Under Implementation	Apr-2007	Apr-2010	Jun-2010	418.04	207.53
<b>Total :</b>		<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>						<b>418.04</b>	<b>207.53</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>										
1	AP/Karnatka border-Nandi Hill crossing & Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte Village	7	61.38	52.00	Under Implementation	Mar-2007	Mar-2009	Aug-2009	402.80	301.08
<b>Total:</b>		<b>61.38</b>	<b>52.00</b>						<b>402.80</b>	<b>301.08</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>										
1	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2)	7	49.35	33.00	Under Implementation	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2010	263.17	192.15
2	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3)	7	56.48	15.00	Under Implementation	Dec-2007	Jun-2010	Jun-2010	407.60	163.60
3	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1)	75, 3	42.00	3.00	Under Implementation	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Oct-2010	300.93	123.60
<b>Total :</b>			<b>147.83</b>	<b>51.00</b>					<b>971.70</b>	<b>479.35</b>

<b>Madhya Pradesh[68.51/Uttar Pradesh[11.5]</b>										
1	Gwalior- Jhansi	75	80.00	0.00	Under Implementation	Jun-2007	Dec-2009	Dec-2010	604.00	146.98
<b>Total :</b>			<b>80.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>					<b>604.00</b>	<b>146.98</b>

<b>Punjab</b>										
1	Amritsar - Wagha border	1	36.22	0.00	Under Implementation	Jun-2008	Jun-2010	Jun-2010	205.88	52.49
<b>Total :</b>			<b>36.22</b>	<b>0.00</b>					<b>205.88</b>	<b>52.49</b>

<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>										
1	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	25,26	49.70	22.00	Under Implementation	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Jun-2010	355.06	223.30
2	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-3)	26	49.30	9.00	Under Implementation	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Jun-2010	276.09	173.98
3	Bara to Orai	2,25	62.80	37.00	Under Implementation	Oct-2006	Apr-2009	Dec-2009	465.00	23.82
4	Gorakhpur Bypass	28	32.60	0.00	Under Implementation	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Dec-2010	600.24	344.58
<b>Total :</b>			<b>194.40</b>	<b>68.00</b>					<b>1696.39</b>	<b>765.68</b>

**Transit Losses of Foodgrains**

1438. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy expenditure is incurred on transportation of foodgrains to storage godowns and from there to the distribution centres;

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

(c) the total quantity of foodgrains lost due to pilferage during transportation and storage alongwith the value thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check such wasteful expenditure and loss of foodgrains?

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

(b) The details of expenditure incurred by Food Corporation of India (FCI) on transportation of foodgrains to storage godowns and from there to distribution centres during the last three years is as under :-

	(Rs. in crore)		
Year	2006-07	2007-08 (Prov)	2008-09(RE)
Railway freight	2571.32	2668.15	2770.84
Road freight	429.05	487.83	423.70
Other freight	71.07	59.97	63.35
Grand Total	3071.44	3215.95	3257.89

(c) As per the information furnished by FCI, the total quantity of foodgrains lost due to pilferage during transportation and storage and value of foodgrains is as under:

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs.)
2006-07	6.95	53,905
2007-08	91.29	8,95,766
2008-09	Nil	Nil

S.No.	Year	Allocation		Release	Expenditure
		B.E	R.E		
1.	2007-08	1500.00	1263.00	1246.89	2769.57
2.	2008-09	3165.67	2891.70	2886.80	
3.	2009-10	4100.00		506.13	
				As on 30.06.09	

(d) Following steps have been taken by FCI to check wasteful expenditure and loss of foodgrains, during storage & transit:

- (i) Installation of barbed wires, fencing of boundary walls, provision of street lights in the godowns/complexes and proper locking of the sheds.
- (ii) Security staff of FCI as well as other agencies like Home Guards, Special Police Officers are deployed for safety of stocks.
- (iii) Deployment of Central Industrial Security Force and State Armed Police has been done at vulnerable depots/godowns in the naxal prone areas.
- (iv) Security Inspection as well as surprise checks: of the depots are being conducted from time to time at various levels to detect and plug any security lapses.
- (v) FIRs have also been lodged with the Police. Besides, departmental action including recovery of loss has been resorted to.

**Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana**

1439. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made and expenditure incurred during each of the last three years and in the current year under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY);

(b) whether any assessment of the scheme has been made; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the number of farmers benefited thereby alongwith the details of the various benefits derived by them under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched in August, 2007. The details of allocations, release of funds and expenditure reported by the States are given as under:

(b) and (c) No. Assessment of the scheme has not been done so far because the scheme started in August 2007 only and practically 2008-09 was the first full year of implementation of the scheme.

[English]

#### **Hybrid Model for Private Highway Developers**

1440. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes a new hybrid model for private highway developers;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to complete the highway project on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The details of steps taken by the government to complete the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) on time are enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Efforts of Government to expedite implementation of the projects*

(a) The Contracts are regularly monitored at various levels such as by Supervision Consultant, Project Directors, Senior officers of NHAI. Progress reviews are also held at the level of Chairman, NHAI, Secretary, Department of Road Transport & Highways.

(b) State Governments have appointed Senior officers as nodal officers for resolving problems associated with implementation of the NHDP such as land acquisition, removal of utilities, forest / pollution / environment clearances etc. These nodal officers hold periodic meetings to review the projects and take action to resolve the problems.

(c) A Committee of Secretaries has been constituted under Cabinet Secretary to address inter-ministerial and Centre - State issues such as land acquisition, utility shifting, environment approvals, clearance of ROBs.

(d) The total cost estimated at the time of preparing feasibility reports, and in 2006-07 were revised upwards by 20% and 10% respectively and brought to the current level.

(e) Making available the entire 40% of the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) during the construction phase itself.

(f) The projects which did not attract bidders are being restructured by reducing the scope of works to the extent feasible so as to bring down the costs and to improve their viability.

(g) The procedure of issue of Land Acquisition notifications has been simplified. Earlier all the notification under NH Act were vetted by the Ministry of Law. Recently, an amendment has been made in the Allocation of Business Rules by which these notifications are not required to be sent to the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law has approved the standard formats of various notifications keeping in view the similar nature of the notifications of Land Acquisition.

(h) To expedite the construction of ROBs an officer of the Railways has been posted to NHAI to coordinate with Ministry of Railways. MOU has also been signed with M/s. IRCON for construction of some of the ROBs.

(i) Action has been taken against non-performing contractors and they are not allowed to bid for future projects unless they improve the performance in existing contracts.

(j) Terminated contracts have been re-warded by the NHAI.

#### **Sharing of risk incurred in Highway Projects**

1441. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road developers have recently urged the Government to share the risk and/or loss associated with the development of highway projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH):

(a) and (b) Sharing of risks in development of highways undertaken on Public Private Partnership basis is governed in accordance with the framework of Concession Agreement. Highway developers have inter alia raised the issue of

factoring in measures to offset high input cost fluctuation which, however, is required to be anticipated and built in by the concessionaire in his bid for PPP projects.

[Translation]

#### Expenditure by Sports Authority of India

1442. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India has incurred expenditure for training of sports persons and development of infrastructure during each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main task of Sports Authority of India (SAI) are development of sports in the country which includes training of sportspersons as well as development and maintenance of SAI's Sports infrastructure. SAI has informed that it does not maintain expenditure State-wise on these accounts. The details of the expenditure during last three years and current years are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Plan	Plan (NER)	Non Plan
2006-2007	119.62	17.15	43.16
2007-2008	140.40	33.57	40.86
2008-2009	151.90	24.83	49.88
2009-2010	45.57	6.64	15.22

( released upto  
7th July, 2009)

[English]

#### Intelligence Bureau

1443. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the legislative act or legal architecture from which the Intelligence Bureau (IB) draw its legal/statutory authority /rights to function;

(b) when was the notification constituting the IB issued, under which Act/ Law was the said done; and

(c) whether any oversight mechanism outside the Intelligence Bureau exist to bench mark its performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Intelligence Bureau figures in Schedule-7 of Constitution under the Union List. In the Rules Allocation of Business, this Organization has been placed under the Ministry of Home Affairs and functions as an attached office under this Ministry.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs supervises the working of Intelligence Bureau.

[Translation]

#### Standards of Sports

1444. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

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

(a) whether proposals have been received from the States for allocation of funds for the development of sports;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated to improve the standard of sports during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the said funds have been utilised for the development of sports infrastructure; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), a centrally sponsored scheme, was formally launched in 2008-09 for (a) developing basic sports infrastructure in village and block panchayats and (b) for organizing sports competition at Block, District, State and National level.

Proposals were received from State Government for grants-in-aid during 2008-09. Budget of Rs.92.00 crore which was given in 2008-09 for PYKKA scheme was released to States. Allocation of Rs.160.00 crore has been made for the scheme in 2009-10 and an amount of Rs.34.28 crore has so far been sanctioned to State Governments. The details of state-wise release/sanction of funds under PYKKA are given below:



S. No.	Name of State	(Rs. in crore)	
		2008-09 Amount released	2009-10 Amount sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	
2.	Bihar	5.22	
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	5.06
4.	Gujarat	-	7.10
5.	Haryana	3.25	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.66	
8.	Kerala	0.80	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	11.82	
10.	Maharashtra	8.91	4.86
11.	Manipur	0.87	
12.	Mizoram	0.85	
13.	Nagaland	1.18	
14.	Orissa	3.67	
15.	Punjab	6.27	
16.	Rajasthan	3.71	1.01
17.	Sikkim	0.54	
18.	Tamil Nadu	5.00	1.91
19.	Tripura	1.09	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	16.95
21.	Uttarakhand	3.00	1.45

[English]

#### Noxious Weeds

1445. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth of harmful noxious weeds has been reported in Orissa probably through import of wheat from other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this weed is harmful both to human, animals and food production; and

(d) if so, the action plan drawn to control the spread of this weed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A weed known as Parthenium or Congress grass found all over the country is believed to have been introduced through import of wheat during 1950s. However, no noxious weed has been reported to have established in Orissa through wheat imported in past few years.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Government has prepared strategies to control and check this weed through extensive research in the National Research Centre for Weed Science, Jabalpur and different State Agricultural Universities, which inter alia include application of physical, biological and chemical control measures and educating the farmers on the weed's ill effects and its management through application of herbicides, bio-agents etc.

#### Liquidation of Cane Arrears

1446. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the sugarcane dues of farmers pending against mills during each of the last three years, sector-wise;

(b) the time since when the said dues are pending for payment;

(c) whether the Government has urged the States to enforce the provisions of Sugarcane (control) Order to liquidate the cane arrears;

(d) if so, the out come thereof;

(e) whether the mounting cane arrears have coerced the farmers to switch over to other crops;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken in the matter; and

(g) the other steps taken by the Government to ensure payment of dues within 14 days of the delivery of cane to the sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The sugar season-wise and sector wise details of outstanding cane price dues payable, as on 30.4.2009, by sugar mills to the cane growers are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Supply of sugarcane by cane growers to sugar mills and their payment by the sugar mills is a continuous process. Since the cane price dues payable to the cane growers for a sugar season pertains to supply of sugarcane to different sugar mills at different points of time and the position is continually changing on account of payment towards fresh supplies by a very large number of farmers during the course of the season, it is not possible to pinpoint the dates from which such dues are pending to individual farmers.

(c) and (d) The powers to enforce provisions of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 to liquidate the cane arrears already vest with the State Government.

(e) to (g) The excess production of sugar in 2006-07 and 2007-08 sugar seasons resulted in decline in sugar

prices which constrained capacity of the sugar factories to pay cane price and cane price arrears built up. However, the Central Government took a slew of measures to help the sugar industry and sugarcane farmers. The details of these measures are indicated in Statement-II. Further, the Central Government has fixed the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane for the sugar season 2009-10 at Rs. 107.76 per quintal, with an additional premium of Rs.1.13 for every 0.1% point increase in the recovery above 9.5% as compared to SMP of Rs. 81.18 per quintal with an additional premium of Rs. 0.90 for every 0.1% point increase in the recovery above 9% for the previous sugar season 2007-08.

In November, 2000, the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 was amended providing that where any producer of sugar or his agent defaults in paying the whole or any part of the price of sugarcane to a farmer of sugarcane or a grower's cooperative society within 14 days from the delivery of sugarcane or where there is an agreement in writing between the parties for payment of price within a specified time and any producer or his agent defaults in making payment within the agreed time specified therein, the amount of price of sugarcane and interest due thereon is recoverable from the producer of sugar or his agent as arrears of land revenue.

#### Statement-I

*Sugar season-wise and Sector-wise position of cane price arrears as on 30.04.2009*

(Amount in Crore Rupees)

Sugar season (October-September)	Public Sector	Cooperative Sector	Private Sector	Total
2008-09	83.08	273.31	352.63	709.02
2007-08	Nil	19.36	68.23	87.59
2006-07 & earlier	5.84	46.53	174.27	226.64
Total	88.92	339.20	595.13	1023.25

#### Statement-II

*Measures taken by the Government to help the sugar industry and sugarcane farmers*

##### Creation of buffer stock of 50 lac tons:

A buffer stock of 20 lakh tons for one year was created for a period of one year from 01.05.2007 to 30.04.2008. Another buffer stock of 30 lakh tons was also created for a period of one year from 01.08.2007 to 31.07.2008. Under

the buffer subsidy scheme, the sugar factories are reimbursed the interest, insurance and storage charges for the quantity allocated as buffer which is to be utilized for cane price payment as first priority. Further, the banks provide additional credit on creation of buffer stock by waiving the margin requirement which is to be exclusively used for cane price payment. The two buffer stocks involve annual subsidy of about Rs.880 crore from the SDF and additional bank credit of about Rs.978 crore.

**Export Assistance:**

Export assistance to defray expenditure on internal transport, marketing and handling charges and ocean freight @ Rs. 1,350/- per ton for sugar factories in coastal States and Rs.1,450/- per ton for those in non-coastal States subject to actuals by road/rail for overland exports to the neighboring countries, was initially provided from 19.04.2007 to 18.04.2008. This facility was later extended upto 30.09.2008. It involves about Rs.840 crore assistance from SDF and is aimed at clearing cane price arrears as first priority [Total exports during the whole period covered by the Scheme have been about 6 million tons of sugar (raw and white)].

**Extending financial assistance to sugar mills:**

A loan scheme to extend financial assistance to sugar undertakings was formulated and implemented to provide additional liquidity support to the extent of notional excise duty on production of sugar in 2006-07 and 2007-08 sugar seasons, and exclusively earmarked for cane arrears/dues of 2006-07 and 2007-08 sugar seasons, respectively. The total interest subvention is to be borne from the Central Government budget (5% out of the maximum 12% p.a. interest subvention from the exchequer and balance upto 7% p.a. from the SDF). A sum of about Rs. 2700 crore worth of loan is estimated to have been disbursed by the banks to sugar factories as per information available till date.

**Restructuring of term loans of the sugar factories:**

The NABARD package of 2005 for restructuring of term loans of co-operative sugar factories was extended to include cooperative sugar factories not included earlier in the package. It was also decided to convert outstanding loans on account of harvesting and transport charges and short margin appearing in the factories' accounts as on 01.04.2007 to five year term loans without interest subvention. The budgetary support was increased from Rs.560 crore to Rs.600 crore to provide upto 3% interest subvention on the restructured term loans for reduction in interest rate to 10% per annum.

[Translation]

**Security to Senior Citizens**

1447. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

SHRIMATI JHANSHI LAKSHMI BOTCHA :

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey of the senior citizens living alone in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether crime against senior citizens are on the rise in the NCT of Delhi;

(d) if so, the total number of such cases registered during the last one year and the current year, crime-wise including murder and looting separately;

(e) the number of accused persons arrested and action taken against them during the said period;

(f) the number of such cases solved/unsolved during the said period and action taken to solve all the cases;

(g) whether the Government has launched any drive and special protection scheme to provide security to the senior citizens in the country including NCT of Delhi; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Delhi Police has launched special drives to identify and register those senior citizens who are living alone or with spouse and volunteer themselves to get registered. Total 8413 Senior citizens have been registered up to 30th June, 2009.

(c) to (f) As per the Statement. The following efforts have been made by Delhi Police to solve remaining cases:

- i. Interrogations of known criminals, history sheeters, ruffians and budding criminals is being done to workout the remaining cases.
- ii. Help of Dossiers is being taken, to trace the criminals.
- iii. Help of finger print bureau is also taken in zeroing the accused persons,
- iv. Hue and Cry notices sent to the concerned District and police stations.
- v. Help of crime record bureau is sought to zero down the criminals.
- vi. Jail released convicts are kept under watch.
- vii. Help of dog squad is taken in this regard.
- vin. Servants/tenants are interrogated in this regard.
- ix. Help of RWA's is sought in this regard.
- x. Help from bulletins of CRO is also taken in this regard.

(g) and (h) As far as State Governments are concerned, 'Public order' and 'Police' are state subject as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime

including the security of senior citizens is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India has issued guidelines from time to time to make concerted efforts to improve the administration of Criminal Justice System and to take effective measures to control crime against vulnerable sections including senior citizens.

However, as far as Delhi is concerned, various steps have been taken to provide security to the senior citizens which include identification of elderly people living alone or with spouse; verification of antecedents of their employees, particularly domestic servants and drivers; periodic visits to

the residences of elderly persons by the Beat Staff, Station House Officers and Division Officers; setting up of a Senior Citizen's Security Cell; contacting the senior citizens by the officers of the Senior Citizen Security Cell both personally and on telephone to give them emotional support and to create a sense of security; briefing the senior citizens about security devices and security related issues; making available telephone numbers of Helpline for use in case of emergency; advice about "Dos" and Don'ts"; organising security awareness camps for the benefit of senior citizens; initiation of Community liaison programme to involve senior citizens in community matters; etc.

#### **Statement**

Year	Total No. of cases	Worked out	Not Worked out	Status of the Case				Pen- ding arrested	Status of the Action against accused persons			
				Investi- gation in Progress	Charge Sheet filed	Pending Trial	Decided		Investi- gation in Progress	Charge Sheet filed	Pending Trail	Decided
<b>Murder</b>												
2008	16	12	4	4	3	9	—	22	—	4	18	—
2009 (upto 30/06)	8	3	5	8	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
<b>Attempt to Murder</b>												
2008	1	1	0	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—
2009 (upto 30/06)	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
<b>Robbery</b>												
2008	6	6	0	—	1	5	—	8	—	—	8	—
2009 (upto 30/06)	6	3	3	4	—	2	—	7	1	—	6	—
<b>Rape</b>												
2008	1	1	0	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
2009 (upto 30/06)	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
<b>Molestation of Women</b>												
2008	1	1	0	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
2009 (up to 30/06)	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
<b>Kidnapping/Abduction</b>												
2008	1	0	1	1	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
2009 (up to 30/06)	1	0	1	1	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
<b>Hurt</b>												
2008	19	18	1	4	4	10	1 (Acquitted)	35	6	9	19	1 (Acquitted)
2009 (upto 30/06)	6	3	3	5	1	—	—	4	3	1	—	—

[English]

#### **Loan to farmers**

1448. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of loan waiver scheme has not reached the eligible farmers as Co-operative Banks including in Vidarbha region have failed to disburse loans;

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

(c) whether strikes by officials of such banks further delayed the disbursement of loans to farmers before the onset of the kharif season;

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

(e) the steps taken to ensure that eligible farmers get their loans sanctioned in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### **Implementation of Multi-purpose Identity Cards**

1449. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of Multi-purpose Identity Cards scheme is progressing at a slow pace;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any review of this scheme;

(d) if so, the details and outcome;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to extend the scheme to other parts of the country;

(f) if so, the details therefor; and

(g) the details of assistance provided and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (g) A pilot project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) which was undertaken for implementation in selected areas of 12 States and one Union Territory, has been completed on 31.3.2009. The purpose of the Pilot Project was to test check the process laid down in the citizenship Rules, 2003 as well as the technological requirements of identity cards. Based on the experience of the Pilot Project, the Government has proposed to prepare a National Population Register (NPR) in the country at the time of 2011 Census. For NPR, details on specific characteristics of each individual shall be collected. Besides, there will be photographs and finger biometrics of all those who are 18 years of age and above.

In the meanwhile : preparation of NPR for the 3331 coastal villages identified in 9 maritime States of Gujarat,

Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and 4 Union Territories (UTs) of Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Pudducherry, has been advanced to 2009-10. This has been done as part of the measures to strengthen the coastal security, following the 26/11 incident in Mumbai. The scheme for data collection in these coastal villages as well as the towns of Adaman & Nicobar (A&N) Islands, has been approved by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 80.78 crores. Identity (smart) cards, are proposed to be issued to all those usual residents in these coastal villages who are of 18 years of age and above. The remaining coastal villages as well as towns/cities will be covered at the time of preparation of NPR for the country alongwith 2011 Census.

#### **Performance of Minority Cell**

1450. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a minority cell to deal with the complaints received from minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received and action taken thereon during each of the last three years and in the current year; and

(d) whether the functioning of the Cell is satisfactory and if not, the steps taken by the Government to make this cell effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs receives complaints/reports relating to law and order and security issues affecting the minorities from time to time. Since law and order is a State subject under the constitution, these complaints/reports are referred to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for taking appropriate action as per law. Suitable advisories/directions to initiate steps for the maintenance of peace and harmony and protection of minorities are also issued whenever considered necessary.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs and agencies under its aegis are concerned with the welfare issues of minority communities.

#### **Regulating Television Content**

1451 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN :

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the depiction of violence, obscenity and vulgarity on various private television (TV) and Doordarshan channels is increasing;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard;

(d) if so, the number of incidents depicting objectionable content that have been reported during each of the last three years and in the current year alongwith the action taken by the Government during the said period, channel-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to curb depicting of objectionable content on private and Doordarshan TV Channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) to (c) Although a number of references/complaints have been received from public against scenes of electronic media from time to time, no such formal study has been brought to its notice.

(d) A Statement showing the year wise details of objectionable content shown on TV Channel is enclosed.

(e) The Government has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the specific violation of the Programme and Advertisement Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed there under. The IMC either suo motu or on receipt of complaints, looks into the violations and thereafter gives its recommendations to the Government, based on which action is taken as per rules. The Government has also constituted a committee for reviewing the Programme and Advertising Codes (Content Code) prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder to provide greater specificity to the provisions of the existing Codes. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government which is available on the website of the Ministry <http://mib.gov.in> under the heading "Code and Guidelines" sub-heading "Self Regulation Guidelines 2008".

#### Statement

*The number and names of TV channels against which incidents of violence and obscenity etc. have been received during last three years i.e. 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-09 and current year 2009-2010.*

Year	Number of incidents of violence, obscenity reported	Name of TV channel
2006-2007	13	MTV (Two times) Sahara Samay Bihar Channel Yo Music Star Plus MH1 Channel, Sun TV Zee Telugu FTV Channel 7 AXN VH1 Sony Max Channel
2007-2008	11	IBN 7 (Three times) MTV NETV Zee News India TV (Two times) Star News (Two times) NDTV
2008-2009	15	India News ETV Bangla Bindaas Channel [V] India TV Headlines Today Aaj Tak Star Movies Colors MTV (Two Times) Discovery (Two Times) Hungama TV News 24
2009-2010	03	MTV RealTV NDTV

**Broadcasting Wing**

Updated on 07.07.2009

**Subject: Status of Show Cause Notice issued to TV channels for objectionable content.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of SCN	Date of SCN issued	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Year 2006-2007</b>				
1.	MTV	Telecast of song from the film 'Zehar'	16.03.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed.
2.	MH1 Channel	Telecast of an obscene song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	No specific date of telecast of the song was given, matter was not processed further Matter Closed.
3.	MTV	Telecast of an obscene song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	The Channel was directed vide Order dated 28.6.2006 to run a scroll of apology. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
4.	Channel 7	Telecast of obscene advertisement of Lux Gen-X' undergarments.	18.4.2006	Matter Closed.
5.	Sahara Samay Bihar Channel	Telecast of obscene advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments.	18.4.2006	Matter Closed.
6.	Sun TV	Telecast of obscene advt. of Lux Gen-X undergarments.	10.01.2006	Matter Closed.
7.	AXN	Telecast of obscene programme 'World's Sexiest Advertisements'	26.6.2006	AXN Channel banned from 17.01. 2007 to 28.02.2007. Matter Closed.
8.	Yo Music	Telecast of obscene songs on 11.05.2006.	27.07.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed
9.	Zee Telugu	Telecast of obscene programme 'Soyagam'	27.07.2006	A warning dated 17.10.2006 had been issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
10.	Vh1	Telecast of song snake sung by singer R. Kelly from album chocolate factory on 10.06.2006	28.07.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed.
11.	Star Plus	Telecast of adult certified film 'Apaharan.	04.08.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed.
12.	FTV	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Midnight Hot'.	09.08.2006	The Channel was banned for a period of two months vide Order dated 29.03.2007. Matter Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Sony Max Channel	Telecast of an advertisement of 'Flavoured Condoms'.	03.11.2006	A Warning dated 05.02.2007 issued to the Channel Matter Closed.
<b>YEAR 2007-2008</b>				
1	IBN7	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Kiss Par Rok Nahi'	28.03.2007	IBN7 Channel directed vide Order dated 14.11.2007 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed
2.	Zee News	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Jumma Chumma De De'	28.03.2007	Zee News Channel directed vide Order dated 14.11.2007 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
3.	Star News	Telecast of obscene programmes 'Sex Me Twist' and 'Kiss Karo'	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 25.06.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
4.	India TV	Telecast of an objectionable programme on Ms. Jhanvi Kapur	02.07.2007	Ms.Jhanvi has also filed a W.P. before Hon'ble Delhi High Court which is pending. Opinion of M/o Law & Justice has been sought.A Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the channel for running apology scroll for three days as the telecast was based on distorted facts.
5.	IBN7	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Kissa Kiss Ka'	06.07.2007	A Warning dated 06.12.2007 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
6.	India TV	Telecast of programme 'India Bol' containing adult language.	31.10.2007	Advisory dated 19.12.2007 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
7.	NDTV	Telecast of News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
8.	IBN7	Tetecast of News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
9.	NETV	Telecast of News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
10.	MTV	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	MTV Channel was directed vide Order dated 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.



1	2	3	4	5
11.	Star News	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'	22.02.2008	Star News Channel was directed vide Order dated 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
<b>YEAR 2008 - 2009</b>				
1.	India News	Telecast of News item based on MMS depicting sexual activities of Arushi and Hemraj.	09.06.2008	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
2.	Headlines Today	Telecast of an obscene News item titled 'Birth Day Suit' based on completion of 62 years of bikini.	11.08.2008	An Advisory dated 23.03.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
3.	MTV	Telecast of obscene Reality Show titled 'Splitsvilia'	11.08.2008	No violation observed. Matter Closed
4.	ETV Bangla	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Final decision is to be taken. Pending.
5.	Aaj Tak	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Final decision is to be taken. Pending.
6.	Discovery	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Final decision is to be taken. Pending.
7.	Bindass	Telecast of vulgar Programme titled 'Dadagiri'	11.09.2008	Warning dated 25.11.2008. Matter closed.
8.	Star Movies	Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Advertisement has been withdrawn. Matter closed.
9.	Discovery	Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Advertisement has been withdrawn. Matter Closed.
10.	Hungama	Telecast of a cartoon show namely "Shin-Chan" containing obscene visuals and it denigrates children.;	23.09.2008	No action taken as the programme has already been stopped. Matter Closed.
11.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	08.10.2008	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
12.	News 24	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season - 2'	28.11.2008	Warning dated 03.06.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
13.	Colors	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season - 2'	28.11.2008	Advisory dated 03.06.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
14.	India TV	Telecast of a news item titled 'Ye Bachchon Ka Knel Nahi' denigrating children.	12.12.2008	India TV Channel represented to NCPCR and they being satisfied with the Channel requested this Ministry not to proceed the matter further. As such, the matter was not processed further. Matter Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	MTV	Telecast of obscene, indecent and vulgar programme titled 'MTV Rodies',	31.03.2009	Order dated 01.07.2009 issued to the Channel directing it to run apology scroll for three days. Matter Closed.
<i>Year 2009-10</i>				
1.	MTV Channel	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	02.06.2009	Reply under examination.
2.	Real TV	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	Reply awaited. Pending.
3.	NDTV India	Telecast of a news item based on indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	Reply awaited. Pending.

### **Poultry Development Scheme**

1452. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any Scheme for the development of poultry in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds allocated for this purpose;

(d) whether the State Governments would also be required to contribute funds to the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has recently approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Poultry Development" from 2009-10 during XI Five Year Plan at a total outlay of Rs. 150 crore. The scheme has three components viz. 'Assistance to State Poultry Farms', (which is a continuing component) and two new components 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' and 'Poultry Estates'. The 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' with total outlay of Rs. 89.75 crore during XI Five Year Plan, aims at covering beneficiaries from below poverty line to enable them to gain supplementary income and nutritional support.

(d) and (e) The 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' component is 100% funded by Government of India. The

financial pattern for 'Assistance to State Poultry Farms' component is 100% grant for North-Eastern States including Sikkim and 80:20 Center to State share basis for other States. In case of 'Poultry Estates' the financial pattern for Grant for infrastructure development to States is on 75:25 Center to State share basis.

[English]

### **Rise in Prices of Edible Oil**

1453. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the production and demand of edible oils in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the prices of edible oils have gone up considerably in the last one year;

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

(d) whether the Government has imported edible oils to meet the shortage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken/proposed to increase production and improve availability of edible oils in the country?

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

showing details of production of oilseeds, net domestic availability and demand of edible oils for the last three years and current year is enclosed.

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

(d) and (e) Import of edible oils is allowed under Open General Licence (OGL) except coconut oil. During the current oil year 47.90 lakh tons of edible oils have been imported from November 2008 till May 2009. There was no import of edible oil on Government account in the financial year. During 2007-08, 3.6 lakh tons of edible oil was imported on Government account by PSUs.

Further, in order to increase the production and improve the availability of edible oils in the country, certain measures like downward revisions in the import duty on major crude and refined edible oils, ban on export of major edible oils, imposition of stock limits by State Governments and implementation of Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) etc. have been taken by the Government.

#### **Statement**

The details of production of oilseeds, net domestic availability of edible oils and demand of edible oils during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

Oil Year (Nov. to Oct.)	Production of oilseeds*	(in lakh ton)	
		Net availability of Edible Oils from all domestic sources**	Demand/ Consumption of Edible oils**
2005-06	279.79	83.16	126.04
2006-07	242.90	73.70	120.85
2007-08	297.55	86.54	142.62
2008-09 (Estimated)\$	281.27	85.52	151.18@

Total consumption has been taken into consideration as demand/requirement.

Source: \* Ministry of Agriculture.

\*\* Directorate of Vanaspathi Vegetable Oils and Fats.

\$ Based on 3rd Advance Estimate (declared by the Ministry of Agriculture on 08.05.09).

@ Estimated at a growth rate of 6% per annum.

[Translation]

#### **Royalty on Minerals**

1454. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) The amount paid to mineral producing States as royalty during each of the last three years ;  
(b) the latest rate of royalty per tonne on different minerals mineral-wise as on date ;  
(c) whether the Government proposes to confer the right of revising the rate of royalty on minerals to the concerned States ;  
(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ;  
(e) whether the Government proposes to link royalty paid on iron ore to market prices rather than a fixed rate as at present; and  
(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) Royalty is paid to the State Governments by the miners. The data is not centrally maintained. However, as per available information, royalty collections for major minerals (excluding coal & lignite) in the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08, is given below:-

(In lakh rupees)		
2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
141175.38	208919.60	210279.86

(b) The existing rate of royalty per tonne on different major minerals as on date are notified in Second Schedule to the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, which is available on the website of Ministry of Mines ([www.mines.nic.in](http://www.mines.nic.in)).

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

(e) and (f) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

### Small Industries in Underdeveloped Areas

1455. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new small scale industries established during each of the last three years and in the current year specially in backward and rural areas in the states; location-wise;

(b) the details of items produced in these units;

(c) the capacity utilisation of these units;

(d) the places where new small scale industries are proposed to be established in the current year; and

(e) the time by which production in these industries is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (c) The details of small scale industries (SSI) registered in the country including those in backward and rural areas during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (latest available), estimated on the basis of information received from the Directorates of Industries of the State/Union Territories (UTs), are given in enclosed Statement. These units pertain to about 6000 products/services. The information on capacity utilisation by these units is not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) Decisions to set up new SSIs, inter-alia, including their locations, are taken by the private entrepreneurs. The information on actual time by which production in the new SSIs is likely to be started is not maintained centrally.

### Statement

*State/UT-Wise Distribution of Small Scale Industries (SSI's) Registered During 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07 (Latest Available)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of Registered SSI's		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	18560	19675	21002
02.	Himachal Pradesh	15328	17033	15068
03.	Punjab	68326	68999	69235
04.	Chandigarh	1465	1506	1555
05.	Uttaranchal	23891	26767	29103
06.	Haryana	41777	42793	44810
07.	Delhi	7596	7637	7730
08.	Rajasthan	59260	63127	77359
09.	Uttar Pradesh	240857	265633	288277
10.	Bihar	67398	70959	69296
11.	Sikkim	224	234	261
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	429	448	677
13.	Nagaland	2396	2803	3546

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Manipur	5025	5160	5120
15.	Mizoram	3728	4043	4444
16.	Tripura	1071	1105	1195
17.	Meghalaya	3262	3721	4535
18.	Assam	20113	21071	28949
19.	West Bengal	46891	48034	62023
20.	Jharkhand	24633	26332	25823
21.	Orissa	18098	18917	23269
22.	Chhattisgarh	39250	40243	41891
23.	Madhya Pradesh	135240	145119	160046
24.	Gujarat	173385	181128	196898
25.	Daman and Diu	1768	1839	2887
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1397	1480	2626
27.	Maharashtra	115811	124668	130022
28.	Andhra Pradesh	69183	70478	73118
29.	Karnataka	142401	151202	181458
30.	Goa	2936	3042	7666
31.	Lakshadweep	107	116	126
32.	Kerala	187330	192976	200451
33.	Tamil Nadu	281568	298261	313615
34.	Pondicherry	2507	2637	2639
35.	Andaman and Nicobar	1000	1043	1038
All India		1824211	1930229	2097758

[English]

**Beneficiaries of Loan Waiver Scheme**

1456. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of the farmers benefited in the country under agricultural loan waiver scheme announced by the Government, State-wise;

(b) the details of amount waived-off, State-wise;

(c) the number and percentage of farmers reported to have been deprived of this benefit under the said scheme; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to provide relief to the farmers who have been deprived/not considered last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

[Translation]

### Shelter to Terrorist

1457. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of terrorist outfits providing shelters to certain Pak trained terrorist, who had infiltrated into India been reported in various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against those involved in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) As per available information, instances have come to notice of local modules of terrorist groups providing shelter to certain Pak-trained terrorists infiltrated into India.

(c) Elements which have come to notice have been proceeded against under the relevant law.

[English]

### Action Plan to Tackle Terrorism

1458. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Police Commissioners of Six States have prepared an action plan to tackle terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an action plan on similar lines for other States is under the consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Police Commissioners of six States have held

discussions with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) to prepare perspective plan for the sub-scheme of Mega City Policing under the Modernisation of State Police Force Scheme with a view to prioritize Mega City Policing needs, such as CCTV/intelligent camera based surveillance monitoring system, weaponry with linkages with the aspects pertaining to existing/proposed raising of Specialised Forces and other security requirements relating to guarding of sensitive installations, Quick Response Teams (QRTs) etc. which could be co-related to vulnerabilities from the point of view of organized crimes, terrorism and other security challenges that these Mega Cities should be prepared to face.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, the State Governments project their requirements of residential/non-residential police buildings, vehicles, equipment, weapons etc. in their Annual Action Plans for the State under the Modernization of State Police force Scheme (MPF Scheme) for enhancing capabilities of State police for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security. Annual Action Plans containing the specific requirements of various States have been considered in the Ministry of Home Affairs and approved for financial year 2009-10. Funds amounting to 1/6th of the interim Budget provision for 2009-10 have also been released to States.

### VIP Security

1459. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing security cover to different VIPs/ Bureaucrats;

(b) if so, the number of persons who have been provided VIP security cover during each of the last three years;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government to provide VIP security cover;

(d) the number of security personnel deployed for VIP Security and expenditure incurred thereon during the said period;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to reduce the security cover of such persons; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The total number of persons/VIPs, who have been provided with categorized security cover varies from time to time depending upon the reviews made in this regard.

(c) Security Cover to VIPs is provided on the basis of threat perception emanating from terrorist/militants outfits and underworld elements and on positional basis.

(d) Multiple security agencies are involved in providing security to the threatened persons and their number varies from time to time. Expenditure incurred thereon cannot be estimated as different State/UT governments and agencies are involved in making the security arrangements.

(e) and (f) The security arrangements of the Central Protectees are reviewed from time to time and security cover are upgraded/downgraded/withdrawn on the basis of latest threat perception.

12.02 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 215/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 216/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Consumer Affairs,

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 217/15/09]

- (3) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 218/15/09]

- (4) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 219/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 220/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): On behalf of Shri Kamal Nath, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Shipping and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 221/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Copper Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 222/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 223/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):  
On behalf of Shri Prithviraj Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 224/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 225/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Coir Board (Services) Amendment Bye-laws, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 429(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 2009 under sub-section (4) of section 27 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 226/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 227/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the National Disaster Management Authority, Group 'C' posts Recruitment Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 250(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 2009 under section 77 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 228/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the A&N Islands Municipal Services (Classification, Control and Appeal Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 161/2008/F.No. 3-132/2006-LSG

in Andaman and Nicobar Administration Gazette dated the 24th November, 2008 under Section 204 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Municipal) Regulation, 1994.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 229/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force, Assistant Commandant (Executive), Recruitment Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 237(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 230/15/09]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:-

- (i) The Border Security Force (Tenure of Posting and Deputation) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. 153(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 2009.

- (ii) The Border Security Force (General Duty Officers) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. 346(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 231/15/09]

- (3) A copy of the Assam Rifles (Group 'C' Combatised Posts) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 130(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2009 under Section 167 of the Assam Rifles Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 232/15/09]

- (4) A copy of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) (Recommendation and Sanction of Prosecution) (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English



versions) published in Notification No. 224(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 233/15/09]

- (5) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1132(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 2009 empowering the Inspector General (Operations), National Investigation Agency, as the Designated Authority, for the purpose of the Section 43A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 2008 issued under the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 234/15/09]

- (6) A copy of the 39th Annual Assessment Report (Hindi and English versions) regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union and its implementation of the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 235/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986:-

- (i) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Second Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 311(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 2009.
- (ii) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 50(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 236/15/09]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

- (i) The Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Second Amendment) Order, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 880(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 2009.

- (ii) The Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Second Amendment) Order, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 880(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 2009.

- (iii) The Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Third Amendment) Order, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 905(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 237/15/09]

- (3) A copy of the Revised Statement/Corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited for the year 1993-1994 to 2007-2008 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective financial years.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 238/15/09]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 97 of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right Act, 2001:-

- (i) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right (Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 319(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2009, together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R.125 (E) dated the 25th February, 2009.

- (ii) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right (Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 731(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 239/15/09]

- (5) A copy of the National Dairy Development Board (Transaction of Business) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. DEL: NDDDB-01/09 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 2009 under Section 50 of the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 240/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 411(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 241/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-
- (i) S.O. 474(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of six laned stretch of National Highway No. 5 in the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.
  - (ii) S.O. 475(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four laned stretch of National Highway No. 47 (Kumarapalayam Bypass to Chengapalli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (iii) S.O. 403(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of six-laned stretch of National Highway No. 8 (Surat-Dahisar Section) in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra.
  - (iv) S.O. 759(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-

laned stretch of National Highway No. 25(Lucknow-Kanpur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (v) S.O. 760(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of six-laned stretch of National Highway No.5 (Chikaluripet-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (vi) S.O. 791(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of six-laned stretch of National Highway No.15 (Adesar-Samakhiali Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (vii) S.O. 792(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of six-laned stretch of National Highway No.8A(Bamanbore-Garamore Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (viii) S.O. 815(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of six-laned stretch of National Highway No.8(Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass Section) in the States of Haryana and Rajasthan.
- (ix) S.O. 816(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No.76 (Chittorgarh to Bichoor Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (x) S.O. 817(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No.76 (Bichhor to Bijoliya Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xi) S.O. 818(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No.76 (Bijoloya to Kharipur) in the State of Rajasthan.

- (xii) S.O. 862(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No.45 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xiii) S.O. 360(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 40 (Jorabat-Barapani Section) including construction of by-passes in the State of Assam.
- (xiv) S.O. 1326(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land in respect of National Highway No. 44 in the State of Tripura.
- (xv) S.O. 616(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 97(E) dated 1st February, 2007.
- (xvi) S.O. 546(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 2009 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 2516(E) dated the 23rd October, 2008.
- (xvii) S.O. 547(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 36 and 54 in the State of Assam.
- (xviii) S.O. 545(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 (Nalbari-Bijni Section) in the State of Assam.
- (xix) S.O. 928(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 44 in the State of Assam.
- (xx) S.O. 481(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37 (Chariabahi-Teok Section) in the State of Assam.
- (xxi) S.O. 2487(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1A (Jalandhar-Pathankot-Jammu Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (xxii) S.O. 502(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 83 in the State of Bihar.
- (xxiii) S.O. 896(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 in the State of Bihar.
- (xxiv) S.O. 1338(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 including construction of bypasses in the State of Jharkhand.
- (xxv) S.O. 1165(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 30 and 84 in the State of Bihar.
- (xxvi) S.O. 962(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1314(E) dated 1st August, 2007.
- (xxvii) S.O. 804(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2575(E) dated the 31st October, 2008.

- (xxviii) S.O. 361(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1206(E) dated 16th October, 2003.
- (xxix) S.O. 362(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1868(E) dated 29th July, 2008.
- (xxx) S.O. 617(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxxi) S.O. 1267(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31-D in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxxii) S.O. 926(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of six-laned stretch of National Highway No.1 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) in the States of Haryana and Punjab.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 942(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of six-laned stretch of National Highway No.8 (Vadodara-Bharuch Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 1178(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No.7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxv) S.O. 1179(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of National Highway No.5A (Chandikole-Paradip Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 1180(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No.7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 1181(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No.14 (Pindwara-Abu Road Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 1212(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 539(E) dated 28th April, 2004.
- (xxxix) S.O. 1436(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No.7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xl) S.O. 1515(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No.11 (Agra-Bharatpur Section) in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- (xli) S.O. 873(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No. 14 (Abu Road-Palanpur/Khemana Section) in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- (xlii) S.O. 874(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No. 7 (Adloor-Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xliii) S.O. 876(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No. 76 (Jaswantgarh-Debari Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xliv) S.O. 882(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No. 47 in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (xiv) S.O. 892(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No. 4 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xlv) S.O. 893(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No. 2 (Bhaunti-Fatehpur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xlvii) S.O. 894(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No. 2 (Tundla-Makhanpur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xlviii) S.O. 895(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No. 76 (Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh Border-Amola Village Section) and National Highway No. 25 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xlix) S.O. 1207(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 (Pathankot-Amritsar Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (i) S.O. 885(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 (Amritsar-Pathankot Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (ii) S.O. 886(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 (Amritsar-Pathankot Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (iii) S.O. 887(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 (Amritsar-Pathankot Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (liii) S.O. 466(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ six laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Kishangarh-Beawar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (liv) S.O. 1206(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 (Pathankot-Amritsar Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (lv) S.O. 221(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. NE-II (Eastern Peripheral Expressway of Delhi) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (lvi) S.O. 222(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 513(E) dated 7th April, 2006.
- (lvii) S.O. 554(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Kanpur-Varanasi Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (lviii) S.O. 931(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Durg-Nagpur Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (lix) S.O. 932(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 (Amritsar-Pathankot Section) in the State of Punjab.

- tion of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Nagpur-Dhule Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (Ix) S.O. 603(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four/six/laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (lxi) S.O. 518(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37 (Sepon-Lahowal Section) in the State of Assam.
- (lxii) S.O. 519(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 54 (Daboka-Lanka Section) in the State of Assam.
- (lxiii) S.O. 680(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4A in the State of Goa.
- (lxiv) S.O. 553(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2043(E) dated 14th August, 2008.
- (lxv) S.O. 1142(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 426(E) dated 13th March, 2007.
- (lxvi) S.O. 785(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71A in the State of Haryana.
- (lxvii) S.O. 656(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1 in the State of Haryana.
- (lxviii) S.O. 223(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2062(E) dated 18th August, 2008.
- (lxix) S.O. 1224(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 2009 regarding collection of toll from users of permanent bridge across the river Sirsa on National Highway No. 21 in the State of Punjab.
- (lxx) S.O. 754(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2574(E) dated the 31st October, 2008.
- (lxxi) S.O. 552(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (six-laning), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Vadodara-Surat Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (lxxii) S.O. 753(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 (Bharatpur-Mahua Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lxxiii) S.O. 1346(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 (Mahua-Jaipur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lxxiv) S.O. 1195(E) and S.O. 1196(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 11 (Mahua-Jaipur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

- (lxxv) S.O. 341(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (Six-laning), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Vadodara-Surat Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (lxxvi) S.O. 290(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Jaipur-Kishangarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lxxvii) S.O. 613(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1403(E) dated 8th December, 2003.
- (lxxviii) S.O. 614(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening including construction of by passes or realignment, if any) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 25 (Jhansi-Bhognipur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (lxxix) S.O. 615(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of Toll Plaza on National Highway No. 2 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (lxxx) S.O. 907(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 25 (Bhognipur-Bara Section) and National Highway No. 2 (Bhognipur-Bara Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (lxxxii) S.O. 1166(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 84 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (lxxxiii) S.O. 1280(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Hapur-Moradabad Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (lxxxiv) S.O. 350(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 in the State of Haryana.
- (lxxxv) S.O. 945(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1A (Jalandhar-Pathankot Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (lxxxvi) S.O. 973(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1 (Jalandhar-Amritsar Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (lxxxvii) S.O. 1384(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1 (Jalandhar-Amritsar Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (lxxxviii) S.O. 1434(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2009 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 1709(E) dated the 5th October, 2006.
- (lxxxix) S.O. 1542(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 2009 authorising chief

Engineer Public Works (National Highways), Government of Himachal Pradesh to collect fees from the users of National Highway Section forming Kullu Bypass including bridges thereof on National Highway No. 21 in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

- (2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) to (iii) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 242/15/09]

12.03 hrs.

### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2009, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th July, 2009 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.04 hrs.

### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 43rd Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture\***

[English]

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

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 243/15/09.

OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Madam Speaker, on behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-Third Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin – Part II dated September 01, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture has examined the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) for the year 2008-09 and presented their Forty-Third Report based on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Thirteenth-Eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2008-09). The Committee have accepted the replies of the Government to their Recommendations No. 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20. The Committee did not accept the Replies of the Government to their Recommendations No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 18 and 21. Further, the Committee awaited the Replies of the Government to their Recommendations No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 18 and 21. Hence, the Department has furnished the Further Replies of the Government to all these Recommendations in the Action Taken Report.

All these Recommendations of the Committee have been considered. The details of Recommendations/Comments of the Committee and Action/Further Action Taken by the Government along with present status which have already been communicated to Parliamentary Committee are given in the Annexure I, which is laid on the Table of the House.

12.04½ hrs.

### ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

**(i) Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): On behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (vii) of rule 4 of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society,



the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four Members from amongst themselves to serve as Members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (vii) of rule 4 of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four Members from amongst themselves to serve as Members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.05 hrs.

**(ii) National Khadi and Village Industries Board**

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : Madam, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 10 of Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 read with rules 15 and 17 of Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 2006 the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Khadi and Village Industries Board subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder."

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 10 of Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 read with rules 15 and 17 of Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 2006 the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Khadi and Village Industries

Board subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.05 ½ hrs.

**(iii) National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : Madam, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, read with sub-rule (i) of rule 3 of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Rules, 2006, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, for a period of two years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, read with sub-rule (i) of rule 3 of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Rules, 2006, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, for a period of two years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we shall take matters under 'Zero Hour'.

Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala.

