

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 1, 2009/Agrahayana 10, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

World AIDS Day

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, today is the World AIDS Day. This dreaded disease has spread its tentacles all across the globe and is expected to cause as many as forty million deaths this millennium. Eradication of this disease is one of the toughest challenges for the mankind. Let us, on this occasion, rededicate ourselves to creating awareness about this disease and to take concrete steps for its check and eventually its eradication.

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 161, Shri N. Cheluvarama Swamy.

Rise in Price of Sugar

+
*161. SHRI N. CHELUVARAMA SWAMY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the price of sugar continues to rise despite imposition of storage/stock limit, duty free import and other remedial measures taken by the Government;

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

(c) the production, consumption, availability, demand and stock of sugar available during each of the last three years and current year; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to contain price of sugar and increase production of sugarcane and sugar?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Price of sugar has shown a rising trend since beginning of 2009. This is mainly on account of reduction in area and production of sugarcane in the crop year 2007-08, and higher diversion of cane to usages other than manufacture of sugar, leading to short fall in domestic production of sugar in sugar season 2008-09. To bridge the gap between demand and supply, Government has taken a number of measures with a view to both augmenting domestic availability and managing demand. These measures have helped reduce the extent of price rise.

(c) The estimated production, availability, consumption and stock of sugar during each of the last three sugar seasons are given below:-

(in lakh tons)

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Production of Sugar	282	263	146.8
Availability	326	368	257.6
Consumption*	191	205	220
Closing stocks with sugar mills at the end of season	110	105	24.7

(*Derived from opening and closing stock and factoring in import and export sugar based on data of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata)

As per preliminary estimates of industry, domestic production of sugar in 2009-10 may be about 10 lakh tons. Actual availability will depend on domestic production and imports. Demand in 2009-10 is estimated to be about 230 lac tons.

(d) The action taken to contain prices of sugar in the open market and to increase production of sugar and sugarcane is detailed at Annexure-I and II respectively.

Annexure I

Measures taken by the Central Government to augment domestic stocks of sugar and to contain sugar prices

- Allowed Import of raw sugar under Advance Authorization Scheme by sugar mills at zero duty upto 30.09.2010.
- Allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. upto 01.08.2009 by sugar mills. This is presently in force upto 31.12.2010.
- Import of raw sugar was opened to private trade upto 31.03.2010 for being processed by domestic factories on job basis. This is presently in force upto 31.12.2010.
- Allowed duty free import of white/refined sugar by STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED. Subsequently, duty free import of white/refined sugar under OGL has also been opened to other Central/ State Government agencies and to private trade in addition to existing designated agencies. This is presently in force upto 31.03.2010.
- Levy obligation has been removed in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar. The white/refined sugar has been also allowed to be sold at the discretion of the importing organizations. Sugar processed from imported raw sugar is subject to accelerated releases.
- The levy obligation on sugar factories has been enhanced from 10% to 20% of production w.e.f. 01.10.2009 for 2009-10 sugar season to ensure availability of sugar for PDS.

1.1 Besides augmenting the sugar stocks by permitting import of raw and white/refined sugar in 2008-09 sugar season, the Central Government has imposed stock holding and turnover limits to moderate prices of sugar as follows:

- Stock-holding and turnover limits have been fixed for sugar dealers. Subsequently, Khandsari sugar has also been brought under the ambit of stockholding and turnover limit.
- An order has been issued imposing stockholding limits on large consumers of sugar who are using or consuming more than ten quintals of sugar per month as a raw material for production

or consumption or use. The order is in respect of stocks of domestically produced sugar.

- Futures trade in sugar has been suspended in domestic exchanges w.e.f. 27.5.2009 till the end of 2009.

Annexure II

Steps taken by the Government to check decline in area under sugarcane—

- (a) The Central Government has now fixed the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable by sugar mills for 2009-10 sugar season at Rs. 129.84 per quintal linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5% subject to a premium of Rs. 1.37 per quintal for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level. Hitherto, the Central Government was fixed the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane. This FRP is substantially high over the SMP of 2008-09 sugar season which was Rs. 81.18 per quintal, with an additional premium of Rs. 0.90 for every 0.1% point increase in the recovery above 9%.
- (b) The Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) is one of the components of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), namely Revised Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme (RMMA). RMMA is implemented in all States and Union Territories of the country. The main thrust of SUBACS is on the transfer of improved production technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing production of planting materials, efficient use of water and treatment of planting materials. During 2008-09, in all, 19 States implemented SUBACS.
- (c) Concessional loans at an interest rate of 4% per annum are given to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for modernization of plant and machinery, expansion of crushing capacity, utilization of by-products *viz.* bagasse for co-generation of power and molasses for production of ethanol, upgradation of technology and sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management etc.

- (d) A short term scheme has been announced for cane development in the current financial year under which loans of Rs. 1.0 to 2.5 crore will be available to sugar factories depending upon their crushing capacity, for purchase of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc. This loan is expected to be passed on to the farmers.

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: I would like to mention that there are six sugar factories in my Constituency in Karnataka. Out of these six sugar factories, one belong to the Government, another to a cooperative and the remaining three are private sugar factories. The Government sugar factory in Mandya is running in losses; one cooperative sugar factory has already stopped and one is running on lease basis. These three sugar factories which are helping the sugar cane farmers to a great extent are in dire need of support of the Government of India. There is an urgent need to help these sugar factories.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: I do not know what provisions have been made by Sugarcane Development Fund or by any other organization. Please give the financial assistance to these three sugar factories.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: If there is a specific proposal for financial support from Sugarcane Development Fund and if the past liabilities are not there, certainly I will be happy to support these mills. So, the hon. Member should give me details about what exactly is the proposal; how much amount has been asked for; how are they going to spend the money; and whether they have submitted this proposal with the support and recommendation of the State Government.

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: The sugar factories have totally closed in Karnataka. To what extent these closed sugar factories have affected the sugar production? What steps have been taken by the Union Government to review these closed sugar factories in Karnataka?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I would require a separate notice for that. It is because here the question is regarding the prices of sugar and the hon. Member wants to know what exactly is the production and what problems the Karnataka sugar mills are facing. So, if I have a separate notice, it will be easy for me to give the information.

MADAM SPEAKER: You will have to give a separate notice.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Minister has admitted that the production of sugar is decreasing day by day. This year also he expects that the production would be around 160 lakh tonnes whereas the demand is 230 lakh tonnes. So, the production would be less by 70 lakh tonnes. We are witnessing that the production of sugar is decreasing every year. The supply is less in comparison to its demand. Due to this we have not been able to check price rise...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your Question.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Hon. Minister has said in reply that the levy limit has been increased from 10 to 20 per cent and import duty has been reduced. I would like to know whether we would be able to increase the sugar production or check the price rise by these two measures? I hope that some more concrete measures should be taken which have not been mentioned here. If hon. Minister has taken some concrete measures to increase the production and to check the price rise, he may kindly tell us.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, it is a fact that the production would be 160 lakh tonnes and we have 24 lakhs tonnes carry over stock of the last year. Since the agreements signed for processing the raw sugar and to import, it is around 50 lakh tonnes, I hope that we would be able to reach nearby the total requirement of the country. Yet there is always a need of some stock for future and it is normal practice that after the season as much sugar should be in godowns as is required for the country for another 3-4 months but there is an apprehension that it may fall short. For this, we have to take several measures, and the same has been done earlier. More facilities have been provided for import of raw sugar in particular. I have already stated in the House that sugarcane and sugar industry has a cycle, if we take a look at the period of five years the production would be on the high side for two years whereas it would be less in the remaining three years. When there is shortage of water and the crops are irrigated less than required then, it affects the production. The figures given

in the answer make it clear that in some years, the production was more than the requirement and in some years it was less. For this, we have to do one thing, there is a need to provide a consistent policy to the farmers of the States where sugarcane is produced at large scale. The State Governments are required to provide other facilities to them. Especially to increase the cultivation area the Government of India has launched a scheme through Sugarcane Development Fund wherein the Government provides financial support to farmers at 4 per cent interest for increasing the hectare yield. The Government has provided assistance to the State Governments at large scale during the last three years but when there is paucity of water the problem aggravates. But the Government is ready to provide assistance to State Governments and Sugar Mills through Sugar Development Fund and would continue to do so.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to how much we spend on importing sugar *vis-a-vis* the amount paid to the sugar producers?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Now-a-days the domestic price is on the high side but the Government does not import. If someone wants to import sugar, he is free to do so. They import from international market and they buy sugar when there is a scope to sell the same here. Today the price of sugar in international market is less than India, therefore people are thinking of selling sugar after processing the same here only. The price of both sugar and sugarcane is higher here than the international market.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, I would like to say, through you the hon'ble Minister, that a notification was issued on April, 17, 2009 in which licence was issued to Government PSUs like STC, MMTC, PEC and NAFED to import 1 million tonne of sugar. They had to import the same by August 1, 2009 but suddenly on July 31, 2009 when the data was being extended, the Government issued a fresh notification by which the licence was given to private companies also besides Government companies to import sugar. My question is what was the price of sugar in international market on April 17th and when the licence was given to import 1 million tonne sugar, and it had to be imported by August. 1, then, why the Government companies could not import the same by August 1 and why were the private companies given licence to import sugar?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: MMTC and other 3-4 companies have been permitted to import sugar, if need be. The Government had given permission to companies to import 1 million tonne sugar if they found that the price of sugar in international market was quite low and they could sell the same at competitive price in the country. It was not a compulsion. No specific order was given to them. When there is need of sugar, we tell the companies to import the requisite quantity of sugar on Government account. This permission was not given to bring sugar on Government account. STC is an organisation of the Government of India which undertakes commercial activities in international market. If need be, they can import sugar but they did not do so. All these four companies have imported 1 or 1¹/₄ lakhs tonnes of sugar though they were permitted to import upto 10 lakhs tonnes of sugar. When they could not import the requisite quantity of sugar, a conscious decision was taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply and others including sugar mills were permitted to import raw sugar as well as processed sugar.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, my question was that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

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

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam Speaker, rise of sugar price is major issue.

[Translation]

Sugar production has come down to 50 per cent and buffer stock has come down from 110 lakh tonnes to 20 lakhs tonnes *i.e.* 20 per cent during the last 3-4 years. The main reason behind this is the Government policy and its inability to make a proper assessment of the situation. On one hand the sugarcane growers are not getting remunerative price, and on the other consumers are paying more and the factories are getting closed, all due to this Government policy. The hon'ble Minister has said that we are importing. It is being done

*Not recorded.

at the rate of 550 to 600 dollars per tonne *i.e.* Rs. 30000 per tonne. It means our purchase cost is Rs. 30 per kg. On one hand we are giving permission to import sugar and giving such cost for import, but on the other we are not giving remunerative price to the farmers. We are giving Rs. 129 to the farmers. What is the basic cost? Injustice is being done with the farmers all the time. The Swaminathan Commission had recommended to give 50 per cent rate over the basic cost.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have given a long introduction. Now please ask the question.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister as to how he calculated the basic cost? The cost varies at different times. How did he decide the basic cost and fix the price as Rs. 129/-? There is a need to do justice with the farmers by calculating the actual cost. This is the main issue before us. The farmers should get 50 per cent over the actual basic cost.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, as far as the price of sugarcane is concerned, there is an independent body CACP to decide the prices in consultation with the State Governments, farmers organisations, and agriculture universities. It recommends the price after deducting production cost from it, which the Government accepts and increases thereafter. The price decided by the Government this year is 50 per cent more than the previous year. The second thing is that these prices are minimum. It is a benchmark. The sugar mills are allowed to pay more than this. This year the price of sugarcane has been fixed at Rs. 129/- per quintal. Actually, the price in Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 200/- per quintal and Rs. 220/- or more in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Therefore the price decided by the Government is minimum and it is a sort of indication that prices should not be below this amount. The farmers had not got such a good price in the past 50 years as has been given this year.

Allocation under PDS

+
*162. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has reduced the allocation to Various State under Public Distribution System (PDS), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and other welfare schemes;

(b) the details of allocation and off-take of various commodities during the last three years and the current year, commodity, scheme, State and year-wise;

(c) whether some State Governments have urged the Union Government to restore their original quota and/or allocated quota; and

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Government allocates foodgrains to States & UTs under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) based on allocation norms. For 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (which include 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families), foodgrains are allocated to all States & UTs at the scale of 35 kg per family per month. There is no change in the allocations made for the BPL & AAY families.

For the Above Poverty Line (APL) families, Government allocates foodgrains to States & UTs based on availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and offtake levels in the family per month. For Other Welfare Schemes (OWS), foodgrains are allocated based on their assessed requirement.

Details of allocations and offtake of rice and wheat under TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Annexure-I to IV.

Requests have been received from some State Governments for increasing allocations of foodgrains under TPDS. Depending upon the stocks of foodgrains available in the Central Pool, additional allocations have been made to such States under APL category. As compared to last year, the allocations under this category

for current year have been increased from 11.2 million tons to 19.02 million tons. A comparative statement on

APL allocations made during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Annexure-V.

Annexure I

Allocation and Offtake of Rice Under TPDS from 2006-07 to 2009-10

(Thousand tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3819.444	3153.481	3819.444	3595.596	3542.384	3499.935	3576.063	1873.953
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92.054	55.243	92.121	67.741	92.124	81.949	92.124	45.959
3.	Assam	1460.520	1261.867	1081.116	1132.942	1181.892	1180.860	1195.176	589.388
4.	Bihar	2856.247	529.526	1886.328	970.013	1884.518	916.863	1903.260	580.163
5.	Chhattisgarh	1479.678	811.506	773.920	747.139	768.196	767.748	853.755	411.336
6.	Delhi	350.160	146.687	238.368	215.549	152.408	140.139	147.204	68.813
7.	Goa	91.226	21.440	22.568	21.918	29.646	27.568	39.232	20.198
8.	Gujarat	1471.508	394.044	596.808	446.220	303.666	288.139	329.448	156.885
9.	Haryana	366.365	61.627	69.720	61.146	11.740	10.425	0.000	0.000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	270.354	192.327	251.160	234.099	189.382	183.926	181.650	87.276
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	548.544	430.482	551.172	486.915	535.172	539.689	532.672	306.292
12.	Jharkhand	847.078	455.179	714.381	539.152	694.821	593.256	718.050	330.978
13.	Karnataka	2485.814	1786.547	2335.429	1633.054	1747.801	1673.260	1810.057	889.955
14.	Kerala	1926.885	744.133	876.060	864.182	919.724	875.365	1051.724	509.153
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1142.370	441.915	443.768	432.331	263.212	231.019	223.212	121.324
16.	Maharashtra	2943.486	1124.789	1369.056	1124.620	1385.543	1188.533	1681.802	740.269
17.	Manipur	99.472	70.130	96.635	91.585	94.644	86.266	96.850	59.332
18.	Meghalaya	114.108	108.392	130.112	124.926	130.116	131.080	130.116	64.950
19.	Mizoram	61.862	60.056	75.423	77.479	75.420	67.788	75.420	37.001
20.	Nagaland	94.370	113.487	94.284	94.488	94.284	103.716	95.175	52.155
21.	Orissa	2379.948	1115.981	1762.860	1483.850	1708.325	1699.087	1723.032	881.679
22.	Punjab	515.914	31.955	39.372	8.028	0.776	0.067	0.000	0.000
23.	Rajasthan	1023.190	110.460	215.280	156.349	36.370	28.704	0.000	0.000
24.	Sikkim	39.337	38.807	41.283	41.856	41.280	41.660	41.280	20.769

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	5710.356	3349.226	4753.809	3622.889	3557.436	3683.048	3557.436	2177.652
26.	Tripura	273.798	203.866	237.960	229.347	249.960	250.192	273.960	120.142
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6248.499	3001.899	3020.884	2578.575	2794.070	2424.705	2720.964	1243.975
28.	Uttarakhand	353.640	156.153	219.900	162.753	171.960	143.676	169.560	81.746
29.	West Bengal	4013.796	1107.724	1397.976	1152.892	1397.571	1164.399	1394.276	652.265
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.964	12.430	23.124	14.033	23.124	12.556	23.124	5.988
31.	Chandigarh	25.816	0.280	3.420	2.782	3.411	3.096	3.696	1.523
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.774	4.080	10.668	9.886	7.617	7.560	8.244	2.638
33.	Daman and Diu	9.852	0.960	2.256	0.646	1.819	0.369	2.292	0.754
34.	Lakshadweep	3.721	3.180	4.537	5.263	4.608	3.703	4.614	1.145
35.	Puducherry	83.112	17.130	63.552	21.640	35.459	17.414	41.772	12.567
Total		43237.262	21116.989	27314.754	22451.884	24130.479	22067.760	24697.240	12148.223

*Offtake reported by FCI upto September, 2009.

Annexure II

Allocation and Offtake of Wheat Under TPDS from 2006-07 to 2009-10

(Thousand tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.152	55.593	65.379	42.354	35.298	32.831	147.153	17.204
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.590	5.135	11.427	8.268	9.432	9.109	9.432	4.219
3.	Assam	254.226	250.049	264.411	262.852	224.364	219.982	250.935	111.577
4.	Bihar	1132.097	494.652	881.703	655.353	1073.604	612.159	1534.221	440.301
5.	Chhattisgarh	120.650	55.997	51.496	33.482	169.502	38.007	238.197	59.261
6.	Delhi	486.296	400.943	509.813	486.040	440.140	421.676	445.344	215.002
7.	Goa	11.532	5.570	9.614	7.942	6.709	6.390	7.476	3.285
8.	Gujarat	824.374	468.146	533.227	436.271	738.374	568.827	1357.440	324.455
9.	Haryana	463.720	248.722	382.197	255.026	591.753	377.191	919.472	222.087

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	172.683	178.169	226.336	221.966	273.794	276.475	304.671	148.439
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	243.260	228.773	272.423	259.138	241.632	230.593	224.132	135.090
12.	Jharkhand	348.394	285.971	343.355	287.996	371.109	290.107	564.312	168.199
13.	Karnataka	367.874	298.504	311.602	272.650	285.541	278.012	357.435	146.541
14.	Kerala	330.183	281.975	308.547	286.610	244.880	245.566	249.880	111.257
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1614.274	1348.314	1363.258	1322.401	1822.471	1754.443	2661.541	1206.266
16.	Maharashtra	2071.718	1381.121	1511.627	1274.738	1780.242	1518.405	2726.820	1125.202
17.	Manipur	11.588	8.236	11.022	9.560	11.772	11.772	16.681	6.638
18.	Meghalaya	7.696	7.290	10.305	9.833	14.160	14.653	17.160	7.584
19.	Mizoram	10.360	8.988	9.624	7.633	7.488	7.510	7.488	3.302
20.	Nagaland	34.714	34.186	36.603	36.614	32.592	35.328	34.371	15.821
21.	Orissa	155.734	132.290	137.207	143.669	158.458	127.255	392.820	180.293
22.	Punjab	353.032	118.312	240.653	151.153	662.144	505.271	1135.720	481.726
23.	Rajasthan	1335.720	915.414	1059.688	986.937	1328.254	1252.095	1869.402	891.949
24.	Sikkim	5.350	5.381	4.509	4.493	2.940	2.939	2.940	1.475
25.	Tamil Nadu	95.580	90.180	94.072	89.735	125.396	123.103	210.396	141.779
26.	Tripura	26.960	21.474	25.251	20.587	25.044	17.820	28.044	10.949
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2080.878	1497.246	1529.806	1637.195	2131.784	1830.632	4075.253	2147.925
28.	Uttarakhand	143.302	128.276	121.641	121.297	190.292	164.442	244.692	109.099
29.	West Bengal	1603.714	1290.941	1625.228	1499.117	1634.371	1554.118	1922.268	964.602
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.946	4.700	6.120	4.033	6.217	3.823	8.148	1.831
31.	Chandigarh	9.390	0.000	0.708	1.601	2.217	0.414	22.100	11.029
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.596	0.360	1.144	0.563	0.537	0.528	0.636	0.335
33.	Daman and Diu	0.728	0.120	0.444	0.053	0.551	0.054	2.028	0.295
34.	Lakshadweep	0.433	0.050	0.300	0.100	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35.	Puducherry	2.050	1.410	2.250	1.036	2.890	1.514	11.940	1.074
Total		14418.794	10252.468	11962.990	10838.296	14645.952	12533.044	22000.548	9416.091

*Offtake reported by FCI upto September, 2009.

Annexure III*Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains Under Various Welfare Schemes For the year 2006-07 and 2007-08*

(FIG '000'Tons)

Sl.No.	State	2006-2007						2007-2008					
		Allocation			Offtake			Allocation			Offtake		
		Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	466.04	16.00	482.04	593.26	15.09	608.35	286.54	20.00	306.54	287.86	23.11	310.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.55	0.08	5.63	3.23	0.00	3.23	16.43	0.08	16.51	10.02	0.02	10.04
3.	Assam	205.83	0.02	205.85	282.05	0.98	283.03	192.25	0.02	192.27	168.29	0.00	168.29
4.	Bihar	385.72	12.55	398.27	225.33	8.75	234.08	295.80	13.79	309.59	156.17	10.65	166.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	119.97	41.93	161.90	66.80	38.91	105.71	175.47	1.20	176.67	153.16	0.01	153.17
6.	Delhi	9.99	10.29	20.28	8.24	8.22	16.46	13.46	10.37	23.83	8.06	8.41	16.47
7.	Goa	1.78	0.12	1.90	0.85	0.08	0.93	2.47	0.14	2.61	1.19	0.00	1.19
8.	Gujarat	41.37	120.36	161.73	33.59	107.12	140.71	47.52	124.07	171.59	33.89	114.18	148.07
9.	Haryana	16.52	55.00	71.52	9.39	46.38	55.77	20.85	53.84	74.69	11.34	39.06	50.40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	31.47	4.28	35.75	29.63	4.65	34.28	28.70	6.28	34.98	21.72	5.37	27.09
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.43	0.00	37.43	30.18	0.01	30.19	35.95	3.54	39.49	22.96	2.61	25.57
12.	Jharkhand	134.72	0.69	135.41	109.26	9.14	118.40	108.13	0.65	108.78	73.06	0.00	73.06
13.	Karnataka	525.14	36.05	561.19	497.71	10.76	508.47	249.82	46.29	296.11	250.01	27.24	277.25
14.	Kerala	87.24	0.73	87.97	38.47	0.72	39.19	72.68	14.38	87.06	104.39	10.46	114.85
15.	Madhya Pradesh	111.08	276.06	387.14	99.82	260.29	360.11	67.27	296.39	363.66	63.85	228.34	292.19
16.	Maharashtra	379.14	26.64	405.78	291.73	73.07	364.80	249.28	92.39	341.67	298.21	58.02	356.23
17.	Manipur	18.90	0.12	19.02	12.83	0.40	13.23	18.01	0.14	18.15	9.63	0.16	9.79
18.	Meghalaya	22.32	1.44	23.76	29.08	0.00	29.08	18.07	0.00	18.07	17.72	0.00	17.72
19.	Mizoram	6.47	0.00	6.47	7.68	0.00	7.68	12.77	0.00	12.77	4.68	0.00	4.68
20.	Nagaland	18.95	4.49	23.44	34.52	5.32	39.84	10.80	6.61	17.41	12.51	6.60	19.11
21.	Orissa	246.63	21.26	267.89	300.21	17.69	317.90	225.69	19.00	244.69	198.66	18.88	217.54
22.	Punjab	20.72	53.36	74.08	13.44	47.29	60.73	17.88	48.12	66.00	11.56	50.85	62.41
23.	Rajasthan	40.61	348.86	389.47	33.82	362.13	395.95	58.43	209.07	267.50	41.02	319.50	360.52
24.	Sikkim	5.37	0.00	5.37	2.19	0.13	2.32	3.37	0.00	3.37	2.73	0.00	2.73
25.	Tamil Nadu	486.24	10.37	496.61	455.56	17.68	473.24	225.34	3.48	228.82	224.50	5.10	229.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Tripura	35.08	0.00	35.08	26.26	0.00	26.26	19.61	0.00	19.61	18.98	0.00	18.98
27.	Uttar Pradesh	333.65	492.83	826.48	216.20	173.63	389.83	350.37	487.89	838.26	217.98	249.84	467.82
28.	Uttarakhand	40.03	26.49	66.52	32.50	15.01	47.51	35.01	18.00	53.01	36.14	9.27	45.41
29.	West Bengal	292.52	0.96	293.48	272.23	2.00	274.23	206.37	0.97	207.34	171.96	0.05	172.01
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.88	0.02	0.90	0.53	0.00	0.53	0.68	0.02	0.70	1.81	0.01	1.82
31.	Chandigarh	0.61	0.78	1.39	0.00	0.51	0.51	0.61	0.77	1.38	0.44	1.59	2.03
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.25	0.15	1.40	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.83	0.01	0.84	0.05	0.00	0.05
33.	Daman and Diu	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.07	0.00	0.07
34.	Lakshadweep	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.18	0.00	0.18
35.	Puducherry	2.15	0.12	2.27	1.36	0.00	1.36	1.28	0.12	1.40	0.96	0.00	0.96
Total		4131.82	1562.05	5693.87	3758.17	1225.96	4984.13	3068.19	1477.63	4545.82	2635.76	1189.33	3825.09

Note: As reported by Food Corporation of India.

Annexure IV

Allocation and offtake of foodgrains under various welfare Schemes for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10

(FIG '000'Tons)

Sl.No.	State	2008-2009						2009-2010					
		Allocation			Offtake			Allocation			Offtake (Upto Sept., 09)		
		Rice	Wheat	total	Rice	Wheat	total	Rice	Wheat	total	Rice	Wheat	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	335.84	80.37	416.21	291.39	34.28	325.67	379.40	31.44	410.84	105.29	16.94	122.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.04	7.35	12.39	1.78	0.01	1.79	11.13	6.30	17.43	0.84	0.01	0.85
3.	Assam	115.53	0.02	115.55	49.69	0.00	49.69	80.23	0.01	80.24	36.41	0.00	36.41
4.	Bihar	230.54	16.97	247.50	148.60	12.82	161.42	271.70	12.00	283.69	109.56	3.33	103.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	191.78	1.20	192.98	63.36	1.06	64.43	136.80	22.80	159.60	0.00	9.74	9.74
6.	Delhi	18.11	19.25	37.36	8.03	7.87	15.90	20.94	21.70	42.64	3.81	4.53	8.34
7.	Goa	4.22	0.14	4.37	1.37	0.00	1.37	2.71	2.43	5.13	0.75	0.58	1.32
8.	Gujarat	48.69	129.29	177.99	44.65	125.05	169.70	50.25	105.27	155.52	18.33	52.21	70.53
9.	Haryana	16.61	19.30	35.91	12.87	13.47	26.34	30.09	25.73	55.82	8.01	8.10	16.11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	27.92	6.19	34.12	22.83	5.95	28.77	24.86	4.44	29.30	12.70	1.87	14.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.62	0.00	31.62	22.91	0.00	22.91	28.97	1.31	30.28	16.38	0.42	16.80
12.	Jharkhand	109.20	3.59	112.79	75.01	0.00	75.01	97.61	0.01	97.62	42.75	0.00	42.75
13.	Karnataka	221.41	63.50	284.92	168.23	6.73	174.95	191.32	49.47	240.78	87.10	5.59	92.69
14.	Kerala	81.31	0.76	82.07	70.01	0.30	70.31	81.15	7.57	88.72	36.29	5.43	41.72
15.	Madhya Pradesh	71.93	257.83	329.75	63.78	221.41	285.19	69.81	263.07	332.88	27.75	121.05	148.80
16.	Maharashtra	338.31	26.62	364.92	249.36	22.76	272.12	360.95	23.19	384.14	142.67	7.01	149.69
17.	Manipur	8.57	0.14	8.71	4.71	0.14	4.85	19.24	0.14	19.38	6.23	0.03	6.26
18.	Meghalaya	13.85	0.00	13.85	13.53	0.00	13.53	14.14	0.00	14.14	10.56	0.00	10.56
19.	Mizoram	7.06	0.00	7.06	5.01	0.00	5.01	5.73	0.00	5.73	2.53	0.00	2.53
20.	Nagaland	12.81	13.44	26.25	12.85	11.45	24.30	17.50	11.68	29.18	9.40	3.23	12.63
21.	Orissa	246.04	21.88	267.92	235.00	15.65	250.65	259.08	10.02	269.10	117.46	7.52	124.98
22.	Punjab	29.35	37.79	67.14	23.48	27.35	50.83	23.28	24.96	48.25	9.20	9.93	19.14
23.	Rajasthan	36.78	108.67	145.45	36.99	109.46	146.45	43.45	102.93	146.38	21.37	56.10	77.46
24.	Sikkim	2.67	0.00	2.67	2.44	0.00	2.44	2.83	0.00	2.83	1.49	0.00	1.49
25.	Tamil Nadu	182.27	15.84	198.11	140.84	50.63	191.48	138.32	10.11	148.43	61.91	28.54	90.45
26.	Tripura	22.30	1.43	23.73	17.03	0.00	17.03	13.44	0.00	13.44	2.35	0.00	2.35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	236.21	334.30	570.51	192.54	249.46	442.00	204.27	243.92	448.19	96.41	136.29	232.70
28.	Uttarakhand	27.29	14.31	41.59	21.14	1.90	23.04	27.68	9.28	36.97	9.08	0.57	9.64
29.	West Bengal	272.12	0.97	273.09	168.61	0.08	168.69	269.20	0.96	270.16	79.68	0.04	79.72
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.81	0.02	1.83	1.18	0.02	1.20	1.83	0.01	1.83	0.50	0.01	0.50
31.	Chandigarh	1.01	1.32	2.33	0.55	0.60	1.15	0.93	1.07	1.99	0.21	0.06	0.27
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.49	0.09	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.09	1.20	0.02	0.00	0.02
33.	Daman and Diu	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.06	0.00	0.06
34.	Lakshadweep	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	2.75	0.12	2.87	2.15	0.00	2.15	2.57	0.03	2.60	0.63	0.00	0.63
Total		2953.03	1182.71	4135.74	2172.06	918.45	3090.51	2883.23	991.92	3875.15	1068.74	479.11	1547.85

Note: (i) 10000 MT of Maize in Gujarat Under NPAG during 2008-2009.
(ii) 765.86 MT of Maize in Gujarat Under NPAG during 2009-2010.
(iii) As reported by Food Corporation of India.

Annexure V

Allocation of foodgrains (wheat+rice) for APL category under TPDS for 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Thousand tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,871.306	2016.840
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.060	60.060
3.	Assam	635.340	675.195
4.	Bihar	218.330	697.689
5.	Chhattisgarh	150.066	304.320
6.	Delhi	420.768	420.768
7.	Goa	24.787	35.140
8.	Gujarat	215.491	796.440
9.	Haryana	272.101	588.080
10.	Himachal Pradesh	247.296	270.441
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	447.720	447.720
12.	Jharkhand	60.438	276.870
13.	Karnataka	730.586	853.216
14.	Kerala	511.996	648.996
15.	Madhya Pradesh	353.207	1152.277
16.	Maharashtra	421.481	1664.318
17.	Manipur	36.684	43.799
18.	Meghalaya	67.416	70.416
19.	Mizoram	54.348	54.348
20.	Nagaland	74.796	77.466
21.	Orissa	170.091	419.160
22.	Punjab	466.384	939.184
23.	Rajasthan	343.604	848.382
24.	Sikkim	25.980	25.980
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,640.456	1725.456
26.	Tripura	151.104	178.104

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	440.674	2311.037
28.	Uttarakhand	153.080	205.080
29.	West Bengal	856.678	1141.280
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.501	24.422
31.	Chandigarh	1.800	21.600
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.434	2.160
33.	Daman and Diu	0.690	2.640
34.	Lakshadweep	3.360	3.360
35.	Puducherry	3.237	18.600
Total		11,155.290	19,020.854

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam Speaker, it is really a very serious issue. Sometimes PDS quota is curtailed blaming it on shortage of foodgrains, at times it is said to be curtailed because of drought or excessive rains. It is also heard that State to which hon. Minister belongs licences are provided to big factories by providing subsidy for making liquor from foodgrains. I belong to the State of Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is considered as a poor and backward State, for which our Government is committed to improve and strengthen its condition. Hon. Minister in his written reply has stated only this much that some States have made a demand to increase their quota, but no details have been given in this regard. The statistics provided by the Planning Commission regarding people living below poverty line and the statistics given by the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Food and Ministry of Rural Development in this regard are different. According to these Ministries the number of such families in Madhya Pradesh is about 44 lakh. The Government of Madhya Pradesh, therefore is demanding authentic data as according to the Ministry of Food, it is 41 lakh and according to the Ministry of Rural Development, it is 44 lakh.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I am saying this because there are 68 lakh people alongwith 15 lakh people under Antyodaya Scheme for which the State Government has asked for the provision of ration through Public Distribution System for people living below poverty

line. There is variation in the data of two Union Ministries, that is why the Government of Madhya Pradesh has made a demand to bring these 68 lakh BPL families under PDS, whether the Government proposes to increase this quota considering state's demand?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam Speaker, the number of enlisted BPL families and families enlisted under Antyodaya Yojana is 41.25 lakh into to. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh through a letter to hon. Prime Minister and to me also has stated that that numbers of BPL families need to be registered is 63.66 lakh. Whenever an allocation is made to any State for BPL families and the families under Antyodaya Yojana, the Planning Commission makes a reference of the number of families under both the categories to the ministry and allocation is made accordingly. For this reason, he replied on 4th of September, 2008 that...

[English]

per the Planning Commission's Report, the total number of families those who are below poverty line and come under the AAY is 41.25 lakh. So, we are distributing or allotting the foodgrains per family per month in the scale of 35 kg.

[Translation]

Again, the Chief Minister sent a letter to hon'ble Prime Minister with regard to increasing the quota under APL. An allocation of 10 kg of foodgrains per month under APL quota is implemented through here. When there is improvement in the position of stock, then allocation of foodgrains is increased. Last year when the stock of wheat was in huge quantity, we decided that the demand of wheat from the States under APL quota should be considered more sympathetically. We have decided that some States which increased their wheat production and provided assistance to the Central Government by providing more stock. For the States which procured beyond target, an intensive scheme of allotting increased quota has been announced. The State of Madhya Pradesh can get both these benefits and it was duly conveyed to them. Subsequently, an allocation of 26557 MT was made to them in January, 2009. Further an allocation of 42100 MT was made in February. Then another allocation of 97880 MT in comparison with the prior 42,100 MT was made in March, 2009. After that, a total of 1,18,000 MT was allocated in October and benefit of intensive scheme was also offered to them.

[English]

In the year 2008-09, the total APL additional quota which was given to the State of Madhya Pradesh was 3,53,000 tonnes and in the year 2009-10, it is 11,52,000 it is 11,52,000 tonnes.

[Translation]

The condition here was good and there was demand. That Government made their best efforts to increase the area of wheat cultivation and in procurement. We found their demand genuine that is why we made such a kind of allocation.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam, this is partial result of our hard work. Our demand for the 60 lakh families differs from the figures of both the other ministries. The Ministry of Rural Development has sent a list of 44 lakhs BPL families. As per the Supreme Court's verdict more names can be added in the list. The Government of Madhya Pradesh placed its demand on the basis of this verdict, but Madhya Pradesh Government did not get the quota.

I would like to ask one thing. In this time of soaring prices, where the pulses have reached the mark of Rs. 100 per kg. The way the prices of essential commodities have risen, has become unbearable for the middle class. I am not talking of millionaires. A time will come when Member of Parliament a like me may come in the BPL category gradually. If prices go on increasing like this, and they keep predicting that it had to happen and they assume the role of an astrologer predicting that the price of sugar will go up.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister towards the rising prices.

MADAM SPEAKER: The same question is slated to be put up later on too.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I do not know about other States but the quota allocated to Madhya Pradesh for APL families is given on adhoc basis. It is not given on regular basis. Sometimes it is given in the form of bonus. It is not only in the case of wheat but pulses too. There was a time when we used to buy kerosene too in the ration quota. Subsidy is being given on it even today. They claim that subsidy is being given to APL families on all the items at a rate lesser than the market rate. My question to the hon'ble Minister is would all the items be allocated to APL families on a regular basis and would he increase the amount of subsidy as well to provide items at cheaper prices to APL families.

MADAM SPEAKER: You are asking so many questions.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Ten years ago the Government of India took a conscious decision to introduce a new system called Targeted Public Distribution System.

[English]

What is the target? The target is the poorest of the poor people, those who come under AAY. Among those who come under the definition of Targeted Public Distribution System, there are two categories, namely AAY and BPL.

[Translation]

The decision of distributing a quota of 35 kilogram wheat per head, per family per month was taken at that time. This decision is being implemented even today. No change has been made in this regard. As far as APL is concerned, the Government of India allocates items for them after looking into the position of overall stock. As there is sufficient stock of wheat this year we have allocated extra stocks demanded by the State Governments. We have not only allocated extra stocks to Madhya Pradesh but to other States also as per their demand and we went to continue this system. Though the demand of universal public distribution system has been raised in this House again and again but I think the Government of India took an appropriate decision in this regard ten years ago. Therefore, Universal Public Distribution System was not accepted. At present, the rates of foodgrains to be supplied to the poor are based on the rates of year 2002.

From the year 2002 till date the minimum support price for wheat as well as rice have been increased manifold. But BPL prices have not been changed for items meant to be allocated under the Public Distribution System. Those prices are the same from the year 2002 till date so the burden of subsidy which was Rs. 19000 crores on Government of India 5 years ago, has increased to more than Rs. 60,000 crores because a conscious decision was taken ten years ago to facilitate the poor people and it is still being implemented.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Madam, I would like to mention that the Government of India have reduced the allotment of rice from 2,25,953 metric tonnes to 1,26,255 metric tonnes under APL category from April, 2008 to the Government of Tamil Nadu. As such, the total quantity of rice allotted by the Government of India to the Government of Tamil Nadu, excluding AAY during 2008-09 has been reduced to 27,74,292 metric tonnes as against the actual off-take of 29,54,786 metric tonnes. This has led to an overall deficit of 1,80,494 metric tonnes from April, 2008 to March, 2009, making it difficult for the Government of Tamil Nadu to carry on the Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu effectively. Moreover,

at the present level of off-take, there is a shortfall in allotment by about 30,000 metric tonnes every month. Our hon. Chief Minister had made a request to allot about 1,80,494 metric tonnes of rice at CMR economic cost instead of FCI economic cost as Tamil Nadu being one of the decentralized procurement States taking several initiatives for improving the procurement of paddy year after year, causing several crores of rupees towards expenditure to its exchequer. Our hon. Chief Minister has also made a plea to enhance the allotment of 30,000 metric tonnes of rice under APL from April, 2009 onwards.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India is considering the demand made by the Government of Tamil Nadu favourably to enable the State Government of Tamil Nadu to implement the Public Distribution System effectively as it has been doing it now without inviting any hindrance.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: As far as the figures of the BPL and AAY families in Tamil Nadu are concerned, the Government of India makes allocation to Tamil Nadu as per those figures. There is only one State which is altogether different than any other State in India and that is Tamil Nadu. When the Government of India allots rice to BPL and AAY families, the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken a conscious decision to issue BPL cards to everybody in the State. There is no card of APL; as per that Government decision, nobody is there who belongs to the category of 'Above Poverty Line'. Though the Government of India is allotting 35 Kgs to BPL, Tamil Nadu Government is allotting 20 Kgs uniformly to everybody. That is a decision of the State Government.

It is true that I have received a request from the hon. Chief Minister on 5th of November, 2009 for additional allocation. I have explained to the hon. Chief Minister as to what is the position, what is the total number. But I have also said that it is possible for us to provide additional quantity under Open Market Sale Scheme. According to that, we have suggested about 1,26,000 tonnes of rice and 31,000 tonnes of wheat which the Government of India is ready to allot, if the State Government is interested to buy. Still I have not received any communication from the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam Speaker, there are several remote areas in Uttarakhand where ration is sent on mules. There is a huge shortage of ration for the APL and BPL families there. I would like to know from the

hon'ble Minister whether he would do something to meet this shortage? The limit of annual income to issue BPL cards to the poor families is only Rs. 10 thousand whereas if a BPL family gets minimum wages of Rs. 100 per day then it earns Rs. 36,000 per year. So I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether he would increase the limit of annual income of card holders?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, I have already stated in this House that the Planning Commission has issued the guidelines to prepare BPL list and BPL list of every State is prepared on the basis of these guidelines. No change has been made in these guidelines so far. The Planning Commission would inform the Government if the need to change these guidelines is felt. The Union Government is ready to revisit the guidelines if BPL list in every State needs to be revised.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Minister consults the Planning Commission to decide the poverty line and follows it. The number given by the Planning Commission about the people living below poverty line in almost every poor State of the country is one and half or two times less than their actual number. Difficulties are being faced in delivering the foodgrains to the poors as Arjun Sen Gupta has said that 77-78 per cent people are earning Rs. 20/- per day. The Arjun Sen Gupta Committee, Planning Commission, Rural Development Department and Saxena Committee, all belong to the Government and the letter is saying that only 50 per cent people are getting Rs. 20/- per day. It is a serious matter. The hon'ble Minister should take an initiative and consult all the Chief Ministers of the country to find out a solution to the problem. The manner in which the calories are measured to determine the people living below poverty line do not belong to our country. It may be a method followed in Europe. I would like to say that it is not justifiable to follow the suggestions of Planning Commission in regard to people living below poverty line. It is creating tension in the entire country. There are several types of difficulties in providing foodgrains to the poors. I request you to find out some solution to this problem.

Madam, there is also a need to improve the Public Distribution System. It has deteriorated in the current drought and flood situations. You should improve the system. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether he would solve the dispute regarding the people living below line?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam Speaker, the Government of India has to accept a base for this for which a ground as well as a recommendation is required.

The Planning Commission is such an organization which has been giving its suggestions to all departments for many years and the same has been accepted. When Shri Sharad Yadavji used to look after this responsibility, the allotment was done on the basis of figures given at that time. It is a fact that the figures given by many States differ from the figures of Planning Commission. We have given a suggestion that all Chief Ministers should take a decision in this regard in the meeting of N.D.C. to create a national consensus and to lay down the guidelines. The Government of India will make all out effort but every State has its own system. As has been said by some expert.

[English]

"77 per cent population of this country is coming under Below Poverty Line. For the last 60 years, we have not done anything for them in this country." That is his conclusion.