[Translation]

\*Dr. RATTAN SINGHAJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to the notice of the government through you, the painful story of a young man of Punjab, Sarabjit Singh, who was arrested from Pakistan Border on 28th August, 1990. The Lahore Special Court pronounced capital punishment for him in 1991. An appeal was filed in the High Court against that verdict. This appeal was rejected in the court. We then moved the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court rejected our appeal on the ground that we were late. We, then, took special permission and moved the Supreme Court again. But our lawyer did not appear on that day. I would like to know from the government through you, whether the Government of India is making some arrangement for the release of this young man who has been languishing in jail on other countries. We have requested the Hon. Prime Minister and also brought it to the notice of the Pakistani Authority including the Supreme Court. Now the final appeal for mercy is pending with the Pakistani President Mr. Zardari. It is my request, through you, to the Hon. Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister to extend all possible help to us to rescue Sarbjit. This innocent young man should be saved from being sent to the gallows. This is not an isolated case. There are several other black-listed young men in other countries. There is no extremism. This is injustice to the Punjabis. I request the Hon. Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister of India to look into this.

12.09 hrs.

#### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

- (i) **Regarding need to review by the Central Government of its decision to recover from the State of Orissa the funds released from NCCF for the flood victims**

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to highlight a few things about my State of Orissa.

The other day, I was referring to the damages caused to different parts of the State of Orissa in the year 2007-08 and I was not referring to the cyclone of 1999. ... (Interruptions) I repeat that I was referring to the damages and floods of the year 2007-08 and not to the cyclone of the year 1999. The hon. Minister of Finance was present then. He is present here now also. I must clarify that I was referring to the damages

and floods of the year 2007-08 that took place in the State of Orissa. The then Home Minister of the Central Government hon. Shri Shivraj Patil visited the affected areas and made an on-the-spot study. Having visited the areas affected by floods in the river Subarnarekha as well as Mahanadi, he declared or rather announced an assistance of Rs.500 crore. But, unfortunately, the Government, at the Centre released only Rs.89.89 crore. Since the then hon. Home Minister announced that they would be giving Rs. 500 crore to the State of Orissa, the State Government authorized the different Departments and they went on executing different projects and restoration measures. But, subsequently, that was refused.

Madam, I am very sorry to state here this. A letter has been dispatched from the Centre to the State Government saying that from the NCCF, this amount was not eligible and the State Government has to return back. That means, the money has to be recovered from the State Government of Orissa. This is something unheard of. ... (Interruptions) The then Home Minister of the Central Government assured us and a letter was dispatched to the State Government of Orissa releasing Rs.89.89crore. Accordingly, the State Government incurred the expenditure in respect of relief and restoration work. But again, if the Centre and the Ministry of Finance of the Central Government say that the money is to be recovered from the State Government of Orissa, I must say that this is quite unheard of. ... (Interruptions) So, I would request, through you, Madam, the hon. Minister who is present here that he should clarify the position because this is not a matter of prestige.

Further, the hon. Chief Minister of Orissa has written two letters drawing the attention of the hon. Prime Minister of India but no reply has reached the State. The other day, the hon. Finance Minister was kind enough to say that money advanced to the State of Bihar should not be recovered. Similarly, because the State Government of Orissa has got the assurance and got the letter with it, it incurred the expenditure. Again, if the Central Government asks for recovery of the money, it is quite unfortunate and this is certainly a joke on the people of Orissa. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister, who is present here, that he should clarify the position and assure the House and the people of Orissa that this money would not be recovered because that has been spent as per the direction, as per the assurance and as per the letter received from the Central Government. Thank you. ... (Interruptions)

\*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (KENDRAPARA): Madam, I myself and Shri Pinaki Misra, Shri Yashbant Laguri and Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani — we all associate with it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, the hon. Minister is here. Will he be kind enough to reply? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Minister to respond. You know it is Zero Hour. You have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: The other day he assured the other State of the Indian Union. Why should he not do it in respect of our State?

Should I take it that he is not kind enough towards the State of Orissa? ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, the other day, I listened. I did not respond. I went back to my office, checked up the position and after finding out the actual facts, I could clarify the position after one or two days. He has just now raised the issue clearly that he is not referring to 1999 and he is referring to 2007. I must ascertain the fact. During the 'Zero Hour' I cannot instantly react or respond. Like instant coffee it is not possible. But I have already assured him by raising my hand that I would look into it and at the appropriate time I will come and explain the position.

*[Translation]*

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Madam, I am thankful that you have given me an opportunity to speak on such an important subject. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that river Narayani, which is a river other than Gandak, originates from Nepal. The Government has sanctioned billions of rupees for repair and renovation of the dams and embankments along this river right from Rewa Ghat Chhapra to Gopalganj and upto Tarraiya and from Akuchak to Madhopur. The tender has also already been floated but the contractor is not doing the earth work and will say that the said work has been done once the rainy season is over. Such is the magnitude of loot involved in this work. This will increase the scope of the likely devastating flood which will wash away crops over thousands of acres of land besides hundreds of villages right from Chhapra to Gopalganj.

Madam, through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to issue instructions to the Collectors of all the three districts and the concerned Department to halt the work and conduct an enquiry followed by recovery of the amount. The earth work has not been carried out so far and without it bricks cannot be laid. Therefore, I submit to the Government through you that stringent action should be taken in this regard.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, to a very important and urgent matter. The fee of the wards of the civilians studying in various army schools in my state of Jammu and Kashmir has been raised fourfold. This decision has perturbed the guardians of these children besides putting financial burden on them.

Madam, through you, I urge upon the Government to intervene into the matter without delay. One can imagine that a farmer, a labourer or a low paid employee who used to pay suppose Rs. 1000/- fee have to pay Rs. 4000/- now and what if their two children are studying in the army school? How can they bear this burden. I had tried to contact the concerned authority on my own level in this regard but they were not ready to budge. I wish that that the Government use its good offices to impress upon them to reconsider their decision and charge reasonable fee. Their plea is that in the wake of the Sixth Pay Commission, they intent to give the benefit of pay hike to their staff as well but this is going to put a heavy financial burden on the common man and we should prevent it.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda to speak. Shri Ananth Kumar will be associating himself on this issue.

12.18 hrs.

(ii) **Regarding need to allocate the full requirement of fertilizers to the State of Karnataka**

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA (Udupi-Chikmagalur): Madam Speaker, the State of Karnataka has received very good rains during the months of June and July. The farmers of Karnataka have started sowing early crops in the State. The crops are now about 40-45 days old and they have to be applied with urea as crops require fertiliser at this stage. But practically the farmers are not getting fertilisers in the State of Karnataka as the allotment has not been done by the Central Government. I would like to bring to the notice of the

Government that the requirement of urea for the State of Karnataka at this juncture is 1,70,000 metric tonnes.

As against that only 93,500 MT have been allotted and that too the allocation has not reached the State of Karnataka so far. The total requirement of complex fertilizer is 1,24,000 MT and as against that only 45,000 MT have been allotted so far. That also has not reached the State of Karnataka. Apart from that the requirement of Mirata Potash in the State of Karnataka is 54,000 MT, the allotment is only 17,500 MT. This is the right time when the fertilizers have to be applied and the farmers need fertilizers emergently at this juncture.

Madam, you know, last year similar things happened and agitations all over the State continued for days together. This time also in various districts of Karnataka the agitations have started and law and order situation is going to be very touch. The Central Government is showing step motherly attitude towards the State of Karnataka.

So, I would urge upon the Government to immediately release the fertilizer which is required by the State of Karnataka. The Chief Minister of Karnataka has also written a letter to the Central Government, but no reply has come so far.

MADAM SPEAKER: Day after tomorrow, there is a discussion on Agriculture; you can bring in all the details at that time. Thank you so much.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Madam, I would urge upon the Government to look into the matter... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dhardwad): Madam, I would like to associate with this... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion and voting on General Budget – Demands for Excess Grants.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. We have taken up next item.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your name has been associated on this. There is going to be a discussion on Agriculture day after tomorrow.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mohammed Azharuddin was on his legs. He may continue please.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, you have otherwise announced that there is going to be a discussion on this day after tomorrow, but since the hon. Members wanted, today, I will inform the hon. Minister about their concerns expressed in the House... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam, there should be a specific reply from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The hon Members would appreciate that I cannot give a specific answer here immediately in the 'Zero Hour'. It is a 'Zero Hour' and no notice is given for this. They know it very well. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has replied. Please take your seats now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, all of you have associated with this. Now, we go ahead with further discussion on the Budget.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, we want a specific reply from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, you may have given notice, but you may please bring it up in the evening.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. You see, it is 'Zero Hour' matter. I cannot compel the Minister to give the reply right now. The hon. Minister has already responded. You also know about 'Zero Hour' matters. Let us continue with the discussion on Budget.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, they should assure us that they are going to provide enough fertilizer to the State of Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)* We want a specific reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: How can he be so specific?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The hon. Member may know very well about 'Zero Hour'. No notice is given to the Ministers beforehand. They have expressed their concern here and I have assured them that I would take it up with the concerned Minister. We will put it up to the concerned hon. Minister and only he can give the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: The Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers is here, he can answer it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It would not be really fair to ask for that in this way. They could very well give a notice also. No notice was given for this. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, 'Zero Hour' is not treated this way. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Absolutely, there is no problem so far as urea is concerned and other fertilizers are concerned for the State of Karnataka. Your requirement for Karnataka was 1,70,000 tonnes. Opening stock, as on 1.7.09 was 23,000 tonnes; despatch up to 14.7.09 was 51.47 thousand tonnes. Availability up to 14.7.09 is 75,000 tonnes; and sales on 14.7.09 is only 30,000 tonnes. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: A stock of 45,000 tonnes of urea is available in different places, different districts of Karnataka. Absolutely, there is no panic for urea...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: He is misleading the entire House; the Central Government is misleading the House.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: I am not misleading at all. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: There are serious problems. We want 1,70,000 metric tonnes, but the Central Government has allocated only 93,000 metric tonnes. Out of 93,000 metric tonnes, only 45,000 metric tonnes have reached Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Anant Kumar ji, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I am addressing you only, Madam. Through you, I am addressing him. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to the Speaker. It is 'Zero Hour' matter. The Minister is not actually prepared for such answers. He has agreed to answer. Whatever material he has at the moment, on the basis of that he is answering. If you want a detailed reply – in any case we are going to have the discussion in detail day after tomorrow – let the Minister come prepared and answer it. At the moment, even the Speaker cannot compel him to answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: He should not mislead the House. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, 70 lakh farmers are going for sowing, and there is no fertilizer; there is no potassium; there is no urea. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: If you want to make a news, that is all right. Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All this will not be recorded. This will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

12.28 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 \*\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 listed for the day may be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

- (i) **Need to provide adequate power supply to Rudauli Nagar in Faizabad Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad) : Farmers are distressed owing to failure of monsoon and the acute

\* Not recorded.

\*\* Treated as laid on the Table.

shortage of electricity supply in Uttar Pradesh. Due to mismanagement in the supply, distribution and maintenance of electricity, people are miserable. Rudauli Nagar under my Parliamentary Constituency in district Faizabad is being supplied inadequate power after it was placed in the rural category instead of being treated as an urban area. There is the famous shrine of Sheikh Moqdoom Abdul Haq which is also a municipal area. The Government should take adequate measures in this regard.

**(ii) Need to establish a Textile Park at Guntur in Andhra Pradesh**

[English]

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO (Guntur): Guntur district is the largest producer of Cotton in Andhra Pradesh. Next to Chillies, cotton is the primary source of income to farmers. More than 16 lakhs of cotton bales are being produced every year. Guntur and surrounding areas have more than 400 ginning mills and 30 spinning mills and another 50 spinning mills are going to be established in the area in the near future. The local industries are sending the cotton bales to Coimbatore, Gujarat and Maharashtra for further processing, as the local ginning and processing units are not able to meet the demand.

If the entire textile processing units are established at one place and around the proposed Textile Park at Guntur, the ryots growing cotton will be benefited by saving transport charges and valuable time. Further, the units of the proposed Textile Park can be established on the sea shore, where the effluent produced from the above units can be drained out into the sea.

The proximity of the proposed textile park to National Highway -5 and Guntur rail junction will help easy transportation of cotton and textile products. The textile park if established would also attract weaving and garment industries as well. Customs, containers, banking and quality control facilities can be provided under one roof.

Keeping in view the above facts, I request you to kindly sanction setting up of a Textile Park in Guntur comprising processing and other units which can provide gainful employment for the thousands of local experienced youth and this will help to develop value added technology also.

**(iii) Need to take steps to promote sericulture in Murshidabad district of West Bengal**

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): Sericulture is considered an important wing of the textile industry. It shares

a good deal by preparing silk materials in the export sector also.

West Bengal is such a state where lies the enormous potentialities of Sericulture which is yet to be tapped.

In my district Murshidabad, hundreds of farmers cultivate mulberry in their land for supplementary generation of income. A large tract of the district is also fertile for producing mulberry.

However, for procuring Cocoon they have to rely upon the supply from Karnataka.

The farmers (sericulturists) do not have adequate funds to run any enterprise based upon sericulture including age old technology which impedes the growth of this sector.

There exists a regional research centre of Sericulture in the headquarters of district Berhampur. However, research centre cannot contribute the necessary inputs to the sericulturists.

The outcome is that in spite of all necessary skills and attributes the sericulturists in the district can not avail the benefits of research activities.

I think a comprehensive mechanism to develop the Sericulture sector in the district is called for.

**(iv) Need to relax norms for purchase of Copra by NAFED in Karnataka**

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): Karnataka is a major grower of plantation crops and a sizeable number of farmers are engaged in coconut cultivation. My constituency is a major copra producing and trading centre where NAFED, the Government's nodal procurement agency operates to buy Copra stocks from farmers.

However, this year because of scanty rains and resultant decrease of inputs in soil-based nutrition, the coconuts produced are smaller in size than the average produce but the edible quality remains as good as the normally formed full size kernels. Yet the NAFED is bent upon rejecting a major part of the produce offered on trivial technical grounds, based on specified diameter of the kernel at 75 mm whereas the current produce is smaller in size and averages around 45 mm without any deficiency in edible quality or oil content. In times of distress, NAFED should not be rigid on enforcing norms on size of the produce offered by relaxing norms on kernel size and thickness that could be applied only during a normal production year. This will give relief to many farmers who are still holding stocks.

**(v) Need to set up a mega cluster for handloom sector in Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY (Nalgonda): The once flourishing handloom industry of Andhra Pradesh is going through tough times since last few years. To mitigate their troubles, Government of Andhra Pradesh announced a series of measures. Among the series of relief packages is a loan up to Rs. 50,000 at a nominal interest of 3 percent per annum. But when the State of Andhra Pradesh is in dire need of Central Government programmes in handloom sector, the new Union budget did not choose to propose to sanction even one mega cluster for handloom, though the population of handloom weavers is very high in Andhra Pradesh than in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to sanction a mega cluster to Andhra Pradesh in the Budget year 2009-2010 to the Nalgonda district where weavers' population is high.

**(vi) Need to take steps for inter-linking of Ken and Betwa rivers in Madhya Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh) : Ken and Betwa rivers of Madhya Pradesh were included in the first phase of the scheme of inter-linking of rivers. On the completion of this scheme, thousands of acres of land of farmers of Tikamgarh, Chhattarpur, Panna, Jhansi, Raisen and Vidisha is supposed to be irrigated. This will also address the problem of drinking water and help to raise the ground water level along with creating new employment opportunities.

Therefore, the Union Government is requested to expedite the work of linking of Ken and Betwa rivers of my parliamentary constituency.

**(vii) Need to expedite the construction of Ramganjmandi-Bhopal via Jhalawar railway line**

*[English]*

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): The construction of Ramganjmandi-Bhopal railway line via Jhalawar is moving at a slow pace. During the previous budgetary allocation this train line received very low financial allocation.

At the time of inception of the project the total project cost was 727 crore. But now there is steep increase in price & the fund allocation is not sufficient.

I, therefore, urge the Ministry of Railways to increase allocation for the train line from Ramganjmandi to Bhopal via Jhalawar. This will provide alternative route to Mumbai during Monsoon season or when there is a derailment etc. This route will also help the Dhania Mandi of Ramganjmandi to transport the goods to Mumbai and onwards.

I urge the railway Ministry to expedite the construction of this train line.

**(viii) Need to extend the benefits of agricultural debt waiver scheme to farmers of Himachal Pradesh.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that the benefits of agricultural loan waiver scheme announced by the UPA Government have not reached the farmers and horticulturists of small and particularly Himalayan States like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and North Eastern States. The co-operative banks of the hilly States, particularly the land development banks had extended loans to the farmers for the storage of agro products, marketing spraying and for purchasing power machines, power tillers and utility jeeps and other small vehicles due to the inability of movement of trucks on unmetalled and narrow roads under the pool chain system so that they could transport their crops from the remote areas to the Mandis. However, they have not got any relief from the said loan waiver scheme. More than 16 per cent interest is being charged from the farmers on the loans taken under the said items. So, it is requested that loans of all such farmers should be waived off with immediate effect.

**(ix) Need to erect a 'National war Memorial' in New Delhi in honour of martyrs who laid down their lives for the country.**

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): It is very important that a country for its bright present and future remembers with full reverence and salutes deferentially its great patriots by infusing itself with a deep sense of patriotism and follow their model by drawing inspiration from their high ideals and sacrifices. Our country is infused with these kinds of high traditions and spirit of extreme sacrifices. There is a long series of unparalleled loyal patriots laying down their lives on the country, however, I am deeply anguished that despite the elapse of 62 years of independence, we have

not been able to construct a national level "National War Memorial" in the capital for reverentially remembering and saluting its great patriots in the country which could motivate the present and future generation to take inspiration of sacrifice by remembering them and be ready to take the country to supreme glory. The country should fulfil its duty by immediately removing any obstacles arising out due to mutual disagreements among various Union Ministries or by any other way that is coming in the way of the construction of this memorial of national importance in the memory of approximately 50,000 martyrs in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

**(x) Need to construct road bridges at Raunahi-Magrasi in district Faizabad and at Dhemwaghat in district Gonda, Uttar Pradesh.**

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Kaiserganj): The Lucknow-Gorakhpur National highway is an extremely important highway in Uttar Pradesh which further links the states of Bihar and Assam. Beside transportation, it has a strategic importance, too. This route also connects several religious and tourist spots as well. However, due to frequent dharnas, demonstration, fracas and heavy crowd of devotees on various occasions, there is traffic jam for several hours due to which the passengers have to face enormous difficulties. With a view to solve this problem, a survey for constructing a road bridge at Raunahi-Magrasi (Sohaval Bazar) in Faizabad district and at Dhemwaghat in the middle of Katra Lakadmandi of district Gonda was conducted in respect of which an estimate report was also prepared, however, the construction of the road bridge has not started so far. The construction of this bridge will reduce the distance by 60 kms which will save the passengers from heavy traffic jams and save time and fuel as well.

Through this august House, the Government is requested to get this road bridge constructed immediately in public interest.

**(xi) Need to expedite the construction of Railway over-bridge No. 86B on Saharanpur-Ambala railway line in Uttar Pradesh.**

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA (Saharanpur): The access road to Railway over-bridge No. 86B on Saharanpur-Ambala Railway line in the Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh) headquarters of my parliamentary constituency has been constructed by the Uttar Pradesh Bridge Corporation, however, construction of the upper portion of the railway-line is pending which has to be carried out by the railways which is causing great inconvenience to the local residents and leading to accident like-situation due to disruption of traffic on daily basis.

Therefore, it is requested that instructions to construct R.O.B. No. 86B on priority basis may kindly be given during the current financial year.

**(xii) Need to expedite the electrification works in Jahanabad, Arwal and Gaya districts of Bihar under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Scheme.**

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Electrification works are being carried out by the Power Grid Corporation in the Khigarsarai, Atri, Mohada, Neem Chak Bayani blocks of Jahanabad, Arwal and Gaya districts of Bihar under the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme. Not even a single village has been completely electrified so far. An L.T. wire is being mounted in the village. Transformers with the capacity of 10, 16, 25 KVA is being installed which is inadequate. Electricity is not being supplied even to the BPL families. The APL families are completely deprived of this scheme. The pace of work is very slow. The Government is requested to expedite the implementation of the scheme by plugging the lacunae.

**(xiii) Need to announce a financial package for the worker of Dunlop factory in Hooghly, West Bengal facing joblessness due to its sick condition**

*[English]*

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): I like to bring to the notice of Hon'ble Heavy Industry Minister that DUNLOP Factory in Sahaganj, Hooghly of West Bengal, stated to be the first tyre company in Asia has now become a sick industry. This factory was engaged in manufacturing wide range of tyres and industrial products including specialised tyre for defence and Air Force. In 1998 there were 6,000 employees and last time when it was opened in 2009 the management took only 229 employees. The management could not arrange funds through its own resources. Hence company faced serious financial crisis. Employees are not being paid and thousands of workers and their family members have reached a situation of starvation. Considering the seriousness of the condition, I would strongly urge upon the Hon'ble Heavy Industry Minister to look into the matter and announce a package for their survival.

**(xiv) Need to promote mango based industry in Krishnagiri district of Tamil Nadu**

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): In my Krishnagiri District, out of all the fruits, mango cultivation occupies a prominent place. Mangoes are cultivated here in nearly



40,000 hectares and the annual production is around 4 lakh tons. Large varieties of mangoes cultivated here are exported abroad fetching huge foreign exchange for the Government. These production units are providing huge employment opportunities to the local people. Considering the high potential in this region, the National Horticultural Mission has identified and declared Krishnagiri district for promoting mango cultivation.

As the mango production is plenty, so is the production of mango pulp. The mango pulp industry in Krishnagiri district is the second largest exporter of pulp in the country which generates about Rs. 400 to 500 crore foreign exchange annually. Large number of mango processing units are also functioning here and the annual pulp production level is about 1 lakh tons. Out of the total mango pulp produced in India, one-fourth is contributed by both Krishnagiri and the neighbouring Dharmapuri districts. The increasing demand for mango pulp envisages rapid expansion of mango pulp industries in the region.

In order to cope with the increasing production of mango pulp, I urge upon the Union Government to set up proper cold storage facilities, establish adequate food processing industries and to set up an Agricultural Export Zone in Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu.

**(xv) Need to give due share of water from Sone River to Bihar as per Bansagar Agreement**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Bansagar Agreement in regard to sharing of water of Sone river was held between Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh under the auspices of the Union Government in the year 1975. Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have been constantly violating the Agreement. Bihar is not getting its due share of water due to improper maintenance of the Bansagar and Rihind Water reservoir, being maintained under the Central Water Commission. The crops are in danger in the likes of Buxar-Kaimar, Rohtas-Bhojpur-Patna-Aurangabad-Arwal districts of Bihar. Kharief and Rabi crops are getting ruined every year.

In this scenario, the Department of Water Resources of the Union Government should discharge its responsibility.

**(xvi) Need to start a new train 'Technology Express' from Howrah to Hijli in West Bengal**

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): 18 August 1951 is a red letter day of Independent India's history. On this day first Education Minister of free India, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, alongwith the then Chief Minister of West Bengal undertook a journey in a special train from Howrah to Hijli to lay the foundation stone of India's first IIT at Kharagpur in Medinipur district.

As the year 2011 will celebrate the Diamond Jubilee year of this historic event, it would be a befitting step on the part of the Railways to start a "Technology Express" from Howrah to Hijli to commemorate this historic journey through which Independent India started its journey to match the developed West in Technology.

I, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Railways Minister to take a positive step towards the beginning of this new train.

**(xvii) Need to take steps for interlinking of rivers of Rajasthan to address the problem of water in eastern Rajasthan**

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): There are lot of rivers in Eastern Rajasthan as Chambal, Banas, Morale, Ghambeer, Banganga, Dund and Sone. Even after this, Eastern Rajasthan is totally dry and water thirsty region. The only solution for this area is to link rivers with any perennial river. There was a planning to link Betwa and Chambal rivers and bringing them down upto Banganga and Yamuna (Sr. No. 11 of Peninsular River Projects). Another river Sharda in the North which is tributary of Ganga (Sr. No. 59 of Himalayan River Link Project). There is no progress as yet regarding linking above-mentioned rivers. The Sharda river link project presently envisages taking the water of this river from North Aravalis towards the Western hills and further down to Barmer District which may be very costly. As the Narmada river water is coming in that area, my request is that the Sharda river canal be brought to Eastern side of Aravalis and should link to the tributaries of Chambal and be diverted to the Eastern Rajasthan.

The another measure which can be taken for solving the acute crisis of water is to carry the water of Yamuna (as proposed for Churu and Jhunjhunu) to Sone River, Ramgarh Dam and then divert it to the Eastern Rajasthan.

12.29 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET-2009-2010 –  
GENERAL DISCUSSION

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS  
(GENERAL) 2006-2007 – *contd.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We have an hon. Member who is making his maiden speech. He is a new Member. Kindly give him a chance. Mr. Azharuddin.

...(Interruptions)

MOHAMMED AZHARUDDIN(Moradabad): Respected Madam Speaker, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not disturb a maiden speech. Please follow this convention of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MOHAMMED AZHARUDDIN: Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on General Budget. I must admit here that I was made a night watchman last night. I was not very much used to this position when I was playing cricket. I also did not realize that it would be so hard for me to make a maiden speech among the interruptions that we had just now. At the same time, I would like to thank my party, Madam Sonia Gandhi ji and Rahul ji for giving me an opportunity to be present in this historic House where a number of outstanding politicians and statesmen have graced this House.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee for presenting such a wonderful Budget. I think, it takes care of all the aspects especially relating to *aam aadmi*, SCs, STs, OBCs and, I think, there is special focus on minorities as well.

While welcoming the proposals of the Finance Minister, I wish to congratulate him on his efforts in limiting the effects of global recession on Indian economy and his efforts to bring the Indian economy back on the tracks.

I have a couple of points which are very important and related to the Budget. Everybody knows that I am from

Moradabad constituency. Moradabad is also known as *Pital Nagri*. We have some outstanding skilled labourers. The exporters have done so much for the revenue of this country. They have generated revenue worth thousands of crores of rupees for this country. This industry comes to a standstill because of recession and because of fall in the demand of the product from abroad and the local market. At this time, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to get into this matter. The people who really worked for this are skilled labourers. There are so many labourers and skilled artisans, who have lost their jobs recently. I was talking to a lot of people in my constituency. They are doing very hard jobs like pulling rickshaws. Once they do not have job opportunities, they are going in a wrong direction. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to really look into this matter, and I would also request the Central Government to take certain remedial steps in this direction by making some provisions for the revival and survival of these artisans and entrepreneurs.

The benefits proposed in the Budget speech for restoring export growth should adequately cover this industry and aid in its survival and revival. Madam, I would like to tell you that about 70 per cent of the people who live in my constituency are directly or indirectly linked with the metal industry. When they do electroplating of the brass and then silver plating of the ornaments and jewellery, they go through a lot of problems. Once I was travelling in a car I happened to see a person who was an artisan. I asked one of my friends as to what this guy was doing. He told me that he was doing the brass work. The most alarming thing that he told me was that these people at the age of 40 years they get TB. It is a grave thing to happen. I would like to tell the Government and specially to the Health Minister, who is not here now, that we must have some specialty hospitals there. Without the intervention of the Health Minister, the skilled labourers and the artisans would have a lot of health problems. So many families are depending on these artisans and skilled labourers. It is like asking a lawyer not to practice when he worked hard right from the beginning to become a lawyer. I think, the same thing goes here. I would like to request the Central Government to take serious steps in this matter.

I would also like to welcome the benefits of *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna*, and I also feel that the benefits of this Scheme should be extended to the workers of the metal industry of Moradabad.

I also welcome the allocation of funds to NREGA Scheme. But I honestly feel that there are so many Schemes

[Mohammed Azharuddin]

which go on only on record. Many loopholes are there in that Scheme. I would request whoever makes that Scheme to plug the loopholes in the Scheme. Once you plug the loopholes, then things will go right.

I am specially a sportsman. I would like to say something on sports as well. Before that, I would like to tell one thing. The Government's decision to give effect to Sachar Committee recommendations and the increased budgetary allocation of Rs. 1,740 crore during the year 2009-10 to the Ministry of Minority Affairs would go a long way in uplifting the minority community and bring them at par with other sections of the society, thus contributing to the overall development of the country.

I would like to say a lot of things about sports since I am from the sports field. I have been in the sports field for almost 25 years. Madam, I played cricket all along but I want to tell you something here that I am not going to talk about cricket because, I think, cricket is really looked after well. I was having a discussion with the Sports Minister. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Sports Ministry for getting the Commonwealth Games to India.

I think, it is not a mean achievement but I feel, it is a very big achievement. It is a very tough task to hold the games because after the Asian Games in 1982, nothing of that magnitude has happened in India. So, I would request the hon. Minister to really work on it. It is not an easy job. It is going to be a very, very tough job. A lot of people from various countries are coming to participate in these games. I think, the whole focus would be on our country. Therefore, we can really do well in the Commonwealth Games. The sportsmen, persons and whosoever is involved in it, should really do a good job. Once we do a good job, once we really do well in these Commonwealth Games, we can really go and ask for the Olympics to be held in India. That should be the aim of the Sports Ministry because, I think, that is the highest honour a country can get in sports.

Madam, I would also like to say things about the working of some of the Federations, especially the Hockey Federation. When I was a young child – my grandfather was a hockey fan – he always used to take me to watch hockey games, which I was not really interested in, but I really like the skill, I really like the way the hockey is played. I feel, it has really gone down over a period of time because I feel that there are a lot of Federations, and there is so much of monopoly in this

sport. There are some games and sports, where so much of monopoly is there. People just stay there for years and years and then nothing happens. If these things go on happening, I think, the country would never move forward. The people, who suffer are the sports persons. Therefore, I would like to tell this to the hon. Sports Minister. He had been the Chief Election Commissioner for a long time, and I think, he is the better person when it comes to the elections of the bodies of the Federations because I am in favour of independent bodies. But at the same time, somebody should look after them if they are faltering anytime.

Sports is a very good thing. Whenever a sportsman does well, the country really goes high. The people really look up to the country as it had happened in the last Olympics. I never got an opportunity to meet those guys, who won the gold medals and bronze medals for India. I take this opportunity to congratulate them and I also wish them that they go on to win more medals and extra medals.

Madam, these are the things, which are very important. The Sports Authority of India gives a lot of funds to the local States, but I feel that 80 per cent of such funds are utilised in paying salaries alone, which I think, is a criminal waste of time and criminal waste of money. I think, the sports people should get all the benefits. Once all these things are given, I am sure, the right person, the right sports people will really come up and then bring laurels to the country because I think, sports is one thing, which brings countries together. I feel that it is only because of cricket that the relations between South Africa and India have really gone ahead; and because of cricket, South Africa came into reckoning once again.

I must thank the hon. Finance Minister for presenting such a forward looking Budget. It is not a very easy job to table a Budget of a country, which has such a large population. I am sure, he must have missed out somewhere along something, but there have been so many discussions and I hope that people would really enjoy the way the Budget has been presented. I hope, whatever promises are made are kept up.

Madam, I would like to end my speech by saying that whenever I sit in the Central Hall, a lot of Members used to come and tell me that when I give a speech, I must hit a six. But I want to inform the House that I am not very good at hitting sixes; Mr. Navjot Singh Sidhu is very good at hitting sixes. So, I would give that opportunity to him. But I must thank you once again, Madam, for giving an opportunity to

be a part of this General Discussion on the General Budget and also to be a part of this august House, which has been there for so many years.

[Translation]

\*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam, the general budget presented by hon'ble Minister of Finance is going to provide relief to the common man and so I welcome this budget. I believe that the country will make all round development under the leadership of hon'ble Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji and the young leader of the country Shri Rahul Gandhi and its benefit will reach the people. The hon'ble Minister of Finance has tried to win the hearts of the common man by keeping in view the interests of all the classes-the rich as well as the poor. This is the era of the youth who are the future of the country, I wish that our country may move towards a golden era under the leadership of our youth leader, Shri Rahul Gandhi.

Madam, I represent the Garhwal Parliamentary constituency which is an economically backward area comprising a forest area of 35394 square kilometers out of a total of 53483 square kilometers area. The people of this area do not use forest wood for cooking purpose, but protect these forests so that the environment of the country could remain clean. These forests often catches fire and in these difficult circumstances the people of this area, particularly women do not even care for their lives and give their full cooperation in extinguishing the fire. The burning example of it is that 6-7 people lost their lives in trying to extinguish forest fire in Gagvadsyum forest of the Paudi district in April, May, 2009. Therefore, it is my submission that the people of Uttarakhand should get subsidy on cooking gas so that the local people may continue to give their invaluable cooperation for the security of forests to conserve the environment of the country.

Most of the young men of Uttarakhand have always remained in the forefront in serving the country while being in the Indian Army. The acceptance of the long standing demand of the ex-servicemen by hon'ble Minister of Finance in regard to one rank, one pension is a commendable step. I extend my hearty thanks to the UPA Chairperson hon'ble Sonia Gandhiji, Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, and the young leader of the country, Shri Rahul Gandhi for this. Captain (Rtd.) Shri Balbir Singh Rawat, Chairman of the

Uttarakhand Ex-Servicemen Organisation has also welcomed this decision of the Government. Alongwith this, I would like to request in this context that anomalies created in the categorization of the said revision of pension should be removed. The Central Chairman of the Uttarakhand Ex-Servicemen and para-military organisation, Dehradun, Lt.Col (Rtd.) Shri Ganga Singh Rawat has also requested the Government to give sympathetic consideration in this regard.

Madam, I present the following proposal for the development of the economically backward state of Uttarakhand.

Rural postal service is operational and the Dak Sewaks employed over there are not getting proper remuneration for their hard work. They may be covered under the category of the Central Government employees so that they may get appropriate benefit for their hard work.

In the budget 2009-10, the decision to provide 25 kilograms of rice and wheat at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg to every family living below the poverty line is welcome. Madam, during the visit to parliamentary constituency of Garhwal, local people made me aware of the fact that the Food Department has not been providing foodgrains to the A.P.L. families under the Public Distribution System in the State of Uttarakhand, Madam, as the 80 percent area of Uttarakhand is hilly, the farmers grow rain fed coarse foodgrains which has a very low production rate. I mean to say that the A.P.L. families of the State are entirely dependent on ration made available by the Food Department.

Therefore, I would like to request that in view of the adverse geographical conditions of Uttarakhand, appropriate steps should be taken to make adequate quantity of ration available to the A.P.L. families under the Public Distribution System and to ensure special monitoring for properly implementing the supply and disbursement mechanism of the Public Distribution System so that food grains be made available without any difficulty to the common man under the Public Distribution System.

The hon'ble Minister of Finance has increased allocation by 50 percent for the Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojna in the budget 2009-10 which is a commendable step. Madam, in view of the dire need of motorable routes in the hilly areas of the state I would like to propose that since the State of Uttarakhand is not taking interest in the construction

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

of motorable roads sanctioned under the Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojna, due to which the use of sanctioned funds under this scheme by the Union Government and construction of motorable roads is not taking place in time, the responsibility for constructing the sanctioned motorable roads in Uttarakhand should be assigned to the Central Public Works Department or any other autonomous body on the lines of the Bihar state so that the construction of sanctioned roads may be completed in time and the need of setting up of a Review Estimate Committee for the construction of these sanctioned roads may not arise. Madam, there is a need to pay special attention towards several villages of the hilly states which do not have road connectivity, so that they can be connected with roads. Madam, keeping in view the adverse geographical conditions of hilly regions, appropriate steps should be taken to relax the prescribed norms under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, so that, optimum benefit of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana may reach the people of hilly regions. In my Parliamentary constituency, the details of the pending/incomplete scheme under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana under the state Government are as follows:-

**Pending/incomplete schemes under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.**

**District Paudi Garhwal**

1. Paithnai - Badeth motor road
2. Vedikhal-chorkhinda motor road
3. Naudkhal - Malkot motor road
4. Aisa - Charekh motor road
5. Molkahal - Tila motor road
6. Kandalsera - Kurali Talli motor road
7. Kilyokhal -Takolar motor road
8. Bungi - Riksal motor road
9. Pinani to Pinanidhar motor road
10. Mailsain - Chopra (stage - 2) motor road
11. Saunderband - Aidi motor road
12. Parsundakhal - Kandai Malli motor road
13. Pipalpani - Nauli - Dharkot motor road

14. Rithakhal - Panchvati Nai motor road
15. Bharoli - Maithani motor road
16. Chakisain- Jakh motor road
17. Thapla - Sasau motor road
18. Tripalisain - Dugri motor road

**Pending motor roads in district Chamoli**

1. Nijmulla Pana - Irani motor road development block Dasholi.
2. Ghighrana- Synuemru -Dumak Kalkot - Urgam motor road development block Dasholi.
3. Pursadi - Palethi - Sartoli motor road development block Dasholi.
4. Vishnugad Chai Thain motor road development block Joshimath
5. Langasu Bansoli Mailkhura motor road development block Karn Prayag
6. Aadibadri Silpata Bharradi Sain motor road development block Gairsain.
7. Gayad Rikholi Nail motor road development block Gairsain.
8. Nalgaon Bhatyana motor road development block Narayanbagad.
9. Parkhal Juner Dungri motor road development block Naranbagad.

**Pending Motor roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in development block Kirti Nagar district Tehri**

1. Khajra - Godi motor road
2. Vagsain - Katna motor road
3. Kamand - Kaproli motor road

**Development block Dev Prayag**

1. Ranithoonk to Rajwankoda Bamana motor road
2. Mulyagaon - Palethi Kotni motor road

**Pending Motor Roads in Dev Prayag area under State Sector**

1. Paudikhal Bharau motor road
2. Padikhal - Sadnakot motor road

3. Padikhal - Gwalnanagar motor road
4. Syuta - Singoli motor road
5. Paudikhal -Kulanar Kakrada motor road
6. Malda Shrikot Paidulapata motor road
7. Hindolakhal - Paletuthi - Bangarh motor road
8. Nagchaud- Chagi Dhaudiyadhan motor road
9. Dhungi - Khilethipanwar Palethi Bangarh motor road
10. Hindolakhal - Kandi - Durogi Sirwa motor road
11. Hindolakhal - Bhansakot Laludikhal Sirwa motor road
12. Hindolakhal - Kothi Paledi motor road
13. Lalath Siwali - Gujatha motor road
14. Bagadwaldhar - Kund Bharpur motor road
15. Goltha Chak - Vyalni - Takoli motor road
16. Barsoli Band - Gauli - Gurchholi -Dangchaura motor road
17. Lakshmoli Talyakot motor road
18. Bagwan - Jawar - Hisriyakhil motor road
19. Nausabagi - Kundi motor road
20. Kandikhal - Chandrawadni motor road

**Pending motor roads in development block Kirti Nagar under State sector**

1. Padulaband - Romla Risola Jakhand motor road
2. Dagchaura - Gundoli motor road
3. Paoband Newlinotipab Selsain - Mathudagaon motor road
4. Khajra Baijvadi motor road
5. Raudu-Jakhigwana Gwada Bela motor road
6. Ghandiyaldhar Pandavchoni Khal motor road
7. Chonikhal - Nada Dhauliyana Khongcha Pandav motor road
8. Chonikhal - Kandieradi Mulana motor road
9. Silkakhal - Sarsetsarkena motor road
10. Munja kot - Bandara motor road

11. Dhandialdhar Bandara motor road
12. Dhandialdhar Bandara motor road
13. Dhanji-Dharkot Supardanda motorable route.
14. Kameda band Malgaddi motorable route

**Pending motorable routes in Narendernagar Development Block under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.**

1. Shivpuri Timli motorable route
2. Rani Chauri-Bhaun motorable route
3. Gular-Chameli motorable route.
4. Gular-Nai Mindai motorable route.
5. Nai-Silkani-Gathiali motorable route.
6. Kaul-Kaurarna motorable route

**Pending motorable routes in Ramnagar area under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.**

1. Belgarh to Kyari heavy vehicle route on Ramnagar-Haldwani route.

The hon'ble Minister of Finance is requested that a time bound comprehensive scheme to address the national problem of shortage of drinking water should be evolved to facilitate the proper implementation of drinking water schemes sponsored by the Union Government alongwith proper monitoring of these schemes so as to ensure the drinking water supply, particularly this year when drought like situation is prevailing in the country, particularly in Uttarakhand where agriculture depends only on rains, where owing to extreme drought conditions, not even drinking water is available what to talk of agriculture. The details of pending/incomplete drinking water schemes in my Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency are as follows:

**Pending drinking water schemes in district Pauri Garhwal**

1. Chaubattakhal Gram Samuh pumping drinking water scheme.
2. Bironkhal Gram Samuh restructuring pumping drinking water scheme, third phase.
3. A survey of Bhairavgarhi Gram Samuh pumping drinking water scheme has been conducted which is awaiting sanction.
4. Eastern Nayar river pumping drinking water scheme from Mahadeve to Barsunda Devta.

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

5. Devkundai Talli drinking water scheme.
6. Bawara-Godiyana-Sinduri drinking water scheme.
7. Badero Dhaiya Trnagani drinking water scheme.
8. Linking Kedargali drinking water scheme to Bironkhal gramsamuh pumping drinking water scheme.
9. Implementation of Badeth drinking water scheme and construction of new drinking water scheme for Gurad Malla.
10. Nanghat drinking water scheme.

**Pending drinking water schemes in district Chamauli**

1. Amrit Ganga Drinking Water Scheme from Gopeshwar Nagar.
2. Badagaon drinking water scheme in Gairsain development block.

**Pending schemes in District Rudraprayag.**

1. Tallanagpur drinking water scheme.
2. Tilwada Sumadi drinking water scheme.
3. Rauthia-Jawadi (Western Bhardar) drinking water scheme.
4. Taila drinking water scheme.
5. Pillu-Janghi drinking water scheme.
6. Agastyamuni drinking water scheme.
7. Basukedar-Dangi-Sogna drinking water scheme.

**Pending drinking water scheme in district Tehri**

1. Dhar pumping drinking water scheme of Lakshamoli-Hadim for Patil Hisriyakhal.
2. Maletha-Kaproli-Akri-Barjula pumping drinking water scheme for Patti Karakot Western part and Patti Akari Bajula.
3. Koteswar-Silkakhal drinking Water Scheme second phase patti chauras and Karakot eastern side.
4. Muneth Sajwan Kanda drinking water pumping scheme for patti bharpur.
5. Drinking water pumping scheme for Devprayag Nagar.

6. Koteswar Jhandidhar and Koteswar Paikat Drinking Water Gram Samuh pumping drinking Water Scheme.
7. Kwili-Palkot Drinking Water Pumping Scheme.
8. Surajkund-Ranital drinking water pumping Scheme.

**Pending Drinking Water Scheme in district Nainital**

1. Construction of overhead tank and restructuring of distribution system in Dhikuli.
2. One km. line work in Bhawani Khulche, Bhawanipur Tadiyal, Madiyal.
3. Pure Water Reservoir Construction Work under Bangajhala drinking water scheme in Ramnagar.

**Announcements by the hon. Prime Minister.**

Sir, in addition to this I would like to bring to your notice that five pumping schemes were announced for Uttarakhand by the hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh on his arrival in Haridwar on 19th October, 2006, however, the work on these schemes has not begun owing to the delay in release of funds by the Union Government. It is extremely important that these schemes are constructed immediately.

**District Paudi Garhwal**

Danda Nagraja Gram Samuh Pumping drinking Water Scheme. Mundneshwar Gram Samuh Pumping drinking water scheme.

**District Tehri**

Ghantakaran Gram Samuh Pumping drinking water scheme.

**District Almora**

Dodam Gram Samuh pumping drinking water scheme. Saru Vellum Gram Samuh pumping drinking water scheme.

The grant given by the Government to the people affected by natural calamity/drought is extremely meager in comparison to the magnitude of the disaster. There is a uniform norm for distributing the above relief assistance for all the areas of the country. Madam, in this regard I propose that since the geographical condition of the state of Uttarakhand is different from other cities, the production of crops depends entirely on rains and this year the entire country is reeling under drought and the condition of Uttarakhand is even worse so the said norm of relief assistance should be different for the State of Uttarakhand.

With these words I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

\*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, permit me to submit, through you, some suggestions on the General Budget 2009-10, presented by the hon'ble Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

The hon'ble Minister of Finance has made a mention about improving the economic condition of the country in para 10 to 16 of his budget speech. He has also mentioned to promote exports, but in my Parliamentary Constituency, Bikaner, the woolen sector has been facing recession for the last two-three years. The Woolen Industries Association had demanded a package of Rs. 125 crore to revive the Woolen Sector, which finds no mention in the budget. So, it is a matter of concern for Bikaner's Woolen sector, because Bikaner woolen mandi is the biggest woolen market in Asia. Through you, I demand a package of Rs. 125 crore from the hon'ble Minister of Finance to bail out this sector from recession.

In the budget speech infrastructural development has found a mention in para 17 to 26 and 144 per cent increase in the budget allocation has been made in para 46 under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Through you, I would like to suggest to the hon'ble Minister of Finance that keeping-in view the specific conditions of the state of Rajasthan each of the farmers should be allowed to get one lakh litre capacity water tank constructed in his own field under NREGA scheme so that the better infrastructure could be developed for the availability of water in rural areas and the farmers could be encouraged for horticulture as well besides farming and additional sources of income could also be generated over there. First of all 5 lakh small and marginal farmers of all the 11 desert districts of Rajasthan should be brought under this programme. For this, a water tank 20 feet deep and 15 feet in diameter is required to be constructed from technical point of view around which water harvesting tank (Agaur) at least with 60 to 80 feet diameter should be constructed on the basis of average rainfall in each district. My suggestion is that while implementing this scheme water harvesting tanks should definitely be constructed and made concrete so that the tank is filled in a single sufficient-rainfall. On the basis of technical assessment a water tank of this size or water harvesting tank will be constructed with the estimated cost of Rs.80,000/- out of which about 50 percent will be required

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

as labour cost and 50 percent as material cost. Construction of tanks will be done with the co-operation of all by the farmers themselves in their own fields as a result of which large scale employment can be generated for the family members as well as the landless and the unemployed labourers in the villages.

In para 27 of the budget speech there is a mention of development of agriculture about which it has been stated that this is directly related to the crop insurance scheme. It means that under the crop insurance scheme the entire tehsil has been treated as a unit so that maximum benefits of this scheme could reach the farmers and they will be able to contribute to the agricultural development.

Kisan Credit Card has its own importance in agriculture development. Process of issuing kisan credit card should be simplified and there should be no requirement of documents which are demanded by the banks at the time of its renewal. Timely loans will be available to the farmers and they will be able to make desired contribution to the agricultural development with the simplified renewal process once Kisan Credit Card is issued.

In para 28 of the budget speech, there is a mention of National Agriculture Loan Waiver and Relief Scheme 2008, but there is no mention of reimbursement proposals submitted by the State Governments in this regard because of which a confusion has been created and liquidity problem has arisen before Rajasthan's cooperative banks. Therefore, there should be a clear mention about reimbursement.

The hon'ble Minister of Railways has mentioned about setting up of land bank in her Rail budget. Through you, I would like to suggest to the hon'ble Minister that the railway land lying vacant along the track can be used for producing jatropha. This will help vacate encroachment on railway land and contribute in bringing greenery across the country. Moreover, with the cultivation of Jatropha, bio-diesel can also be produced, which will be an important step to increase production of diesel in the country.

In the budget speech, there is a mention of direct and indirect taxes as also exemption from excise duty. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Finance that there should be the same provision of exemption from excise duty for the industrial units making investment in the desert areas of Rajasthan, on the lines of hilly regions so that the desert areas of Rajasthan could be developed and the regional imbalances wiped in



[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

accordance with the spirit of the constitution. In the budget speech, there is also a mention of infrastructure development on P.P.P. mode, but there is no mention of ambitious schemes like linking of the country's major rivers. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that there should be a provision in the budget for linking the country's rivers. While making a proper budget allocation for the purpose, the project for linking the country's major rivers should be taken in hand so that the desert state like Rajasthan is benefited and the drought and flood situation faced by other States of the country could be tackled effectively.

\*CAPT. JAI NARAIAN PRASAD NISHAD (Muzaffarpur):

While participating in the discussion going on in the House on the Budget-2009-10 which was presented on July 6, 2009 by hon'ble Minister of Finance Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I would like to point out that this Budget is a mere jugglery of figures. The Budget 2009-10 was also presented with high-sounding promises but these remained unfulfilled. Rural areas and small towns have been neglected. The alarming situation of drought and flood is perennial in backward state like Bihar, in particular, but there is no mention in the Budget speech about redressal of these problems. An amount of Rs. 39,100 crores has been allocated under Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme but in this regard it is required to be mentioned that agricultural labourers in rural areas will be provided 100 days of employment and bank accounts are required to be opened in the local banks in the name of those labourers who have been issued job cards and they will get 100 days of guaranteed employment irrespective of generation of employment. This guarantee is required to be ensured. Loan waiver scheme for farmers was announced in the previous Budget. Notices from Banks are still pouring in.