[Translation]

It is difficult to accept this. Neither this recommendation nor the report has been accepted by the Government of India. Today the Planning Commission has asked two departments, Urban Development Department and Ministry of Rural Development, to give their suggestions in regard to the definition of BPL in urban areas and to suggest some measures to prepare BPL list in rural areas. The Planning Commission will take a decision after suggestions from both are received. Its final decision will be accepted in the NDC and the same will be implemented in the entire country. Till then the old system will continue.

Price Rise

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*163. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether factors like defective market practices, presence of intermediaries and operation of Minimum Support Price Mechanism have contributed to rise in the prices of essential commodities;

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

(c) whether there is wide variation between the production cost and the retail prices of a given commodity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action thereon?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Agricultural commodity markets generally operate under normal forces of demand and supply. There are a number of intermediaries operating in the supply chain of agricultural produce to the retailers or processors or exporters, such as commission agents, traders, wholesalers, distributors, etc. who retain their commissions. In the process of marketing of agricultural produce, multiple handling in the supply chain, lack of proper marketing infrastructure, storage etc. leads to high wastages of foodgrains and fruits and vegetables. These lead to high marketing costs and increase in the ultimate price paid by the consumer.

The Minimum Support Prices (MSP) are fixed by the Government taking into consideration the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of the State Governments and other Ministries of the Government of India. The CACP, while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers a number of important factors which includes cost of production. The MSP helps the farmers in getting remunerative price for their produce, incentivises them to produce more foodgrains to ensure adequate availability of foodgrains in the country and also protects them in a scenario where market prices fall below cost of production. Without a support price, larger issues of poverty among farm households, nutritional shortages in farm families and long term sustainability of agricultural production could become major issues of concern. In case of wheat and rice, the increase in the average wholesale prices of the commodities can be attributed partly to the increase in MSP.

Government is implementing Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of oilseeds and pulses through NAFED which is the Central nodal agency at the MSP declared by the Government. NAFED is undertaking procurement under PSS by involving Cooperative infrastructure available in the concerned State without involving middlemen.

(c) and (d) There is variation in production cost and the retail prices of agricultural commodities. Difference in producer price and sale price of foodgrains is mainly due

to (i) transportation and handling costs (ii) packaging and other marketing expenses at retail, (iii) retailers mark-up and (iv) various taxes levied by different State Governments e.g. octroi duty. The State share of producers in consumers spending varies from 56% to 88% in foodgrains and 79% to 95% in pulses, 65 to 96% in oilseeds and 33 to 75% in case of fruits and vegetables.

In order to facilitate better price realization by the farmers and better quality produce at reasonable rates to consumers, the Government has taken a number of reform initiatives in agriculture sector. One of them was to formulate a Model State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, which was circulated to States during 2003 with the request to amend their APMC Act to provide for alternate marketing channel like direct marketing, contract farming, setting up of markets in private and cooperative sectors etc. This will facilitate farmers as well as consumers to opt for those marketing channels where the prices are remunerative to them in sale and purchase of their produce.

With a view to improving the agricultural marketing infrastructure for competitive marketing, the Ministry of Agricultural has framed three Central Sector Schemes viz. Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization, Rural Godown Scheme and Marketing Research and Information Network (AGMARKNET). The main objectives of the above schemes are to provide appropriate marketing infrastructure in the State creation of rural godowns on scientific lines in rural areas and dissemination of market information to the farmers and other market users respectively so as to facilitate appropriate marketing. It is expected that these schemes will help in competitive agricultural marketing in the country on one hand and check the sharp rise in prices of agricultural produce on the other by developing desired marketing infrastructure and reducing the wastage.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam Speaker, price rise is an important issue which has already been discussed in the House and the hon'ble Minister has given the reply in detail. The discussion held on the answer to the question asked before my question was quite factual. It is a fact that the prices have increased and it is also true that the affluent people remain unaffected by the price rise. The poor and the distressed people suffer the most. In order to provide relief to them, wheat, sugar and kerosene is made available to BPL cardholders and under Antyodaya Scheme through Fair price shops but the hon'ble Minister has just stated that...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam Speaker, I am coming to that as the hon'ble Minister has said that the number of BPL cardholders is less. But if you visit those areas, you will find that the condition of the poor is quite pitiable. They have no BPL card and no Antyodaya card. Actually, the problem lies somewhere else and the Government is looking the other way. If the Government really wants to provide relief to the poor from price rise, the list of BPL card should be prepared correctly. I would like to know from hon'ble Minister through you, and the same question has been asked earlier also by the hon'ble Members of this august House whether the Antyodaya list or BPL list has been prepared correctly? Will the Government prepare a correct list urgently so that the genuine persons get its benefit?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam Speaker, I have replied to this question earlier also. I would like to say in this august House that it is the responsibility of the Government to provide minimum support price or bonus to farmers for purchasing foodgrains and to store the same alongwith allocating BPL, AAY, APL quota to State Government.

[English]

Selection of the families, which come under the BPL or AAY as per the guidelines of the Planning Commission; supply of foodgrains through Fair Shops to all these cardholders; and the internal movement within the State are the responsibility of concerned State Government.

[Translation]

As some hon'ble Members have said that BPL cards have not been issued to all the BPL families in their respective States. According to the guidelines, if some people living below poverty line have not got the card, it should be looked into. If they will inform me in detail then I would be able to bring the same to the notice of the State Government and would ask them to take corrective measures in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your second supplementary.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why it is often said that this matter falls under the purview of the State Government. This is no excuse and it does not provide any relief to the poor. BPL card holders or Antyodaya card holders get food items through fair price shops which is an important link. These fair price shops are popularly

known as 'saste galle ki dukan'. What is their condition? It is equally important to know. The hon'ble Minister should not say that this matter also falls under the purview of the State Government. We provide thousands of crores of rupees as central assistance through different schemes. If it is not utilized properly and the benefit does not reach to the targeted community, then we need to pay attention to it. At least Rs. ten thousand is extorted from fair price shops which are known as 'saste galle ki dukan'. What is their profit margin? How they run their business and trade? It should also be looked into. They will not pay from their own pocket. They sell food items in the market in place of giving these to the beneficiaries. How can they become free from corruption? To say that it also falls under the State Government will not do. The Union Government needs to pay some attention to this problem as well. Since the targeted people do not get benefited, it implies that there is a lacuna in the organizational infrastructure and it is necessary to pay attention to this aspect as well.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: It is true that earlier also there were some complaints regarding the Public Distribution System of the State Governments and it needs reform. Keeping this in view, I convened a regional conference at my own level in which the Minister of Civil Supplies, the Secretary and Commissioner of Public Distribution Organization were invited. Complaints regarding their own States were placed before them. As far as viability of shops is concerned, it is decided according to the policy of State Government. We are giving three items to some States like Kerala or Tamil Nadu, namely sugar, wheat and rice but the Government of Kerala distribute some more items through these shops. This is the scheme of the State Government and its financial responsibility it taken care of by the State Government concerned. It helps in increasing the viability of that shop.

[English]

The Public Distribution System in Kerala as compared to any other State is being implemented very well.

[Translation]

How the shops there will be viable? Whether these are viable or not? Whether there is diversion or not? The State Government should pay attention to it. If the hon. Member has any specific complaint, he may raise it before me.

[English]

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Madam Speaker, it seems that the Price Monitoring Cell under the Ministry

has failed to monitor the prices of the essential commodities like rice, wheat, milk, pulses, sugar, mustard oil, potato, onions etc. Is there any thinking on the part of the Government to set up a High Powered Committee on the price rise to bring down the prices and ensure that the farmers derive maximum benefit out of it on the ground? Instead of MSP, can it be Minimum Guarantee Price (MGP) fixed up for all the commodities? MSP is fixed by the Central Government, and it was fixed long back. It is not sufficient.

You should give Minimum Guaranteed Price to all the commodities on the cost of production, on the cost of seeds, on the cost of fertilizers, on the cost of pesticides and everything taken into account and see that the Minimum Guaranteed Price of each commodity is given to the farmers. Farmers are the backbone of the country. I would request the hon. Minister to think it over and see whether we can give them the Minimum Guaranteed Price.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam Speaker, Minimum Support Price is announced on the basis of the recommendations of CACP keeping in view many things. If the prices fall beyond this minimum price then it is the responsibility of the Government of India to make procurement from the market. There is hardly any need to procure items other than wheat and rice. In some States certain quantity of maize, bajara, jowar is also needed to be procured. The prices of the remaining items are above the MSP. Now the price of pulses is above the price fixed by the Government, so there is no need to procure it. Farmers sell it directly in the market. As far as the price of paddy and rice is concerned, if you see the report from 2006-07 to 2009-2010 its MSP over C2 cost paddy was offered at 8.96 per cent in 2006-07. In 2007-08 25 per cent more price was given. In 2008-09 44.40 per cent more price was given. 50.3 per cent more price was given in 2009-10. As far as wheat is concerned MSP over C2 was 39.37 in 2006-07 it was 60.26 per cent in 2007-08, 66.41 per cent in 2008-09 and 56.91 per cent in 2009-10. It is the conscious decision of the Government of India that farmers should get remunerative price and it was not increased so far. Such growth was induced in the production of the farmers and proper arrangement was made for its procurement. I have to admit that the manner in which Minimum Support Price has increased during last four-five years, it definitely affected the overall prices scenario. But farmers should get justice and it should not have adverse effect on the production in the country. The Government of India is executing it after taking a conscious decision.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Madam, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government have held any talks with the whole sale traders to control the price rice and made any effort to fix the prices by identifying these so as to check this price rise?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, the Government of India fixes the prices based on the recommendations of the CACP. As far as the prices of the produce in the mandis of States is concerned, be it the case of hoarding, it is the responsibility of the State Government to monitor it. They have been given more powers in this regard through Essential Commodities Act.

[English]

Civic Amenities in NCT of Delhi

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*164. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of lack of lack of adequate civic amenities in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi including dilapidated roads, uncovered manholes, drains, hanging lives wires etc., causing mortal damages to the citizens of the city; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken by the civic agencies to coordinate developmental activities and spruce-up civic amenities in the NCT of Delhi before the Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government is fully conscious of providing civic amenities including proper roads, safe manholes, clean drains and proper electric wiring, for the benefit of the citizens. In this regard, a number of steps have been taken by the Government of NCT of Delhi, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council to spruce up the civic facilities in the National Capital Territory of Delhi before the Commonwealth Games, which include the following.

- (i) Improving, widening, re-strengthening and resurfacing of roads, street lights, renovation of bus queue shelters, roads signage and streetscaping around the Commonwealth Games vanues;

- (ii) Giving direction to the electricity distribution companies to make live-wires on the street light poles underground on all the major roads;
- (iii) Providing funds to make electric wires underground in some areas where the Hotels are located and where the visitors of Commonwealth Games are likely to stay;
- (iv) Constructing road over-bridges/under-bridges at different level crossings to ease out the traffic congestion at these level crossings;
- (v) Providing greenery/beautification at various flyovers/road over bridges/road under-bridges in different parts of the city;
- (vi) Constructing additional parking facilities;
- (vii) Infrastructure upgradation in the vicinity of Hotels/ Guest Houses;
- (viii) Improvement and upgradation of street lights;
- (ix) Hiring/purchasing mechanical sweepers to improve the general sanitation of important roads/ areas of the capital;
- (x) Giving instructions to repair/replace/cover damaged and uncovered manholes promptly;
- (xi) Periodical maintenance of normal wear and tear of the facilities/amenities;
- (xii) Immediately attending to the complaints received and deficiency noted during the field inspection, by field staff;
- (xiii) Establishing emergency control rooms by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for registering complaints relating to all civic problems; and
- (xiv) Establishing a separate Toll-free No. 1266 telephone number having 24 hours facility for redressal of complaints relating to civic amenities.

[Translation]

SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of accidents that took place due to falling in open manholes in Delhi during the last three years and the number of people who died in these incidents. Whether the Government has compensated appropriately the dependents of victims of these accidents and the action taken by the Government against the officers found guilty for these accidents.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): There are about three lakh manholes in Delhi. There was an instance of death of a child by falling in an uncovered manhole. The Delhi Jal Board

has given strict instructions that there should not be any uncovered manhole. In case the cover is removed, which is the reason why most manholes which are uncovered remain uncovered, if the cover is stolen, the same is replaced or repaired promptly. The Delhi Jal Board has been instructed to ensure that all manholes are covered. The Delhi Police have registered in the last four years eight cases of reported accidents in manholes.

[Translation]

SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time by which the said manholes would be covered properly so that no such incidents take place in future. Secondly, what steps hon. Minister is going to take regarding the accidents which take place frequently due to high tension electric wires hanging in residential areas?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Strict instructions have been issued that all manholes shall be covered and whenever it is found that a manhole cover is missing, they will replace it or repair it. This is an ongoing problem because manhole covers are stolen from time to time.

As far as hanging wires are concerned, a major programme is underway to ensure that all overhead wires are taken underground especially by the electricity distributors. Immediately, the plan is that in all major roads where there are live wires, they should be taken underground. As far as overhead cable wires are concerned, overhead crossings in the main PWD, MCD roads are the first priority. They will be taken underground before the Commonwealth Games. We expect this to be completed within a period of three to four months.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sushil Kumar Singh—not present.

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Hon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the question related to MCD which is an elected body can be asked in the top most institution of the country *i.e.* Parliament? Whether the Government proposes to take over MCD keeping in view the reply given in this regard? If not, it means, functioning of MCD is not satisfactory, and that is why the question relating to MCD is being asked in Parliament. I would like to thank Purnmasiji for raising this question here in the House, if I had raised this question, he would have said probably...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Today, the Government is replying to the question relating to MCD, it means that functioning of MCD is not satisfactory. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether this question can be raised here, if so, I tell the hon. Minister that the road from Dhansa village to Kapasheda road via Uttam Nagar, Nagloi and Najafgarh is in extremely worse condition and people cannot walk on that road. I want to know the time by which this road will be constructed?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I would be quite happy not to answer questions on MCD. But I think my learned friend was very clever. He worded the question in such a manner that he is asking about civic amenities in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. So, I compliment him for his ingenuity. But obviously I cannot answer the particular question about a road of MCD.

Road Projects

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*165. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR;

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

(a) whether a study conducted by the World Bank has indicated that the Indian road construction industry is facing shortfall in skilled manpower and expressed its concern over the poor state of roads built in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedies suggested by the said study;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be 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) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) A Study by the World Bank Titled "Indian Road Construction Industry" was published in November, 2008. The Study does not make any reference to the poor state of roads built in the country. However, it highlights the fact that given the high growth scenario, there will be shortage to the extent of 55 to 64% over the next eight years in skilled/semi-skilled man power. The details of the recommendations in short, medium and long terms are enclosed as Annexure.

(c) and (d) The Government is already seized of the various issues relating to roads sector including capacity building. The National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers (NITHE), under the aegis of this Ministry has trained over 17,985 highway engineers since 2001. B.K. Chaturvedi Committee appointed by the Government has made wide ranging recommendations on some issues covered in the World Bank Study, which have been accepted by the Government.

Annexure

*Key recommendations of World Bank Report
November, 2008*

(A) Immediate and short-term actions (0-2 years):

- (i) Strengthen sector policy, institutional structure and regulation
- (ii) Promote Indian road sector and knowledge sharing
- (iii) Strengthen contract enforcement and dispute resolution
- (iv) Strengthen incentives for on-time completion and use of alternative contract structures
- (v) Streamline pre-construction clearances and customs
- (vi) Improve transparency and increase competition in the bidding process
- (vii) Review the effectiveness of subsidies, fiscal concessions and taxation

(B) Medium term action (2-5 years):

- (i) Facilitate access to finance/credit
- (ii) Ensure availability of key materials

- (iii) Enhance the quality of available resources
- (iv) Adjust provisions of standard works contract to focus more on timely achievement of results

(C) Long term actions (5-10 years):

- (i) Widen the ambit of reform in the road sector and implement policies launched in the short and medium term, promoting the sector overseas and setting up more specialized training centres.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Due to time factor, I will straightway come to my question. As per the World Bank report, there is a shortfall of 64 per cent skilled manpower.

At present the road sector employs 1,10,000 engineers. May I request the hon. Minister to specify whether the Ministry has any plan to recruit more engineers towards fulfilling the task ahead and if so how many engineers are going to be selected?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, there is a shortfall. There is a skill shortage. This has been brought out both in the skilled and the semi-skilled sectors. Where the question of engineers is concerned, the NHAI is in the process of recruiting a large number of engineers at various levels – at the Manager level, at the General Manager level – both as direct recruitment and on the basis of deputation from States and other such agencies.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam Speaker, in the context of the World Bank study, at what stage the proposal to borrow about three billion dollars from the World Bank fund stands at present?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, a proposal has been formulated for World Bank assistance of about 2.96 billion dollars. This is really to upgrade our single lane Highways. We have roughly 19,500 kilometres of National Highways which are single lane – just one lane or one lane with shoulders – and these are also not in good condition. We propose to, over a period of time, convert these one-lane Highways into two-lane Highways since they are National Highways.

So, a proposal has been formulated. This has been supported by the Planning Commission. The Department of Economic Affairs is looking into this. I have also discussed this with the World Bank on several occasions. This will be one of the matters which I will be discussing with the World Bank President during his forthcoming visit to India.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. In his reply he has stated that there will be 55 to 64 per cent shortfall in supply of skilled, semi-skilled manpower during the next eight years, what efforts are being made by the Government to meet this shortage and how many training centres of excellence are proposed to be set up and at which places these are proposed to be set up and by when?

KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH: The Government has set up a training institute in NOIDA which is functioning since 2001. The institute has produced 17895 engineers so far. Apart from our own country, students from other countries have also got education in this institute. We would try to meet the increasing demand of such manpower.
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The time by which B.K. Chaturvedi report is proposed to be implemented?
...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have got reply to your question.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair. I think your answer is complete.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask whether the Government is having any intention to complete the Ahmedabad-Vadodara Express Highway up to Mumbai and if it is so, within what timeframe.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, I require notice for this type of question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 166–Shri Neeraj Shekhar –not present.

Q. No. 167–Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai Jat–not present. Shri Ahir Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Madam–not present.

Q. No. 168–Shrimati Sushila Saroj–not present.

Shri Anandrao Adsul

Global Bids for Highway Projects

+
*168. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) proposes to invite bids globally for the construction of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the estimated funds/costs required for these projects;

(d) the response received from the foreign investors in this regard;

(e) whether the quality of highway has been affected in the absence of adequate number of domestic and foreign contractors;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be 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) to (g) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) invite bids globally on International Competitive Bidding (ICB) for the construction of National Highways under National Highway Development Project (NHDP). The NHAI has prepared Work Plan of 122 projects with a total length of about 11,947 km at an approximate cost Rs. 1,00,000 crore.

(d) For Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects the promoters of Indian/Foreign firms are required to incorporate a new company (called consortium) in India. The list of concessionaires having foreign firms as promoters either single or in association with Indian firms in PPP projects under NHDP is enclosed as Annexure.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

Annexure*List of Concessionaires with foreign Participation*

Sl.No.	Agency	Nationality of Agency
1	2	3
1.	DSC-Apollo consortium	Indian-UK JV
2.	Gamuda Malaysia-WCT Malaysia	Malaysian
3.	Consortium of Gomuda (Malaysia) and WCT Engineering (Malaysia)	Malaysian
4.	Tamparam-Tindivanam Express way Pvt. Ltd. (Consortium of GMR Consortium and UE Malaysia)	Indian-Malaysian JV
5.	GMR-Tuni-Ankapalli Express Ltd.	Indian-Malaysian JV
6.	Emirates trading Agency LLC-KMC Construction Ltd.	Dubai-Indian
7.	IRB Infrastructure Developers Ltd. Deutsche Bank AG	Indian-Singapore
8.	IJM Corporation Berhad-IDFC Ltd.	Malaysian-Indian
9.	M/s KMC-CR 18 G Consortium	Indian-China
10.	Apollo(UK)-JLI(UK)-DSC(Indian)-LOR(UK) Consortium	UK-Indian JV
11.	SVBTG Consortium of Pacific Alliance Inc-PBIDC-STRADDEC Inc-CES and L and T	USA-Phillipines-India

1	2	3
12.	CIDBI Malaysia	Malaysian
13.	Apollo(UK)-JLI(UK)-DSC(Indian)-LOR(UK)	UK-Indian JV
14.	Navinya Buildcon-Atlantia Spa(JV)	Indian-Italy
15.	Isolux Corsan Concesionnes Sa-Corsan Corviam Constructions SA-Soma Enterprise Ltd	Spain-Indian
16.	JMTPL(I) Corporation Project	Malaysian
17.	IJM-Sapoorji Pallonji (JV) (Trichy tollaway Pvt. Ltd.)	Malaysian-Indian JV
18.	Ms/MVR-MRK-JTEC(JV) [MVR infrastructure and Tollway Pvt Ltd.]	Indian-China JV
19.	M/s HCC-Laing-Sadbhav Consortium	Indain-U.K
20.	Isolux-Soma Consortium (JV)	Spain-Indian
21.	M/s Isolux-Soma Consortium	Spain-Indian
22.	CIDBI Malaysia	Malaysian

*JV-Joint Venture

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Adsul, you will have to be quick with your first supplementary.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Yes, Madam. I am not happy with the answer given by the hon. Minister because the Highway expansion and development is very much essential.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question very quickly. You just have one minute.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Yes, Madam. The matter regarding Highway No. 6 is that it was sanctioned in August, 2004 in a phased manner to be done in 2005-2006. But it is not completed and only 50 kilometres' road is converted into four lanes. I want to know when it will be completed.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, this is a specific road and I would need a separate notice. But I will be happy to separately write to the Member and inform him about it.

MADAM SPEAKER: You think that you should separately write to him.

Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

National Intelligence Grid

*166 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the user agencies and database for the NATGRID has been identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to protect the privacy of individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) Government have agreed, in principle, to set up the National Intelligence Grid (NIG) for the country. A CEO of Project Management Team has been appointed who is expected to assume charge on 01.12.2009. The project will be further operationalised after studying the detailed recommendations of the CEO and obtaining necessary approvals of Competent Authority.

Upgrading Coastal Security

*167 SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken adequate steps against the threats of terrorist attacks from coastal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up more coastal police stations and provide more boats for patrolling to thwart seaborne infiltration and attacks;

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

(e) whether in view of fresh inputs of threat perception, any review on coastal security has been made; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme, which is supplemental in nature, is under implementation in nine coastal States and four Union Territories from 2005. In addition, the Government have taken following important decisions for further strengthening of maritime and coastal security:

- 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.
- The implementation of ongoing Coastal Security Scheme has been expedited.
- The supply/delivery of interceptor boats has been started from April, 2009.

- 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.

(c) and (d) Multi-level discussions and meetings have been held in the Government for further strengthening of maritime and coastal security. The coastal States and Union Territories have carried out vulnerability/gap analysis jointly with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements in respect of additional coastal police stations, boats, vehicles etc. and submitted their proposals for formulation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme. The proposal for additional 131 coastal Police Stations and 173 boats is under consideration.

(e) and (f) A comprehensive and periodic review of maritime and coastal security is being carried out in Government at various levels. Inter-ministerial meetings are being held regularly. 'National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from sea' has been constituted under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, which had its meeting on 4th September 2009.

Improvement of Low Grade Sections of NHs

*169. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of improvement of low grade section of National Highways in various States including Kerala, State-wise and NH-wise;

(b) the details of the rehabilitation/construction work on bridges alongwith the widening repairing work on the said NHs during each of the last three years and the current year State-wise and NH-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the expeditious implementation of these projects?

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

SINGH): (a) The State-wise present status of improvement of low grade sections of National Highways is given in the enclosed Statement-I. There is no low grade section in the State of Kerala.

(b) The State-wise and NH-wise details of rehabilitation/construction work on bridges alongwith the

widening work on the said NHs during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Periodical review meetings are conducted at State PWD and Ministry's level for early implementation of the above works.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of State	National Highway No.	Length of low grade section which needs improvement (kms)	Length under improvement (kms)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16, 202, 214A, 219 and 221	3.50	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	153	56.485	25.485
3.	Assam	39, 44 and 52	10.55	10.00
4.	Bihar	30A, 77, 104, 105, 106, and 107	159.50	0.00
5.	Gujarat	8A and 8E	42.558	2.00
6.	Jharkhand	80	92.90	4.50
7.	Manipur	39 and 150	8.79	0.00
8.	Mizoram	54 and 154	87.78	87.78
9.	Rajasthan	11A, 11-B, 15, 89, 112 and 116	187.575	47.50
10.	Uttarakhand	58, 73, and 74	4.00	0.00

Statement II

State-wise and NH-wise details of rehabilitation/construction work on bridges alongwith the widening/repairing work on the said NHs during each of the last three years, i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 and the current year i.e. 2009-10 (up to 31 st October, 2009)

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	NH No	Sanctioned Works		Completed works		On-going works	
			No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	12	124.18	6	33.30	6	90.88
		202	13	66.93	7	22.29	6	44.64
		214A	1	2.68	1	2.68	0	0
		219	1	7.61	1	7.61	0	0
		221	4	22.81	2	7.39	2	15.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	153	2	91.24	0	0.00	2	91.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	39	3	8.85	2	2.86	1	5.99
		44	3	14.23	0	0.00	3	14.23
		52	23	526.42	5	16.55	18	509.87
4.	Bihar	30A	9	32.22	1	8.19	8	24.03
		77	2	12.31	1	5.00	1	7.31
		104	5	35.59	0	0.00	5	35.59
		105	4	3.94	0	0.00	4	3.94
		106	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		107	1	9.27	0	0.00	1	9.27
5.	Gujarat	8A	10	43.82	4	6.75	6	37.07
		8E	2	5.47	1	1.87	1	3.60
6.	Jharkhand	80	8	28.73	3	6.05	5	22.68
7.	Manipur	39	3	20.58	1	0.42	2	20.16
		150	5	11.04	1	1.66	4	9.38
8.	Mizoram	54	2	129.29	0	0.00	2	129.29
		154	2	154.90	0	0.00	2	154.90
9.	Rajasthan	11A	9	56.45	3	5.30	6	51.15
		11B	6	36.66	4	17.10	2	19.56
		15	9	54.32	8	53.53	1	0.79
		89	5	25.78	4	21.13	1	4.65
		112	8	46.07	8	46.07	0	0.00
		116	11	28.86	10	23.10	1	5.76
10.	Uttarakhand	58	3	9.70	1	2.23	2	7.47
		73	1	12.60	0	0.00	1	12.60
		74	6	7.25	4	1.91	2	5.34

FRP for Sugar

*170. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed a Uniform 'Fixed and Remunerative Price' (FRP) for sugarcane during the ensuing season;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of farmers likely to be covered thereunder;

(c) the criteria followed for fixation of the FRP; and

(d) the steps taken to compensate the farmers in the areas where productivity is low and input cost high under the new FRP regime?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As recommended by the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACPC), the Central Government has fixed a uniform Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane payable by sugar mills for 2009-10 sugar season at Rs.129.84 per quintal, linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5% subject to a premium of Rs. 1.37 per quintal for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above 9.5%. All the sugarcane farmers in the country will be covered thereunder.

(c) As per Clause 3(1) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, the following 7 criteria are required to be considered in the fixation of FRP:-

- (a) cost of production of sugarcane;
- (b) return to the growers from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities;
- (c) availability of sugar to consumers at a fair price;
- (d) price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by sugar producers;
- (e) recovery of sugar from sugarcane;
- (f) realization made from sale of by-products viz. molasses, bagasse and press-mud or their imputed value; and
- (g) reasonable margins for the growers of sugarcane on account of risk and profits.

(d) The FRP payable is the rate fixed for each quintal of sugarcane and is not be linked to the productivity of the farm. The FRP for 2009-10 sugar season is 50.5% higher than the all India weighted average cost of production and transportation of Rs. 86.27 per quintal, and therefore gives adequate margin to the farmers. Further, in order to assist the farmers to improve their productivity and to ensure that concessional loans are provided to the sugarcane farmers, the Central Government has decided in July 2009 to give a one time short term loan, repayable in 4 years, to sugar mills for the purpose of purchase of seed, fertilizer and pesticide. The scheme requires that the mills should pass on the loans to the farmers in cash or kind, at an interest rate of 4% per annum.

Sick MSMEs

*171. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the details of the sick and closed Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), State-wise;

(b) the details of assistance provided to revive such enterprises during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to decontrol MSMEs from the Government control/regulations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the criteria adopted to reserve various items for MSMEs alongwith the names of reserved items and recent changes made in this regard by the Government, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per the data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India commercial banks, there were 1,02,951 sick micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in the country as at the end of March 2009. Information in respect of medium enterprises is not being collated by the RBI. As per the quick results of Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for the reference year 2006-07, out of 22,10,328 MSMEs registered/entrepreneurs memorandum filed up to 31st March 2007, 4,80,946 enterprises were found closed. The State-wise position of sick MSEs and closed MSMEs is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Financial assistance, by way of debt restructuring, including fresh loans, for the rehabilitation of sick MSE is provided by the primary lending institutions (PLIs), including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. For this purpose, the RBI has issued detailed guidelines to banks in January 2002 on detection of sickness in MSE at an early stage and taking remedial measures and for rehabilitation of sick MSEs identified as potentially viable. RBI has also issued guidelines on 8th September 2005 on debt restructuring mechanism for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) which relate, *inter alia*, to viability

criteria, prudential norms for restructured accounts, provision of additional finance and time frame for working out the restructuring package and its implementation. Further, the RBI has advised all scheduled commercial banks on May 4, 2009 to apply the RBI's guidelines on debt restructuring optimally and in letter and spirit and put in place the own discretionary one-time settlement (OTS) policy for the MSE sector.

(c) and (d) The MSMEs are governed by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 which has come into force from 2nd October, 2006. The MSMED Act provides for facilitating the promotion and development of MSMEs and enhancing their competitiveness. There are no control/regulations laid down specifically for MSMEs.

(e) The criteria adopted to reserve various items for exclusive manufacture by MSEs, *inter alia*, include the nature of article/class of articles which may be produced economically, level of employment generation, possibility of encouraging and diffusing entrepreneurship and prevention of concentration of economic power to the common detriment. The list of items reserved for exclusive manufacture by MSE sector was last reduced from 35 to 21 items in October 2008. The items presently reserved for exclusive manufacture by the MSE sector is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State/Union Territory-wise number of sick MSEs as at the end of March 2009 and closed MSMEs as per the quick results of Fourth All India Census of MSMEs for the reference year 2006-07

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Number of sick MSEs (as at the end of March, 2009)	No. of MSMEs found closed
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	564	2313
2.	Himachal Pradesh	234	3883
3.	Punjab	1788	22072
4.	Chandigarh	116	513
5.	Uttarakhand	517	7485
6.	Haryana	894	10655

1	2	3	4
7.	Delhi	903	408
8.	Rajasthan	2712	15950
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18126	75659
10.	Bihar	4778	15136
11.	Sikkim	13	86
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	167
13.	Nagaland	105	2256
14.	Manipur	312	929
15.	Mizoram	—	657
16.	Tripura	1972	412
17.	Meghalaya	42	665
18.	Assam	1260	5919
19.	West Bengal	21416	8881
20.	Jharkhand	2115	4577
21.	Orissa	5035	5310
22.	Chhattisgarh	1410	15088
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5647	35082
24.	Gujarat	3603	33228
25.	Daman and Diu	28	789
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	562	1309
27.	Maharashtra	11696	37525
28.	Andhra Pradesh	5201	13370
29.	Karnataka	3114	42315
30.	Goa	117	3224
31.	Lakshadweep	—	25
32.	Kerala	3676	34418
33.	Tamil Nadu	4972	79778
34.	Puducherry	22	621
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	241
All-India		102951	480946

Statement II

*Items reserved for exclusive manufacture
by the MSE sector*

Sl.No.	Name of the Product
1	2
Food and Allied Industries	
1.	Pickles and Chutneys
2.	Bread
3.	Mustard Oil (except solvent extracted)
4.	Ground nut oil (except solvent extracted)
Wood and Wood Products	
5.	Wooden furniture and fixtures
Paper Products	
6.	Exercise books and registers
Injection Moulding Thermo-Plastic Product	
7.	PVC Pips including conduits-upto-110 mm dia Fittings for PVC pipes including conduits-upto- 110 mm dia
Other Chemicals and Chemical Products	
8.	Wax candles
9.	Laundry soap
10.	Safety Matches
11.	Fire Works
12.	Agarbatties
Glass and Ceramics	
13.	Glass Bangles
Mechanical Engineering excluding Transport Equipment	
14.	Steel almirah
15.	Rolling shutters
16.	Steel chairs-all types

1	2
17.	Steel tables-all other types
19.	Padlocks
20.	Stainless steel utensils
21.	Domestic utensils-Aluminium

Rise in prices of vegetables and fruits

*172. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of vegetables and fruits have registered a sharp increase in the country in the recent past;

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

(c) whether the Government envisages to develop a National Market for vegetables and fruits to ensure adequate supply and also check price rise of such items;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to check spiraling prices of vegetables and fruits in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) It is true that prices of vegetables and fruits have increased in the recent past. A statement on monthly wholesale price index of vegetables and fruits is enclosed as Statement. Prices of potatoes, onions and other vegetables have registered an increase on account of lower production due to deficiency in monsoon rainfall, damage due to heavy rains, damage due to blight disease etc. Government of India provides assistance under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Technology Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhnad and Himachal Pradesh (TMNE) schemes for increasing production and setting up of terminal markets, wholesale markets and rural primary markets/apni mandies to ensure adequate supply of fruits and vegetables to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers.

Statement*Monthly Wholesale Price Index of Vegetables and Fruits (Base Year 1993-94 = 100)*

Items	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	Jun. 2009	Jul. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sep. 2009	Oct. 2009	%age Variation Oct'08 to Oct'09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Fruits and Vegetables	277.0	278.4	249.4	256.2	241.3	240.9	271.1	272.2	274.0	291.0	285.7	343.8	307.8	11.1
B. Fruits	293.3	285.7	284.8	296.8	289.2	289.6	279.8	273.8	248.5	248.8	268.2	322.3	310.4	5.8
Apples	474.3	486.1	494.1	524.5	521.9	518.7	554.6	565.8	NA	NA	NA	591.2	569.6	20.1
Orange	844.4	848.5	846.3	848.5	848.5	848.5	855.3	862.0	862.0	855.3	924.4	933.2	906.0	7.3
Banana	268.8	268.0	268.4	271.0	246.5	249.2	255.3	258.5	256.5	257.6	268.0	274.7	281.1	4.6
Grapes	236.9	236.9	236.9	284.9	264.1	251.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	267.0	12.7
Guava	313.2	206.9	180.3	181.2	180.3	189.2	198.0	198.0	198.0	199.7	184.4	189.2	189.2	-39.6
C. Vegetables	260.8	271.2	213.9	215.5	193.5	192.3	262.6	270.5	299.5	333.1	303.1	365.2	305.2	17.0
Brinjal	423.9	348.9	259.6	279.3	249.6	235.4	282.8	255.2	284.6	320.6	318.7	294.3	337.2	-20.5
Tapioca	254.8	256.4	276.3	291.9	298.3	307.6	317.6	322.9	331.8	341.1	357.0	364.8	381.1	49.6
Potato	243.6	240.9	195.8	177.0	178.1	201.9	249.1	282.7	337.2	389.1	405.8	430.4	478.5	96.4
Sweet Potato	446.9	435.4	433.1	398.6	398.6	398.6	398.6	398.6	398.6	398.6	398.6	398.6	398.6	-10.8
Onion	228.7	259.8	273.3	321.9	305.2	287.4	233.3	232.6	231.4	229.0	229.5	242.3	314.7	37.6
Ginger (Fresh)	306.5	248.2	228.3	254.7	255.8	289.9	379.3	380.9	392.9	355.6	363.1	416.6	384.7	25.5
Peas Green	212.1	204.7	179.8	160.4	140.8	139.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	197.7	-6.8
Tomatoes	233.1	258.0	163.3	186.3	163.7	159.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	255.1	394.7	243.1	4.3
Cauliflower	193.6	224.1	153.0	105.4	88.3	87.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	197.4	2.0
Okra	337.5	356.2	333.7	334.6	271.4	242.8	272.8	260.6	268.4	305.8	245.4	285.4	297.5	-11.9
Cabbage	279.0	420.8	337.5	260.6	161.1	149.9	158.8	184.1	219.8	285.0	303.7	285.9	274.3	-1.7

NA = Data not-available

Strengthening of Rural Policing

*173. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate funds are made available for rural policing in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a concept paper on the financial requirement of States for strengthening rural policing has been prepared and the 13th Finance Commission been urged to augment resources for rural policing in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the rural policing, particularly in view of the increasing naxal/terrorist activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) 'Police' being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide funds for maintenance and upkeep of its police forces and adequately equip them with modern weapons, etc. Notwithstanding this position, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D) had conducted a study in the year 2000 focusing on the resource gap in the area of mobility, police buildings, police housing, weaponry, forensic set-ups, training etc. in State police forces. Based on the study, the Ministry of Home Affairs, has been providing enhanced financial assistance to the State Governments towards modernizing the State police forces under a Non-Plan Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme). Under the Scheme, assistance is provided to the States for procurement of modern weaponry, construction of residential and non-residential buildings, mobility, communication/security/forensic science equipment, for creating and upgrading police training infrastructure and procuring related training equipment, etc. As per the Scheme parameters, State Governments are free to utilize the Central resources towards creating better police infrastructure and facilities both in urban and rural areas. In the current financial year 2009-10, a provision of Rs. 1250 crore has been made under the MPF Scheme for providing financial assistance to States.

The State Governments, in their Memoranda to the XIII Finance Commission, have requested for financial assistance. The MHA has also written to the XIII Finance Commission for providing support to the State Governments in enhancing police manpower and setting up training institutions.

Two-Laning of Highways

*174. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether a large stretch of the National Highway network in the country is single-laned;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to convert these Highways into two-lanes;

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

(e) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHA) proposes to convert many road projects into two-lane instead of four-lane so as to reduce the construction cost;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the impact on traffic movement; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) About 19,064 km length of National Highways (NHs) are below 2-lane NH standards as per the status in first week of July 2009. The State-wise lengths of these stretches of NHs are given in the enclosed Statement-I enclosed. Out of this, leaving apart the lengths of NHs included for upgradation under various approved programs, such as various phases of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North-East Region (SARDP-NE), Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, etc., about 6,304 km length of NHs are below 2-lane NH standards. The State-wise details of NHs having less than 2-lane standards, which are not covered under any approved programmes are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The major targets envisaged for development of NHs other than those covered under the NHDP during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) are (i) Accelerated efforts to bring NHs Network to minimum 2-lane standards by Twelfth Five Year Plan and 4-laning of small segments of non-NHDP stretches; (ii) Removing existing deficiencies such as inadequate capacity, insufficient pavement thickness etc., in the road network by strengthening the NH network/improving riding quality.

The Government has taken initiatives to develop the entire balance NH network to minimum of 2-lane NH standards by December, 2014 by exploring the possibility of securing World Bank Loan and also through budgetary allocations. The proposal/concept submitted by the Ministry has been forwarded to the World Bank by the Department

of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance for a loan assistance of US\$ 2.96 billion in phases. The State-wise and proposed improvement under World Bank Loan assistance and about 1,963 km length of NHs proposed for improvement under World Bank Loan assistance and about 1,963 km length of NHs proposed for improvement under budgetary allocations are at Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively. As approach of corridor development (*i.e.* long continuous stretch) is to be adopted, proposed development of these corridors of NHs include strengthening (in adjoining reaches) in addition to widening to 2 lane/2 lane with paved shoulder statement. The planning of the improvement of the balance short stretches of NHs (having less than 2-lanes) to 2-lane standards may be taken up under Annual Plan of Works.

(e) to (g) In order to improve the viability of projects on Build Operate Transfer (BOT) basis under BOT (Toll), the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) will take up upgradation of sections currently unviable for four laning on BOT (Toll), in two stages, *i.e.* initially upgradation to two lane with paved shoulder and later to four lane standards as per traffic density.