No specific policy has been laid out for farmers to deal with the menace of drought and flood. All activities came to a halt in the flood-affected areas of Bihar after June 15. A special package should have been announced for flood control in Kosi which is missing in this Budget.

Hon'ble Minister of Finance has very cleverly talked about rural development and reduction in proportion of persons living below the poverty line. He has talked about making India slum free in five years but like the announcements of the previous budgets it is also likely to be reduced

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

to a mere unfulfilled announcement. Nothing has been stated as to how will it be materialized. Prices have increased and are still continuing to increase at an alarming rate. Prices of all essential commodities are spiraling and prices of fertilizers are rising. Prices of steel, fertilizers, chemicals, medicines are being increased arbitrarily by the companies. The Government have no control over these. There are indications of further increase in prices in the coming few days as the prices of petrol and diesel have been increased by the Government before the Budget and prices of products manufactured by the Public Sector Undertakings can be raised by the Government at any time in absence of well-defined central policy on price revision. The Government have no control over market. Some schemes have been announced in the budget but no measures have been suggested for their implementation.

The people are not going to get any relief with the declining prices of mobile phones and electronic devices. Prices will continue to rise unless prices of basic and domestic products are not brought down. This budget has been made keeping in view the interests of the corporate sector and it is aimed at pleasing them. Tax assessment laws of the Government have always proved ineffective thereby providing an opportunity of tax evasion to the taxpayers and the corporate houses.

The Government policies are aimed at promoting private participation in tele-communications, power generation, airports, ports, National Highways and the Railways. It will lead to an end to the Government control over strategic sectors instead of removing bottlenecks in investment and funding and all of these land in private hands as their puppets. The Government should, therefore, not allow private investment in the public sector.

There are no remarkable provisions for education in the budget. We are of the opinion that the Government should beware of giving the status of industry to education. Today, a cobweb of private education is spreading in the country. This is the country of villages. The public education system is collapsing and it is leading to decline of educational standards in the rural areas.

It has not been discussed in the existing budget how to impart education to the female children, improve schools and colleges of rural areas and how to encourage wards of the poor and farmers to receive higher education. It will further widen the gap between rural and urban areas. The policy on higher educational loan should be streamlined by

doing away with the requirement of guarantor. Talented students both male and female in rural areas can also avail benefits if a policy is framed that recovery of the loans would not be made until the loaner completes higher education and joins a job. On one hand, public sector undertakings are called national assets while on other paths are being paved for gradual-private investment in the P.S.U. This dual policy is clearly perceptible in the budget.

Every family has been promised 25 kilograms of rice or wheat at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg. under the National Food Security Act. A family in villages consists of 10-12 members. Therefore, every family should be supplied 25 kg of wheat every month and pulses, sugar and kerosene oil should also be supplied at reasonable rates.

A large chunk of our economy is dependent upon unorganized sector but the unorganized sector has merely been touched and left in the lurch. I am of the view that this sector has the manpower, which is a crucial component in production and employment generation. Effective social security schemes are required for the protection and upliftment of this sector. Group insurance policy alongwith the pension scheme and policy of regularization of jobs should be framed for the workers of the unorganized sector and stringent provisions should be enacted to implement the same.

Rural women should be made direct beneficiaries of the rural social security schemes by imparting education to them, making them self reliant and by packaging of items manufactured in rural areas and finding marketing pockets for them and by giving them the status of rural workers.

*[Translation]*

Therefore, I would like to submit by concluding my speech:

1. That a special package for Bihar may be announced in the budget.
2. A major part of North Bihar and Muzaffarpur gets affected at the time of flood. Therefore, special packages may be given to it in order to construct barrages at all necessary points and to strengthen national highways and rail lines.
3. A National University may be set up in Muzaffarpur.
4. Muzaffarpur is the main business centre of North Bihar and by giving it the status of a Metro city, a special fund may be allocated to develop a Tourist centre here for its development and expansion.

5. The fund may be allocated to the construction of all India level hospital even in Muzaffarpur.

*[English]*

\*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): At the very outset, I would like to place on record my heartfelt congratulations to him for the rare opportunity and the distinction of presenting the regular budget for 2009-10 of the UPA Government after having presented the Interim Budget for 2009-10 in the last UPA Government. This budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister introducing the General Budget 2009-10, is no doubt a document of continuity. Continuity of stability and continuity on prosperity together take the society to peace and progress; which in turn provide for inclusive growth and equitable development.

We are very proud of you. This year's budget is the combination of India's rural economy based on agriculture and the global high tech economy.

The interim budget, 2009-10 did anchor the policies for the new Government in as many as 11 (eleven) areas like 9% annual growth rate, 12 million jobs, reduction of BPL families to half by 2014, 4% Agricultural growth, strengthening delivery mechanism of basic amenities including healthcare, global standard education system and integrated energy security system.

The Finance Minister outlined three challenges being recognized by the Government:

- 1) The first challenge is economic revival to the high GDP growth rate of 9 percent per annum.
- 2) The second challenge is to establish inclusive development fully.
- 3) The third challenge is to improve delivery mechanism.

To meet these challenges, the Government has to come out with a comprehensive and innovative rather a holistic mechanism to satisfy all the basics of governance.

The Budget Estimate 2009-10 is very intelligently done. The tax proposals are humane and generous and not hurting any particular section of society. However, while in direct taxes. I would like to request hon. Finance Minister to revisit the personal income tax exemption limit for individual tax-payers as under: For senior citizens Rs. 2.50 lakhs, for women tax payers Rs. 2.25 lakhs, and for other categories of individual tax payers to Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Dr. Thokchom Meinya]

The Finance Minister has rightly concluded that the road ahead will not be easy and very rightly decided to follow what the Father of the Nation has said, "Democracy is an art and science of mobilizing the entire physical, economic and spiritual resources of various sections of the people in the service of the common good of all"

On the whole, this budget is really a balanced one.

I shall now come down directly to region specific. The Finance Minister has set the right tone when he said, 'the North East Region is very sensitive'. I come from the state, Manipur. Manipur along with other states of the Northeast and the state of J&K are categorized as Special Category States (SCSs) in the country.

I shall illustrate an example how the people of these SCSs face problems which are altogether different from those of the other states. Manipur is one such state where no train has ever run. There are still some elders in the state who has never seen a train wagon forget about travelling in it.

In 2004, for the first time, the UPA Government under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Respected UPA Chairperson, Madam, Sonia Gandhi sanctioned the Jiribam-Tupul (Imphal) Railways National Project and the foundation stone was laid at Jirighat by the Hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh in 2004 in presence of the then Union Railway Minister, Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav and a host of other leaders of the Northeast. This project was initially targeted to be completed by 2010, now extended to 2012. Very unfortunate. Lets pray that it is not delayed further.

The reason for this delay as well as the delay in other development works of these states region is attributed to the adverse law and order situation in these areas. We are very happy to learn that the Union Government have taken up the matter with the concerned authorities for providing necessary security coverage for these projects. I, very respectfully, suggest to the Union Government more particularly the Home Minister that funds to maintain a dedicated security each for every National Projects sanctioned for these SCSs region may kindly considered and implemented in the best interest of all concerned.

Of late, the infamous Arms Forces Special Power Act, 1958 (AFSPA) has been in the news once again in J&K. We are all aware of the fact that this is a National Act, but regional

in application. Why regional, if any State of the Union of India declares that the state or a part of it is disturbed area, then this AFSPA can be invoked and the Act comes into force.

For more that a decade or so, Manipur remains a battle field rather a killing field. This is over and above there remark of the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh in Shimla that Manipur is a failed state. I would say that not single day is passed without the report of killings in the local dailies/ electronic news bulletins. Fake encounters, custodian killings and killing of innocent locals, non-locals, security personnels and of course insurgents are the order of the day. This is in spite the fact that AFSPA is still applied in the majority portion of the state. In the last decade, the number of valley-based insurgent groups has grown from 14 to 40.

My state Manipur has had enough of this Act and there has been continuous mass movement from the civil society organizations for the repeal of this Act. At present, a lady called Irom Chanu Sharmila has been on fast unto death since 2000 demanding the repeal of this act. During this long period of almost nine years, she has been nose fed and thank God she managed to survive hale and healthy. In 2007, she was awarded the Gwangju Human Rights Award of Korea.

In 2004, the moment the UPA Government assumed office and sensing the gravity of the situation arising out of the application of AFSPA in the state, the UPA Government has constituted one Committee under the chairmanship of Justice Jeevan Reddy to examine and report to the Government its findings towards giving a humane face to the Act or to repeal it.

The Reedy Committee has recommended the repeal of the Act. The report is now with the Union Government and yet to see the light of the day. We are hopeful that the Government will take up suitable and timely action as per the recommendation.

The Government of Manipur has already declared that its Imphal Municipality Area comprising of seven Assembly Segments is no longer disturbed and hence the application of AFSPA in the area ceases. That is, there is no application of AFSPA in the Imphal Municipality Area.

However, in the rest of the state, this AFSPA is still being applied. The Government in the state has been working extra hard to have a solution to the acute insurgent problem and to make the state really not disturbed and then to remove the AFSPA from the entire state of Manipur.

Recently a University Professor was killed in the university campus. One insurgent group claimed that they did it while next morning an IRB sepyo surrendered that he was killed. There appears to be infiltration of underground elements in the recruitment of IRBs and state security forces. Even the Manipur University which is the seat of higher education is not safe at all. Let the almighty save all of us.

One peculiar problem of my state is its very low revenue collection. It is almost negligible. The state lives on the grants & loans from the Union Government. The question now is how long this should be allowed to continue. This should not be allowed to continue further. For this, we have to work hard and create more infrastructures for earning more revenues. The potentials are aplenty. Development of tourists' destinations alone will bring enormous revenue for the state. The Union Government should now come out openly and help the state to create more infrastructures etc. for tourism and other suitable local industries along with the development of Agriculture & Horticulture.

The country has been passing through an acute draught situation. The State Government of Manipur has declared drought last month. However, the Union Government has yet to give its cognizance. The actual position is this that though there has been intermittent rainfall from drizzling to heavy shower for short period, the summer sunshine dried the wetness in a few hours. To be precise, the ground realities is that the paddy fields in the state are completely dry and cracking and not fit for cultivation. There is not a drop of water in the fields. Since the time not growing paddy is already getting very late, the farmers had sown paddy seeds on the dry fields.

Lastly, I would like to seek the indulgence of the Hon. Members present and that of this august House to tell you that fact the North East region is a mini India in its true sense of the term. Many different small ethnic groups settle together. The people in this region profess all forms of religions- Hindu, Christian, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism and of course the time tested indigenous religions.

The looks of these people are more akin to those in the East, Far-East and South-East Asia and are allegedly having some genuine difficulties to be identified along with their brethren in the mainland India.

This being the actual position, the initiatives of the Hon. Union Finance Minister for inclusive growth and equitable development are in the right direction towards achieving the desired goals.

I would heartedly support the General Budget, 2009-10.

[Translation]

\*SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Ballia): The programme being launched in rural areas by this Government under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is the most important programme. The hon. Minister of Finance has announced in his budget speech that a hike of 144% is being made for the scheme but the fact is that the poor are not getting 100 days job in rural areas. The hon. Minister of Rural Development on behalf of the Government has admitted that on an average 45 days job is being provided. It means that this scheme has not been able to achieve even half of its target. Now the question is when the Government is aware of it that there are so many drawbacks in such an important scheme as to why the efforts are not being made to remove them.

It is astounding that wages to be paid under NREGA is less than that of minimum wages fixed by State Governments whereas the Government is aware of this. Paying less wages than that of minimum wages is beyond my understanding. Have the Government framed a policy under which the wages of a poor man could be usurped. It may be traced out on whose advice minimum wages have been fixed at Rs. 100 under NREGA when the same has been fixed more than Rs. 100 by the State Governments.

Apart from this, due to personal interest fake job cards have been got devised on large scale. Due to this very reason a big amount is going into corruption. This scheme has been the victim of corrupt bureaucracy in Uttar Pradesh since the last year. The Central Government will have to do something so as to reach out the same to those people, which it has been meant for. The biggest problem in rural areas is the problem of fertilizers. There is drought condition in Uttar Pradesh, particularly, in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The people are in great trouble all around. Whatever was sown in pre monsoon rain has dried up. There has been no supply of power in some areas for seven days. Again, it is supplied for a day or so for a few hours but no agricultural work can be done in that power. The State Government is totally apathetic about the interest of a common man. We cannot expect from such a Government, which is giving shelter to corrupt officers-contractors nexus and engaged in between statues and monuments.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Neeraj Shekhar]

The Kharif crop has destroyed and now there is season to make plantation of paddy in which there is much need for fertilizers. Nobody has a control on such companies, which are manufacturing fertilizers. They are fully working in an arbitrary way. The dye of Rs. 500/- per bag is openly being blacked in Rs. 800 Adulterators are minting the money in this regard with the nexus of State Government. Obviously, there is an alarming condition due to adulteration in fertilizers. The subsidy on fertilizers is always given in the central budget. It has also been given this time but the net result is zero. Central Government should understand this alarming condition and save the farmers of Uttar Pradesh from such destruction.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, 89 hon. Members have already participated in this discussion. Time allotted was 12 hours and we have already taken approximately 14 hours. If the House agrees, we can skip the lunch hour and reply can be given at about 3 p.m. today.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Madam, the Members may be allowed to lay their speeches.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, the hon. Members, if they so wish, can lay their speeches on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I have only one small submission on this. We must conclude the discussion by 2.45 p.m. and then the reply should come latest at 3 p.m.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, so, we should have the reply latest at 3 p.m.

Now, Shri Govind Mishra to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): Madam Speaker, no provisions have been made to check the price rise in the Budget for the year 2009-10.

Today the prices of the tur and arhar dal is Rs. 70 per k.g. About 70 percent poor farmers have been affected in this country by this Budget. ... (Interruptions) You and other hon'ble Members are also telling that it is not Rs. 70 per kg. but it is Rs. 90 per kg. This budget presented by UPA

Government lacks the vision as to how the poor people will survive in this country. No attention has been paid towards the daily needs of these people and no relief has been provided to the poor. During the elections, our friends managed to win the election by making big promises to the poor people of the country but the Government has not paid any attention in this regard.

Take the case of farmers. Our country is facing the drought where 70 percent population is farmers. Madhya Pradesh had also faced drought during the last year. Our State Government had forwarded a request for Central assistance but the Union Government has not given any relief so far whereas as per the centre-state relations 75 percent funds should have been provided by the centre for this purpose. But even a single penny had not been given by the Union Government during last year. The farmers are dependent on agriculture. In case of change in weather or monsoon failure, the farmers have to suffer from the drought.

It is the need of the hour that subsidy should be provided to the farmers to dig tube wells. The union Government talk about welfare of the farmers but no provisions have been made in the budget to provide subsidy to the farmers to dig the tube wells. The subsidy being provided to the farmers to procure equipments which was decided 2-4 years ago has reduced to be ineffective due to price rise. We have not increased the subsidy on tractors and other agricultured equipments to provide them some relief. Today the situation of power supply is also not satisfactory. Therefore the farmers have to irrigate their fields with the help of generators for producing food stock for themselves and the country. When we face shortage of foodgrains, wheat, pulses etc. then we have to import the same by paying two to four times high prices. We procure wheat at the rate of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1100 per quintal from the farmers in the country while we import the same at the rate of Rs. 1400 to Rs. 1500 per quintal. It would be better if the Government act in a farsighter manner and provide some concessions to the farmers for digging tubewells for irrigation because sometimes the farmers do not have enough courage to dig tubewells as they are apprehensive of not getting water while digging new tubewells.

Therefore, at least 50 percent subsidy should be given to the farmers for digging tubewells. The entire country is facing power crisis, hence concessions should be given to the farmers to instal generators. If we provide assistance to the farmers, the agriculture production would increase. We

will not have to depend on other countries and also we can save ourselves against any exploitation. We procure wheat at the rate of Rs. 1000 per quintal from our farmers while we import the same at the rate of Rs. 1500 to Rs. 1600 per quintal and thereby pay almost double for the same.

I would like to appeal to the hon'ble Finance Minister that in this budget no provisions have been made for the farmers, hence some provisions should be made for the farmers. Take the NREGA. The labourers are not getting payments for six months under this scheme because you have asked them to open the account in the banks. One department sends cheques to the another department and the banks take four -five months clearing the cheques. In my village Panchayat an Executive Engineer of Rural Engineering Department had sent cheques to the post office. But the Post master could not get the cheques cleared for three months.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Madam this is an important issue. This is an issue related to the interests of the labourers of the country. I am talking of Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh. Hon'ble Minister and the former Minister are also present here. We have enacted a law that the payment of the labourers will be made either through the Bank or through the Post Office. The executive officer of the concerned department sent the cheque but bank did not clear the cheque for six months. The labourers are in great trouble. They came to us. We said the collector and the officers that Post office is a subject matter of the Union Government. They are creating trouble and are not clearing the cheques. The Reserve Bank of India should ask the Chief Secretaries of States in writing if the payment under NREGA is not made within one month, they should be held responsible. The labourers who work hard should get the payment in a week or so but we have found that labourers are not getting their due for six months.

Madam, I would like to say about Kisan Credit Card since thousands of farmers are coming to the banks for getting the same. The cards of poor farmers who are less educated are not prepared in time due the arbitrary attitude of the banks. The people come to us and we ask the SDM and the collector to look into the matter. They should get Kisan Credit card. Banks act in an arbitrary manner. There are no checks on the Banks. As a result of which, our policies are not implemented in the proper way.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Several honourable members are yet to speak and the honourable Minister will give his reply at 3 p.m. So, please conclude now.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Madam, if it is so then it is all right. Again I am requesting you that the budget proposals which have been brought forward are certainly not serve the interests of the farmers and the labourers. I would like to say that they have come to power making certain promises to the farmers and labourers of India. You can see the rising prices. Whether the people are getting relief from rising prices. You all are natives of India, whether be a Minister or the Prime Minister, each of them knows that the prices of pulses has gone to Rs. 90/- per kg. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

Shri Nama Nageshwara Rao.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Whether the poor people will be able to eat pulses. It is a challenge. You will have to look into this. You will have to understand the situation of India, as it is your responsibility to improve their condition. You should accept this challenge. The farmers and labourers of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

\*SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on General Budget for the year 2009-10.

First of all, I regret to say that this budget is very common budget which was not expected by the people of India of the various cadre of society. Being a well experienced and high intellectual person like you.

On the ground that here excellency President of India, had announced in her joint session speech that, UPA Government will chalk out 10 point programme for the common people and within 100 days the people of India will see the progress of the implementation.

The Prime Minister of India Hon'ble Shri Manmohan Singhji had endorsed the above said things while answering to the congratulating session of president's speech. Unfortunately, I have to say that nothing is reflected regarding 10-point programme in the budget speech. Honourable Minister has announced 39000 thousand crores of rupees

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Anandrao Adsul]

for national rural employment guarantee Act but unfortunately taking into consideration last three years experience of the said Act not a good outcome is shown.

While presenting the interim budget, Honourable Minister had told that 53000 thousand crores of rupees expenditure was made but on same day CAG report tells that 20000 crores rupees were diverted to the cultural programme that is 150 years celebration of 1857 first free India movement. Only 115 districts are selected for the scheme. Why not in other district of the country, the reason best known to the Honourable Minister. There is not a proper monetary accountability system in the scheme. I had observed in my last constituency, BULDHANA (Maharashtra).

Large number of middle class persons have not been given good relief on their total earning of the year.

Honourable Minister has announced establishment of IIFC Ltd. for the strengthening of the infrastructure in the field of Telecommunication, Road, Railways, Ports, Airports, Power Generation.

I will bring to the kind notice of Honourable Minister that in past the IDBI was specifically established for the development of industries, but our experience is very bad, the said bank has suffered heavy losses and was compelled to Government merge into IDBI bank, with Government support of 14000 crores like such, how much this IIFC will help to the infrastructure.

Now I will come to the cooperative banking industry which is a backbone of the rural India and very common person of rural and urban society of the country.

In short "SELF HELP" made effective by organization is a concept of this movement. People contributes their shares and form a registered society under the rules and regulations of society Act of various states. The said society (cooperative banks) is run by elected people among the shareholders. The needy people are helped by way of loan, within the parameter of Banking Regulation Act. Here borrower is the shareholder of the society. The amount of the share remains the same because of it is not linked with stock exchange. The borrower and shareholder is one and same, that is why whatever surplus is achieved by the society (Bank) such person is rightful person to claim the dividend. Secondly, now a days there is a heavy competition in between Public sector bank and private bank, so that cooperative bank has to go for new technology like core banking, ATM, CR-DR Card for their own survival.

I wish to bring to the kind notice of Honourable Minister that in the year 1966, those cooperative banks had brought under Banking Regulation Act same time late K. Kannamwar had urged then Government for introduction of sec. 80 p for the exemption of income tax of the cooperative banking industry. Same exemption was continuously given for last 40 years.

But unfortunately former finance minister Honourable P. Chidambaram has withdrawn this exemption and levied income tax on cooperative banking industry. Which is affecting the movement of common person, as cooperative banks are not in a position to create expansion and development plan and also they are not into position to pay the dividend to the shareholders. Who is borrower too. Hence being a chairman of Maharashtra Urban Banks Federation, I had given a representation to you for restoration of Sec. 80 p of income tax Act of 1961. Same representation was given by the National Urban Bank and Credit society Federation to you and also Central Registrar had also submitted their report for the same thing.

I, think that, person like you as I told earlier wiser, well experienced and generous will take serious note of all those things and will continue relief under sec. 80 p to the cooperative banking industry in India.

[Translation]

\*DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): In the General Budget for the year 2009-10, the Finance Minister could not adapt to clashes or aspiration of the common man, market and the government. Efforts have been made in the budget provisions to provide relief to the common man, rural people and the farmers but it seems to be proving delivered a little against tall promises. The Finance Minister has made an announcement to make the nation slum-free in five years, but adequate funds have not been allocated for the housing sector, then as to how the dreams of the millions of people to get their home would be fulfilled. How, will they create employment for 1 crore and 20 lacs people in the year 2009-10? It seems that monsoon will not be normal this year, then as to how, they will get the four percent growth rate in agriculture.

The Finance Minister has said that this is the biggest ever budget of the history as it comprises Rs. 10 lacs 20 thousand crore. But, the financial resources have not been made clear to get such a huge amount. In this budget it has

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

been presumed that Fiscal deficit will remain at 6.8 percent of the GDP. Due to such grave challenges it is not expected that this budget will play a meaningful role to get the nation out of this recession and price rise.

These budget provisions shows that this is a political budget to reap benefits in elections, keeping in view the legislative assembly elections in Bengal and Maharashtra, many benefits have been given to them. Whereas, there are some other states, which are facing multi-faceted problems. No attention has been paid to such states. Rajasthan has been completely ignored in this budget.

Nothing has been done with regard to giving special status and special package to water scared Rajasthan. No announcement has been made in the budget regarding setting up of Refinery, expeditious oil production and opening of IIM in the state. Even there is no mention about Jaipur Metro Rail Project in this Budget. No measures have been taken for providing relief to the handicraft sector, which is struggling with the recession. No special announcement has been made to tackle the desert related problems and spread of desert. No announcement has been made regarding setting up of atomic power station in Banswara. No special scheme has been given to the state for Department of Tourism and Heritage preservation. Special package has not been given for the security and development at the international border. There is no mention about linking of rivers project in Rajasthan.

Rajasthan fulfils almost all the conditions for getting the status of special state like the north-eastern states and Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir. But, not to speak of giving special status, Union Govt, has not made available even a single penny to the state to get rid of its utmost problem of drinking water. Which shows the discrimination being meted out with the state. While in the general election of Lok Sabha, people have elected only 4 BJP candidates against 21 seats last time, whereas 20 seats have been won by the Congress. Even then no benefits have been given to the state. This has left the whole state in despair.

Geographically being the largest and desert prone state of the country, there has been a long pending demand for years to give special status to Rajasthan. Some other states including Bihar have also put forth the same demand, but keeping in view the special geographical conditions of Rajasthan, the water scarcity is the biggest crisis and a matter of concern and it poses a challenge. While considering the

one percent water availability and general occurrence of famine and drought in the state, a request is being made since a long time to accord special status to the state. Alongwith this like hilly states Rajasthan should be declared as tax free zone for five years to encourage investment for industrial development and creation of job opportunities.

Geographically, Rajasthan is the largest state of the country. This state constitutes about 10.41 percent of the geographical area and 5.50 per cent of the total population of the country reside in it. Besides, there are 12 desert districts in the north west of Rajasthan which constitute about 61.11 percent of the total area of the State. The Scheduled Tribes constitute 12.6% of the total population of the state and are predominant in 5.58% area of the State. Geographical conditions of the State are very difficult and the per capita cost incurred on provision of basic facilities like power, water, roads, education, communication and health care to the people is high, particularly in far flung villages and hamlets of Rajasthan in comparison to other states. The demand of a special status for the State is justified in view of the difficult geographical conditions and higher costs on provision of basic facilities.

Rajasthan is an important and sensitive State of the country but till now no liberal economic package has been offered to the State by the Centre. Thanks to the additional central assistance offered by the Centre, economic position in the border States of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir has improved but Rajasthan continues to be a very backward State. People of Rajasthan are left with no choice but to migrate to other States in search of work. Rajasthan shares a fairly long, border (1040 k.m.) with Pakistan. Therefore, activities like agriculture, mining, industries and trade remain constantly hampered and danger to life and property is always present. The State Government has to spend a lot of funds indirectly on border security and has to bear a great deal of inconvenience. It does impede development. Economically, socially, politically and educationally Rajasthan is a backward state. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes constitute 28% of the population of this State. The State is inhabited by castes like Gadia, Lohar who do not have any permanent homes. The growth rate of the state is affected by scarce water resources, inadequate and uncertain rainfall and dependence on rain and due to drought and famine. At present 12 districts of the State are affected by drought and famine. Agriculture is the backbone of economy of the State with regard to Gross Domestic Product and employment but here agriculture is fully dependent on monsoon.



[Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena]

After attaining the special status the State will continue to receive huge amounts of grants-in-aids instead of Central loans or assistance for various desert elimination and desert control programmes, development of tribal areas, economic social and educational progress and development of most backward castes. Similarly, a larger share of central credit, National Calamity Relief Fund and huge amounts of additional assistance from international institutions like the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank and many other benefits will definitely go a long way in improving the state of affairs in the State. Rajasthan must get Special State status in view of its problem of waterscarcity, adverse geographical setting, its proximity to sensitive international border, poverty and illiteracy. The entire Government machinery is required to be kept in operational mode in surveillance of 1040 kilometer long international border, countering increasing terrorism, deteriorating state of law and order arising out of caste clashes and in prevention of illicit trafficking of contraband drugs. It is not that Rajasthan is lacking in entrepreneurial spirit and the people do not search for employment avenues. We have done a fine job whether it is literacy campaign, the NREGA or the Mid Day Meal Scheme. There is a proposal for setting up an oil Refinery at Barhmer but a union legal provision is posing a problem in this regard. Rajasthan contributes a lot of the central exchequer. We are asking for a little more in order to solve our problems. We must be treated at par with others. We are second to none in hard work and enterprise. The entire country is fully aware of enterprising spirit and business skill of the 'Marwaris'. Every household here belongs to the Marwadis and the soldiers ever ready to lay down their lives for the country.

Rajasthan has suffered from famine and drought for more or less 55 years during the last 60 years. The problem of water scarcity is aggravating in the State and only 32 blocks out of total 332 blocks are left in the safe zone. The declining water table of the underground water has reached a critical stage in 300 blocks. The State has the highest rate of underground water resource exploitation at 137 percent in the country. That is why the State has been constantly asking for a special status for many years. The rate of underground water exploitation is 47%, 70%, 45%, 85% and 48% in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra respectively. Timely attention is required to be given to the serious crisis of drinking water. The cost of providing basic facilities to the people is very

high. Availability of water is a great problem. Rivers and ponds are found in a very few areas of the State while the situation with regard to the underground water is very critical and the water table still continues to decline. 70 percent people of the State are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and agriculture is generally dependent upon the freaks of monsoon. The rate of population growth continues to be above national average. The workers do not have the avenues of employment in commensurate with their numbers. The State is not self-reliant in power generation. The means of communication are also below the national average. The State has to bear the burden of surveillance of the international border with its own resources.

In this way the State of Rajasthan has been neglected in the budget. The State of Rajasthan which is so much crisis ridden and calamity-prone should also be put on the trajectory of higher growth path by granting it the special status.

MADAM SPEAKER : Only the speech of Shri Nageswara Rao will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ...\**

*[English]*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam Speaker, I would like to express my views and offer some suggestions on the General Budget 2009-2010. It is the Government's responsibility to provide to the common man the following assurances:

- Minimum price security for the farmers
- Education security
- Employment security
- Essential commodity price control security – this is very important
- Food security
- Environmental and global warming security
- Energy security
- Village and Cottage Industry protection security and
- Life security

Madam, for want of time, I will not be able to explain the importance of each and every issue mentioned above. But I underline some of the core issues.

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\*Not recorded.

Madam, it was mentioned in the Budget that there is a sharp fall in the Wholesale Price Index close to zero per cent in March, 2009. It is surprising that how on the one side the prices of essential commodities are going up by 100 to 300 per cent and on the other side the price index is falling to zero per cent. This is completely misleading and a mis-statement.

The agricultural growth has been projected in the Budget at four per cent whereas the average agricultural growth for the last five years is 1.8 per cent and last year it was only 1.6 per cent. This rate of growth is lesser than the population growth at 1.9 per cent. It is the concern of everybody. It is a very serious issue.

In this context, to increase the food production we have to support the farmers substantially by giving loan at four per cent instead of seven per cent interest rate, by providing subsidies for the farmers for all inputs and by direct transfer of subsidies to the farmers. Minimum support price is to be given to the farmers. The Swaminathan Commission's recommendations have to be implemented immediately. These are all the things which are required for the farmers. Otherwise this country will face food shortage.

The food production reserves have come down like anything. It was 65 million tonnes and now it is 23 million tonnes. It is the concern of everybody. During the last five years one lakh farmers have committed suicides. They were mainly in the Congress-ruled States of Maharashtra and Karnataka which are at numbers one and two positions. This is the concern of everybody. The monsoon has been good for the last five years. But the production of food grains has fallen. This was due to faulty policies of the Government.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Madam, please permit me. He is not stating the facts. ...(Interruptions) I have a serious objection. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO : The subjects of health and education go along with human resource development. Unfortunately, the primary education and health are totally overlooked by the Government which is creating a problem for the poorer sections in the society. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let him complete.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, even after 62 years of Independence, the literacy has not crossed 60 per cent mark. At this rate, we do not know how many more decades are required to attain total literacy.

Due to the global warming and climate change, the monsoons have been erratic and are directly affecting the farmers.

Madam, life security is another major problem the reason being cross-country terrorism. This should be tackled properly.

Over and above, I am also disappointed by the tax structure for the employees. The concession announced in the Budget is highly disappointing, and needs to be revised for the benefits of the employees.

Regarding energy security, oil and natural gas have been discovered in the Krishna-Godavari Basin in Andhra Pradesh. The Government should ensure that there is sufficient production of natural gas to meet the growing demand of the country. There are still large oil and gas reserves remaining unexplored and the energy infrastructure is underdeveloped. We are importing the expensive crude oil more and more from other countries. My State is being deprived of the full benefit of the natural resources. The Government has imposed service tax on the high risk business. The hon. Finance Minister has announced seven-year tax holiday for the natural gas business from the next bidding. I understand that the oil and natural gas recovery has been made by ONGC, Reliance and GSPC and other companies in the previous bidding round, where the Government has already promised the tax benefits in that bidding round itself. What is the new tax benefit that the Government is now proposing? I do not understand this. Is it that the Government, after making the promises of the benefits under the existing contracts, now wants to withdraw these?

The hon. Finance Minister is truly committed to promote the natural gases and is concerned about the energy security of the country. He should honour the commitments already made. The Government has decided to change the definition of mineral oil. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: The Government has decided to change the definition of mineral oil. Less than a year later the Government decided, the natural gases should be granted tax holiday.

Such issues do not give confidence to the investors and ultimately, the tax burden will be passed on to the shoulders of the common man. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You can lay rest of the speech on the Table of the House. Please conclude.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, this is an issue which is related to the common man. ...*(Interruptions)* The Andhra Pradesh Government has a programme for connecting each house in Andhra Pradesh.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, please give me only one minute.

MADAM SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table of the House please.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, please give me one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

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

*(Interruptions) ...\**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Thurmaavalavan, please start.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, it will not go on record. You please lay it on the Table of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: In order to ensure that benefits of the schemes reach the common man, the Government should adopt the 'direct cash transfer system' as proposed by our leader, the President of Telugu Desam Party – Shri Chandrababu Naidu.

Keeping all these issues as explained, it is requested that the Government should re-think about all the above

\*Not recorded.

issues so as to benefit the farmers, the common man and the employees. I conclude my speech with the hope that the Finance Minister will give due consideration to the points raised by me.

Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Thank you so much. I beg to lay the remaining portion.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

\*SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: I want to express my views and offer suggestions on the General Budget 2009-10. It is the Government's responsibility to provide common man the following assurances:-

- a) Minimum price security (to the Farmers);
- b) Education security;
- c) Employment security
- d) Essential commodity price control security;
- e) Food security;
- f) Environment and Global warming security;
- g) Energy security
- h) Village and Cottage Industry protection security;
- i) Life security

For the want of time I will not be able to explain the importance of each and every issue mentioned above, but I underline the core issues.

It was mentioned in the Budget there is sharp fall in whole sale price index close to the 0% in March, 2009. It is surprising that how on one side the prices of essential commodities have gone up 100%/300%, while the inflation measures by Wholesale Price Index is zero. The statement is misleading.

The agricultural growth has been projected in the Budget at 4% whereas the average agricultural growth for last five years is 1.8% and last year it is only 1.6%. This rate of growth is lesser than the population growth @ 1.9 per year which is very alarming situation. In this context to increase the food production we have to support the farmers substantially-

- (i) By giving loan at 4% instead of 7% interest as announced in the Budget;

\*...\* This part of speech was laid on the Table.

- (ii) Provide more subsidies to the farmers for all inputs;
- (iii) Direct transfer of subsidies to the farmers;
- (iv) Minimum support prices to be given to the farmers;
- (v) Swaminathan Commission recommendations to be implemented.

The food production reserves have gone down from 65 million tons to 23 million tons. During last five years one lac farmers have committed suicides in the country. The highest number of suicides occurred in Congress ruling governments in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The monsoon has been good for last five years but how the production of food grains has fallen. This was due to faulty policies of the Government.

The Health and Education go along with human resources development, unfortunately the primary education and health are totally overlooked by the Government which is creating a problem for the poorer sections in the society more.

Due to the global warming the climate and monsoons have been erratic which is directly affecting the farmers. Agricultural production and food security, have reached alarming situation.

Life security is another major problem being the cross country terrorism.

Over and above I am also disappointed for the tax structure for the employees. The concession announced in the Budget is highly disappointing and needs to be revised for the benefits of the employees.

Regarding the energy security, the oil and natural gas have been discovered in Krishna and Godavari Basin in Andhra Pradesh. The Government should ensure that there is sufficient production of natural gas to meet the growing demand of the country. There are still large oil and gas reserves remaining unexplored and energy infrastructure is undeveloped. We are importing expensive crude oil more and more from other countries. My State is being deprived from the full benefit of the natural resources. The Government has imposed service tax on the high risk business of exploration when most of the explorations firms efforts fail without any discovery. The Finance Minister has announced seven years tax holiday for natural gas business from the

next bidding. I understand that the oil and natural gas recovery has been made by ONGC, Reliance, GSPC etc. in the previous bidding round where the Government has already promised the tax benefits in that bidding round. What is the new tax benefit that the government is now proposing? I do not understand. Is it that the Government after making the promises of the benefits under existing contract now wants to withdraw these for the previous contracts.

Finance Minister is truly committed to promote the natural gases and is concerned about the energy security of the country he should honour the commitments already made. The Government has decided to change the definition of mineral oil that year later the Government decided the natural gases should be granted tax holiday. Such issues do not give confidence to the investors ultimately the tax burden will be passed on to the shoulders of the common man by increasing the LNG price. The Government has the programme for connecting each houses in Andhra Pradesh who will be burdened due to this policy.

I suggest that the tax benefit now proposed for oil and natural gas exploration should be retrospectively applied to the blocks already developed.

Provision made for the NREGA, SGSY and similar schemes are welcome but due to the large scale corruption in the system the benefits do not reach to the common man.

In order to ensure that the benefits of the scheme reach the common man, Government should adopt the "direct cash transfer system" as proposed by Telugu Desam Party President – Mr. Chandrababu Naidu garu.

Keeping all these issues as explained it is requested to kindly rethink all the above issues to benefit the farmers, common man and the employees. With the hope that the Finance Minister will give due consideration to the points raised by me.\*

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram):  
Madam Speaker, hon. Ministers and my esteemed colleagues, I deem it a privilege to render my views on the General Budget in my mother tongue Tamil, which is one of the ancient and classical languages of the world. I feel proud to do so in this historic House of the People. I express my heartfelt

\*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan]

gratitude to the gesture of the Union Government to have recognized and accorded the classical language status to one of the oldest languages of the world and the greatest languages of this sub-continent, my mother tongue Tamil. I would like to make a request to the Government of India that Tamil must be made one of the official languages of India.

I am happy to take part in the discussion on this year's Union Budget brought before this House by the hon. Finance Minister. I would like to thank Madam Speaker again for providing me with this opportunity to participate in this debate. A Budget is not a mere compendium of statistical data pertaining to various receipts and expenditure under various heads. It is a document that reflects the social commitment, economic policies and programmes of this Government that seeks to evolve plans with a farsightedness.

While presenting the Budget, the hon. Finance Minister was quoting the hon. Prime Minister who emphasized the need to go in for inclusive growth while upgrading the quality of our financial management and economic measures. Inclusive growth and equitable development have been core elements of this Budget. Our Finance Minister has stated that this Budget has been brought with a dedicated concern to involve every individual, social group and community in the inclusive growth of which benefit will be equitably distributed to all the citizens of this country. He has also proclaimed that this Budget aims at the poor, especially in the rural areas and provides for an improved quality of life. He has named it as *Aam Aadmi* Budget. I am duty bound to heartily welcome this Budget meant for deprived sections of the society, the oppressed people of this nation and all the poor in the various geographical regions of this country.

At the same time, I would like to share my anguish and pain, disappointments and disdain on certain things that needs to be addressed. Our Government that wants to ensure the growth of our national economy on par with the economies of the world must also ensure that the depressed class and the deprived sections of the society are not left behind in the path to prosperity and growth. We cannot be oblivious to the hard reality we face on our witnessing casteist violence and atrocities against women among such social evils. There are many villages that have not seen electricity till day. I would like to appreciate the effort on the part of the hon. Finance Minister to take into consideration the plight of the poor and his valiant measures to improve their lot. Under the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana, 44,000 villages among 6 lakh villages of India have been identified as to have more than

50 per cent of the population to be Scheduled Castes and from among them 1,000 villages have been identified with an allocation of Rs. 100 crore for bringing about a change towards prosperity and development. I know that this has come as a recommendation from the Committee of Ministers on Dalit Affairs. I wish the Government of India takes note of all the recommendations made by that Committee for the upliftment of Dalits. Our Finance Minister is also part of that Committee that has recommended to identify 1,000 villages with an allocation of Rs. 10 lakh each for bringing about change in that village for the better. Shri Pranab Mukherjee is the Chairman of that Committee. High quality residential schools must be set up in every Panchayat Union to ensure that quality education is provided to children from the depressed class. It is part of the recommendations of that Committee. I urge upon the Government to take note of this and give due consideration to implement that recommendation which will go a long way in providing quality education to the children from Dalit community. I would like to point out that the same Committee has also recommended that landless Dalits must be provided with land and those of the Dalits who have got land already must be provided with irrigation facility by the Government itself at its cost. Only when these recommendations are translated into action, the oppressed people can walk freely holding their heads high.

13.00 hrs.

I can walk freely into this House. At the same time, a Dalit cannot walk freely in certain common areas of the village and enter some of the temples. This is the hard reality. A Dalit can occupy the post of the President of India and even the Chair of the Prime Minister, but at the same time, it is not that easy for a Dalit to walk freely as a Panchayat Chairman in some of the villages in India today. So we must strive to ensure inclusive growth and equitable development through the measures of the Government, be it budgetary or legislative. I would like to appeal to the Government of India to come out with an exclusive budget for Dalits in the same way as Railway Budget being presented separately in this House.

13.01 hrs.

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*)

In this Budget, Rs. 500 crore has been apportioned for the rehabilitation of the internally displaced Tamils in Sri Lanka. The Government of India must take steps to see that this fund reaches directly the Tamil people in Sri Lanka who are in dire need of help and assistance. This assistance must

not be handed over to the Sinhalese Government. If it is handed over directly to the Sinhalese rulers, it will only be utilized to let loose violence and control over the hapless Tamils. I urge upon the Union Government to see that they do not act to the contrary belying our hopes we have vested in them. Sri Lankan Armed Forces must be completely moved away from the camps where Tamils have been kept like captives. Still 3 lakh innocent Tamils have been kept in tortuous captivity. The world community is shocked and anguished at the way in which a country's Government is treating its own countrymen with racial prejudice. The Government of India must take immediate steps to see that all those 3 lakh Tamils are sent back to the areas where they have been originally living and help them rebuild their lives.

When the racial war has come to an end, when there is no more clash with the militants, there is no justification for the Sri Lankan Armed Forces to be there controlling and curtailing the movements of common Tamil people. I would like to impress upon the Government of India to look at it from this angle. It is something unheard of that a country's Government has kept in captivity its own countrymen as refugees in refugee camps. I urge upon the Government of India to intervene to ensure a peaceful life for the Tamil people in Sri Lanka who should be allowed to go back to the places where they were inhabiting and leading their lives earlier. Thousands of refugees stay and live in India. Just because the Government of India is not a signatory to the International Convention pertaining to the refugees, we find condition of refugees to be an inhuman one even in the refugee camps in Tamil Nadu and various other places in India. The condition of Tamils as refugees in Sri Lanka cannot be put in words easily. Every individual Tamil refugee gets only Rs. 220 per month. The share of Tamil Nadu Government is Rs. 110 per month per head. Hence I urge upon the Government of India to sign the International Treaty pertaining to refugees.

I would like to point out that the colonization of Sinhalese in the Tamil inhabited areas has been intensified. It continues unabated. The Government of India must stop this. According to Indo-Sri Lanka Accord signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Jayawardane provides for a unified Tamil homeland merging both the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. If the present rulers of Sri Lanka are having any regards for India and the accord signed with India, they must have a united province linking both the Northern and Eastern provinces as one unitary province. I would like to point out that the Sri

Lankan Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu or for that reason in any other part of India are apprehensive of being sent back to Sri Lanka and they are not for it. Such is the available situation.

I would like to know from the Government of India whether they have real concern for the Tamils, even the citizens of India. Our Indian fishermen from Tamil Nadu have been attacked and shot at by the Sri Lankan Armed Forces many a times. In these 25 years, there have been more than 300 attacks have occurred. The Government of India has not condemned it even once. No warning has been given by our Government. I would like to know from the Government of India whether they consider the Tamil speaking citizens of India as Indian citizens. It is discriminatory. It pains the hearts of Tamils and the Tamil speaking Indians. I wish the Government of India pays heed to our prayers and respect our sentiments. If you consider the people of Tamil Nadu as Indian citizens, then you must accept our demands. The Government of India must come forward to ensure a peaceful settlement there in Sri Lanka providing for peaceful life for Sri Lankan Tamils there in their own country. The Government of India should not be a party to the atrocities let loose against the Tamils there. You should not cause wound and hurt our feelings.

Repeatedly the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was raising his voice for the cessation of hostilities there in Sri Lanka when the violent war was at its height. He passed a Resolution in the Legislative Assembly. He came to Delhi to take it up with the leadership here. Even after meeting the Prime Minister as a delegation demanding possible steps to stop the genocidal attacks there, we were not at all heard. This raises a question whether the Government of India accepts the Tamils here in India as Indian citizens.

As one living within the boundaries of India, as an Indian citizen within the framework of India, as one who is interested in the affairs of the Government of India, I would like to ask of you that you must desist from extending assistance and cooperation beyond a measure to the Sri Lankan Government. You should not be supportive of their actions anymore. With this I conclude expressing my thanks to the Chair again.

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the budget presented by hon. Minister of Finance. The budget presented by hon. Minister of Finance is a

[Shri P.L. Punia]

historical one. In spite of recession in the World, the hon. Minister has presented a development-oriented budget. I express my gratitude to him for this balanced budget.

I would not like to take the time of the House by giving the details of scheme-wise and sector-wise allocation made in the budget because it has already been mentioned in the budget and a number of MPs have also mentioned this in their respective speeches. I must say that an adequate provision has been made in the budget to provide facilities and funds to youths and students, women and senior citizens, minorities and dalits, labourers and farmers, cities and villages, education and health, power and irrigation, highways and railways, army and police, Jala and Tamils in Srilanka for which I would like to express my gratitude to the hon. Minister of Finance.

Our able speakers from the opposition parties have criticized it while putting forth their views here about fiscal deficit. The hon. Minister of Finance highlighted this in the House that it was a well-thought out decision. An unprecedented hike in allocation of funds in the budget to every sector particularly rural sector compared to the last year has been made thereby leading to a whopping increase in demand in economy. This fiscal deficit will work as a tonic for the whole economy. The hon. Minister of Finance has taken a calculated risk. I have full confidence that he will be successful in his objective. I also hope that the hon. Members who are criticizing this today will speak volumes about it when the result of this move come to light.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance has mentioned about three major challenges in his budget speech.

[English]

Firstly, to lead the economy back to nine per cent rate of growth; (2) to deepen and broaden the agenda for inclusive growth; (3) to re-energise Government and improve the delivery system; provide high quality of public service, provide security and rule of law to the citizens with transparency and accountability.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention to the third challenge only. Today, delivery system and its mechanism is the most important. This is related to the quality

of expenditure, quality of spending of expenditure and reaching out the last man standing in the queue and giving him his due. The Erstwhile Minister of Finance mentioned in N.D.C's meeting in the year 2007 that there comes a cost of Rs. 3.60 to percolate down a single rupee to the poor. The late Rajiv Gandhi, as a Prime Minister, had admitted that a single rupee to be sent from Delhi reduces to 15 paise while reaching it out to the grassroot level. The hon. Rahulji after paying a visit to Bundelkhand and knowing the reality has clarified that this amount is less than even 10 paise.

The hon. Chairman, this is a very serious matter. There can be a dispute over the quantum of pilferage, but there can be no dispute over it because there is a corruption in our present Government mechanism and delivery system and it should be checked. If the money intended to be given to the poor goes into the pockets of the corrupt, it should not be brooked at all. There is a need to bring about basic changes in the present system. I am highly obliged to the hon. Minister of Finance that he has included it in the three major challenges while giving importance to it.

Chairman, Sir, huge funds are made available to the States under the Central Sponsored Schemes. If spot studies are made only those works pertaining to the Central schemes seem to take place. There should be a special arrangement for its monitoring and attention be paid to this effect that the amount sent by the State Government should be properly used. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want anybody to do cross-talking.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): What did your Government have done for the farmers and labourers in Bundelkhand? This may please also be mentioned. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: The hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform you that the work for the farmers and labourers is

done here. Here no leader does the work for installing his statue. Where an amount of Rs. 2000 crores is spent to install statues, what right has that got to ask what have they done for the poor and farmers in Bundelkhand?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Member is speaking.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: With the installation of statues we can not feed the poor and those who have been great leaders they never got their statues installed. Only those people get their statues installed who are confident that their statues would not be installed after their deaths.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: The names of the Central Schemes are changed and in their own names they are named. There should be a restriction on such things. The all schemes related to the central schemes should bear their own names neatly written in the schemes. The schemes under special component plan should also bear their own names neatly written on there. It should never be tolerated at all that the work should be completed by the State Governments by changing the names of the schemes in an arbitrary way with the help of the money sent by the centre. The main basis of all central schemes is the B.P.L. list. In Uttar Pradesh the B.P.L. list has not been revised since 2002.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Punia Sahib, please take your seat now. You can lay the rest of your speech on the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Sir, I am putting forth my point. The BPL list should have been in the year 2007.

Sir, I lay the remaining part of my speech on the table of the House.

\*The previous U.P.A. Government had taken several revolutionary steps. During elections to the 15th Lok Sabha people appreciated those steps and gave their mandate to the UPA for continuity, stability and integrated development. Emphasis was laid on the development of common man, welfare of farmers and creating infrastructural facilities in the programmes. With their determination to implement all those programmes effectively, an effort has been made in this budget to solve the underlying problems by introducing new schemes like Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gaon, Rajiv Gandhi Aawaas Yojana for urban areas.

In this budget the hon. Minister of Finance has tried to make economic reforms and public welfare as supplement to each other. In this budget efforts have been made to make the common man financially sound and to improve his standard of living. An effort has been made to improve the pace of development by increasing the allocation for National Employment Guarantee Scheme by 144 per cent thus making it Rs. 39 thousand 100 crore, for Bharat Nirman Karyakram by 45 per cent, for Indira Aawas Yojana by 63 per cent and by providing Rs. two thousand crore separately for Gramin Aawaas Kosh.

Agriculture and the health of the farmer is the backbone of our economy even today. Keeping this in view, loan to farmers for agriculture has been increased from Rs. 2 lakh 87 thousand crore to 3 lakh 25 thousand crore and an additional allocation of Rs. 1000 crore have been made for accelerated irrigation. Not only the allocated amount for all the village related schemes has been increased but also an additional fund of Rs. 4000 crore has also been allocated for infrastructure development of villages.

A provision has been made to spend Rs. 13930 crore on National Rural Health Mission to provide better health services in the villages to take care of health of rural India. Now all the families living below the poverty line would also be benefitted from National Health Insurance Scheme.

Financial allocation of Rs. 12887 crore has been made for Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission with a view to improve basic infrastructure in the cities. This is 87 per cent more in comparison to the allocation made last time. Cities will be made slum-free through Rajiv Gandhi Aawaas Yojana.

There is a huge gap between facilities available to urban areas and rural areas. There are roads, electricity, water, medical facilities, education etc. in the cities but all

\*Not recorded.

\* ...\* This part of the speech was laid on the Table



[Shri P.L. Punia]

these facilities are not available in the rural areas. The Bharat Nirman Yojana was implemented to bridge this gap. I am very happy that during the last five years there has been a huge increase in the budget for successfully running this scheme which would provide roads, electricity, water, house, education and medical facilities in the rural areas as are provided in the urban areas and this would improve their standard of living.

The hon. Minister of Finance in his budget speech has mentioned to strengthen the delivery system in the field of rural health but I feel that the delivery system should be strengthened everywhere. The then Minister of Finance has said in the meeting of National Development Council in the year 2007 that Rs. 3 and Paise 65 have to be spent to give a benefit of Rs. one to the poor people. Late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had said that only 15 paise reaches to the poor people out of that one rupee. Hon. Rahul Gandhi after a visit to Bundelkhand and assessing the whole situation had said that only ten paise reaches to the poor people.

Sir this matter should be reviewed intensively and efforts should be made to check the irregularities and corruption existing in present system on priority basis.

A number of announcements have been made in the current budget for the families living below the poverty line. Under the Food Security Scheme all the people living below the poverty line will get 25 kg rice/wheat at the rate of Rs. 3 per k.g. This is a historical initiative to remove the poverty. A large number of poor people is a matter of concern. According to the figures of the Planning Commission pertaining to the year 2004-05, the number of poor people is maximum in Uttar Pradesh. There are 590.03 lakh people in the B.P.L. category. This figure is somewhat more today. The number of poor people living in other States is also high. The effort to ensure each type of participation in the development of the country has been made through budget. A person belonging to any category or class, religion and caste can be benefitted be under the BPL scheme provided he is really poor. The BPL list is the sole basis of the integrated scheme. If the list has not been made properly then the eligible people will not be able to get the benefit of this scheme.

The B.P.L. list in Uttar Pradesh has a lot of discrepancies. The list has not been revised since 2002. This should have been revised in the year 2007 but at the time of revision the names of some rich people known to them were included by the people of the ruling party. The

names of people who have pucca houses, have their own trade and business and farms etc. have been included in the B.P.L. list and those who do not have land or any such thing and are helpless, are not there in the B.P.L. list. When the people protested the list of 2007 was scrapped and now the list of 2002 is valid only. The basis of most of the Central schemes is the B.P.L. list. When the list is wrongly prepared the benefit of these schemes will also go to the wrong people. I demand that the BPL List in Uttar Pradesh be thoroughly scrutinised and a new list be prepared as soon as possible.

Ultimately the fair price shops have to play an important role in the operation of present Annapurna Yojana and Public Distribution System as well as Food Security Scheme. The food, sugar, kerosene oil etc. can reach to the poor people only through the network of Fair Price Shops. The Fair Price Shops in Uttar Pradesh have become Centre of corruption. The people of ruling party extort money from each shop owner and they, in turn, sell wheat, sugar and kerosene oil meant for the poor people in the open market to compensate the loss incurred on that account and the public gets deprived of the benefit.

The hon. Minister of Finance needs to be appreciated for his act of benevolence towards the improvement in the lot of minorities by providing 74 per cent increase in the central budget. The provision of basic facilities like water, electricity, road, education, bank etc, in the minority-dominated districts in the country is a significant step to involve them equally in the developmental process. Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance, through the budget, has made it clear that no compromise would be made with the security of the country. Besides making soldiers happy there would be no paucity of funds on the front of internal security. This time under the head of police forces, there is a historical increase of 33% in the allocation of funds.

My parliamentary constituency Barabanki is a very backward area. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards pitiable condition of 5-6 lakh people living in Ram Nagar tehsil under my Parliamentary constituency who suffer due to flood in Ghagra river every year and their houses and fields also get washed away every year. Therefore, it is requested that a Pucca embankment may be got constructed from Ram Nagar Tehsil to Siroli Gauspur situated near Sitapur bordered and hospitals and schools may also be especially got constructed in this area so that people living here could avail facilities like people of this area.

In the end I would like to submit that all sections of the society have been taken care of in this budget. It is a development oriented, progressive and Balance Budget as whole and I support it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is going to reply at 3 o'clock. There are many Members to speak. Each of them is allotted only five minutes. You have already exhausted your time. Please take your seat. If anything is left out, please place it on the Table.

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me with an opportunity to deliver my maiden address to this august House. It is my proud privilege to speak on this solemn occasion.

Before I dilate on various issues confronting my Constituency, I must heartily thank our beloved Leader, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaignar and the hon. Deputy Chief Minister Thalapathy Thiru M.K.Stalin for giving me this opportunity to contest from Dharmapuri and enter this august House. It is a great opportunity in the Democracy to represent 15 lakhs of people in this august House.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my father, mother and entire family members are staunch followers of the veteran rationalist Thanthai Periyar, Peraringnar Anna and Dr. Kalaignar. My father owned a small tea shop in the remote village of the most backward district of Dharmapuri, namely Elakkiyampatty village. He committed his whole life for the cause of social justice. As an ordinary cadre of DMK party and as a lawyer practising in the Madras High Court, I am very happy to deliver this maiden speech on the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my first appreciation on the speech of the hon. Finance Minister is that of a socialist pattern of society being reaffirmed through this Budget. Till now the people were thinking that the corporate bodies and industrial houses are focused in the Budget while small space was given for popular demands. But this Budget is very much pro-democratic, pro-socialist and pro-poor.

The benefit of the Education Loan Scheme could not be availed of by poor students because many uncalled for conditions have been imposed by the banks even though the scheme was very attractive when initially launched. When

the poor students were approaching the banks, their request for education loans were rejected arbitrarily on the following untenable conditions:-

1. As per the conditions laid down in the Scheme, there is no need to furnish surety for loans up to Rs.4 lakh. However the officials of the banks expect some property as security even for sanctioning an amount of below Rs.4 lakh.
2. If there are any arrears in any subject in the 1st or 2nd year, that student's request for the loan for the next year is denied which resulted in discontinuation of the course of the student for non-payment of necessary fees.
3. The parents are compelled to pay the interest on the loan even before the completion of the course. In some Banks, the parents are compelled to remit the entire loan amount before the completion of the course in such cases.
4. If the loan amount is more than Rs.4 lakh, some banks are not ready to accept the agricultural lands as security and they blindly refused to grant education loans for reasons best known to them.

How can we expect an agricultural family to own non-agricultural property? Moreover, if this is the situation of the students for getting the education loan from the banks, how can they complete their course? I feel that there will be attempt to suicide cases just like agriculturists committed suicide due to their inability to repay the debts. Because of these unwanted conditions put forth by the bankers, the very object of the Government itself is defeated. Hence, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to remove all these lacunae and issue very strong guidelines so that the poor students are not disappointed for getting better higher education.

Literacy Mission for the rural masses should be given a major boost and monitoring of the expenses for education of the poor should be done regularly so that the fruits of improvement of literacy rates are achieved as planned. The Rural Health Missions should be accelerated and possible health initiatives should percolate to the under privileged classes of the society across the country. The funds should be evenly disbursed based on the ground reality. Accountability of the concerned Agencies should be strictly monitored.

Dharmapuri is the Most Backward District in Tamil Nadu and the time has now come for serious introspection to develop industrial base. In the Budget Speech, the hon.

[Shri R. Thamaraiselvan]

Finance Minister has promised to locate one Handloom Mega Cluster in Tamil Nadu to preserve the magnificent textile traditions.

Since, in my constituency, more than 25,000 people are dependent on the Handloom Industries for their livelihood and the District is located very near to the Bangalore City and the Junction of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tami Nadu, it will be very beneficial for marketing through this area. That apart, it is well connected by National Highways, Railway Stations and Airport within the reachable distances. Hence, I would request the Government to locate the Handloom Mega Cluster in my Dharmapuri Constituency so that the local artisans, semi-skilled workers and local labour force are provided employment opportunities and our Most Backward District will also become forward.

I would like to point out that after the announcement by the hon. Finance Minister in the Budget regarding imposition of Service Tax on the Legal Profession, some of the Bar Associations are on the agitational mood. In the Budget Speech itself it has been clarified that it is not applicable to individuals but it is applicable only for Law Firms and corporate clients. I find from the Press report yesterday that some Law Firms are preparing to get the individual vouchers of the corporate clients to escape from the Service Tax Net. Hence, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to remove the Service Tax imposed on Legal Profession since the Law Firms are recent development by the Indian Lawyers. When the system is strengthened to the level of Foreign Law Firms it can be thought of.

An amount of Rs.500 crore is allocated for rehabilitation of internally displaced persons and reconstruction of the Northern and Eastern Areas of Sri Lanka, even though our Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has requested the Centre to allocate Rs.1000 crore.

This is like feeding a piece of food grain to a hungry elephant. In Tamil, we say, "*Yanai pasikku salappori.*" This is also like "giving pittance against expectations and like plenitude from your end."

Anyhow, we welcome the sincerity of the Government for the welfare of the Sri Lankan Tamils. Even though enough funds have been earmarked for the benefit of minorities and weaker sections, the funds for dalits' improvement have been neglected and there should be uniformity in allocation of funds for all weaker sections of the society.

Our hon. Chief Minister has welcomed the Budget saying that it is a balanced one and takes care of every aspect of development. I do not hesitate to mention that the dynamic leadership of my party leader Dr. Kalaignar has become a beacon for me to emulate throughout my life. He is not only the torch bearer of my party but also a selfless and steadfast leader of the masses.

In the end, I once again thank the hon. Speaker and the House for the patient hearing and I do hope that my concerns will be taken note of for tangible action in a time bound manner.

I take this opportunity to say that my only endeavour will be to completely change my backward district into a forward district in the time to come and I rise to support the Budget. 2009-2010.

[Translation]

\*SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): On behalf of Congress party I support the Budget proposals. I would like to pay thanks to hon'ble Finance Minister for taking decision with regard to making a provision of low interest loan to those farmers who were deprived of loan waiver scheme. Provision of funds for health, education and the construction of roads in the country is a welcome step and I would like to congratulate him for this. Besides, I would like to submit that previously farmers were getting subsidy on sprinklers due to which many areas including Narsinghpur and Hosangabad districts were greatly benefited. As there is scarcity of water in the country, I appeal that subsidy may be provided to them for promoting drip irrigation. This irrigation system will not only save the water but the electricity also.

My another submission is that a provision of substantial amount for health sector has been made in the budget, out of which maximum amount is to be spent on health care & family planning and H.I.V. control. My suggestion is that instead of spending on advertisement and publicity, cash incentive may be provided to the family going for family planning after the birth of first child and on the attainment of youth that child should be given priority in the jobs on being single child of the family.

A lot of work is being done on solar energy. The condition of power supply in the Madhya Pradesh is worse and therefore, the Union Government should pay attention specifically to the tribal areas and should set up solar energy

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

plants there either in Tendukheda, Kesala in Hosangabad or Dongar Goan in Narsinghpur area. As this is a tribal dominated areas this plant is required to be set up there.

The proposal for construction of the Bridge on Narmada river on Tendukheda to Gadawara. Road should also be included in general Budget and road linking Vankhedi to Chindwada should also be given approval.

I submit that hon'ble Finance Minister will consider my proposal positively and will include my requests in the revised estimates. I would again like to congratulate and pay thanks to the UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi while supporting this Budget presented by U.P.A. Government.

\*SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I specially thank Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi and Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee for presenting this fantastic budget. I also thank them for raising minimum wages to Rs.100 per day in 100 days employment guarantee scheme, which will transform the lives of rural poor. The way the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is being implemented in the state of Andhra Pradesh, it may be taken as a model for implementation through out the country. Saving accounts in Banks are being opened in the name of beneficiaries of this scheme and where there are no banks, accounts are being opened in Post Offices. So, that the wages can be deposited in the accounts of beneficiaries directly.\*

For the convenience of the hon. Members, I would like to speak in Hindi and English, because nobody is using the microphone.

We need a lot of money for that programme because there is no limit for this NREGA programme. Anybody can come and enroll their names; we have given a challenge to the nation by saying that we will pay Rs.100 for 100 days, giving Rs.10,000 to each family in a village, to those who is ready to take manual labour.

This is a wonderful programme and for this you have to generate money. I wonder whether this Government will be able to do that with the same mechanism.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House an instance. In November 2006 I brought out one of the biggest scams in India. An individual, violating the norms of the

\*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Telugu.

Reserve Bank, was collecting deposits from public to the tune of Rs.2,600 crore. This was brought by me on 6th November, 2006 but till today no action could be taken against him because he has taken shelter under the umbrella of the courts. I do not understand what the Departments, particularly the Income Tax Department, are doing. At my instance when the courts gave a notice to this particular individual, he went to the court and obtained a stay on 28th January 2008. Sir, 18 months have passed since then. What the Income Tax Department is doing? Can anybody go to the court against a notice given? A notice saying, 'Rs.1400 crore were to be collected from you, show cause and bring the records from 2001 to 2006' was given. That particular individual went to the Court and obtained a stay. What the Income Tax Department has done in these 18 months? Had he been a small man what they would have done? Since he is a big man, he holds the biggest newspaper in Andhra Pradesh, holds 13 news channels in the country, nobody is able to even figure him...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam) : That is not the case...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: Sir, this is a serious matter and these people are responsible. They are protecting the financial frauds. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the hon. Member, Shri Aruna Kumar is speaking why are other Members standing?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: According to the Reserve Bank Act he has to pay Rs.5200 crore This particular man is being protected...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any allegation made against a particular person cannot go on record. But since he has not taken any name and is speaking in general, I cannot do anything.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): He has not mentioned any name. Why are you objecting to it? ...*(Interruptions)*

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not mentioned any name.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: He has not mentioned any name. If he has mentioned any name, you can object to it. Why are you unnecessarily trying to ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing except Shri Aruna Kumar's speech will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ...\**

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: Sir, this whole thing is with regard to the Budget and without money how can you pay? You have to collect money. Look at them? When I am speaking, they are disturbing me. This is why I wanted to place it before you. These people are objecting to the law taking its own course of action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI : When Hon'ble Advaniji went to Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*...

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not bring in his name.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI : I am speaking the truth...*(Interruptions)*,...

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO : Advaniji name has been mentioned....*(Interruptions)*,...

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI : I am speaking the truth and this is on record...*(Interruptions)*... *[English]* At that time he was being focused as the next Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)* He was being focused as the next Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member is not here. Do not bring in his name. It is not correct.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: I am speaking the truth. You cannot stop me from saying the truth. 'Satyamev Jaytey', that is the Parliament. So long as I am speaking truth you cannot object me...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: So long as you are not taking any name, it is all right.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: If I am telling anything untruth, I will keep quiet forever. When I am speaking truth you cannot... *(Interruptions)* I am speaking truth and this is on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You have mentioned whatever you wanted to.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: My request to them would be, hereafter do not do it. Let the law enforcing people enforce the law, collect the money... *(Interruptions)* How can different schemes be implemented if big people are not made to pay the taxes?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you wanted to say, it has already come on record. Those portions which cannot go on record will not be recorded. You have taken more than ten minutes. Therefore, please wind up.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: Lastly, Sir, let the rivals of this democratic system who are supporting financial frauds realise that Dharmo Rakshati Rakshitaha.

You go with *dharm*a, you will be protected and if you go against *dharm*a, you will be destroyed and you will be dislodged.

\*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): The Sardar Sarovar Project or Narmada project in Gujarat is a multipurpose project of the world. It is the most important project of Gujarat and a panacea for Gujarat. It is very much like a life line.

The project is being realized by the Gujarat Government. It is the biggest hydro-based project in India and one of the three biggest projects in the world. Sardar Patel, an architect of undivided India had dreamt the project

in 1946. The then Prime Minister late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had laid the foundation stone for the project on 5th April, 1961.

Extended western part of the country comprising Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan would benefit from this project. The Sardar Sarovar project is situated at Navagaon in Narmada district on the Narmada river. The river has a unique ancient and historical importance. So river 'Narmada' is regarded as goddess even today.

After completion, the project will provide irrigation facility to about 18 lakh hectares of land belonging to 4000 villages of 12 districts out of the 26 districts in Gujarat. Most of the land is barren and uneven.

About 2,25,000 hectares of land would get water in the dry and border districts of Rajasthan like Barmer and Jalaur.

The project will generate 1451 MW hydel power. The present capacity of power generation of this project is 1330 MW. Presently the project generates only 500 MW electricity.

The stipulated height of the dam in this project is about 138.5 meter. The construction work of this dam upto 121.92 meter height has already been completed. If the dam is constructed upto the earmarked height, it will benefit four states of western India. The construction of the gates for the dam has not been completed so far.

But the project got centangled in the technicalities of the rules and regulations of Narmada Control Authority. If the Union Government demonstrate its will-power towards the project, it will prove a milestone in the development of the Western part of India. If the work is completed in its totality it will boost the national economy and will increase the pace of future economic development.

It was on 7th of February, 2008 that the then Honourable Minister of Water Resources of the Union declared 14 water schemes for the country as national wealth which was a measure of his herculean efforts. The central Government will also provide 90 percent funds for them.

Under this Mega Project, two schemes each in states like Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand; and one scheme each in the states like West Bengal, Assam, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand have been incorporated.

But Sardar Sarover Project has not been included in that Mega Project. It is very sorry and unfortunate state of affairs. It is earnestly requested that this Project should be declared as a national project to fulfil the aspirations and expectations of the people in regard to development of the State.

I fervently appeal that Sardar Sarovar project should be included as a national scheme so that the ambitious dream of the Iron-man late Sardar Patel, may be fulfilled and this project may take concrete shape.

It is unfortunate and a matter of great concern that there is no mention of the Sardar Sarovar project even in the General Budget.

This is the need of the hour that the Union Government and leaders of each and every state of the nation should think of the role of water in the development of national wealth. There should be no more politics in the matter of water.

Now.....enough is enough.

Discrimination towards the State of Gujarat is being done. The state is singled out and injustice is being done to the State. This is negative step which clearly proves that an indifferent attitude is being adopted against the state of Gujarat and its farmers in the matter of economic development

This project, which is like a wish fulfilling Kamdhenu (sacred cow) to the farmers of the deprived and neglected regions to taste the fruits of development in the context of dark zone, is a blessing scheme. In this direction, it is very much necessary to have due deliberations.

The Central Government should change its attitude towards Sardar Sarover Project. Indian democracy, depicting the values like freedom, equality, plurality, nationalism, self-consciousness, has three important wings viz. legislature, executive and judiciary.

The judiciary performs pious duty of providing justice to the people by protecting the fundamental rights of the citizens by interpreting the law.

The delivery of justice should be affordable and prompt and this is a especial feature of Justice.

It is said that "Justice delayed is justice denied". Justice not delivered in time is nothing but injustice.

[Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel]

In the pyramid type judicial system such as ours millions of cases have been either lying undecided or have been pending for many years right from the Tehsil level to the Supreme Court. The state of Gujarat has initiated a novel idea in the form of Lok Adalat in 1982 in this direction. Similarly a case for "Evening Court" has been made with a view to providing speedy and affordable justice in the whole of the country. Such an idea has attracted the attention of everyone in the country.

The Government of India has also introduced cent percent centrally funded scheme for organizing fast track courts in order to settle the cases pending in all the courts of the country in the 11th Five Year Plan. This scheme has been introduced in the year 2001. The scheme has been extended till 2010.

The Government of India has made a provision for providing financial assistance to meet recurring and non-recurring expenditure thereon. Consequent upon review of the scheme of fast track court in 2006 it is not now a cent percent centrally funded scheme.

There is need for increasing the amount of grants-in-aid by the Government of India to meet recurring/non recurring expenditure of the fast track court in order to reduce the economic burden on the state Government of Gujarat by reviewing it in the budget.

I hope justice will be done with state of Gujarat by giving it appropriate funds.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Mr. Chairman, I represent the city of Surat. Surat is the fastest developing city of Asia. Surat is also called "Mini India". It is also called diamond city as well as textile city. People from various states of the country live here thanks to diamond, textile and JARI industry. That is why Surat is also called Mini India as people from each and every state of India have been residing here. The population of the city is about 40 to 50 lakhs, but there is neither any major international airport to connect the city with other states nor any good railway facility. The city of Surat contributes rupees 3500 crore in the form of excise duty and rupees 335 crore in the form of service tax. The turnover of business here is rupees 90 thousand crore, out of which the turnover of diamond business is 80 thousand crore. There are more than two thousands diamond factories in Surat, out of these 217 are registered T.C. site holders who have business with Belgium, New York and U.S.A. There are Six lakh and fifty thousand

textile looms here. Embroidery machines amounting to crores of rupees have been set up there. About four hundred big process houses have been established there. At present, the city of Surat has become a diamond as well as textile hub. Numerous people visit the city everyday due presence of big companies like Reliance, Kribhaco, Essar and L&T there. As infrastructure of airport is ready in Surat, there should be a world class airport there so that people can easily travel from there, but this facility is not available there. The facility of night landing is available there, we can also manage the facility of cargo. There should be a passport office in a big city like Surat. But these facilities are not adequate enough considering huge size of its population.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would also like to say something about Artisans, related work gem stone cutting and finishing. Due to global recession these artisans have been thrown out of their job. I request the Finance Minister to provide a financial package for them. As there is a very big diamond business in Surat, a huge amount of money is paid in the form of central excise, because the businessmen export diamonds from there.

The Central Government may procure raw diamonds from the units established in Surat and get them polished. Now-a-days the prices of gold are soaring. But it is different in the case of diamonds. If you procure diamonds at present, this will be a good deal as diamond is cheap these days. But the workers there have shifted to the work of embroidery. Hence, I am demanding a relief package for the workers working there.

I have said about the Railways earlier that 132 trains passes through this city. This city is also connected with Jalgaon, Nasik and other big cities. I also demanded for Sampark Kranti Express from there. Railway sales tickets worth Rs. 20 lakh daily in this city. Therefore, through you, I urge upon the Finance Minister that all the facilities I have demanded should be provided to us at the earliest so that people residing there may avail them.

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, price rise, poverty and unemployment are the three big problems in our country. In order to do away with these, we need to focus more and more on agriculture. Though Hon. Minister of Finance has increased the allocation in the budget and has also announced certain rebates and concessions, yet the agriculturists are a distressed lot. Gradually land under agriculture is shrinking, productivity is

\*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

going down. Rainfall is not adequate, irrigation facilities are not up to the mark, dams, lakes and canals are drying up due to lack of proper planning and management. We also find that the farmers are not getting the remunerative price for their produce as a result of which agriculture is becoming a loss-making profession. People are now less attracted towards agricultural activities. Prices of commodities are shooting through the roof and common people are suffering. We have been talking about alleviation of poverty but to no effect. Therefore we cannot call this budget a budget for all.

Number of schools and colleges in the country has increased, rate of literacy has increased, academic institutions, medical colleges, engineering colleges have touched international standards. But the irony is that only children of the wealthy families are being able to study in these institutions - ordinary students are not getting admission. The schools and colleges are mostly private.

These are running as business houses. Thus the development in the educational sector is confined to the haves while the have nots are deprived of quality education.

We find rampant privatization in railways, health sector, educational sector. A time will come when the government will be taken over by these business houses - all policies of the government will be decided upon by the entrepreneurs while the government will just remain a paper tiger. It will only look after the law and order situation in the country - the economy will be regulated by private companies. We are gradually moving towards such a future. So I cannot support this budget.

The retired employees of the central and state governments depend wholly on their pension funds. But privatization is creeping in slowly into this sector also. The money is invested in the share market thus indulging in high risk. Profit or loss - has to be borne by the people. We can see that the nominal rebate given in the income tax is not helping the salaried people much. On the other hand, the rate of corporate tax remains unchanged with some more tax concessions. This is again serving the interest of the well-to-do. It is true that certain services have been proposed and some allocation have also been made. But that should not lead us to believe that this is a pro-poor budget. It is extremely difficult to say how much the common people will benefit out of it. This infact will result in more poverty, more unemployment and more price rise. Price of potato is already touching Rs.16-17 per Kg. but the farmers do not get their due.

I would just raise another issue before concluding. Through you I would like to know from Hon. Finance Minister that what the current status of the Tista project is. Hon. Minister of the previous government Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi had nationalized this project of North Bengal but in this budget, not a single penny has been earmarked for this. I would like to know whether the Central Government has taken over this project or not. AIIMS was also to be set up in Raiganj - what happened to that? I would be glad to get the reply from Hon. Minister in this regard.

I thank you Sir for allowing me to take part in this debate and conclude my speech.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHUDEO CHAUDHARY (Jamui): Mr. Chairman, sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on the general budget.

I have been consistently present during the proceedings of the House in Lok Sabha since June 2nd. I have seen the presentation of two budgets in the house and heard them too. Rail budget was presented by Kumari Mamta Banerjee.

The general budget was presented by experienced and learned Finance Minister, hon'ble Pranab Mukherjee ji. When this house has been in session, the eyes of 120 crore people are centred on it throughout the country. People's expectations, wishes and emotions are attached to this Supreme Panchayat and they have a curiosity that when the budget will be presented in the Supreme Panchayat of the country, it will decide the fate of the country. This country became independent in 1947 and this independence was equal for all the states of the country. If you survey the country after independence, you will realize that that Bihar has seen suffering negligence for a long. This budget has an element of selfishness, selfishness is lurking in this budget and it seems that this budget has been presented keeping in mind some particular state. People throughout the country know that Bihar is a backward State and is helplessness and unemployment is still prevalent there. One crore and fifty lac youth of Bihar who are strong and bubbling with strength are struggling with helplessness all over the country. Their old-aged parents, young wives and little innocent children may be seen wailing in the streets of Bihar. The population of Bihar is about 10 crore and revolutionaries were led



[Shri Bhudeo Choudhary]

through this land. Gandhiji came to Bihar from Rajasthan and Gujarat and he initiated the fire of revolution from Champaran-the soil of Bihar, but today none is here to take care of neglected Bihar.

Sir, you will be aware that Bihar was devastated by floods and lacs of people affected by flood became homeless. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh himself visited there and he declared it a national calamity. The people of Bihar had several expectations and hopes from this budget but this budget has belied their hopes. Now-a-days Bihar is affected by drought and farmers are helpless due to it.

Sir, you will be aware of the fact that population-wise Bihar stands second in the country. Bihar has three-fold more fertile land in comparison to the land in Punjab and Haryana but Central government is not worried about the farmers of Bihar.

Sir, I belong to Jamui constituency – and it is naxalite affected area and people know that Jamui is a centre of naxalites. After all, what is the reason behind the naxalites being more active there? The reason is that there is barren land in abundance, and there is no source of irrigation for that barren land, there is no source of employment there.

Sir, adequate sources are available there for tourism. Tourists were visiting Bheembandh in sufficient number but due to disarray, it too is left without help. There is ample potentiality for setting up industries in this region. If tourist places are organized and upgraded, industries are set up, branch of NTPC is opened, Kendriya Vidyalaya is opened there, I feel that Jamui area may become one of the most developing area in Bihar.

Sir, concluding I would like to say mute becomes outspoken if disturbed, mirror becomes dangerous if broken; similarly Bihar should not be neglected as coal turns red if burnt.

Sir, with these words I thank you.

[English]

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshehra): I rise to support the General Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. I welcome the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister regarding making all-out efforts to achieve and sustain a nine per cent GDP growth. Before the

unprecedented global financial crisis and economic slow down, our country had been achieving nine per cent GDP growth rate. Even after the financial crisis, we have been able to achieve 6.7 per cent growth rate due to the wisdom and the astute planning of our leadership, especially of the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

I welcome the statement of the hon. Finance Minister to deepen and broaden the agenda of inclusive growth. This will include the Government efforts to ensure that benefits of growth will reach every individual, community and region of our country.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, which has been extremely successful and popular has already covered 4.47 crore households till the year 2008-09. In the current year, it is being expanded further and the Budget for this has been increased by 144 per cent. I particularly welcome the NREGS II, which will ensure durable asset creation, use of information technology and convergence of the scheme with other schemes relating to agriculture, forest, water resources, etc. This will be launched on the 20th of August which is coinciding with the birth anniversary of our former Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I welcome the statement of the Government to reduce the proportion of people living below the poverty line to half by 2014.

We have been independent for more than sixty years. It is high time – it is everyone's responsibility – that we must reduce the level of poverty in our country. We must make the people of our country more prosperous.

I am delighted by the determination of our Government to make the country slum-free in the next five years by implementing the Rajiv Awas Yojana. In the movies also they depict the slums of India. It is a matter of great shame for all Indians. So, we all have to make efforts to provide proper housing for the urban poor and homeless.

I welcome the allocation for Indira Awas Yojana, which is being raised by 63 per cent and the allocation for Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana by 59 per cent, to Rs. 12,000 crore, as these are very popular schemes.

I would like to suggest, through you, to the hon. Finance Minister that we really have to strengthen our social security scheme. We have to have some pension schemes, especially for disabled, and mentally and physically challenged children. It is because we see in the villages there are children who

keep on suffering and there is no scheme really for them. We need to have a scheme for them.

I am very happy to inform the House, through you, that in 2007 I had moved a Private Member's Resolution in the Lok Sabha demanding that the Government should bring out a comprehensive policy to ensure food security and nutrition for all the citizens. Hon. Members cutting across parties had supported the Resolution. I had even apprised the hon. Chairperson of UPA, Madam Sonia Gandhi, about the contents and significance of the Resolution which she appreciated.

I am very happy that the Government is now coming forward with the Food Security Bill. The basic and the most important thing that we can ensure for our people is three healthy meals in a day. I hope that the Bill will be introduced in the current Session of the Parliament. The Government had promised to give wheat and rice at Rs. 3 per kg. I feel that rather than giving subsidised food grains, we must give subsidy in the form of food coupons or direct cash transfers into their bank accounts. We all know that there are major deficiencies in our public distribution system. There is a lot of corruption also. This has been admitted by various Governments also. When we talk about the third challenge, the challenge being improving the delivery mechanism, we have to ensure change. If we continue to do the same things which have not really succeeded in the past, then we cannot expect any different results by continuing the same scheme. If you want the delivery mechanisms should improve, then we also must change the schemes. Internationally, the world over, they do not keep on giving cheaper kerosene or cheaper rice. *...(Interruptions)* We will have to change our mode of giving the subsidies. It can be in the form of direct cash transfers because that is the only way we can weed out corruption and we can improve the things.

I also welcome the proposal of the Government for the agricultural sector to move towards a nutrient based subsidy instead of the current product pricing regime. It is a very welcome step which will help the farmers to use innovative products and even organic manures.

Similarly, as I said, the products like kerosene are highly subsidized and a lot of time it is being used to adulterate petrol. This will also stop if we start giving direct subsidy into the hands of the consumers.

Sir, I welcome the setting up of the Unique Identification Authority of India and induction of Shri Nandan Nilekani as

its Chairman. I think this will be very successful in our country. We really need these national identity cards and this will serve that purpose.

Sir, in the defence sector, I would just like to add one thing. We have to improve the quality of arms and ammunition and equipment which are being provided to our Armed Forces and paramilitary forces. At present, some of the small arms being produced by the Indian ordnance factories are amongst the worst in the world and which has to improve.

Sir, I would really like to thank the hon. Minister of Finance and the hon. Minister of Defence for giving One Rank One Pension to all the ranks and all the Officers. I am grateful to both of them in this regard.

Sir, now, I come to sports. I am a sports person. I am a member of the National Shooting Team also. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you were speaking, the Sports Minister has come to the House.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Sir, within one minute I will sum up everything. I would like to point out here that we are hosting the Commonwealth Games which is a unique opportunity to showcase India. I am very happy that the hon. Minister of Sports has just walked in. So, Sir, please give me only one more minute. It is a great opportunity for us. I appreciate that the Government has increased the allocation for the Commonwealth Games. We have to ensure that India achieves number one position like China did when it was hosting the Beijing Olympic Games. Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Sports that the Government must give 150% weighted deduction to corporates. *...(Interruptions)* Sir, I will conclude within one minute. I am just summing up. The Government must give 150% weighted deduction to companies which promote Olympic sports.

Sir, I have to conclude my speech with only two more points. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please mention only one point.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: I would like to say something about MPLAD Scheme. I am speaking on behalf of all the hon. Members of the Parliament over here. Sir, under MPLAD, only Rs. 2 crore have been provided for the last more than

[Shri Naveen Jindal]

seven or eight years. A sum of Rs. 2 crore, what it used to be seven or eight years back, is not the same today. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not conclude now, then your colleagues will not get chance to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: So, I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to increase this amount from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore as far as Lok Sabha Members of Parliament are concerned. But so far as Rajya Sabha Members of Parliament are concerned, since they do not represent any constituency, it should be kept at the same level. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am on my last point. In the duty free shops at the airports, as you must have noticed this, they did not use to accept Indian currency. They wanted dollars, pounds etc. But when we go to other countries, they very happily accept their own currency. After a lot of efforts of five years, they have started accepting Indian rupees from the Indians. But the foreigners when they are going back are left with the Indian rupees. It is a matter of regret shame actually that we refuse to take our currency. We must change this.

Sir, with these few words, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget. I support the Budget.

\* SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): I would like to place my comments, suggestions and recommendations on the general budget placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

The first budget of the UPA's second stint in power has failed to deliver on the promises and needs of the common people. This budget was all the more important because it was to be the first budget after the economic slump unfolded itself in the world economy.

While the Economic Survey of the government itself noted that the crisis has had a huge effect on the Indian economy, especially in areas like agriculture, the measures announced in the budget fall far short of what was required. The total expenditure is slated to increase by a mere 2% of GDP only, essentially to meet non-developmental expenditures like interest payments and implementing sixth pay

commission recommendations. It is obvious that such half hearted measured will not be able to provide the required stimulus or relief to pull the economy from the downturn. While certain steps like increasing the stipulated minimum wage in NREGA to Rs. 100 should be welcomed, the increased allocation of just 2350 crore is not sufficient to meet the requirements to provide relief. The government has also backtracked on many of its earlier commitments especially in the social sectors.

In case of education as a whole, the total budgeted expenditure in this year's budget for education is Rs. 44528 crore which is 4.4% of the total expenditure of the budget. This is much below the demand of the student movement in the country, that the expenditure on budget should be 10% of the total budgetary expenditure. Even after 5 years of UPA rule and a fresh mandate, the Congress led UPA Government has not been able to meet the long standing demand of the student community.

One of the most shocking features of this budget is no allocation to implement the Right to Education. The Government this year has decreased the allocation on Elementary education as compared to the Budget Estimates of 2008-09 (from 19777.50 crores to 19682.96 crores). However, compared to the Revised Estimates of 2008-09, there has been an increase of around Rs. 200 crores. However, what is shocking is that the Government has decreased the allocation for both Sarva Siksha Abhiyan as well as the Mid-Day Meal scheme. Particularly, for the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, the decrease has been substantial. Such decrease in the fund allocated for the children of the country is shameful. Similar non-seriousness is reflected in other social sector schemes like universalization of ICDS, which has been allotted only Rs. 360 crore extra and only Rs. 100 crore extra allocation for social security schemes for unorganized sector workers which constitute almost 95% of the work force in this country. It is unfortunate that the Finance Minister has given his stamp of approval to an increase in the price of food grains by Rs. 1 per kg for Antodaya families and a cut in the allocation of food quotas by 10 kg to BPL families in the name of the Food Security Legislation. None of the promises made to women including the widow pension scheme has received increased allocations.

The series of direct and indirect tax concessions in the wake of the global economic crisis has led to the tax revenue forgone reach as much as Rs. 4.18 lakh crore in 2008-09. Rather than withdrawing these concessions to enable greater resource mobilization and spending in critical areas, the

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Finance Minister has chosen to extend these concessions for the entire financial year of 2009-10. The abolition of the Fringe Benefit Tax and Commodities Transaction Tax will also adversely impact tax mobilization.

It can be said that the UPA government has failed to honour the mandate which was given to it by the people of this country who needed immediate relief from the effects of the unequal growth which has been there in our country and further deterioration which has taken place because of the economic crisis. There is also a glimpse of the Congress reverting back to its neo-liberal agenda in the talk of "fiscal prudence" and disinvesting of Public Sector Units which figure both in the Union Budget and the Economic Survey. The UPA government's main assumption it seems is that it will be able to maintain its fine balance between pleasing its neo-liberal allies and providing some relief to the people, by riding on the growth tide which the Indian economy experienced in its first tenure. But unless bold and strong measures are taken to provide both stimulus to the economy and relief to those hit, the condition on ground is not expected to improve.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on General Budget.

Sir, Hon'ble Finance Minister has presented this budget for the common man. Common people dwell upon the view that after presentation of the Budget, they will get some happiness, some benefit. However, just before two days of presentation of the budget, the prices of Petrol and Diesel were increased. After presentation of the General Budget, the prices of vegetables, fruits and foodgrains were increased. People have got only price rise from this budget.

Sir, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister of Finance that you talk about the common man but what you have provided to them in this budget? I represent Maharashtra and my Parliamentary constituency Raver and Jalgaon is fully dependent on irrigation. Farmers grow three-four crops in a year in this area. In Maharashtra particularly in Jalgaon District, there is shortage of Fertilizers. You are thinking about four percent growth rate in agricultural sector, but how you will achieve this growth rate?

If you cannot provide fertilizers, how development of agriculture is possible? In this budget, the Finance Minister

has proposed to provide fertilizer subsidy, which is to tune of Rupees one lakh crore, directly to the farmers, but it is practically not possible. Presently the farmers of Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and our other neighbouring countries are getting the fertilizers. The Hon'ble Finance Minister should look into this problem. There is shortage of chemical fertilizer even today in Jalgaon district. My demand is that subsidy should be provided on water-soluble Fertilizers.

Sir, my second demand which I had also made during the previous General-Budget that the thoroughfares in the agricultural fields, are not covered under any plan. We can utilize MPLADS funds for these thoroughfares. Many Hon'ble Members have just stated that it is not possible to recommend the works under the limit of Rupees two crores only. Therefore, the MPLADS fund should be increased from Rs 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore. A Separate allocation should be made in the Budget for the upkeep of thoroughfares in the agricultural fields. I request Hon'ble Finance Minister to bring this work under some plan and provide at least Rs. 10,000 crores for the agricultural sector.

13.36 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Sugar industries are located in Maharashtra.  
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, please conclude.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have got the opportunity to speak for the first time, please allow me to speak for two minutes more. Sugar export subsidy to the tune of Rs. 270 crore is due to the sugar industries in Maharashtra, it should be released to them immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Jawaleji, several hon'ble Members are to speak on this subject. If all of you will restrict your time limits, all Members will get opportunity to speak.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concluding in two minutes. You have given me five minutes time, I have spoken for only one minute.

Many of our engineers have spent lakhs of rupees for software industries. At present software industries are lying closed. The engineers of software industries have been rendered jobless, a package should be provided for them. It

[Shri Haribhau Jawaie]

is necessary to provide some package for software engineers and software industries. Out of the loans we have taken for the farmers of Maharashtra, the loans of some farmers have been waived off. Farmers had taken loans from big moneylenders. For that constitution of a task force was announced, but nothing will come out of it. Credit societies are facing tough time there. The demand of a package of Rs. 500-600 crore made by the people for those societies, should be accepted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Government has given nothing to Maharashtra. The scholarship of Rs. 1230 crore for OBC students of Maharashtra is due from the Central Government. It should be released. I am raising only certain issues. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are going to make a lengthy speech, then you may please lay it.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I'll take just two minutes more. I demand that wine made from fruits grown by farmers be placed under foodgrade category and exempted from excise duty. We have a scheme for housing units given to BPL people under Indira Awas Yojna and damaged in heavy rains, that scheme should be cleared. These are the demands that I am making.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given to me two minutes more to speak.

14.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I come from an ordinary Dalit family. It is indeed extremely happy to deliver my maiden speech in the Budget Session of the 15th Lok Sabha. At the outset, let me thank the Congress Party and its dynamic and able leader Madam Shrimati Soniaji, the Chairperson of UPA and Dr. Manmohan Singhji, hon. Prime Minister of India for selecting me as the candidate for Kancheepuram Lok Sabha constituency and the people of my constituency for electing me as their responsible representative in this House.

On this occasion, it is my duty to thank our most respected leader and my mentor Shri P. Chidambaram, the hon. Home Minister and our young and dynamic leader Shri Rahul Gandhiji, a source of inspiration to all of us, especially the young MPs for guiding the UPA to come to power again

and serve the nation. It is widely accepted that based on the successful performance and good governance of the UPA government and the impact created by its massive programmes like NREGP, the introduction of the Right to Information Act, Bharat Nirman, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Indira Awas Yojana, Rajiv Awas Yojana and many other social security schemes, the people of India have reposed their faith and once again given their mandate for a secular and progressive UPA Government.

On this memorable occasion, let me also congratulate our hon. Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjeeji on his presenting a people-oriented, growth-oriented 2009-10 Budget with more focus on the welfare of the downtrodden, the marginalized and disadvantage sections of the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I represent Kancheepuram reserved constituency which is newly formed after the 2008 delimitation and I feel proud to be the first MP of the constituency. The name Kancheepuram immediately brings to one's mind the traditional hand-woven silk sarees, temples and a number of religious activities. Every Indian woman feels high and proud when she wears a hand-woven Kancheepuram silk saree as it gives her a graceful and auspicious look and feel. I am sure that this statement will have the endorsement of all the 59 women Members of this prestigious House, which is the highest in number since Independence and the House should feel proud about it.

Sir, now I would like to project the socio-economic status of the people of my constituency, the majority of which are predominantly weavers. The handloom sector of Kancheepuram is facing a gloomy scenario and needs the utmost attention of our UPA Government to revive the dying handloom sector and safeguard the weaving community. The traditional handloom weavers mainly depend on the weaving profession for their livelihood. It is heart breaking to realize that they start migrating to the urban areas for work. They even work as coolies in many places. On this occasion, I recall the recent announcement of the UPA Government's 100 days agenda of the Ministry of Textiles in the interest of the weaving sector. I trust that our hon. Minister Shri Dayanidhi Maran will see to it that the weavers are benefited by this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Sir, this is my maiden speech. So kindly allow me some more time.

Sir, I request the UPA Government to draw a comprehensive plan to benefit the handloom weavers so

that one of the ancient and traditional industries of our country could be saved and the weavers could be well protected. Such a comprehensive plan could focus on providing interest-free and time-bound loans at least for one year to all the sick handloom cooperative societies in my constituency and waiving the existing debts of 61 silk weavers' societies to the tune of around Rs. 53 crore and re-issue new cash credit for them in order to save about 15,000 weavers in my constituency.

Hon. Deputy-Speaker Sir, having been actively involved in student's welfare activities during my college days and youth development activities after my graduation, I have a special place in my heart for the youth in general and Dalit youth in particular.

It is a known fact that most of the youngsters who are bright in studies are unable to pursue higher studies due to financial constraints. Education, particularly higher education has become more expensive and therefore many are deprived of their opportunities. Therefore, there is a need for institutional funding.

Here I would like to make a special mention that our hon. Union Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, during his tenure as Finance Minister, made a revolution by simplifying the process of education loan from the banks to the students hailing from the poorest of poor. About 16 lakh such students at the cost of approximately Rs.25,000 crore are able to pursue their higher studies due to his initiative. He deserves to be complimented for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: I would like to quote a Tamil saying in this regard:

"Undi Koduthor uyir koduthor,

Kalvi koduthor kadavulukku samamanor."

I would like to translate this for the benefit of the House.

"Food-giver is life-giver.

Education provider is equal to God."

I am happy that the bankers are liberal in granting education loan to poor students. However, there is need for further improvement by the intervention of the Government of India. There should be sanction of education loan at the lower rate of interest to the economically weaker sections.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : From now onwards his speech will not be record.

[English]

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Sir, I am concluding. Presently each bank is charging a different rate of interest for the educational loan. This differential interest rate should be abolished and brought under uniform reduced rate of interest and waiver of margin money throughout the country by all the nationalized and other scheduled banks so that large number of poor students could avail this facility.

With this, I would like to conclude my speech by extending my thanks to hon. Speaker and to everyone present here...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please lay down the rest. Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you as you gave me an opportunity to speak on this budget.

I, through, you, would like to say about various things and announcements made by hon'ble Minister in budget that this country is a country of farmers, it lives in villages but no attention is paid towards the poverty and misery of villages, and the people living in villages and in slums.

As many as 70 percent of the people living in the villages of this country consists of farmers, but when we talk of poverty eradication and making villages prosperous, the problems of common man are not taken care of. I through you, would like to say that fertilizers and seeds are not available at the time of cultivation, arrangements for irrigation are hardly made and water fails to reach the tail-ends of canals. There is a need to do all these things to eradicate poverty in villages.

NAREGA has been referred many times in the discussion held here and for that the Government is patting its back too. But five years ago an inquiry conducted into the works carried out under NAREGA revealed that bunglings have started therein towards which I would like to draw attention through you. In villages, the common man who

[Shri Gorakhnath Pandey]

should get the benefit of this scheme, are not getting those benefits. Misappropriation is taking place even in it. Through you, I would like to say that it will achieve its target only when the common man, the poor, the worker is able to get its benefits.

I belong to Bhadohi district, which is situated in Purvanchal area of Uttar Pradesh. Carpet industry was thriving in the form of cottage industry in that region but during past few years it got a bad name due to the allegation of employment of child labour. It has adversely affected this cottage industry which is run by rural families in the jhuggis and huts and economic condition of common worker who used to enhance his income by working in the carpet industry.

You should also give attention to this issue. Those persons who have given a bad name to this country and industry should be closely monitored. The cottage industry should be included in Khadi Gramodyog so that it can be promoted.