Statement I

The State-wise lengths of the stretches of National Highways (NHs) less than 2-lane standards (States as in the first week of July, 2009)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total length of NHs less than 2-lane (in km)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	249
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1940
3.	Assam	742
4.	Bihar	1799
5.	Chandigarh	—
6.	Chhattisgarh	472
7.	Delhi	—
8.	Goa	118
9.	Gujarat	163
10.	Haryana	121

1	2	3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1021
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	478
13.	Jharkhand	674
14.	Karnataka	910
15.	Kerala	266
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1195
17.	Maharashtra	24
18.	Manipur	468
19.	Meghalaya	454
20.	Mizoram	823
21.	Nagaland	346
22.	Orissa	1472
23.	Puducherry	—
24.	Punjab	—
25.	Rajasthan	1279
26.	Sikkim	62
27.	Tamil Nadu	125
28.	Tripura	334
29.	Uttar Pradesh	891
30.	Uttarakhand	1557
31.	West Bengal	781
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	300

Statement II

The State-wise details of National Highways (NHs) less than under any approved programmes

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total length of NHs less than 2-lane not covered under any approved programmes (in km)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	243
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—

1	2	3
3.	Assam	—
4.	Bihar	1007
5.	Chandigarh	—
6.	Chhattisgarh	200
7.	Delhi	—
8.	Goa	—
9.	Gujarat	90
10.	Haryana	—
11.	Himachal Pradesh	309
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
13.	Jharkhand	50
14.	Karnataka	93
15.	Kerala	253
16.	Madhya Pradesh	349
17.	Maharashtra	24
18.	Manipur	—
19.	Meghalaya	—
20.	Mizoram	223
21.	Nagaland	—
22.	Orissa	1036
23.	Puducherry	—
24.	Punjab	—
25.	Rajasthan	669
26.	Sikkim	—
27.	Tamil Nadu	39
28.	Tripura	—
29.	Uttar Pradesh	186
30.	Uttarakhand	829
31.	West Bengal	404
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	300

Statement III

The State-wise and NH-wise lengths of the tentatively identified lists of NHs proposed for improvement under World Bank Loan assistance

Sl.No.	Name of the State	NH no.	Length (km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	277
2.	Bihar	80	125
3.	Bihar	98	149
4.	Bihar	104	176
5.	Bihar	106	136
6.	Bihar	2C	65
7.	Bihar	28B	87
8.	Bihar	30A	69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20	69.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22	111
11.	Himachal Pradesh	70	124
12.	Himachal Pradesh	88	147.6
13.	Himachal Pradesh	20A	91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	72B	97
15.	Karnataka	206	348
16.	Karnataka	234	149.2
17.	Karnataka	234	165.7
18.	Orissa	23	68
19.	Orissa	200	61
20.	Orissa	200	68
21.	Orissa	201	55
22.	Orissa	217	68
23.	Orissa	217	116.11
24.	Orissa	217	64.365
25.	Orissa	224	57
26.	Rajasthan	113	100

1	2	3	4
27.	Rajasthan	11-B	116
28.	Uttarakhand	119	137
29.	Uttarakhand	121	111
30.	Uttarakhand	87 Ext.	109
31.	Uttarakhand	87 Ext.	91
32.	West Bengal	55	77
33.	West Bengal	60A	84

Statement IV

The State-wise and NH-wise lengths of the tentatively identified lists of NHs proposed for improvement under budgetary allocations

Sl. No.	Name of the State	NH No.	Length (km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	81	56
2.	Bihar	104	40
3.	Bihar	105	54
4.	Bihar	28B	25
5.	Himachal Pradesh	20	55.3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	20	24.5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	20	16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21	25
10.	Himachal Pradesh	21	25
11.	Himachal Pradesh	21	25
12.	Himachal Pradesh	21	25
13.	Himachal Pradesh	22	26
14.	Himachal Pradesh	70	46.6
15.	Himachal Pradesh	70	23
16.	Himachal Pradesh	72	57
17.	Himachal Pradesh	88	31

1	2	3	4
18.	Himachal Pradesh	88	20.7
19.	Himachal Pradesh	21A	15
20.	Jharkhand	80	28.5
21.	Jharkhand	80	21.9
22.	Karnataka	13	41
23.	Karnataka	234	45.7
24.	Karnataka	234	48.4
25.	Karnataka	234	46.9
26.	Karnataka	234	53.6
27.	Madhya Pradesh	86	60
28.	Madhya Pradesh	86	120
29.	Madhya Pradesh	59A	44
30.	Orissa	200	29
31.	Orissa	201	25
32.	Orissa	201	48
33.	Orissa	201	27.4
34.	Orissa	217	25
35.	Orissa	217	46
36.	Orissa	224	25.624
37.	Orissa	224	25
38.	Rajasthan	90	34.35
39.	Rajasthan	112	30.3
40.	Rajsthan	11-A Ext.	29.93
41.	Uttar Pradesh	232	45
42.	Uttarakhand	94	42
43.	Uttarakhand	94	26
44.	Uttarakhand	121	42
45.	Uttarakhand	121	43
46.	Uttarakhand	123	27
47.	Uttarakhand	123	27
48.	Uttarakhand	72B	40.5

1	2	3	4
49.	Uttarakhand	87 Ext	35
50.	West Bengal	60	39
51.	West Bengal	60	28
52.	West Bengal	81	60.24
53.	West Bengal	117	24.685
54.	West Bengal	2B	24.87

New Technology in Road Construction

*175. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging the use of new technology and non-conventional raw materials for road construction, maintenance and rehabilitation including the use of rubberised tar and recycled plastic wastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the savings which can accrue on account of the use of modern technology and non-conventional raw materials in road construction, maintenance and rehabilitation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for implementing such technologies and the locations/National Highways where they are being used?

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

(b) Natural Rubber Modified Bitumen (NRMB), Crumb Rubber Modified Bitumen (CRMB) and polymer Modified Bitumen (PMB) is extensively being used for wearing course. A Committee in Indian roads Congress which accredits new materials and techniques to be used in Construction, maintenance and Rehabilitation of roads,

has accredited 27 new Materials and Techniques for use on trial basis. The Concessionaire under Design Build Finance Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis contracts are also permitted the use of design standards and specifications of developed countries, apart from National Standards and they can use new technology/materials.

As regards use of plastic waste, this is at research stage.

(c) to (e) Studies have revealed that rubber/polymer modified bitumen, provides more durable roads by reducing susceptibility towards temperature variations and improving the desirable properties of the bitumen thereby giving overall better performance. A general assessment regarding cost saving, if any, is not possible as the saving will depend upon technology choice and will be case specific.

(f) Already replied in part (b) of the question.

Target for Award of Highway Projects

*176. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has set a target to award 135 Road/Highway Projects in the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of projects awarded by the NHAI till date;

(c) the reasons for the slow pace in awarding the Highway Projects; and

(d) the time by which NHAI is likely to meet its target for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has finalized a Work Plan for award of 122 Project with a total length of about 11,947 km at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,00,000 crore during the current financial year. 13 projects with a total length of 1237 km including 10 projects of length 902 km forming part of Work plan have been awarded so far during current year.

(c) The award process for highway projects was affected mainly due to economic down turn from 2008-09 which affected the ability of developers to raise necessary finance for the projects, delays in land acquisition, changes brought about in project documentation i.e. Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) and Request for Proposal (RFP) documents and Model Concession Agreement (MCA) document.

(d) The projects identified under above mentioned Work plan are targeted for award in 2009-10.

[Translation]

FM Channels

177. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

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

(a) the number of FM channels functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the total revenue earned by the Government through these channels during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the estimated average cost for setting up of an FM Radio Station;

(d) whether some proposals for upgradation of FM channels are pending with the Government;

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

(f) the number of proposals pending with the Government regarding opening of new FM channels, State-wise; and

(g) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) There are 172 FM Radio Channels of AIR and 251 private FM Radio Channels in the Country. State-wise details of AIR FM Channels is in Statement-I. State-wise details of private FM Channels is in Statement-II.

(b) The total revenue earned through the channels of AIR during each of the last three years and the current year is given below:

Sl.No.	Year	Revenue Earned (Rs. in Cr.)
1.	2006-07	64.2971
2.	2007-08	65.2484
3.	2008-09	74.7296
4.	2009-10 (upto September 2009)	31.8884

As for private FM channels, the Government has earned revenue of Rs. 133 crore (approx.) in the last three years including current year. Year-wise details are given in Statement-III.

(c) The estimated average cost of setting up of a FM Radio Station depends on the power of transmitter and other technical parameters. However the estimated average cost of setting up of a typical of 10 KW FM Radio Station with studio facilities is reported to be around Rs. 7.00 crores.

(d) to (g) Prasar Bharati has posed a proposal for digitalization of transmitters, studios and connectivity. This includes setting up of 37 new 1 KW FM transmitters on existing AIR sites, one new 5 KW FM transmitter on existing TV sites and 300 nos. of 100 W FM relay transmitters at LPT DD sites. These transmitters shall be DRM+(Digital Technology in FM) compatible. Details are at Statement-IV to Statement-V. The EFC meeting in respect of the same was held on 20.05.2009. Further clarifications required are to be discussed in the next EFC meeting.

Statement I

Sl.No.	State	No. of existing FM Transmitters
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	5
4.	Bihar	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	4

1	2	3
6.	Delhi	2
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	5
9.	Haryana	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8
12.	Jharkhand	5
13.	Karnataka	14
14.	Kerala	7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13
16.	Maharashtra	17
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Meghalaya	2
19.	Mizoram	2
20.	Nagaland	2
21.	Orissa	7
22.	Punjab	3
23.	Rajasthan	12
24.	Sikkim	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	9
26.	Tripura	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10
28.	Uttarakhand	1
29.	West Bengal	8
30.	Daman and Diu (UT)	1
31.	Puducherry (UT)	2
32.	L & N Islands (UT)	0
33.	A&N Islands (UT)	1
34.	Chandigarh (UT)	1
Total		172

Statement I*State-wise Details of Existing Private FM Radio Channels*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Channels
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chandigarh	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	5
7.	Daman and Diu	0
8.	Delhi	8
9.	Goa	3
10.	Gujarat	16
11.	Haryana	6
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2
13.	Indore	1
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
15.	Jharkhand	7
16.	Karnataka	12
17.	Kerala	17
18.	Madhya Pradesh	15
19.	Maharashtra	32
20.	Meghalaya	2
21.	Mizoram	0
22.	Orissa	5
23.	Puducherry (UT)	3

Statement III

1	2	3
24.	Punjab	12
25.	Rajasthan	19
26.	Sikkim	2
27.	Tamil Nadu	21
28.	Tripura	1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	21
30.	West Bengal	15
Total		251

Details of License Fee Received from Private FM Broadcasters Phase II

		(Rs.)
1.	Total License Fee (2006-07)	218,309,947
2.	Total License Fee (2007-08)	356,575,814
3.	Total License Fee (2008-09)	517,119,710
4.	Total License Fee (2009-10)	239,031,872
Total		1,331,037,343
		Say Rs. 133 Crore

Statement III

Sl.No.	Place	State	Proposed power	Remarks/Site
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW	Studio
2.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW	Studio
3.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW	Studio
4.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW	Studio
5.	Dibrugarh	Assam	1 kW	Studio
6.	Kokrajhar	Assam	1 kW	Studio
7.	Tezpur	Assam	1 kW	Studio
8.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	1 kW	Studio
9.	Darbhanga	Bihar	1 kW	Studio
10.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	1 kW	Studio
11.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	1 kW	Studio
12.	Bhuj	Gujarat	1 kW	Studio
13.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW	Studio

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Bhadravati	Karnataka	1 kW	Studio
15.	Udipi	Karnataka	1 kW	Studio
16.	Alleppey	Kerala	1 kW	Studio
17.	Trichur	Kerala	1 kW	Studio
18.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	1 kW	Studio
19.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	1 kW	Studio
20.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	1 kW	Studio
21.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	1 kW	Studio
22.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	1 kW	Studio
23.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	1 kW	Studio
24.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1 kW	Studio
25.	Tura	Meghalaya	1 kW	Studio
26.	Bhawanipatna	Orissa	1 kW	Studio
27.	Jeypore	Orissa	1 kW	Studio
28.	Samblapur	Orissa	1 kW	Studio
29.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 kW	Studio
30.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	1 kW	Studio
31.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	1 kW	Studio
32.	Kavaratti	Union Territories	1 kW	Studio
33.	Almora	Uttarakhand	1 kW	Studio
34.	Naziabad	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW	Studio
35.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW	Studio
36.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW	Studio
37.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW	Studio
38.	Kurseong	West Bengal	5/6 kW	at TV site

Statement V

Sl.No.	State	Nos. of 100 watts FM Transmitters proposed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	20
5.	Chhattisgarh	13
6.	Gujarat	14
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
9.	Jharkhand	14
10.	Karnataka	14
11.	Kerala	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30
13.	Maharashtra	14
14.	Mizoram	2
15.	Orissa	24
16.	Punjab	2
17.	Rajasthan	24
18.	Tamil Nadu	20
19.	Uttar Pradesh	30
20.	Uttarakhand	4
21.	West Bengal	9
22.	L & N Islands (UT)	1
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	4
Total		300

Grants to Sports Federations

*178. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Sports Federations/Associations alongwith the grants provided by the Government for improving the sports facilities and promoting sports persons in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, Federation/Association-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there are reports that some Sports Federations/Associations have misused the grants allocated to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period, Federation/Association-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether any action has been taken against such Sport Federations/Associations by the Government;

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

(f) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) A statement showing grants released to recognized National Sports Federations/Associations (NSFs) during last three years and during the current year for holding national/zonal championships, organizing international tournaments in India, procurement of equipment, and for training of national athletes for participation in international sports events is attached.

(b) to (e) The Government had received complaints against (i) Indian Hockey Federation and (ii) Gymnastic Federation of India regarding misuse of government grants. The Indian Hockey Federation has been de-recognized by the Government on 12.5.2008 on account of serious mismanagement by the federation and its de-recognition by both Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and International Hockey Federation (FIH). As regards Gymnastic Federation of India, the federation had diverted the government grant amounting to Rs. 2.00 lakh which was released on 21.11.1997 and 8.6.1998, in two instalments of Rs. 1.50 lakh and Rs. 0.50 lakh, respectively, for conducting national championship. The Federation was suspended for a period of 6 months on 5th March, 20087 and was cautioned to ensure proper financial accountability. The amount diverted by the federation was also recovered along with penal interest.

(f) With a view to ensuring proper utilization of government grants, National Sports Federations are insisted upon to ensure timely submission of utilization certificates and audited accounts. Further, recurring grants are released only after settlement of accounts in respect

of previous releases. In addition, the accounts of NSFs receiving annual grant exceeding Rs. 1.00 crore from the Government are got audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Statement

Grants to Sports Federations

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Federation	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 till 26th October, 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	0.12	0.15	0.19	0.08
2.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	1.04	2.39	2.21	1.22
3.	All India Karate-DO-Federation	0.03	00	00	00
4.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	0.19	0.17	0.42	0.23
5.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Keshavpuram, Delhi	0.15	0.09	0.11	0.10
6.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, Jammu and Kashmir	0.38	0.18	0.72	0.13
7.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.04
8.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	Nil	00	00
9.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	0.36	0.71	0.44	0.41
10.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	0.30	0.14	0.15	0.03
11.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	0.45	0.06	0.24	0.27
12.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	0.66	0.39	0.18	0.07
13.	Indian Body Building Federation	0.00	0	00	00
14.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	0.21	0.43	0.30	0.26
15.	Indian Polo Association, New Delhi	0.01	0.02	0.06	00
16.	Indian Power lifting Federation, New Delhi	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.08
17.	Judo Federation of India, New Delhi	0.48	0.92	0.62	0.32
18.	Kho-Kho Federation of India, Kolkata	0.02	00	00	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12
20.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	0.90	0.92	0.79	0.62
21.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	3.73	7.17	3.24	0.69
22.	Netball Federation of India, Sahadara, Delhi	0.09	0.14	0.18	00
23.	Roller Skating Federation of India, Kolkata	0.00	0	00	00
24.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	0.09	0.65	0.57	0.88
25.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur, Maharashtra	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.09
26.	Shooting Ball Federation of India	0.00	0	0.09	0.12
27.	Softball Federation of India, Jodhpur	0.12	0.09	00	0.10
28.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	0.21	0.11	0.33	0.12
29.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	0.13	0.84	0.15	0.26
30.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	1.78	3.32	1.02	0.80
31.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	0.00	0	00	0.08
32.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, New Delhi	0.13	0.09	0.16	0.06
33.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	0.11	0.08	0.16	0.05
34.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	0.20	0.03	0.06	0.09
35.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	0.58	1.04	0.63	0.53
36.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	0.78	1.17	0.36	1.40
37.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	0.13	0.11	0.31	0.30
38.	Throwball Federation of India, Bangalore	0.00	0.19	00	00
39.	Para Olympic, Bangalore	0.33	2.19	0.40	0.24
40.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	0.96	0.81	0.96	1.39
41.	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkata	0.16	0.33	0.37	0.15
42.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	0.81	1.54	1.65	0.92
43.	Indian Hockey Federation, Patel Nagar, Delhi	0.92	1.25	1.56	1.19
44.	Indian Women Hockey Federation, New Delhi	1.11	1.91	0.74	0.11
45.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	0.13	0.25	0.32	0.02
46.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	0.03	0	0.26	0.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	0.86	2.33	2.28	0.12
48.	Badminton Association of India, Rajasthan	1.17	1.99	1.70	0.18
49.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	0.29	0.61	0.86	0.05
50.	Football, Delhi	0.30	0.68	0.52	0.41
51.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	0.23	0.56	0.18	0.16
52.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	0.32	0.06	0.02	0.06
53.	Winter Games Federation of India (WGFI), Daryaganj	0.01	0	0.02	00
54.	Women's Cricket Federation of India, Delhi	0.01	0.01	00	00
55.	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	0.01	0.27	00	0.02
56.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	0.04	0.87	0.53	0.03
57.	Malkhamb	00	0.03	0.09	00
58.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	00	00	0.06	0.11
59.	Bridge Federation of India	00	00	0.03	00
60.	Ice Hockey	00	00	0.01	00
61.	School Games	00	00	0.13	0.32
62.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	5.38	2.44	2.38	2.03
63.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, New Delhi	5.00	17.00	10.00	20.80

[English]

Visit of CGF to India

*179. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether a delegation of the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) recently visited the country to review/assess the arrangements/preparedness in regard to the Commonwealth Games to be held in October, 2010;

(b) if so, the details of the deliberations and observations made by the delegation;

(c) the follow-up action taken there on; and

(d) the present status of the projects of the Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) The General Assembly of the Commonwealth Games Federation was held from 4th October to 13th October, 2009 in Delhi. The delegates, observers and other eminent sports persons who attended the General Assembly and other Meetings have expressed their satisfaction over the preparedness of the Games.

(c) and (d) Preparedness is being closely monitored at all levels. Works at the sports infrastructure project are progressing at rapid pace and they will be completed in time for the Games. Scheduled dates of completion for various projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Agency	Venue	Events	Date of Completion
1.	Central Public Works Departments	J.N. Stadium	Athletics	30-June-10
			Weightlifting	15-Feb-10
			Lawn Bowls	15-Feb-10
			Gymnastics	31-Mar-10
2.		I.G.Stadium	Cycling	31-Mar-10
			Wrestling	28-Feb-10
3.		MDC National Stadium	Hockey	15-Dec-09
4.		SPM Swimming Pool Complex	Swimming	31-Mar-10
5.		Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	Shooting	15-Dec-09
6.		CRPF Campus, Kaderpur, Gurgaon	Big-Bore Shooting	31-Mar-10
7.	All India Tennis Association	R.K. Khanna Tennis Complex	Lawn Tennis	15-Mar-10
8.	Delhi University	Delhi University Main Ground	Rugby	15-Mar-10
9.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Thyagraja Sports Complex	Netball	31-Dec-09
10.	Delhi Development Authority	Siri Fort sports Complex	Badminton	31-Mar-10
11.			Squash	
12.	Delhi Development Authority	Yamuna Sports Complex	Table Tennis	31-Mar-10
13.			Archery	28-Feb-10
14.	New Delhi Municipal Council	Talkatora Indoor Stadium	Boxing	31-Dec-09

Revitalisation of Public Rural Transport

*180. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to revitalise the public rural transport in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to undertake/has undertaken any assessment of the State transport undertakings.

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome, State-wise;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for revitalisation/improvement of public rural transport in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (d) The Ministry has finalized a scheme to provide central assistance to the States/Union Territories (UTs)/State Transport Undertaking (STUs) to strengthen public transport system especially in the rural areas of the county. The scheme envisages central assistance to support implementation of information technology such as Global Positioning System (GPS)/Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) based vehicle tracking system, Automatic Ticket Vending Machines etc and for working out mobility plan.

(c) and (d) The performance of the STUs is periodically assessed by this Ministry based on certain key indicators such as number of fleet owned by the

STU, fleet utilization and average age of the fleet of various STUs, total revenue earned/total cost involved etc. A table indicating the figures for above key parameters of various STUs as on 31st March, 2008 is enclosed as Statement.

(e) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) and (d) above.

(f) In addition to the scheme as mentioned in reply to part (a) and (b) above, the Ministry had also prepared a separate draft scheme to provide central assistance to the State/UTs/STUs for procurement of buses for operation in rural/mofussil areas. However, the draft scheme has not been agreed to by Planning Commission. Subsequently, this Ministry has taken up with Ministry of Rural Development to include the provision for central assistance to the State Transport Undertaking for procurement of the buses under their various rural development programmes such as Provision for Urban amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) scheme to strengthen the public transport system in the rural areas.

Statement

Performance of SRTUs (for the year ending 31st March, 2008)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of SRTU	Avg. fleet held	Avg. fleet operated	Fleet utilization (%)	Avg. age of fleet	% of overaged vehicles to total fleet	Total Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Net Profit/Loss (Rupess in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh SRTC	19663	19558	99.47	—	—	413780.45	399929.06	13851.39
2.	Assam	Assam STC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	Bihar SRTC	620	353	56.94	6.00	6.00	4779.28	11735.61	-6956.33
4.	West Bengal	Calcutta STC	1087	603	55.47	7.06	31.78	7360.43	18957.51	-11597.08
5.		South Bengal STC	447	306	68.46	8.50	10.06	7256.90	1010.60	-2844.70
6.		North Bengal STC	751	518	68.97	—	—	6218.75	14094.19	-7875.44
7.	Delhi	Delhi TC	3439	2836	82.47	6.80	8.45	39641.13	143318.11	-103676.98
8.	Gujarat	Gujarat SRTC	8069	6932	85.91	—	52.70	169674.14	167623.89	2050.25
9.		Ahmedabad MTS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal RTC	1941	1896	97.68	—	36.62	29846.14	37981.71	-8135.57
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir RTC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	Karnataka SRTC	6276	5692	90.69	2.80	6.90	144810.92	140756.66	4054.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
43.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh TU	417	398	95.44	4.00	4.56	9074.20	10860.71	-1786.51
44.	Haryana	Haryana ST	3293	3042	92.38	—	—	69107.97	78802.73	-9694.76
45.	Mizoram	Mizoram ST	54	28	51.85	7.46	52.50	166.20	1224.55	-1058.35
46.	Sikkim	Sikkim NT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47.	Nagaland	Nagaland ST	226	145	64.16	7.00	14.06	840.00	2170.53	-1330.53

Cooperative Farming

1803. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to expand the Co-operative farming in the country in a big way;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the success achieved by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make co-operative farming mandatory; 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) There is no proposal for expanding the cooperative farming in the country in a big way.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Trading in Fake Goods

1804. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of illegal trade in fake goods have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to constitute any task force to deal with such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. Neither the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) nor the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Consumer Affairs maintain such information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Foodgrains Production

1805. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a huge difference in the rate of foodgrain production and that of population growth during the last two plan periods;

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

(c) the per capita consumption of foodgrains in India during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Plan wise growth in population is not available from Population Census. However, as per Population Census, the average annual growth rate in population during the decade 1991 to 2001 was 2.15%. The average annual growth rates in foodgrains production during the ninth and tenth plan periods have been 1.46% and 1.29% respectively.

To a large extent, the production of foodgrains is affected by the natural factors such as rainfall situation, weather conditions, natural calamities like drought/flood etc.

(c) The plan wise details of per capita of foodgrains is not available. However, as per reports of the Consumer Expenditure Surveys 1999-2000 (55th Round) and 2004-05 (61st Round) conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), the monthly per capita consumption of foodgrains in India are given below:-

Year	Per Capita Monthly consumption of foodgrains (in Kg.)	
	Rural	Urban
1999-2000	13.53	11.38
2004-05	12.79	10.73

[English]

Expansion of NALCO

1806. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has announced any expansion plan;

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

(c) the fund earmarked/released for the purpose, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the contribution of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has informed that they propose to establish mines and refinery project in Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh and an aluminium smelter plant and coal based captive power plant at Brajarajnagar in Jharsuguda District of Orissa as a part of its expansion plan in India. The details of the proposed expansion plans in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are as follows:-

{capacity in tonnes per year(TPY)}

Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh		Brajarajnagar in Jharsuguda District, Orissa	
Bauxite Mines capacity	42,00,000 TPY	Aluminium Smelter capacity	5,00,000 TPY in two phases
Alumina Plant capacity	14,00,000 TPY	Captive Power Plant capacity	1260 Mega Watt in two phases
Estimated investment	Rs. 5,700 crores	Estimated investment	Rs. 16,345 crores

(c) NALCO has informed that the commitments made for both projects as on 25.11.2009 for pre-project activities are as follows:-

State	Fund earmarked	Fund released
Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 2.00 crores	Rs. 17 lakhs
Orissa	Rs. 2.00 crores	Rs. 40 lakhs

(d) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not made any financial contribution in this regard.

Strength of Forensic Science Cadre

1807. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total strength of the personnel deployed in the forensic science and finger print cadre of the Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): No forensic science expert is posted in Delhi Police, however, sanctioned/present strength of Finger Print Bureau in Delhi Police is as under:-

	ACPs	Insprs.	SIs	ASIs
Sanctioned Strength	01	02	15	53
Present Strength	01	02	15	37

[*Translation*]

Procurement from Farmers

1808. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) the quantum of foodgrains procured directly from farmers during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the prices at which the said procurement has been made;

(c) the quantity of foodgrains imported during the said period;

(d) the rates at which each of the said foodgrains have been imported, countrywise; and

(e) the details at the rules with regard to import of foodgrains from the foreign countries?

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 quantum of rice and wheat procured during last three years and the current year is as under:-

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Marketing Year	Rice	Wheat
2006-07	251.07	92.26
2007-08	287.36	111.28
2008-09	333.07	226.89
2009-10	118.70*	253.82

*As on 26.11.2009

(b) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) and incentive bonus fixed for procurement of rice and wheat in the last three years and current year is as under:-

(Figures in Rs. Per quintal)

Marketing Year	Paddy (MSP+Bonus)		Wheat (MSP+Bonus)
	Common	Gr.A	
2006-07	620	650	700
2007-08	745	775	850
2008-09	900	930	1000
2009-10	1000	1030	1080

(c) and (d) During 2006-07, 53.79 lakh tonnes of wheat was imported at a weighted average price of US \$ 205.34 per tonne *i.e.* Rs. 8, 214 per tonne (approx.). Further, during 2007-08, 18.44 lakh tonnes of wheat was imported at a weighted average price of US \$ 366.83 per tonne *i.e.* Rs. 14, 673 per tonne (approx.).

(e) The import of wheat was done by inviting competitive bids against the global tenders floated by Public Sector Undertakings of Ministry of Commerce.

Mining of Minerals

1809. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mineral resources/reserves available in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the number of mines allotted to private/public sector in the country separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) State-wise information on reserves/resources of minerals is given in the Indian Minerals Year Book, published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which is supplied to the Parliament Library on regular basis.

(b) The number of mines (provisional) allotted to private/public sector as on 1.40.2008 is given below:

State	Private Sector	Public Sector
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	362	24
Assam	2	2

1	2	3
Bihar	6	-
Chhattisgarh	78	16
Goa	76	-
Gujarat	414	10
Himachal Pradesh	24	2
Jammu and Kashmir	1	3
Jharkhand	110	12
Karnataka	198	15
Kerala	23	7
Madhya Pradesh	216	17
Maharashtra	82	17
Meghalaya	5	4
Orissa	177	33
Rajasthan	237	32
Tamil Nadu	136	13
Uttar Pradesh	21	-
Uttarakhand	31	1
West Bengal	9	1
Total	2208	209

[English]

DPS Labourers in FCI

1810. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to regularise Direct Payment System (DPS) labourers in the Food Corporation of India (FCI) Depots and appoint new labourers in the vacancies created by retirement of old labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering any proposal to convert some existing depots as DPS depots; 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. There is no proposal to induct new labourers in FCI Depots under Direct Payment System category. The DPS labourers are on the roll of Food Corporation of India. At present, strength of DPS Labour is in surplus to the requirement of FCI on All India basis.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Coverage of Highway Network

1811. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) the details of coverage of National Highway network in various States including Orissa in kilometre during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the density of coverage of various States in comparison to national coverage during the said period, State-wise, NH-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for developing inter-State and intra-State road network for better vehicular movements in various States during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR. R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of coverage of National Highway network in various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and the density of coverage of various States in comparison to national coverage during the said period, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Development of State Roads is under the purview of the State Governments concerned. However, this Ministry has a scheme for development of State Roads, including providing connectivity with neighbouring States under the Inter-State Connectivity (ISC) Scheme, under the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000. The development

and maintenance of NHs, including the NHs passing through inter- state borders, etc., is a continues process

and are taken up depending upon availability of funds, traffic density and inter-se priority of works.

Statement

Density and Coverage of National Highways

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.T.	Total NH length in Km (as on 31.3.2006)	Total NH length in Km (as on 31.3.2007)	Total length in Km (as on 31.3.2008)	Total length in Km (as on 31.10.2009)	Area in 1000 sq Km	Length of NH in Km/1000 sq km (As on 31.10.2009)	Length of NH in Km/1000 sq km (As on 31.3.2006)	Population in Lakhs as per 2001 census	Length of NH in Km/lakh population (As on 31.10.2006)	Length of NH in Km/lakh population (As on 31.3.2006)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	300	300	300	300	8.249	36.4	36.4	3.56	84.3	84.3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4472	4472	4537	4537	275.068	16.5	16.4	762.10	6.0	6.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	392	392	1600	1600	83.743	23.8	4.7	10.97	181.6	35.6
4.	Assam	2836	2836	2836	2836	78.438	36.2	36.2	266.56	10.6	10.6
5.	Bihar	3537	3642	3642	3642	94.163	38.7	38.7	829.98	4.4	4.4
6.	Chandigarh	24	24	24	24	0.114	210.5	210.5	9.00	2.7	2.7
7.	Chhattisgarh	2184	2184	2184	2184	135.194	16.2	16.2	208.33	10.5	10.5
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.491	0.0	0.0	2.20	0.0	0.0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	3.814	0.0	0.0	1.58	0.0	0.0
10.	Delhi	72	72	72	72	1.483	48.6	48.6	138.50	0.5	0.5
11.	Goa	269	269	269	269	3.814	70.5	70.5	13.47	20.0	20.0
12.	Gujarat	2870	3245	3245	3245	196.024	16.6	14.6	506.71	6.4	5.7
13.	Haryana	1512	1512	1512	1512	44.212	34.2	34.2	211.44	7.2	7.2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1208	1208	1409	1409	55.673	25.3	22.0	60.77	23.2	20.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1245	1245	1245	1245	222.236	5.6	5.6	101.43	12.3	12.3
16.	Jharkhand	1805	1805	1805	1805	79.714	22.6	20.0	269.45	6.7	6.7
17.	Karnataka	3843	3843	4396	4396	191.791	22.9	22.9	528.50	8.3	7.3
18.	Kerala	1440	1440	1457	1457	38.863	37.5	37.5	318.41	4.6	4.6
19.	Laksadeep	0	0	0	0	0.032	0.0	0.0	0.61	0.0	0.0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4643	4643	4670	4670	308.252	15.1	15.1	603.48	7.7	7.7
21.	Maharashtra	4176	4176	4176	4176	307.69	13.6	13.6	968.78	4.3	4.3
22.	Manipur	959	959	959	959	22.327	43.0	43.0	22.93	41.8	41.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Meghalaya	810	810	810	810	22.429	36.1	36.1	23.18	34.9	34.9
24.	Mizoram	927	927	927	927	21.081	44.0	44.0	8.88	104.4	104.4
25.	Nagaland	494	494	494	494	16.579	29.8	29.8	19.90	24.8	24.8
26.	Orissa	3704	3704	3704	3704	155.707	23.8	23.8	368.04	10.1	10.1
27.	Pudducherry	53	53	53	53	0.495	107.1	107.1	9.74	5.4	5.4
28.	Punjab	1557	1557	1557	1557	50.362	30.9	30.9	243.58	6.4	6.4
29.	Rajasthan	5585	5585	5585	5585	342.239	16.3	16.3	565.07	9.9	9.9
30.	Sikkim	62	62	62	62	7.096	8.7	8.7	5.40	11.5	11.5
31.	Tamil Nadu	4183	4462	4832	4832	130.058	37.2	34.4	624.05	7.7	7.1
32.	Tripura	400	400	400	400	10.486	38.1	38.1	31.99	12.5	12.5
33.	Uttarakhand	1991	1991	2042	2042	55.845	36.6	36.1	84.89	24.1	24.1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5689	5874	6774	6774	238.56	28.4	23.8	1661.97	4.1	4.1
35.	West Bengal	2325	2377	2524	2578	88.752	29.0	25.1	801.76	3.2	2.9
Total		65567	66562	66726	70548	3291	21.4	20.0	10287.20	6.9	6.4

[Translation]

Beneficiaries of Loan Waiver Scheme

1812. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the farmers whose loans have been waived under the loan waiver scheme;

(b) the amount provided by the Union Government under the said scheme;

(c) whether a large number of farmers have been not benefitted from the scheme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps likely 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) to (e) As per the provisional figures, a total of 3.01 crore small and marginal farmers and 0.68 crore 'other farmers'

have benefited from the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 involving debt waiver and debt relief of Rs. 65,318.33 crore. Against this, Government is making disbursement of funds to the lending institutions in a phased manner as per the following schedule:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Amount
2008-09	25,000
2009-10	15,000
2010-11	12,000
2011-12	8,000
Total	60,000

Accordingly, Government has already released Rs. 40,000 crore and the balance reimbursable claims are scheduled to be released in July 2010 and July, 2011. Government has constituted a Task Force to look into the issue of a large number of farmers, who had taken loans from private money lenders, not being covered under the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008.

*English]***Growth rate in Agriculture**

1813. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target and actual growth rate realised in the agricultural sector during the last three years and the current year, year and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government may face one of the biggest challenges over the next three quarters on food price inflation as the overall agricultural growth may show a small rise; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to improve the growth rate of agriculture and manage food grains output?

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 on State-wise Agricultural Growth rate for the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 for Agriculture Sector is enclosed and State-wise Average Annual Agricultural Growth Target for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) and Eleventh Plan (2007-12) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The annual rate of inflation, based on monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for food articles for the month of October, 2009 over October, 2008 stood at 13.32%. As per the data compiled by Central Statistical Organization, the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product

for the first quarter (April-June) of 2009-10 at 1999-2000 prices for Agriculture and allied sector is estimated at 2.4%.

(c) A State Plan scheme of Additional Central Assistance for Agriculture Sector namely Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has been launched during 2007-08 to achieve 4% agricultural growth during the 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 season of 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 Five Year Plan (2011-12).

Statement I*State-wise Growth Rate for Agriculture sector during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	% Growth over previous year			
		2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-16.4	18.8	NA	NA
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9.7	2.9	15	1.9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.1	10.7	3.9	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Assam	2.8	2.8	0.4	0.2
5.	Bihar	-12.6	34.2	-10.2	13.3
6.	Chandigarh	4.2	-1.0	-0.5	-1.8
7.	Chhattisgarh	35.6	5.7	3.0	0.9
8.	Delhi	-2.3	0	-3.8	NA
9.	Goa	16.2	-16.2	-15.5	NA
10.	Gujarat	23.1	-2.7	17.9	NA
11.	Haryana	-1.9	14.5	0.9	1.7
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1.3	-5.6	9.3	NA
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.5	3	1.6	NA
14.	Jharkhand	-19.3	7.4	0.7	0.7
15.	Karnataka	3.9	-2.1	17.3	-6.4
16.	Kerala	3.5	2.7	1.4	NA
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8.0	2.4	-2.1	NA
18.	Maharashtra	9.0	10.8	10.8	NA
19.	Manipur	-9.0	-3.3	2.4	3.0
20.	Meghalaya	5.7	4.9	4.9	NA
21.	Mizoram	2.4	1.6	2.7	2.3
22.	Nagaland	4.1	NA	NA	NA
23.	Orissa	3.1	3.1	4.5	-4.6
24.	Puducherry	-0.3	17.4	17.4	8.1
25.	Punjab	1.9	2.8	4.9	5.1
26.	Rajasthan	-1.3	10.4	5.7	5.4
27.	Sikkim	4.1	2.4	3.4	3.8
28.	Tamil Nadu	9.6	14.6	-7.2	-2.6
29.	Tripura	7.3	3.2	NA	NA
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1.1	4.7	3.8	4.3
31.	Uttarakhand	-1.8	4.7	0.9	-0.9
32.	West Bengal	1.5	2	5.1	NA
	All-India	5.8	4.0	4.9	1.6

NA: Not available

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Statement II*State-wise Growth Target for Agriculture Sector
(Annual Average in %)*

State/Union Territory	Growth Target	
	Tenth Plan (2002-07)	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3.05	4.00
Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	2.80
Assam	3.82	2.00
Bihar	3.75	7.00
Chandigarh	-2.00	—
Chhattisgarh	3.00	1.70
Delhi	-12.21	—
Goa	-0.90	7.70
Gujarat	4.03	5.50
Haryana	4.07	5.30
Himachal Pradesh	4.55	3.00
Jammu and Kashmir	4.20	4.30
Jharkhand	3.00	6.30
Karnataka	4.99	5.40
Kerala	3.05	0.30
Madhya Pradesh	4.00	4.40
Maharashtra	3.56	4.40
Manipur	3.59	1.20
Meghalaya	4.00	4.70
Mizoram	2.00	1.60
Nagaland	4.00	8.40
Orissa	4.07	3.00
Puducherry	1.10	—
Punjab	4.07	2.40
Rajasthan	4.50	3.50
Sikkim	5.00	3.30

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	3.54	4.70
Tripura	3.90	1.40
Uttar Pradesh	4.67	3.00
Uttarakhand	3.50	3.00
West Bengal	5.09	4.00
All-India	4.00	4.00

Source: Planning Commission

Model Markets for Perishable Goods

1814. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up model markets for marketing and sale of perishable commodities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such markets be opened and the time by which they are likely to be set up?

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 revised guidelines for setting up of Terminal Market Complex (TMC) Project for funding under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) Scheme have been issued. The TMC can be set up in the States undertaking reforms in Agricultural Marketing Laws. Subsidy upto 40% of Project Cost with a floor subsidy of 25% with a minimum subsidy of Rs. 50.00 crore, will be offered to Private Entrepreneur for setting up of TMC through bidding process to be carried out by the respective States. The land for the TMC will be made available by the respective State Governments.

The TMC will be set up in Hub and Spoke Model, whereby the TMC will be linked to a number of Collection Centres providing forward and backward linkages with the objective of linking farmers to the market effectively for enhancing their income.

(c) Since, the scheme is being implemented through State Governments, the number and time period of implementation would depend on the respective States.

Helicopter facility to Police

1815. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments have requested the provision of helicopters for their police forces for better surveillance and counter terrorism operations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Government of West Bengal had sought Helicopter/hiring charges of Rs. 5.00 crore under the MPF Scheme in 2009-10. The permissible heads of expenditure as per agreed/defined scheme parameters of Modernization of State Police Forces Scheme (MPF Scheme) do not accommodate such requests on Scheme funds.

Food Crisis

1816. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has advised the Union Government to focus on agriculture to resolve the food crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to promote agricultural growth in the country including Karnataka; 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) No, Madam. The World Bank supports the Union Government as well as State Governments namely Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu including Karnataka to promote agricultural growth in the country through a portfolio of investment amounting to net commitments in the order of US\$3.5 billion across projects associated with agriculture

technology development, irrigation and drainage, watershed and sustainable rainfed as well as agriculture activities included under the development of rural livelihoods.

Besides, Government of India has also been taking several steps for ensuring timely supply of critical inputs like Quality Seeds/Planting material, Fertilizers, Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery, Crop loan and Crop Insurance etc. to promote Agricultural Growth in the country under Various Agricultural development programme namely Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) throughout the country including Karnataka.

[Translation]

NS and EW Corridor Project

1817. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) the length of National Highways in various States proposed to be included in the North-South and East-West corridor project;

(b) whether the length of NS-EW Corridor is shortest in Madhya Pradesh;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The details of length of National Highways included in North-South and East-West Corridors in various states are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State	North-South Corridor	East-West Corridor
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	763	-
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
4.	Assam	-	690
5.	Bihar	-	511
6.	Chandigarh	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
8.	Delhi	22	-
9.	Goa	-	-
10.	Gujarat	-	634
11.	Haryana	183	-
12.	Himachal Pradesh	11	-
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	451	-
14.	Jharkhand	-	-
15.	Karnataka	92	-
16.	Kerala	168	-
17.	Madhya Pradesh	535	118
18.	Maharashtra	276	-
19.	Manipur	-	-
20.	Meghalaya	-	-
21.	Mizoram	-	-
22.	Nagaland	-	-
23.	Orissa	-	-
24.	Puducherry	-	-
25.	Punjab	270	-

1	2	3	
26.	Rajasthan	30 526	
27.	Sikkim	-	-
28.	Tamil Nadu	775	-
29.	Tripura	-	-
30.	Uttar Pradesh	202	653
31.	Uttarakhand	-	-
32.	West Bengal	-	331
Total		3,778	3,463

National Policy for Farmers

1818. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to provide employment opportunities to the farmers in the light of the national policy for farmers;

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

(c) the funds allocated to the states 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) One of the major policy goals enunciated in the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007 is to provide appropriate in adequate measure for non-farm employment for the farm households. Some of the initiatives indicated in the policy document towards this end are as follows:-

- (i) Encouraging scientific fish rearing, harvesting and processing
- (ii) Crop diversification in intensively cultivated mono-crop areas
- (iii) Improvement in the outreach and efficiency of the rural banking system
- (iv) Agro-processing and value-addition at the village level itself

- (v) Curriculum reforms in agricultural/animal sciences universities
- (vi) Some group/cooprative farming methods aimed at gaining efficiency and economics of scales by the small and marginal farmers
- (vii) Vocational training to youth in different aspects of agriculture and allied activities
- (viii) Development of floriculture, roots and tuber crops, aromatic and medicinal plants, bee-keeping and sericulture
- (ix) Consortium approach involving different agencies for rural non-farm employment initiatives for farm households.

All the above initiatives are already being addressed by various schemes and programmes of the Central and State Governments. In order to give a boost and direction to these efforts and for realizing the provisions enunciated in the NPF 2007, a Plan of Action for operationalisation of the NPF 2007 has been drawn and circulated to all Central Ministries/Departments concerned and the State Governments for appropriate action. A regular monitoring mechanism has also been put in place to oversee the progress of implementation of NPF 2007.

[English]

Headend in the Sky

1819. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Headend in the Sky (HITS) scheme in the broadcasting sector;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has cleared the recommendations made by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up an independent broadcasting regulator; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which HITS is likely to be functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government considered the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and finalized the policy guidelines for Headend-in-the-Sky (HITS) services. A proposal alongwith the draft guidelines was submitted on 30.10.2009 to the Union Cabinet for approval of the policy and issue of guidelines for providing HITS services. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 12.11.2009 approved the proposal of the Ministry to issue policy guidelines for provision of HITS Services. Salient features of the policy on HITS are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Ministry had in the Year 2007 prepared a proposal to set up a Broadcasting Regulatory Authority of India by enactment of a Legislation for ensuring orderly growth of broadcasting services. The Draft of the Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill, 2007, which is available on this Ministry's website www.mib.nic. In *inter alia* provides terms of reference, objectives and composition of the proposed Authority. However, concerns have been expressed by various sections in the media with respect to the need, scope, functional and financial autonomy and independent functioning of the proposed Regulator.

Ministry has initiated wide ranging consultations with stakeholders for arriving at a consensus on this issue. The Ministry has already here, consultations with Indian Broadcasting Foundation, Multi System Operator (MSO) Alliance, News Broadcasters Association (NBA), Broadcast Editors Association (BEA) and the Cable Operators Federation of India (COFI). A task force of Ministry's officials and representatives of the Broadcasters is envisaged to hold further interactions with diverse stakeholders to understand their perspective and submit a road map for the setting up of an independent Broadcast Authority.