Sir, I belong to that area which is situated in the middle of area affected by land erosion, i.e. Kashi and Prayag. Thousands of acres of land are affected by erosion from river Ganges every year. The crops standing on thousands of acres of land is destroyed but there has been no effective system to solve that problem. I used to raise the matter in Uttar Pradesh Assembly again and again, but it was not given proper attention, as budget was very big.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Hon. Minister that Kuniya Keniya region has not been mentioned in the budget. In that region thousands of families are affected because of it. A village named Hariharpur was completely wiped out due to erosion by river Ganges. There are dozens of villages waiting for help. Hundreds of villages are affected when the Ganges surges up due to heavy floods and rains. Sir, through you, I wish to say that embankments should be constructed to check erosion caused by the Ganges. Thousands of families living there should be safeguarded. Every year thousands of acres of land becomes wasteland. Arrangements should also be made to check it.

Sir, I want to say a few words about education of girls. In villages there are families who are unable to provide education to their daughters beyond primary classes. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister. We are thankful to hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh who has formulated a scheme for education of girls. She has

provided funds for that and implemented many schemes to give them education. Central Government should also pay attention to it. I want to say that if at the time of sowing seeds, arrangements for fertilizers, seeds, electricity and irrigation are not made, the farmer will not become prosperous, poverty will not be eradicated and there will not be any prosperity in the country. There is no provision in the budget for this. The poor, the helpless and the weaker sections of society live in villages. They need patronage. They have not been attended to in the Budget. Through you, I would like to request hon. Minister that he should take care of this also so that the poor in the villages and the farmer can progress and rise towards prosperity.

[English]

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I congratulate and whole-heartedly support the marvelous Budget presented by our respected Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee. I also congratulate the UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. Our Government led by the visionary Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh is committed to the welfare of this great nation. The Budget presents the aspirations and hopes of millions of men and women who voted back UPA to the power. United Progressive Alliance led by Sonia Gandhi has always put aam aadmi's interests forward and is committed to the social security and social justice to all sections of the society. The Budget presented by our learned leader Pranab Mukherjee carries the road-map to prosperity and welfare of this great nation.

I must congratulate first the respected Finance Minister for providing loan to farmers at the rate of 7 per cent and greater allocation of loans to farmers, who are the backbone of this nation. While congratulating you in this regard, I must also make a demand to the Government for strict monitoring for ensuring of the loan disbursement by each bank. We must ensure that the banks and the bureaucracy are implementing the welfare measures of the Government to reach to *aam aadmi*. I must appeal to the Finance Minister to have a personal monitoring of the success of this scheme on monthly basis.

Our Government has taken a historic decision to provide subsidy on fertilizers directly to the farmers. I must congratulate Pranab Mukherjee, Prime Minister and UPA Chairperson Sonia Gandhi for this historic decision. While appreciating your great initiative, I must also caution the Government for chalking out the plans in a people friendly manner. I am not

blaming bureaucracy, but I must tell that sometimes the welfare measures announced in New Delhi are not reaching the grass-root level due to the 'snail pace' attitude of the Government machinery. I hope the Government would take all measures and make this historic decision in a transparent way and the benefits would reach to the farmers as early as possible.

Some Members had already made complaints that in some States the BPL List is prepared on political lines. I would urge upon the UPA Government to ensure transparency and give instructions to those States to rectify these complaints. Sir, our Government's Food Security Act may be hampered if there is any discrepancy in the BPL List. We should give strict instructions to the Government officials for taking benevolent attitudes in preparing the BPL List.

Pranab ji deserves congratulation for giving more allocations to NREGA, Bharat Nirman and National Rural Health Mission. I know that the Government is preparing another flagship programme called 'National Urban Health Mission'. I must appeal to the Government for the implementation of this great noble venture, which caters to the wishes of millions of urban poor as early as possible.

I am representing the Kollam constituency of Kerala State, the most southern part of India. I would like to take this opportunity to highlight certain demands of this region as well as the State. I am appealing to the Finance Minister for allocating more funds for the modernization and infrastructure development of the public sector company, Indian Rare Earths. Sir, we should consider the development and modernization of Titanium-based industries in the wake of global meltdown. Dear Pranab Da, I hope, you would show kindness to these companies.

I am congratulating the Government for announcing innovative measures for the upliftment of the textile industry. This industry, where millions of workers are engaged, needs a special care. You have given care to boost the textile industry in the country. Like several National Textile Corporation units, one unit is also in my constituency in sick position for the past decade. I am appealing to the Government for the renovation and modernization of Parvathi Mills in Kollam. Several hundreds of workers are in misery. We must show mercy to these workers. I hope that a kind decision for the renovation of Parvathi Mills would be taken by the Government.

My constituency, Kollam is the prime area of cashew industry, which brings billions of foreign exchange to the

country, and lakhs of men and women are engaged in this industry. Global meltdown has also affected this industry. I am appealing to the Government to announce stimulus packages to the cashew industry and also chalk out welfare measures to these lakhs of workers engaged in the cashew industry as well as to the poor people who are engaged in coir and fishing fields.

With these humble requests, I conclude and thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity to raise these pertinent issues. Once again I am congratulating and supporting the Aam Admi-oriented Budget presented by Pranab Da. Thank you.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Sir, we have been hearing very healthy discussions on the General Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister of the House. I am here to speak in favour of this General Budget.

Sir, I will be very brief. Straightaway I will try to focus the attention of the Government, through you, Sir, to my State, that is, the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Luckily, the Chairperson of UPA, Madam Gandhi is here.

Sir, the State of Jammu and Kashmir is very rich so far as its revenue generating capacity is concerned.

If you look at the natural resources, water resources of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Almighty has endowed the State of Jammu and Kashmir with huge water resources. But unfortunately, because of a Treaty, which is known as the Indus Water Treaty, which was signed way back in 1962, we have no control on our own water resources, and the water, which was endowed upon the State of Jammu and Kashmir by the nature, just flows to the territory of Pakistan, and we have no control. Had we got any control on our own water resources — I want to bring it to the notice of the Government — not only the State of Jammu and Kashmir would have been self-sufficient in power generation, but it could have given it to the rest of the country also. So, if that Treaty cannot be scrapped, because it being an international treaty, I would request the Government of India to have a look at it and compensate the State of Jammu and Kashmir and also ask the Government of Pakistan to compensate the State of Jammu and Kashmir hugely for the loss, which we are facing because of this Indus Water Treaty.

Sir, the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the crown of India, should be looked after well because there is political alienation. If we concentrate and focus on economic health of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, it can take care of the political alienation also.



[Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg]

Sir, I belong to South Kashmir. I represent, Ananatnag of Kashmir Valley. If we talk about tourism, we only know one place in the entire South Kashmir, which is Pahalgam. It has a huge potential so far as tourism is concerned, it can fetch us huge foreign exchange if we concentrate on it. We have places like Achabal. If I am not wrong, waterfall in Aharbal, is in South Kashmir. We have Kokarnag; we have Achabal. We have many places. But we do not have the infrastructure. We do not have the road connectivity to these places, which can fetch the entire country huge foreign exchange. Therefore, I would like to request the Government of India to give the infrastructure, to give the basic facilities. To focus more on this, I would say, if we could be given a domestic airport in South Kashmir because there is a huge *yatra* rush also in South Kashmir, as the devotees go to the revered Amarnath Cave. So, it has a huge potential. It has pilgrim potential as well as the tourism potential. So, we can generate huge revenue from these sources.

Sir, I would like to say that it is not only the tourism, we have Kashmiri silk, Kashmiri carpet, Kashmiri agriculture, Kashmiri horticulture, Kashmiri floriculture, which have a huge revenue-generating potentials. Not only that, in Jammu and Kashmir, particularly, in Kashmir, there is a huge unemployment. A large number of youth are lying idle; they have nothing to do. I would like to request the Government of India to give us a special package, which will address the unemployment issue of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, particularly, in Kashmir. The only job providing opportunities to Kashmiri youth is through the State Government, and the State Government cannot take care of them. Therefore, I would request the Government of India to give special attention, special care to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, which is the crown of India.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): My sincere thanks to the hon. Chairman for having given me an opportunity to present my views on the Budget 2009-10 delivered by our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

At the outset, I shall state that the enlightenment of the Budget has undoubtedly offered a form of pragmatic insights and in turn, it has gained and received constructive response by all categories of people all over the country.

As our country is facing a lot of innovative challenges, it is found necessary to build unified approach with the positive

support irrespective of political differences. Here, I would like to record my sincere appreciation for the greenish initiatives taken in the Budget for the year 2009-2010 towards a new era.

Some salient and key features of the Budget had attracted me very much. I would like to appreciate it by pointing out some of them. The Budget has proposed for reducing the proportion of people living below poverty line to less than half from present levels by 2014. Agriculturists are the main backbone of our Indian economy. The Budget has proposed for the growth of Indian agriculture at an annual rate of four per cent. The Budget has proposed to increase the investment in infrastructure to more than 9 per cent of GDP by 2014. The Budget has proposed to support the Indian industry to meet the challenge of global competition and sustain the growth momentum in exports.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in agriculture the target of credit flow to the tune of Rs.2,87,000 crore is already in action. Now, it has been increased and set at Rs.3,25,000 crore. Along with that, the short-term crop loan up to Rs.3 lakh per farmer at the rate of seven per cent interest is continued. It is well appreciated. More than that, one per cent incentive for repayment of the settlement in schedule is really welcome. Under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, those farmers, who are having more than two hectares of land, can pay 75 per cent of their over-dues till 31st of December, 2009. It is really welcome. But I appeal to this august House that we are considering here the farmers who are having more than two hectares of land. What about the farmers having less than two hectares of land? There are so many small levels of agricultural mannerisms. Definitely, I humbly request this august House to re-consider this and extend the facility to all sorts of agriculturists, irrespective of the hectares of land or any other land that they are having.

Under NFSA, National Food Security Act, the families living below the poverty line are entitled to have 25 kilos of wheat or rice per month at Rs.3. Really, this kind of a declaration is very much a welcome one. But as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we can humbly and proudly say that the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has announced one kilo of rice at Re.1. Why not such kind of concession be proclaimed from the Central Government also?

The low level of female literacy continues to be a matter of grave concern. The National Mission for Female Literacy has been launched by focussing minorities, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. In my constituency, Peranampet

is an area which is having 60 kilometres radius but it is not having the facility of any women college. So, I humbly appeal to the Government for the formation of a women college in Peranampet.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN : Sir, this is my maiden speech. Please give me one or two minutes to conclude my speech.

For Multi-Sectoral Development Programme, Rs.1,740 crore has been allocated for the minorities. This is really not sufficient. Rajendra Sachar Committee has exposed the ground reality and the matter of pragmatism in this country in all respects and in all fields. The Government of India should concentrate more on implementing the recommendations in various fields by giving adequate funds. So, this amount of Rs.1,740 crore is really not sufficient, not enough.

I could recall the undaunted voices of our late Muslim League leaders, Quaide Millath Mohammad Ismail Sahib, Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait, Ghulam Mohammed Banatwalla Saheb and Sirajul Millath Abdul Samadh Sahib on this floor for minority issues and for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. They had raised their undaunted voices for the progress of the minorities and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: I am concluding now.

Rs.25 crore has been allocated for new campuses of Aligarh Muslim University both in West Bengal and Mallepuram in Kerala, which is really a welcome measure. Announcement for the setting up of a mega cluster for handloom in Tamil Nadu has been made which will definitely give an opportunity for creation of more employment and I am welcoming this also.

The budget for higher education has been increased by Rs.2000 crore over the Interim Budget for 2009-10. A college for Gudiyattam is necessary in my constituency. I feel privileged to lodge that kind of an appeal in this House to set up one college for higher studies in Gudiyattam.

In banking so many positive aspects have been declared in the Budget. The concept of Islamic Banking is widely accepted by the world reformers in the field of economics. This has been implemented in Western and European countries. The International Monetary Fund has

recently announced that the growth rate of global economy will be 1.3 per cent this year. The Indian economic growth rate has been pronounced in April 2009 to be 4.5 per cent, but the IMF has said that 5.4 per cent is projected for the coming months. Not only this, the future India will never show any kind of sluggishness any more. On the contrary, our nation will shine in a unique manner with ferocious representation of youths like Rahul Gandhi under the prestigious leadership of Sonia Gandhiji. In conclusion, I hope that our nation India would be driven to the visionary height of developments in all respects alongwith associated service contribution of leaders like Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi who is a unique historical excellence.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, please conclude your speech. Furtheron, nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your speech is not being recorded. You can lay the remaining part of your speech.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[English]*

\*SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN : Sir, as my constituency Vellor is a most backward area having a large number of economic downtrodden area like Beedi workers, tannery labourers weavers and so on.

In order to alleviate and redress the grievances of poor sections of my area, I humbly appeal to set up a mega industry to be incorporated with this Budget 2009-10. All requisites of industry formation will definitely cater to the adequate expectations of the Government.

In banking industry, Islamic Banking concept is a very successful mode everywhere in the world. As this banking mode is a vital one to do all sorts of banking business against financial exploitations like undue and enormous amount of interest. This concept reiterate the trade policy only. This is welcome by all financial institutions all over the world. Nowadays, mostly European countries, Western and Arab countries are having Islamic Banks irrespective of religion or any specific caste. This is more visible for all sectors of any country in the world.

\*Not recorded.

\*.....\* This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Abdul Rahman]

If this banking system is implemented in India, our national economy will definitely find a clear strategically development in banking industry.

Recently, a committee formed by our Government of India under the leadership of Shri Raguram Rajan has revealed the necessity of setting up Islamic banks in India which will cater to all prosperous activities in Banking industry.

Therefore, I humbly appeal in this August House to take adequate initiatives to set up a committee to establish Islamic Banks. If Government of India made any special coordination from World Islamic Banking Forum, I am ready to coordinate with our Government to have delegation either to go to Islamic Banking Forum, I am ready to coordinate with our Government to have delegation either to go to Islamic Banking Body or to invite them to visit us to have essential interactions.

In recent financial crisis what all banking institutions faced all over the world, it was proved that only banking sector which is having Islamic Banking Policy could revive without any adverse impact. Some International banks nowadays like Citi Bank, HSBC etc. are having Islamic Banking cell apart from their conventional banking activities. Hence they find Islamic Banking cell earns more profits rather than their usual conventional banking business.

With this, I conclude my speech and I support the Budget of 2009-2010.\*

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget presented recently by hon. Minister of Finance has been prepared for the betterment of the country and the economy keeping in view the long term interests. For that, I would like to say many many thanks to the hon. Minister of Finance. In the budget he has taken special care of the rural population. I would also like to thank him for the same. Now-a-days the economy of the entire world is under the spell of economic recession. In such a situation, the economy of our country has successfully faced economic recession and has remained strong till date. The credit goes to better economic policies and efficient management of UPA Government.

I would like to thank hon. Minister of Finance who has given priority to the all round development of poorest of the poor of the country. The growth rate of the agriculture sector has been targeted to be 4% and 30% increase under the

agriculture development scheme head is a welcome step. An additional provision of Rupees 1000 crore for irrigation facilities will help to increase agricultural production. It will also improve the standard of living of the downtrodden and farmers living in the villages. A provision of Rupees 3 lacs 25 thousand crore for agriculture loans has been made and the time limit for waiving off loans of the farmers under agricultural loan waiver scheme has been increased till December, 2009. The poor farmers of the country will get a lot of relief because of this intention of the government. The provision of concession of one per cent in interest to the farmers on timely payment of loans will also encourage repayment of loans regularly. Taking more steps in this direction in future may bring positive results.

Having born in a farmer's family I am well aware that most of the farmers do their level best to pay back their loans. Farmers will also get a lot of relief with the decision of crop loan at seven per cent interest rate.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is a revolutionary scheme in the history of India. We wholeheartedly welcome the historical increase of 144% in allocation of funds under this scheme as compared to the previous year. With the allocation of rupees 39,100 crore in the budget under this scheme, the majority of people who live in the villages would prosper and employment would be made available to the poor and deprived people. It will add a new dimension to the economic prosperity of our country and also help in alleviating poverty. There is an urgent need to monitor the scheme.

Under the Bharat Nirman Yojana roadblocks to development of thousands of villages have been removed due to the construction of roads through Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana during the last five years. It is a welcome step that an increase of 45 per cent in the allocation for Bharat Nirman Yojana has been made in the present budget. It would also strengthen the infrastructure. The allocation of rupees 7000 crore made for Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyuteekaran Yojana would certainly help in providing electricity to rural areas. A provision of rupees 8800 crore has been made, for Indira Gandhi Aawas Yojana which is an increase of 63 per cent, in the budget. The role of the Members of Parliament should be ensured in the allocation of houses under this scheme, which is being run from funds

provided by the Central Government so that only eligible persons may be selected to get maximum benefit under the scheme.

The Government have an ambitious scheme of granting Citizen Identity Card. This scheme would help in tackling the problem of infiltration and the eligible persons would get the benefits of the welfare schemes of the Government through this scheme directly, which is also the intention of the Government. It shows the commitment of the UPA Government to bring transparency and remove corruption and middlemen.

In the Rail budget, the much awaited construction work of Ramgunj Mandi and Bhopal which would connect Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan directly, should be executed speedily. The amount of rupees 20 crore allocated for the said work during the current year may be increased to rupees 50 crore.

I would like to request the Government that the subsidy being given on fertilizers should be disbursed directly with immediate effect with a view to control the black marketing and profiteering. The budget presented by the Finance Minister has been introduced with full self-confidence, firm determination and with a positive mind. I thank you for allowing me to speak.

~~Sir, I lay rest of my speech on the Table.~~

\*The Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana for the backward villages and the allocation of rupees 100 crore for the development of villages having more than 50 per cent population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people shows the deep concern of the Government towards the common man.\*

/// \*SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak in support of the budget for the year 2009-10 presented by hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri Pranab ji. The people throughout India are full of happiness and satisfaction with the return of the UPA Government after the Lok Sabha general elections. This symbolizes the appreciation for the all round development of the nation carried out by the UPA Government during the previous years. This budget is fully committed for furtherance of people-oriented and welfare activities based on the concept

of inclusive growth. In any welfare state, the budget does not merely shows the details of income and expenditure. Rail budget takes care of the interests of the common people and the General budget provides legal right to the common people for their livelihood and housing. For the first time, the UPA Government got the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) passed in the Lok Sabha to provide 100 days employment to the common people with the wages at the rate of Rs. 100 per day in their villages itself. Today, in any village all over India, if a person of the age of 18 years demands job from Gram Pradhan by giving an application in black and white, it will be mandatory for Gram Pradhan to provide him a job and issue job card as well within 15 days. If job is not provided to him within fifteen days, then he will get unemployment allowance. The Finance Minister has provided an outlay of Rs. 39,100 crore this year under this head which will help providing jobs to 4.47 crore households all over the year. Outlay has been increased by 144 per cent in comparison to that of last year, which will help providing employment opportunities in the villages at a large scale. During the year 2008-09, 3.39 crore people were provided employment under NREGA. Likewise, the UPA Government got National Food Security Act passed in the House for ensuring food. The people living below the poverty line will get 25 kg rice or wheat per family per mensem at the rate of Rs. 3 per kilogram under the National Food Security Act. The UPA Government provided the legal right to food to the common people and the poor of the country by preparing National Food Security Bill. Thus, the UPA Government have, for the first time, provided the people with legal rights to both the employment and food and presented slumdog millionaire budget which will prove to be the very basis for the evolution of rural market. Hon'ble Finance Minister has presented this budget having taken stock of Indian economy and political imperatives deeply through elephantine institutional memory. In the budget a meaningful initiative has been taken to strengthen basic infrastructure of India by making special increase in the resources. Hon'ble Finance Minister has enhanced the outlay by 87 per cent for urban development under the Jawahar Lai Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Programme. Likewise, the outlay for National Highway Development Programme has been enhanced by 25 per cent. 59 per cent of outlay has been earmarked for rural roads development under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Under the Rajeev Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme, 27 per cent increase has been made. Funds under the Accelerated Power Development And Reform Programme have been enhanced by 60 per cent. By providing financial resources for these schemes, the Government have

\*...\* This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Jagdambika Pal]

assured the country that they are committed to the development of basic infrastructure. Hon'ble Finance Minister has, for the first time, launched Rajeev Aawas Yojana for the people living in both the rural and the urban areas.

A 3973 crores of rupees has been earmarked under Indira Awas Yojana for elimination of slums in urban areas. Similarly, budget of 8800 crores of rupees has been earmarked under Indira Awas Yojana for more areas. First time the Government have given 2000 crores of rupees for the National Housing Bank. This time 100 crores of rupees have been given for 1000 villages for integrated development under Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana for 44,000 villages where more than fifty percents population is of Schedules Castes. 10 lac rupees will be provided to each village out of allocated fund. An interest of 2057 crores of rupees has been made under National Rural Health Mission. Rupees 562 crores have been earmarked for National Ganga River Basin Authority. The fiscal deficit which was 2.7 percent in 2007-08 has increased to 6.2 percent in 2008-09 because UPA Government have implemented the recommendation of the Sixth Pay Commission for employees and waived off loan of 71600 crores of rupees of five crores farmers. This time 36 percent increase has been made in budget allocation and 37 percent has been increased for irrigation sector also.

First time in history, the outlay of 10 lac of crores of rupees have been earmarked. That's why the Government have fixed annual target of 4 percent in comparison to 1.6 percent for agriculture sector. The amount of 3,25,000 crores of rupees has been fixed in 2009-10 in place of 2,87,000 crores for credit flow to agriculture sector in 2008-09 in budget. The farmer will get 3 lac rupees at the interest rate of 7 percent for agriculture purposes. If farmers pay back crop loan in time, interest rate would be 6 percent. The allocation of 4.11 crores of rupees have been made additionally for agriculture sector for this purpose. Twelve lakh Jawans have got benefited by earmarking of 21,790 crores of rupees under long pending demand of one rank one pension. Only India successfully maintained 6-7 percent of growth rate after China by facing competition in global economic meltdown in the world, whereas in all the European countries it was then less than 3 percent but India achieved 9 percent growth rate in 2008-09. Today, foreign reserve in India is to the tune of 252 million dollar which is for tackling the recession in any situation. The economy of India will be fortified due to this 86 thousand crores of rupees which have been

earmarked to deal with recession. It is 3.5 percent of total GDP. There will not only be inclusive and equitable development of the country by this budget but this would also be sustainability, stability and prosperity in development of the country. First time UPA Government have allocated more than 45 percent outlay in comparison to 2008-2009 under Bharat Nirmam Yojana. Rupees 12,000 crores have been allocated under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana itself and plan outlay of 7000 crores of rupees have been earmarked for Rajiv Gandhi Vidhutikaran Yojana. We have maintained 4-6 percent per capita income despite global economic recession. The expenditure of the Central Government in social sector increased to 19.44 percent in 2008-09 in comparison to the 11.23 percent of 2002-03. Thus UPA Government is committed for social security.

The UPA Government have decided to open 2,76,903 new schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Similarly 2,14,281 kilometers of roads have been constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and 46807.21 crores of rupees will be incurred thereon. More than 34 lac Self Help Groups (SHG) have been constituted under Swarn Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana. Monetary power has been given appropriate place in 2008-2009 and attention was given to maintain money supply at 17 percent. UPA Government tried to mitigate the adverse effect caused by global economic recession rising prices and unemployment on Indian economy through the budget presented by the Finance Minister. This time UPA Government have decided to launch National Women Literacy Mission for Women literacy wherein attention will be given to minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other underprivileged sections. Rupees 1000 crores were earmarked for welfare of minorities in the year 2008-09 but this time 1740 crores of rupees have been earmarked to give grants in aid for multi area development programme for minorities, Maulana Azad Education Trust, which is 74 per cent more than the provision of 900 crores of rupees has been made for scholarships, new schemes of scholarship of national fellowship, the central welfare board for computerization of resources of state wakf boards. Aligarh Muslim University has decided to set up its campus in Murshidabad of West Bengal and Mallapuram in Kerala. This time 25 crores of rupees have been allocated in budget for each campus. The UPA Government have increased the outlay to the tune of 3472 crores of rupees in comparison to 2112 crores of rupees of budget allocation in inter alia budget for Commonwealth Games, 22000 crores of rupees given for central and center aided projects should be spent by constituting a committee.

This time outlay has been earmarked for project for welfare of all sections of the country in the budget. Not only the details of inflows and outflows have been given in the budget but public have been satisfied more by the results than by dates. This time budget will achieve 9 percent growth rate. This is a historical documents prepared keeping in view the interest of 70 percent common citizens living in rural areas of the country because the basis of budget is totally inclusive development and economic disparity and the gap between rich and poor people will be minimized as a result of development oriented programmes. In the end while supporting the Budget presented by the Finance Minister, I congratulate him.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is being said that economic growth has taken place. It is also being said that economic growth as well as inclusive growth has taken place. I have gone through various budgets and I have listened to the congratulations and thanks given to him in this regard. It is being said that it is a very good budget. But the stigma of poverty is still there and there is no let up in it. The question is, when poverty would be alleviated. Poverty can only be alleviated when unemployment is rooted out. It is also a fact that the famous employment guarantee law of India has played a vital role in the alleviation of poverty. But, poverty can not be rooted out by way of merely implementing employment guarantee law. No doubt, it has provided income to 10,000 BPL families. But there should be such a provision in the budget that every poor family could at least earn Rs. 36,000 per year which means that a boy or girl of every poor family could get Rs. 3000 per year. The Government have to find out where in the country employment is available and where there is demand for workforce.

The workforce should also be provided proper training for better placement. Around 50-60 lakh youths can get employment in this way. There is lack of determination till 2015. Mere giving slogan for poverty alleviation and giving statements will not do any good to them. Therefore, there is need to root out unemployment by providing jobs to the people who are living below poverty line. Waged employment guarantee Act till 2015 has already been implemented. Unless and until Self Employment Guarantee Scheme is not extended to the poor we cannot do justice. Justice is not being meted out to them. 20 lakh crore rupees are deposited in the banks. Industries get concession, but the poor do not get loan. What is the purpose of that money? What is the CD ratio of the states? Therefore, a self employment Guarantee

Act should be formulated. Some hon. Members Shri Anant Geete Ji and Shri Lallan Singh ji are speaking against the Employment Guarantee Act for some political reasons. Employment Guarantee Act is zero tolerance of corruption. There are no chances of misappropriation of funds in it. There may be some irregularities in some places to implement it, why the district and village committees headed by local MPs have not been notified till now. ...*(Interruptions)*. CAG has been asked to conduct an inquiry of every district in this regard and make report thereon. All the independent agencies of the country are looking into this matter. Cambridge University, Oxford University, Harvard University, IIT and IIM etc. are looking into it. It is requested that this issue should not be politicized as it is a boon for poor people. It has provided employment to four and half crore families of the country in one year. Therefore, this scheme, which is a boon for poor people, should not be blamed for political reasons. The State Government should implement it. Therefore, three Sabhas in the country i.e. Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and Gram Sabha. Why the meeting of Gram Sabha does not take place? Collector is held responsible under the Employment Guarantee Act. There would be a Sabha of every village wherein everything would be disclosed. Seven crore bank accounts have been opened under this scheme. Opening of bank and postoffice account of a person working with pick-axe is not a common thing. ...*(Interruptions)*. Therefore, wage employment and thereafter Self Employment Programme should be implemented after Employment Guarantee Act. It is our demand and this budget lacks determination. There should be a time bound programme to root out poverty. We are listening for years "Kakhan Harab Dukh Mohe Bholanath, Dubhai Janam Bhele Dubhai Jiyaul, Subhai Sapanu Ivahi hel": We have not realized comfort, so many years have passed but the miseries have not ended, chapatis remained the appeal of the poor but the poverty remained. Poverty is not being rooted out. This stigma still remains on the forehead of Hindustan. How much the hon. Members know about Self-help group, Women's Cooperative Movement for Alleviation of poverty.

Sir, it is said that farmer is the god of the earth. Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan, I am hearing all these things. But, I would like to raise a question. The people of draught affected village are worshipping Bholanath.

People are worshipping Bholanath for rains. What the Government is doing? What arrangement the Government have done to deal with draught? The farmer is suffering

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

from flood and drought but the Government is not thinking about him. It was decided in the meeting of the Secretaries that the government would make arrangement if it does not rain till 15 July. Today is 14 July. Rain has not taken place, Mansoon failed. What have the Government done? We, the Members of the House would like to know how much the Government is concerned about the problems of the farmers? What arrangement the Government have done for the farmers? I am listening for many years that the farmers would get direct subsidy. Why subsidy was not given to the farmers for manure and wage. Farmer says that Employment Guarantee Scheme is implemented for the labourers. Farmer is not in position to pay wage to the labourers. See how much money he is getting? What is the minimum wage and what is the wage of a labourer, the farmers is not in a position to pay it. I have seen the outcome of farmers commission, Swaminathan Commission, National Development Council and others organization of the farmers. But, I would like to ask whether there is any person in Hindustan who can tell as to why the subsidy can not be given to the farmers for payment of wage to the labourers. I would like to raise this question and there should be debate on this issue in the Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Until the farmer prospers, Hindustan would not become self-reliant in terms of foodgrains and there is no one to help Hindustan to make progress. The reply to these three questions have not been given in the Budget. This Government lacks determination. The slogan of Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan would be meaningful when the farmers will prosper otherwise all these slogans would be meaningless. Food, cloth, shelters, education and medicine and five basic needs, the Government should consider in this regard to fulfil the needs of the general public.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. G. Vivekanand.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: With these words I would like to conclude by saying that it should be reflected in the budget that what are the problems of the country and how the problems of poverty and unemployment would be addressed?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions).....\*

\*SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO (Dhule): The Budget of Government of India is a big event. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate.

Through you I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the situation arising out of tax imposed on cooperative banks in this budget. It has been said about the cooperative sector 'Without Government it cannot survive' and 'Institution has to share the burden of a large Number of Members.' (Das ki lakari ek ka boj). If a little help is extended to each other in true sense, even the chariot of lord Jagganath can be drawn. This is the basic principal of cooperative sector. The tax burden imposed on cooperative banks in the budget has been grossly disadvantageous to that sector. With your permission, I want to lay on the table of the House the relevant information regarding the reforms needed for dealing with this situation.

Madam, in my opinion the public expect mainly three things from the budget:

1. Economic development
2. Social upliftment, and
3. Development of the poor and the backward people.

I want to say with regret that no important announcements have not been made in the Budget. For the infrastructure sector which needed a boost. There are no significant provisions to attract FDIs in various sectors. Why the Government have not made public the recommendations of Raghuram Rajan Committee on economic development? Even this has not been mentioned by the Minister of Finance in this Budget speech? Attention has not even paid towards the subjects of social development and upliftment. Even after 60 years of independence a large part of our country is still deprived of facilities of potable water, health and education.

Madam, when I met the people of my parliamentary constituency, most of them are young people, they come with the educational certificates in their hands and demand employment. During 2004-09 tenure of the UPA Government, they made promises about creating one lakh employment opportunities every year, but that has not been fulfilled. Unemployment has increased during the previous five years

\* Not recorded.

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

of UPA rule. Now the government is talking about creating six crore employment opportunities in the coming five years. How can we believe that?

It would be harmful for the future of the country if such an attitude is adopted towards the youths of our country.

Madam, there is hidden issue in this budget which is coming to my mind. I would like to share it with the House that PF and GPF are the good schemes of the Government. Lakhs and crores of common men deposit their money in these schemes for their future needs. The money deposited in these schemes has been provided to be very useful in the interest of family in old age for education of children and when they are in distress. That's money deposited under these schemes should not be freezed by the courts. The entire amount under these schemes is deposited with the Government. UPA regime in its previous regime during 2004-09 tried to divert the invest amounts of the PF and GPF fund to some other sectors, though it was prevented from proceeding on this arbitrary track due to opposition from the Left. Everybody is aware of the fact that the funds of UTI was invested in the wrong sector and as a result of that common man had to suffer. Similarly, lakhs and crores of common people will have to suffer loss if the Government invest the amount of PPF is again in unviable sector. Therefore, through you, I demand that amount of people should not be invested in unviable sector.

Madam, I represent Dhule constituency. A large number of machinery industries are being run in Dhule city and rural Malegaon city. This region can progress rapidly if tax exemption is given to these industries. This region has potential to become Manchester of Maharashtra.

Madam, a number of unemployed youth would get job if assistance is provided by the Government for development of Jhorga, Dhule, Soyagaon, Staama, Malegaon industrial areas.

Madam, in 80 percent population of my constituency is farmers. Whenever they meet me they voice their sentiments that other facilities can be delayed but the water for drinking and irrigation purposes is required urgently. Therefore, left irrigation scheme to supply water from Avkalpada and Vadi, Shivadi Dharan and Tapi river should be completed at the earliest. The work on this scheme is pending due to paucity of funds. I demand to provide funds for these schemes under A.I.B.P. project.

A thermal power station between Nardana and Songir has been approved but due to lack of funds, it is delayed. I demand to release fund for this purpose.

Madam, demand for petroleum products is increasing day by day. A large amount of foreign exchange has to be spent on them. Ethanol can be a proper substitute for all these things to a large extent. Therefore, I demand action should be taken to promote production and use of ethanol.

Madam, about economic Planning National Saint Shri Tukaram Maharaj ji has said 350 years ago:

Jodiniya Dhan Uttam Vevhare

Udhas Vicharey Vech Kasi.

The above proverb means that income should be generated keeping in view the interests of all classes of society and it should be utilized for the welfare of all classes but attention has not been paid to either of these things in the budget of 2009. While regretting in this regard, I conclude my statement.

*[English]*

The heterogeneous nature of geographical distribution of the cooperative banks with 85% of banks being located in just 5 states. Co-operative banks are best suited organisation to the future process of financial inclusion in all parts of the country. The co-operative provides credit and banking services mainly to poorer section of society and therefore any move that weakened the co-operative banks would adversely affect the less privileged segments of the population. It is also important that the urban co-operative banks were strengthened and more new banks were encouraged to be organized in all states in good numbers. The introduction of the sec 80 P (4) has hampered the growth of these banks as their capital formation has slowed down considerably. The deduction provides in the Act was introduced in 1966 after due consideration of the role still remained the same. As such there was no reason to have this deduction removed in 2006-07 budget.

The co-operative banks being member driven mutual organisations, did not have access to capital markets, and they had to depend heavily upon retained earnings to ensure that they met the requirements of the CRAR norms. Co-operative banks should therefore be allowed to augment their own funds by ploughing back the surplus without tax being deducted, in true spirit of mutuality, as it is being practiced in many other countries of the world.



[Shri Sonawane Pratap Narayanrao]

Rationale in submission on restoration of income tax deduction to Co-operative banks:-

1. Co-operative banks are not seeking any new relaxation in the budget.
2. They are only seeking a reversal of the injustice done to them in 2006.
3. For over 100 years, Co-operative banks income has never been taxed for the reasons that continued to be valid even today.
4. When the Co-operative banks were brought under the purview of the Banking Regulation Act 1966, amendment to Income tax Act ensured that they were not treated as commercial banks from income tax angle.
5. Underlining the importance of co-operative banks, Sec. 80 P (2) (1) was introduced in 1967 budget when Smt. Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister, to protect the interest of Co-operative banks.
6. The concept that co-operative banks are social sector banks which support the unorganized sector, and need different dispensation, has been well understood and recognized for 40 years.
7. Since, state co-operative banks and district co-operative banks finance agriculture activities and the urban banks provides credit to very small borrowers, they are also exposed to much higher risk and therefore deserve to be protected through relaxation and concessions.
8. The premises of equating co-operative banks with commercial banks which formed the bases of introduction of Sec. 80 (P)(4). For the removal of co-operative banks for the purview of Sec 80 (P)(2)(1) in 2006 is inherently faulty and incorrect. Cooperative banks are conceptually and structurally, different from commercial banks, as is obvious from the reasons cited below:
  - i. Co-operative banks are member owned institutions based on one man one vote principle as against commercial banks that are share holders driven with direct co-relation between control and number of shares held;
  - ii. Size of average co-operative bank is miniscule in comparison to that of an average commercial bank;

- iii. Cooperative banks are local in character with very limited geographical spread as against the national-international presence and operations of commercial banks;
- iv. Cooperative banks predominantly serve people of limited means in urban areas, small and marginal farmers in rural areas. Their small exposure limit on account of their small capital base ensures that as per exposure norms, cooperative banks cater smaller borrowers;
- v. Cooperative banks constitute the life line of local economies. They mobilize local resources and redeploys them locally to boost the region's economy, that helps in the process of financial inclusion. They can only grow if the entire surplus in the form of reserves is allowed to be retained without 30% of it being taken away as income tax;
- vi. The nature of share capital of cooperative bank is different form that of commercial banks. Shares of cooperative banks can be withdrawn and to not appreciate in value. Cooperative bank do not have access to capital markets. Retain earnings are important to them for meeting CRAR norms.

DR. G. VIVEKANAND (Peddapally): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget. My father was a seven-time Member of Parliament, and our hon. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi had given me the ticket upon Shri Rahul Gandhi's call that the youth should come forward. It is because of her blessings that I am able to participate in this Budget discussion.

The Congress Party has always presented innovative and bold Budgets. If one can recollect that in 1991 — when there was a financial crisis, our hon. Prime Minister — who was then the Finance Minister — had presented the most difficult and innovative Budget at that time. At that time, the country had mortgaged the country's gold to raise \$ 2.2 billion loan. At that time, he initiated the liberalization programme with a human face. It was then that about Rs. 30,000 crore were budgeted for rural development, and it was since then that all the successive Governments started allocating huge funds for the rural development.

Today, with world recession taking place in most of the countries globally, where they are giving Budgets with fiscal

deficit and going for loss-making Budgets, our hon. Finance Minister has given a Budget with Rs. 4,95,000 crore of deficit going towards rural development, infrastructure development and highways development.

So, this Budget is mainly going towards ensuring more jobs creation in the rural areas and thereby ensuring that poor people are able to get more food grains. For the first time, he has started giving fertilizer subsidy directly to the farmer. This is a very good initiative which our Finance Minister has taken. This will ensure that slowly we are on the way to giving direct cash subsidy to the people who are below the poverty line. Deliverables have always been a concern in this country. I am sure with this direct subsidy going to the people, it will go a long way in alleviating poverty. It is understood that about Rs. 20,000 per family and about Rs. 1,00,000 are given as loans to these people. If we are able to make this cash transfer scheme available directly to the poor people, I am sure the poor people will definitely decide as to what is good or bad for them.

Sir, the Finance Minister, who way back in 1985 was the first to introduce the NREGS, provided funds to it. It is because of his vision that today we are able to get higher allocation under the NREGS. I would request the Finance Minister to introduce some provisions for giving direct cash subsidy. I hope the Finance Minister will include such provisions that there should be compulsory education in all the rural areas and also ensure that health insurance is taken up.

Our State of Andhra Pradesh has introduced the Rajiv Arogyasri Programme under which more than 3,20,000 operations have taken place at a cost of below Rs. 2,00,000 in each case. This is a unique scheme, and I would request the Finance Minister to see whether this can be implemented all over the country.

Our Finance Minister referring to our public sector units said that we would not like to sell our family silver. He has rightly mentioned that he would not like to sell to bridge the fiscal deficit. He said that he would use that money for modernization and strategic investment and also ensure greater autonomy of the public sector units. I am sure that when the shares are sold, with these new measures, the family silver will turn into gold.

I will request that under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Finance Minister should allocate more funds towards

construction of toilets in schools. I would also suggest that a National Water Commission should be set up to ensure that the various programmes for safe drinking water are properly implemented.

Sir, I come from an area which is dominated by coalminers. An allowance of Rs. 800 which is given to the coalminers who work underground is exempt from tax. I would request the Finance Minister to increase this exemption limit from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1800.

The hon. Finance Minister has increased the agricultural credit for agricultural sector from Rs. 2,87,000 crore to Rs. 3,25,000 crore which, I am sure, will go a long way in assuring prosperity in the rural areas.

With these few words, I once again thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, very briefly I will make my submissions about the farmers and the agriculture sector only. While the Hon'ble Minister of Finance read out the General Budget. I noted that it covered the duration of 100 minutes. It consists of 26 pages and the issue of agriculture sector has been delineated covering only three fourth of one page. Out of 100 minutes hon'ble Minister has devoted just three minutes time to agriculture sector. He has himself acknowledged that as many as sixty percent people are associated with agriculture. It has four points and it bears the heading - Agricultural development - however the irony is that in three out of four points the provision of credit facilities to farmers has been dealt with. To my mind farmers have been under the vicious circle of debt for thousands of years more over farmers have no tendency to make progress by raising loans. An industry can make progress by raising loans. But the fact remains that a farmer belongs to that middle class category who incurs expenditure on solemnizing his girls' marriage and to perform last rites of his parents. Nowhere in India you'll find an instance where a farmer has made progress by investing the amount of loan in cultivation. On the contrary, he continues to be under the heavy burden of debt. Through you I would like to request the hon'ble Finance Minister to provide remunerative prices to farmers for their produce rather than extending them credit facilities so as to enable them to come at par with others and do savings. Hon'ble Minister of Finance is saying that he will provide loans at the

[Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan]

rate of seven per cent and in case of repayment it would be reduced to six per cent. A farmer has no choice whatsoever but to make repayment as his land is mortgaged. Let the farmers be enabled to reach such status that the hon'ble Minister of Finance may announce in the House that he will provide more interest to farmers on deposits.

Sir, I would conclude after making my second point. This is a fact that I am a new Member. However, I am of the view that the House must take this fact into account that ours is an agricultural country where Railway Budget is presented separately and a separate budgetary allocation is made for the defence expenditure. Then why is it that budget relating to agriculture is not presented separately. Over and above why the Department of Agriculture has been rendered such non-serious status that one has to consult a score of Ministers to resolve any issue relating to Agriculture-sector. Irrigation is separate, Fertilizers is separate. If we talk of the procurement of wheat, in paddy, the issue has to be referred to Ministry of Food. My contention is why isn't there a specific Department concerning all agricultural matters. Let there be a lobby of farmers. Indian farmers' are left behind because they have no lobby of their own. There is none to represent their cause. Here we have liquor lobby, sugar lobby. They can present their view points before the hon'ble Minister of Finance, at the same time nobody is there to speak for the farmers, which is why their grievances don't figure in the budget.

Sir, very humbly I would like to submit that there should be a department relating to agriculture where we may present our views. With these few words I conclude.

[English]

\*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram) : Sir, we all know the world economy is passing through turbulent times. As repels of the global economic crisis and slow down is being felt by all countries in the world, the Indian Economy is also facing the economic challenges. With the able guidance of our UPA chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhiji and honourable, dedicated Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji, we are squarely facing the challenges. Our Honourable Finance Minister, the modern Kautilya, Sri Pranab Mukherjee presented a balanced budget to face this economic challenge, by aiming at inclusive growth with high GDP growth of 9 percent per annum at the earliest.

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

When the challenges come we should renew our energy to meet the challenges. Many steps were announced in this budget for the revival of economy.

As we all know that with the persistent efforts of the government the fall in the growth rate is arrested at 6.7 percent.

For India to become the developed country, it should have good infrastructure. The finance Minister has given utmost thrust to the development of infrastructure in his budget proposals. The budget proposal of strengthening the India Infrastructure Finance Corporation Limited (IIFCL) to evolve the takeover financing scheme in consultation with banks.

It is very happy to know that IIFCL will refinance upto 60 percent of commercial bank loans for PPP projects in critical sectors over the next fifteen to eighteen months, as IIFCL and banks are now in a position to support projects involving total investment of Rs. 1,00,000 crores.

The proposal on highways and railways, urban infrastructure and Accelerated power development and reform programme (APDRP) are welcome steps.

We all know India is predominantly agricultural based economy, with 60% of population still depending on it and in the recent past it has recorded a growth rate of 4 percent. The target of agricultural credit flow of Rs. 3,25,000 crores is really laudable.

The interest subversion of additional one percent for short term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakhs per farmer and extension of time for 25% debt relief to marginal farmers upto 31st December 2009 is a welcome step. I request the finance minister to extent this upto the end of this financial year i.e. 31 March 2010.

Now I want to bring to the kind attention of the Honourable Finance Minister that the allocation of Additional Rs. 1000 crores to the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) is a step in the right direction. All states which are concentrating on development of irrigation projects should be provided all financial help. The state of Andhra Pradesh under the Dynamic leadership of Honourable Chief Minister Sri Y.S. Rajashekhar Reddy has given lot of importance for the development of irrigation projects in the state. I urge the honourable Finance Minister Sri Pranab Mukherjee, to give appropriate directions so that enough funds flow from the center to states and the irrigation projects are completed on time and thus benefiting the farming community, as these projects were declared as National projects by the Union Government.

The proposed task force on the study of loans taken by the farmers from private money lenders in Maharashtra is a welcome step. I request the finance Minister to increase the scope of the proposed task force so that all the states in the country will be covered and the Government also will get realistic view of the gravity of the situation so that appropriate measures can be taken.

To encourage use of nutritional fertilizers, pricing and Subsidies of fertilizer based on the nutritional values than on the product based is a well come step. This will definitely increase the productively level of our agricultural fields and the subsidies reaches the target and more needy farmers. Here I want to stress that no enough soil testing mobile vans are available in the country and I request the finance minister to allocate enough funds so that our farmers get enough support to go for the use of innovative nutritional based fertilizers products in the next 2 to 4 years. I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to encourage the use of bio-fertilizers also, which will help in sustaining the friendly environment.

Allocation of Rs. 4000 crores for the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) is a welcome step. Here I request the finance minister to evolve guidelines so the SHG will get funds under micro and small enterprises from SIDBI (Small Industries Development Bank of India). This will help in achieving the target of 50% S.H.G.s members coming under banking preview in the next five years and all women become part of economic growth of our country.

The steps enumerated in the budget for Aam Admi, for more inclusive growth involving creating entitlements, backed by legal guarantee to provide basic amenities and opportunities for livelihood to vulnerable sections are welcome. Proposed allocation for NREGS to Rs. 39000 crores is a welcome step. This will help in getting real wages of Rs. 100 per day and will benefit more than 5 crore households.

New scheme Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) with an allocation of Rs. 100 crore launched on pilot basis for integrated development of 1000 villages having population of scheduled castes above 50 per cent is a welcome step. I request the Finance Minister that based on the results of the pilot projects this scheme can be extended to thickly populated Tribal and Backward class Villages.

The Government initiative to actualize the proposals under the proposed National Food Security Act (NFSA), where in every family living below the poverty line in rural and urban areas will be entitled by law to 25 kilos of rice or wheat per month at Rs. 3/- a kilo.

Here once again I want to bring to the attention of the house that in my Home State of Andhra Pradesh the new Government headed by our Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy put his first signature on the G.O, which will entitle each family living below poverty line to get 30 kgs of rice at Rs. 2/- a kilo. I request the finance minister to study the scheme, which is very effectively promoted by Andhra Pradesh Government.

The Proposal to increase the female literacy is a welcome step. I sincerely believe that the launching of National Mission for Female Literacy with focus on minorities, SC, ST and other marginalized groups will definitely reduce the illiteracy by 50% in the next three years.

The increase of Rs. 2,057 crores over and above Rs. 12,070 crores for the National Rural Health Mission is a welcome steps. It makes India more healthy nation.

As Finance Minister stressed India is Young nation now. All the proposals for the youth are welcome. The mission in education through ICT with increased allocation of Rs. 900 crores is a welcome step. The Rs. 2,113 crore allocated for IITs and NITs which includes a provision of Rs. 450 crore for new IITs and NITs. And Rs. 827 crore allocated for opening one Central University in each uncovered State are welcome steps.

I welcome the proposal that the Donations to electoral trusts to be allowed as a 100 percent deduction in the computation of the income of the donor. This will go along way in bringing electoral reforms in our country.

Scrapping of Commodity Transaction Tax (CTT) will definitely improve the commodities market.

The increase in the Income Tax exemption limit for senior citizens by Rs. 15,000, for women and others by Rs. 10,000 each is a welcome step.

I request the Honourable Finance Minister to increase the exemption limit to women by Rs. 20,000/-

With these few words, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to participate in the General Budget for 2009-10.

\*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): At the outset I would like to thank and congratulate our finance minister

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri S.S Ramasubbu]

hon. Pranab Mukherjee for presenting the "Aam Admi" – pro-poor budget. This progressive budget is widely welcomed by all sections of the people.

In spite of all global economic recession and meltdown our finance minister is presenting the budget by including job creation, economic revival, social progress and fiscal consolidation. The budget carries forward inclusive growth. The budget is mainly focused on rural economy.

Agriculture – Agriculture development is mainly given importance in this budget.

Tamil Thirugural says: Thrugural is the real producer of food materials are agriculture people, we people are depending only upon them. The target of credit flow set at Rs. 325000 crores which is raised up to 38000 crores over and above the target of previous year.

Welcome the decision of provision that Task force to be set up to examine the issue of debt taken by a large number of farmers in some region of Maharashtra from private money lenders who were not covered by the loan waiver scheme announced last year. I request you kindly to examine in all the states including Tamil Nadu. Since in almost all the states the rural money lenders are exploiting this poor agriculture people by collecting abnormal rate of interest from their money lending. The Government should take measures to ease the farmers from the suffering of indebtedness.

Many number of pesticide producers are supplying and producing without giving ISI certificates. The farmers are cheated. The low standard pesticides are unable to remove the diseases which frequently engulfing the crops cultivated by the farmers.

I request you Sir, a minimum support price for vegetables should also be fixed by the Government to protect the farmers from losing the money by supplying the vegetables in lower price which are lower than the cost of production.

Irrigation – The increased allocation under accelerated irrigation benefit programme and "Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana" will go a long way in helping the farm community.

Our Government can formulate a plan to construct a new river from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. It will show and specify the National Integration. It may be in the name of our

leader Rajiv Gandhi he was the exponent of National Integration when there is heavy rain and flood in North India, we can channelise this excess water into this newly established river and water can be utilized for agriculture and also for the drinking water supply or all the states.

Welfare of workers in the Unorganised Sector – Implementation of Social Security Scheme for building construction workers, builders, Beedi workers and rickshaw pullers. This scheme is going to benefit the workers engaged in these industries. In my Constituency a large number of workers especially ladies are engaged in Beedi making industries. In order to give protection from health hazards the EPP hospitals are there in some area. The hospitals are not having adequate doctors, assistance, medicine required to these people. Sir, I request you to kindly provide required doctors and necessary medicines to this hospital.

New NREGS – The focus on inclusiveness lay through the increased allocation under NRGES by 144 percent. About 39100 crores of rupees have been enhanced. Moreover 44.7 million house holders are expected to be covered this year against 33.9 million this year.

Female Literacy – In this budget Sir, Nakim mission for female literacy to be launched which focused on minorities, SC, ST and other marginalized groups with the aim to reduce the female illiteracy.

Bharatdharan a great Tamil poet says: If there is no education to the women, then it is equal to the barren land which is not yielding anything.

Our government is giving predominant role for women both in society and politics.

Handloom: Our Government has announced "Mega Cluster" each in West Bengal and Tamilnadu.

In Tamil Nadu, large number of handloom and powerloom units are functioning and huge number of workers are engaged in this industry. Many number of skilled and semi-skilled workers are largely available in various districts of Tamil Nadu.

I urge the concerned Minister and Finance Minister to establish it. Handloom mega cluster in Tiruchili constituency. It will be helpful to protect the handloom industry and workers enormously from my constituency.

Banking: We are having a sound financial system and monetary institution to stabilize our economy from global crisis

and a slowdown. After the nationalization of 14 commercial banks by Inderaji, our monetary system had changed tremendously. Even though the developed countries are facing the financial crisis and recession. Our financial system and policy is readily protecting our economy from crisis. Most of the banks were collapsed was developed countries. But our monetary policy and our RBI control over banking system regularized the Indian financial system. We are protected from global crisis.

Lakhs and lakhs of students are benefited by education law. Our U.P.A. Government directed the banking sector to give adequate financial assistance for education. Most of the students have completed their education. Many numbers of students are having the problem of repayment of loan and interest on the loan since they are not able to get a suitable employment opportunity. I urge upon the Hon'ble Finance Minister to waive at least interest of the loan which are mounting and burdensome for students.

Power: Power factor is important for all the development of our country. We are deficit in power production in almost all the States. Even though our Government takes various steps to augment the power position, we have yet to produce more power to meet out the growing demands.

An Inter-Government Agreement on Nuclear power production project was signed on November 20, 1988 by then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. The project is still in progress without bring out the generated power to the public. Our Government should take immediate steps to accelerate the power production in Kondamkulam project which is established in my constituency. In Tamil Nadu, there is a heavy shortage of power.

Due to shortage of power, the New Economic Zone at Nangueri and SIDCO in Kangiakandum is in slow progress. They are expecting power from Kondamulam project.

Taxation: The budget has hiked the Income Tax exemption to the individual by Rs.10,000/- over and above the already available limit.

Abolition of surcharge is condemned by all. Abolition of Fringe Benefit Tax is giving benefit to both employees and employers.

In my constituency, the agriculture people are getting irrigation facilities from Thaupravaam and Chitorny which are hailing from Western Ghat. But the channels and irrigation

tanks are filled with "Amalai" plants and enormous problem to bring the water through its channels. The channels must be rejuvenated and repair work must be done. The "Amala" plants should be eradicated. Our Central Government should allot funds for the rejuvenation and repair work of all these channels and irrigation tanks.

#### **Assistance to Sri Lankan Tamilians**

500 crores of rupees are allotted by our Government for the betterment of the Tamil people who have lost their homes and properties during the war period. It is an humanitarian assistance to the Tamilians in Sri Lanka in order to establish hope in their life to rehabilitate their position.

Finally I hereby conclude that the budget is growth oriented and welcomed by all the people. It is providing social protection and economic development for all the sections of the people.

\*SHRI P. T. THOMAS (Idukki): As I represent a predominantly rural constituency and being the son of a farmer, I must compliment the government for showing extraordinary sensitivity towards the needs of rural India, without negating the need for sustaining the momentum of growth, through this first Budget of the new UPA government. It is remarkable that even in a period of recession across the world, we have introduced a growth-oriented and pro-poor Budget.

It is interesting to recall when our first budget was introduced in 1947 immediately after our independence. The budget provision was only 197.37 crores whereas today it has been increased manifold.

Sir, the increased allocations for a large number of people-oriented programmes like the NREGP, the national Rural Health Mission, the Urban Renewal Programme, the scheme for the waiver of poor farmers debts, for education, rural infrastructure, the social security scheme for the unorganized sector, among other things, are part of our earnest and sincere efforts to ameliorate the plight of the poor and to bring about more inclusive and equitable growth in the country.

Sir, mint the partner publication of wall sheet journala rightly comments that it is a more inclusive developmental budget. Yes, it is really an inclusive developmental budget.

Through the effective implementation of these programmes, all sections of our people will get to experience the

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri P. T. Thomas]

fruits of development. The emphasis is on bridging the rich-poor and the urban-rural gap to which the UPA government is committed. Our focus is on expanding our infrastructural base, providing quality health care and education, address the shortfall in the energy sector and on taking the right initiatives for the empowerment of the weaker sections, the minorities, the unorganized sector and everyone who needs the helping hand of the government today.

Sir, we have to achieve consistent economic growth. In spite of the serious crisis the world economy is confronted with India under UPA government, managed to achieve an average of nearly 8 per cent growth in the last five years. When we compare it with the average growth of about 5 per cent during the NDA years, we can understand the effectiveness of our programmes and the efficiency with which we had implemented them.

I would like to congratulate our visionary leader hon. minister and UPA chairperson Soniya Ji in this regard.

Sir, according to a recent study only by 2050, will more than 50% of our people begin to enjoy the benefit of urbanization. City-centric development will not address the concerns of our rural people today. Yes, Sir, cities are the show-windows in a globalised world. We need to take development to the villages not as a concession to them, but as their rights under our democratic system. Today there is a competition to grab the rural market by everyone-to spread rural telephony, the media-network and to take the consumerist culture into the rural areas. But not many ask: with what will our rural poor fall for this market? The challenge before us today is that of empowering the rural India in real terms.

Sir, we want to urban India to shine reflecting the glow coming from rural India-from the faces of our rural masses. It has to be real. We have seen what happens when you try to sell a mirage-try to bluff our people. They will call your bluff at the earliest opportunity-as we had seen in 2004, our rural people are only lacking in wealth-but not in prudence and common sense. It is, therefore, essential that everyone involved should demonstrate genuine commitment to implement our well-conceived plans. It can have real value for the rural poor only when they are also able to enjoy the fruits of development.

Sir, the Budget reflect our government's recognition of these truths as also its commitment to address them within

the broad framework of justice and equity. The 11th Five Year Plan allocates more than 50 per cent of the Central Gross Budgetary Support to agriculture, health, rural development and education, the sectors that need the most focused attention of governments at all levels.

Sir, for the coming several years the Congress-led UPA government will be remembered for the revolutionary legislation i.e. National Food Security Act which is emphasized in the budget.

Sir, there are, however, certain areas to which I would draw the attention of the Government. Many of our well-meaning programmes are defeated at the implementation-stage. Take the case of education-loan for example it is really a welcome relief to the students commission but Sir some bank officials are behaving like feudal landlords. They are not even giving applications forms to the students specially SCs/STs. The Government's policies provide for loan without collateral security. It is practically impossible for any genuine applicant to obtain a loan without collateral security today. The financial institutions should be made more accountable and transparent in their functioning. The Banking Consultative Committee's recommendations on various aspect of the financing for agriculture, education and other pro-poor programmes are often violated by these institutions. We have to guard against that. For many the complexities associated with not having proper title deeds, for the limited properties they have, make their task sometimes extremely difficult.

Sir, my constituency Idukki is one of the major spice-producing districts in the country. The spice-producers across the country face various problems. Most of their products do not get the price they deserve to make their production commercially viable. The producers often do not get the benefit of the increase in prices in the international market. Mostly it is the traders who take away those benefits. The government need to be more sensitive to the needs of the producers of the spices in the country.

Sir, similar is the plight of the producers of coconut and rubber in the country. In recent years the fluctuation in prices in the market was so varied that the producers had to face very unpredictable situations. Partly this is to do with international factors. But it is also to do with our domestic policies. Considering that only very few States in the country produce rubber, it is for us to create demand within the country by switching to the use of rubber in many areas where plastic is used as a substitute, which also contributes to many of our environmental problems.

Sir, another important area to which I would like to draw the attention of the government is to the plight of the plantation labourers in the country. As many of us are aware, most of these labourers are engaged on seasonal basis. For periods ranging from one third to half the year many of them have to remain without jobs, thus pushing them to the fringes of our society. I would request this government to be more sensitive towards their condition and declare all the plantation workers as belonging to the BPL category. With such laudable programmes that we have announced through this Budget for the welfare of the BPL category, the plantation workers should be able to enjoy those benefits as a matter of right. To take the fruits of this government's initiatives effectively to the target groups, it is also essential to simplify the procedure for identifying the BPL categories. They should not have to run around the corridors of the government offices for certification. The people's representatives can have a role in this.

Sir, we have taken on the challenge of brining about inclusive growth, of reducing the rich-poor gap, of bridging the urban-rural divide. I am sure our people across the country are beginning to feel its impact and to take note of it.

\*SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN (Chalakydy): I welcome the budget presented by the UPA government. Being a first time member, it is definitely an honour and privilege to stand and express my views in the first budget of this 15th Lok Sabha. The comeback of the government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh with the able leadership of Smt. Sonia Gandhi is the testimony of the faith reposed by the people on these tallest leaders of the country.

The budget is not merely a financial statement but the reflection and view of the political will of my party. It puts a clear emphasis on infrastructure building through substantially higher allocation for JNNURM, Bharat Nirman, national highways, railways etc., alongwith an initiative for funding of PPP projects through IIFCL and banks. Through this budget, the FM has also shown his keen interest on the importance of education and the need to help those less fortunate.

The budget has focused on inclusive growth and bridging the rural urban divide by promising banking presence in all un-banked blocks, housing for urban poor, 1% interest relief for farmers who paid short term crop loans on time, 45% hike in allocation for Bharat Nirman and a new scheme for 1000 villages with SC majority.

The increase in the allocation of the Women's Self Help Groups to Rs. 500 crores from 100 crores definitely brings

about a profound transformation in rural areas and a major up-liftment for the women who have now become independent and an earning member.

The internal security figures top on the government list highlighting the need for modernization of police forces and strengthening of coastal security. The aftermath of the Mumbai fiasco has necessitated thinking on the coastal security. The budget has indeed made provision for the coastal security. But, Madam Speaker, Kerala has a vast coastline and infiltration is expected from any corner through the sea. The LeT in-filtered state is volatile in nature and needs to have more coastal security as well modernize the state police machinery.

The reduced basic customs duty on life saving drugs for cancer, hepatitis-B and rheumatic arthritis is a welcome measure and much relief to the needy but some more diseases are required to cover especially those like Alzheimer, etc.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister has rightly said that efforts are required to create a competitive progressive and well-regulated education system of global standard which would meet the aspirations of all segments of the society. The students passing from IITs and IIMs alone should not be the distinguished students. Students from the normal institutions and universities should have the opportunity to be par excellence. And the introduction to cover the interest paid on any loan taken to pursue any field of studies is proposal in the right direction for the economically weaker section of the youth in the country. This definitely reflects the vision of my party's dream for the upliftment of the young generation. The R & D facilities in universities and institutions should be raised and more library and reference facilities should be made available. The mention of establishing a center of Aligarh Muslim University in Malappuram, Kerala was a long drawn requirement. Countries like Australia, UK and USA are now looking at Indian students as a source of revenue to their exchequer. We need to tell the world that our education is also of world standard and definitely we should believe that one day our universities will once again become Nalanda Universities. Let me invite the attention of the Government. The demand of Kerala for an IIT.

The Finance Minister has fine tuned a 25 kg. of rice or wheat for the BPL families of rural or urban per month. Some measures should be adopted for failure to lift this quota so that the poor get their entitled measures of food.



[Shri K.P. Dhanapalan]

Sir, now let me specific to some of the burning issues related to my state and constituency which needs immediate attention and funding/financial support by the government. There is an everlasting demand to increase the procurement price of coconut growers are doubly burdened with the influx of palm oil in the market. The import of palm oil should be stopped immediately or coconut oil is given price subsidy. Burning issue we are facing in our society is scarcity of drinking water in our villages. Sir, please introduce a "Gramin Drinking Water" Programme.

The Kerala agriculture sector is totally different from other states. The Kerala farmers are mainly more or less depending on cash crop like coconut, rubber, pepper, arecanut, cardamom etc. The farmers suicides mainly taking place in Kerala are in this sector. The Kerala economy is mainly depending on the small and marginal growers of the cash crops. More financial aide and scientific approach is required in this cash-crop sector for the welfare of the small and marginal growers.

Kerala no doubt is the most advanced state in health care. However, it needs an international R & D Lab to eradicate the frequent bout of influenza and other water borne diseases especially during the monsoon seasons in the coastal regions. This has been on the rise in the past 3 years.

Kerala, the Gods Own Country has produced lot of doctors, nurses and other medical staff than other states of India. Lakhs of Doctors and nurses from Kerala working around the globe contribute highly to the foreign exchange of our economy. This peculiar situation has necessitated a Medical University to be set up in the State of Kerala. It will help to produce more Doctors and other paramedic staff and give a boost to the economy.

For last so many years, India has never achieved any medals in the field of athletics in Olympics. We require a concrete sports agenda for fulfilling the long cherished dreams of the hundred crore Indians. Kerala has produced internationally reputed sports personalities especially in the field of athletics like P.T. Usha, Shiny Wilson, M.D. Valsamma, Anju Bobby George. Kerala is the best place to start a sports university that will roll-out good athletes and sports personalities for the country. Now is the time for thinking of such Universities and aide it with substantial funds for the development of sports sector.

The Labour force in Kerala, especially in the un-organised sectors like the Bamboo/Tweeds industry Tile, Weavers, Coir, Bricks, Palm, Ramacham and Inland fishermen is a fragmented segment. Being in the un-organized sector their employment and wages are erratic. Conventional diseases are catching them due to the nature of their work. Therefore, they should be included in some welfare scheme outlined by the Government.

The Housing Scheme announced in the budget should be extended, with a little change, to the fishing community living on the coastal areas in Kerala as most of them are rendered homeless during monsoon season. They are also rendered penniless as there is a ban on fishing for 45 days during the monsoon period. This needs urgent intervention and inclusion in the proposed scheme. Also Madam, the Coastal Zone regulations in force now stand in the way of Fishermen Housing Programme. I request to give relaxation of CRZ in coastal areas of Kerala.

My constituency Chalakudi is famous for the Tile Industry which provided employment for many. For want of proper marketing and financial support, most of the tile factories have shut down. The Government should consider forming a special package to revive this industry.

Another major intervention required by the Government by way of a special package is for the Periyar River which is the lifeline of central Kerala particularly Ernakulam and Trichur districts of Kerala. This river is the backbone for agriculture, irrigation and drinking water supply for year together besides being a holy river. Due to industrialization, this river has now been highly polluted as in the case of Yamuna in Delhi and thus needs an action plan to revive this River Periyar on the similar line of the Yamuna River Action plan adopted in Delhi.

Crores of Indians are working in various foreign countries which include millions of Keralities also. Main source of income of the state is their contribution towards their families in the native state. Due to recession, lot of Indians are returning empty handed. The Government should consider implementing some schemes for re-settlement that should include generation of employment for such returnees urgently. The Finance Minister should include soft loans through financial institutions for their re-settlement and re-employment. This would definitely stop suicides of Indians abroad.

Infrastructure development certainly seemed to beat the heart of the budget bases on the facts that infrastructure development alone will generate income alongwith providing employment opportunities to a large section of the people.

I would like to emphasis one thing more. The Government is announcing lot of financial schemes through banks and other financial institutions are not approachable to the common masses who are really needy to avail the Finance. So I humbly request the Finance Minister for the strong implementation and monitoring of these schemes to the needy.

Today the world is facing a reverse trend and major financial crunch is the order of the day. Yet notwithstanding such huge reverses, I have no words to praise this Government for having brought out this Cinderella moment to the entire Indian society.

With this I conclude my speech by stating that I support the Budget 2009-10.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to invite the attention of hon'ble Minister of Finance towards a few points. The budgetary allocation increased for NREGA in this budget has been welcomed by the Members in the treasury benches. However, no body is talking about it in villages for whom funds have been increased. Budget is being debated over for so many days and several days have already elapsed since the budget was presented. This issue isn't being discussed as the poor are confronted with price-rise. Earning Rs. 100 per day as wages if one buys pulses at the rate of Rs. 80 a kilo how will the poor become happy. There has been three fold and even four fold increase in the price of vegetables, oil, pulses and the other essential commodities. The prices of foodgrains are sky-rocketing. The poor are in great trouble in such a situation. For the obvious reasons 'NREGA' is not being discussed in villages. With increase in the allocation of funds for NREGA this should have been talked over in the villages of the country but price rise has over shadowed that debate Honourable Minister of Finance has made an all out efforts to please the corporate world. The rich and high and middle classes have been granted tax exemptions. Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) has been done away with to please the corporate world. The fact

remains that the Government received Rs. 6533 crore from FBT earlier but the Minister of Finance has facilitated the Corporate world with the benefit of as much as seven thousand crore in a trice.

1500 hrs.

The Government cut the price of cellular phones, cars but a poor villager who covers his/her body with clothes like sari etc. have not become cheaper. Then how can this be termed as a budget for the poor? Had Sari become cheaper, this step must have been eulogized in the rural areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Budget hon'ble Minister of Finance has announced to give employment to as many as 1 crore 20 lakh unemployed youth - but it hasn't been classified as to how these opportunities will be created. While our party was in power in Uttar Pradesh. Netaji had announced an unemployment allowance of Rs. 500/- per month for the unemployed youth which was of much relief to them but with the new Government coming into power, the unemployment allowance was discontinued. As a part of my suggestion I would like to urge upon the Government to provide unemployment allowance of Rs. 1500 per month to the unemployed graduate if it genuinely wants to eradicate poverty in order that they may earn two square meals for themselves and their children and may be able to bring them in the mainstream of education.

Deputy-Speaker Sir, the Government have announced to constitute a task force for redemption of moneylender's tax keeping in view the elections in Maharashtra whereas the entire nation is in the clutches of moneylender's loan. Government should constitute a task force for the country as a whole.

Deputy Speaker Sir, I wanted to say many things but if you direct me, then I shall conclude my speech here only and lay the remaining part of my speech on the Table.

\*Sir, I lay my written speech on the table of the House. If the Government think that it has done a great job by increasing the amount for NREGA, then I would like to state that the poor people are not very much concerned about it. The price rise only is foremost on their minds. They are forced to purchase pulses at the rate of rupees 80 per kilogram whereas they are provided daily wages at the rate of 100 rupees. The poor are wary of the fact that he may be forced into an awkward position if some guest comes to his

\*....\* This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Tufani Saroj]

house and he has to serve him dal. Prices of vegetables, Mustard oil etc and all other commodities are going over the roof. Increasing the amount in NREGA would not solve the problem. You tell me, how many persons in the country are being benefitted from NREGA? Moreover, money is being misused in a big way under NREGA. If you want to see smile on the faces of the poor then you have to keep the price rise in check.

Sir, you have made mobile phones and cars cheaper, whereas the clothes, sarees covering the body of the poor have been made dearer. You have not paid heed to the cause of the poor in your budget. Government have given relaxation in taxes to the affluent and the upper middle class. Fringe benefit tax has been withdrawn to please the corporate world, whereas, in the past this tax has helped the Government in earning rupees 6,533 crore. In this way the Finance Minister has given benefit of about seven thousand crore rupees to the corporate world in one stroke.

You have talked about providing employment opportunities to 1.2 lakh people, but the budget does not explain as to how these opportunities would be generated. I put forth the demand before the Government for a provision of 1,500 rupees per month of unemployment allowance to the unemployed graduates in the whole country.

You had made an announcement about constituting a task force for redemption of moneylender's loan for the farmers of Maharashtra. Farmers of other states are also in the clutches of Moneylender's loan. So, there is a need to constitute a task force there too. The decision taken in view of the elections going to be held in Maharashtra is injustice to the farmers of other regions.\*

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bhraich):  
Deputy Speaker Sir, I stand to speak in favour of General Budget 2009-2010.

Deputy Speaker Sir, I represent Bhraich parliamentary constituency where the number of unemployed youth and people living below the poverty line is on the higher side. The Government desire to alleviate poverty by the year 2014-2015 under the Swarn Jayanti Gramin Rojgar Yojana. I welcome this scheme.

15.02 hrs.

(MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Under the National Food Security Policy, 25 kilogram of rice or wheat will be available at the rate of Rs. 3 per

kilogram to every family. I think it is a revolutionary scheme. This scheme can change the picture of the country and society. I would like to mention about the Prime Minister Adarsh Gram Yojana under which integrated development of those 1000 villages will be undertaken where 50 per cent population belongs to scheduled castes. I am grateful to Hon'ble Finance Minister for this scheme.

Speaker Madam, provision of additional amount of rupees 2284 crore as compared to the earlier budget has been made for strengthening the security of the country. This will be utilized for building fences, roads and lights on the international borders. I, particularly welcome this step. Alongwith this I would like to say one more thing that my parliamentary constituency is adjacent to the Nepal border where the hardships and apprehensions abound. I have seen it myself after visiting there. This border area is of 125 kilometers long which is adjacent to my Lok Sabha constituency. Construction of roads and fencing work should be undertaken there and provision for the same may also be made in this budget. The area from where the work should begin is Maharajganj-Padrauna to Nepal border. Shri Punia Saheb is sitting here, he also knows this.

[English]

Additional budget should be allotted there. Fencing should be constructed there. That is a must.

[Translation]

Just now Indo-Nepal issue was being discussed. We don't have any security threat from Nepal but some other persons coming to India through Nepal are a cause of concern.

I have physically surveyed the areas of Shrawasti, Gauda, Barabanki, Bhraich on foot. These areas are poverty stricken. People belonging to the Tharu caste also reside here. Special arrangements should be put in place in these areas. This S.T. area is inhabited by Nepalese, Assamese and other people from Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. I have closely watched many areas of Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. These areas are also inhabited by similar people belonging to the S.T. category. One would find people resembling the tribes residing along the stretch from Assam to Meghalaya living in the areas adjoining Bhraich. This fact needs to be kept in mind. There is no

arrangement for water, no water taps and the condition of farmers is pitiable. I have surveyed those areas closely. The locals manage to make their two ends meet by rearing sheep and goats.

Madam, they should be given special facilities. UPA chairperson and hon. Minister of Finance are also sitting here, so through you I would like to submit that a provision of a special component be made for them. When we go towards the border of Nepal we find it difficult to tell whether the people are Nepalese or Indians. It is difficult to differentiate between the people and from their physical appearance they resemble the Nepalese. That is why I urge upon the Government to put in place a special provision for these people.

Madam, I would like to make another special request in regard to this Budget that a railway line should be laid linking Nepal. It may not go inside the territory of Nepal, but a metre gauge line should be laid at least upto Nepalganj. Laying of this railway line will boost the pace of development in the area if it connects Nepalganj, Shravasti, Sirsa, Tulsipur, Gorakhpur. This will prove to be a boon for development.

Madam, several thousand Nepalese serve in the Indian armed forces. This benefits India as it adds to our income. I can say it with conviction that this railway line will not run in losses and would run smoothly. I thank the hon. madam Speaker for giving me time to speak and again request the hon. Minister of Finance to provide special economic package to the Tharu caste.

[English]

\*SHRI S.P.Y. REDDY (Nandyal): Hon'ble Finance Minister predicted the G.D.P. in industrial will rise from 6.8% to 9% and Agriculture G.D.P. from 1.8% to 4%.

Now, I will not talk of industrial G.D.P. I talk only Agriculture GDP.

Agriculture G.D.P. for the last year i.e. 2008-09 is 1.8%, which is almost stagnant and now projected to increase to 4%.

Our country is an agriculture country. Our economy is an Agriculture economy. Our 60% to 65% of people do and depend on Agriculture. And agriculture depends on rains.

Good and equally spread rains, G.D.P. will rise to 4% to 6%, bad and uneven rains, G.D.P. will fall to 1% to 2%. This is our status.

Now, what is our Hon'ble Finance Minister has done in this budget to increase Agriculture G.D.P. from 1.8 to 4%. I say, nothing, absolutely nothing except praying rain god for good and equal spread rains. Now, in this advanced technology age, we are not only depend on god but also we can depend technology. Suppose there are no rains, we should be able to give supplemental rain using sprinklers rain by utilizing ground water.

Now, there are a few important things:

1. Ground water development
2. Micro Irrigation
3. Solar fencing for growing Two-Three Crops in the same agriculture fields.

Our Hon'ble previous finance minister did recognize the ground water importance which is coupled with repair and renovation of old and dilapidated water bodies. He did start pilot project, and ultimately requested state governments to go to World Bank. Nothing much happened. Lakhs of old water bodies are languishing for repair and renovation.

The importance of ground-water cannot be overemphasized. I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to take corrective steps to increase ground-water table.

Second is micro-irrigation. Here our Hon'ble Finance Minister has given 300 crores for Micro-Irrigation for entire India. 3500 crores for Common-Wealth Games and 300 crores for Micro-Irrigation. Alas! Where are we going? The trends of the advanced countries are adaption of Micro-irrigation techniques. Micro-Irrigation consumes less water, gives more yields, both quality wise and quantity wise, labour requirement is minimum. Our Government of Andhra Pradesh is giving 90% subsidy on Micro-Irrigation and I think Gujarat government is also providing 90% to their farmers. Presently Government of India is giving 40% and put a ceiling on each individual farmer should not cross Rs. 50,000/- subsidy component. I request Government of India to increase the percentage of subsidy to at least 80% and no ceiling on individual farmer. The budget be revised from 300 crores to 5000 crores for Micro-irrigation.

Also, states like our Government of Andhra Pradesh are spending Huge amounts on irrigation AP State budget outlay, budget outlay for 2008-09 is more than 30,000 crores. Government of India should liberally come forward to help

[Shri S.P.Y. Reddy]

the states that are constructing large Irrigation projects by way AIBP assistance. Now, I come to drinking water our Hon'ble Minister has given 100 crore for stand-alone Mineral water plants for schools.

Here, I want elaborate. 50% of our diseases are Water-born diseases and caused by drinking unsafe water.

Government of India is spending 22,724 crores on Health and Family Welfare. Also Government of India is spending 9302/- crores for drinking water supply.

Our Hon'ble Chief Minister of AP has proposed all the villages in the State of Andhra Pradesh should be served by putting Mineral water plants in each and every village. The budget is approximately 1000 crores.

Coming to my parliamentary constituency, I have started putting up mineral water-plants in all the villages of my constituency using my M.P. lads and other sources. My estimated budget is about 25 crores to cover all my 1000 villages.

I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to provide Mineral Water plants in each and every village of entire India.

Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech mentioned bio-diesel from vegetable oils. Now what are vegetable oils? Palm oil, Coconut oil, Groundnut oil, Cottonseed oil, Castor oil are all vegetable oils. We are importing edible oils such as Palm-oil in large quantities for human consumption. Now, oils extracted from Jatropa, Pongamia, Caster etc. can be used for manufacturing bio-diesel. I tell you sir, whole programme of Jatropa, Pongamia etc. is a big failure. People are not enough motivated to grow these plants.

I request you to kindly extend the some tax concessions to the above including to bio-petrol (also called ethanol) which is manufacture from molasses (which is a by-product from sugar factory), Jowar, Bajara, Maize etc.

These measures will enable to grow our farmers the above crops in large quantities without fear of market sliding down.

[Translation]

\*SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU (Mahasamund): Madam, I have been elected from the Mahasamund Lok Sabha

constituency of Chhattisgarh for the first time and rise to participate in the discussion on budget.

Madam, the present budget will prove to be a failure in abridging economic and social inequalities. Today the rich are getting richer and the poor, poorer. This budget does not touch the aspect of removing these inequalities. It does not mention what will be the source of meeting the deficit. The Government is silent on the black money stashed in India or abroad. Why the Government is not breaking its silence, whereas the earlier speakers have also impressed upon the Government to unearth the black money. The Government should make a statement in this regard.

Madam, in regard to Chhattisgarh I would like to state that it is inhabited by 45 per cent people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe category. We do not have adequate means of transport even today. Inadequate means of transport hinder the development of our area. Therefore, it is my demand that a railway route from Shariyaband, Devbhog to Gharmajagarh (Orissa) via Rajam and Mahasamund to Sambalpur (Orissa) via Pithora Saraipali should be laid and Raipur to Dhamtari narrow gauge should be converted into broad gauge. National resources are available in sufficient quantity in Chhattisgarh, yet there is abject poverty and illiteracy in the state. Chhattisgarh should get adequate quantity of financial package from the Union Government. The problem of naxalism has assumed ominous proportions in Chhattisgarh. Notwithstanding the efforts made by the State Government, the naxalite violence is going on unabated. The Union Government should take effective measures to check these incidents. The schemes formulated by the Union Government should be immediately implemented. Forest-wise trained force should be deployed. Naga and Cobra battalions should be deployed and there is a need to strengthen inter-state interaction.

Madam, budget is presented every year, however, for the uniform development of the state and the country as a whole it is necessary that the benefits of the schemes percolate down to the poorest of the poor. Thus, it is necessary to ensure adequate participation, unity of the masses alongwith proper monitoring of the schemes. The present budget is more political than welfare oriented in nature. Chhattisgarh has been ignored in this budget. Our country is predominately an agricultural country. More attention has been paid to industries via-a-vis agriculture. We need to pay attention to agriculture sector as well.

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

"Piparchhedi dam" in Chhura development block of Rajam Assembly Constituency under Mahasamund Lok Sabha constituency of Chhattisgarh has been pending for want of 'no objection' from the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the last 20 years. It is my demand that all such dams should be given no objection certificate and more and more dams should be constructed to check the falling water level.

[English]

\*SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI (Thoothukkudi): I thank you for this opportunity to speak on General Budget. First of all, I thank our leader, Dr. Kalaignar and the people of our Tuticorin Constituency.

Guided by Annai Sonia Gandhi Ji and led by Dr. Manmohan Singh, the UPA Government has an able Finance Minister, in Shri Pranab Mukherjee. So there is a social-minded financial management. In this, the DMK Government, in Tamil Nadu, is a model for the Union Government.

Spending on rural infrastructure gets priority. Allocation for National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is raised in a big way to Rs. 39,100 crore. The BPL families will get 25 kg. of rice or wheat at Rs. 3/- per kg. every month. I request the Government to redefine BPL. All needy people must get real benefit.

A Budget is more than a Revenue and Expenditure Statement. Our commitment to policies and programmes is seen there. Rs. 3.25 lakh crore has been fixed as farm credit target for this financial year. A Task Force is to be set up to study the problems faced by the farmers at the hands of money-lenders. This is a common problem found all over the country. All the farmers must be liberated. Fertiliser subsidies must go to farmers directly. Our leader Thiru Mu. Ka. Alagiri, Hon. Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers wants to help the farmers of the country. I welcome this move.

The economic slowdown affects all of us. The poor need the help from the Government. A massive Health Insurance Scheme for the families of workers in the unorganized sector is being taken up by the Government of Tamil Nadu. I urge upon the Union Government to follow this model.

Madam, Rs. 50 crore has been allocated to Punjab University in the Union Budget. In Tamil Nadu, Anna University is opening this year five more Government Engineering Colleges in towns like, Tuticorin, Thanjavur, Tiruvannamalai.

I request the Union Finance Minister to consider, allocating funds for spreading technical education in educationally backward areas, the places mentioned above.

Rs. 500 crore is allocated, for the welfare, of displaced Tamils in Sri Lanka. We must see that this fund reaches the needy. Relief material must be sent directly from Tuticorin to Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. This can be done with the supervision of Sri Lankan agencies.

Tax on gold coins is proposed in this Budget. Marriages are sacred in our country. Gold for Thaali or Mangal Sutra is also sacred in our tradition. So exemption for buying gold to make 'Thaali' in a traditional manner must be considered.

I congratulate the Minister for allotting more funds for farm and social sector. But still you have fixed a growth rate of 9 per cent. I welcome your initiatives and this Budget.

[Translation]

\*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): I rise to deliver my speech on the General Budget introduced by the Government for the year 2009-10. This budget worth Rs. 10 lakh 20 thousand crore has been stated to be the biggest ever of the country by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech. However, keeping in view the constant growth in the G.D.P., the increase in budget was obvious. Having come in power in the name of the common man, this Government has put the blame on global recession while hiding its own faults. Today, the country is facing price rise, unemployment and is witnessing suicide deaths in the agriculture sector. But the Government has not paid special attention towards this sector. Even though the Government today is beating the drum for negative inflammation rate, but the reality is something different. Today, commodities related with the basic needs of the common man have become costlier. Items of daily consumption like pulse, rice, flour, oil, vegetables, fruits and so on are getting inaccessible to the common man. It will come as no surprise if the urban areas will, too, witness malnutrition like the rural areas. There is a need to promote the growth of production at the national level so that the price rise could be checked in future. But this budget seems to be lacking in this regard. According to a report of the committee constituted by the Planning Commission and headed by Prof. B.M. Vyas, the country will need 244 million tonnes of foodgrains by the end of the 11th five year plan, but the production is likely to be estimated only 214 to 240

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Hansraj G. Ahir]

million tonnes i.e. the country's requirement will exceed the agricultural production. This is an alarming situation for the country. Keeping in view our growing population, we will have to increase foodgrains production. For this a special programme needs to be launched. There are 77 per cent families in the country whose daily spending is less than Rs. 20. To overcome this situation, we must make arrangement to provide at least two square meals to the poor. Seeing the ground reality, substantial steps should be taken to check price-rise instead of making empty claims of overcoming inflation based on jugglery of figures. The second thing I would like to say is that whenever the prices of foodgrains rise, the common man has to purchase them at an increased price, but the farmers remain untouched with the benefits thereof. Both the food producing farmers and the consumers suffer losses. If this is taken into account, it can be ensured that in the wake of a rise in prices of the food grains, the benefit must accrue to the farmers and vice-versa in case of cheaper food-grains, the consumers should get the benefit.

The second important component in the country is the worker. This Government has not made any special announcement for the workers. Six crore employment was promised to be generated in five years at the rate of 1.20 crore per years, but there is no mention about the area and the manner in which such employment is likely to be generated. In the year 2002, Dr. S. P. Gupta Committee submitted its report to the Government, on the basis of which the Government, which came in power in 2004, that promised one crore employment each year. Instead of fulfilling that promise of one crore employment during the last five years, under the excuse of recession in industries, schemes like V.R.S. was introduced leading to a situation where employed workers were rendered jobless. They had promised to provide employment on the basis of the recommendations made by the Montek Singh Ahluwalia Committee, Gita Krishnan Committee and Rakesh Mohan Committee constituted by the Government in respect of employment, however they did nothing but continued to be neglectful in terms of creating jobs. According to a report, the number of the unemployed is likely to go upto 21 crores by the year 2020 in the country. In view of it, vocational as well as self-employment programmes should be launched on a large scale. For this, there is a need to pay attention towards retail marketing leaving aside the mall culture. There is also a need to discontinue foreign investment in the retail sector. Now-a-days works are being carried out through

contract system in the education, industries and public sector due to which there is no social and economic security. So, this system should be discontinued. There is no proper exploitation of resources to meet this growing unemployment. On the basis of agriculture and mining sector employment may further be increased. Agriculture sector should be provided with irrigation facility and the Union Government should provide funds for the new irrigation projects that the State Governments are unable to complete for want of fund. Alternatively, I demand that all the irrigation projects of the states should be declared as national projects and huge allocation of funds be made in the budget for this purpose. Similarly, in mining sector there are minerals like coal, iron ores, magnese, limestone and so on available in various parts of the country. On the basis of these minerals we can generate employment on a large scale. But the Government are distributing these mineral resource captive deposits in blocks such as coal block, iron ore block to particular entrepreneurs. These national assets are not being used in a proper way. With these national assets, employment and huge amount of fund could be realized. Had these mineral resources such as coal, iron ore, magnese and other resources been given by auction to the industrialists applying employment conditions, quite a number of employment and a big amount of fund would have been made available in the interest of the concerned ministries or the country. However, the Government are squandering away these resources by giving them away to the country's big entrepreneurs, gratis and without any conditions in terms of employment generation. This is wrong.

Madam, another important sector is health. Today the lack of health facility is quite acute in rural areas. Thousands of vacancies are there for doctors and specialists. Even today the number of primary health centres, sub-centres is very less in comparison to that of citizens. Doctors do not want to serve in rural areas. The Government should enact such a stringent law so as to compel the doctors to go into rural areas thereby increasing the level of health facility over there. Keeping in view the low strength of the doctors, medical colleges should be opened by both the Central and State Governments particularly in rural and tribal inaccessible hilly areas.

Indian system of Ayurveda can also be another alternative to provide health facility, but the Government has earmarked only Rs. 13 crore in the budget 2009-10 against

the allocation of Rs. 17.19 crore last year, which manifests negligence on the part of the Government not only towards Indian System of Ayurveda but also towards health of common people.

Madam, education is also one of the important sectors. The Government has not increased the budget allocation in respect of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. After Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, discussion were being held over the issue of launching a mission for secondary level education but there is no mention about it in the budget. Students and parents are finding it difficult to pay exorbitant fees in education sector. Higher education has today become a dream for common man. There should not be a monopoly of private sector in higher education, so the Government should make endeavour to open large-scale Government institutes aimed at providing higher education at cheaper rate. The Government should include it in this budget. The Government has proposed to start 6 thousand model schools but the details have not been furnished as to how such 6 thousand schools will be opened in Rs. 350 crore. This amount is insufficient. Demand to increase it. The Government has withdrawn excise duty on bio-diesel. I welcome it, but the Government has to pay special attention to enabling vehicles to use bio-diesel to the maximum. I raised this issue strongly in the previous Lok Sabha but keeping in view the protest of mafias active in oil sector other steps need to be taken to promote use of bio-diesel and with this farmers will also be benefitted. The Government has given relief of only Rs. 10,000 in income tax through the budget but it will not make give much relief to working people due to implementation of Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations. There is also need to give more relief in income tax to the middle class people facing price rise. It is sure to be rise in prices of commodities being carried by rail transportation if the rail service is brought within the ambit of service tax. With this inflation may further increase. Like the last five years, this year, too, the Government while making false promises to the people, has continued its programme to make them fool through the budget. Today the economic condition of the country is bad, its credit will go to this inactive Government but not to the global recession. According to a survey report, today every citizen of the country including infant child owes foreign and domestic loan upto Rs. 29,000. In the country poverty, is on constant rise. In these circumstances special programmes should be launched for poverty alleviation alongwith making employment and self-employment opportunities available for the youths. Assuming

that the budget brought by the Government is against the development as well as the promises made to the people. I oppose it. At the end, I would like to say that though it is ill effect of global recession but the Government has failed to take steps that are required to be taken at this juncture.

"Maanaa ki andheraa ghanaa hai,  
Lekin Deepak jalaanaa kahaan manaa hai."

Political will power is required to bring happiness in the life of common man. The Government did not use it. The Government should take it seriously.

\*SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR (Shahjahanpur): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the finance budget. I read his budget speech very carefully and have understood it. He has not formulated a good budget in public interest for peasants and villages as it should have been. The whole country and particularly Uttar Pradesh is affected by drought now-a-days. There is no special provision to tackle this drought in this budget, through the condition of peasants is not well. The drought will aggravate the condition of the peasants. Madam, I want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards another problem. There was no need to increase the price of diesel and petrol at this time. However, the Government has increased the prices of both the petro products without properly assessing the condition of peasants and drought, which will further aggravate the already pitiable condition of peasants. If concrete steps are not taken to tackle the drought and provision is not made in the budget for this purpose, the situation would become potentially dangerous.

I would like to submit a suggestion before the Hon'ble Minister. If this suggestion is followed, peasants could be benefitted to a large extent. In every area, water maybe drained after checking it at every 50 kilometers. A separate provision may be made in the budget for this scheme. In this way, the situation of drought may be tackled to a large extent and every area will get equal quantity of water for use.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards the problems being faced in regard to the National Employment Guarantee Scheme. The purpose to launch this scheme was very good but due to corrupt officers, it is not being implemented properly. This is the situation in Uttar Pradesh in particular due to which the people in need are not getting employment. The amount being released by the Union Government for this scheme is not being used

\*Speech was laid on the Table.



[Shri Mithilesh Kumar]

properly by the State Government. Discrimination is being done in this regard. If this situation persists, the purpose for which this scheme was launched would be defeated.

Finally, I want to thank the Hon'ble Minister for arranging adequate funds for this scheme. If it is used properly, it would be quite beneficial. I want that a monitoring system be set up at the Central level so that State Governments could not misuse the money allotted by the Union Government. With these words, I finish my speech and hope that the Hon'ble Minister would incorporate my suggestions in the budget provisions.

\*DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): Madam supporting the budget for inclusive growth and a strong Indian economy, presented for the year 2009-10 by the Hon'ble Minister of Finance Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I, being a farmer emphasize the need for giving more sops to the farmers in terms of the interests on their agricultural loans for their live stock and bio-fertilizers along with providing facilities to them in regard to irrigation, organic farming, modern agriculture and electricity so that the cost of production of the farmers could be reduced leading to an improvement in their living standards and prosperity in our country. Rise in prices of grains, leads to a sharp rise in the prices of industrial products which further hikes prices more steeply. Hence, it would be appropriate to reduce the input cost of the farmers.

Madam, through you I wish to congratulate the UPA government for budget presenting a successful budget envisaging programmes like the National Food Security Act, etc. that will strengthen the economy and infrastructure. Sir, Uttar Pradesh Government has made the people-friendly programmes like Public Distribution System and National Employment Guarantee Schemes a medium of harassment by the Kotedars and Pradhan. Through the monitoring committees this needs to be checked immediately. Besides, by misusing the money sent by the Union and by indulging in corruption by taking commission up to thirty percent under different schemes viz. the schemes related to the welfare of backward classes, minority welfare, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan or Child development, the Uttar Pradesh Government has been maligning the democratic system. There is a need to check it immediately. Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government in this regard.

The work of border area development is deviating from quality and standard. Through you, I would like to make a

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

submission that there is a need to remove the role of intermediaries in respect of the facilities we are providing for the welfare of the downtrodden people of the society, people belonging to the BPL category, the dalits, backwards, minorities and farmers and benefits should reach them directly. Corruption can be tackled thereby. The role of the middlemen has to be absolutely blocked by giving bonus on rice and wheat and the subsidy on fertilizers directly to the farmers; only then they will be benefited and the scheme of the Union would be fruitful.

There is a need to emphasize the dire need of cluster ring boring in the unirrigated terrain areas like Shivpura, Tulsipur, Gainsari and Pachpedwa blocks of Balrampur district as well as Jamunaha, Hariharpurari and Sirasiya blocks of Shrawasti district of my constituency.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, I rise to respond to the observations made by a very large number of speakers. More than 94 Members have participated in the discussion. In addition to that, 34 Members have made their observations by submitting written responses, placed on the Table of the House. Such a large number of participation is there. Particularly, quite a large number of them are first-timers who made their maiden speeches; their speeches may be maiden and they may be first-timers, but their observations, comments, criticisms and analysis were mature and beneficial to me and to all my colleagues. I have no doubt that their presence will enrich this House.

Madam, I always had a complaint and I used to express it more than often that Parliament, particularly this House is not exercising its own authority to the extent it should.

It is because the entire money and finance related matters starting from sanctioning the expenditure to imposing taxes, even to authorise the withdrawal of sums from the Consolidated Fund of India are subjected to the approval of the Members of this House. That is the basic fundamental principle of parliamentary democracy that directly elected representatives of the people will take part in collecting, disposing of taxes and approving the expenditure proposals of the Government. But the keen interest which particularly my young colleagues have shown by participating both in the Railway Budget, more than 133 Members participated,

and in the General Budget, clearly demonstrates that the Indian Parliament is entering into a new phase where Members will definitely make very valuable contribution and I congratulate them once again.

When I was going through the observations of the hon. Members – quite a few of the speeches I listened everyday till 8.30 or 9.00 o'clock when the House adjourned, I remained present. I must frankly admit that I have not listened to all the speeches but most of them I have listened to either sitting in my room or being physically available in this House and in the other House and I was really impressed. I was impressed because of one current underlying message which came from almost every speech. If they have criticised, if they have been critical of me, if they have raised objections to some proposals, it is not because they are unkind. They have become unkind to be kind to me, to be kind to the people of this country because of their eagerness to extend benefit to all sections of the people, to every segment and this anxiety prompted them to criticise some provisions of the Budget and perhaps expect beyond what should be expected.

After all, we shall have to keep in mind that the Budget document is neither formulated in isolation nor out of context. Budget document is formulated in the context of certain very basic documents with which our system is well acquainted, it is in the context of the Five Year Plan which is being approved by a collective body consisting of the highest representatives of the people of this country, NDC, consisting of elected Chief Ministers of all the States and the Union Council of Ministers. Budget is formulated in the context of the prevailing Five Year Plan. Budget cannot be isolated from the prevailing economic situation domestically and internationally. We may or may not like it but in today's world every economy is inter-dependant. We are linked globally and the global decisions have its impact, positive or negative, on our system, on our efforts.

Moreover, the performance of the UPA Government in the last five years has also raised the expectations of the people of every section, organised, unorganised, entrepreneur, young men and women, self-help groups and persons living below poverty line. When Member after Member raised the demand to extend the job opportunity under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) beyond 100 days, bring more people, more families under Below Poverty Line, these approaches are coming from the eagerness of extending help to those who need.

As I mentioned in my Budget Speech, in the medium term we should have some clear objectives and those clear objectives should be to come back to the path of fiscal discipline as early as possible, in other words, should maintain FRBM. I have also indicated in the Budget by which time I would like to come back. I have also indicated in details the allocations.

Of course, by this time you must have seen the Budget details of the Plan document where we have indicated allocations for various flagship projects. But there was one underlying philosophy of resorting to huge borrowings and also to bursting the ceiling of fiscal deficit and revenue deficit because India requires right now, just at this moment, to come back to the higher growth path. For that, we require higher investment and investment in the sectors where we can have quick yield. There are sectors where investment will provide yield but over a longer period of time. There are sectors where we can have yield in the shortest possible time. Private sectors are shy of this. They do not have the required resources. Therefore, anybody could have chosen the softer option of rather maintaining the fiscal prudence by not crossing the fiscal deficit limit prescribed by the FRBM and would have reduced the borrowings. Where would the investable resources come from? For the teeming millions who are depending on these daily wage earning programmes of NREGA and who are having little bit of development through rural and urban infrastructure programmes through series of flagship projects, should there be no enhancement in the outlays of those projects?