(f) The Ministry has issued an order on 26.11.2009 to make the policy functional. The detailed policy guidelines are available on the website (www.mib.nic.in) of the Ministry. Two companies namely M/s. ASC Enterprises Ltd. (Now Dish TV India Ltd.) and Noida Software Technology Park Ltd. (NSTPL) have been granted license in the year 2003. They are now required to conform to the present policy guidelines. One licensee M/s. Dish TV India Ltd. has already operationlised the HITS Services in the country.

Statement

Salient features of the Policy Guidelines for Headend-in-the-Sky (HITS) services are as under:-

- It provides for an enabling regulatory environment for HITS operators. The guidelines are exhaustive and provide for complete procedure for obtaining permission and conditions thereto.
- HITS services are allowed in both 'C-Band' and 'Ku- Band'.
- HITS operators can uplink from Indian soil only and will have to install SMS and encryption system.
- They are not permitted to provide signals directly to the subscribers. However if HITS operator is also MSO/Cable Operator, he can do so through his distribution network.
- Total direct and in direct foreign investment including FDI is allowed upto 74%. Prior FIPB approval will be required if the FDI in beyond 49%.
- The cross media holding restriction of 20% of total paid up equity has been prescribed for various segment of broadcasting services. These restrictions have been provided to avoid vertical integration and to promote competition.
- There is no restriction on number of permissions. All those found to be eligible and fulfill the terms and conditions can apply for license to the Government in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- Existing permission holders of HITS will have to comply and migrate to new policy regime within three months failing which their permission shall be cancelled.
- Sufficient provisions exist under the guidelines for monitoring of content, inspection and national security related issues etc.

Common Ticketing System for Commonwealth Games, 2010

1820. SHRI S.S.RAMASUBBU : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce common ticketing system for the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of other facilities likely to be provided to the visiting spectators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The proposal for issuing a Common Ticket been finalized.

(c) The availability of hotel accommodation is being augmented to cater to the requirement of visiting spectators during the games.

Agriculture Credit

1821. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate a new policy with a view to improve farmer's access to agricultural credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Union Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development has already initiated several measures for improving credit flow to the farmers. As a result of these measures, the ground level farm credit flow has increased from a level of Rs. 86981 crore in the year 2003-04 to a level of Rs. 287149 crore in the year 2008-09 and is targeted to reach Rs. 325000 crore in the year 2009-10.

[Translation]

Cottage Industries

1822. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cottage industries in the country, including Gujarat are in a poor state;

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

(c) whether the Government has initiated any steps including grant of funds to rejuvenate the cottage industries in the country;

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard and the total funds granted/released during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Gujarat; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the setting up of more cottage industries in the backward regions of the country including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The development and promotion of small and cottage industries is primarily the responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs). The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), however supplements the efforts of the States/Union Territories for development and promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises, including khadi, village and cottage industries, through various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial development, etc, throughout the country, including the States/Union Territories having low per capita income and high rates of poverty. The value of production of khadi in the country, including Gujarat has been showing an upward trend during the last 4 years. The estimated value of products of village industries has also shown consistently upward trend.

The figures of value of production of khadi and village industries in Gujarat as well as the entire country during the last 4 years are given below:

Year	Production (Value Rs. crore)			
	Khadi		Village Industries	
	Gujarat	Entire Country including Gujarat	Gujarat	Entire Country including Gujarat
2005-06	27.82	468.30	527.60	11915.54
2006-07	29.08	491.52	565.66	13527.19
2007-08	33.09	543.39	625.69	16134.32
2008-09	34.52	585.25	649.71	16753.62

(c) and (d) For regeneration of traditional industries, a scheme, namely, the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is being implemented in the khadi, village and coir sector, which include cottage industries as well. Over 100 clusters in these sectors have been taken up for development under SFURTI. Out of these 4 clusters have been taken up in Gujarat, and the details thereof are as under:

Place	Sector	Name of Cluster
Rajkot	Khadi	Vadhawan Polyester Cluster
Bhavnagar	Coir	Mahuva Coir Cluster
Valsad	Village Industries	Neera Cluster
Ahmedabad	Village Industries	Gujarat Tribunal Jewelry Cluster

Release of funds under SFURTI is cluster specific and not made to the State directly. The funds are released to the Nodal Agencies, *i.e.*, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board, which are responsible for holding and disbursing the funds on receipt of utilization certificate and depending on actual physical progress. Funds released to the Nodal Agencies during the last three years and funds earmarked for current year under SFURTI are as under:

	(Rs. crore)		
	KVIC	Coir Board	Total
2006-07	19.03	6.50	25.53
2007-08	9.04	6.27	15.31
2008-09	13.45	3.50	16.95
2009-10*	-	-	17.00

*Funds allocated in BE 2009-10 under SFURTI.

(e) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is one of the schemes, under which entrepreneurs, can establish 'micro enterprises', as defined in the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" in the rural as well as urban areas of the country, including Gujarat, *i.e.*, the enterprises engaged in (i) the manufacture or production of goods pertaining to any industry specified in the first schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, where the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed twenty five lakh rupees; (ii) those providing or rendering services, where the investment in equipment does not exceed ten lakh rupees, by availing of margin money assistance from Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and loans from any public sector scheduled commercial bank.

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), including Gujarat, with involvement of banks. The permissible margin money subsidy assistance provided under PMEGP is as under:

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP	Beneficiary's Contribution (of project cost)	Rate of Subsidy (of project cost)	
Area (location of project/unit)		Urban	Rural
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%

[English]

Women Programmes on FM and Radio

1823. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to broadcast programmes for awareness of women through All India Radio/FM Radio Stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the broadcasting of such programmes is likely to be commenced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUHDURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed

that All India Radio (AIR) Stations have dedicated time slots for women's programmes, during which programmes for women's awareness are broadcast. Broadcasting new and innovative programmes for women's awareness is a routine feature for AIR. Programmes highlighting the role of women in nation building are also broadcast regularly from AIR Stations in different formats in their respective languages/dialects.

As far as private FM Radio Operators are concerned, they are free to decide their programming except for carriage of News and Current Affairs, subject to compliance to the AIR Code, as per the extant FM radio policy.

Setting up of Sports Hostels

1824. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct new Sports Hostels in different States including Orissa;

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

(c) the number of new sports hostels proposed to be constructed by the Government in the States during the 11th Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for construction of new Sports hostels in different States including Orissa, at present.

(c) The list of new Sports hostels approved by the Government during the 11th Five Year Plan, State-wise, is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of Approved New Hostels Completed/Being Constructed State-wise During 11th five year Plan

Sl.No.	State/Location	Description of Hostels
1	2	3
1.	Punjab, Patiala	100 bedded women* 200 bedded boy and girls
	Badal (Muktsar)	100 bedded women.

1	2	3
2.	Gujarat-Gandhinagar	100 bedded boys and girls.
3.	Maharashtra-Aurangabad	50 bedded hostel boys
4.	Kerala-Trivendrum	100 bedded boys
		100 bedded girls
		100 bedded boys and girls
	Alleppy	50 bedded boys.
5.	Haryana-Sonepat	200 bedded boys and girls.
6.	Karnataka-Bangalore	100 bedded women*
		100 bedded boys
7.	Tamil Nadu-Mayiladuthural	100 bedded girls
		100 bedded boys
8.	West Bengal Kolkata	200 bedded boys
		100 bedded boys and girls
9.	Orissa-Jagatpur	100 bedded boys and girls
10.	Jharkhand-Hazaribagh	50 bedded boys
		50 bedded girls.
11.	Madhya Pradesh-Bhopal	52 bedded boys*
		52 bedded girls*
		50 bedded boys
12.	Uttar Pradesh-Lucknow	100 bedded boys and girls
13.	Meghalaya-Shillong (North East Hill University)	100 bedded boys
		100 bedded girls
14.	Manipur-Imphal	100 bedded boys
	Utlou	100 bedded boys
15.	Mizoram-Aizwal	100 bedded boys and girls
16.	Tripura-Agratala	100 bedded boys
		100 bedded girls

Expansion of Irrigated Land

1825. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under assured irrigation in the country during the last three Plan period, Plan-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government earmarked any budgetary allocation to expand area under irrigation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As reported by Ministry of Water Resources, the Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) during last three Plans i.e. VIII, IX and X is 5.17 Mha, 7.69 Mha and 8.82 Mha respectively. The State-wise IPC created upto March 2007 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The details of budgetary allocation/utilization under major, medium and minor irrigation and command area development schemes/programmes in the State as well as Central Plan for the last three years as provided by the Planning Commission are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I*State-wise Irrigation Potential Created (IPC)
upto March 2007*

(Area in Million Hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of States	Irrigation Potential Created
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12
3.	Assam	0.95
4.	Bihar	7.72

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.50
6.	Goa	0.06
7.	Gujarat	4.24
8.	Haryana	3.83
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.79
11.	Jharkhand	1.06
12.	Karnataka	2.81
13.	Kerala	3.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.05
15.	Maharashtra	6.80
16.	Manipur	0.20
17.	Mizoram	0.02
18.	Meghalaya	0.06
19.	Nagaland	0.09
20.	Orissa	3.63
21.	Punjab	6.03
22.	Rajasthan	5.36
23.	Sikkim	0.03
24.	Tamil Nadu	3.70
25.	Tripura	0.16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	32.36
27.	Uttarakhand	0.81
28.	West Bengal	5.82
29.	Union Territories	0.06
Grand Total		102.70

Source: Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, New Delhi.

Statement II

(Year-wise allocation/utilization of fund under various irrigation projects/schemes)

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation/Utilization of Fund
2006-07	30602.24
2007-08*	37093.94
2008-09**	44417.88
Total	112114.06

Allocation of fund-2009-10***

*Revised approved outlay.

**Approved outlay.

***Not yet approved by Planning Commission.

Source: Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, New Delhi.

DNA Profiling Databank

1826. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken initiative to set up a DNA Profiling Databank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the various State Governments in this regard;

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

(e) the total funds likely to be provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology recognized the need to create an appropriate legislation to regulate various issues relating to DNA Profiling, establishment of DNA Data Bank, setting of standards, quality control, quality assurance, obligations and *accreditation* of DNA laboratories. Accordingly, Department had set up a DNA Profiling Advisory Committee (D-PAC)

in December, 2003 with the approval of Cabinet to make recommendations for enacting a suitable legislation. The Committee submitted its report and a Draft Profiling Bill in 2006. The Draft Bill was circulated by Deptt. of Biotechnology to all the concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India and comments received have been suitably incorporated in the Draft Bill. One of the provisional of the DNA Profiling Bill is the establishment of DNA Data Bank by the Central and the State Governments. DNA Profiling Bill is yet to be introduced in Parliament by Deptt. of Biotechnology.

(c) to (e) There is an approved plan scheme of Directorate of Forensic Science, captioned "Creation of National DNA Data base Facility for Suspects/Convicts Volunteers/Unidentified Dead Bodies and Unknown Profiles From Crime Scene having an allocation of Rs. 42.60 lakhs under the 11th Five Year Plan Scheme. The same would be implemented as and when DNA Bill is passed by Parliament.

*[Translation]***Assistance for Sports**

1827. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) the details of financial assistance and other assistance provided for the development of sports in the country including rural areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the number of players identified and trained in various States including Himachal Pradesh, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) A number of schemes are being run by the Ministry and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) for promotion and development of sports and games in the country *viz.* Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), Scheme of Talent Search & Training, Scheme of National Championship for Women, Special Awards for Winners of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons, *National Sports Talent Contest*, Army Boys Sports Company, SAI Training

Centres (STC), Special Area Games (SAG), Extension Centres of STC/SAG, Centres of Excellence etc. Grant States/Union Territories are given only in respect PYKKA, introduced w.e.f. 2008-09 for creation of basic sports facilities in village panchayats and block panchayats in a phased manner and providing access to sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels. Details of grants released to States/UTs under the Scheme of PYKKA during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 20.11.2009) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details regarding number of trainees at SAI Centres State-wise as on 3.06.2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

(A) Amount approved during 2008-09

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total Amount approved	Funds released during 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	12.99*	12.99**
2.	Assam	4.81	—	3.85*
3.	Bihar	10.44	5.22*	—
4.	Chhattisgarh	10.11	—	5.05*
5.	Goa	0.35	—	0.18*
6.	Gujarat	14.20	—	7.10*
7.	Haryana	6.51	3.26*	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.02	2.01*	2.01**
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.32	2.66*	—
10.	Kerala	1.60	0.80*	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	23.65	11.82*	—
12.	Maharashtra	27.55	8.91*	4.86*

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Manipur	1.08	0.87*	—
14.	Mizoram	1.07	0.85*	—
15.	Nagaland	1.48	1.18*	—
16.	Orissa	7.34	3.67*	3.67**
17.	Punjab	12.55	6.27*	6.28**
18.	Rajasthan	9.43	3.71*	1.01*
19.	Sikkim	0.67	0.54*	0.14**
20.	Tamil Nadu	13.82	5.00*	1.91*
21.	Tripura	1.36	1.09*	—
22.	Uttar Pradesh	53.91	10.00*	16.96*
23.	Uttarakhand	8.89	3.00*	1.45*
24.	West Bengal	4.63	—	2.32*
Total		250.77	83.85	69.78

*First Installment.

**Second Installment.

(B) Amount Sanctioned during 2009-10

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total Amount Sanctioned	Funds Released during 2009-10
1.	UT of Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.23	—
2.	Jharkhand	4.79	—
3.	Karnataka	6.22	—
4.	Meghalaya	1.32	—
5.	Mizoram	2.08	—
Total		14.64	—

Statement II

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of trainees				Total
		Boys	Girls	Residential	Non-residential	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	556	174	463	267	730
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51	18	42	27	69
3.	Assam	400	250	313	337	650
4.	Bihar	343	24	238	129	367
5.	Chhattisgarh	113	34	31	116	147
6.	Goa	184	103	108	179	287
7.	Gujarat	168	45	182	31	213
8.	Haryana	870	148	361	657	1018
9.	Himachal Pradesh	110	15	83	42	125
10.	Jharkhand	146	89	173	62	235
11.	Karnataka	561	238	498	301	799
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	78	-	50	28	78
13.	Kerala	637	561	507	691	1198
14.	Madhya Pradesh	715	294	336	673	1009
15.	Maharashtra	772	80	446	406	852
16.	Manipur	484	299	673	110	783
17.	Meghalaya	200	57	157	100	257
18.	Mizoram	88	92	165	15	180
19.	Nagaland	72	23	48	47	95
20.	Orissa	240	159	210	189	399
21.	Punjab	579	323	390	512	902
22.	Rajasthan	453	156	100	509	609
23.	Sikkim	88	27	44	71	115
24.	Tamil Nadu	362	197	257	302	559

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tripura	104	34	69	69	138
26.	Uttar Pradesh	835	279	432	682	1114
27.	Uttrakhand	206	59	165	100	265
28.	West Bengal	349	156	303	202	505
Union Territories						
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42	40	80	2	82
30.	Chandigarh	78	30	-	108	108
31.	Delhi	555	319	93	781	874
32.	Puducherry	82	24	61	45	106
Total		10521	4347	7078	7790	14868

[English]

Diamond Reserves

1828. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for excavation of diamond and improving its mining activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reserves of diamond in the country, State-wise, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) State-wise information on total reserves of diamond is given in the Indian Minerals Year Book published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which has been supplied to the Parliament Library.

[Translation]

Protection to Nuclear Installations

1829. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of nuclear installations of the country being on the target of terrorists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the security related measures being taken to protect such installations in the country?

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

(b) In view of the prevailing security scenario, the nuclear installations continue to remain prime target of the terrorist outfits. Central Security Agencies conduct security audit of vital installations in nuclear sector every two years and also sensitize the management at these installations from time to time. CISF has been mandated to undertake security arrangements for all strategically sensitive nuclear installations. Defence forces are also deployed besides the CISF for providing air defence cover in some of these important vital nuclear installations.

[English]

Grant to Haryana University

1830. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Government had requested the Union Government for releasing a special grant of Rs. 100 crores to Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which the grant is likely to be released?

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 proposal was meant for modernization and refurbishing of infrastructure of the university.

(e) and (d) Requests for grants are examined on the basis of budgetary provisions. In the current financial year, budgetary provision for the additional grant is not available.

[Translation]

Pension to Freedom Fighters

1831. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of freedom fighters who are receiving Freedom Fighters Pension in the country as on date, state-wise;

(b) the total number of applications for freedom fighters pension which are still pending with Government for approval, State-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide pension to freedom fighters including the assistance provided to them to submit the necessary documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Since the inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972, pension has been sanctioned to about 1.71 lakh freedom fighters and their eligible dependents till 31.10.2009. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement. Data relating to the exact number of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents presently living and drawing pension is not centrally maintained, since

disbursement of pension is decentralized through Banks/Treasuries.

(b) and (c) Receipt and disposal of applications for grant of freedom fighters' pension is a continuous process. No record of applications, which are received directly from the applicants or without verification reports of the State Governments, is maintained. However, 1614 applications (including 1508 relating to Hyderabad Liberation Movement and 95 relating to Goa Liberation Movement, Phase-II) have been received with verification reports from the State Governments and these are under process.

(d) The Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, 1972, renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 is well advertised. The provisions of the Scheme have been liberalized from time to time to enable the freedom fighters to avail its benefits. The claims for grant of freedom fighters' pension, duly verified and recommended by the State Governments are processed expeditiously and decisions taken as appropriate in terms of the provisions of the Scheme.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.10.2009)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,667
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,438
4.	Bihar	24,878
5.	Jharkhand	-
6.	Goa	1,498
7.	Gujarat	3,598
8.	Haryana	1,688
9.	Himachal Pradesh	624
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,807
11.	Karnataka	10,090

1	2	3
12.	Kerala	3,303
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,473
14.	Chhattisgarh	-
15.	Maharashtra	17,907
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Orissa	4,190
21.	Punjab	7,020
22.	Rajasthan	812
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,110
25.	Tripura	888
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,993
27.	Uttarakhand	-
28.	West Bengal	22,488
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	91
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman and Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2,046
35.	Puducherry	317
	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
	Total	1,70,668

*[English]***PDS for Tribals**

1832. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Public Distribution System (PDS) in agency areas exclusively for the economically weak tribals;

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

(c) the details of requests received for allocation of foodgrains from such areas pending with the 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) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), focused on the poor, aims at distributing subsidized foodgrains to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in all rural as well as urban areas in the country.

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), as a sub set of TPDS covers the poorest families among BPL category in all rural areas and urban areas. AAY was launched in December, 2000 and there have been three expansions since then State/UT Governments have issued 2.43 crore AAY ration cards. The identification of eligible BPL and AAY families and issuance of ration cards to them is the responsibility of concerned State/UT Government.

Since tribal families in agency areas as well as other areas are already being covered under TPDS, there is no proposal to introduce PDS exclusively for poor tribal families.

(c) No such request is pending.

Registration of FIR

1833. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are report that FIRs are not registered in police stations in various parts of the country to fudge records and depict less crime rate;

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

(c) whether the Union Government in consultation with the State Governments proposes to initiate reforms in the process of lodging FIRs and help the common man in reporting crime to the Police; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The section 154 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 *inter alia* provides that every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the State Government may prescribe in this behalf. As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Public Order and 'Police are State subjects and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to maintain the Law and Order in the State and ensure that the provisions of Law are followed and take action against the erring police men.

(c) and (d) A Review Committee on Police Reforms was set up, which made 49 recommendations, which *inter-alia* included the recommendation *viz.* 'Free registration of Crime', which envisages that free registration should be encouraged and over dependence on crime statistics for performance evaluation of officers should be abjured. The Review Committee recommendations have been sent *inter-alia* to State Governments/UT Administrations for necessary action.

Policy for Soyabean Farmers

1834. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soyabean growing farmers are presently getting lower prices for their produce compared to the prices paid in 2007-08;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy to benefit the farmers growing soyabean and dollar gram; 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) Monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (Base Year 1993-94 = 100) for Soyabean showed a mixed trend during the period 2007 to 2009 (October 2009). The statement showing trends in the Monthly WPI of Soyabean over the last three year is given below.

Monthly WPI for Soyabean from 2007

Months	2007	2008	2009
January	153.8	214.5	225.9
February	159.8	217.6	238.3
March	160.1	229.1	244.1
April	173.1	223.5	248.1
May	174.0	225.3	288.2
June	172.9	236.1	286.7
July	175.8	246.5	260.4
August	169.8	230.3	252.3
September	172.1	231.6	248.6
October	174.2	217.4	247.4
November	186.7	240.4	
December	192.9	200.5	

Production of Soya bean has shown a decreasing trend during the period 2007-08 to 2009-10.

Production of Soyabean (Lakh tonnes)

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
109.68	99.01	89.30
	(4th adv. estimates)	(1st adv. estimates)

The fluctuations in the WPI of Soyabean may be attributed to domestic production levels, demand-supply factors etc.

(c) and (d) The Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for both black and yellow variety of Soyabean, which ensures that if market price falls below this MSP, the farmers can sell Soyabean to the designated agencies at the Minimum Support Price. For 2008-09, MSP for black variety of Soyabean has been fixed at Rs. 1350/- per quintal which is an increase of Rs. 440/- over the MSP of Rs. 910/- per quintal fixed for 2007-08.

Similarly, for the yellow variety of Soyabean MSP has been fixed at Rs. 1390/- per quintal for 2008-09 which is higher by Rs. 340/- than the MSP of Rs. 1050/- per quintal fixed for 2007-08. The MSP for Soyabean (Black and Yellow varieties) has been kept at the same level for 2009-10. For Gram, MSP has been fixed at Rs. 1730/- per quintal for 2008-09 which is higher by Rs. 130/- than the MSP of Rs. 1600/- per quintal fixed for 2007-08. The MSP for Gram for 2009-10 has been raised to Rs. 1760/- per quintal.

A Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) provides financial assistance for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits etc. to encourage farmers to grow pulses and oil seeds on a large scale. In order to disseminate information on improved production technologies amongst the farmers, block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstrations are organized through State Departments of Agriculture and Frontline Demonstrations through ICAR. Consequent upon setting up of Technology Mission on Oilseeds, a major breakthrough in increasing oilseeds production was achieved through an integrated approach by introducing new crop technologies, better supply of inputs and extension services support for marketing and post harvest technologies.

Online Trading

1835. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the commodity exchanges in operation in the country alongwith the manner in which they control the future trading;

(b) whether the Government proposes to widen the ambit of online trading by including new items in it;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the items currently under online trading and those proposed to be included therein;

(d) whether essential commodities are also included/ proposed to be included in online trading;

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

(f) the steps taken to check the adverse impact of online trading on availability and price of essential 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) At present there are 22 commodity exchanges. A list of the commodity exchanges is given in Statement I enclosed. The exchanges, which are Self Regulatory Organizations, have their set of Byelaws and the Articles of Association, approved by the Forward Markets Commission (FMC). FMC is the regulator for commodity futures trading under the provisions of Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (FCR Act), prescribe the mechanism of various trading parameters. The exchange keeps a real time watch on the trade done by the members of the Exchange in terms of these regulatory parameters. FMC oversee the overall market operations and prescribes various regulatory measures viz. open position limits, daily price fluctuation limits, margins etc. It approves contract design and terms and conditions for trading on the exchanges. These regulations and oversight functions are exercised in terms of the provisions of the FCR Act, 1952.

(b) Presently, future trading is not prohibited in any commodity under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. As and when a demand for forward trading comes from trade interests the same is examined for consideration. At present, 106 commodities are notified for forward trading.

(c) The list of commodities presently covered under the FCR Act, 1952 is given in the Statement II enclosed.

(d) and (e) Futures trading is being conducted in various essential commodities such as wheat, maize, chana, soya seed/soy oil etc. to ensure that the stakeholders associated with these commodities including the producers also derive the benefits of Price discovery and price management.

(f) Futures trading doesn't have adverse impact on the availability or the prices of any commodity including essential commodity. Futures trading in commodities only help in discovery of the prices of commodities at different future points of time. It is essential as a tool for price discovery and price risk management by various stakeholder groups, viz. producers, processors, exporters, importers etc. The regulatory tools available to the FMC as the market regulator are used wherever required to

keep the market aligned with the physical markets. There is no evidence of any instances of price distortion caused by futures trading since the reopening of the market in 2003. The Abhijit Sen Committee Report (2008) has also endorsed this conclusion.

Statement I

List of commodity exchanges recognized by the Government of India

Sl.No.	Name of the Exchange
1	2
1.	Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd., Mumbai
2.	National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Ltd., Mumbai
3.	National Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited., Ahmedabad
4.	Indian Commodity Exchange Limited, Gurgaon.
5.	Ahmedabad Commodity Exchange Ltd., Ahmedabad
6.	Bikaner Commodity Exchange Ltd., Bikaner
7.	Bhatinda Om & Oil Exchange Ltd., Bhatinda
8.	Bombay Commodity Exchange Ltd., Vashi
9.	Chamber of Commerce, Hapur
10.	Central India Commercial Exchange Ltd., Gwalior
11.	Cotton Association of India, Mumbai
12.	East India Jute & Hessian Exchange Ltd., Kolkata
13.	First Commodity Exchange of India Ltd., Kochi
14.	Haryana Commodities Ltd., Sirsa
15.	India Pepper & Spice Trade Association., Kochi
16.	Meerut Agro Commodities Exchange Co. Ltd., Meerut
17.	National Board of Trade, Indore
18.	Rajkot Commodity Exchange Ltd., Rajkot
19.	Rajdhani Oils and Oilseeds Exchange Ltd., Delhi

1	2
20.	Surendranagar Cotton oil & Oil seeds Association Ltd., Surendranagar
21.	Spices and Oil seeds Exchange Ltd. Sangli
22.	Vijay Beopar Chamber Ltd., Muzaffarnagar

Statement II

Commodities Notified Under Section 15 of FC(R) Act

Sl. No.	Commodity
1	2
1.	Arhar Chuni
2.	Bajra
3.	Barley
4.	Gram
5.	Gram Dal
6.	Guar
7.	Jowar
8.	Kulthi
9.	Lakh (Khesari)
10.	Maize
11.	Masur
12.	Moth
13.	Mung
14.	Mung Chuni
15.	Mung Dal
16.	Peas
17.	Ragi
18.	Rice or Paddy
19.	Small Millets (Kodan Kulti, Kodra, Korra, Vargu, Sawan, Rala, Kakun, Samai, Vari & Banti)
20.	Tur Dal (Arhar Dal)

1	2	1	2
21.	Tur(Arhar)	52.	Sesamum Oil
22.	Urad (Mash)	53.	Sesamum Oilcake
23.	Urad dal	54.	Soy meal
24.	Wheat	55.	Soy Oil
25.	Celeryseed	56.	Soybean
26.	Copra Oil/Coconut Oil	57.	Sunflower Oil
27.	Copra Oil cake / Coconut Oilcake	58.	Sunflower Oilcake
28.	Copra/Coconut	59.	Sunflower Seed
29.	Cottonseed	60.	Aniseed
30.	Cottonseed Oil	61.	Betelnuts
31.	Cottonseed Oilcake	62.	Cardamom
32.	CPO Refined	63.	Chillies
33.	Crude Palm Oil	64.	Cinnamon
34.	Crude Palm Olive	65.	Cloves
35.	Groundnut	66.	Coriander seed
36.	Groundnut Oil	67.	Ginger
37.	Groundnut Oilcake	68.	Methi
38.	Linseed	69.	Nutmegs
39.	Linseed oil	70.	Pepper
40.	Linseed Oil cake	71.	Turmeric
41.	Rapeseed Oil/Mustard Oil	72.	Copper, Zinc, Lead or Tin
42.	Rapeseed Oilcake/Mustardseed Oilcake	73.	Gold
43.	Rapeseed/Mustardseed	74.	Silver
44.	RBD Palmolein	75.	Silver Coins
45.	Rice Bran	76.	Art Silk Yarn
46.	Rice Bran Oil	77.	Cotton Cloth
47.	Rice Bran Oilcake	78.	Cotton pods
48.	Safflower	79.	Cotton Yarn
49.	Safflower Oil	80.	Indian Cotton (Full pressed, half pressed or loose)
50.	Safflower Oil cake	81.	Jute goods (Hessian and Sackings and cloth and lor bags, twines and/or yarns mfd by any of the mills and/or any other manufacturers of whatever nature made from jute)
51.	Sesamum (Til or Jiljilli)		

1	2
82.	Kapas
83.	Raw Jute (including Mesta)
84.	Staple Fibre Yarn
85.	Camphor
86.	Castorseed
87.	Chara or Berseem (including charaseed or berseemseed)
88.	Crude Oil
89.	Gram Husk (Gram Chilka)
90.	Gur
91.	Khandsari Sugar
92.	Polymer
93.	Potato
94.	Rubber
95.	Seedlac
96.	Shellac
97.	Sugar
98.	Furnace Oil
99.	Ethanol
100.	Cooking Coal
101.	Electricity
102.	Natural Gas

1	2
103.	Onion
104.	Thermal Coal
105.	Carbon Credit
106.	Methanol

Discrimination against People from North-East

1836. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study with regard to discrimination against people from NE region has been conducted in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

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

(c) if so, the total number of such cases reported/registered and action taken in such cases during the last one year and the current year, crime-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to curb such incidents in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Government is not aware of any study conducted with regard to discrimination against people from NE region.

(c) and (d) The details of cases registered and action taken by the police are given below:

Crime Heads	2008			2009 (upto 31.10.2009)		
	Cases reported	Cases Solved	Present Position	Cases reported	Cases Solved	Present Position
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Murder	2	2	2-PT	3	3	2-PT 1-PI
Rape	1	1	1-PT	4	4	2-PT 2-Cancelled
Robbery	—	—	—	1	1	1-PT
Molestation	4	4	4-PT	7	5	3-PT 4-PI

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kidnapping	—	—	—	2	2	2-PT
Snatching	—	—	—	1	—	1-Untraced
Riot	1	1	1-PT	—	—	—
Accidents	—	—	—	1	—	1-PI
Misc.	1	1	1-PT	—	—	—

PT-Pending Trial

PI-Pending Investigation

Delhi Police has chalked out a detailed action plan to curb such incidents in the future. A detailed Standing Order No. 383/2009 has been issued in this regard. The three Nodal Officers i.e. DCP/North for the Northern Range, DCP/South District for the Southern Range and New Delhi District and DCP/East District for the Trans Yamuna area nominated in the Standing Order hold periodic meetings with the residents/students from the North Eastern region, and redress the grievances raised in such meetings.

In addition to the above, meetings are also convened by SHOs in respect of persons residing in their jurisdiction to reach out to the residents from the North-Eastern region and address the problems and issues raised by them.

All SDPOs and SHOs have been directed to give a patient hearing and address the grievances of the residents of North-Eastern states as and when these are reported. They have also been directed to hold meetings with from and take prompt appropriate action on their complaints/grievances.

Detailed instructions have been issued to sensitize the staff of the PCR vans and Police Stations so as to make them more sensitive and empathetic towards the problems and grievances of people from the North-Eastern region residing in Delhi.

[*Translation*]

Agricultural Survey

1837. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *ALIAS* KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI BASORI SINGH MASRAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government conducts any five yearly agricultural survey in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the items surveyed therein;

(c) the details of such surveys conducted by the Government in the past; and

(d) the main conclusions of the survey and the efforts made by the Government to incorporate these conclusions in its programmes?

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 Government of India conducts Agriculture Census in the country at five yearly intervals. It provides information on number and area of operational holdings by various size classes, social groups and gender, tenancy status, terms of leasing, land use, irrigation status, source of irrigation, number of wells and tubewells, dispersal of operated area and cropping pattern etc. Another survey known as Input Survey is also conducted in the year following Agriculture Census. Input Survey gives information on application inputs like seeds, fertilizers, agriculture implements and machineries and availability of agriculture credit from lending institutions.

(c) and (d) So far seven Agriculture Census (1970-71, 1976-77, 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91, 1995-96, and 2000-01) and six Input Surveys (1976-77, 1981-82, 1986-87, 1991-92, 1996-97 and 2001-02) have been completed. The results of the Census are used as appropriate in designing and implementation of the developmental programmes in the agriculture sector.

Export of Wheat

1838. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEDGE:

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

(a) whether permission for export of wheat and wheat products has been granted upto 31st March, 2010 in view of the availability of adequate quantity of wheat in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed for export of wheat and wheat products the country during the said period; and

(d) the amount of wheat and wheat products exported by the Government and private sector from January 2009 to September 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Government have imposed ban on export of wheat by private trade. However, export of wheat flour (Maida), Samolina (rava/Sirgi), wholemeal atta and resultant atta have been allowed subject to a limit of 6.5 lakh tons upto 31st March, 2010 on private account vide DGFTs notification No. 116 (RE-2008)/2004-2009 dated 03.07.2009.

(d) There has been no export of wheat and wheat products from Central Pool during the said period. 16584 tons of wheat and wheat products have been exported on private account from January 2009 to September 2009 as per the information received from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata.

[English]

Mining without NOC

1839. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to allow metal and mining companies without obtaining No Objection Certificate (NOC) from landowners;

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

(c) whether the Union Government also proposes to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act and thereby reduce the powers of the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the blue print proposed for reforming mining sectors and the procedures involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (e) State Government grants mineral concession as the owners of minerals. Prior approval of Central Government is necessary before grant of mineral concession in respect of specified minerals listed in the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. The existing provisions in Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 allow an applicant to submit the NOC before the commencement of mining operations. As such even at present there is no requirement that NOC has to be obtained before applying for mining lease. The National Mineral Policy, 2008 has given certain policy directions and an exercise is underway to give legislative backing to the policy.

Construction of Godowns

1840. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether Food Corporation of India (FCI) hired godowns from Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation (APSWHC) under an agreement wherein APSWHC constructed godowns and transferred them to FCI on rental as applicable and whenever revised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether FCI has failed to pay the rentals since 2002;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor indicating the amount pending against FCI; and

(e) the steps taken to liquidate the said dues to APSWHC?

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. FCI had hired godowns on rental from Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation (APSWC) under an agreement wherein FCI agreed to give Seven Year Guarantee for using godowns to be constructed or to be got constructed by APSWC. FCI had agreed to make payment of storage charges to APSWC at par with Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) subject to the specification of godowns and services of storage being equal as per instructions, from time to time issued by FCI.

(c) to (e) No, Madam rentals are being paid to APSWC. However the revised rentals, at par with CWC rates are not being paid by FCI to APSWC since 2002 as APSWC was making much less payment to private investors from whom it had hired godowns. The FCI has restricted payment of rentals to the hire charges paid by APSWC to the private investors as per agreement entered into by APSWC with private investors/owners. An additional 15% administrative charges, over and above these hire charges, are also being paid by FCI, to APSWC.

[*Translation*]

Advertisements on Former Leaders

1841. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether various ministries issues advertisements in different newspapers on the occasion of anniversary of late leaders including late Prime Ministers;

(b) if so, the details and the number of such advertisements issued and the total amount spent on publishing such advertisements in the current year;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines governing such advertisements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the newspapers to which advertisements issued on the same occasion of other late leaders/former Indian Prime Ministers during each of the last three years and current year and the details of amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) 37 advertisements in respect of the late leaders have been issued and a sum of Rs. 20,17,51,294/- has been incurred on publishing of these advertisements in the current year. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Madam. Ministries take their own decision in this regard.

(d) The details are being collected.

Statement

Details of advertisements issued in different newspapers on the occasion of anniversary of late leaders including late Prime Ministers during the current year

Sl.No.	Day	Ministry/Deptt.	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Jawaharlal Nahru Birth Anniversary	M/o Women & Child Development	5057281
2.	Maulane Azad Birth Anniversary— (National Education Day)	Deptt. of School Education & Literacy M/o HRD	4943975
3.	Maulane Azad Birth Anniversary— (National Education Day)	Deptt. of Higher Education, M/o HRD	3262756
4.	Mahatma Gandhi—Birth Anniversary	M/o Women & Child Development	481253
5.	Smt. Indira Gandhi Death Anniversary	M/o Women & Child Development	3333258

1	2	3	4
6.	S. Radhakrishnans Birth Anniversary (Teacher's Day)	Deptt. of School Education & Literacy M/o HRD	5624848
7.	Rajiv Gandhi Birth Anniversary	Directorate of Audit Education, M/o HRD	992028
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Birth Anniversary	Deptt. of Higher Education, M/o HRD	3248434
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Birth Anniversary	M/o Women & Child Development	6620105
10.	Rajiv Gandhi Birth Anniversary	Deptt. of Higher Education, M/o HRD	3092394
11.	Nehru Birth Anniversary	Ministry of Urban Development	3699810
12.	Rajiv Gandhi Birth Anniversary	Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation	2528296
13.	Mahatma Gandhi Birth Anniversary	Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation	2505308
14.	Rajiv Gandhi Birth Anniversary	Deptt. of Information Technology	2265761
15.	Mahatma Gandhi Birth Anniversary	Ministry of Law & Justice	4764253
16.	Indira Gandhi Martyradom Day	DONER	638704
17.	Rajiv Gandhi Birthday	New & Ren. Energy	8778379
18.	Jagjivan Ram Birth Anniversary	Social Justice	6018221
19.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Birth Anniversary	Social Justice	4102093
20.	Rajiv Gandhi Death Anniversary	Social Justice	2602097
21.	Death Anniversary of Jagjivan Ram	Social Justice	7794097
22.	Rajiv Gandhi	Social Justice	4145639
23.	Death Anniversary of Indira Gandhi	Social Justice	383184
24.	Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti	Social Justice	3111455
25.	Rajiv Gandhi	R.D.	3591822
26.	Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti	Panchayati Raj	11085693
27.	Rajiv Gandhi Birthday Anniversary	National Productivity Council	2406903
28.	Indira Gandhi Martyradom Day	Deptt. of Commerce	1292908
29.	Jawaharlal Nehru Birth Anniversary	Deptt. of Commerce	519865
30.	Birth Anniversary of Babasaheb Ambedkar	I&B	16858840

1	2	3	4
31.	Anti Terrorism Day (Martyrdom day of Rajiv Gandhi)	I&B	4536080
32.	Death Anniversary of Pt. J.L. Nehru	I&B	1492887
33.	Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti	I&B	42648198
34.	Birth Anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri	I&B	6276039
35.	Martyrdom day of Indira Gandhi	I&B	9288417
36.	Birth Anniversary of Sardar Patel	I&B	3075033
37.	Universal Children day - Birthday of J.L. Nehru	I&B	8684980
		Total	201751294

[English]

Problems of Farmers

1842. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loan waiver scheme has not succeeded in addressing the problems of farmers in the country and farmers continue to commit suicide;

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

(c) the corrective steps being 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) No, Madam. Since the introduction of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 and implementation of Rehabilitation Package, 2006, number of suicides by farmers have been declining in most States. In order to address the problem of indebtedness of farmers and to enhance the economic viability of farming a 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 crore small and marginal farmers and 0.67 crore other farmers have benefitted from the scheme involving debt waiver and debt relief to the tune of Rs. 65,318.33 crores, as their line of credit has been declogged due to clearing off of their principal and interest liabilities. State-wise details of number of suicides due to agrarian reasons and progress of Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Besides this, in order to address the problem of suicide by farmers, reported mainly from 31 Districts spread over the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala, the Government approved a rehabilitation package of Rs.16978.69 crore in the year 2006. The package is being implemented over a period of 3 years and includes both immediate and medium term measures with an aim of establishing a sustainable and viable farming and livelihood support system through debt relief to farmers, improved supply of institutional credit, crop centric approach to agriculture, assured irrigation facilities, watershed management, better extension and farming support services and subsidiary income opportunities through horticulture, livestock, dairying, fisheries etc.

It has been decided by the Government to extend the period for implementation of the non credit components of the package by 2 more years i.e. 30th September, 2011. An amount of Rs. 16953.04 crore (i.e. 99.8% of total package cost) has been released by Centre/State Governments and Banks in 4 States up to 30th September, 2009. In addition, for revitalization of agriculture sector a number of plan schemes and programmes viz. which include National Food Security Mission to improve production and productivity of food grains, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana with an objective to incentives the States so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors in a decentralized manner, National Horticulture Mission, Macro Management of Agriculture, Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management and Support to Agriculture Extension Services etc. are being

implemented across the country. The National Policy for Farmers, 2007 has also definite provisions to improve economic viability of farming.

Statement I

Number of suicides by farmers on account of agrarian, reasons as per reports received from the State Governments

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Period	No. of suicides by farmers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006	532
		2007	490
		2008	390
		2009 (upto 16.11.2009)	77
2.	Karnataka	2006-07	176
		2007-08	182
		2008-09	143
		2009-10 (upto 31.8.2009)	14
3.	Maharashtra	2006	1028
		2007	590
		2008	627
		2009 (upto 15.11.2009)	259
4.	Kerala	2006	112
		2007	68
		2008	22
		2009 (upto 31.8.2009)	02
5.	Tamil Nadu	2006	01
		2007	01
		2008	01
		2009 (upto 31.8.2009)	Nil

1	2	3	4
6.	Punjab	2006	19
		2007	24
		2008	10
		2009 (upto 30.6.2009)	11
7.	Gujarat	2006	04
		2007	04
		2008	01
		2009 (upto 31.5.2009)	02@
8.	Assam	12.12.2007	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.08.2007	Nil
10.	Bihar	14.5.2008	Nil
11.	Chhattisgarh	31.7.2009	Nil
12.	Goa	31.10.2009	Nil
13.	Haryana	16.11.2009	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	19.11.2007	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.11.2009	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	25.4.2008	Nil
17.	Manipur	19.11.2009	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	31.7.2009	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	24.11.2009	Nil
20.	Mizoram	23.7.2009	Nil
21.	Nagaland	23.11.2009	Nil
22.	Orissa*	23.11.2009	Nil*
23.	Rajasthan	4.12.2007	Nil
24.	Sikkim	21.11.2009	Nil
25.	Tripura	25.3.2008	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20.11.2009	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	8.5.2008	Nil
28.	West Bengal	31.10.2009	Nil
29.	Admn. of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26.10.2007	Nil

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
30.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	28.9.2007	Nil	34.	Admn. of Puducherry	23.11.2009	Nil
31.	Admn. of Daman and Diu	15.7.2009	Nil	35.	Admn. of Chandigarh	23.9.2009	Nil
32.	Admn. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.7.2008	Nil	*23 cases of alleged suicide by farmers have been reported in Orissa, but the State Government has not been able to ascertain so far whether anyone or more out of these alleged suicides have been caused due to agrarian distress. Investigations by the State Police are going on this regard. @ Being re-verified by the Agriculture Department, Gujarat			
33.	Admn. of Lakshadweep	19.11.2007	Nil				

Statement II*Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt relief Scheme, 2008. State-wise figures (provisional)*

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the State	Total Farmers covered			Total eligible Waiver/Relief
	SF/MF	of	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	6646198	1109029	7755227	11353.71
Assam	319546	18146	337692	405.51
Arunachal Pradesh	10775	1241	12016	20.47
Bihar	1662971	94548	1757519	3158.90
Chhattisgarh	493828	201119	694947	701.28
Delhi	1324	388	1712	7.36
Gujarat	576137	410605	986742	2395.32
Goa	1592	768	2360	5.58
Haryana	527490	357612	885102	2648.73
Himanchal Pradesh	114997	4794	119791	273.82
Jammu and Kashmir	47449	3081	50530	97.06
Jharkhand	639187	27239	666426	789.60
Karnataka	1171983	555360	1727343	4020.29
Kerala	1390546	40192	1430738	2962.97
Madhya Pradesh	1715624	659202	2374826	4203.25
Maharashtra	3023000	1225000	4248000	8951.33

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	40885	2129	43014	77.94
Mizoram	18699	1641	20340	34.22
Manipur	56670	1393	58063	57.49
Nagaland	12623	2290	14913	22.39
Orissa	2377022	135935	2512957	3277.75
Punjab	227416	193862	421278	1222.91
Rajasthan	1111821	732765	1844586	3795.78
Sikkim	7140	651	7791	13.39
Tamil Nadu	1427280	328206	1755486	3365.39
Tripura	60502	1101	61603	97.09
Uttar Pradesh	4794348	621693	5416041	9095.11
Uttarakhand	154962	18733	173695	317.65
West Bengal	1445743	16590	1462333	1882.27
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1537	958	2495	1.96
Chandigarh	148	79	227	1.35
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	351	137	488	0.69
Daman and Diu	65	38	103	0.15
Lakshadweep	130	2	132	0.25
Puducherry	26247	5055	31302	59.37
Total	30106236	6771582	36877818	65318.33

Vehicles Exempted from Payment of Toll Tax

1843. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:

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

(a) the details of categories of vehicles exempted from paying toll tax as per the toll policy;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to exempt elected legislators, Union and State Government vehicles and some more categories from paying toll tax; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) In accordance with section 3 (4) of the National Highway Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, no fee is levied for the 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, where no service road or alternative road is in lieu of the said national highway, permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel.

(b) and (c) The Government has undertaken an exercise for review of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 keeping in view various suggestions made by various stakeholders.

Targets under PMEGP

1844. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE;

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

(a) the annual employment target fixed under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the PMEGP has achieved the target under the said scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has been introduced during 2008-09 which is a significant initiative

for setting up micro enterprises in rural and urban areas with attractive levels of subsidy for generation of additional employment opportunities. It is implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State/Union Territory 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. State-wise targets for generation of employment in 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement.

The targets set for 2008-09 could not be achieved as the implementation guidelines of the scheme could only be issued in September 2008 and thereafter the preliminary activities of implementation like publicity, workshop, distribution of targets, etc. could be started. Imposition of model code of conduct of General Elections and delays in constitution of District Level Task Force (DLTF) by respective State Governments also resulted in further slowing down the implementation process.

Statement*State-wise targets and Achievement for 2008-09 and targets for 2009-10 under PMEGP*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(Number of persons)		
		2008-09		2009-10
		Employment Target	Employment opportunities created	Employment Target
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	500	160	500
2.	Delhi	2370	10	7497
3.	Haryana	11927	4840	11927
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3763	3090	3763
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	10830	6800	6238
6.	Punjab	15000	2660	13398
7.	Rajasthan	23270	5400	33428
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	380	400	167
9.	Bihar	42930	58730	53665
10.	Jharkhand	19716	4980	19716
11.	Orissa	24554	16540	24554

1	2	3	4	5
12.	West Bengal	54160	40020	45947
13.	Andhra Pradesh	44337	8650	44337
14.	Karnataka	29764	12200	29764
15.	Kerala	17695	3650	17695
16.	Lakshadweep	52	0	52
17.	Puducherry	500	480	500
18.	Tamil Nadu	35165	11960	35165
19.	Goa	719	10	719
20.	Gujarat	29073	2680	28845
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	0	0	114
22.	Daman and Diu#	0	0	114
23.	Maharashtra	55242	16920	55242
24.	Chhattisgarh	14473	5840	14473
25.	Madhya Pradesh	30800	4160	38501
26.	Uttarakhand	9680	3840	5343
27.	Uttar Pradesh	98072	27240	98072
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1710	1140	861
29.	Assam	17083	12260	17083
30.	Manipur	3920	0	1958
31.	Meghalaya	4030	0	2021
32.	Mizoram	1980	0	993
33.	Nagaland	3580	50	1792
34.	Tripura	3930	250	1965
35.	Sikkim	1040	100	528
Total		612245	255060	616937

*Figures for 2008-09 corresponding to Dadra & Nagar Haveli have been included in the figures of Gujarat

#Figures for 2008-09 corresponding to Daman & Diu have been included in the figures of Maharashtra

Impact of Jaipur Fire on Agriculture

1845. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent fire in the Indian Oil Corporation depot in Jaipur is likely to have any impact on agriculture in the surrounding areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Based on the prevailing conditions in the area and observation on growth attributes observed during field survey by the Committee, no clear effect of fumes and pollution was observed on the crops, but increased density of carbon mono-oxides, carbon di- oxide, Sulphur di-oxide and oxides of Nitrogen in the atmosphere may have some adverse effect on crops in future, if rain occurs, but it will depend on the intensity and period of raining.

(b) During field survey, no clear effect of fumes and pollution was observed on the crops.

(c) The Departmental Officers, field staff and Scientists of the Research Station are constantly monitoring the situation in the Rabi crops.

[*Translation*]

Funds under PMEGP

1846. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds granted/released under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for various schemes, State-wise;

(b) the criteria/guidelines adopted by the Government to release such funds;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to non-compliance of guidelines for granting funds under PMEGP; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINESHA PATEL): (a) State-wise details of margin money (subsidy) allocated/utilised by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during 2008-09 are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The Government of India through Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises releases funds to KVIC as per the State-wise distribution of target worked out by KVIC based on a number of parameters including the extent of rural population, backwardness, urban unemployment and past performance. The guidelines of

the scheme are available in the Ministry's website, i.e., www.msme.gov.in

(c) and (d) While PMEGP has received good response across the country, there have been some instances where the entrepreneurs proposing to set up projects under PMEGP faced some difficulties which mainly involved delay in clearing their applications by the District Level Task Force Committee (DLTFC) and the delay in processing their applications for sanction of loan by banks. These complaints were attended to promptly and taken up at the Ministry level with KVIC, State Industries Departments and CMDs of the concerned banks for redressal. Some Entrepreneurs also faced the problem of banks demanding collateral against sanction of their loan even upto Rs. 5 lakh. On the matter having been taken up with RBI, the latter have reinforced the existing instructions to banks so that entrepreneurs could avail collateral free loan upto Rs. 5 lakh under PMEGP.

Statement

State-wise margin money (subsidy) allocated/utilised by KVIC under PMEGP during 2008-09

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09	
		Allocation	Utilised
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandigarh	59.94	9.74
2.	Delhi	285.51	0.70
3.	Haryana	1431.16	1190.28
4.	Himachal Pradesh	452.14	392.77
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1300.00	898.00
6.	Punjab	1800.00	951.00
7.	Rajasthan	2793.42	1503.58
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46.25	29.53
9.	Bihar	5152.18	4201.22
10.	Jharkhand	2366.52	958.00
11.	Orissa	2946.68	2419.53

1	2	3	4
12.	West Bengal	6500.00	5135.37
13.	Andhra Pradesh	5319.86	2582.54
14.	Karnataka	3571.24	2510.48
15.	Kerala	2123.80	671.33
16.	Lakshadweep	6.66	0
17.	Puducherry	59.94	19.40
18.	Tamil Nadu	4220.23	2328.54
19.	Goa	86.59	2.10
20.	Gujarat	3487.62	659.33
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	-	-
22.	Daman and Diu	-	-
23.	Maharashtra	6628.91	2455.61
24.	Chhattisgarh	1736.78	1318.62
25.	Madhya Pradesh	3695.85	1143.48
26.	Uttarakhand	1162.25	456.52
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11768.96	7984.31
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	205.72	88.45
29.	Assam	2050.54	890.20
30.	Manipur	470.64	0
31.	Meghalaya	483.96	0
32.	Mizoram	238.28	0
33.	Nagaland	430.68	9.62
34.	Tripura	472.12	32.02
35.	Sikkim	125.80	22.45
		73480.23	40864.72

*Figures for 2008-09 corresponding to Dadra and Nagar Haveli have been included in the figures of Gujarat

#Figures for 2008-09 corresponding to Daman and Diu have been included in the figures of Maharashtra

Distribution of Seeds, Fertilisers and Pesticides

1847. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to distribute seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. free of cost to the farmers who have been affected by drought and flood in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to check the escalating prices of seeds, pesticides and fertilisers in order to make the agriculture-sector more remunerative;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government of India has no proposal for distribution of fertilizers and pesticides free of cost to the farmers. However, allocation of seed minikits of oilseed, pulses and maize has been increased from Rs. 30.04 crore in Rabi 2008-09 to Rs. 77.39 crore in Rabi 2009-10 for supply to the farmers free of cost.

(c) to (e) The Government has already fixed the statutory price of Urea and is providing subsidy on major fertilizers. There is no statutory control on prices of seeds and pesticides. However, for effective management of drought the upper ceiling distribution subsidy on certified seeds has been enhances.

[English]

Cotton Seed Requirement

1848. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government assessed the requirement of cotton seeds in the country including Gujarat during the current plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the above period

(c) whether any assessment also made in regard to quantity of BT cotton and non-BT cotton variety of seeds likely to be supplied by public sector and private sector companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, separately for the said period?

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

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF.K.V.THOMS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The requirement and availability of cotton certified/quality seed in the country including Gujarat for the current Plan period is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) 94.06 lakh was under cotton in 2008-09 (IVth Advance Estimates). Of this 60.77 lakh was under Bt. Cotton. BT. Cotton seed was supplied by private sector. 17.5% of Non-BT. Cotton seed against requirement was available in public sector as per information provided by States.

Statement

State-wise Details of Requirement and availability of Certified/Quality Seeds of Cotton During Last Three Years, as indicated by States in the Zonal Seed Review Meeting

(Quantity in Quintals)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21000	34318	27500	55500	19600	55500
2.	Karnataka	8050	8050	8150	8678	8210	8220
3.	Tamil Nadu	9830	9830	9775	9775	5580	5685
4.	Gujarat	45586	46326	52660	55166	57240	57401
5.	Madhya Pradesh	11000	10391	9100	9100	5050	5050
6.	Maharashtra	60000	75294	59186	68915	71010	85147
7.	Rajasthan	42000	42190	52500	54995	16336	13893
8.	Haryana	28200	20502	8500	5644	1550	1279
9.	Punjab	8125	9738	9187	9354	9295	9290
10.	Uttar Pradesh	900	4099	900	700	910	945
11.	Orissa			102	100	104	104
12.	West Bengal			100	100	52	52
13.	Meghalaya	20	20				
Grand Total		234711	260758	237660	278027	194937	242566

Meeting on fake Currencies

1849. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting between the Home Secretaries of India and Nepal was held in the month of November, 2009 to discuss the issue of smuggling of fake currencies; and

(b) if so, the details of the deliberations and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. HS level talks between India and Nepal were held in Kathmandu on 6-7th November 2009. Bilateral issues relating to security concerns of both countries were discussed and deliberated including problem of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN).

They agreed to enhance on going efforts and stressed the need for further cooperation and intelligence sharing between law enforcement agencies of both countries in combating such trans-border crimes including the problem of FICN. They also agreed to initiate capacity building programme to enhance the capability of law enforcement agencies in order to effectively counter this problem.

[Translation]

Condition of Roads in Delhi

1850. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the pathetic condition of roads in Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to repair such roads;

(d) whether the Government proposes to switch over to concrete roads from bituminous ones in view of forthcoming Commonwealth Games in Delhi;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of roads selected in this regard alongwith the expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Most of the roads in Delhi are in satisfactory condition. However, repairs on roads damaged due to regular wear and tear, cutting of roads by utility agencies, water logging, etc. are promptly carried out to keep them in good condition.

(d) to (f) On the basis of information available, there is no such proposal to switch over to concrete roads in Delhi. However, there are certain projects for construction of concrete roads, the details of which are as follow:

Sl. No.	Concerned agency	Number of roads	Estimated cost (in Rupees)
1.	MCD	32	150 crore
2.	NDMC	1	5 crore
3.	PWD	3	664.83 crore

[English]

Anti-National Activities

1851. DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of unemployed educated youth being enticed into anti-national activities in Jammu and Kashmir;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the steps being taken to bring such youth back to the mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) There are inputs to suggest that some unemployed educated youth have been enticed into anti-national activities in the State.

(c) The State Government is making all out efforts to motivate the misguided youth to shun the path of violence and to join the mainstream for over and all development of State/Country. The framing of Surrender Policy was a reflection of the Governments commitment under this policy, the eligible surrenderee gets monthly stipend of Rs. 2000- for three years and a fix deposit of Rs. 1.5 lakh payable after three years on production of "Good Behavior Certificate" from the designated authority. Besides, one time payment for weapons surrendered is also made. Government is also providing loan facilities for self-employment for unemployed educated youth.

Production of Mangoes

1852. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of mangoes in the country including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to help the mango growers 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) The production of Mangoes in the country including Maharashtra during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09 is as under:-

Year	Production (ooo'MT)
2006-07	13734
2007-08	13997
2008-09 (Provisional)	12831

The State wise and year wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North-Eastern States (TMNE), Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in remaining States and Union Territories for the holistic development of Horticulture. Under both the Schemes, farmers are given financial assistance for cultivation of mango @ 22,500/- per ha limited to 4 ha per beneficiary. Besides, assistance is also provided for establishment of Nurseries, Rejuvenation of old & senile plantation, Integrated Nutrient Management Integrated Pest Management, Adoption of Organic Farming and Creation of Water Resources for the Development of Horticulture including mango.

Besides, National Horticulture Board is also implementing a Scheme of 'Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management'. Mango is covered under the Scheme.

Statement

State-wise Production of Mango during 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Production in '000' MT)				
Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.088	1.80	1.90
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3865.20	4157.90	2522.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	38.90	39.60	42.50
5.	Bihar	1306.90	870.40	1339.20
6.	Chandigarh	0.40	0.400	0.40
7.	Chhattisgarh	136.40	119.00	121.90
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	12.50	12.50
9.	Daman and Diu	0.001	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	19.28	22.50	13.70
12.	Gujarat	834.30	930.10	299.80

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Haryana	47.20	59.70	69.70
14.	Himachal Pradesh	40.10	29.30	38.80
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.60	17.80	49.80
16.	Jharkhand	85.80	85.80	91.50
17.	Karnataka	1368.80	1223.30	1284.40
18.	Kerala	445.40	445.40	445.40
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	58.00	58.90	111.90
21.	Maharashtra	643.30	710.90	712.80
22.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Nagaland	0.05	0.40	0.40
26.	Orissa	431.40	251.80	449.70
27.	Puducherry	12.05	12.05	6.835
28.	Punjab	64.50	81.00	87.50
29.	Rajasthan	82.00	0.00	82.00
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	580.80	753.60	821.40
32.	Tripura	11.40	11.60	15.90
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2980.50	3365.00	3465.90
34.	Uttarakhand	109.80	112.70	115.40
35.	West Bengal	549.80	623.30	627.90
	Total	13734.00	13996.80	12831.20

Source: National Horticulture Board (NHB)

Visa Office at Bangalore

1853. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a visa issuing office at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Cross Border Infiltration

1854. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
 SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
 SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
 SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
 SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
 DR. BHOLA SINGH:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
 SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
 SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
 SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
 SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite fencing on the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir and the Indo-Bangladesh borders there has been a spurt in infiltration from across these borders;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, border-wise and State-wise alongwith the number of arrests made;

(c) the details of nexus reported between insurgent groups and illegal Bangladeshi migrants during the said period;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directions on illegal migration/ infiltration on the Indo-Bangladesh border;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to implement the Supreme Court's directive; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check infiltration from across the borders including holding talks with neighbouring countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The activities of infiltration from across the border takes place clandestinely, therefore, the same cannot be quantified. Available information about apprehension of infiltrators indicates a decline in cross border infiltration on the Line of Control (LOC) in Jammu and Kashmir and along the Indo-Bangladesh borders. The details of apprehension of infiltrators on the Line of Control (LOC) in Jammu and Kashmir and along the Indo-Bangladesh borders during the last three years and current year upto October are as follows:-

Border	Year-wise cases of apprehension of Infiltration			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Line of Control (J&K)	573	535	342	395
Indo-Bangladesh border	5785	4553	3175	2098

The above figures indicate that there is an overall decline in infiltration.

(c) There is no specific input about nexus between insurgent groups and illegal Bangladeshi migrants in general.

(d) and (e) In the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 125/98, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has directed on 15.04.2009 that the Government to continue to take preventive steps so that illegal migrants shall not come to India from the neighbouring countries. The Hon'ble Court also directed that no further orders are required, except to take all possible steps to prevent illegal migrants. Accordingly, action is being taken.

(f) The Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration which, *inter-alia*, includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and flood lighting; introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipments; upgradation of intelligence set up; establishment of additional Border Out Posts along borders to reduce inter-se distance and co-ordination with the State Governments and the concerned intelligence agencies.

Migrant Problem in Assam

1855. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain individuals are facing harassment in the State of Assam after the scrapping of the Illegal Migrant (Determination by Tribunal) Act and are not being regarded as Indian citizens;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard including deportation of the identified foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Thirty-two (32) foreigners' tribunals to adjudicate the question as to whether a person is or is not a foreigner within the meaning of the foreigners Act, 1946 have been set up in the State of Assam. Additional 4 Foreigners Tribunals have also been sanctioned for setting up in Assam.

(c) Central Government is vested with the powers to deport a foreign national under section 3 (2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Government/UT Administrations. The procedure for the detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi Immigrants has also been set out and circulated to State Governments/UT Administrations who are implementing the same on a continuous basis.

Amendment in Norms for Relief

1856. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments to amend the norms for assistance from the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and the National Contingency Calamity Fund (NCCF);

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments to revise the list of natural disaster for assistance under CRF and NCCF;

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

(e) whether the Government has issued guidelines to State Governments to create State level Disaster Management Authority/Departments for disaster management at the State and districts level; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the status of implementation of the guidelines by the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Some State Governments have sent proposals to amend the extant norms of assistance under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). It has generally been a practice to comprehensively review and revise the items and norms of assistance immediately after the Award of the Finance Commission is accepted by the Government. The last such revision was made in 27th June 2009, after the Award of the 12th Finance Commission.

Ministry of Home Affairs on 27th October 2009 has constituted an Expert Group to review and recommend revision of the items and norms of assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for the period of Award of 13th Finance Commission *viz.* 2010-11 to 2014-15.

(c) and (d) Some State Governments have also requested for inclusion of disasters in the list of identified natural disasters. The issue of inclusion of specific natural disaster in the list of identified natural disasters for the purpose of incurring expenditure from CRF/NCCF 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 State Governments also submit their proposals regarding inclusion of new calamities to the Finance Commission, for consideration and its inclusion in the identified 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).

(e) and (f) The Union Government had recommended to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to convert their State Departments of Relief and Rehabilitation into Departments of Disaster Management with the responsibility of looking at the whole cycle of disaster management i.e. prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation.

As per available information, the States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have converted/redesignated their concerned Departments so as to include Disaster Management in their nomenclature.

As per available information, all States/UTs except Jharkhand have constituted State Disaster Management Authority. Statement-I and Statement-II showing the status of State Disaster Management Authorities/District Disaster Management Authorities established under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 are enclosed.

Statement I

State Disaster Management Authorities established under the Disaster Management Act, 2005

Sl.No.	Name of State
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3.	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Assam
5.	Bihar
6.	Chhattisgarh
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
8.	Delhi

1	2
9.	Goa
10.	Haryana
11.	Himachal Pradesh
12.	Jammu and Kashmir
13.	Karnataka
14.	Kerala
15.	Lakshadweep
16.	Madhya Pradesh
17.	Maharashtra
18.	Meghalaya
19.	Mizoram
20.	Nagaland
21.	Puducherry
22.	Punjab
23.	Rajasthan
24.	Sikkim
25.	Tamil Nadu
26.	Tripura
27.	Uttar Pradesh
28.	Uttarakhand
29.	West Bengal

Note: Gujarat State has constituted Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) under their 'Gujarat Disaster Management Act' on 08.02.2001 under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister.

Statement II

District Disaster Management Authorities established under the Disaster Management Act, 2005

Sl.No.	State
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1	2
3.	Assam
4.	Bihar
5.	Chandigarh
6.	Chhattisgarh
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
8.	Delhi
9.	Goa
10.	Haryana
11.	Himachal Pradesh
12.	Jammu and Kashmir
13.	Karnataka
14.	Kerala
15.	Lakshadweep
16.	Madhya Pradesh
17.	Maharashtra
18.	Meghalaya
19.	Mizoram
20.	Nagaland
21.	Punjab
22.	Puducherry
23.	Rajasthan
24.	Sikkim
25.	Tripura
26.	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Uttarakhand
28.	West Bengal

Amendment in Motor Vehicle Law

1857. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Motor Vehicle Law (MVL);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the provisions of the MVL proposed to be amended;

(c) the time by which the said law is likely to be implemented and the benefits likely to accrue therefrom; and

(d) the details of India's ranking in the latest World Road Statistics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A Committee has been constituted by the Government to review the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 comprehensively to make Act is a long drawn legal process. As such no definite time frame for finalization of the proposal could be envisaged at this stage.

(d) In terms of injury and corresponding number of persons killed, India ranks 4th as per World Road Statistics (WRS) 2008.

Disposal of Foodgrains Stocks

1858. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether old and substandard quality foodgrains stocks are held in the godowns across the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to dispose of the said stocks;

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

(e) the total quantity of old wheat and rice stocks disposed of during 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) and (b) As on 1.11.2009, the Food Corporation of India (FCI)

was holding 4474 Metric Tonnes wheat of Crop Year 2006-07 and crop years prior to this. Similarly 7323 tonnes of rice of Crop Year 2005-06 and crop years prior to this are also held by FCI.

(c) and (d) To ensure that old stocks of foodgrains are disposed off on priority, FCI follows the FIFO (First in-first out) principle.

(e) A statement-I showing tender-wise approved rates of substandard rice along with quantity tendered during the years 2006-07 to to 2009-10 (as on 24.11.2009) is enclosed.

Statement-II showing details of quantity of wheat lifted under OMSS (D) during the years 2006-07 to 2008-09 is enclosed.

Statement I

Tender-wise approved rates of rice A B C and D category since 2006-07

Tender	Commodity	Rates Approved		Qty. Tendered (in MT)
1	2	3		4
10.4.2006	Broken Rice			
	Tamil Nadu			
	2003-04	Rs. 305.70		16.434
	2001-02	Rs. 326.70		8.192
	Total			24.626
8.5.2006	West Bengal			
	D' Category Rice			
	1998-99	Rs. 617.00	Rs. 650.00	43
	1999-2000		Rs. 762.99	145
				188
	URS Rice (1997-98)		Rs. 567.07	301
11.5.2006	Delhi			
	B' Category Raw Rice Grade 'A' (2004-05)		Rs. 958.88	2172.766
			Rs. 961.00	253.648
	Total			2426.414
15.5.2006	D' Category Raw Rice Grade 'A' (1997-98)		Rs. 595.00	376
	Bihar			
20.7.2006	D' Category Rice (2004-05)		Rs. 813.00	285.959
	Maharashtra			
11.9.2006	Broken Rice (2004-05)			
	Orissa		Rs. 280.00	10.867
3.11.2006	Delhi		Scrapped by HLC	2173
	B' Category Raw Grade 'A' (2004-05)		Highest rate received = 835.10	

1	2	3	4
20.12.2006	D' Cat Rice (2004-05)		
	Assam	Rs. 835.00	8273.939
23.1.2007	Delhi	Rs. 935.50 to Rs. 965.00	2173
	B' Category Raw Rice Gade 'A' (2004-05)		
17.2.2007	D' Cat Rice (2004-05)		
	NEF	Rs. 835.00 to Rs. 933.00	5457.11
15.5.2007	Maharashtra		
	D' Cat Rice (2004-05)	Rs. 817/- to Rs. 859.05	3839.55
	D' Cat Rice (2003-04)	Rs. 831/- to Rs. 837.09	824.949
	Total		4664.949
23.10.2007	Andhra Pradesh		
	Rice Raw Grade 'A' (2004-05)	Rs. 712.55 Rs. 759/-	247.065
4.12.2007	Assam		
	D' Category Rice (2004-05)	Rs. 850/-	5165
17.4.2008	Tamil Nadu		
	C' Category Rice (2004-05)	Rs. 828/- to Rs. 869/-	2159.106
17.4.2008	Tamil Nadu		
	D' Category Rice (2004-05)	Rs. 570/- Rs. 790/-	396.664
14.5.2008	Karnataka		
	Broken Rice 'C' Category Grade (2004-05)	Rs. 356/- to Rs. 618/-	159.439
2.6.2008	Andhra Pradesh		
	Sound Broken Raw Rice		
	2003-04	Rs. 200/- to Rs. 401/-	14.921
	2004-05	Rs. 200/- to Rs. 609.55	1056.365
	2005-06	Rs. 116 to Rs. 750/-	539.573
3.6.2008	Maharashtra		1610.859
	Rice 'C' Category (2004-05)	Rs. 1056.51 to Rs. 1157.40	3231.798
12.6.2009	Karnataka		
	Rice Broken Gr. 'A' (2004-05)	Rs. 241/- to Rs. 623.99/-	22.387
	Kerala		
	Rice Broken Gr. 'A' (2004-05)	Rs. 470/-	6.86

Statement II

*Quantity of Wheat Sold Under OMSS(D) Against the Allotment Made During 2006-2007
and 2007-08 At The Rate of Rs. 986.06 Per Quintal*

(Figs. in Tonnes)

Sl.No.	FCI Region	Allocation	Lifting					
			Feb. 2007	Mar. 2007	Total (2006-07)	Apr. 2007	May 2007	Total (2007-08)
1.	Punjab	10000		299.00	299.00			0.00
2.	Haryana	10000			0.00			0.00
3.	Uttar Pradesh	20000			0.00			0.00
4.	Uttarakhand	5000			0.00			0.00
5.	Delhi	50000	340.00	49435.00	49775.00	225.00		225.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5000		250.00	250.00			0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	15000		7917.00	7917.00	3715.88	3328.00	7043.88
8.	West Bengal	20000		17013.00	17013.00	290.13		290.13
9.	Orissa	20000		10002.00	10002.00	215.00		215.00
10.	Bihar	20000			0.00			0.00
11.	Gujarat	60000		3137.00	3137.00			0.00
12.	Maharashtra	20000			0.00			0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	20000			0.00			0.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	15000		13794.00	13794.00	1205.70		1205.70
15.	Andhra Pradesh	5000			0.00			0.00
16.	Karnataka	60000			0.00			0.00
17.	Kerala	25000		59.00	59.000			0.00
18.	Assam	6000			0.00			0.00
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	500			0.00			0.00
20.	Manipur	500			0.00			0.00
21.	Nagaland	500			0.00			0.00
22.	Meghalaya	500			0.00			0.00
23.	Mizoram	1000			0.00			0.00
24.	Tripura	1000			0.00			0.00
	Total	390000	340.00	101906.00	102246.00	5651.71	3328.00	8979.71

Note: (1) The scheme of OMSS(D) was discontinued from April 2006 to February 2007.

(2) Some quantity was also lifted during April and May 2007 *i.e.* in the extended period of lifting.

Source: IISFM Data.

Statement II Cont.

Statement Showing The Status of Sale of Wheat Under open Market Sale Scheme (D) to Bulk Consumers Through Tenders for October, 2008 To March, 2009

As on: 27.04.2009				(Provisional)				(Qty. in MT)					
Sl. No.	Zone	Name of the State/UT	Tender No..	Floor Price (in Rs. per qtl.)	Allotment (include. add. Allot.)	Date of opening of Technical Bid	Dater of opening of Financial Bid	Qty. for which rates recd.	Qty. approved for sale by HLC	Rate approved	Qty. lifted	Value Realized (In Rs.)	Weighted Average Realization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Delhi	\$	1	1027.00	195520	23.10.08	25.10.08	30050	30050	Rs. 1027.10 to Rs. 1040/-	30050	308970400	1028.19
			2	1027.00		21.11.08	22.11.08	19930	19930	Rs. 1027.10 to Rs. 1081/-	19930	205624200	1031.73
			3	1029.20		22.12.08	23.12.08	50000	50000	Rs. 1029.30 to Rs. 1046/-	50000	515496250	1031
			4	1029.20		28.01.09	28.01.09	25000	25000	Rs. 1029.50 to Rs. 1040/-	25000	257909027.5	1031.64
			5	1031.47		16.02.09	16.02.09	24400	24400	Rs. 1032/- to Rs. 1045/-	24400	252266543	1033.38
			6	1031.47		24.02.09	25.02.09	50600	46140	Rs. 1032/- to Rs. 1041/-	46140	476770870	1033.31
Sub-Total								199980	195520		195520	2017037291	1031.63
2.	Chandigarh	\$	1	1021.00	17100	12.11.08	17.11.08	3500	3500	Rs. 1022/- to Rs. 1022.50	3500	36490500	1022
			2	1021.77		29.12.08	05.01.09	4300	4300	Rs. 1022/- to Rs. 1023.50	4300	44860620	1023
			3	1023.25		09.02.09	13.02.09	4650	4200	Rs. 1023.50 to Rs. 1026/-	4200	35424797	1024
			4	1023.25		20.02.09	24.02.09	5100	5100	Rs. 1023.63 to Rs. 1024/-	5100	53253498	1024
Sub-Total								17500	17100		17100	170029415	1023
3.	Punjab	\$	1	1021.00	75860	24.10.08	29.10.08	Scrapped by HLC	Scrapped	Retender			
			2	1021.00		19.11.08	22.11.08	20350	19250	Rs. 1021/- to Rs. 1025/-	19250	213173760	1023
			3	1021.77		20.12.08	23.12.08	14430	12310	Rs. 1022/- to Rs. 1025.71	12310	141201075.5	1023
			4	1023.25		09.02.09	13.02.09	27800	18440	Rs. 1023.50 to Rs. 1041/-	18440	202386132.5	1026

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			5	1023.25		20.02.09	24.02.09	28860	28860	Rs. 1023.60 to Rs. 1045/-	28860	330609616	1026
			Sub-Total					91440	78860		78860	887370584	1025
4.	Haryana \$	1	1021.00	39787	24.10.08	29.10.08	10135	9141	Rs. 1022/- to Rs. 1031/-	9141	93686220	10249	
		2	1021.77		03.12.08	08.12.08	13758	13626	Rs. 1022/- to Rs. 1066/-	13626	140719130	1032	
		3	1021.77		12.01.09	91.01.09	7020	7020	Rs. 1042/- to Rs. 1094.08	7020	74721695	1064.41	
		4	1023.25		18.02.09	24.02.09	10000	10000	Rs. 1025/- to Rs. 1071/-	10000	102935400	1029.35	
		Sub-Total					40913	39787		39787	412062445	1035.67	
5.	Uttar Pradesh \$	1	1055.00	55290	29.10.08		No offers recd.						
		2	1055.00		27.11.08	27.11.08	7740	7740	Rs. 1055/- Rs. to Rs. 1071/-	7740	82007205	1059.52	
		3	1058.89		23.12.08	24.12.08	9750	9750	Rs. 1059/- to Rs. 1060/-	9750	103289500	1059.38	
		4	1058.89		24.01.09	24.01.09	17350	17350	Rs. 1059/- to Rs. 1075/-	17350	184148500	1061.37	
		5	1063.63		26.02.09	26.02.09	34350	20450	Rs. 1063.70 to Rs. 1071/-	20080.6	213991901	1065.66	
		Sub-Total					69190	55290		54920.6	583437106	1055.23	
6.	Uttarakhand \$	1	1036.00	55768	24.10.08	25.10.08	6790	6290	Rs. 1036/- to Rs. 1040/-	6253.9	6253.9	1037.82	
		2	1037.65		15.12.08	16.12.08	15728	15578	Rs. 1037.75 to Rs. 1038.65	15578	161703890	1038.03	
		3	1039.98		16.02.09	17.02.09	13800	13100	Rs. 1040/- to Rs. 1046/-	12861	133869275	1040.89	
		4	1039.98		25.02.09	25.02.09	20950	20800	Rs. 1040.05 to Rs. 1045/-	13389.5	139377785.5	1040.94	
		Sub-Total					57268	55768		48082.4	499855032.5	1039.58	
7.	Rajasthan \$	1	1047.00	19138	27.10.08		No offers recd.						
		2	1049.69		15.01.09	16.01.09	9788	9788	Rs. 1051/- to Rs. 1111.11	8517.6	90421683.4	1061.58	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			3	1053.48		17.02.09	19.02.09	9350	9350	Rs. 1054.51 to Rs. 1057/-	9350	98647270	1055.05
		Sub-Total						19138	19138		17867.6	189068953.4	1058.17
8.	Himachal # Pradesh	1	1131.00	5845	01.11.08			No offers recd.					
		2	1087.54		18.02.09	21.02.09	3380	3380	Rs. 1088/- to Rs. 1091.08		3380	36792300	1088.53
		3	1158.10		22.03.09	22.03.09	No offers recd.						
		Sub-Total						3380	3380		3380	36792300	1088.53
9.	Jammu and # Kashmir	1	1176.00	61074	25.10.08	27.10.08	Scrapped by HLC scrapped			Retender			
	Jammu Division	2	1025.57		29.12.08	29.12.08	18050	18050	Rs. 1025.90 to Rs. 1026/-		18050	185192750	1026
	Kashmir Division	2	1177.82				900	900	Rs. 1177.82 to Rs. 1178/-		900	10601820	1177.98
	Jammu and # Kashmir	3	1027.54		02.02.09	03.02.09	11853.988	10871.79	Rs. 1027.54 to Rs. 1028/-		10871.79	111742728	1027.82
		4	1027.54		17.02.09	18.02.09	30969.7	18675	Rs. 1027.54 to Rs. 1028/-		18675	191951809	1027.85
		5	1107.54		22.03.09	22.03.09	13334	12577	Rs. 1107.54 to Rs. 1111/-		12577	139353596	1108
		Sub-Total						75107.7	61073.8		61073.8	638842703.0	1046.02
		Zone Total			525382			573966.7	525916.8		516591.4	5434495829.9	1051.99
10.	Tamil Nadu # South	1	1154.00	114680	23.10.08	25.10.08	Scrapped by HLC Scrapped			Retender			
		2	1154.00		17.11.08	19.11.08	13150	13150	Rs. 1164/- to Rs. 1167/-		13150	153307000	1165.83
		3	1165.13		31.12.08	03.01.09	29700	24700	Rs. 1166/- to Rs. 1168/-		24700	288237000	1166.95
		4	1178.74		09.02.09	11.02.09	29240	23470	Rs. 1180/- to Rs. 1182/-		23170	273416000	1180.04
		5	1178.74		19.02.09	21.02.09	37700	30000	Rs. 1181/- to Rs. 1192/-		29019	344042479	1185.57
		6	1258.74		22.03.09	22.03.09	1000	1000	Rs. 1259/-		1000	12590000	1259
		Sub-Total						110790	92320		91039	1071592479	1177.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Puduchery #	1	1164.00	10500	17.11.08	19.11.08	1500	1500	Rs. 1164/- to Rs. 1174/-	1166	17560000	1170.67	
		2	1175.51		31.12.08	03.01.09	1500	1500	Rs. 1176/-	1500	17640000	1176	
		3	1189.81		09.02.09	11.02.09	2000	1000	Rs. 1215/-	1000	12150000	1215	
		4	1189.81		19.02.09	21.02.09	2000	2000	Rs. 1191/- to Rs. 1200/-	2000	23910000	1195.05	
		5	1269.81		22.03.09	22.03.09	1000	1000	Rs. 1270/-	1000	12700000	1270	
	Sub-Total						8000	7000		6666	83960000	1259.53	
12.	Kerala	1	1185.00	94138	22.10.08	23.10.08	11200	11200	Rs. 1185/-	11200	132720000	1185	
		2	1197.46		16.12.08	17.12.08	15600	15600	Rs. 1197.46 to Rs. 1197.50	15600	186803960	1197.46	
		3	1197.46		28.01.09	28.01.09	22400	20300	Rs. 1197.46 to Rs. 1200/-	20300	243198380	1198.48	
		4	1213.74		25.02.09	25.02.09	22650	22250	Rs. 1213.74 to Rs. 1200/-	22250	270134410	1214.09	
	Sub-Total						71850	69350		69350	832856750	1200.95	
13.	Andhra Pradesh#	1	1136.00	93681	24.10.08	27.10.08	5170.67	3604.678	Rs. 1136/-	3604.678	40949142	1136	
		2	1145.60		23.12.08	27.12.08	22050	22050	Rs. 1145.60 to Rs. 1150/-	22050	253027000	1147.52	
		3	1145.60		28.01.09	30.01.09	23300	23300	Rs. 1145.60 to Rs. 1150/-	23300	267598000	1148.49	
		4	1157.56		19.02.09	21.02.09	23150	23150	Rs. 1157.56 to Rs. 1158/-	23150	268074800	1157.99	
		5	1237.56		22.03.09	22.03.09	100	100	Rs. 1238/-	100	1238000	1238.00	
	Sub-Total						73770.7	72204.7		72204.7	830886942.0	1150.74	
14.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1358.00	0									
15.	Lakshadweep		1223.00	0									
16.	Karnataka #	1	1161.00	214966	24.10.08	25.10.08	25609.51	25109.51	Rs. 1161/- to Rs. 1163/-	25109.5	291542411	1161.08	
		2	1172.48		27.11.08	28.11.08	23619.153	23619.153	Rs. 1173/-	23619.153	27702665	1173	
		3	1172.48		30.12.08	31.12.08	24330	24230	Rs. 1173/- to Rs. 1180/-	24230	284517000	1174.23	
		4	1172.48		16.01.09	17.01.09	26980	26925	Rs. 1173/- to Rs. 1184/-	25055	294165050	1174.08	
		5	1172.48		31.01.09	02.02.09	25718	24982	Rs. 1173/- to Rs. 1180/-	23228	272811710	1174.5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			6	1186.69		21.02.09	23.02.09	35000	35000	Rs. 1186.70 to Rs. 1188/-	35000	415461700	1187.04
			7	1266.69		22.03.09	22.03.09	2500	2500	Rs. 1267/-	2500	31675000	1267
			Sub-Total					163756.7	162365.7		158741.7	1867225536	1176.27
			Zone Total		527965			428167.3	403240.3		398001.3	4686521707.0	1177.51
17.	Bihar \$	1	1090.00	3500	24.10.08	No offers recd.							
		2	1090.00		24.11.08	No offers recd.							
		3	1096.21		06.01.09	12.01.09	3500	3500	Rs. 1097/- to Rs. 1098.50	3500	38418750	1097.7	
		Sub-Total					3500	3500		3500	38418750	1097.7	
18.	East	1	1120.00	75794	24.10.08	25.10.08	8550	8550	Rs. 1120/- to Rs. 1121/-	8549.941	95781839	1120.3	
		2	1128.12		05.12.08	No offers recd.				No offers recd.			
		3	1128.12		26.12.08	26.12.08	9545	9545	Rs. 1128.20 to Rs. 1193/-	9545	110125180	1153.7	
		4	1128.12		30.01.09	02.02.09	18649	18099	Rs. 1128.12 to Rs. 1152/-	18078.98	204357342	1130.4	
		5	1138.63		21.02.09	23.02.09	14700	14500	Rs. 1138.63 to Rs. 1141/-	14131.54	160929349	1138.8	
		Sub-Total					51444	50694		50305.5	571193600	1133.5	
19.	Sikkim #	1	1162.00	2025	05.12.08	No offers recd.				No offers recd.			
		2	1170.60		26.12.08	No offers recd.				No offers recd.			
		3	1170.60		30.01.09	02.02.09	100	100	Rs. 1171/-	100	1171000	1171	
		4	1181.11		21.02.09	23.02.09							
		Sub-Total					100	100		100	1171000	1171	
20.	Orissa #	1	1135.00	74823	23.10.08	23.10.08	3000	3000	Rs. 1136/-	3000	34080000	11360	
		2	1135.00		24.11.08	24.11.08	3000	3000	Rs. 1136/-	3000	34080000	11360	
		3	1144.43		29.12.08	29.12.08	15700	15700	Rs. 1144.43 to Rs. 1145/-	15700	179763860	11450	
		4	1144.43		30.01.09	30.01.09	16800	16800	Rs. 1144.50 to Rs. 1145/-	12375	141635604	11445	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			5	1156.31		19.02.09	19.02.09	13990	13990	Rs. 1156.50 to Rs. 1157/-	13178	152408976	11565
		Sub-Total						52490	52490		47253	541968440	11469
21.	Jharkhand #	1	1116.00	5325	24.10.08	No offers recd.				No offers recd.			
		2	1116.00		25.11.08	No offers recd.				No offers recd.			
		3	1123.46		15.01.09	19.01.09	1300	1300	Rs. 1123.46	1300	14604980	1123.5	
		Sub-Total						1300	1300		1300	14604980	1123.5
		Zone-Total		161467				108834	108084		102458.5	1167356770	1139.35
22.	Nort East Assam#	1	1132.00	87098	11.11.08	14.11.08	10508.416	10388.685		Rs. 1140/- to Rs. 1182/-	10388.073	119400313.7	1149.4
		2	1140.97		10.12.08	12.12.08	19290	19290		Rs. 1141/- to Rs. 1180/-	19289.887	220947019.5	1145.4
		3	1052.55		03.02.09	06.02.09	20310	15223		Rs. 1232.55 to Rs. 1267.40	15223.06	187703039	1233.02
		4	1152.55		17.02.09	20.02.09	29284	20363		Rs. 1232.55	20362.772	250984156.5	1232.57
		5	1232.55		22.03.09	22.03.09	2000	2000		Rs. 1233.25 to Rs. 1234/-	2000	24675500	1233.78
		Sub-Total					81392.4	67264.7			67263.8	803710028.7	1194.9
23.	Arunachal Pradesh#	1	1148.00	2000	No tenders floated								
24.	Meghalaya#	1	1177.00	1000	No tenders floated								
25.	Tripura#	1	1239.00	1000	No tenders floated								
26.	Mizoram#	1	1221.00	1000	No tenders floated								
27.	Nagaland#	1	1142.00	1000	17.11.08	No offers recd.							
		2	1151.30		22.12.08	No offers recd.							
		3	1163.58		22.02.09	No offers recd.							
28.	Manipur #	1	1276.00	1000	17.11.08	No offers recd.							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			2	1285.86		22.12.08		No offers recd.					
			3	1298.59		25.02.09		No offers recd.					
			Sub-Total		94098			81392.4	67264.7		67263.8	803710028.7	1194.86
29.	West	Maharashtra #	1	1121.00	112888	27.10.08	30.10.08	1929.74	1127	Rs. 1121/- to Rs. 1141/-	1127	12633988	1121.03
			2	1129.77		12.12.08	15.12.08	5800	5800	Rs. 1129.77 to Rs. 1131/-	5731.14	64778880	1130.3
			3	1129.77		17.01.09	20.01.09	38040	36373	Rs. 1130/- to Rs. 1151/-	34335.61	388583743	1131.72
			4	1140.42		21.02.09	24.02.09	28250	28250	Rs. 1140.42 to Rs. 1152/-	27909	318636690	1141.7
			Sub-Total					74019.7	71550		69102.8	784633301	1135.46
30.		Goa #	1	1156.00	7249	12.11.08	12.11.08	997.45	997.45	Rs. 1160/-	997.45	11570420	1160
			2	1166.20		12.12.08	12.12.08	1000	1000	Rs. 1168/-	1000	11680000	1168
			3	1166.20		17.01.09	20.01.09	2000	2000	Rs. 1168/- to Rs. 1170/-	2000	23380000	1169
			4	1179.73		21.02.09	24.02.09	1000	1000	Rs. 1181/-	1000	11810000	1181
			Sub-Total					4997.5	4997.5		4997.5	58440420	1169.4
31.		Madhya Pradesh@	1	1078.00	22672	29.10.08				No offers recd.			
			2	1078.00		28.11.08	29.11.08	700	700	Rs. 1079.50	700	7556500	1079.5
			3	1083.38		03.01.09	06.01.09	8550	8550	Rs. 1084/- to Rs. 1121.50	7550	82688625	1095.21
			4	1090.00		09.02.09	11.02.09	7920	6270	Rs. 1090.11 to Rs. 1111.11	4998.7	54905887	1098.41
			5	1090.00		25.02.09	25.02.09	7172	7172	Rs. 1090/- to Rs. 1116.11	7172	78844240	1099.33
			Sub-Total					24342	22692		20420.7	223995252	1096.9
32.		Chhattisgarh #	1	1123.00	11375	27.10.08	—	No offers recd.					
			2	1142.14		20.02.09	21.02.09	5700	5500	Rs. 1143/-	3350	38290500	1143
			Sub-Total					5700	5500		3350	38290500	1143
33.		Gujarat @	1	1088.00	4000	25.10.08	—	No offers recd.					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			2	1094.35		16.12.08	—	No offers recd.					
			3	1094.35		05.01.09	—	No offers recd.					
			4	1094.35		31.01.09	—	No offers recd.					
			5	1102.06		19.02.09	21.02.09	4000	4000	Rs. 1102.10	4000	4408400	1202.1
			Sub-Total					4000	4000		4000	4408400	1202.1
34.	Daman & Diu#	1	1133.00	1000	14.11.08	—	No offers recd.						
		2	1140.06		16.12.08	—	No offers recd.						
		3	1140.06		05.01.09	—	No offers recd.						
35.	D & N Haveli#	1	1128.00	1000	14.11.08	—	No offers recd.						
		2	1135.34		16.12.08	—	No offers recd.						
		3	1135.34		05.01.09	—	No offers recd.						
	Zone Total			160184				113059.2	108739.5		101870.9	110976873.0	1089.39
	Grand Total			1469096				1305420	1213245		1186185.9	13201852209	1112.97

Note:

- \$ Indicates wheat procuring Regions for which the scheme was operational till 28.02.2009 and the last date of lifting was 15.03.2009.
Indicates non-wheat procuring Regions for which the scheme was operational upto 31.03.2009 and lifting was allowed up-to another 14 days from acceptance as per MTF.
@ Indicates wheat procuring Regions for which the scheme was operational till 28.02.2009 and the last date of lifting was 07.03.2009.