Many Members have demanded that allocation is inadequate under the flagship projects. What would happen by merely giving Rs.100 a day in NREGA? Why can we not expand it more? How to ensure the food security to the teeming millions? For that, we require resources and if we require resources from where we can have these resources. Somebody described the Budget proposals as timid. Of course, with these types of phrases I am acquainted with for the last 40 years. The Budget must be defined. It is a pedestrian Budget, accountant's scrap book, directionless Budget, and timid one. I am acquitted with these types of phrases. Somebody will give these epithets to the Budget whenever it is presented. That is not. No doubt, I do not subscribe to that.

But it was not easy for any Finance Minister to take a decision to borrow about Rs. 3,98,000/- crore to meet the developmental requirements and particularly, substantially

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

in the rural areas. Last but one speaker has spoken that there should be an Agricultural Budget and commented on my little more than one page devotion in my Budget speech on agriculture. I will answer that when I will come to the agriculture sector and what I have done for that. But because of that, in order to meet the requirements of these sectors, I have to take this risk. But at the same time I do believe that it is not possible to maintain this level of borrowings unless we have higher growth. Higher growth means higher income. It is no longer a theoretical proposition. The performance of the UPA Government in the last five years have clearly demonstrated that when we could reach into the higher growth trajectory of 8.6 per cent average in five years and in the last three years with over 9 per cent growth, that brought resources, that brought income, that improved the tax GDP ratio from 9.2 plus percentage in 2003-04 to 11.5 percentage of GDP in 2008-09 which helped to take an ambitious plan like providing Rs. 65,000 crore to meet the loan repayment responsibility of the farmers to relieve more than three crore farmers from the debt burden. That could provide a substantial step up in NREGA. There is nothing to be pooh-poohed if I have stepped up by 144 per cent, that is from Rs. 16,000 crore to Rs. 39,100 crore under NREGA from BE to BE. It was improved substantially. We have provided further. It is a deliberate action to give a clear signal that these are the sections who waited too long and we must give justice to them. If somebody says, "Mr. Minister, it is too inadequate. It has still to be improved." I will lower my head and say, 'yes, I agree. It should be improved further.' But it is not wastage. I do not think it is a wastage. It is a social investment. We shall have to make this social investment.

Madam, Speaker, before I proceed further, because a large number of points have been made and I shall have to respond to them, I would just like to share that recently some silver lining in the economy is visible. As I mentioned, I have taken a tremendous risk as Finance Minister, not only me but the entire UPA Government, all my colleagues have taken this tremendous risk with the hope that there will be a turn around. Silver lining is visible. As I mentioned in my Budget speech, there are some early indications of recovery in the global economy and Indian economy is also showing signs of picking up though uncertainties remain on several fronts. Some positive signs in the Indian economy are that the major steel producers registered a growth of 13 per cent in June, 2009 on a year to year basis. Cement production increased by 13.1 per cent in the same period sales of automobile

including two-wheelers and three-wheelers sectors have registered a growth of 14.3 per cent in the month of June. This was driven by the demand of the two-wheelers at 17.4 per cent in June itself. This reflects greater purchasing power of the middle income group, easier availability of credit and affordability. Consumer goods continue to record a double digit growth at 12.4 per cent both in May and in the month of June.

Mobile phone is no longer a luxury. Even in the remote villages, people are using mobile phones. Mobile phone connections in May, 2009 increased by 49 per cent and approximately, 12 million mobile phone connections were added during the month.

I mentioned that these are small beginnings. We are not out of woods. International economic scenario is not going to soon come out of woods. It will take more time but our strategy of development depends on generating internal demand, injecting resources in the rural areas and enhancing their purchasing power. To some extent, it is responding, and, like all of you, I too pray to Lord Indra that let the monsoon be not erratic, let there be good monsoon. I am not yet pessimistic like many people. Let there be good monsoon, there is still time for a good monsoon and then it would be possible to have higher growth rate.

Madam, as I was following the Budget discussion, almost all issues that were raised highlighted the importance of generating resources for broadening and deepening our development effort, more specifically for making growth, for which the architecture was laid out by the present Government in its first term. For instance, there were several references to the flagship programmes in the UPA including the demand for extending the benefits of NREGA beyond 100 days of assured employment, to provide social security and primary health facilities to children in the villages, bringing more families under BPL scheme, to maintain the thrust on agricultural growth at 4 per cent and making farm loans available at 4 per cent interest rate. More allocations for education, food security, public health services and faster development for quality infrastructure have been demanded by the hon. Members. The resources for these efforts can come out only from the higher and broad-based growth which is the focus of the Government, as I had highlighted in my Budget speech.

Given the lax in the economy between specific action and desired outcome, we have to initiate institutional reform

measures during the current year itself with a view to bringing the economy back to the high growth path. But these measures have to be well thought out for implications in the short term and in the medium term.

Coming to agriculture which is the main stay of our economy, first of all, we have to keep one thing in mind. Last but one speaker, of course in his over enthusiasm, wanted that there should be a separate Budget for agriculture. Demanding is nothing wrong. Agriculture is the most important area. Perhaps he wants to underline that message but please remember, for a very long period of time, there was sluggish growth in agriculture. In the last Government, things have started improving and we achieved four per cent growth but this year, we could not maintain that. We shall have to maintain this four per cent growth and it cannot be done merely by the budgetary allocations. Hon. Member is correct. Agriculture is a very widely spread subject which covers many areas. Therefore, agriculture allocation is not merely for the allocation under the Head of 'Agriculture'.

He talked about prices. Two major commodities which our farmers produce are wheat and paddy. Please compare the step-up which we have given in the Minimum Support Price. It was increased from Rs. 630 per quintal to Rs. 1080 per quintal in the just five years for wheat.

Please show me any five-year period before that when it was increased so much. It was increased from Rs. 630 to Rs. 1,080. This much step-up has been given per quintal of wheat procurement price. For paddy, we have increased the procurement price by Rs. 300. It will be increased further as and when the situation demands. But please remember that it is not a budgetary exercise. This exercise is being done by the appropriate authority in consultation with the Expert Groups.

What does a farmer require? He requires support price, appropriate price and reasonable price; he requires good quality seeds; he requires water for irrigation; he requires quality credit at affordable prices; he requires fertilizer. Of course, he requires pesticides, equipment, power, etc. These are his requirements.

If you talk of agricultural investment, you will have to take into account the related investments in these areas also. Take the case of credit. What was the level of agricultural credit before we came to power? It was Rs. 85,000 crore. The former Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, who is good

at figures will correct me if I am wrong. In five years we have stepped it up to Rs. 2,87,000 crore. This year I have fixed a target of Rs. 3,25,000 crore. I am pretty sure that we can achieve it. Every year we have surpassed the target. These are not empty words. These are the substantial advantages and benefits that we want to provide to our farmers and to our farming community.

Now, take the case of short-term crop loan. Up to Rs. 3,00,000 have been given per farmer at a concessional rate of seven per cent. The farmers are using it. It was a demand from the farming community. Perhaps, the hon. Member did not notice that Finance Ministers hold pre-Budget consultation with important stakeholders. It was done not only by me but also by my predecessors. Out of the four important stakeholders, one important stakeholder is the farming sector, with industry, economists and labours being the other three major stakeholders. No Finance Minister can afford to ignore these four big stakeholders in the pre-Budget consultation. Therefore, it is not correct to say that there is nobody to talk on their behalf. All of you are here to speak on behalf of farmers. All of us represent the farming community because in one way or the other we are associated with it.

I have also provided incentive for farmers who have paid their dues. We have a debt waiver scheme for those farmers who have become defaulters. But those who have paid their dues, should also have some incentive. So, in order to give them incentive, I have suggested that in this sector one per cent less interest will be charged. It is a good thing and, I think, hon. Members should appreciate it. Most of them have appreciated it.

The question is we have to see our capacity. I have a piece of cloth and I want a dress. The size of the cloth will determine the size of my dress. If I could take care of the debt waiver of every farmer all over India, I would have been the happiest person.

But in the name of everybody, if I do not do even the barest minimum to the most needed sections, I think I will not be discharging my responsibilities. Therefore, where it is possible, where the problem has come, it is nothing to do with the elections and it is nothing to do with the politics. The fact of the matter is that a large number of suicide cases have taken place there substantially because of waiver, and in certain regions, certain problems arise, surely the Finance Minister of the country can take care of that problem. Therefore, I have extended the benefit to those for whom the

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one-time settlement was to be done by paying 75 per cent. Debt limit was till 30th June, 2009, I have extended it up to 31st December, 2009.

Now, I come to other fiscal concessions which we have given. Cold storage chain and warehousing are essentially for the benefit of the farmers because we have to, some time, keep our procured grains under the sky in open situation.

Some hon. Members have expressed their doubt about the inadequacy of the financial provision for the agriculture sector and farmers in the Budget for 2009-10. It was mentioned by the hon. Member that only one per cent of the total expenditure of Rs. 10,20,838 crore has been earmarked for agriculture sector. If we go into the details of the various expenditure provisions, it is not one per cent; it is one-fourth of the total expenditure. It is 24 per cent of these measures which I have indicated to, all of which are related to agriculture. Therefore, the 24 per cent of the total expenditure, after excluding interest payments, defence expenditure and salary and pension-related expenditure, is directly or indirectly going to the agriculture sector.

Madam, I am grateful to Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, who initiated the discussion, and I must say that he initiated the discussion with a constructive approach and he maintained it throughout his one-hour long speech. I deeply appreciate that and I also appreciate that he pointed out that he will extend the cooperation; and his Party will extend the cooperation. I want that cooperation. Of course, he gave a rider and there is nothing wrong in it, provided we can reach the target. That means he agrees with the targets and he agrees with the objective. We want to reach the target and we want to reach the objective. It can be achieved in a parliamentary democracy with the cooperation of all sections of the House. Therefore, when I rise to speak and to respond to my colleagues, who are sitting on this side or on that side, it is with this spirit that we will have to reach this target. This is not the target of the Government, it is the target of the nation. It is the target of the country and we shall have to make effort collectively to reach that target. With that spirit, I appreciate the observations of Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

Madam, another important area in which I have emphasised in my Budget proposal is the infrastructure. Without infrastructural development, fiscal and social, it would be extremely difficult to achieve a higher growth. I had to provide fiscal incentives. The figure is known to the hon.

Members. Before I assumed the Ministry of Finance, Shri Chidambaram and the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, announced two fiscal stimulus in the month of December and in the month of January.

The third fiscal stimulus I provided in my Interim Budget Proposals. There is another fiscal proposal, fiscal stimulus proposal, the fourth stimulus package you can call even, in my current Budget Proposals. If you aggregate it, it would be more than rupees two lakh crores.

Somebody suggested and reminded me the advices of Kautilya - as I quoted Kautilya - that the ruler should anticipate the impending disaster. Yes, we anticipated it. We anticipated it in the months of August-September. We anticipated it in the months of December and January. We took steps in the months of December and January before the financial year came to an end. As I mentioned a little earlier, our anticipation and taking the corrective steps have got reflected in two major areas. There has been no further sliding down of our GDP growth: We have been able to keep it at 6.7 per cent. The small signs of improvement which I have indicated a little earlier, if it takes its logical course and gathers momentum in the coming months, perhaps I will be in a better position to give you a brighter picture before the presentation of the next Budget.

For the rural areas, the rural infrastructure, rural and urban infrastructure taken together, if you make a comparison between BE to BE, you will find that it is almost doubled – nearly 98 per cent growth – from Rs.62,647 crore to Rs. 1,24,038 crore. Of course, much more is to be done. I admit that every allocation is inadequate to the requirement. But whatever we have been able to do, please do not pooh-pooh it, minimise it. In the given situation, we have tried to do it to the maximum.

To women-centric programmes, I have increased the allocation from Rs.27,662 crore in the Budget Estimate of 2008-09 to Rs.56,858 crore in the Budget Estimate of 2009-10 – almost 106 per cent step up. Similarly, I mentioned in my main Budget Speech the enhancement in relation to minorities and their related activity. As I mentioned, Madam Speaker, I have stretched my neck, our neck to the considerable extent by leaving a huge fiscal deficit. I do not minimise it. But, at the same time, I have indicated – and I have given the date – that yes, this year, my fiscal deficit is 6.8 per cent but the next year, I will try to come back to 5.5 per cent. In 2011-12, I shall try to come back to 4 per cent. Somebody was making a comparison

of the earlier years saying: "It has taken so many years to come back to this level and how could you expect that in one year or in two years you will be able to come back?" I assume that the extraordinary abnormal situation which is prevailing right now, it is not very frequent. Experts tell that after the 1930 depression, this is the second worst financial crisis in 2008-09. If this crisis is repeated, naturally, everything will go out of hand but it is not. It does not have to do like that.

Therefore, I am expecting that the normal situation will prevail. Keeping that in view I have indicated this.

In respect of the Macro Economic Policy, it is essential that we come back to the path of fiscal prudence without compromising our growth momentum as soon as the current economic circumstances permit us to do so. We cannot lose sight of the fact that much of our recent success in raising our growth trajectory has come about due to the adherence to the FRBM targets both at the Central and State levels. Fiscal prudence is critical for maintaining a stable balance of payments, moderate interest rates and steady flow of external capital for corporate investment.

As I have indicated in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement required under the FRBM Act and placed as a part of the budgetary documents, the fiscal deficit is expected to come down from 6.8 per cent of GDP in 2009-10 BE to 5.5 per cent in 2010-11 and further to 4 per cent in 2011-12. Correspondingly, the revenue deficit is expected to decline from 4.8 per cent of GDP in 2009-10 to 1.5 per cent in 2011-12. There are a number of factors which can help us and, perhaps, they will help us to make it possible. This time we have to pay the arrears and salary bill of the Sixth Pay Commission. Next year there will be no such responsibility in 2010-11.

The increase in the Plan spending as a part of the implementation of the fiscal stimulus has been in the nature of the front loading of the Plan expenditure approved for the 11th Five Year Plan. With some effort, we should be able to align it with our future requirements. You have noticed the figures. The total Plan outlay for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 2,43,000 crore which is an increase of Rs. 82,000 crore, almost a 33 per cent step up of the Plan outlay in one year. Due to the extraordinary situation we had to do it. Otherwise, it would have been the normal growth which we expected to have.

Much of the decline in business and corporate tax collection is cyclical and will tend to be reversed with the

growth expected to pick up from the second half of the current year and lastly, the introduction of the GST in 2010-11 is expected to bring a sustained rise in the tax revenue and here comes the cooperation of all sides belonging to this House because all the major parties are running some States. There is an Empowered Group of State Finance Ministers which is working in close cooperation with the Central Government. I am in touch with them. But if every section of the House cooperates, it would be possible for us to introduce the GST from the 1st April of 2010 and it will help us substantially.

Madam Speaker, on another aspect hon. Members have expressed their apprehension and, perhaps, rightly so that if the Government has such a heavy borrowing, then in the market, private sector will be elbowed out, they will not have the resources to make fresh investments and the Government will take over the entire marketable resources. I do not think so. How can we have it? I assured that it would be possible for the Government and the Reserve Bank of India working in tandem to ensure that the Government's requirement and private sector's requirements are met from the market without crowding out the other. How is it possible?

Let me explain it in a couple of sentences. Serious concerns have been voiced on the implication of the Government's borrowing programme, undermining the cost and availability of the funds for the recovery in growth of private investment. The net market borrowing requirement for 2009-10 through the Government of India dated securities works out to Rs.3,97,957 crore. The actual net borrowing through the Government securities in 2008-09 was Rs.2,21,472 crore. Notwithstanding, the increased borrowing in the current year, the cost of borrowing has been significantly lower so far.

During the first-half of 2009-10, the Government market borrowing programme of Rs.2,41,000 crore of dated securities is being supported by RBI through its open market operations. It has to be understood that open market operations of RBI should not be confused with the monetisation of the Government borrowings and that the Government has no intention of monetising its debt. This point is to be understood very clearly and I take this opportunity to assure this House and through this House to the market and to the larger community.

Madam Speaker, one of the reasons why the Sensex fall was given by experts that perhaps there were expectations

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that Finance Minister while reading out his plan allocation or taxation proposals would also give a list of the public sector companies from where the disinvestment would take place and how much disinvestment would take place. Unfortunately, it did not happen. Therefore, there was — I would not use the word frustration — some sort of disappointment because this did not materialise and it has some adverse impact.

After I presented the Budget on 6th July 2009, a number of news items have appeared in the media commenting on my so-called silence on disinvestment in Central public sector undertakings. I would like to mention that the President's Address, which is a Government document and every word of it is vetted by the Cabinet, addressed to the Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 4th June 2009, had clearly spelt out the policy of the Government on disinvestment, that is, Government would develop people ownership of public undertakings while ensuring that Government equity does not fall below 51 per cent and the Government retain the management control of the company. I reiterated this in my Budget Speech. It is our intention to enable the PSUs to benefit from the techno-managerial efficiency and become more competitive in the market.

My Ministry has initiated discussions with other Ministries and Departments for identifying the public sector undertakings where a portion of the Government shareholding can be shown and for issue of fresh equity by the public sector undertakings to meet their fund requirements. The details are being worked out and would be announced in due course. These requirements are for modernisation, for technological upgradation, for expansion of equity.

Now, I would like to make one general comment on the financial sector. We all know that global financial crisis did not affect Indian banks or financial market directly, but it did expose a number of weaknesses in our financial system. The events over the last two years and the outflows and inflows of the FII equity more recently has brought home with renewed force the volatile nature of certain private capital flows. Though such flows provide critical risk capital with long-term benefits to the economy, the volatile nature of these flows has a negative impact on investment decision.

We have to create the necessary policy environment that helps in addressing such concerns. There are other issues in financial sector such as those related to the development of long-term debt markets and deepening of

corporate debt markets for improving resource flows to infrastructure investments, improving future markets for better price discovery and regulation, and overcoming institutional hurdles to better intermediation. This will have to be addressed in order to make this sector more competitive with an efficient regulatory and oversight system which is responsive to the needs of the high growth.

On investment environment, the reforms of the 1990s liberalised investments across sectors and created a competitive environment in which Indian entrepreneurship could flourish. The fruits of these reforms emerged gradually in the form of rising output and employment and a significantly higher growth from 2003-04 onwards. There is sometimes a perception among the financial and other investors that in the recent past the Government has been slow on policy reforms. I intend to look into all the issues, legislative or otherwise, necessary to carry forward the reforms to their logical conclusion.

Madam Speaker, I have taken a little longer time than I intended to have. But I would like to conclude my observations by saying that I have tried to focus in my Budget proposals veering round *aam aadmi*. We are equally aware of the fact that the wealth has to be created so that each and every section of the society gets benefit from that. I have faith in the determination of the people of the country. The resilience of the Indian economy has proved wrong the Cassandras of doom earlier. I am confident that it will do so once again.

Let me go back to 27 years ago when I had the privilege of presenting the Budget in the Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It was because of extreme balance of payments crisis, we had to enter into extended funding facilities with International Monetary Fund. When I presented the first Budget in 1982, even somebody went to the extent that the Budget had been drafted by the IMF Secretariat. More than a dozen people told that no country of the world had come out of IMF building unhurt, that I will come out of the IMF building on a stretcher. In 1984, when I declared that India will not draw the last instalment of the extended funding facilities amounting to 1.2 billion SDRs, I humbly told this House, which is the master of me and the entire Executive, that I have come out of the IMF building with my head high on my shoulder.

I will conclude by quoting one observation of Sonia ji when she said, and I quote:

"Let us surprise Professor Amartya Sen by giving up our favourite trait of being 'unendingly argumentative' and for a change let us be 'effectively collaborative' "

I will conclude by saying, let us end being unendingly argumentative; let us be collaborative and we can face all the challenges which this country will face in the coming days.

Thank you, Madam Speaker, for giving me this opportunity.

16.00 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2006-2007 to the vote of the House.

*Demands for Excess Grants (Excluding Railways) for 2006-2007*

No. and Title of Demand		Amount of Demand voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
16	Ministry of Company Affairs	...	40,000
22	Defence Services - Army	667,16,95,590	...
	Total	667,16,95,590	40,000

*The motion was adopted.*

16.01 hrs

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2009\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2007, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2007, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

*The motion was adopted.*

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2007, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 16 and 22."

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now move for the consideration of the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move: \*\*

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2007, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2007, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 14.07.2009.

\*\* Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.



MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.05 hrs.

**MOTION RE: REVOCATION OF PROCLAMATION  
ISSUED BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE  
STATE OF JHARKHAND**

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF  
CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PROCLAMATION IN  
RESPECT OF THE STATE OF JHARKHAND**

**JHARKHAND BUDGET 2009-10 –  
GENERAL DISCUSSION**

**AND**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS – (JHARKHAND) 2009-10**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up the combined discussion on the motion recommending to the President to revoke the President's rule in the State of Jharkhand, the Statutory Resolution seeking approval of President's rule in the State of Jharkhand for a further period of six months, the General Discussion on the Budget for the State of Jharkhand and the Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) 2009-2010.

Only two Members, Sarvashri Babulal Marandi and Inder Singh Namdhari have tabled cut motions to the Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) 2009-2010. If the hon. Members want to move their cut motions, they may send slips at the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions will be treated as moved.

Shri Hukumadeo Narayan Yadav – Not present

Shri Devidhan Besra – Not present

Shri Arjun Munda

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA (Jamshedpur) : Madam Speaker, I beg to move :-

"That this House recommends to the President that the proclamation issued by her on the 19th January, 2009 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the state of Jharkhand, be voke."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 19th January, 2009 in respect of Jharkhand, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 19th July, 2009"

Madam, as the House is aware, the President issued a Proclamation imposing President's Rule under article 356 of the Constitution in the State of Jharkhand on 19th January, 2009, keeping the Legislative Assembly under suspended animation. The Resolutions, seeking approval to the Proclamation were approved by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 19th February and 26th February, 2009 respectively.

As the hon. Members are aware, under clause (4) of article 356 of the Constitution, a Proclamation issued by the President and duly approved by the Parliament shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of issue of the Proclamation unless a Resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both the Houses, in which case,

the Proclamation shall continue for a further period of six months. Accordingly, the Proclamation in relation to the State of Jharkhand will cease to operate on 18th July, 2009, unless this House decide to extend it for a further period of six months. We must, therefore, either have an elected Government in place by 18th July, 2009 or extend the duration of President's Rule. However, the Governor of Jharkhand has informed us that even after the lapse of five months since the imposition of President's Rule in the State, the political impasse continues and no political party or group has until now staked its claim to form the Government in Jharkhand.

Madam Speaker, I would like to clarify that in terms of the first proviso to clause (4) of article 356 of the Constitution, President's Rule in a State can be extended for a period of six months only.

However, the proclamation can be revoked at any time before the expiration of the six months period, if so required.

In view of the above, it is proposed that the President's Rule may continue for a further period of six months. However, I wish to clarify that should there be no indication or evidence that any group or any political party will stake claim to form a government, it is our intention to come before this House, report to this House and dissolve the Legislative Assembly of Jharkhand as early as possible so that elections can be held soon after the monsoon is over. But at present, since we cannot hold elections before 18th of July 2009, I request the House to extend the Proclamation and accept the assurance of the Government that it has no intention to keep the Legislative Assembly in suspended animation for a further full period of six months. We will come back to this House as early as possible, as soon as the Election Commission is

able to make arrangements for holding the election. Obviously, elections cannot be held when the monsoon is on. It is not our intention to keep it alive for another six months. We will come back before this House provided no political party and no group is willing to stake its claim to form a government.

With that assurance, Madam, I request that the mover of the Motion disapproving the Proclamation may withdraw his Motion and the House may pass my Motion to extend the Proclamation for another period of six months.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House recommends to the President that the proclamation issued by her on the 19th January, 2009, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand, be revoked."

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 19th January, 2009 in respect of the State of Jharkhand, issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 19th July, 2009."

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of the payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 6 to 12, 15 to 27, 29 to 33, 35 to 44 and 46 to 52."

*Demands for Grants - Budget (Jharkhand) for 2009-10 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha*

*(Vide List of Business for .....)*

1	2 No. & Name of the Demands	3 Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	Agriculture Department	3863152000	25000000
2	Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department	2029509600	50000000
3	Building Construction Department	903422500	757000000

1	2	3	
4	Cabinet Secretariat and Coordination Department	365152000	...
6	Election	1148283000	...
7	Vigilance	94294000	...
8	Civil Aviation Department	253043000	...
9	Co-operative Department	924874000	76000000
10	Energy Department	7755777000	3610000000
11	Excise and Prohibition Department	171335000	...
12	Finance Department	618440000	160000000
15	Pension	15250050000	...
16	National Savings	24780000	...
17	Finance(Commercial Tax) Department	350944000	...
18	Food, Supply and Consumer Forum Department	3275854000	...
19	Forest and Environment Department	2673173000	1500000
20	Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	10466722804	1623087196
21	Higher Education Department	4610591000	...
22	Home Department	20316602000	1402408000
23	Industries Department	1545476000	12000000
24	Information and Public Relation Department	417067000	...
25	Institutional Finance and Programme Implementation Department	43268000	...
26	Labour, Employment and Training Department	6877356000	...
27	Law Department	1496531000	...
29	Mines and Geology Department	251572000	4500000
30	Minorities Welfare Department	13301500	102400000
31	Parliamentary Affairs Department	1814000	...
32	Legislature	408571000	...
33	Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department	155444000	...
35	Planning and Development Department	880105000	...
36	Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	1859112000	4570900000
37	Rajbhasa Department	91774000	...
38	Registration Department	128181000	...
39	Disaster Management Department	2342727000	...

1	2	3	
40	Revenue and Land Reforms Department	2610161000	1000
41	Road Construction Department	1791907000	6344500000
42	Rural Development Department	10487245000	5809051000
43	Science and Technology Department	1069151500	620500000
44	Secondary, Primary and Public Education Department	32270938000	170200000
46	Tourism Department	127388000	251500000
47	Transport Department	1111811000	548000000
48	Urban Development and Housing Department	2050001000	6212067000
49	Water Resources Department	2669863000	4982000000
50	Minor Irrigation Department	627072000	842000000
51	Welfare Department	10410379500	1153800000
52	Sports, Art Culture and Youth Affairs Department	518353000	370728000
Total Revenue / Capital		157352568404	39699142196

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Madam Speaker, I have moved this motion before you and I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak here. I am also thankful to my leader hon'ble Lal Krishna Advani and the people of my state and constituency who have given me opportunity to come to this House. At the outset, I would like to express my deep concern over the statement of the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs in which he has submitted that this motion should be withdrawn. The House stands witness to the fact that the same thing was stated in respect of Goa and the result thereof was evident before the House and the country. That is why, I would say that the period of six months of the President's Rule starting from 19th of January is going to be over. With your kind permission, I would like to go in its background a little bit. In the year 2005, State Assembly election was held and afterwards constant effort was made not in order to form the Government in Jharkhand, but to make the state a laboratory and that is why such a picture of Jharkhand as well as the democratic set up of the country has come to the fore. I would like to tell all of you that when the general election of 2005 was held, the people of the state had elected Bharatiya Janata Party as the single largest party. It had the largest number and in most of the seats where it had lost the elections, it was on the second position. So, keeping this in view, the mandate was more or less in favour of the Bharatiya Janata Party.

We had pre-poll alliance, so along with those allies and some independent Members, we had submitted a list to the hon. Governor and said that there had always been a democratic practice and convention that the single largest party should be given the opportunity, but a very peculiar situation was created before the country. It was really such a condition that had never come up in the history of the Indian democracy earlier.

We had submitted the list to the hon. Governor and after that the manner in which misuse of power was done cannot be expressed in words. We had submitted the list to the Governor, but the Governor, overlooking it, invited the other party. We took up this matter with the hon. President followed by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court expressed its verdict in its decision and I want to quote some parts of this decision in the House. On March 9, 2005, the Supreme Court said in its decision:-

*[English]*

"Constitution of India-Articles 164 (1), 163 and 333 - Exercise of power under Article 164 (1) by Governor - irregularities in -Appointment of leader of party/political alliance, not commanding support of majority of legislators, as Chief Minister by Governor ( of Jharkhand) - Fraud on the Constitution - Governor summoned by President in this regard whereupon date of holding of vote of confidence preponed from 21.3.2005 to 15.3.2005 - Supreme Court on writ petition being filled by leader of party."

[Shri Arjun Munda]

[Translation]

I want to tell that it was the decision of the Governor following which the hon'ble Supreme Court had to make such a comment in its decision and today, through the same Governor, extension of another six months is being sought. When the general elections of the Lok Sabha were held in 2009 and the people of the state gave their mandate in that elections, why the elections for state assembly were not held at that time? It was the proper time for assembly elections. What was the hurdle in holding assembly elections at the time? Could the people of the state not have voted at that time for the Legislative Assembly? I want to submit that the intention and the course of action is not in the interest of the state. The way the people of the state are being treated is not in the interest of the state. I admit that such a situation had arisen there that imposition of President's Rule was proper and the Union Government consented to it. But subsequently, what is the need for this six month extension? Have the Government gone into the ground reality of that state?

Madam, first I come to the point of Law and Order in the state. I do not want to talk about the several cities of Jharkhand, but I would like to present a rough picture of the major cities before you. Ranchi is the capital of the state. The steel plant of SAIL is in Bokaro. Dhanbad is a colliery. It has got coal mines area. Jamshedpur has got the Tata Steel Plant. Situation of all these four cities can be taken into account at a glance for the manner in which they have become the hub of politics causing collapse of law and order over there. I want to give the figure thereof making the House aware about it. I would like to present the figures of the Ranchi district where 2643 criminal cases of murders, dacoities, loot were registered during the period of the President's rule till date. These have occurred in the state capital. The state capital is witnessing such a situation that 2643 incidents have taken place over there for various reasons.

Now I come to another city Bokaro, which is the hub of industry and the steel plant of SAIL is situated. Irrespective of much discussion we hold today about the economic condition, we can never make progress unless our industrial sector is strengthened. I want to tell you that the number of crimes that have been committed during the president's rule till date is 1295. I am not mentioning all the incidents, though,

I have all the figures regarding the number of murders, kidnappings over there. I would mention the incidents of the capital itself.

Now I come to the Dhanbad district, which is a colliery area. You can guess about the law and order situation of that area from the fact that the number of incidents that have taken place over there during the period of President's rule till date is 1979. Besides, I would like to cite the criminal incidents that are occurring in Jamshedpur, which is the industrial city having a 100 year-old history of Tata steel. Tata steel was set up in 1907 and today under the President's rule, 1906 criminal cases have taken place over there and complaints thereof have been filed. Such a big number of crimes has been committed there. Out of 24 districts, I have mentioned only about four districts. If you allow me, I can present the figures of all the 24 districts before you and lay them on the Table of the House.

Madam Speaker, looking at the law and order situation prevailing in that State, you may say that the state is at the mercy of God and is not governed by any President's rule. A person believing in God will contend that God has become the helmsman of that state. This is the fact and such incidents are occurring over there. The hon. Governor fulfils formalities, expresses his concerns over the occurrence of all these incidents. But if such incidents are taking place, required measures need to be taken to prevent them. Why these measures are not being taken? Who will prevent them? Who is responsible for them? Who is responsible to maintain the constitutional validity under the President's rule? He makes statements that such incidents are taking place. To the best of my knowledge, such incidents are occurring over there because the police system has got politicalised. The Raj Bhawan has become the hub of politics from where the state is being ruled over by the indirect government taking its own political decision and such a course of action is continuing over there.

Madam, if we look at the various incidents that are taking place within the state, leaving apart the incidents of naxalism that are occurring in the rural and remote areas and taking into account only the urban areas, the common man is so much insecure in the urban areas that it speaks volumes about the prevailing law and order situation in the state. However, the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs is saying that it should be further extended. I want to tell you just the incidents of Ranchi where in Namkum a timber merchant was murdered in January. On 16th of January another

businessman was murdered. In the centre of the Ranchi city, an indiscriminate firing took place in the house of a contractor on 19th of January. A petrol pump was looted on 21st of January in Ranchi. Again on 23rd of January a businessman was murdered in Ranchi. Again on 24th of January indiscriminate firing took place at two places. Businessmen staged silent march on January 16 protesting the killings of traders in the state.

They marched in protest. I want to tell that in the month of February, such kind of killing was not only confined to the common man but after that a staff of the Birsa Agriculture University was also murdered on 14th, a hotel owner was murdered on 7th March, an LJP leader on 8th March, a property dealer on 4th March, a businessman was murdered on 3rd May, the dead body of a teacher was recovered on 31st May, a Musician was killed on 7th June; on 9th June in a broad day light an amount of Rs. 12 lakh was looted at Ratu, which is just 5 km. away from the Ranchi Raj Bhawan and on the same day again an incidence of loot occurred at Sukhdev Nagar. On 10th June again a murder took place, on 12th June another murder took place at Dorando, which is 1½ km away from Raj Bhawan. On 14th June Ajit Yadav was killed. So looking at these figures, it appears that a chain of murder continues and that too, within the capital. What kind of a guard of the constitutional validity the Union Government have sent over there and what kind of function is he carrying out? The people of the state is insecure while the Government want to extend the president's rule for another six months. If there is any other option, that is the dissolution of the Assembly instead of keeping it under suspended animation; for which the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs should announce today itself in the House by which a new mandate could be sought in the state so that the people of the state and a peoples' Government could decide as to how the administration and law and order over there should remain.

Madam Speaker, the most important unit for the state and the most important basis of the administrative efficiency of the country is the better law and order situation of the state. It is when a common man feels safe in the state. They want to extend the President's Rule for 6 months for want of security. The law and order situation is constantly worsening there. What to say about far-flung areas? Land mine blasts have continuously been taking place. Police personnel are being killed. Postings are done on political considerations. Good officers are being dumped corrupt ones are being sent there to give them an opportunity to indulge in loot.

How will they share any concern about law and order? Even the postings at head constable level are being done through intervention? Regarding transport department, posting of sub inspectors are also decided. Such is the state of affairs in the state. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please don't disturb.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Madam Speaker, I have just mentioned before you law and order situation prevailing there. There is lot to be mentioned. Now, I come to the issue of development. The Minister of Finance has made an announcement for allocating Rs. 39000 crore for NREGA. I feel that more than me, Ajay Maken know about NREGA because he keeps on visiting there but he won't say anything. I am going to say it. They can go and check the status of NREGA there. Entire team of the Government of India which include the cabinet secretary and other officers visit there and make their comments. The government says that the labourers in the state have been given job cards and they are trying to ensure that the workers there get employment for 100 days.

Entire work of soil is being done through JCB machines and money is drawn in the name of labourers. To cite an example, one can visit village Bhadan of block Patiala and Potka and get it confirmed from the villages as to what is happening there? It is not my own observations but of their team that had gone there and have come face to face with this reality as to how an officer working under NREGA draws money in the name of labourers by placing his thumb impression on hundreds of papers. This is a stark reality and this is happening under NREGA. National games are about to be held there and construction work had started there with an outlay of Rs. 350 crore. The interest is getting skewed more towards giving extension to scheduled date leading to cost escalation rather than finishing this work of sports infrastructure within the scheduled time. No body is bothered when and how games will take place but they are more interested in cost estimation. The project initially had an outlay of Rs. 350 crore which has escalated to Rs. 1000 crore but the infrastructure work is got to be completed. Under the President's Rule no one in a position to tell when the said work will be completed. The cost of that project is escalating and a kind of money division of that money meant for infrastructure is taking place.

[Shri Arjun Munda]

Madam, I would also like to say about irrigation department. One contractor has made a statement that he was given a tender and the cushion money for that project is Rs. 10 crore more than what is required for the project. He also said that he did not need that much money as the project does not require that much money as the project does not require that much money. Then he was asked to tout that scheme as one involving that much expenditure contractor gives it in writing that the scheme does not involve that much expenditure but tender process is taking place. What is it? This is the situation of development works.

Madam, I would like to tell you something about the year 2008-09. If you have a look at the figures of the months of October, November and December of the President's Rule.  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak. Please sit down. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Let him speak, please sit down.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam, he in the habit of frequently getting up from his seat. Someone from this speaks, he is given an opportunity to speak. He rises frequently. ...(Interruptions) this is the maiden speech. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): Madam, he is misleading the House.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please sit down.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: ...(Interruptions) he is the former Chief Minister of that place, he knows it better than you. You are misleading the House.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You speak and conclude quickly.

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Madam, I have just finished only 20 per cent of my speech and 80 per cent is left. In regard to the six months of President's Rule, the expenditure was incurred in October, November and December in light of the budgetary provisions.

Thereafter this money was Rs. 3889 crore in January and February. You will be surprised to know that this money suddenly goes up to Rs. 5706 crore on 31st March. How is this spent? An amount of Rs. 5706 crore is spent and an achievement of 85 per cent is shown. The President's Rule is a constitutional provision and under the said set up common man is guaranteed his security and development for the future. An act that is tantamount to committing burglary is taking place under the President's rule wherein the money is being siphoned off from the treasury for the lack of faith in it to park it to the banks? What meaning does it hold to transfer the money when the works were not done? Fake figures were given that so much money has been spent and that money is lying with banks. As regard to the expenditure incurred up to 31st March, there is a need to look as to how much financial irregularities it has got and to what extent FRBM Act has been violated through it in Jharkhand State at present. Regarding the manner in which diversion of money is taking place in Jharkhand state, I would like to say that there is a need to not only brush aside the demand of extending the President's Rule there but this also needs to be inquired that how the government has lost faith in its own system and the money is being parked off to other place. Treasury is under the district control of the RBI which in turn does not work under their control. The money is put by it somewhere else. In this way, the situation in Jharkhand is dismal and his excellency governor in his statement says that Ranchi has lost confidence of the people what difference will it make? The people of Jharkhand need security. It was said that the status of development schemes is not satisfactory. I would like to ask the Government if it is so, how many officers have been punished by it and against how many of them action has been taken on the ground that the development is not satisfactory and they were not in a position to deliver and irregularities have been focused in their performance but so far neither any action has been taken nor any inquiry has been held against any of the officers. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you sit down.

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Madam Speaker, now I come to the moot point. Then her Excellency makes a statement that the situation be improved before the elections. What does improving situation before the election mean? Improving law and order situation in the state is understandable, but why improving the situation just before elections? He intends to contest elections from the state. Why does he want it just before the elections? Instead of laying stress on improving governance he is saying that situation should be improved before elections. He is trying to allure the people of the states.

It has been done through this House, through this Parliament. H. E. the Governor has sent a populist budget to this parliament that has been drafted with political considerations in mind, which has already been made public and reported in the newspaper too. The reality is that they are trying to draw political mileage from such statements. If the system functions in such a manner during the President's rule then democratic values will go to the dogs and it would shatter the faith of the people in the President's Rule.

Madam, today, people are losing faith in the President's Rule as well. I visited the state with an officer. I do not wish to comment on it, however, I would request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to seek a report from the intelligence agency on the condition of transportation of coal. It may not be in good taste to comment on it in the House. He can inquire it through the intelligence agencies whether the pilferage of coal has registered a rise or fall during the last 6 months. I would like to cite an example. Coal should be and has been transported through MGR in Goddha. However, what was the need to transport it through trucks resulting in pilferage through trucks. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He has been speaking for long.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, there is only one speaker from our party to speak on the budget of Jharkhand in the allotted time. Secondly, it is his maiden speech. Given these considerations please allow him to continue.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have been allotted 26 minutes

time while the hon. Member has already spoken for 35 minutes. This is why I have asked him to conclude. Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Madam, I will not take much time. I appreciate your feelings.

Madam, I would like to place 4 copies of map before you. I would like to refer to the red corridor or Dandkarniya area. You may mark this area. I have a map showing forest area, minerals deposits and the local population. If we place these maps one above the other, one may find that there is no dearth of water, forests or minerals. This land is rich in all these resources. But despite the availability of these resources, the people residing here are the poorest, the most downtrodden and hapless lot. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: They shouldn't be aggrieved. They should listen to the reality. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You are carrying on, please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: That is why one should take it seriously. I will not speak much. I would like to lay the rest of my speech on the table and request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to dissolve the Legislative Assembly immediately and put an end to the President's Rule so that elections could be held there immediately and a popular Government could be formed. ...*(Interruptions)*. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity and conclude my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Only the speech of Shri Jagdambika Pal will go on record.

### Cut Motion

*[English]*

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): I beg to move:



[Shri Inder Singh Namdhari]

That the demand under the head Home Department (Page 22) be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to streamline the functioning of police department in the State of Jharkhand.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the motion moved by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. I support the motion of extending President's rule in Jharkhand for six months in view of the breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state.

Madam Speaker, right now my colleague from the Opposition was referring to the law and order situation. Today, we are discussing that the budget of the state has to be passed and if we do not pass the budget including plan, non plan expenditure or contingency fund, it would withhold the expenditures of the establishment thereby stalling the development of the state.

Madam Speaker, the discussion becomes imperative since monsoon session is going on and elections cannot be held there till 19 July. So, extending President's Rule in the state will definitely be in the interest of the people from the point of view of development. I would like to submit that I differ with the manner in which the situation in the state was portrayed. It was said that the independents were given liberty of a dacoit and reference has made to the 2005 general elections. The entire country witnessed the results of 2005 elections which sowed the seeds of corruption in the state. My colleague from the Opposition was speaking. He might be aware that after the horse trading of independents, they were taken out of Jharkhand. ...*(Interruptions)* Who does not know their colleagues, they should have the courage to listen.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: When you have raised this matter, you should have the courage to listen as well. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: This issue was raised by the hon. Member who has also been a former Chief Minister of the state. The hon. Leader of his party is also sitting here. I mean to say, you should practise what you preach. The horse trading that took place to form the BJP government in

Jharkhand is an illustration of the fact that they do not practise what they preach. It is a glaring example of corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* For two years, the state of Jharkhand was looted through independent MLAs. The entire country is aware that if the government is being called a dacoit then the independent MLAs were also made dacoits by that very government whose Leader was our hon. Leader of Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)* Development has not been referred to. Jharkhand is the newly formed state of the country. The state of Jharkhand was created by this very House. People of Jharkhand had several expectations as the State is rich in Manganese, coal, iron-ore deposits which is sufficient to alleviate poverty from the whole country. The onus of turning the state having a surplus fund into a state with deficit lies on this Government itself because of the loot of fund that was carried out in the entire state.

Madam Speaker, I would like to ask a question that what have they done for the development of the state. They could not even establish a Jharkhand Technical University during the tenure of their Government since Bhartiya Janta Party has been mostly in power since the inception of the state. Jharkhand does not have a single Technical University even today. Four new Engineering colleges are being established during this Government's rule. We are treading the path of development. Today, law and order situation is being discussed. You will agree with the circumstances under which the new state of Jharkhand came into existence.

Madam Speaker, if these people had the political will to tackle the problem of M.C.C. or naxalism, it would have long been removed. The terrorist attacks in Punjab were tackled by the State Government by exercising its political will and terrorism was weeded out from Punjab. Owing to the political will of the Government Punjab was brought into the mainstream of the country. If Jharkhand is not in the mainstream of the country it is because such elements are being given protection by the State Government. There is lack of strong political will to eliminate the problem from the State. That is why this problem could not be solved.

Madam, the law and order situation and the incidents of Maoists attack referred to in Jharkhand involved a number of police officers who laid down their lives. They made so many sacrifices. However, they have never been honoured and awarded in a manner befitting of the supreme sacrifices they made. I would like to put it on record that during its tenure of two years, maximum. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Please listen to me. I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I feel fortunate that my son-in-law was posted as S.S.P. there. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Now, if he will. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, I thank him for giving the reference of my son-in-law. I did not want to make his references here. Please sit down and listen to me now. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, if he said that my son-in-law was an S.S.P. there. ...(Interruptions) Please listen to me now. ...(Interruptions)

If my son-in-law was an S.S.P. there then during their Government's rule my son-in-law braved eight bullets on his Chest while fighting naxalites in Jharkhand. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. He listened to you when you were speaking. Now you should listen to him while he speaks.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: They should have the courage to listen. ...(Interruptions) Madam from your side.

MADAM SPEAKER: When was speaking, he listened to him. Now you should listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mundaji, you should have the courage to listen the truth. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: We did not interrupt you when you were speaking. ...(Interruptions) Please have the patience to listen. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. You should listen him. When he was speaking they listened. Now, when he is speaking you should listen.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Member said that my son-in-law is the SSP of Ranchi. I am fortunate that he got selected in the IPS competition, he has not been selected at your mercy. He had appeared in the competition for IPS and he was selected in that competition. Now, you may please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

[English]

Please listen to him. Sit down.

[Translation]

You please sit down.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Anant Kumar might not be knowing about it. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

[English]

Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam, it is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)* He has no right. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down and listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, he has taken my name. ...*(Interruptions)* He has referred to me. He should yield to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mundaji knows that when he was the Chief Minister then he was S.P., Chaibasa and braved eight bullets in his body while fighting Naxalites. Arjun Mundaji might be knowing about his bravery as well. What will he say? Like him. ...*(Interruptions)* When you will mention. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: When he is speaking, please let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: A Member is speaking. You please let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak. He is not yielding.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am not yielding. Madam Speaker, today, I would like to say one more thing. He mentioned about corruption, after the election of 2005. ...*(Interruptions)* You please sit down, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please listen, you please sit down and let him speak.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: This is not the way. I am speaking, if I do not yield, then you should sit down. Thanks to you that you have sat down because I was not yielding.

I was submitting that our Munda Saheb started his speech with a reference to the election of 2005. Probably, he may not remember it, but, the entire country knows that when the Governor had invited Shibu Soren to form the Government, they started horse trading. However, he did not do anything like this to win the confidence vote in the Assembly and resigned before the floor test. There cannot be anything more moral and ideal than this that he did not indulge in any sort of horse trading. What will they say. Honest person may criticize, but those who are corrupt themselves are also criticizing, what will they speak? I would like to submit that they have been involved in corruption, have formed the Government in Jharkhand by way of horse trading and took their MLAs to South India in a plane and kept them there and how they. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: The entire country has witnessed how the Government functioned during the last two years and how the independent Members had been getting the policies of the Government changed and had forced the then Chief Minister to accept their demands. Today, the people of Jharkhand are paying the price of all these things and the history will certainly hold them responsible and accountable for all these things.

I would like to say one more thing. I am talking about the Budget. We should at least be thankful to the President's Rule in the state because though it is not a popular Government and they do not have to contest elections, still no new taxes are being imposed. It is certainly a gift for the people of Jharkhand that no new taxes are being imposed during the President's Rule.

At least, the Government should have clarified as to which zone agriculture has been kept into in respect of Jharkhand. Jharkhand has been kept in agriculture zone seven and at least they should have said as to what they are going to do in that agriculture zone seven in the field of agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture for bringing about at least some development. They are always talking about law and order situation and crime. If they are living in a glass

house they should not throw stone at others. Now, being in the Lok Sabha, they should at least maintain its standard. At least, I have this expectation from them. So. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Please let me listen.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I did not say anything to the hon'ble Bahanji, you please sit down.

MADAM SPEAKER: You, please, sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you please conclude.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I will speak for only one or two minutes more.

Today Jharkhand is lucky in this regard that the National Games of our country—the 34th National Games would be held in Jharkhand as Commonwealth Games are to be held in Delhi. It is a matter of good fortune for Jharkhand that National Games are going to be held in Jharkhand. Mega sports complex is going to be built. You should have discussed to increasing allocation in that regard. You should have discussed that some more money should be given for eleven stadia which are to be built. But you have not discussed a bit for the development of Jharkhand. On this occasion you have stated it only politically. In democracy, there is certainly an accountability towards the people. The people of Jharkhand will assess whatever you are saying here and whenever there will be election in Jharkhand, you will see that there will be a Congress-UPA Government in Jharkhand in the same manner in which Congress-UPA Government has been formed at the centre and then development will take place.

I thank you and support the budget.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, our party does not support the President Rule. We are against Article 356 of the Constitution. When the proposal to impose the President Rule in Jharkhand was introduced for the first time in this House, there was not a debate on this matter. We could not participate in the debate. We were to

oppose the motion which was passed without debate at that time. Today, again the Home Minister is introducing a motion to extend the President Rule for another six months.

Madam, the election of legislative assembly was held there in 2005 and four Government were formed there within a span of four years. Not one but four Governments. A record of was also created that a Government led by an independent candidate was formed there. It happened nowhere in the country that a Government was formed led by an independent candidate. The Government of Madhu Kodaji was replaced by that of Shri Shibu Sorenji who was made the Chief Minister. The confidence motion was introduced in this House and support for it was mobilized with the pre-condition that in case Shibu Sorenji and his party support the motion, Shibu Sorenji would be made the Chief Minister of Jharkhand and that is why he was made the Chief Minister.