*[Translation]***Construction of Rail Overbridge**

1859. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India has been assigned the work to construct Rail Overbridges in various States including Bihar at Dighi-Akara stretch of the Hazipur to Muzaffarpur road;

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

(c) whether the construction work on the said Rail Overbridges has been delayed;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and project-wise during the said period;

(e) the details of the action plan and the time by which the work on these rail overbridges is likely to be commenced/completed; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (f) The details are given in the enclosed statement. As the ROBs are part of various 4/6 lanning projects, the delay in completion of these projects has resulted in delays in ROBs as well. The reasons for delays are land acquisition and utility shifting problems, delayed clearances from Railways, Environment, Forest

Departments and poor performance of contractors. Steps have been taken to avoid these delays by close monitoring and coordination. Officers at the level of Chief General Managers in NHAI have been posted in various Regions in the country for closer monitoring, coordination and supervision. Special cells have been created for land acquisition. State Governments have been requested to set up committee under Chief Secretary to resolve interdepartmental issues. The projects are also monitoring by the Ministry.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	NH No.	National Highway section	Location of ROB	Start date	Target date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2006-07						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Dhone - Malyala Section	261.48	March, 07	30.06.2010
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Gooty - Jakkalacheruvu Section	300.6	March, 07	31.03.2010
3.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Bangalore - Gooty section	351.2	March, 07	31.03.2010
4.	Andhra Pradesh	7	NS gate (Bangalore - Dharmavaram Section)	397.02	March, 07	31.12.2009
5.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Penukonda (Penukonda - Sri Satyasai Prashanthi Nilayam Section)	421.2	March, 07	31.12.2009
6.	Assam	54	Silchar ROB	298.98	Jan, 07	June, 2010
7.	Assam	54	ROB	169.617	Jan, 07	December, 2010
8.	Assam	54	ROB	179.283	Jan, 07	December, 2010
9.	Gujarat	8	Construction of ROB under BOT Project on Level Crossing No. 2X near Karjan of Vadodara District	152/640	Jan, 07	Completed in June, 2009
10.	Gujarat	8	Construction of ROB under BOT Project on Level Crossing No. 2X near Karjan of Vadodara District	154/800	Jan, 07	Completed in July, 2009
11.	Gujarat	8	Widening of existing Four laned ROB to Six laned near Kapurai of Vadodara District	123/100	Jan, 07	Completed in July, 2009
12.	Gujarat	8	Construction of ROB under BOT Project on Level crossing No. 2A near Ankleshwar of Bharuch District	205/900	Jan, 07	2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Gujarat	8	Construction of ROB under BOT Project on Level Crossing No. 2A SPL near Kosamba of Surat District	225/700	Jan, 07	2010
14.	Gujarat	8	Widening of existing Four lanned ROB to six lanned at Km 262.625 of NH-8 near Chalthan of Surat District	262/625	Jan, 07	July, 2009
15.	Gujarat	6	Construction of New 6 lane Rail Over Bridge (ROB) on LC No. 64 at Design Chainage Km. 4.066 of NH-6 District Tapi.	4.066	Jan, 07	2010
16.	Gujarat	6	Widening of existing 2 lane ROB to 3 Lane ROB & Construction of New 3 lane Rail Over Bridge at Design Chainage km. 19.597 of NH-6 Dist: Tapi	19.597	Jan, 07	2010
17.	Gujarat	6	Construction of New 6 lane Rail Over Bridge on proposed vyara bypass of NH-6 at Design Chainage Km. 40.822 of NH-6. Dist: Tapi	40.822	Jan, 07	2010
18.	Gujarat	6	Construction of New 6 lane Rail Over Bridge (beside UN ROB No. 425 B PTD. 5.023 at Design Chainage km. 96.373 of NH-6 Dist: Surat	96.373	Jan, 07	2010
19.	Gujarat	6	Construction of new 6 lane Rail Over Bridge (ROB) on LC No. 1 at Design Chainage Km. 116.714 of NH-6 Dist: Surat	116.714	Jan, 07	2010
20.	Gujarat	6	Proposed Construction of New 6 lane Rail Over Bridge (ROB) on LC No. 17 at Design Chainage km. 119.252 of NH-6	119.252	Jan, 07	2010
21.	Karnataka	7	Construction of 4 lane ROB at Km 509 on Chickballapur bypass	508/129	March, 07	September, 2009
22.	Karnataka	7	Construction of 4 lane ROB at Km 524 at LC No. 31 on Yelanhanka-Chickballapur section	524	March, 07	August, 2009
23.	Karnataka	4	Construction of ROB at Km 264/250 of NH-4 Kolar-Bangarpet Railway line in South Western Railway	264/250	February, 07	July, 2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Rajasthan/MP	3	ROB at Railway Km. 1290-1291 on Dholpur Mohari Section	53.145	Nov., 06	17.10.2010
25.	Uttar Pradesh	25	ROB near Bijouli (Jhansi) at Km 1119/32-33 on Jhansi-Bina Section	30+481	March, 07	June, 2010
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25	Construction of ROB at Railway Km 1133/2-3 Jhansi (road Km. 97.1)	96.4	March, 07	February, 2010
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25	Construction of New 4 lane ROB at level crossing No. 120 C on Jhansi-Kanpur section	101.456	March, 07	February, 2010
28.	West Bengal	34	ROB at Dalkhol By-pass	450.99	Sept., 06	December, 2010

Sl.No.	State	NH No.	National Highway section	Location of ROB	Start date	Target date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2007-08

1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	ROB between stations Adilabad-Kosai Stations	195.991	May, 07	Anticipated 28.2.2010
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Adilabad-Manjiri	189.456	May, 07	Anticipated 28.2.2010
3.	Chhattisgarh	6	ROB 262/4 at Mandir Hasaud	260.361	Jan, 08	31.3.2010
4.	Chhattisgarh	6	ROB 281/1 at Sarona	280.65	Jan, 08	31.03.2010
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	Narrow gauge Rly x-ing (Raipur to Dhamtari)	270/2	Jan, 08	31.03.2010
6.	Punjab	21	Railway Crossing No. 121-A at Zirakpur Kalka section	41.001	Feb., 08	August, 2010
7.	Madhya Pradesh	75,3	ROB at Railway Km. 1240 on Jhasi-Agra section near village Rairu		April, 07	6.10.2009
8.	Madhya Pradesh	75,3	ROB at Railway Km. 1237 on Gwalior-Bhind section near Gwalior		April, 07	6.10.2009
9.	Haryana	21	Railway X-ing No. 44-A	41	Dec., 07	June, 2010
10.	Haryana	21	Bridge	62.903	Dec., 07	June, 2010
11.	Haryana	21	Bridge	64.868	Dec., 07	June, 2010
12.	Rajasthan/MP	3	ROB at Railway Km. 1290-1291 on Dholpur Mohari Section	53.145	Nov., 06	17.10.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Tamil Nadu	67	Lalapet ROB	183/4	Jan.,08	Completed
14.	Tamil Nadu	68	Four lane between ROB at Chinna Salem Bypass and Attur station	83+250	Jan., 08	30.03.2010
15.	Tamil Nadu	68	Four lane ROB between Valapadi and Minnampalli Station (Valapadi bypass)	31+500	Jan., 08	30.03.2010
16.	Tamil Nadu	68	Four lane ROB between Thalaivasal and Kattukottai Station	68/070	Jan., 08	30.03.2010
17.	Uttar Pradesh	28	Gorakhpur bypass at Km 26.00	25.893	April, 07	December, 2010
18.	Karnataka	48	Construction of 6-lane ROB across the proposed Bangalore-Shravanabelagla line at Km. 79/690 (HAS-SBC)	79/690	April, 07	July, 2010
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 3	ROB near Bhandai Railway station on Agra-Mumbai BG line	34+048	Oct., 07	2010
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 3	ROB on Agra-Jaipur BG line between Kiroli and Morhakur Station	13+375	Oct., 07	2010
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 3	ROB on Agra-Delhi BG line between Farah and Runkata Station	0+34	Oct., 07	2010
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 3	ROB on Agra-Bharatpur MG line between Achnera and Raibha station	8+990	Oct., 07	2010

Sl.No.	State	NH No.	National Highway section	Location of ROB	Start date	Target date of completion
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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2008-09

1.	Gujarat	8	LC No. 87 (Near Udwada)	353.08	Feb., 09	19.08.2011
2.	Gujarat	8	LC No. 17 (Near Alipore Village)	306.67	Feb., 09	19.08.2011
3.	Haryana	10	4/6 laning of Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak section of NH-10 including Bahadurgarh and Rohtak Bypass in the state of Haryana on BOT basis	86.108	May, 08	2011
4.	Haryana	10	4/6 laning of Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak section of NH-10 including Bahadurgarh and Rohtak Bypass in the State of Haryana on BOT basis	59.863	May, 08	2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Haryana	10	4/6 laning of Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak section of NH-10 including Bahadurgarh and Rohtak Bypass in the state of Haryana on BOT basis	70.002	May, 08	2010
6.	Haryana	10	4/6 laning of Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak section of NH-10 including Bahadurgarh and Rohtak Bypass in the state of Haryana on BOT basis	73.039	May, 08	2010
7.	Andhra Pradesh	18	Kurnool - Dronachalam Section	355.85	Feb., 09	2011
8.	Andhra Pradesh	18	Nandyal - Panyam Section	290/4-6	Feb., 09	2011
9.	Tamil Nadu	5	Proposed const. of four lane ROB between Chintadaripet-Park stations		Jan., 09	2011
10.	Tamil Nadu	5	Proposed const. of four lane ROB between Chetpet and Nungambakkam stations		Jan., 09	2011

Sl.No.	State	NH No.	National Highway section	Location of ROB	Start date	Target date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2009-10

1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Construction of ROB Km. 20/3-4 between Guntur-Vejendla Stations of Guntur-Tenali Section	9/4 of Guntur Bypass	May, 09	2011
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Construction of ROB Km. 421/5-7 between Krishna Canal and Kolanukonda Stations on Gudur-Vijayawada Section	7/2 of Krishna Bridge Approaches	May, 09	2011
3.	Haryana	1	Ambala Cantt.	199	May, 09	2011
4.	Punjab	1	Rajpura	230.63	May, 09	2011
5.	Punjab	1	Dhandari-Kalan	311.85	May, 09	2011
6.	Punjab	1	Ludhiana	326.2	May, 09	2011
7.	Punjab	1	Phillaur	332.05	May, 09	2011
8.	Punjab	1	Phagwara	352.6	May, 09	2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Punjab	1	Chiheru	361.425	May, 09	2011
10.	Punjab	1	Jalandhar-Cantt.	373	May, 09	2011
11.	Punjab	1	Jalandhar-Cantt.	374.75	May, 09	2011
12.	Maharashtra	3	Dhule	265/A	Dec., 09	2011
13.	Maharashtra	9	Construction of ROB instead of Level crossing at 8-B at Malad at Km. 279/4-5 on PNQ-SUR section	79/600	Nov., 09	2011
14.	Jharkhand	33	Ranchi Road ROB	81.36	Aug., 09	2011
15.	Jharkhand	33	Ramgarh	87.066	Aug., 09	2011
16.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Kamptee-Kanhan Bypass	705.82	Aug., 09	2011
17.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Kamptee-Kanhan Bypass	709.37	Aug., 09	2011
18.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Nagpur Bypass	20.08	Aug., 09	2011
19.	Maharashtra	6	New Road over bridge by the side of existing ROB in Km. 163/344 of Amravati Bypass (Railway Ch. 664/7-8 on Bhusaval-Nagpur Section of Bhusaval Division) for 4 Laning of the project highway	166/344	Aug., 09	June, 2011
20.	Maharashtra	9	Construction of ROB at 8-B at Modnimb at Km. 398/6-7 on PNQ-SUR section	182/350	Aug., 09	June, 2011
21.	Rajasthan	8	LC no. Existing Br. No. 369/1 chainage 3.899	368.03	April, 09	2011
22.	Rajasthan	8	LC no. Existing Br. No. 49/3 chainage 82.089	48+616	April, 09	2011
23.	Rajasthan	8	LC No. 40 X/3E	391+600	April, 09	2011
24.	Rajasthan	8	4A/3E chainage 38.100	6+250	April, 09	2011
25.	Rajasthan	12	ROB at Sivadaspora LC no. 65-B & ROB at Niwali LC No. 35x/E [Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli (Km. 18/700 to Km. 165/000)]	25+525 & 68+950	Oct., 09	2011
26.	Bihar	77	ROB at km 1 & km 7 of Hajipur and Muzaffarpur section of NH-77	Km 1 & Km 7	July, 2010	January, 2013

[English]

Development of Agro, Rural and Village Industries

1860. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for the development of centrally sponsored schemes for development of agro, rural and village industries in the country including Bihar and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the centrally sponsored schemes for development of such industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has held consultations with State Governments for the implementation of the scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken to encourage the export of goods produced by rural industries and agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises does not implement any centrally sponsored scheme in the agro and rural industries sector.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

(g) The Government has taken several steps through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board to encourage the export of goods produced by rural and agro industries in the country which include financial assistance to the units for participation in the international exhibitions/fairs, organising buyer-seller meet,

workshop on export, etc. 'Deemed' Export Promotion Council (EPC) status has also been granted by the Department of Commerce to KVIC for availing assistance for participation in international exhibitions/fairs, organization of buyer-seller meets, etc.

National Highways in Tamil Nadu

1861. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has reviewed the progress of utilisation of funds sanctioned under the Central Road Fund in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the targets likely to be achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the ongoing projects for widening, construction of bridges/ elevated highways/ repair in Tamil Nadu, project-wise and NH-wise including NH-226 alongwith their present status;

(e) whether proposals with regard to inter-State roads in Tamil Nadu are pending with the Union Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be 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) Yes, Madam.

Details of utilisation of CRF funds in Tamil Nadu are given below.

(In Rs. Crores)			
Year	Value of works sanctioned	Allocation	Utilisation
2006-07	142.80	132.57	18.09
2007-08	39.35	106.78	87.06
2008-09	374.09	110.92	108.95
2009-10	—	110.09	78.67
			(upto 10/09)

- (c) Does not arise
- (d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.
- (e) and (f) The State Government has sent 8 proposals for an aggregate amount of Rs.68.00 Crores, under Inter State Connectivity scheme. These will be considered during the year 2009-10 depending upon the allocation for the state and amount of sanctions already accorded.

Statement

Status of Ongoing National Highways Works of Widening, Construction/Repair of Bridges, Elevated Highways in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	NH No.	Job Name	Date of Sanction Original/ Revised	Sanctioned Amount Original/ Revised in Rs. Crores	Date of Commencement	Up to date Financial progress Rs. in Crores
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	219	Strengthening in km 7/0-18/0 including reconstruction of Minor bridge at Km 16/10 of NH-207	24.03.08 20.11.08	6.28 7.33	12th Dec., 2008	4.46
2.	209	Reconstruction of minor bridge at Km 162/4 of NH 209	15.02.07 14.07.08	1.46 1.98	13th Aug., 2008	0.62
3.	209	Construction of High level bridge at Km 33/2 of NH 209	03.01.08 10.11.08	3.73 4.89	12th Dec., 2008	1.93
4.	210	Improvements to Riding Quality programme Km 48/0-52/0 of NH 210 including construction of Minor Bridge at Km 50/4 NH 210 (PBFF)	12.02.09	2.40	17th Aug., 2009	0
5.	210	IRQP Km. 108/0-120/0 including widening in Km. 129/8-130/0 of NH 210	23.02.09	5.52	14th Oct., 2009	0
6.	49	IRQP Km. 173/0-183/2 including widening in Km. 178/2-183/2 and reconstruction of minor bridges at Km 177/8 and 181/2 of NH 49	27.02.09	9.01	18th Sep., 2009	1.83
7.	49	Widening the existing narrow bridge at km 74/8 of NH49	28.03.08 08.07.09	0.63 0.75	21st July, 2009	0.1
8.	208	Construction of minor bridges at Km. 90/40, 109/4, 127/8, 138/8 and 138/10 of NH 208	15.02.07	2.84 4.15	13th Oct., 2008	2.49
9.	208	Minor bridge Km. 123/4 of NH 208	20.11.07 19.03.08	2.79 3.32	2nd Feb., 2008	0.61
10.	208	Reconstruction of Minor bridges at Km. 139/4 and 143/4 of Nh 208	17.03.08 02.03.09	0.95 1.19	5th June, 2009	0.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	208	Providing paved shoulders in Km 153/0-163/0 and 172/0-178/0 of NH 208	27.12.06 27.03.08	3.06 3.86	23rd May, 2009	2.45
12.		New four lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal (NH-4) in the State of Tamil Nadu under NHDP Ph-VII on BOT (Toll) basis (19 Kms)	* 18.5.09	1345.00		0

*Date of agreement

Iron-Ore Mines

1862. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of iron-ore mines and the quantity of iron-ore reserves in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of captive mines allotted to steel plants in the public/private sectors; and

(c) the details of beneficiation plants set up for upgrading iron-ore, mine-wise and Company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) As per available information

(i) the details of State-wise reporting mines of iron ore in 2008-09 is given below:-

State	Number of Mines (Provisional)				State-wise total
	Captive		Non-captive		
	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	23	—	23
Chhattisgarh	1	5	1	3	10
Goa	—	—	72	—	72
Jharkhand	2	5	13	—	20
Karnataka	—	—	87	5	92
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	7	—	7
Maharashtra	1	—	9	1	11
Orissa	4	4	64	11	83
Rajasthan	—	—	1	—	1
Total					319

(ii) The total iron ore reserves in the country is 7.06 billion tonnes and the total resources of iron ore are estimated at 25.25 billion tonnes as on 01.04.2005. State-wise information on reserves/resources of iron ore is given the Indian Minerals Year Book, published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which is supplied to the Parliament Library on regular basis.

(iii) M/s Sesa Goa Ltd., M/s D.B. Bandodkar & Sons Pvt. Ltd., M/s Sociedade Fomento Industrial Ltd., M/s Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd., M/s Chowgule & Co. Ltd., M/s Dempo Mining Corp, M/s V.M. Salgaocar & Bro Ltd., M/s R.V.S. Velingkar, M/s Minería Nacional Ltd., Smt. Ahilabai Sardesai, M/s SOYA, Smt. K.R. Gharse, M/s V.S. Dempo & Co, Sri Badruddin H. Mavani, M/s Bandekar Bros Pvt. Ltd., M/s Salgaocar Mining Industries, M/s Doddanavar Bros., M/s SAIL, M/s Tata Steel Ltd., M/s OMC Ltd., M/s Rungta Mines Ltd., M/s Sarda Mines Ltd., M/s Bonai Industrial Co. Ltd., M/s NMDC, M/s Mineral Sales Pvt. Ltd., M/s Bharat Mines and Minerals, Mineral Enterprises Ltd., M/s Bhilai Steel Plant have set-up beneficiation plants to upgrade iron ore:

Death in Road Accidents

1863. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether India records the highest number of road accidents and highest deaths in the world and whether India's accident death rate has been on the increase in comparison to other countries;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received suggestions from the State Governments on commuter safety;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon, State-wise;

(e) whether the Union Government has set up a Committee on Road Safety and Traffic Management;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the said Committee and its composition alongwith the activities undertaken by it; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be 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) India's road accident deaths were 1,14,444, which is highest, as per latest available data for the year 2007, followed by China at 81,649. However, as per World Road Statistics (WRS) 2009, brought out by the International Road Federation (IRF), Geneva, the United States of America has reported the highest number of "Injury Accidents" during 2007 at 17,48,435. The corresponding figures for India and Japan during

2007 have been reported at 4,79,216 and 8,32,454 respectively. Regarding cross-country status of road accidents it is the normalized figures which are comparable and not the absolute figures due to large differences in population etc. among the countries. Although in absolute terms, number of persons killed due to road accidents is the highest in India among the countries reporting data for the World Road Statistics, in the normalized terms (persons killed per 1,00,000 population), the Indian figure is well below many developed and developing countries. Details of injury accidents, persons killed due to road accidents & persons killed per 1,00,000 population are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) No, Madam. There is no specific suggestion received from the State Governments on commuter safety.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

(e) to (g) The Government has recently set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RT&H) on 7 October 2009 to advise the Government on Road Management issues. The composition and terms of reference of the Committee are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The Committee has already met once and members have been entrusted tasks to prioritize certain key areas requiring urgent attention of the Government.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of Country	No. of Injury Accidents (2007)	No. of Persons killed (2007)	Persons Killed per 1,00,000 Population
1.	China	327209	81649	6.19
2.	Germany	335845	4949	6.02
3.	India*	479216	114444	10.1
4.	Italy	230871	5131	8.64
5.	Japan	832454	6639	5.20
6.	Korea Republic	211662	6166	12.72
7.	Russian Federation	233800	33300	23.43
8.	South Africa	146773	14920	31.18
9.	United Kingdom	182115	2946	4.83
10.	United States of America	1748435	41259	13.68

*Total No. of Non-Injuries of 64833 included in Total No. of injury Accidents in India.

Source: Road Accidents in India: 2007 (for India)
World Road Statistics 2009 (for other countries)

Statement II*Committee on Road Safety and Traffic Management***Composition**

(i) Secretary, Road Transport & Highways	-Chairman
(ii) Chairman, National Highways Authority of India	-Member
(iii) Director General (Roads Development-cum-Special Secretary	-Member
(iv) Shri D.P. Gupta, former Director General (Roads)-cum-Addl. Secretary	-Member
(v) Prof. Dinesh Mohan, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	-Member
(vi) Shri Vineet Chowdhry, Joint Secretary, M/o Health & Family Welfare	-Member
(vii) Dr. A.N. Sinha, National Consultant, Trauma Management System, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,	-Member
(viii) Shri Dilip Chenoy, DG, Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers	-Member
(ix) Principal Secretary-cum-Commissioner (Transport), Delhi-	-Member
(x) Transport Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh	-Member
(xi) Transport Commissioner, Maharashtra	-Member
(xii) Transport Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh	-Member
(xiii) Shri S.N. Srivastava, Jt. Commissioner (Police-Traffic), Delhi	-Member
(xiv) Director, Automotive Research Association of India, Pune	-Member
(xv) Joint Secretary (Transport), M/o Road Transport & Highways	Member Secretary

Terms of Reference

- (i) To recommend safety standards in consultation with IRC for the design, construction and operation of National Highways including road infrastructure and furniture.
- (ii) To recommend formulation of standards of safety features for all mechanically propelled vehicles.
- (iii) To recommend the procedure, methodology for collection of road safety related data and analysis thereof.
- (iv) To recommend guidelines for training, testing and licensing of drivers.
- (v) To promote best practices in road safety and traffic management.
- (vi) To give suggestions for framing guidelines for establishing and upgrading trauma care system.
- (vii) To advise Central Government on road safety related issues and on administration of relevant road safety provisions envisaged under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Rules made there under,

Measures Against Chemical Warfare

1864. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has brought out certain guidelines to meet the challenges posed by chemical and biological warfare;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has released guidelines on Biological

Disasters and Chemical (Terrorism) Disasters including the Chemical Warfare Agents for management of such eventualities in the country.

(b) The guidelines on management of Chemical (Terrorism) Disasters are intended to focus on all aspects of the disaster management cycle including the prevention aspects, like surveillance and intelligence, mitigation of direct and indirect risks, preparedness in terms of capacity development of human resource, infrastructure development for response as well as relief, rehabilitation and recovery.

The guidelines on management of Biological Disasters focuses on all aspects of Biological Disaster Management including Bio-terrorism, with a focus on prevention, mitigation, preparedness, medical response and relief; Above guidelines shall form the basis for the Ministries and Departments concerned, at the Centre and State level to evolve programmes and measure in their respective Disaster Management Plans.

(c) Guidelines have been circulated to the State Governments Union Territory Administrations, concerned Central Ministries, Departments and other stakeholders. Also, these Guidelines have been placed on the website of National Disaster Management Authority (www.ndma.gov.in) for wide circulation.

Number of Mock Exercises have also been carried out for various scenarios. NDMA have also initiated action with the nodal Ministries and the Departments of the States for capacity development.

Pest Attacks

1865. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deficient monsoon has increased the vulnerability of crops to pests, even in modified Bt. Cotton, especially in Vidarbha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether hybrid seeds are more tolerant to drought situation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to improve agriculture production in the wake of severe drought in the region?

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. Incidence of sucking pest such as whitefly, jassids and thrips has risen in several pockets of Vidarbha during this season. Besides, the bollworm infestation has also been recorded in this region.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Hybrid varieties are more tolerant to drought situation. The cotton hybrid NHH 44 and variety LRA 5166 qualifies in such trait for drought tolerance.

(e) Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are conducting research on development/identification of cotton for abiotic stress tolerance including drought tolerance. In Vidarbha region, emphasis has been given on moisture conservation practices and recycling of rain harvested water as included in the package of practices for cotton cultivation.

[Translation]

Police Patrolling

1866. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy/criteria/guidelines issued with regard to police patrolling in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether the Government has conducted an enquiry with regard to laxity in police patrolling and security;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to provide security to the citizens of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Detailed guidelines are in existence in Delhi Police with regard to police patrolling. In this connection, Delhi Police has issued Standing Orders/circular regarding Duties of Beat Officer, Beat Patrolling System, Delhi Police Control Room and duties of Night Checking Gazetted Officers (GOs). Periodical review meetings are held by senior officers, to ensure the compliance of these guidelines at the police station

level. No enquiry regarding laxity in police patrolling and security has been conducted by the Government. However, Delhi Police has an inbuilt system of supervision and checking of patrolling staff by senior supervisory ranks, and necessary departmental action is taken against the erring police official. Action has been taken against 60 erring police official for laxity in police patrolling and security in the current year *i.e.* up to 15.11.2009.

Delhi Police has an in-built mechanism for undertaking periodic analysis of crime trends under various heads of crime in Delhi, and on the basis of such analysis, suitable remedial steps for prevention and detection of crime are initiated. The steps taken by Delhi Police to curb the crime in Delhi include introduction of 'eye and ears' scheme to improve collection of intelligence at the grass-root level. identification of vulnerable areas on the basis of regular analysis of crime trends, emphasis on community policing for better relationship with the public, setting up of Area Security Committee in North Campus of Delhi University; identification of Police Stations with high rate of crime and provision of additional manpower and motor cycle patrols to such Police Stations; regular surveillance on the activities of desperate criminals; organisation of special patrolling during dark nights in order to check any strike of criminals; setting up of 'Senior Citizens Security Cell' at the Police Headquarters; introduction of special helpline 1291 to attend the distress calls pertaining to the safety and security of senior citizens; initiation of various Community Policing programmes for taking care of Senior Citizens; sensitization of the policemen towards the problems of senior citizens; periodic organisation of security melas to create awareness among senior citizens regarding various aspects of safety, security and use of modern gadgets; creating awareness among senior citizens through print media and distribution of pamphlets regarding Do's and Don'ts for their safety; introduction of 'Parivartan Scheme' for involving and educating parents, teachers, students etc. to facilitate handling of women's grievances; deployment of women police officials for beat duties; imparting special training to those women police officials to control crimes against women; conduct of gender sensitization and legal awareness programme for police personnel; establishment of Police Stations for cases pertaining to Crime against Women; installation of dedicated 'Women Helpline' to attend to complaints by women; constitution of 'Women Mobile Team' to attend to distress calls from women on round-the-clock basis; deployment of one lady constable in every PCR Van patrolling to cover prominent colleges etc.

Expenditure on Commonwealth Games, 2010

1867. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the ongoing projects on infrastructure facilities for holding the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Organising Committee entrusted with the responsibility for holding Commonwealth Games, 2010 is making efforts to generate funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the funds allocated/released and expenditure incurred in each project as on date separately, project-wise;

(f) the total estimated expenditure likely to be incurred for holding Commonwealth Games; and

(g) the total number of Indian sports persons identified from the various States for participating in Commonwealth Games, discipline-wise and State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. After obtaining the necessary regulatory clearances from the concerned agencies, the sports infrastructure work on the different venues of the Commonwealth Games was commenced. There have been instances of delays in a few projects for which 'Recovery Schedules' have been prepared. It is expected that all the sports infrastructure projects will be completed in time before the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Organizing Committee has estimated that it would generate revenue of around Rs. 1708 crore from International/Domestic Broadcasting; Sponsorship; Ticketing; Licensed Merchandise, Donations etc.

(e) The required details for competition and training venues have been indicated in the enclosed Statement-I.

(f) The total estimated expenditure likely to be incurred for holding Commonwealth Games will be about Rs. 10555 crore.

(g) 1140 sports persons have been identified for training in all the disciplines of Commonwealth Games, 2010. The selection is made on All India basis and not

State-wise and Statement-II indicating the number of sportspersons identified for training in each disciplines of Commonwealth Games, 2010, is enclosed.

Statement I

(Rs. in crore)				
Sl.No.	Implementing Agency	Name of Stadium/Project	Amount allocated	Amount Actually Spent
1.	Sports Authority of India/Central Public Works Department	Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium	961.00	458.14
2.	-do-	Maj. Dhyan Chand National Stadium	262.00	130.56
3.	-do-	Indira Gandhi Stadium	669.00	312.10
4.	-do-	Dr. SPM Swimming Pool Complex	377.00	145.99
5.	-do-	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range	149.00	67.42
6.	University of Delhi	Competition/Training venues	306.41	159.00
7.	Jamila Millia Islamia University	Construction/Upgradation of training venues	33.41	16.00
8.	All India Tennis Association	R.K. Khanna Stadium	65.65	25.32
9.	Central Reserve Police Force/CPWD	Kadarpur Shooting Range, Gurgaon	28.50	15.00
10.	Delhi Public School/CPWD	Training venue for Lawn Bowl, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	1.73	050
11.	Delhi Development Authority	Games Village/Competition and Training venues	827.25	385.20
12.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Competition and Training venues	412.45	228.91
13.	New Delhi Municipal Committee	Competition and Training venues	330.00	100.00

Statement II

Sl.No.	Discipline	No. of athletes Identified for training		1	2	3	4
		Men	Women				
1	2	3	4	4.	Badminton	22	18
1.	Archery	32	32	5.	Boxing (M)	42	00
2.	Athletics	104	71	6.	Cycling	28	16
3.	Aquatics	55	50	7.	Gymnastics	23	36
				8.	Hockey	44	39
				9.	Lawn Bowls	15	15

1	2	3	4
10.	Net Ball (W)	0	30
11.	Rugby 7s (M)	32	00
12.	Shooting	88	58
13.	Squash	15	12
14.	Table Tennis	19	17
15.	Tennis	20	20
16.	Weightlifting	32	28
17.	Wrestling	56	28
18.	EAD*	28	15
Total		655	485

*EAD: Elite Athletes with Disability

[English]

Ban on Book

1868. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a book entitled 'The Polyester Prince: The rise of Dhirubhai Ambani' authored by Mr. Hamish McDonald a Australian was banned by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the year and grounds for banning this book?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Toll Tax System

1869. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the number of National Highways operating under toll tax system and toll plazas functioning thereon presently alongwith the average distance between the toll tax plazas, State-wise, and NH-wise;

(b) whether toll tax is uniform in all the States/National Highways;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the criteria followed in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints that certain toll plazas/companies are violating the norms of contracts including levying toll tax despite the end of their term;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them during the said period, State-wise and NH-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve toll tax system and functioning of the toll plazas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The list of the National Highways where user fee is being collected, State-wise and National Highway-wise is enclosed as statement. The average distance between the toll tax plazas is around 63 Km.

(b) Yes, The National Highways as per Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, effective since 5th December, 2008 provides for uniform user fee (toll) rates in respect of National Highways. These rules are not applicable to arrangements and contracts executed and bids invited prior to the publication of these rules. Therefore, the user fee (toll) payable may differ at various toll plazas due to difference in length of the tollable section or due to specific agreement with Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) operators entered into before the National Highway Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 came into effect.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The steps taken to improve toll collection system include the following:-

(i) Introduction of Electronic Toll Collection System (ETC) as pilot project.

(ii) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman, NHAI with representation from stakeholders including users (All India Motor Transport

Congress) has been set up on 2nd January 2009 as a permanent mechanism to review, monitor and oversee the functioning of the toll system.

Statement

State-wise details of Toll plazas for the Month of Oct. 2009

S.No.	NH No.	Section	Name of Plaza	Kms. of Tollable Reach	Plaza Location	Length in KM
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Andhra Pradesh						
Public Funded						
1.	5	Ankapalli-Vishakhapatanam	Agnampudi	km 2.837-km 0.00 & Km 395.870-Km 358.00	Km 371.2 Agnampudi	40.707
2.	5	Nadigama-Ichhapuram	Madapam	Km. 160.00-Km. 97.00 (New Chainage Km. 543.204- Km 606.204)	Km. 113.650 Madapam Village Distt. Srikakulam	63.000
3.	5	Ichhapuram-Srikakulam	Laxmipuram	Km. 226.15-Km. 160.00 (New Chainage Km. 477.054-543.204)	Km. 172.80 (Palsa Village Distt. Srikakulam)	66.150
4.	5	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu (31/8Km)	Pattipadu	Km. 42.50-Km. 3.4	Km 31.85 (Pattipadu Village)	39.100
5.	5	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu (53/3Km)	Kalaparru	Km 81.60-Km 42.5	Km 53.300 (Kalaparru Village)	39.100
6.	5	Rajamundry-Tuni	Krishnavaram	Km 272.000-Km 187.600 (new chainage from Km 314.883- Km 830.525)	Km 236.200 near Krishnavaram	84.400
7.	5	Tuni-Ankapalli	Vemapadu	Km 358.00-Km 272.00 (New chainage from Km 830.535- Km 741.255)	Km 304.500 Vemapadu, Distt. Vishakhapatanam	89.270
8.	5	Vishakhapatanam- Champawati	Nathavalasa	Km 49.00-Km 2.837 (New chainage from Km 700.544- Km 654.204)	Km. 46.5 Nathalavasa, Distt. Vizianagaram	46.340
9.	5	Bommuru-Gondugolanu	Tanuku	Km 187.6-Km. 81.6	Km 139.483, Tanuku	107.611
10.	5	Kavalli-Ongole	Tagtur	Km 291.00- Km 222.00	Km 277.850 Vill Tangutur Distt. Prakasam	72.059
11.	5	Ongole-Chilikaluripet	Bolapalli	Km. 358.00-Km 291.00	Km 341.00 Vill Bollapally, Distt. Prakasam	67.664

1	2	3	4	5	6	
12.	5	Srikakulam-Chilakapalem	Chilakapalem	Km. 97.00-Km. 49.00	Km. 85.50 Chilakapalem	48.000
13.	5	Kavali-Nellore	Sunnambatti	Km. 222.000-Km. 161.034	Km. 200.270 Sunnambatti Vilage	60.963
14.	7	Kadtal-Armur	Ganjil	Km.278.00-Km. 308.00	Ganjil	30.900
15.	7	Adloor Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally	Manoharabad	Km. 368.255-Km 471.331	Km. 443.713 Manoharabad	103.076
SPV						
16.	SR	Convent Junction to laayapa Temple (VPCP)				12.000
BOT						
17.	5	Tada-Nellore	Nellore, Budanam & Sullurpet	km. 52.8 - km 163.6	Km 86.00 Sullurpet, Km 124.40 Budhanam and Km 155.30 Venkatachalam	110.517
18.	9	Nandigama-Vijayawada	Keesara	km. 217.00-km 265.00	Km. 226.40 Keesara	48.000
19.	5	Thondapali-Jedcherla		Km. 22.30- km 80.50	Km 54.00	58.006
20.	5	Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada	Kaza	Km. 354.775-Km 434.150	Km 416.8 Kaza	83.000
21.	7	Jatcherla-Kotakatta		Km. 80.050-Km 135.469	Km 114.087	55.740
Bihar						
Public Funded						
22.	2	Barun-Barachatti	Sau-kala	Km 140.00-Km 240.00	Km 200.100 Vill. Sawkala	100.000
Bridges						
23.	57	Gosaghat Bridge			Km. 7	
Gujarat						
Public Funded						
24.	8	Ratanpur-Himatnagar	Vantada	Km. 388.180-Km. 443.00	Km 416.00 Vantada Distt. Sabarkantha	54.820
25.	8	Himmatnagar-Chiloda	Kathpur	Km. 443.00-Km. 495.00	Km. 472.035 Kathpura	52.000
26.	8B	Porbandar-Bhiladi	Vanana	Km. 2.00-Km. 52.50	Km 10.755 Vanana Town	50.500

1	2	3	4	5	6	
27.	8A	Samakhayali-Gandhidham	Samkhayali	Km 306-Km 362.16	Km 309 Samakhayali	56.160
28.	15	Radhanpur-Adesar	Varahi	Km. 138.80 - Km. 217.00	Km 160.0 Varahi	78.200
29.	14	Radhanpur-Palanpur	Bhiladi	Km. 348.00-Km 458.00	Km 403.00 Bhiladi	110.000
30.	8B	Bhiladi-Jatpur	Dumayani	Km. 52.50-Km. 117.60	Km. 52.215 Dumiyani	64.500
31.	15	Adesar-Samakhayali	Makhel	Km. 217.00-Km 281.30	At Km 226 Makhel	64.300
32.	8A	Bamanbore-Garamore	Vaghasia	Km.182.60-Km 254.00	Km 213.1 Vaghasia	71.937
33.	14	Palanpur/Khemana-Aburoad	Khemana	Km. 340.00-Km 295.00	Km 338.23 Khemana	45.000
SPV						
34.	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase I	Ahmedabad and AUDA Ringroad	Km.0.00-km 43.4	km. 2.616	43.400
35.	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase II	Nadiad, Anand & Vadodara	Km. 43.40-Km 93.302	86.1 plus two side plazas at Km 43.855 (Nadiad) and Km 58.616 (Anand)	49.902
36.	8	Ahemdabad Vadodara	Vasad			88.850
BOT						
37.	8	Jetpur-Gondal-Rajkot		Km. 117.00-Km 185.00	Km 120.50 Pithadia & Km 156.80 Bharudi	67.127
38.	8	Jaipur-Mahua		Km 119.567-Km 174.296		109.088
39.	8	Chalthan-Wagaldhara	Boriach	Km 263.4-Km 318.6	Km 297.360 Boriach	55.200
40.	8	Wagaldhara-Kajali	Bhagwada	Km 318.60-Km 381.60	Km 356.200 Bhagwada	63.000
41.	8	Bharuch-Surat	Choriyasi	Km. 198.00-Km.263.00	Choriyasi at Km 245.750	65.000
42.	8	Vadodara Bharuch	Bharthana	Km 108.7-Km 192	Km 157.20	83.300
Haryana						
Public Funded						
43.	2	Badarpur-Kosi	Srinagar	Km. 18.8-Km.108.9	Km. 72 Srinagar	90.100
BOT						
44.	1	Panipat Elevated		Km. 86.00-Km. 96.00		10.000
45.	1	Panipat-Ambala	Karnal	Km. 96-Km 206	Km 146.40 Km (earlier at 132 Karnal)	110.000
46.	8	Delhi-Gurgaon		Km. 14.30-Km. 42.00	Km 24.0, Km 42.00 & side plaza at Km 19.10	27.700

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Jharkhand**Public
Funded**

47.	2	Barachatti-Gorahar	Rasoiyadhamna	Km. 240.00-Km. 320.00	Km. 279.425 Rasaiya Dhamna, Distt. Hazaribagh	80.000
48.	2	Barwa-Adda-Panagarh	Garui	Km. 398.75-Km. 515.236	Km 454.8 Garui	116.486

Karnataka**Public
Funded**

49.	4	Belgam-Maharashtra Border	kognoli	Km 592.24-Km 53	Km 591.24 Kognoli	55.240
50.	4	Hirebagewadi-Hattargi	Hattargi	Km 537.00-Km 483.60	Km. 533.77 Hattargi	51.600
51.	4	Hirebagewadi-Dharwad		Hirebagewadi	Km 483.60-Km 433.10 Km. 483.600 Hirebagewadi	50.500
52.	4	Anthrasanahally-Tavarakere	Karajeevanahally	Km. 132.00-Km 72.00	Km 104.530 Karajeevanahally	60.000
53.	4	Gabbur-Devegiri	Bankapur	Km. 404.00-Km. 340.00	Km 352.550 Bankapur	64.000
54.	4	Tavarekere-Daddasidanahally	Guilalu	Km 189.00-Km. 132.00	Km. 172.767 Guilalu	57.000

BOT

55.	4	Tumkar-Neelmangla	-	Km. 29.5-Km. 62.0	Km 30.0 Neelmangla & km 61.0 Tumkur	32.500
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Maharashtra**Public
Funded**

56.	4	Satara-Khandala	Anewadi	Km. 772.00-Km 725.00	Km 748.600 Anewadi Village	47.000
57.	4	Westerly Diversion	Khedshivapuram	Km. 2.80-Km. 30.0 & km 834.50-km 781.00	Km 819.240 (Khedshivapur Vill. Distt Pune)	80.700
58.	6	Amravati Bypass	Amravati Bypass	Km. 149.747-Km 166.0	Km 1.3 & km 16.550	17.500

Bridges

59.	7	Khooni Bridge			Km. 150.00	
60.	7	Wagadhi Nallah Bridge				

1	2	3	4	5	6
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SPV

61.	4&4B	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust		Km. 5.000 to Km. 26.987 (A1-E Section) and Km. 0.00 to Km 4.400 (D-G Section) and from KM. 106.000 to Km 109.500	Km. 13.050 (Chirle) and another at Km 23.250 (Karanajade)	30.000
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BOT

62.	4	Satara-Kagal	Taswade and Kini	Km. 592.240-Km725.00	Km. 634.5 & Km 694.150	132.760
63.	8	Manor-Dahisar	Khanwade	Km. 439.00-Km. 502.00	Km 474.1 Shirshad	63.000
64.	6	Kondhali-Talegaon	Amravati	Km. 50.00-Km 100.00	Km 76.00 (Karjana)	49.522
65.	8	Kajali-Manor	Charoti	Km. 381.6-Km 439.0	Km. 420.34 Charoti	57.400
66.	3	Pimpalgaon-Dhule		Km. 380.00-Km 265.00	Km. 356.715 Chandwal & Km 268.632 Dhule	99.000

Madhya Pradesh**Public Funded**

67.	3	Agra-Dholpur	Baretha	Km. 8.00- Km 51	Km 29 Baretha	43.000
68.	3	Agra-Gwalior	Choundha	Km 61.00-Km 103.00	Km 85.870 Village Choundha, Distt. Morana	42.000
69.	25	Amola-Jhansi Bypass	Raksa	Km. 30.00-Km 90.00	At Km 80 Raksa	60.000
70.	76&25	Raj/Mp Boarder-Amola Vill	Ramnagar	Km. 579.00 to km 610.00 of NH-76, Shivpuri bypass taking off at km 610.00 of NH-76 and merging at km 15.00 of NH-25 and 15.00 -km 30.00 of NH-25 including 22.00 km of shivpuri bypass	Ramnagar	68.000

BOT

71.	3	Guna Bypass		Km 319.700-km 332.100		14.000
72.	3	Indore-Khalghat		Km 12.60-Km. 84.70	Km 82.800	77.550

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Orissa**Public
Funded**

73.	5	Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jagatpur	Manguli	Km 402.010-Km 53.124 (New chainage 297.00- 227.00)	Km 34.624 (km 245.50 New Manguli)	70.000
74.	5	Chetia-Bhadrak	Panikholi	Km. 53.124-Km 123.124 (New chainage Km 227.00- Km 157.00)	Km 88.435 (km. 191.698 New Panikholi)	70.000
75.	5	Sunakhala-Bhubaneswar	Gangapada	Km 337.01-Km 402.01	Km 398.85 Gangapada	65.000

SPV

76.	5A	Chandikhol-Paradip	Srirampur			76.588
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Punjab**BOT**

77.	1	Khanna-Jalandhar	Ladowal	Km. 272-km 372	Km 328.05 Lodowal (earlier at Km 296 Doraha)	115.100
78.	1	Ambala-Khanna	Sambhu	Km. 206-km 272	Km 213.300 Sambhu	66.000
79.	1	Ambala-Zirakpur	-	Km. 5.735-Km 39.960 of NH 22 & Km 0.00- Km 0.871 of NH 21	Km 23.100 Dappar	33.011

Rajasthan**Public
Funded**

80.	79&79A	Kishangarh-Bhilwara	Kavalias	Km 0.00-Km 35.00 & Km 15.00- Km 81.00	Km 80.800 Kavalias	101.000
81.	79	Bhilwara-Chittorgarh	Jojro Ka Kheda	Km 81.00-Km 163.900	Km 163.650 Jojro Ka Kheda	82.900
82.	76	Rithola-Udaipur	Narayanpura	Km 213-Km 113.830	Km 166.00 Nayanpura	99.170
83.	8	Udaipur-Kherwara	Paduna	Km. 278.00-Km 348.00	Km 311.100 Paduna Village	70.000
84.	8	Kherwara-Ratanpur	Khandi Obri	Km 348.00-Km 388.180	Km. 348.450 (Khandi Obri Upla Falla Village)	40.180
85.	76	Chittorgarh-Bichoor	Bassi	Km 213.00-Km 269.00	Km 237.629, Bassi Vil.	53.000
86.	76	Bichoor-Bijoliya	Aroli	Km 269.00-Km 325.00	Km 294.469, Aroli Vil.	54.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	
87.	76	Bijoliya-Kharipur	Dhaneshwar	Km 325.00-Km 381.0	Km 340.979, Dhaneshwar Vil.	53.500
88.	76	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	Malera	Km 0.000-Km 57.000	Km 11.200 Pindwara	57.000
89.	76	Gadawali River-Raj/MP Boarder	Mundiyar	Km 491.722-Km 559.214	Mundiyar	67.492
90.	76	Kota Bypass-Derumata Temple	Simliya	Km 406.00-Km 449.150 (new chainage Km 388.263- Km 430.943)	Simliya/Baran	42.68
91.	76	Derumata Temple- Gadawali River	Fatehpur	Km 449.150-Km 509.00 (new chainage Km 430.943- Km 491.722)	Km 479 Fatehpur	60.779
92.	14	Abu road-Pindwara	Undvariya	Km 295.00-Km 248.70	Km 270.25, Undvariya Distt. Sirohi	46.300
Bridges						
93.	8	ROB Kishangarh		367.320 to 368.483	Km 368.02	
BOT						
94.	8	Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	Manoherpur	Km 162.5-Km 220	Km 211 Manoharpur	57.500
95.	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Shajhanpur	Km 42.0-Km 162.5	Km 115 Shahjahanpur	119.800
96.	8	Jaipur Bypass Phase I and II	Daulatpura	Phase I taking off at Km 246 of NH 11 and Joining at Km 273.5 of NH 8 length 13.7 Km & Phase II taking off at Km 220 of NH 8 & joining at Km 246.00 of NH 11 length 34.70 Km)	At km 13.20 from Hamara on Jaipur bypass phase II	48.400
97.	8	Jaipur-Kishangarh		Km 273.50-Km 363.885	Km 286.450 Jaipur & Km 360.20 Kishangarh	90.385
98.	11	Agra-Bharatpur	Korai	Km 17.756-Km 63.000	Km 30.300 Korai	44.500
99.	11	Bharatpur-Mahua		Km 63.000-Km 120.000	Km 64.570 & km 98.500	57.000
Tamil Nadu						
Public Funded						
100.	4	Kanchipuram-Walajapet	Chennasamudram	Km 107.200-Km 60.100	Km 104.99 Chennasamudram	47.115
101.	7	Hosour-Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Km. 34.00-Km 89.00	Km 88.481 Krishnagiri	55.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	
102.	46	Krishnagiri-Ambur	Ambur	89.00 to 92.380 & km 0.00 to 70.00	Km 46.850 Timmampet	73.380
103.	46	Ambur-Walajahpet	Pallikonda	Km 70.00-Km 145.352	Km. 78.201 Pallikonda Distt Vellore	78.201
104.	4	Kanchipuram-Chennai	Sriperumbudur	Km 60.10-Km 13.80	Km 37.80 Sriperumpudur	46.300
105.	45	Tambaram-Tindivaram	Parinur	Km. 28.00-Km 74.50	Km 52.820 (Paranur)	46.500
106.	45	Tambaram-Tindivaram	Athur	Km 74.50-Km 121.00	Km 103.500 (Athur)	46.500
107.	45	Chennai Bypass	Chennai Bypass	Km 0.00 to Km 19.17 Phase-I (taking off at Km 28.00 of NH No. 45 and joining at Km 13.80 of NH 4)	Km 16	19.170
BOT						
108.	7	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat		Km 94.00-Km 163.400	Km 154.440	69.400
109.	7	Omaller-Namakkal		Km 207.05-Km 248.625	Km 191.800	49.425
110.	45	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet		Km 121.00-Km 192.25		72.900
111.	7	Dindigul Bypass- Samyanallore		Km 373.725-Km 426.600 (Project Chainage Km 368.147- Km 421.196)	Km 398.500	53.049
112.	45	Ulundurpet-Padalur		Km 192.25-Km 285.00	Km 192.750 & Km 244.00	93.894
113.	47	Kumarapalayam Bypass- Chengapalli	Chengapalli	Km 53.00-Km 100 (newchainage Km 53.525- Km 102.035)	Km 88.287	48.510
114.	7	Namakkal-Karur	Karur	Km 248.625-Km 292.600		41.370
115.	5	Chennai-Tada		Km 11.00-Km 54.40	km 27.00/km 21.625	43.400
Uttar Pradesh						
Public Funded						
116.	2	Kosi-Agra	Mahuvan	Km 108.9-Km 199	Km 164.55 Mahuvan	90.100
117.	2	Rampur Thariwan- Kokhraj	Katoghan	Km 100.00-Km 158.00	Km 120.50 Katoghan	58.000
118.	2	Sikendera -Bhaunti	Sikendera	Km 393.0-Km 470.00	Km 2.80 from Km 393.00 Sikendera	61.000
119.	2	Handia-Rajatalab	Lalanagar	Km 245.00-Km 317.00	km 279.12, Lalanagar	72.000
120.	2	Varanasi-Monia	VRM Bypass	Km 317.0-Km 46.00	Km 12.00 of VRM bypass	57.00
121.	2	Monia-Barun	Sasaram	km 65.00-km 140.00	km 111.00, Sasaram	75.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	
122.	2	Etawah-Sikendera	Anantram	Km. 321.10-Km 393.00	Km 351.50 Anantram	72.825
123.	24	Ghaziabad- Hapur & Hapur Bypass	Dasna	Km 27.643-Km 48.638 & Bypass of 11.250 km.	Km. 29.30 Dasna	32.245
124.	2	Shikohabad-Etawah	Semra Atikabad	Km 250.50-Km 321.10	Km 285.0 Semra, Atikabad	72.940
125.	25	Lucknow-Kanpur	Nawabganj	Km 11.00-Km 59.00	Km 39.00 Nawabganj	48.000
126.	2	Bhaunti-Fatehpur	Purwameer	Km 457.377-Km 508.877	Purwameer	51.500
127.	2	Tundla-Makhanpur	Tundla	Km 219.00-Km 250.500	Tundla	31.500
Bridges						
128.	2	Shastri Bridge		Km. 214.000-Km 216.000	Km 213.350	
129.	27	Cable stay Bridge at Naini		Km 0.00-Km 5.410	Km 1.600	5.410
130.	24	Kali Nadi Bridge		Km 60	Km 60	
131.	28C	Ghagraghat Bridge			Km 61.000	
SPV						
132.	24	Moradabad Bypass	TP-I and TP-II	Starting at km 148.43 of NH 24 and rejoining at km 166.65		18.220
West Bengal						
Public Funded						
133.	2	Budbud-Pulsit	Palsit	Km 525.853-Km 587.853	Km 585.692 Palsit Distt. Bardvan	62.000
134.	2	Palsit-Dankuni	Dankuni	Km 587.853-Km 651.602	Km 646.005 Dankuni	63.749
135.	60	Dantun-Kharagpur	Rampura	Km. 69.450-Km 119.737	Km 103.490 Rampura	50.287
136.	6	Kolaghat-Kharagpur	Debra	Km 74.10-Km 129.61	Km 112.695, Debra	55.510
137.	6	Dankuni-Kolaghat	Jaladhulagori	Km 18.50-Km 72.00	Km 35.250 in Jaladhulagori	53.500
138.	60	Dantan-Balasore	Santoshpura	Km 69.450-Km 0.00	Km 35.400 Vill Santoshpur	69.450
BOT						
139.		Vivekanand Bridge				6.000
Chhattisgarh						
BOT						
140.	6	Durg Bypass		Starting at km 308.6 of NH 6 and rejoining at km 323.6		18.000

Committee on MSME

1870. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has constituted a committee headed by Shri K.C. Chakraverti to present a report on the financial status of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country;

(b) if so, whether the said committee has since submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details of the findings thereof and the action plan formulated thereon;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any task force to look into the problems being faced by MSMEs; and

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

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

(a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) constituted a Working Group under the chairmanship of Dr. K.C. Chakraverti, the then Chairman and Managing Director, Punjab National Bank in June 2007 to suggest measures for improving credit flow to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector as well as measures for early implementation of rehabilitation/nursing of sick MSMEs. The Working Group submitted its report in April 2008 which contained various recommendations for timely and adequate flow of credit, timely detection and remedial action with respect to incipient sickness, rehabilitation of sick MSMEs, etc. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, the RBI has issued circular to all scheduled commercial banks on May 4, 2009 advising them, *inter alia*, to undertake a review and put in place loan policy governing extension of credit facilities, restructuring/rehabilitation policy for revival of potentially viable sick units/enterprises and non-discretionary One Time Settlement scheme for recovery of non-performing loans for the micro and small enterprises (MSE) sector.

(d) and (e) A High Level Task Force under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister has been constituted to address the issues of

MSME sector. The Task Force has so far held five meetings with the stakeholders (including MSME Associations) to deliberate on the issues confronting the sector.

[English]

Sugar Production

1871. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) whether a typical sugar cycle from onset to termination leads to periodic peak and lower production of sugar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any steps to break this cycle and stabilise the cultivation of sugarcane crop, production of sugar and prices of sugar in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Historically, sugar production in India has been cyclic in nature. Every peak production year is followed by a low production year two or three years later. The course of a typical sugar cycle, from onset to termination, as summarized by the High Powered Committee on sugar industry, [Mahajan Committee] is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The Central Government has fixed the 'Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP), of sugarcane for 2009-10 sugar season under the provisions of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 at Rs. 129.84 per quintal linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5% subject to premium of Rs. 1.37 for every 0.1% increase in the recovery above that level as against the earlier practice of fixing the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP). The SMP for 2008-09 sugar season was Rs. 81.18 per quintal linked to a basic recovery rate of 9% subject to premium of Rs. 0.90 for every 0.1% increase in the recovery above that level. It may help in breaking the cycle and stabilizing cultivation of sugarcane crop, production of sugar and prices of sugar in the country.

Statement

The course of a typical sugar cycle as summarized by the High Powered Committee on sugar industry [Mahajan Committee]

"Starting from a normal year when factories are able to crush the cane within the normal season and there are no major arrears of cane price, the farmers tend to plant larger area under sugarcane since the sugarcane is relatively a more profitable crop and also use more inputs. This leads to increase in sugarcane production. The mills tend to get larger share of these increased supplies. Sugar production, therefore, goes up. After two or three years of good sugar production, the production with the carry-over stocks outpaces the demand for internal consumption. Although the Government through its mechanism of release for freesale sugar tries to cushion the impact of this higher production it does lead to lowering of freesale market prices. Excessive production of cane relative to the cane crushing capacity leads to lengthening of the crushing period. A large number of farmers have to wait till hot months of May and June before their cane can be crushed. A large accumulation of stocks with the mills leads to accumulation of cane price arrears. The farmers thus tend to suffer both because of drought of cane and delays in receipt of their payments. They, therefore, tend to switch over to alternative crops. Non-payment of cane price by the mills also adversely affects their financial resources and they have to reduce the use of inputs. The resultant reduction in yield coupled with reduction in area leads to reduction in sugarcane production in the subsequent years. Since about 50 % of area is under ratoon, the effect is spilled over two years as farmers would pull out ratoon only under extreme situations. Since the gur and Khandsari industry tend to maintain their crushing and in some cases even increase it during the period of shortage, because production of khansari/gur become more remunerative due to increase in price of Khandsari and gur in line with increase in price of sugar, the sugar production falls more than proportionately due to the fall in sugarcane production. The accumulated stocks then get used up for free sale and prices tend to firm up. The cane arrears are gradually liquidated and the conditions are thus created for another round of expansion in sugarcane and sugar production."

Grain Banks

1872. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up village grain banks in the country;

(b) if so, the number of districts where village grain banks have been set up or are likely to be setup, State-wise;

(c) whether foodgrains are to be distributed through these village grain banks to the families living below poverty line;

(d) if so, the total quantum of foodgrains proposed to be distributed every year;

(e) whether any impact evaluation of the scheme has been carried out by the Government recently; and

(f) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) The Government is implementing a scheme for 'setting up of Village Grain Banks in chronically food scarce areas for Below Poverty Line/Antyodaya Anna Yojna families to provide safeguard against starvation during natural calamity or lean season. As per guidelines of the Scheme, about 30-40 Below Poverty Line/Antyodaya Anna Yojna families may form a grain bank. Such families who are in need of foodgrains can borrow food grains from such village grain banks set up in their villages. Government of India allocates food grains to State Governments free of cost for VGBs.

Based on the requests received from the States, so far 18,506 Village Grain Banks have been sanctioned in 20 States by the Department of Food and Public Distribution since 2005-06. However, so far 11,245 Village Grain Banks have been set up as reported by State Governments. A statement showing number of Village Grain Banks sanctioned by the Department and established is enclosed. Information on district-wise

number of village grain banks set up by the State Governments as not been maintained in Department of Food & Public Distribution.

The total quantum of food grains allocated every year under the scheme for loaning to VGB member families depends upon receipt of proposals from the State Governments and their sanction.

Evaluation of the Village Grain Bank Scheme has been entrusted to an independent agency during the current year and is in progress.

Statement

Statement Showing Number of Village Grain Banks (VGBs) Sanctioned by Department of Food and Public Distribution & Established as Reported by State Governments

Name of State	Total VGB's sanctioned	Total VGBs set up by the States
Maharashtra	1,377	1,101
Andhra Pradesh	6,585	4,957
West Bengal	820	420
Bihar	415	—
Gujarat	354	226
Madhya Pradesh	2,784	1,285
Orissa	500	240
Tripura	39	13
Rajasthan	550	—
Kerala	387	—
Chhattisgarh	1,904	1,904
Jharkhand	583	—
Meghalaya	44	40
Uttar Pradesh	1,281	500
Assam	100	67
Sikkim	80	—
Himanchal Pradesh	55	—
Nagaland	300	300
Uttarakhand	55	—
Manipur	293	192
Total	18,506	11,245

Community Radio and Television

1873. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up community Radio and Television Stations in the country including remote areas for the benefit of women and students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the stake holders/Self-Help Groups (SHG) likely to be involved in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.

(c) The Government has formulated a Policy on Community Radio whereby Educational Institutions, 'Non-profit' organizations like civil society and voluntary organizations, State Agricultural Universities, ICAR institutions, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Registered Societies and autonomous Bodies and Public Trusts registered under Societies Act or any other such act relevant for the purpose, can apply for grant of permission to set up Community radio Stations subject to fulfillment of the conditions laid down in the Policy guidelines. The details are available in this Ministry's website: www.mib.nic.in.

Preparation for Commonwealth Games, 2010

1874. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

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

(a) whether preparations for the Commonwealth Games, 2010 are expected to be completed within the scheduled time;

(b) if so, the status of progress made by the Government in regard to construction of sports stadia/accommodation arrangement. etc., project-wise and the time by which all the preparations are likely to be completed;

(c) the number of foreign Sports persons and spectators expected to come and the facilities made available for hosting them;

(d) the details of the events in which Indian sports persons are likely to participate;

(e) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide world class arrangements to improve the performance of the Indian sports persons; and

(f) the time by which selection of sport persons and providing of training camps are likely to be made?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. After obtaining the necessary regulatory clearances from the concerned agencies, the sports infrastructure work on the different venues of the Commonwealth Games was commenced. There have been instances of delays in a few projects for which 'Recovery Schedules' have been prepared. The work at all the venues is progressing at a rapid pace and will be completed well in time for the Games. The completion schedules of various stadia/Games Village has been indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) About 8000 sportspersons are expected to come from abroad. 100,000 visitors are also expected for the Commonwealth Games. While the sportspersons would be accommodated in the Games Village, which will have all the modern facilities, arrangements are being made to augment the existing availability of hotel room in NCR for the visitors.

(d) The Indian sports persons would be participating in all the disciplines of CWG *viz.* Archery, Athletics, Aquatics, Badminton, Boxing(M), Cycling, Gymnastics, Hockey, Lawn Bowls, Netball (W), Rugby 7s(M) Shooting, Squash, Table Tennis Tennis, Weightlifting, Wrestling, Elite Athletes with Disability (Athletics, Power lifting, Table Tennis and Swimming).

(e) and (f) To improve the performance of the Indian Contingent in the Commonwealth Games, 2010, a Scheme for Preparation of Indian Team for Commonwealth Games, 2010 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. 1140 sports persons have already been indentified and they are undergoing training in India and abroad including participation in competitions.

Statement

Sl.No.	Venue	Events	Date of Completion
1	2	3	4
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	Athletics	30-Jun-2010
		Weightlifting	15-Feb-2010
		Lawn Bowls	15-Feb-2010
		Gymnastics	31-Mar-2010
2.	Indira Gandhi Stadium	Cycling	31-Mar-2010
		Wrestling	28-Feb-2010
3.	MDC National Stadium	Hockey	15-Dec-2009
4.	SPM Swimming Pool Complex	Swimming	31-Mar-2010
5.	(i) Karni Singh Shooting (ii) Big Bore Shooting Range, Kadarpur, Gurgaon	Shooting	(i) 15-Dec-2009 (ii) 30-Dec-2009
6.	R.K. Khanna Tennis Complex	Lawn Tennis	15-Mar-2010
7.	Delhi University	Rugby	15-Mar-2010

1	2	3	4
8.	Thyagraja Sports Complex	Netball	31-Dec-2009
9.	Siri Fort Sports Complex	(i) Badminton (ii) Squash	31-Mar-2010
10.	Yamuna Sports Complex	Table Tennis	28-Feb-2010
11.	Talkatora Indoor Stadium	Archery	28-Feb-2010
12.	Talkatora Indoor Stadium	Boxing	31-Dec-2009
13.	Games Village	Residential Apartments	31-Mar-2010

Pulses Production

1875. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the largest producer and importer of pulses in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the per acre produce of pulses in the country is very less and is stagnating;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of pulse production per acre in the country and the reasons for less yield alongwith the comparative data of per acre pulse production of pulses in other countries including steps taken to increase per capita availability of pulses in the country;

(f) whether in a recent study by the Tata Management Group has revealed that the country can increase pulse production by adopting better cultivation practices; and

(g) if so, the details of the findings of the said study alongwith the reaction of the Government thereon including steps taken to remove the stagnation in the pulse production?

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 of production of pulses in the country vis-a-vis major pulse growing countries in the world is given below:

1. Production of pulses

(Production 000 MT)

Sl. Countries No.	Years			
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1. India	13129.5	13384.4	14197.5	14761.5
2. France	2091.0	1754.0	1347.0	890.50
3. USA	1559.0	2171.0	2082.0	2104.49
4. Canada	4298.0	4590.0	3701.0	4181.10
5. China	4925.0	5232.0	5548.0	3777.00

2. Import of pulses

Year	Quantity (in million tones)	Value (Rs. in corers)
2004-05	1.339	1777.58
2005-06	1.695	2476.25
2006-07	2.270	3891.91
2007-08	2.791	5278.02

(c) Yes, Madam. Per acre produce of pulses in the country is less compared to other major producers. However, the productivity is steadily increasing.

(d) and (e) The pulses production in the country during 2007-08 is 625 Kg/ha. The main reasons for less productivity of pulses in the country includes; (i) The pulses are grown on the marginal and sub marginal lands of the farmers and about 85% of the pulses, grown both during Kharif and rabi ,are rainfed. Pulse crops are mainly grown by the resource poor small and marginal farmers of the country, (ii) Inadequate seed availability and low seed Replacement Rate, (iii) Minimum input application, (iv) High incidence of pests and diseases, (v) Poor crop management, (vi) Inadequate transfer of technology programme (vii) Poor storage, processing and marketing facilities, (viii) Crop damage due to blue bull, (ix) Lack of incentives to the farmers for cultivation, (x) Pulses are genetically low yielding and less input responsive as compared to other cereals and oilseeds, (xi) Lack of proper marketing infrastructure and high fluctuating price which leads to uncertainty in economic returns.

The comparative data of per ha pulse production achieved in other pulse producing countries is indicated here under:

(yield Kg/ha)

Sl. Countries No.	Years			
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1. India	577	598	312	625
2. France	4555	3995	3454	3711
3. USA	1812	1884	1721	1908
4. Canada	2016	1998	1808	1804
5. China	1532	1580	1644	1752

(f) and (g) Tata Strategic Management Group published an article in this regards in the Business standard on September 24, 2009. The Group has suggested some measures like Market development and ensuring profitability, encouraging production of pulses in rice fallow and intercropping, use of HYVs and improving seed replacement rate, proper pest and nutrient management, provision of schedule and controlled irrigation and prevention of post harvest losses.

Most of the suggested measures are already included in the Centrally Sponsored Pulses Development Programme. At present two centrally sponsored schemes namely ISOPOM and National Food Security Mission-pulses programme are being implemented in 14 major pulses growing states for increasing the pulses production in the country. Moreover, pulses development programme

in non-NFSM/ISOPOM states/districts is also being implemented under (revised)Macro Management mode of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY).

Under these schemes assistance is being provided to farmers for purchase of Breeder seed, production of foundation & certified seed, distribution of certified seeds, Integrated nutrient management including gypsum, lime, micronutrients & Biofertilizers integrated pest management for management of diseases and pests, incentive for distribution of farm machinery including seed drills, multi crop planters, rotavators, water lifting and moisture saving devices, transfer of technology through demonstration & Training, Contract Research for development of recent crop production technology including varietal development and assistance for Pilot project on tackling the menace of Blue bull (Neel Gai) is also provided under NFSM pulses.

Co-ordination Between Intelligence Agencies

1876. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a mechanism for coordination between different intelligence agencies in the country and to share intelligence inputs with PMFs and State Police to tackle Maoist and naxalites;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from various State Governments to grant more funds for modernisation of the Police Forces including Government of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As part of an ongoing exercise several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies both at the Central level and the State level, as well as to enhance information sharing and operational coordination between the Central agencies and the State Governments. The Multi-Agency Centre in the intelligence Bureau has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24X7 basis. An executive order

has been issued on 31.12.2008 under which Multi-Agency Centre (MAC), has been obliged to share intelligence with all other agencies, including agencies of the State Government, Union Territories Likewise, all other agencies have been obliged to share intelligence with MAC. Representatives of the Member Agencies of the MAC meet regular to undertake threat assessment.

(c) and (d) Request are received from various State Governments from time for additional funds from Central Government for modernization of the Police Forces. On the basis of overall allocation and existing guidelines, Rs. 1065.22 crore was released to the States in 2006-07; Rs. 1247.36 crore in 2007-08; Rs. 1157.64 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 569.37 crore in the current year to various States.

[*Translation*]

Modernisation of Jails

1877. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the jails in the country are overcrowded and mismanaged;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total number of jails in the country indicating their capacity and undertrials lodged in excess;

(c) whether the Union Government has held any discussion with the State Governments to tackle the problem;

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

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal from various State Governments regarding modernisation and decongestion of jails;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether a proposal for the modernisation of jails had earlier been rejected by the Ministry of Finance; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to address the reservations of the Ministry of Finance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the total number of jails in the country at the end of 2007 were 1276. The total authorized capacities of these jails were 277304. However, against this, the total prison population were 3,76,396. Thus the overcrowding in Indian prisons exists to the extent of 135.7%.

Various categories of jails, their capacity, population and occupancy rate is given as under:

Type of jail	No.of jail	Capacity	No. of inmates	Occupancy rate
Central jails	113	123079	166047	134.9
District jails	309	103853	157731	151.9
Sub jails	769	37532	42263	112.6
Women jails	16	3047	2777	91.1
Borstal School	10	1602	737	46
Open jails	28	3076	2346	76.3
Special jails	25	4649	4038	86.9
Others	6	466	457	98.1
Total	1276	277304	376396	135.7

(c) to (f) Yes Madam. An all India Conference of Jail Ministers/Secretary (Jails)/DGs and IG (Prisons) of State/ UT was held in April 2008. During the conference, decision were taken to address inter-alia, the following issues relating to the prisons.

- (a) overcrowding prisons.
- (b) improving living conditions by providing basic sanitation and sewage facilities,
- (c) undertaking correctional administration measures for rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners,
- (d) providing technical and vocational training to the prison inmates,
- (e) modernisation and technological upgradation of prisons so as to provide better administration and improve the security system of prisons,
- (f) training of prison staff for improving administration,

The State Governments/UTs have sent proposals seeking financial assistance to address the aforesaid issues.

(g) and (h) Considering the demand of various States for granting further financial assistance for construction of new jails/additional barracks so as to address the problem of overcrowding, proposal for 2nd phase of scheme of modernisation of prisons was formulated by Ministry of Home Affairs. The proposal was examined by the Committee of Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) in the Ministry of Finance. As outcome of CNE meeting it was decided not to go ahead with the second phase of scheme for the time being owing to heavy commitments of Government of India on other important sectors. It has also been decided that the State Government may approach the Planning Commission for seeking more funds for the modernisation of Prisons. The Government of India will support the Proposal of the State Governments when they submit the same to the Planning Commission.

Crime Against Women

1878. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of crimes against women including gang rapes are on the rise in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the total number of accused arrested and action taken against them during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents and provide security to women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per statistics maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 4544, 4804 and 3938 cases of crime against women including rapes were reported in NCT of Delhi during 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. No statistics is available with NCRB, for the year 2009. The information on gang rapes is not maintained separately.

(c) The total number of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted and persons arrested etc., under different heads of crime, including rape cases against women in NCT of Delhi for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crimes against women and has enacted various legislations to prevent crimes against women, including Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. As per seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women lies with the State Governments. Government of India has advised all the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime against women. In this regard, a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has also been sent to all States/UT Governments wherein States have been directed to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery. The comprehensive advisory has enumerated various steps for improving effectiveness of the machinery in tackling atrocities against women.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), cases chargesheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons chargesheeted (PCs) & persons convicted (PCV) under against women in Delhi UT during 2006-2008

Crime	2006						2007						2008*					
	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
Rape	623	798	152	778	647	209	598	541	163	731	657	227	466	478	115	573	702	155
Kidnapping & Abduction	1066	247	40	402	390	74	1167	277	38	352	204	80	1136	405	27	412	458	41
Dowry Deaths	137	134	47	320	309	192	138	123	56	313	272	211	129	115	13	230	297	75
Molestation	718	670	98	887	679	131	868	716	138	1143	1027	144	611	715	184	855	961	266
Sexual Harassment	144	114	19	163	41	33	167	123	44	181	179	48	130	131	57	141	163	68
Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	1728	739	113	3256	3088	167	1787	699	126	2688	2153	188	1387	879	43	725	1340	127
Importation of Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immoral Traffic (P) Act	112	185	89	376	369	103	63	97	76	217	225	112	60	50	40	162	289	119
Dowry Prohibition Act	15	21	7	23	12	16	16	11	5	23	22	12	19	11	3	17	27	5
Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4544	2909	565	6207	5537	925	4804	2587	646	5648	4739	1022	3938	2784	482	3115	4237	856

Source: Crime in India.

*Provisional Data.

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

[English]

Ration Cards

1879. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

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

(a) whether large scale prevalence for fake ration cards have been reported from various parts of the country including Maharashtra and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of fake cards detected and cancelled during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the information regarding ration cards has been made available on Government websites in order to check such fake cards;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the States where such facility is available; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for ensuring increasing use of e-governance in PDS operations?

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 stipulated under Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, State and Union Territory

Governments are mandated to issue distinctive ration cards to Above Poverty Line (APL), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families and to conduct periodical review and checking of ration cards, to weed out ineligible and bogus ration cards and bogus units in the ration cards.

Government got functioning of TPDS evaluated by Programme Evaluation Organization of Planning Commission and ORG MARG, New Delhi. Based on findings of these evaluation studies, a Nine Point Action Plan evolved for strengthening TPDS is under implementation by States/UT Governments since July, 2006. As a part of this action plan, States and UT Governments have been directed to continuously review lists of BPL and AAY families to eliminate bogus ration cards so that only eligible BPL and AAY families get covered under TPDS.

Instructions were issued in January, 2008 to all States/UT Governments to take action as per law against the familie /persons found in possession of bogus or fake ration cards and also against officials found responsible for issuing ration cards to ineligible families/ persons.

Further instructions have been issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign from October, 2009 to December, 2009 to review the existing lists of BPL/AAY families and eliminate ineligible/ bogus ration cards.

As a result of these directions, State/UT Governments have been taking action to detect and delete fake/bogus/ineligible BPL and AAY rations cards. Since July, 2006 onwards, 17 States/UT Governments have reported detection and deletion of 159.42 lakh fake/ bogus/ineligible ration cards as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

As per Nine Point Action plan, the allocation of foodgrains-District and FPS wise are to be displayed on Websites of the State/UT Governments. 19 States/UT Governments have reported by 31.10.2009 display of such allocations on their respective websites.

(c) and (d) The details are being ascertained from States/UT Governments.

(e) The Government has taken the following steps for ensuring increased use of e-governance in TPDS operations:

Computerization of TPDS operations: Digitization of TPDS operations at National/State/District and Block levels has been taken up under a Plan Scheme on computerization of TPDS during the 11th Plan period. The scheme is to be implemented on pilot basis in 3 districts of each of States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Government of NCT of Delhi. For this a sum of Rs. 14.775 Crore has been released to these State Governments.

Smart card based delivery under TPDS

In order to make delivery of services efficient under TPDS and to assess replicability of use of smart cards for this purpose, Government has approved in December 2008 implementation of a pilot scheme on smart card based TPDS in Chandigarh and Haryana. Under it, eligible BPL families would be issued smart cards in place of existing ration cards. They will have biometric features of the family members, based on which verification of genuineness of the BPL families will take place and thereafter only the essential commodities would be issued to them from the fair price shops.

Statement

The number of bogus/ineligible rations cards deleted by the States/UT Governments with effect from July 2006 onwards

(Updated on 15.11.2009)

Sl.No.	State	Nos. of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted eliminated (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.46
2.	Assam	0.07
3.	Chhattisgarh	3.65
4.	Delhi	16.32
5.	Gujarat	7.83
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.02#
7.	Jharkhand	0.65

1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	6.45
9.	Madhya Pradesh	24.97
10.	Maharashtra	29.45
11.	Meghalaya	0.00*
12.	Orissa	2.50
13.	Sikkim	0.01@
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3.96
15.	Uttarakhand	0.16
16.	West Bengal	52.92 (individual cards)
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00\$
Total		159.42

Actual figures # 1536, * 341, @ 914, \$ 300

[Translation]

Classification of Small Industries

1880. DR. MONAZIR HASSAN:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

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

(a) the criteria adopted for the classification of MSMEs; and

(b) the details of legal provisions for regulating the functioning of MSMEs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Enterprises have been classified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 broadly into (i) Enterprises engaged in the manufacture/production of goods pertaining to any industry & (ii) Enterprises engaged in providing/rendering of services. The manufacturing and service enterprises have been further classified into micro, small and medium based on investment in plant and machinery and in equipments respectively. Details are as under:

Class/Category	Manufacturing	Service
Micro Enterprises	Investment upto Rs. 25 lakhs	Investment upto Rs. 10 lakhs
Small Enterprises	Investment above Rs. 25 lakh and upto Rs. 5 crore	Investment above Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 2 crore
Medium Enterprises	Investment above Rs. 5 crore and upto Rs. 10 crore	Investment above Rs. 2 crore and upto Rs. 5 crore

(b) The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 aims at facilitating the promotion and development and enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. The Act provides for a statutory consultative mechanism at the national level with wide representation of all sections of stakeholders, particularly three classes of enterprises i.e. micro, small and medium enterprises, and with a wide range of advisory functions. The Act also contains enabling provisions for notification of schemes/programmes for micro, small and medium enterprises, progressive credit policies and practices, preference in Government procurements to products and services of the micro and small enterprises and mechanisms for mitigating the problems of delayed payments to micro and small enterprises.

Restructuring of ITBP

1881. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for restructuring of Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) A proposal for restructuring and augmentation of strength of ITBP has been received and is being examined.

Indo-US Agreement for Agriculture

1882. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions have been held between India and the United States for development of the agricultural sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of mutual agreement reached between the two countries 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) In order to expand current bilateral cooperation in the field of agriculture, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is under consideration.

Procurement Centres

1883. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) the details of the agencies entrusted with the duty to procure foodgrains from the farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP);

(b) the number of procurement centres targeted to be opened alongwith the number of centres actually opened during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted for opening up of procurement centres;

(d) the quantity of wheat, paddy and rice procured during the said period alongwith the price thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to open additional procurement centres to meet the requirement for procuring paddy and wheat during the ensuing season; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Food Corporation of India and State Governments procure

foodgrains conforming to prescribed specification from the farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) and bonus (if any) announced by the Government.

(b) Statements-I and II showing the number of procurement centres opened by FCI and agencies of the State Governments during the last three years and the current year are enclosed.

(c) FCI and agencies of the State Governments open procurement centres taking into account the production of foodgrains & marketable surplus in a particular area.

(d) The quantum of rice and wheat procured from the farmers during last three years and the current year is as under:-

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Marketing Year	Rice	Wheat
2006-07	251.07	92.26
2007-08	287.36	111.28
2008-09	333.07	226.89
2009-10	118.70*	253.82

*As on 26.11.2009

The Minimum Support Price (MSP) and incentive bonus announced by the Government in the last three years and the current year is as under:-

(Figures in Rs. Per quintal)

Marketing Year	Paddy		Wheat (MSP + Bonus)
	(MSP + Bonus)		
	Common	Gr. A	
2006-07	620	650	700
2007-08	745	775	850
2008-09	900	930	1000
2009-10	1000	1030	1080

(e) and (f) FCI and State agencies have opened 10097 procurement centres so far for procurement of paddy in KMS 2009-10. In Bihar, FCI and State agencies have opened 85 procurement centres in current KMS for procurement of paddy/rice.

Statement I*The list of purchase centres operated by FCI/State agencies during RMS 2006-07 to 2009-10*

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Punjab	1589	1573	1600	1642
Haryana	354	360	364	365
Uttar Pradesh	5268	5060	4843	4873
Rajasthan	112	129	290	295
Madhya Pradesh	1061	1099	1617	1204
Delhi	7	7	2	4
Bihar	5105	5188	4498	2807
Himachal Pradesh	5	5	7	7
Uttarakhand	236	229	158	200
Gujarat	188	188	215	45
Chhattisgarh	-	1333	1333	-
Jharkhand	-	0	13	15
Jammu and Kashmir	16	19	15	15
Maharashtra	-	-	85	85
Total	13941	15190	15040	11557

Statement II*The list of purchase centres operated by FCI/State agencies during KMS 2006-07 to 2009-10*

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	697	796/782*	489	515
Assam	10	20	11	-
Bihar	166	5541	3511	85
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	1459	1533	1333	1577
Delhi	2	2	2	-

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	188	-	9	-
Haryana	175	513	179	181
Himachal Pradesh	5	5	5	-
Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	15	-
Jharkhand	344	27	30	-
Karnataka	11	56*	120	-
Kerala	130	200	420	450
Madhya Pradesh	435	420/189*	612	-
Maharashtra	765	752	760	-
Nagaland	-	-	NR	-
Orissa	2172	2543	2002	80
Punjab	1509	1543	1546	1576
Puducherry	5	7	12	-
Rajasthan	12	12	12	-
Tamil Nadu	667	1200	1074	1350
Uttar Pradesh	1694	2122	2276	3742
Uttarakhand	55	53	52	59
West Bengal	1824	1351	1409	482
Total	12327	19669	15879	10097

*Paddy and coarse grains

Potato Seeds

1884. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cost of potato seeds has recorded a phenomenal increase thereby putting it out of the reach of poor farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Potato seeds price have increased due to lower production on account of blight disease, deficient rainfall and damage due to floods in several parts of the country.