Madam, he was not a member of legislative assembly at that time. The election of legislative assembly was held. It is also a maiden record that a candidate lost the election despite his being the Chief Minister. He had to leave the office after having been defeated in election. He resigned. After it this proposal was brought in this House. Doing so was appropriate at that time but it is not known why legislative assembly was put into a state of suspended animation. The Government knew that there was no scope to form a Government and situation was not favourable to this end. The duration of six months is not less. Why was not the election of legislative assembly held with the Lok Sabha election after dissolving the legislative assembly within six months by the Governor? It should have been done at that time. Now again the Minister of Home Affairs is introducing the proposal to extend the President Rule for another six months. What is the intention behind it? The intention is to form a Government by horse trading, not dissolving the legislative assembly and keeping it in animation, as we have seen in Jharkhand in past days. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Show me one example in the last six months where we indulged in horse trading. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You tried.

*[Translation]*

You tried but could not succeed. ...*(Interruptions)* Why was not the legislative assembly dissolved? Why the

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

legislative assembly has been put in a state of suspended animation? Why? What is the intention behind it? We need a democratic Government there. The President Rule is sufficient for six months. There should be only one purpose to work under the President Rule and that is to dissolve the legislative assembly and to hold the election of legislative assembly to form a democratic Government. This should be the sole objective but Government has no such intention.

The intention of the Government is to form a Government again in six months any how. It will be an immoral act. All the opposition parties of the legislative assembly of Jharkhand have been demanding to hold election immediately by dissolving the legislative assembly. What are the prevailing circumstances in Jharkhand? The panchayat election has not been held in Jharkhand whereas nine years have passed after it came into emergence. Before it, when Laluji was the Chief Minister of Bihar, he opposed the partition of Bihar, Mulayam Singhji had opposed it and we too had opposed it. At that time all three of us had opposed it. ...*(Interruptions)* Panchayat election has not been held there so far. The development has not taken place there as panchayat election has not been held. Today, is there anything which we do not have in Jharkhand? My district is in proximity and we were in Jharkhand, actually we were in Bihar. Before 1956 when the states were not reorganized, my district Maanbhoom was in Bihar. It was bifurcated-one portion became Dhanbad and another became Purulia. We came to Purulia in Bengal and Dhanbad became the part of Bihar. As I was in Bihar, my education and other things took place in Bihar, Ranchi, Jharkhand and Chhapara. ...*(Interruptions)* I did not go to Ranchi for other works but for studying. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please finish the speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Three years have passed. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act which we passed in this House, has not been implemented in Jharkhand till date. Who will implement it? Would the Governor implement it? He is not conducting election. There is no democratic system. How will it take place? What are the circumstances in Dhanbad and Jharia now-a-days? The population of 5 lakh people there is in danger today. It is a national problem. There is no mention of that in the budget. We are facing the problem of Maoists;

what is the programme to fight with them in our border areas-Purulia, Bankura, West Midnapur and Jharkhand. How will it be tackled? If there will not be a democratic Government, a popular Government then the proposal of extension of President Rule will certainly be introduced from here. If we demand to dissolve the legislative assembly at once, there is no time for it. The Government will give only this assurance here-not forming the Government indirectly through back door and declaring election with dissolving the legislative assembly. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the only purpose, there should not be another purpose. We want the Government to assure the House that the extension they are proposing, has only one purpose that is we shall make a democratic arrangement through election, dissolving the legislative assembly while not putting the legislative assembly in suspended animation and not forming a Government through back door.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to intervene on this discussion. Carving out their own state was a dream of the people of Jharkhand. Late Rajiv Gandhi had constituted a committee on Jharkhand matter thanks to his talent. For the first time he honoured the aspirations of the Jharkhand State. I was privileged to lay this report in the Parliament in the capacity of the home Minister. Our UPA chairperson who was the leader of opposition at that time firmly supported the NDA Government to carve out this State. The people over there were lacking the sense of participation and they thought that they would get it. The BJP had got the privilege to form the first Government in Jharkhand, although we all fought for it. I had been fighting for this cause since 1977, when I was a member of the legislative Assembly. However, they got the chance to form the Government. What did they do? My friends are sitting here. When they got first opportunity, to form the Government, three states - Chhattisgarh, Uttrakhand and Jharkhand were carved out. You take Uttrakhand for instance, Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari has taken it to new heights. Tribal leader Shri Ajit Jogiji has made such a road-map of Chhattisgarh that its fruits are being relished even now by them. The development of Chhattisgarh has been brought about by Shri Ajit Jogi. The BJP formed its Government due to that roadmap. They were in power there for almost six and a half to seven years. They had the responsibility to carve out a niche for the new state but what they did? Jharkhand was considered as an industrial area. When it was in Bihar, it was an industrial

area. During the last seven years, they did not prepare any industrial policy. Maximum reserves of minerals of the country are found here, but they did not prepare any mineral policy. Jharkhand was known for education. People would go to study in the schools of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Netarhat, but they even did not make a policy in this regard as yet. Whenever industrialization takes place, it needs a rehabilitation policy, but there has been no rehabilitation policy chalked out so far. Whenever I visited Ranchi, I would see the pictures of my friend. His posters used to be published showing him signing MOU with one or the other on one day or another. Two hundred to two hundred fifty MOUs had been signed during the regime of the BJP whereas but an investment of a single penny has not been made there till date. People reside in this state craving for a job. Everyone thought to get a job after the state came into being.

Madam Speaker, they failed to chalk out even a policy for creating employment opportunities thereby making it difficult for people to get a job. People were being recruited there without a policy. During the Governor's rule, the process to prepare a policy in every department took off for the first time. When we see the Jharkhand state, we feel the same pain as the peacock feels when it sees its legs. We have also toiled a lot to get this state constituted. History cannot forget the contribution of the Congress in carving out this state. However, as soon as it was carved out, they came in power over there. I want to talk about Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand. They even could not fix the place where the capital would be located.

Madam Speaker, when the first budget of the state was presented, Jharkhand was in surplus, but after that everyone started misappropriating funds leading to the situation of deficit budget. The Union Government provides money. We collectively talked with the Prime Minister, who sent the Cabinet Secretary with fifteen secretaries there almost the whole central Government went over there. An amount to the tune of three thousand to four thousand crore rupees meant for their budget is surrendered and get lapsed and they talk about development! When the BJP took over the reign, extremism was confined to three districts adjoining the Palamu district and in seven years of their rule it spreaded its tanacles in 18-20 districts. This is their contribution. See, such a good state which could have been turned into a golden state was destroyed by them. Non other is responsible for it. The reason was that they did not have any action plan, modus-operandi and priorities in this regard. Today, not a single industry is being established there.

One of the honourable Members, who was a Chief Minister of that State, stated that the theft of coal has increased a lot. He could have clarified the amount of theft during his tenure and how much it increased thereafter. He has introduced this trend himself. One of our friends spoke about Jhariya. Priority should have been given to this problem to find out a solution of the fire that is burning the coal mines in Jharia. It could lead to a total collapse of the area. How that fire could be extinguished? I do not intend to give any comments, but these matters cannot be ignored.

Two Governments were formed there. Arjun Mundaji knows that we were never eager to form a Government. Our leader still scolds us for forming that Government but the six people who defected from you and Government toppled your came to us. At that time you wre deploying the police to catch your Minister on the way. You should remember those incidents. We thought it as a transit Government because we wanted a neat and clean arrangement to enable the people to elect such people who may not be a Tom, Dick and Harry, providing him again a chance. We want a neat and clean mechanism and therefore our Home Minister has expressed it clearly that if nobody forms Government, we would go for a fresh mandate after dissolving the Assembly. We are working with good intentions but we are suffering from what they did, Jharkhand is suffering and the people of Jharkhand are suffering from that. The people of Jharkhand who used to wander playing flute took up arms in their hands and are today wandering with arms in their hands.

We believe that instilling confidence in the minds of the people is required instead of politicking to tackle this situation. Undoubtedly people have lost confidence on the establishment. However, that very establishment under the Governor's rule has increased the excise revenue, transport revenue which were earlier bankrupt and corruption ridden. Therefore, I wish to say that it was high time that Jharkhand should be saved and there should be a movement for this. The tribes and the non-tribes, all are economically backward. There is no landlord, big cultivator there, all are small and marginal farmers and they are all leading miserable life. Corruption is at its peak. You please tell me against how many officials action has been taken till date? Tell me a single name. They have not done so. This Governor rule of six months duration is not a magic wand, we are suffering from what we have inherited and we hope that this budget and extension is meant for a neat and clean mechanism and not for any manipulation or horse-trading.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, I, on behalf of my party, stand here to express my opinion relating to the imposition of President's Rule in Jharkhand. As a Regional Party, we hold the view against imposition of Article 356. When it was deliberated upon in the context of Centre-State relations, at that time our party had very forthrightly expressed its opinion that Article 356 should be sparingly used. We were not in favour of totally removing this article from the Constitution. But at that time, an amendment subsequently came in the late 1990s which stated that whenever Article 356 is to be imposed, it has to be ratified by the Parliament. So, in that respect, I still hold the view and our party's view is that article 356 should be sparingly used. But when Article 356 is imposed or President's Rule is extended for another six months, nobody can believe that this is being sparingly used. What was the reason for which the government could not hold the election within these six months?

17.22 hrs.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*)

Sir, it is stated that a popular Government could not be formed within these six months because a conducive atmosphere was not prevalent in Jharkhand and so the Assembly was put under suspended animation. But how long can it continue like this? Orissa had witnessed President's Rule a number of times during the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, but President's Rule is not the panacea where one can get relief. The fractured mandate as it happened in Jharkhand cannot bring about a solution. It has never happened in Uttar Pradesh, it has not happened in two other States in this country and it will not happen in Jharkhand also. You are only prolonging the disease, the disease which has affected Jharkhand. By prolonging the disease, you are killing the popular impression that is prevalent there and this is leading to another aspect, the aspect of Maoist violence.

Sir, what has happened there during the last six months? We were told just now by a learned Minister that policy decisions are being taken now when there is no popular mandate. This is a temporary arrangement and in a temporary arrangement, when the State is under President's Rule, who are those people who are taking policy decisions? Policy decisions are supposed to be taken in the Legislative Assembly. Yet the Minister says in this House very confidently

that policy decisions are now being taken. I am really surprised as to how policy decisions are being taken now when the State is under President's Rule.

Formation of smaller States has its merits and demerits and political instability is one of the demerits in smaller States. I do not say that in bigger States political instability does not occur, but corrective mechanism sooner falls in place, but in smaller States these things have to be rectified and I think this House needs to deliberate on this point.

But the point today is what should have been done? You could have held elections in Jharkhand for Assembly along with the Lok Sabha elections. Why do you want to keep Jharkhand Assembly in suspended animation and for how long?

We are told that the elections are due in two months' time in some States and that elections will be held in States like Maharashtra and some other States. Can the Government assure us... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. Chidambaram): I said this. You were not there at that time.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): I was not there.

I am of the opinion that it is better to dissolve the Assembly and go for elections as soon as possible. What is being done in Jharkhand now should be termed as a temporary measure, should be termed as a temporary arrangement and people should elect their own Government. As soon as it is done, the sooner the better.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our situation is peculiar. We are against Article 356 and we will support the Government—this is the situation before us. But I must say that if Article 356 is already in operation, then elections should be held in September over there and they should not have any problem in it. Elections may be held in September because elections have been held earlier also in September-October. Samajwadi Party has always been against Article 356 and we still oppose it. They should have conducted elections within 6 months. Our country has the democratic set up and we have the history of our sacrifices behind this democracy. You should remember the history of sacrifice which was made under the leadership of Gandhiji, Dada Bhai Nauroji. It is the history

because of which I repeatedly point to the leader of the House that the discussion on that history should be allowed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, they had got six month time, imposition of Article 356 was not right step; elections could be hold. Today they should announce to hold elections in September. No matter how much delay they make in holding elections, that is not going to benefit them. We oppose them and would have voted against them but the problem is this that we had to fight against the communal forces. They will not revenge on their agenda of Ayodhya. They will not bring a change in their policies. Now it is time when I would like to tell Advaniji that we had been at loggerhead, for long time but how the time has come to avoid such situation and policies. Now, people want prosperity. They have mentioned Gandhian philosophy, but they will not become even Lohiaites. Lohiaji has refined Gandhian philosophy in the right perspective and Jai Prakashji, too, refined it. Following Gandhiji their priority should have been Gandhism, and they, of course, took the name of Gandhiji, but later on they changed. I have reminded my Congress colleagues of this history. Ours is glorious history of sacrifice made by Sardar Bhagat Singh and so on. Do not play with this democracy and do not give them opportunity. If you give them opportunity, they will get benefited and you will suffer. It is right that you did not get majority, but you are reaching close to the majority. Do not do such a work in between. Ignoring the popular mandate of the people by extending Governor's rule would not give good message to the public. I know the functioning of Governor rule. Our Government was dismissed over night. The Government was dismissed during night. Next morning I came to know that the Government had been dismissed. I was Minister in the UP Government, but when I woke up in the morning, I was no more a Minister. You should stop doing such things. Now each person whether he is from villages or cities, needs facilities. If one has a good house, then another thinks why his house is not so good—such is the situation prevails today. We talk about naxalites every day. Discussion has already been held on this issue, now I do not want to repeat it. Advani Saheb, I told you in this very House not to divide states into smaller ones. If smaller states are constituted, everyday they will be facing minority-majority problem. Smaller the State, bigger the naxalite problem. Be it Jamshedpur or Ranchi or Bokaro, smaller states are weak while the bigger states are powerful. Congress and BJP entered into a secret agreement and divided the States and we could not do anything but went on protesting. Uttarakhand was constituted, but I would like

to ask what is the status of it. I said it even then and am saying even now. Smaller States were constituted. Be it Jharkhand or Uttarakhand, but the status of the State's Chief Minister has been reduced to that of District Council's Chairman. There is no respect for her/him. It is the result of being a big state due to which naxalites were unable to spread their activities in Uttar Pradesh. Our friends are there. They had recognized the policies of our Government, talked to our officials and also taken our programme with them saying how we provided Kanya Vidya Dhan (Girl Education Fund), the facility of free education and the free of cost medicine. They are seeking employment, how long will you be befooling the people in the name of poverty. If one does not get employment, how will the poverty alleviated. The people need employment. Do not compel them into the intricacy of Article 356. Do not make politics complicated. We oppose Article 356, but it is our compulsion to vote and support you, so we wish them to make announcement of elections in September.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not see much confusion in it. Imposition of President's rule afresh is not a today's agenda. This is a constitutional requirement. It is Government's compulsion to act according to the President's Order. If section 356 is applied ignoring the majority, that is improper. Jharkhand's situation is peculiar. No political party has staked its claim to form the Government over there. So, is there any option but to extend the President's rule? Today if there is a plan to prepare budget, make establishment and expenses over there, any political party should stake its claim; it does not matter whether it should do tomorrow or the day after tomorrow and it also does not matter whether it is NDA or UPA, but if it has the sufficient number of MLAs and even then the Government do not get formed, it can be assumed that such is being done deliberately.

Since it is the constitutional obligation and the President's rule is already in operation over there, its period is getting expired, so we simply support this extension. Election is due. Not much time is left for the election to take place. Jharkhand Assembly election will be held before the Bihar Assembly election. While replying the Minister of Home Affairs Shri Chidambaram Ji will tell us when the election is due over there. He knows the due date so, if the BJP or NDA wants to stake its claim tomorrow, the day after tomorrow it will be able to form the Government only after extension for 6 or 4 months or for whichever the period is left. However, Jharkhand has gone out of our control, may be any



[Shri Lalu Prasad]

government over there. It is full of the all sorts of extremists. Shri Sunil Mahto, who was the Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha from J.M.M. and was also our colleague, was assassinated. No police official want to be posted in predominantly the forest areas because they get ambushed and are killed over there. This is a big challenge, which is unable to be dealt with by the State Government as well as by imposition of the President's rule. So, now it is up to the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with this problem. The area comprising Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar and Nepal has become a full corridor. These areas are lying at the piles of ammunition. These are full of extremists. A major part of Bihar has also come into the grip of it. It needs to be seen, so we must make some or the other arrangements. This extension is the constitutional requirement, so we all should pass it. It does not have any political tenor attached to it. Elections will be held on due date. We want Jharkhand election earlier than Bihar so that we make a comeback there and then also in Bihar.  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA): Nothing will go on record except what Shri Lalu Ji says.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: 6 month time is left. It is near. We want the BJP to come forward and stake its claim to form the Government. Since it has the backing of 41 MLAs. ... (Interruptions) It does not want? Since the figure is not there, so how will it want to do so? ... (Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): I am not saying it today, I have been saying this for long. I have been lathi charged before Rajbhavan for demanding dissolution of Legislative Assembly. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Yes, I am panicked to hear this.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: You would have fled away if you had been there. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Would I have fled away? I am happy to know that we are weaker than Yashwant Babu. I will not speak further. Here is the constitutional obligation, so is the effort for its extension. By mobilizing support from whatever political party to make up for the number, nobody likes to introspect and is quick to blame others. Government is to be formed and it is the era of coalition government. The era of coalition Government is going on, so one has to enter into an alliance somewhere or the other. If anyone is not claiming then extend it and explore the possibilities in terms of finding the dates as to when it is appropriate to conduct election there. But it should be done.

Acharia ji is not here now. The house does not know at what places in Bihar he has lived. On seeing the title Acharya with the name of Basu Deb Acharia ji, when I sought to know the reason why the title of Acharia was added, it was learnt that he belongs to Chennai. But he also occupied Kolkata, even Chhapara, he has occupied every place. Till now we knew that he belonged to Bengal but he actually belongs to Chennai. He hails from Kanchi Puram, Kamla Acharia of his village is a doctor in Patna. ... (Interruptions) not Shankaracharya. ... (Interruptions)

Sir, I support it. Now there is no option before the existing government and it is to be done. If this had anything wrong, we would have opposed it, but there is no scope for opposition. You please make it in time. We all should support it collectively.

SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI (Kodarma): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, there is a lot of debate on it that the democracy cannot be a substitute for President's Rule. When president's Rule was imposed in January, 2009, for the first time the people of the state had breathed a sigh of relief. During the last few years, the people have become impatient of the new experiments going on since 2003, and that is why people have welcomed it. It was a matter of great surprise at that time wherever any leader came on front to protest against President's Rule, the public discarded him. Situation had taken such a turn there. People were expecting that with the Lok Sabha election in 2009 the legislative assembly would be dissolved and the election for legislative assembly would be held along with it. But when election was not held, people got disappointed. Now people think as to why the legislative assembly of the state has not been dissolved. Now the people of the state are apprehensive, as the legislative assembly is not dissolved, would the political experiments, which had been ongoing for seven years be

\*Not recorded.

repeated again? People there are apprehensive, hence we want that they could certainly extend the President's Rule but need to assure the people of Jharkhand that now there will not be constituted any government and the election would be held within scheduled time. If we do not assure the people, the suspicion would prevail and such an experiment would lead the people of the state and country in losing faith in us. Everyone will think that the big parties and big leaders of this state and country make long speeches but they do not care for the people, nor for the state. Rather they think about their own interests, therefore, they form such a government and do such experiments. I want to convey it to the Home Minister when he speaks, he should assure the people of the state that now there would not be constituted any government in the state and whether it is in October or in November, you will certainly hold elections. If you make a declaration to this effect, I think the people will welcome it, I too will welcome it.

Sir, as far as corruption is concerned in that state, there has a lot of discussion over it. I know that state very closely as I had the opportunity to serve it for two years. We have made a compromise on corruption in this state in 2003. We kept on making such compromise and are still doing so. These have not yet been dispelled from the minds of the people so far. That is why, I would say that there should be no compromise once again. That compromise is the root cause of the corruption rampant over there. Everyone has admitted it. It seems that Jharkhand is the only state in the country where every single department or a sector is corrupt and if one tries to delve deep into the state of affairs, one feels like quitting the state or even politics. We all are responsible for these sorry state of affairs. I feel we all should show our concern in this regard. Those who are in politics in Jharkhand, all party leaders in the state should show some concern.

Sir, alongwith this, referring to the aspect of development I would like to state that Jharkhand is fully ignored. Its living example is the railway projects. In 2002, some railway projects with a budget allocation of Rs. two thousand crore were sanctioned for Jharkhand. 550 kms. of railway line was targeted to be completed there by the year 2005. However, the situation turned out to be such that it could not be completed even in the year 2007. Today, its cost has escalated to Rs. 3300 crores. A team headed by the cabinet secretary visited Jharkhand recently. Some State Government officials met the team and apprised it of the situation. But they refused the officials point-blank saying

that no funds could be given further. I am referring to this incident because the hon. Minister of Railways in her budget speech had stated that social viability would also be considered in respect of the railway projects. However, it appears that perhaps there is no co-ordination between what she said and what was stated by the cabinet secretary with reference to Jharkhand. The hon. Minister of Finance is also sitting here. He is also requested to look into the social viability aspect since all the schemes formulated for Jharkhand including railway projects have been chalked out with an eye on transporting coal or iron ore, however, nothing has been done to facilitate the general public so far and we are not serious for them even today.

Sir, I would rather support the extension of President's Rule in the state. However, it should be with the assurance that State Assembly elections will be conducted within a stipulated time period.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many of our hon. Members explained the circumstances for the President's Rule in the State of Jharkhand. It is unfortunate to have the President's Rule in the State of Jharkhand. Our Party, AIADMK is against the President's Rule in that State. If you have avoided the President's Rule, the Government could have conducted the Assembly elections along with the Parliament elections. In that circumstance, you could have avoided this kind of presentation of Jharkhand Budget. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that the election is held at an early date in the State of Jharkhand and see that the popular Government is established in that State. Under any circumstances, there must not be any extension of President's Rule in future. I hope that at an early date the election may take place in the State of Jharkhand.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you that you have given me this chance to participate in the discussion on the extension of President's Rule for a further period of six months with effect from 9th July. My Party, All-India Forward Bloc is not in favour of issuing Article 356 in any State. But in this connection, my humble submission to the Minister, through you, is that six months have passed under the President's Rule. There was enough time to hold elections in Jharkhand and it was a suitable time for holding elections at the time of Fifteenth Lok Sabha general elections.

[Shri Narahari Mahato]

But, it was not scheduled. Today again, we are discussing on the continuation of the President's rule for another six months. My Parliamentary Constituency, Purulia in West Bengal, is in the border of the State of Jharkhand.

I hope that the President's Rule will not remain in force for the full term of the extension for six months which is going to be done now. The Jharkhand Assembly must be dissolved and the election must be held within a short time to elect a new Government for the development of the Jharkhand State. No Government can be formed by adding or subtracting anyone in the present Assembly.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Home Minister stating the reasons for extension of the President's Rule in Jharkhand is understandable. It has become a *fait accompli*. There is no possibility of having a new Government within the stipulated time. So, the extension is a must.

Insofar as our Party's stand is concerned, we are very much opposed, not just today, but from the very beginning, to this sort of promulgation of President's Rule in a State under Article 356. Since 1957, when the President's Rule was imposed in Kerala and the Communist Government was toppled, we have been fighting against this practice.

My point is extension of the President's Rule is not the only panacea to solve the problem of Jharkhand. Jharkhand now has become the breeding ground for horse trade. The problem of Jharkhand has not cropped up today. We know what was happening during the period of Hon'ble P.V. Narasimha Rao's Government at the Centre. Time and again, such problems have been coming to the fore. Not only that, criminalization of politics, muscle power and money power, are also there. It is very regrettable and condemnable. Different political parties even at the Centre are utilizing them for taking political advantage. This should be stopped by whoever is at the Centre and in different States. At least they should not encourage this sort of horse trading practice.

Hon'ble Minister in his intervention said that the Union Government did not take initiative for any horse trading. What is done overtly or covertly is not understood by everybody. My point is that some bold and principled stand must be taken from the Centre, whoever may be in power. At least, at the present juncture, the suspended animation status should

go and the Assembly should be dissolved and as soon as possible, within two or three months, elections should be held there. The Hon'ble Home Minister said earlier that he will try for that. At least the suspended animation should be done away with and the Assembly should be dissolved.

With these words, I thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the Government is not left with any other option at this as Laluji and other representatives too have stated such that the Government is left with neither time nor option. So, we will have to support this motion, although, in principle the sacrifices made by our forefathers were for the freedom of this country, for democracy in this country and not for the Presidential Rule. Those sacrifices were made for democracy, for the people. So the actual goal of this House and of all parties should be to keep an eye on the fact that power is not misused by those in power for drawing any political mileage by playing dirty games. That will be extremely dangerous for our democracy and our country at large. We have been a victim of this dangerous tendency. There was a time when my party was in majority. Incidentally, there was a Minister of Home Affairs who disliked us.\* Even the President of Pakistan, the head of a country which has not been a democracy till date, was compelled to state that even the worst form of democracy is better than the best form of autocracy. So, in view of the basic principles of democracy it should be our effort and this House should also maintain its leverage to compel the incumbent Government not to allow anything against democracy and its constitutional spirit. Governor's Rule or the President's Rule even in its best form cannot be the right option. A colleague said there are Parsi matters, how is the Governor authorized to take up Parsi (?) matters. Parsi (?) matters can be taken up by the Assembly. So our efforts should be to allow the growth of democracy, make it more mature and upkeep the principles of democracy and strive hard to set up a Government there for the welfare of the people. At this moment, I hope that the Government will provide an opportunity to the people to form Government in Jharkhand by conducting elections there. Only through this, we can earn a name in the world like we are known as the biggest democracy across the world.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has moved a motion for extending

\*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

President's Rule in Jharkhand. I belong to Jharkhand and have won the elections as an independent, so I would keep my views very objectively. I was listening to the Opposition and the Ruling party members. I would like to give a very honest suggestion to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. Right now, my friend hon. Minister Shri Subodh Kant Sahayji was speaking on this issue and rightly pointed out certain things, but he knows that after the fall of Shri Arjun Munda's Government in the year 2006 when Shri Madhu Koda was made the Chief Minister, whatever be the reasons, Shri Ajay Maken ji was the in-charge of the Congress in Jharkhand at that time. I have never had face to face talks with him but I used to read his statements in the newspapers. I used to feel that here was a positive minded person who wanted to do a lot, but, was unable to do anything. One could feel the pain in his voice, the anguish in his heart as he spoke that Jharkhand was being looted and he was helpless and could not support the Government. Even Subodh Kant Sahayji would say there was nothing except loot going on in Jharkhand.

18.00 hrs.

If congress had not made Madhu Koda as Chief Minister at that time, they would not have won one seat out of six seats. Today, only Shri Subodh Kant Sahay ji has won elections from Jharkhand and if the Assembly is not dissolved, Shri Mulayam Singh ji and other rightly said just now that there is no other option. You may extend the President's Rule, however. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please stop for a minute.

If the House agrees, I will extend the time of the House till the completion of the Business before the House.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, zero hour is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the reply of the Minister, 'Zero Hour' will be taken.

[Translation]

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I

agree that President's Rule should be extended, however, why the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is hesitant to dissolve the House. Thereafter, this point was also raised by our several colleagues that Jharkhand Legislative Assembly elections could have been conducted alongwith the Lok Sabha elections, but they know best why these were not conducted. They will have to reply in the House as to what do they want to achieve by keeping it under the suspended animation because this speculation is rife that again the government will be formed. Through you, I would like to say especially to the treasury benches and Congress that if they try to form the government, they will have to bear its brunt to the maximum and they won't be able to escape from its responsibility.

[English]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know whether you know or not - nine Cabinet Ministers of Jharkhand have been prosecuted by the Vigilance Department and two of them are absconding.

[Translation]

FIRs against nine Ministers have been lodged. They may make an attempt to form the government within two-four months and it is for everyone to see that even the remaining persons will go to be jail. I would like to urge Chidambaramji that he should make a categorical statement that no government will be formed. If they form one, I would like to say to Subodh Kant Sahayji that they will have to face its consequences.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Jharkhand is such a state which is full in its womb but its lap is empty. Its condition can well be described by the lines of national poet Mathilisharon Guptji - Abla Jeevan Hai Tumahari Yahi Kahani, Aanchal Mein hai Doodh aur Ankhon Mein Pani". Jharkhand is a state for which even the line 'Mere Mahboob Mein Kya Nahin Kya Nahin' fits well because it has reserves of all things ranging from gold to uranium to coal but the state is being ruined in a manner that can very well be described by 'Amritdhara Bah Rahi, Pas No Wako Jaye, Ganga Tat Par Khara Hoi Ke Pyas Pyas Chilaye' I was not born in Jharkhand but I chose it as my land of political action. I feel that certainly something is amiss that Jharkhand is suffering this fate despite the riches it has and time has come for doing away with this mistake. So, I want the Home Minister to make a categorical statement in his reply. Even now it is reported in newspapers

[Shri Inder Singh Namdhari]

that the government is going to be formed soon and the members of legislative assembly are here but they should realize that they should not do something that will make them look even more tainted when the cases against so many Minister are going on. This will be disastrous for him. Ajay Makanji is sitting behind him. He will apprise him about the reality because nobody knows it more closely than he. With these words I conclude by thanking you.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to the thirteen hon. Members who participated in this discussion.

Sir, President's Rule is not a panacea for the problems or ills of any State. Jharkhand was formed in the year 2000. These nine years have not been the best years. There have been four Governments. It so happens that all the four Chief Ministers are now Members of this House.

Sir, the only Party, which has not had a Minister in any of the four Governments or had a Chief Minister among these four, is the Congress Party. I am not making any judgement, and it is for the people of Jharkhand to make a judgement. If these Governments are tainted or were tainted, that taint does not apply to the Congress Party because no Congressman has been a Minister there and no Congressman has been a Chief Minister there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Jharkhand Assembly has a strength of 81 Members, and there are nine vacancies. Ten MLAs face disqualification proceedings before the Speaker. In my judgement, there is virtually no chance of any one forming a Government, and I have the authority of the Congress President to say that the Congress Party has no intention of taking any steps to form a Government there. But I have to go through the Constitutional process, and as Shri Lalu has correctly said that: "The Constitutional process is that we have to extend the President's Rule."

As I said in my opening statement it is my intention to request the Election Commission to hold election as early as possible. I believe that the monsoons will be over in Jharkhand by the end of September or early October. I sincerely hope

that it will be possible for the Election Commission to hold election shortly after the monsoons are over.

Now, there is no reason for my good friend Shri Arjun Munda to inject a large degree of partisanship and accuse the President's Rule of this and that. These accusations can now be made mutually from all four sides of the House because I believe that the four former Chief Ministers represent four sides of the House. But I think that all that serves no purpose. The people of Jharkhand have suffered enough. Let us not add to their sufferings and humiliation by hurling charges against each other.

All that I can say is that in 2005-2006 the total revenues collected in Jharkhand was Rs. 4,184 crore — Rs. 2,758 crore of tax revenues and Rs. 1,426 crore of non-tax revenues, that is, when Shri Munda was the Chief Minister. Today, in 2008-2009, partly under the President's Rule, tax revenues have reached Rs. 4,898 crore, non-tax revenues of Rs. 2,194 crore, and total revenues of Rs. 7,093 crore. In 2005-2006, the approved Plan size was Rs. 4,519 crore, and if you exclude the bond — which really is not Plan expenditure — then the Plan expenditure against Rs. 4,519 crore was only Rs. 2,562 crore, which is an achievement of 56.7 per cent.

In 2008-2009, the Plan size was Rs. 8,015 crore, and the Plan expenditure has been Rs. 6,682 crore. I am not saying that the President's Rule has solved all the problems. The President's Rule has its own problems because it is not a popular Government as it cannot give expression to the popular will. But the President's Rule has tried to do its best. I am sure there are failings, but I think that in some areas they have had some measure of success.

On the Policing side, 88 new Police Stations have been created in the last six months; we have constructed barracks; toilets; put in place communication facilities and procured vehicles for 97 Police Stations in naxal-affected areas; 1,750 new posts have been created in the Special Branch; and the Intelligence Wing has been strengthened. Fourteen additional Companies have been raised in the Jharkhand Armed Police. The Jharkhand Pol-Net now ensures 24 X 7 contact among all the Police Stations.

We have recruited 25,000 constables. The budget for the police force has been increased from Rs. 590 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 1,100 crore. We have tried to do our best, but I am not saying that we have done our best.

Sir, the Vigilance Department has been active. Some cases have been referred to it. Vigilance inquiry has been ordered into payment against fake invoices of coal tar purchases in PWD roads during the period 2003-08. A vigilance inquiry has been ordered into irregular approval to building maps by Ranchi Regional Development Authority during the period 2006-08. A reference has been made to cases registered recently, even against former Ministers, two of whom are evading arrest.

The President's Rule, within limitations, has tried to do its best, but it is my desire that President's Rule comes to an end, elections take place, and a popular Government is installed as early as possible.

Sir, as I said in my opening statement, I wish to repeat the assurance especially to those who have asked for the assurance, and I hope Mr. Munda will be happy with this assurance. It is my intention, after the proclamation is approved by both Houses, to request the Election Commission to fix the date of elections as early as possible, soon after the monsoons are over. I am confident that elections can be held well before the expiry of six months.

With these words, I commend the Motion, request Mr. Munda to accept my assurance, request the Leader of the Opposition to prevail upon the hon. Member not to press the Motion, the House can unanimously pass the Motion, and we will hold the elections soon after the monsoon.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA (Jamshedpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already said that election could have been held along with Lok Sabha elections but they were not held. I have moved the motion for the welfare of the state I want this motion to be passed by the House.

[English]

CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House recommends to the President that the proclamation issued by her on the 19th January, 2009, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand, be revoked."

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 19th January, 2009 in respect of the State of Jharkhand, issued under Article

356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 19th July, 2009." "

*The motion was adopted.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir I have noted down the points made by the hon. Members. With your permission, I will seek leave of the House to introduce the Appropriation Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Inder Singh Namdhari, are you pressing your cut motion?

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the cut motion No. 3 moved by Shri Inder Singh Namdhari to the vote of the House.

*The cut motion was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) for 2009-2010 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of the payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 6 to 12, 15 to 27, 29 to 33, 35 to 44 and 46 to 52."

*The motion was adopted.*

18.17 hrs.

JHARKHAND APPROPRIATION (NO.2) BILL, 2009\*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Namu Narain Meena.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): On behalf of my senior colleague Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to move for

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section-2, dated 14.07.2009.

[Shri Namu Narain Meena]

leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2009-10.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2009-10."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I introduce the Bill. \*\*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: On behalf of my senior colleague Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to move:\*\*

"That the Bill further to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2009-10 be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2009-10 be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will take up clause by clause consideration of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up matters of urgent public importance.

[Translation]

SHRI R. K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw your attention towards a very urgent and important subject. As you are aware that the Parliament is in session and hon. Members elected from various constituencies have come to attend it.

Sir, there is a provision that the District Magistrates cannot convene the meeting of District Planning Committees related to the development works of the district while the Parliament is in session. But in District Banda and Chitrakoot in Uttar Pradesh from where I have been elected. ...*(Interruptions)* this is a constitutional provision, you listen to it under the pressure of Ministers of Uttar Pradesh Government, District Magistrates have been convening such meetings there. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please do not disturb the House. Let the hon. Member make his point.

[Translation]

SHRI R. K. SINGH PATEL: The Minister in charge has been holding meetings in the district under pressure from the U.P. government. Tomorrow the meeting for deciding about the funds from the Backward Area Grant Fund are going to be held in district Banda and Chitrokoot. It should be cancelled immediately.

I request you that the Uttar Pradesh government be asked not to create such a situation. ...*(Interruptions)*. I am not leveling allegations, you listen. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only Dr. Bhola Singh's statement will be recorded and nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

\*\* Introduced and moved with recommendations of the President.

\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Navada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to express the pain and agony being faced by Bihar due to which it is under absolute darkness. ...*(Interruptions)*. The State Government again made operational thermal powers plant lying closed by infusing an amount of Rs. 600 crore but coal is not being supplied to Bihar for the last four months due to which Bihar is in the grip of darkness. Consequently, the State government is unable to provide electricity in rural areas for planting paddy in wake of the prevailing drought in Bihar. Through you, I would like to know from the present government as to why is it behaving in this manner with Bihar? Why is it not allocating coal to Bihar? What is the fault of Bihar? Bihar has only acted as per the Constitutional provisions and shown its unflinching commitment towards them and this way through you. I would like to urge and demand from the present Government that coal be supplied to Bihar.

Bihar is under darkness, it is affected by drought. Bihar desperately needs help. I hope that the government will supply coal to Bihar and also provide power to it from the Central Pool.

500 MW electricity being supplied to Bihar has also been pared down. Through you, I would urge the Union Government that Bihar is not a state only, it is the pilgrimage for the freedom fighters, it is the spirit of martyrdom. Bihar believes in equal treatment to all religions. This kind of behaviour with Bihar which has made tremendous sacrifice for freedom struggle is painful, unworthy and a cause of concern.

I hope that the Union Government will take initiatives by turning its attitude positive towards Bihar.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this matter of urgent public importance.

Three days ago, 31 police personnel and a S.P. have died during a naxalite operation. The activities of naxalites are increasing day-by-day at a dangerous pace. Their activities are not limited to a single state. Almost everyday the personnel of security agencies and other people are falling prey to the attacks of naxalites. Naxalites are equipped with modern and new weapons. They are equipped with AK-47, rifle, mortar, grenade, RDX etc, and these people are trained to attack in Gorilla style in different parts of the country. Now-a-days their activities are limited to

Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh which are adjacent to each other. They do keep their activities limited in these areas, as they have no danger in crossing from one state to another. In Maharashtra particularly in Garhchirouli, Gondia, Chandra-pur, Bhandara and Yevatmal districts, the terrorist and naxalite activities are rampant. If anything happens in Chhattisgarh, these districts in Maharashtra are kept on red-alert. People are warned to remain vigilant there.

Hon'ble Prime Minister has made this observation in the meeting held with the concerned states and authorities on the danger of naxalism, that the peril of naxalism is more serious than the peril of terrorism. The problem of naxalism has emerged as a serious problem and there is an urgent need to control it. I want to request the government through you that this problem can be resolved in Gandhian and peaceful way. Gandhi ji always preached for non-violence and mutual tolerance and insisted that there was no such problem in the world, which cannot be resolved through peaceful measures. Efforts should be made to persuade our youth.

Sir, through you I want to say that the government take initiatives to improve the relations with Pakistan, Bangladesh or China, if they have turned bitter. In the same manner, should there not be a toil to check the naxalite activities in these states which are turning into a grave threat day-by-day. There is a need of joint operation. If naxalite activities are increased in one state, they shift to another. Advaniji was the Home Minister earlier, now Chidambaram ji is the Home Minister. The point of joint operation was raised at that time also but it was not implemented. These naxalites are having all facilities and mechanism which are needed for war. I think that either this problem should be resolved through peaceful means or through joint operation. I rise here only to say this point.

With these words, I finish my speech and would like to thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the government of India towards a very serious incident through you. Sixteen people lost their life and more than forty-two people were seriously injured in a terrible explosion in Ideal Explosive & Chemical Factory and Rajasthan Explosive & Chemical Factory in Singrouli district of Madhya Pradesh at 6:45 p.m. on 6th July. The explosion was so severe that its sound was heard



[Shri Ganesh Singh]

20 km. far and it shell-shocked the people living there. The license is issued to the factories producing explosive materials by the Chief Controiler of the government of India having its headquarter in Nagpur and they are responsible for conducting inspection of those factories and getting the rules followed. But the negligence was so grave that it caused such a terrible incident. The district administration started relief and rescue measures as soon as the news of explosion came, the fire was got extinguished and the injured were rushed to the hospital and given free of cost treatment. The Chief Minister of my state is very sensitive person at heart. He himself reached there and announced assistance of Rs. two lakh each to the families of died persons and the Rs. ten thousand each to the injured persons and ordered a high level investigation.

I, through you, would like to know from Govt. of India as to what extent the chief controller is responsible for this terrible incident, at what interval he got these factories inspected, what type of instructions he gave in this regard. A comprehensive investigation should be made into all these aspects. Assistance of at least Rs. 10 lakh to each family of deceased be given and quality medical aid should be provided to the injured.

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to bring to the notice of the Government an urgent matter of public importance and request the Government to take urgent action.

Sir, the demolition of Babri Masjid by constituents of the Sangh combine was one of the greatest crimes against the secular character of the Constitution. The role of the Central Government also came under severe criticism. In response to the national outrage, the Liberhan Commission was set up to pinpoint the guilt and responsibility of those involved. Unfortunately, the Commission took 16 years to present its Report having got record number of 48 extensions by different Governments at the Centre. Now that its Report has been submitted to the Government it is incumbent on the Central Government to immediately make the Report public by tabling it in the current Session of Parliament.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government through you to table the Report of Liberhan Commission on the Table of the House in the current Session.

SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, in Tamil Nadu the road between Sengapalli to Neelampur in

NH-47 is providing link between Chennai -Bangalore and Coimbatore-Tiruppur-Ooty-Kerala. This is the main road from Erode and Tiruppur to Coimbatore. Sir, per minute about 100 vehicles are plying on this road. The Government has sanctioned the conversion of the existing road into six-lane. The National Highway Authority is the implementing agency. But the work is yet to start. The sanction is already accorded for the conversion of Neelampur to Valayar road into four-lane. Due to the proposed conversions the existing roads are not maintained properly. There were 180 accidents on this road in the last six months. Nearly sixty five persons have lost their lives. Therefore, I would request the Government to get the repair and maintainance of the existing road till the completion of conversion and also to direct the NHAI to expedite the conversion works at an early date.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Viziana-garam): Thank you Sir. I would like to raise a matter of public importance with regard to the expansion of scope of BRGF to cover all the districts in the country.

The UPA Government launched the Backward Regions Grant Fund (B.R.G.F.) during 11th plan (2007-2012). Initially, the fund was launched with Rs. 3700 crores covering 250 districts across the length and breadth of India. The then existing Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) has been subsumed into the BRGF programme. The BRGF includes all the then districts where the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme is implemented and all the districts mentioned in the Inter Ministerial Task Group on Backwardness.

While National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme aims at creating durable assets in rural areas with employment guarantee, the Backward Region Grant Fund aims at creating permanent and productive assets in backward village and municipal local governance with more appropriate capacity building to facilitate participatory planning. The programme is showing good results in all 250 districts by building permanent infrastructure.

I urge upon the government that towards faster and more inclusive growth, such an excellent Backward Region Grant Fund programme should be extended like National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme to all the remaining districts in the country in a phased manner based on scientific evidence of degree of backwardness of the districts.

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Kaiserganj): Mr. Speaker, through you I want to draw the attention of Government of India towards the law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh. There exist a Gangster Act in our state. The purpose of the act is to take action against the mafia who commit crimes as a gang, commit crimes in a planned manner. I want to say that any person who is not a historysheeter or who does not have a criminal background cannot be detained under the gangster act. But in Uttar Pradesh the police and the administration have become so despotic and insensitive that 19 farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Please listen to my point. ...*(Interruptions)* I say. ...*(Interruptions)* Gangster Act has been invoked against 19 farmers. I am ready to bear the punishment whatever fixed by the House, if it is proved that any of them has any case pending against him. ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Sir, not only this, those people include two people belonging to Dalit society, two persons belonging to minority class and five handicapped persons whose certificates are with me. ...*(Interruptions)* I wish to say to my colleagues that my intention is not to create any uproar in order to level allegation. You can yourselves check it out. ...*(Interruptions)* Gangster Act has been invoked against two persons of Dalit society. ...*(Interruptions)*. Against two persons of minority class, five handicapped persons and fifteen persons of Kshatriya society Gangster Act has been invoked ...*(Interruptions)* yesterday in Meerut a person named Atul Pradhan. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not worry. Nothing will go on record. Hon. Member, please sit down.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain the decorum of the House. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members please behave yourselves in the House. Please maintain decorum. There should be no cross talk and be a little bit serious.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House relating to a serious situation which has arisen in Orissa due to disruption of paddy procurement operations because of non-cooperation by FCI.

Sir, the State of Orissa is a DCP State and procurement of paddy through State agencies has been increasing rapidly over the last few years. In order to prevent any distress sale of paddy, the State agencies have stepped their effort no doubt but against a target of 11.45 lakh MTs of paddy, the FCI has so far procured only 83,000 MTs of paddy. The State has already procured 38.56 lakh MTs of paddy under the Central pool which is equivalent to about 25.84 lakh MTs of rice against a requirement of 20 lakh MTs of rice for the State. But the State agencies are not being allowed to deliver the rice to FCI on the ground of non-availability of storage space in FCI godowns in the State. Due to lack of availability of space in FCI godowns, FCI is not accepting rice and hence the State agencies are left with huge stocks of CMR and as a result they are not able to procure paddy during the current Kharif season. The requirement of rice for the State for TPDS is only 17 lakh MTs and the excess rice has to be taken over by FCI as per Orissa MoU with FCI. In spite of repeated requests the FCI is only moving 25,000 MTs of rice per month outside the State of Orissa whereas the minimum requirement is to move at least 1.5 lakh MTs of rice per month. Therefore, since the State has already procured more rice than its annual requirement, further procurement can take place only if there is immediate outward movement of rice from Orissa but unfortunately this is not happening in spite of repeated requests made to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food. Also, letters have been written to the hon. Prime Minister by the Chief Minister himself.

\*Not recorded.

Sir, keeping the urgency of the situation in view, I would like to urge upon the Government to intervene and instruct the concerned authorities to ensure movement of at least 1.5 lakh MTs of rice per month from the State of Orissa so that distress sale of paddy in the State can be avoided. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR (Shahjahanpur): Sir, I want to draw your attention towards a scheme - Bal Vikas Pushtahar being run by the Government of India. A tender, no. 1991/BVP Yozna/22/2009-10 has been floated on dated 11th for Bal Vikas Pushtahar Yozna in Uttar Pradesh about which nothing is put on the website of the department earlier. This tender was to be floated on 2nd of July. When the site of department was visited, there was no mention of the tender but the tenders of the favourite of the government personnel involved in the exercise had been put on the website. I want that tender be cancelled because it is a project of Rs. 1200 crore. Many middlemen are involved in it and they supply material worth only Rs. 300 crore and remaining Rs. 900 crore are misappropriated. Irregularities are being committed in the Government of India's scheme meant to provide foodgrains to poors and khichadi to children. Therefore, through you I demand from the Government of India to cancel that tender. The Director, Child Development project should float a tender again and take action against the guilty.

[English]

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to raise an important matter of urgent public importance under zero hour today.

River Krishna and River Godavari are the backbones of our agriculture, drinking water and other needs of the State of Andhra Pradesh which is a lower riparian State.

Upper riparian States of Karnataka and Maharashtra on River Krishna and River Godavari are subverting the spirit of federalism and constructing several projects on these rivers and other sub-basins without even sharing the information

with the Central Water Commission of India and Andhra Pradesh as per existing norms.

Andhra Pradesh being the lower riparian State, the constructions undertaken by Karnataka State, the 53 road-cum-barrages on River Krishna and sub-basins are severely affecting the availability of water for the needs of Andhra Pradesh violating the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal Award. They are trying to withhold nearly 150 TMC water over and above its allocation of 734 TMC.

As it is, because of construction of phase-II of Almatti Dam on River Krishna by Karnataka State violating the KWDT Award (Bachawath), the inflow to River Krishna from Almatti Dam is very much reduced as also ayacut under Jurala, Sreesailam, Nagarjuna Sagar Dams and Krishna Barrage Delta. Agriculture activities are severely affected due to the late release of water from Almatti Dam. If the illegal construction of the 53 barrage-cum-roads on River Krishna and sub-basins by the Government of Karnataka is not stopped immediately, the districts of Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda, Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh will suffer due to lack of irrigation water and drinking water. As a result, agricultural activities will get severely affected.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I request, through you, the Government of India, the Ministry of Water Resources, to immediately take necessary steps to stop the illegal construction of barrage-cum-roads by the Government of Karnataka on the River Krishna and sub-basins to save Andhra Pradesh from becoming a desert.

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Sir, I associate with Dr. Jagannath as this is a very important matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.47 hrs,

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 15, 2009/Asadha 24, 1931 (Saka).*

## ANNEXURE-I

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