The area is expected to be increased in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh during Rabi season.

Road Construction Projects

1885. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed some road construction projects to remove the problems being faced therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to achieve the target of construction of 20 km. roads per day;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any step to solve the environmental problems arising out of road construction activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Review of all projects under implementation is undertaken on regular basis so as to monitor the progress of ongoing works and resolve problems faced during implementation. During the meeting held by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th August, 2009 a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to suggest measures to ramp up National Highway Development Project (NHDP). The major recommendations accepted include charges in document i.e. Model Concession Agreement (MCA), Requested for Qualification (RFQ)/ Request for Proposal (RFP), empowering National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) Board to accept single bids after examining reasonableness of the same, providing additional budgetary support for Special Accelerated Road Development Programme (SARDP), Jammu and Kashmir projects over and above cess, etc. Work plans have been prepared for the projects to be awarded in 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

In order to expedite implementation of projects, regional offices have been set up by NHAI headed by Chief General Managers. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers who will monitor land acquisition matters as well as implementation of projects. Special Land Acquisition Units (SLAUs) are also being set up to expedite land acquisition. State Governments

have been requested to appoint Chief Secretaries as Nodal officers for NHDP projects. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Headquarters as well as field units.

(c) and (d) Environment impact assessment and identification of mitigation measures are part of project preparation of all NHDP projects of NHAI. For the projects requiring environmental clearances, the same is being obtained from Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF) following their guidelines. The contractors/concessionaires are responsible for observing/abiding by all laws, rules and regulations in force governing pollution and environmental protection. The amount for compulsory afforestation is deposited with the respective forest departments of State Governments for undertaking plantation to compensate the loss of trees resulted on account of road construction activities.

[English]

Jatropha Cultivation

1886. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by the Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society has revealed that change of land use by small and marginal farmers to cash crop production may lead to food insecurity and loss of pasture lands in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to reassess the implication of Jatropha cultivation including its commercial viability;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the programmes undertaken for plantation of Jatropha for bio-diesel production in the country, including Rajasthan, the incentives provided, the area under Jatropha cultivation at present and the targets fixed for production and achievements thereof during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Not aware, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) The programme "Development of elite Planting Material and Model Plantation of *Jatropha*" on Government and institutional lands through Government and semi Government institutions is implemented by National Oilseeds & Vegetable Oils Development (NOVOD) Board in all the States of the country including Rajasthan. NOVOD Board provides 100% grant-in-aid for model plantation of *Jatropha* to be undertaken on Government lands. The maximum financial assistance is Rs. 25,000 per ha. An area of 12678 ha. has been taken up under model plantation of *Jatropha* in the country through Government implementing on Government land with elite planting material. The details (including Rajasthan) are given in the enclosed Statement. The main objective of model plantation is to produce quality seed and planting material for undertaking further plantation in the country.

Statement

*Model Plantation with Superior planting material-
Jatropha*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Area (in ha.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	440
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	185
3.	Bihar	10
4.	Chhattisgarh	724
5.	Gujarat	1822
6.	Haryana	532
7.	Jharkhand	750
8.	Karnataka	404
9.	Kerala	50
10.	Manipur	400
11.	Mizoram	900
12.	Meghalaya	200
13.	Maharashtra	1994

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	850
15.	Nagaland	540
16.	Rajasthan	227
17.	Sikkim	100
18.	Tripura	150
19.	Tamil Nadu	557
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1024
21.	Uttarakhand	718
22.	West Bengal	100
Total		12678

[*Translation*]

Deployment of Female Police Officers

1887. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms exists for the deployment of female officers in Delhi Police for handling complaints relating to women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a imbalance between the male/female ratio of officers deployed at various levels in the Delhi Police; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to deploy more female officers at various levels in the Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No, Madam. There are no laid down criteria/norms for the deployment of female officer in Delhi Police for handling complaints relating to women. However, the complaints relating to women i.e. matrimonial disputes, torture, harassment for sake of dowry, cases of rape, attempt to rape, molestation and sexual harassment are being dealt with by women officers of the rank of SI and above.

The details of Women Police Officers deployed at various levels in Delhi Police are given in the table below:-

Deploy more female officers at various levels in the Delhi Police?	Rank	Total strength of Delhi Police	Existing Strength of Female officers	Deployment of Female Officers			
				Distt.	Crime & Rly	CAW Cell	Other Unit
	DCsP/Addl. DCsP & Addl. DCsP (JAG)	106	03	02	00	00	01
	ACsP	348	33	05	00	05	23
	Insprs	1319	75	30	06	09	29
	SIs	5305	168	78	04	07	78
	ASIs	6783	601	287	16	08	289
	HCs	20817	568	329	34	14	191
	Constable	46739	1826	931	42	14	839

Recently, the Government has instructed Delhi Police to ensure that 15% of recruitment should be for women. This will help in deployment of female police officers in Delhi Police.

[English]

CM Conference on Internal Security

1888. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Chief Ministers of the States and Union Territories was held recently;

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

(c) the details of the responsibilities proposed to be shared by the Centre and the State Governments to deal with the crisis of internal security in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) A Conference of the Chief Ministers on Internal Security

was held on August 17, 2009. During the meeting, the action taken by the State Governments on the decisions arrived at the previous CMs Conference were reviewed. The issues discussed, inter-alia, related to filling up of existing vacancies in the State Police forces; creation of new posts in State Police Forces; creation of separate Forces to tackle terrorism, deployment of Quick Response Teams in major towns; continuation of central assistance under Modernization of Police Force Scheme; augmenting training facility by the centre for State Police; augmentation of strength of Police; stations; issues relating to mega city and desert policing etc. The State assured of the intention of the Central Government to work closely with the States and the primacy of the State Government in maintaining public order was acknowledged.

[Translation]

Compensation to Fishermen

1889. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation paid to fishermen, in case of loss of fishing boats and equipments;

(b) is so, the details thereof,

(c) whether such compensation is not reaching the actual beneficiaries;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide benefit of compensation to fishermen directly; and

(e) the details of success achieved by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), assistance is provided to fishermen at a rate of Rs. 2500 for repair of partially damaged traditional craft and net while Rs. 7500 is provided for replacement of fully damaged traditional craft and net. However, this assistance is not provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/assistance for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme.

(c) It is invariably ensured that the assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries.

(d) and (e) Questions do not arise.

[English]

Custodial Deaths

1890. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of custodial deaths are on the rise in the country as per a report of the Human Rights Commission;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years, State-wise alongwith the reasons for the failure to check custodial deaths;

(c) whether the Government has complied with the 1996 directives of the Supreme Court that entails devising of proper procedures to be followed while making arrests;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check custodial deaths including constituting a task force to check such cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Number of the cases relating to death in police custody registered in NHRC on the basis of information received from the State authorities are as below.

Year	Number of cases	
2006-2007	-	119
2007-2008	-	188
2008-2009	-	127

A statement indicating the year-wise and State-wise details of cases of death in police custody registered in NHRC based on intimation received from State authorities is annexed. "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects under the Constitution of India. It is for the State Governments to take appropriate action in every crime.

(c) "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects under the Constitution of India. It is for the State Governments to take appropriate action in every crime. The Government has issued the necessary guidelines to all the State Governments to comply with the 1996 directives of the Supreme Court that entails devising of proper procedures to be followed while making arrests.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended vide Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2005 to provide that in case of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in custody of the police, there shall be a mandatory judicial inquiry and in case of death, examination of the death body shall be conducted within twenty four hours of death. The Union Government have been issuing guidelines to the State Governments from time to time advising them to ensure that adequate steps are taken to check instances of violation of human rights.

At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to constitute a task force.

Statement*State-wise Details of Police Custody Death Cases for the Last 3 Years*

Name of State & UTs	Year		
	2006-07 PC	2007-08 PC	2008-09 PC
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	5	9	12
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	2
Assam	8	12	7
Bihar	2	8	5
Chandigarh	0	1	1
Chhattisgarh	3	2	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	3	6	0
Foreign Countries	0	1	0
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	7	16	12
Haryana	2	9	6
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	3	0
Jharkhand	3	3	2
Karnataka	8	5	2
Kerala	3	6	2
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	10	10	5
Maharashtra	21	25	23
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	1	3	1
Mizoram	0	0	0

1	2	3	4
Nagaland	0	0	0
Orissa	2	6	2
Puducherry	0	0	0
Punjab	1	7	4
Rajasthan	3	2	4
Sikkim	0	1	0
Tamil Nadu	16	6	6
Tripura	1	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	11	32	24
Uttarakhand	1	5	0
West Bengal	7	8	4
Total	119	188	127

[Translation]

Establishment of Meteorological Centres

1891. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas where automatic meteorological centres have been established under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, State-wise;

(b) whether automatic meteorological centres have not been established in various States including Rajasthan;

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

(d) the details of the expenditure proposed to be incurred on these centres including Rajasthan during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Projects under RKVY scheme are selected by the State Governments and approved by the State Sanctioning Committee (SLSC), chaired by the Chief Secretary of the concerned state.

State of Tamil Nadu only has reported approval of a project for establishment of automatic weather stations

under which 224 block level automatic weather station are to be established at a cost of Rs. 17.31 crore. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has reported an expenditure of Rs. 16.90 crore on the project.

No other State Government including Rajasthan has reported approval of any project for setting up of Automatic Meteorological Centres.

[English]

Intensive Cotton Development Programme

1892. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposal from the various State Governments under the Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP);

(b) if so, the details of proposals received for various States; and

(c) the details of the Central assistance released under the programme during the last three years and

the current year to various State Governments including Jammu and Kashmir, 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) Yes, Madam. Proposals have been received from the States Implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) previously known as Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP).

(b) and (c) The proposals received from various States under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton, includes components like transfer of technologies through field demonstrations, training of farmers and extension workers as well as supply of critical inputs such as certified seeds of varieties/hybrids not older than 15 years, sprayers, pheromone traps, bio-agents and water-saving devices like sprinklers and drip irrigation system. Jammu and Kashmir is not covered under the scheme. The details of State-wise and year wise funds released are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise & year-wise funds released under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton

State	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till 23.11.2009)
Andhra Pradesh	1227.91	1369.97	882.12	652.40
Gujarat	1095.11	1372.18	1290.23	747.54
Haryana	223.17	317.26	385.69	366.34
Karnataka	438.62	389.03	412.74	248.90
Madhya Pradesh	377.30	442.37	142.60	337.36
Maharashtra	989.93	1434.82	958.89	1015.00
Orissa	120.41	123.77	141.46	129.64
Rajasthan	548.11	0.00	103.60	111.82
Tamil Nadu	291.54	360.00	400.00	201.48
Tripura	32.00	16.00	5.00	20.00
Uttar Pradesh	40.00	8.00	59.12	24.09
West Bengal	40.00	138.19	218.61	0.00

High Security Registration Plates

1893. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the features incorporated in the High Security Registration Plates (HSRPs) introduced in the country;

(b) whether sufficient technical know how and manufacturing capacity is available in the country to introduce the HSRPs in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for introducing such number plates in the absence of such technology and manufacturing capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N SINGH): (a) As per rule 50 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, (CMVR), 1989 various features of HSRP are chromium based hot-stamped hologram with Chakra image, impressed IND legend in the form of a watermark, alpha-numeric laser numbering unique to each plate, retro-reflective film, India inscribed hot stamping foil, embossing of registration numbers on the plates, tamper proof snap locks to fit the rear registration plate, third license plate in the form of self destructive sticker to be put on the windshield of four wheelers etc.

(b) and (c) 18 vendors so far have been given type approval certificate by various testing agencies. These vendors have collaborations with foreign companies dealing in Security Registration Plate. The vendors have also set up manufacturing plants in the country and obtained Conformity of Productions (COP) Certificate.

(d) Does not arise.

Digital Ration Cards

1894. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce digitalised identity cards similar to ATM Debit Cards in place of Ration Cards to prevent malpractices in the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken to check malpractices in Public Distribution System?

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) In order to make delivery of services more efficient under Targeted Public Distribution System Government has approved in December 2008 implementation of a pilot scheme on smart cards based TPDS in Chandigarh and Haryana. Under it, eligible BPL families would be issued smart cards in place of existing ration cards. These smart cards will have biometric features of family members, based on which verification of genuineness of the BPL families will take place and thereafter only the essential commodities would be issued to them from fair price shops.

For commencing implementation of smart card based delivery of essential commodities, work is in progress by implementing agencies i.e. Government of Haryana, Chandigarh UT Administration and National Informatics Centre.

For checking malpractices under Targeted Public Distribution System, Government has directed State/UT Governments to take up the following measures:

- A. to strengthen monitoring and vigilance by-
- (i) implementation of the Nine Point Action Plan;
 - (ii) taking action against those with Bogus Ration Cards; and
 - (iii) ensuring greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Urban Local Bodies in functioning of Fair Price Shops.
- B. to ensure increased transparency in functioning of TPDS by-
- (i) adoption and implementation of revised Model Citizens' Charter;
 - (ii) introduction of monthly certification of delivery of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops and their distribution to ration card holders;
 - (iii) taking up publicity-cum-awareness Campaign on TPDS; and
 - (iv) display of allocation of foodgrains-district and FPS wise on websites for public scrutiny.

- C. to use let tools such as
- (i) computerisation of TPDS Operations;
 - (ii) pilot scheme on Smart Card based Operations in Haryana and Chandigarh;
 - (iii) piloting of new technologies for tracking movement of vehicles transporting TPDS Commodities.
- D. to improve efficiency of FPS operations through-
- (i) doorstep delivery of foodgrains;
 - (ii) ensuring timely availability of foodgrains;
 - (iii) distribution of wheat flour/fortified wheat flour under TPDS;
 - (iv) allotment of Fair Price Shops to Institutions and Groups;
 - (v) sale of non-PDS items by FPS licensees, and
 - (vi) revision of commission to FPS licensees.

Vacant Post in NHRC

1895. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the post of the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is lying vacant;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the time by which the said post is likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Justice S. Rajendra Babu demitted the office of the Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on 31st May, 2009. The President, under Section 7(1) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, has authorized Justice G.P. Mathur to act as Chairperson, NHRC, with effect from 1 st dune, 2009, until the appointment of a new Chairperson as two eligible former Chief Justices of India namely Justice Shri Ramesh Chandra Lahoti and Justice Shri Yogesh Kumar Sabharwal were not inclined/available for the said post.

Marine Police Institute

1896. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Kerala Government for setting up of a Marine Police Training Institute in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government of Kerata has identified land for setting up of above institute; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal to establish National Marine Police Training Institute in Kerala. They have indicated some land also for this. The proposal of Marine Police Training Institute is still at a conceptual stage and it will be considered at appropriate stage.

[Translation]

National Crops Insurance Scheme

1897. SHRI KAMAL KISHORE "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers benefited under the National Crops Insurance Scheme in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether some States in the country including Uttar Pradesh have not been covered under the said Scheme;
- (c) if so, the details alongwith the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of steps being taken to cover all the States in the country under 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) A statement of farmers covered under the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) in country including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and current year is annexed.

(b) to (d) The NAIS is voluntary for States. States are free to opt in favour of the scheme. So far 25 States

and 2 Union territories including Uttar Pradesh have opted for the scheme. The reasons for some of the States for not opting for the scheme are — relatively stable crop production/low risk, financial constraints of State Government to meet the liabilities under the scheme, non-availability of the requisite past yield data etc.

Efforts are made by the Government and the Implementing Agency by way of convening of meetings with the State Government officials and by creating awareness through extension activities and publicity programmes, to bring the remaining States and Union Territories under the coverage of the scheme.

NAIS-Statement showing farmers covered from 2006-07 to 2008-09 & Kharif 2009 as on 27.11.2009

Sl.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2270274	2333702	2147028	1036613	7787617
2.	Assam	14618	19609	35817	7050	77094
3.	Bihar	684435	913018	766556	375560	2739569
4.	Chhattisgarh	729320	708590	828297	845281	3111488
5.	Goa	544	513	393	237	1687
6.	Gujarat	877882	839273	841630	913507	3472292
7.	Haryana	98743	140741	1788	37133	278405
8.	Himachal Pradesh	19272	13228	22293	32241	87034
9.	Jharkhand	1262681	742089	742837	1284041	4031648
10.	Karnataka	1340337	636976	1341946	617127	3936386
11.	Kerala	30212	33961	27945	10154	102272
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1859108	2215524	1844470	905831	6824933
13.	Maharashtra	1676064	1984301	3502614	3079664	10242643
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	10922	10922
15.	Meghalaya	3102	1319	3225	904	8550
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	121	121
17.	Orissa	1080217	973145	773197	905713	3732272
18.	Rajasthan	2619180	2834694	2250722	2225700	9930251
19.	Sikkim	38	23	314	20	395
20.	Tamil Nadu	315401	557200	820159	53046	1745806
21.	Tripura	2472	1889	4118	102	8581

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1998002	2397911	2183557	809868	7389338
23.	Uttarakhand	20135	33293	53741	48288	155457
24.	West Bengal	1001321	1052765	957052	346628	3357766
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	78	176	198	0	452
26.	Puducherry	2824	2670	1562	279	7335
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	5770	6012	1764	1747	15293
Total		17912030	18442577	19153223	13547777	69055607

*Provisional for Kharif 2009 season only.

Bt. Seeds Crops

1898. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to allow cultivation of Bt. crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests has approved the commercial cultivation of several Bt. cotton hybrids expressing Cry 1 Ac gene (MON 531 event) and stacked genes Cry 1 Ac and Cry 2AB (MON 15985 event)-Bollgard-II developed by M/s Mahyco, encoding fusion genes (cry 1Ab+Cry AC) GFM developed by M/s Nath Seeds, cry 1 Ac gene (Event-I) developed by M/s J.K. Agri Genetics Ltd; Cry 1 AC gene (Dharwad event) developed by Central Institute of Cotton Research (CICR) and Cry IC (event 9124) developed by M/s Metahelix Live Sciences. The GEAC in its 97th meeting held on 14.10.2009 has recommended to the Government that Bt brinjal is safe for environmental release taking into consideration the findings of the review by three high level technical Committees namely; the Review Committee on Genetic Manipulations and two Expert Committees constituted by the GEAC in 2006 and 2009. The decision of the GEAC on the safety of Bt brinjal for environmental

release is based on scientific facts/data generated during 2002-2009 and international experience with GM crops. As the Ministry of Environment and Forests has received strong views both in favour and against commercialization of Bt brinjal in India from the various stakeholders including the State Governments, farmers, civil societies, NGOs and scientists, that Ministry has decided to hold national consultations with the various stakeholders before a final view on the commercialization of Bt brinjal is taken.

(c) Does not arise.

Revenue from Akashwani/DD Advertisements

1899. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) the details of the revenue earned by various Akashwani Kendras and Doordarshan (DD) Kendras in the country through broadcast/telecast of advertisements, serials and other programmes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and Kendra-wise;

(b) the profit earned out of the total revenue during the said period, State-wise and Kendra-wise;

(c) whether any amount is outstanding against some private companies for the broadcast/telecast of programmes/advertisements to the Akashwani/Doordarshan;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the said period, company-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to recover the outstanding dues, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Prasar Bharati has intimated that revenue earned through telecast of advertisements, serials and other programmes by AIR & Doordarshan during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

(Rupees in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	AIR	DD	Total
1.	2006-07	236.15	726.07	962.22
2.	2007-08	233.30	724.42	957.72
3.	2008-09	232.92	737.05	969.97
4.	2009-10 (upto 09/2009)	85.20	463.16	548.36

The Station/Kendra-wise details in this regard are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) AIR & Doordarshan are mandated to perform their role as public service broadcasters under the Prasar Bharati Act and profit is not the primary concern. Prasar Bharati have informed that a consolidated Income and Expenditure account is prepared and maintained and profit and loss account is not separately maintained.

(c) and (d) Lists containing the details of company-wise defaulters and year-wise amount outstanding are enclosed as statement II and III respectively.

(e) Prasar Bharati is an autonomous organization and makes its own efforts to recover outstanding dues. Prasar Bharati has informed that concerted efforts are being made by AIR and Doordarshan to recover the outstanding dues from the defaulters agencies as per the established procedure. Wherever warranted, the bank guarantees of defaulting agencies deposited with them are encashed and legal proceedings also initiated.

Statement I

Gross Revenue of AIR, for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and the current financial year 2009-10

CBS, Ahmedabad State/UT: Gujarat, Daman and Diu

Type	Name of Station	Achieved 2006-07 Rs. in crores	Achieved 2007-08 Rs. in crores	Achieved 2008-09 Rs. in crores	Achieved Upto Sept. 2009 2009-10 Rs. in crores
1	2	3	4	5	6
PC	Ahmedabad-Baroda	0.7681	0.7648	1.5781	0.3662
VB	Ahmedabad	0.3311	0.3005	0.3355	0.0715
PC	Rajkot	0.3235	0.3764	0.1655	0.0694
VB	Rajkot	0.1963	0.1393	0.1962	0.0602
PC	Bhuj	0.1789	0.1688	0.0851	0.0246
PC	Ahwa	0.0551	0.0930	0.0620	0.1313
LRS	Godhra	0.0918	0.1037	0.0749	0.0263
LRS	Daman	0.0178	0.0585	0.0177	0.006

1	2	3	4	5	6
VB	Baroda	0.5810	0.4204	0.4585	0.1867
VB	Surat	0.7330	0.4762	0.2566	0.0732
10	Total	3.2766	2.9016	3.2301	1.0154

CBS, Bangalore State: Karnataka

PC	Bangalore	2.2831	2.6180	2.5200	1.4229
FM	Bangalore	0.7559	0.6910	0.5915	0.3217
VB	Bangalore	0.8728	0.5407	0.4476	0.2424
PC	Dharwad	0.1554	0.2466	0.2384	0.1532
VB	Dharwad		0.0214	0.0415	0.0311
PC	Mangalore/Udipi	0.1173	0.1803	0.1503	0.0691
PC	Mysore	0.1946	0.3466	0.1634	0.0581
PC	Gulbarga	0.0696	0.0721	0.0893	0.0424
PC	Bhadrawati	0.1398	0.1991	0.0362	0.0341
PC	Hassan	0.1091	0.1185	0.1405	0.0373
PC	Amrutavarshini				0.0093
PC	Madikeri	0.1151	0.1204	0.0995	0.0525
LRS	Chitradurga	0.0908	0.0791	0.1276	0.0257
LRS	Hospet	0.0738	0.0864	0.0930	0.0158
LRS	Karwar	0.0069	0.0260	0.0071	0.0031
LRS	Raichur	0.0143	0.0327	0.0419	0.0282
LRS	Bijapur	0.0078	0.0190	0.0142	0.0058
16	Total	5.0063	5.3979	4.8020	2.5527

CBS, Bhopal State: Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

PC	Bhopal	0.4460	0.3264	1.6190	1.0927
VB	Bhopal	0.3236	0.2044	0.2923	0.1923
PC	Indore	0.3263	0.2527	0.1320	0.0580
VB	Indore	0.1864	0.1682	0.2271	0.1157

1	2	3	4	5	6
PC	Jabalpur	0.3109	0.2519	0.0766	0.0287
VB	Jabalpur	0.1957	0.1570	0.1428	0.0885
PC	Gwalior	0.2894	0.2036	0.0563	0.0425
LRS	Sagar	0.1504	0.1211	0.0771	0.0234
LRS	Balaghat	0.2138	0.1309	0.1178	0.0478
LRS	Betul	0.1144	0.1060	0.0982	0.0111
PC	Chattarpur	0.2598	0.1851	0.0698	0.0141
LRS	Chhindwra	0.1264	0.1340	0.0839	0.0153
LRS	Guna	0.1204	0.0879	0.0386	0.0074
LRS	Khandwa	0.1194	0.0947	0.0472	0.0103
LRS	Raigarh	0.0590	0.0828	0.0236	0.0130
PC	Rewa	0.3120	0.2394	0.0939	0.0490
LRS	Shahdol	0.1312	0.0923	0.0441	0.0078
LRS	Shivpuri	0.1102	0.0889	0.0507	0.0039
LRS	Bilaspur	0.1125	0.0905	0.0245	0.0267
VBS	Raipur				0.0004
PC	Raipur	0.4399	0.3216	0.7330	0.3388
PC	Ambicapur	0.1361	0.1279	0.0407	0.0863
PC	Jagdalpur	0.1099	0.1188	0.0113	0.0153
22	Total	4.5937	3.5861	4.1005	2.2890

CBS, Chandigarh State/UT: Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

CBS	Chandigarh	2.3138	1.8711	2.1506	0.8144
PC	Jalandhar	0.2189	0.2267	0.3382	0.0709
FM	Jalandhar	0.8639	0.4325	0.2999	0.1002
VBS	Jalandhar	0.0034	0.0042	0.0000	-
PC	Shimla	0.5274	0.3537	0.6045	0.1374
FM	Shimla	0.0174	0.0666	0.1380	0.0089

1	2	3	4	5	6
PC	Rohtak	0.4432	0.3148	0.2619	0.1203
LRS	Patiala	0.2189	0.1532	0.1368	0.0717
LRS	Bhatinda	0.0519	0.0586	0.0862	0.0713
LRS	Kurukshetra	0.1555	0.0973	0.0840	0.1044
LRS	Dharamshala	0.0135	0.0227	0.0640	0.0179
LRS	Hamirpur	0.0152	0.0157	0.0591	0.0089
LRS	Hissar	0.2223	0.1138	0.0848	0.1004
13	Total	5.0653	3.7309	4.3080	106267

CBS, Chennai State/UT: Tamil Nadu and Puducherry

PC	Chennai	0.6164	0.4325	0.5853	0.2172
FM	Chennai	0.5765	0.3387	0.3623	0.1627
FM II	Chennai	0.0032	0.0111	0.0000	0.0033
VBS	Chennai	0.1036	0.0482	0.0317	0.0118
PC	Coimbatore	0.0774	0.0335	0.0934	0.018
FM	Coimbatore	0.6516	0.5450	0.5099	0.1925
PC	Madurai	0.1057	0.0552	0.0484	0.0114
PC	Puducherry	0.2416	0.1916	0.1507	0.0383
FM	Puducherry			0.0082	0.0033
PC	Tiruchirapalli	0.1733	0.0916	0.1638	0.021
FM	Tiruchirapalli	2.5485	2.4182	0.8384	0.3162
PC	Tirunelveli	0.1233	0.0957	0.0977	0.0335
LRS	Nagarcoil	0.2181	0.3271	0.3288	0.1346
PC	Ooty	0.0110	0.0133	0.0313	0.0204
LRS	Karaikal	0.8098	0.9692	1.0903	0.5174
PC	Tuticorin	0.0465	0.00387	0.0453	0.0131
FM	Kodaikanal	7.3102	6.6627	6.7890	3.7362
17	Total	13.6167	12.2723	11.1745	5.4509

1	2	3	4	5	6
CBS, Cuttack State: Orissa					
PC	Cuttack	0.8247	0.8278	1.6020	0.9513
VBS	Cuttack	0.0740	0.0299	0.0879	0.0101
FM	Cuttack	0.0358	0.0149	0.0439	0.0911
LRS	Rourkela	0.0304	0.0367	0.0271	0.0007
LRS	Baripada	0.0289	0.0400	0.0552	0.0233
LRS	Berhampur	0.0770	0.1123	0.1419	0.1108
LRS	Balangir	0.0350	0.0707	0.1008	0.0472
PC	Jeypore	0.0882	0.1572	0.1523	0.0355
LRS	Puri	0.0236	0.0366	0.0057	0.0017
PC	Sambalpur	0.0847	0.1142	0.1349	0.0470
PC	Bhawanipatna	0.0508	0.0492	0.0780	0.0199
LRS	Joranda	0.0169	0.0225	0.0000	0.0000
LRS	Keonjhar	0.0374	0.0468	0.0540	0.0169
13	Total	1.4074	1.5588	2.4837	1.3555
CBS, Delhi State: Delhi					
PC	Delhi	0.5729	30.6263	0.0496	0.0339
FM Rainbow		1.1397	1.8171	2.1702	1.2523
FM Gold		0.3120	0.8411	2.0471	1.4290
VBS		0.1405	0.1644	0.2681	0.1151
NC			0.0610	0.2732	0.0857
National Hook up		11.3028		17.0915	4.4350
Sports		4.3099		5.1578	2.0994
	Total	17.7778	33.5099	27.0575	9.4504
CBS, Hyderabad State/UT: Andhra Pradesh					
PC	Hyderabad	1.8156	2.7504	1.3020	0.4435
FM	Hyderabad	0.8374	0.7891	0.1487	0.1020

1	2	3	4	5	6
VB	Hyderabad	07387	0.4215	0.2496	0.0747
PC	Vishakhapatnam	0.0584	0.0378	0.3542	0.0437
VB	Vishakhapatnam	0.0013	0.0548	0.0000	0.0000
FM	Vishakhapatnam	0.0519	0.0000	0.0450	0.0143
PC	Vijaywada	0.0767	0.1267	0.3562	0.0727
VB	Vijaywada	0.1101	0.1465	0.0960	0.0530
FM	Vijaywada	0.0447	0.1617	0.0891	0.0288
LRS	Warrangal	0.1480	0.2067	0.2061	0.0458
LRS	Nizamabad	0.0166	0.0291	0.0785	0.0243
LRS	Adilabad	0.0483	0.8598	0.1129	0.0266
LRS	Anantapur	0.0404	0.0518	0.1084	0.0311
PC	Cuddapah	0.0437	0.0316	0.2757	0.0558
PC	Kothagudam	0.0283	0.0074	0.0816	0.0105
LRS	Kurnool	0.0166	0.0772	0.1943	0.0956
LRS	Tirupati	0.4133	0.1114	0.3181	0.0619
LRS	Markapur	0.0000	0.0000	0.0667	0.0094
	State Hook up			-	0.0554
18	Total	4.4900	5.8635	4.0831	1.1937

CBS, Jaipur State: Rajasthan

PC	Jaipur/Ajmer	1.7895	1.9119	2.2819	1.3657
VBS	Jaipur	0.3274	0.1601	0.5897	0.0489
PC	Bikaner	0.0288	0.0167	0.0110	0.0043
PC	Jodhpur	0.0980	0.0787	0.0796	0.0178
VBS	Jodhpur	0.1823	0.1991	0.0956	0.0389
PC	Udaipur	0.0535	0.0199	0.0175	0.0106
VBS	Udaipur	0.0499	0.0332	0.0153	0.0060
PC	Suratgarh	0.0102	0.0122	0.0149	0.0007

1	2	3	4	5	6
PC	Kota	0.0290	0.0225	0.0422	0.0174
PC	Churu	0.0176	0.0172	0.0018	0.0001
PC	Jaisalmer	0.0040	0.0036	0.0075	0.0046
PC	Barmer	0.0240	0.0120	0.0235	0.0000
LRS	Sawai Madhopur	0.0151	0.0126	0.0079	0.0022
LRS	Banswara	0.0275	0.0165	0.0087	0.0070
LRS	Alwar	0.0160	0.0149	0.0106	0.0033
LRS	Chittorgarh	0.0048	0.0146	0.0032	0.0039
LRS	Jhalawar	0.0117	0.0085	0.0082	0.0026
LRS	Nagpur	0.0227	0.0188	0.0062	0.0006
18	Total	2.7120	2.5730	3.2253	1.5346

CBS, Kanpur State: Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand

VB	Kanpur	0.3124	0.2439	0.2141	0.2014
FM	Kanpur		0.0136	0.0434	0.0000
PC	Allahabad	0.2426	0.4025	0.1168	0.0645
VB	Allahabad	0.3884	0.2572	0.1342	0.2296
PC	Agra	0.3749	0.3368	0.1258	0.0905
PC	Almora	0.0822	0.0100	0.0288	0.0063
PC	Gorakhpur	0.6322	0.7552	0.3004	0.1097
PC	Lucknow	2.2377	2.3148	0.8019	0.3818
FM	Lucknow	0.7934	1.0053	0.2607	0.1437
VBS	Lucknow	0.0300	0.1242	0.0864	0.1991
PC	Mathura	0.1463	0.1890	0.072	0.0459
PC	Najibabad	0.4402	0.3631	0.2528	0.1170
PC	Obra	0.0737	0.1366	0.0471	0.0158
PC	Pauri	0.0469	0.0030	0.0105	0.0049
PC	Rampur	0.3171	0.3707	0.1233	0.0782

1	2	3	4	5	6
PC	Varanasi	0.3034	0.4451	0.1544	0.0468
VB	Varanasi	0.1298	0.0997	0.0922	0.0997
LRS	Bareilly	0.1764	0.2451	0.147	0.1036
LRS	Faizabad	0.1478	0.2269	0.1147	0.0560
LRS	Jhansi	0.1629	0.1736	0.0759	0.0382
State	Hook-up			0.8264	0.2734
20	Total	7.0383	7.7163	4.0288	2.3061

CBS, Kolkata State: West Bengal, NER and Sikkim

PC	Kolkata	1.5360	1.1889	1.3403	0.8591
FM-I	Kolkata	0.6560	0.4773	0.5432	0.2702
Fm-II	Kolkata	0.0030	0.0046	0.0240	0.0023
VB	Kolkata	0.0339	0.0668	0.0413	0.0003
PC	Guwahati	0.5686	0.8951	0.7870	0.2304
VB	Guwahati	0.0458	0.1111	0.0927	0.0567
PC	Siliguri	0.2023	0.1690	0.2708	0.084
VB	Siliguri	0.0151	0.0046	0.0005	0.0012
PC	NES Shillong	0.0003	0.0067	0.0020	0.0000
PC	Shillong	0.0902	0.0328	0.1358	0.0305
PC	Agartala	0.1505	0.1405	0.1599	0.0504
PC	Dibrugarh	0.1326	0.2381	0.1985	0.0898
PC	Itanagar	0.0587	0.0382	0.0432	0.0032
PC	Imphal	0.1325	0.1792	0.2149	0.0570
PC	Aizawl	0.0942	0.0776	0.1623	0.0714
PC	Gangtok	0.0666	0.0695	0.0845	0.0200
PC	Kohima	0.0631	0.0000	0.0315	0.0625
PC	Kurseong	0.0160	0.0135	0.0127	0.0001
PC	Passighat	0.0283	0.0191	0.0242	0.0062

1	2	3	4	5	6
PC	Port Blair	0.4623	0.3537	0.2883	0.0826
PC	Silchar	0.0880	0.2544	0.2341	0.0688
PC	Tura	0.0272	0.0140	0.0144	0.0029
PC	Kokarazhar	0.0047	0.0475	0.0269	0.0227
PC	Lunglei	0.0241	0.0319	0.0455	0.0156
PC	Tawang	0.0077	0.0030	0.0020	0.0001
PC	Tezu	0.0077	0.0030	0.0002	0.0000
LRS	Belonia	0.0263	0.0410	0.0350	0.0126
LRS	Diphu	0.0000	0.0098	0.0602	0.0093
LRS	Halfong	0.0009	0.0000	0.0200	0.0084
LRS	Jowai	0.0005	0.0013	0.0001	0.0003
LRS	Jorhat	0.0006	0.0010	0.0089	0.0185
LRS	Kailasahar	0.0180	0.0168	0.0082	0.0040
LRS	Murshidabad	0.1979	0.1829	0.2476	0.1216
LRS	Mokokchung	0.0039	0.0000	0.0029	0.0000
LRS	Nagaon	0.0873	0.0253	0.0179	0.0152
LRS	Ziro	0.0000	0.0027	0.0002	0.0000
LRS	Shantiniketan	0.0111	0.0406	0.0573	0.0376
LRS	Tezpur	0.0004	0.0066	0.0341	0.0295
38	Total	4.8623	4.7681	5.2731	2.3450

CBS, Mumbai State: Maharashtra and Goa

PC	Mumbai	0.6041	1.7853	1.5815	0.6478
Fm-I	Mumbai	0.0423	0.0429	0.2946	0.0699
FM-II	Mumbai	0.0539	0.0514	0.0405	0.0172
VB	Mumbai	0.0385	0.0623	0.0388	0.0202
PC	Nagpur	0.1811	0.4673	0.5927	0.0666
VB	Nagpur	0.1215	0.1129	0.0899	0.0321

1	2	3	4	5	6
PC	Pune	0.6610	1.1124	1.4021	0.4641
VB	Pune	0.9517	1.0383	1.2153	0.5221
PC	Jalgaon	0.0894	0.1888	0.1471	0.0897
PC	Sangli	0.3525	0.2982	0.1688	0.1150
LRS	Ahmednagar	0.1828	0.2224	0.1754	0.1090
LRS	Akola	0.0584	0.1256	0.1516	0.0835
PC	Aurangabad	0.1078	0.2103	0.1436	0.0963
LRS	Chandrapur	0.0479	0.0260	0.0208	0.0339
LRS	Dhule	0.0219	0.0338	0.0279	0.0186
LRS	Kolhapur	0.6829	0.5038	0.2788	0.1204
LRS	Nanded	0.1510	0.2330	0.2983	0.1944
LRS	Nashik	0.4132	0.5654	0.3925	0.1835
LRS	Sholapur	0.3068	0.2801	0.2500	0.1807
LRS	Beed	0.0357	0.0293	0.0227	0.0391
PC	Ratnagiri	0.0935	0.0658	0.0611	0.0310
PC	Parbhani	0.0683	0.0754	0.0765	0.0518
LRS	Osmanabad	0.0745	0.0884	0.0826	0.0886
LRS	Satara	0.1593	0.1698	0.1369	0.0776
LRS	Yavatmal	0.0957	0.0924	0.1806	0.1294
PC	Panaji	0.0531	0.0502	0.0725	0.0237
FM	Panaji	0.2260	0.1130	0.1862	0.0809
VB	Panaji	0.0000	0.0000	0.0158	0.0000
	State Hook-up (Mum)				0.1180
28	Total	5.8748	8.0445	8.1451	3.7051
CBS, Patna State: Bihar and Jharkhand					
PC	Patna	2.0332	1.9975	1.8947	0.2375
VB	Patna	0.8153	0.8039	0.7132	0.0844

1	2	3	4	5	6
PC	Bhagalpur	0.7464	0.6488	0.5840	0.0952
PC	Darbhanga	0.5824	0.5386	0.5036	0.0406
LRS	Sasaram	0.3370	0.3528	0.3274	0.0048
LRS	Daltonganj	0.2931	0.3325	0.3179	0.0475
LRS	Purnea	0.3651	0.3852	0.4028	0.0359
PC	Ranchi	1.8384	1.5351	1.3964	0.1167
VB	Ranchi	0.7634	0.7534	0.7588	0.0381
PC	Jamshedpur	0.5181	0.5243	0.4488	0.0008
VB	Jamshedpur	0.3782	0.3771	0.4978	0.0126
LRS	Hazaribagh	0.3990	0.3732	0.3362	0.0006
LRS	Chaibasa	0.3277	0.3367	0.3443	0.0113
	State Hook-up	0.0160			0.0000
	All Bihar Sta. PC				0.0074
	Bihar State				0.0080
	Jharkhand				0.0001
13	Total	9.4133	8.9591	8.5259	0.7415
CBS, Srinagar State: Jammu and Kashmir					
PC	Jammu	0.8938	0.5463	0.4121	0.3101
VB	Jammu	0.0000	0.0818	0.0518	0.0903
PC	Srinagar	1.1031	0.8683	1.2556	0.4434
VB	Srinagar	0.0000	0.1259	0.1612	0.0938
PC	Kargil	0.0094	0.0208	0.0319	0.0185
LRS	Kathua	0.0081	0.0178	0.0306	0.0078
PC	Leh	0.0302	0.0537	0.0578	0.0318
LRS	Poonch	0.0016	0.0030	0.0000	0.0298
8	Total	2.0462	1.7176	2.0010	1.0255
CBS, Thiruvananthapuram State/UT: Kerala and Lakshdweep					
PC	Thiruvananthapuram	3.4336	2.7360	3.3332	1.5670
VB	Thiruvananthapuram	0.7417	1.1560	0.7138	0.4350

1	2	3	4	5	6
PC	Kochi	0.9342	2.1885	1.5600	0.7784
PC	Kozhikode	0.6276	0.3994	0.3001	0.1637
VB	Kozhikode	0.3643	0.6703	0.5666	0.4239
PC	Kannur	0.8156	1.0209	0.5193	0.2738
PC	Thrissur	0.3531	0.3928	0.2109	0.0673
PC	Kavarati	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
PC	Idukki (Devikulam)	0.0745	0.0887	0.0892	0.0593
PC	Manjeri	0.0370	0.0763	0.0422	0.0974
10	Total	7.3816	8.7289	7.3353	3.8658

Revenue Earnings of All India Radio through advertisements during the last 3 years

**Central Sales Unit, Mumbai
(Across the country)**

All AIR Stations/Channels	Achieved 2006-07	Achieved 2007-08	Achieved 2008-09	Achieved Upto Sept. 2009 2009-10
	Rs. in crores	Rs. in crores	Rs. in crores	Rs. in crores
CSU (VB)	18.4654	19.9331	25.2816	9.3838
CW Booking (PC)	78.0338	73.9654	70.0339	29.4535
FM Booking	6.937	7.1209	13.5019	5.9075
Late Recd. Contract	4.8541	-	-	-
Total	108.2903	101.0194	108.8174	44.7448
Other Commercial Revenue Received at Delhi				
Kisan Vani	22.4878	15.2768	22.1457	0.0000
M/o Minority Affairs	-	2.5493	0.0000	0.0000
Vigyan Prasar	-	0.2471	2.1881	0.0000
NACO	-	2.8742	-	0.0000
Cricket World Cup	9.6361	-	-	0.0000
M/o Rural Dev.	1.1700	-	-	0.0000
Total	33.2939	20.9474	24.3338	0.0000
	236.1465	233.2953	232.9251	64.3001
Grand Total	236.1465	233.2953	232.9251	85.2027

Net Revenue for the Year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Kendra	2006-07 Net Revenue	2007-08 Net Revenue	2008-09 Net Revenue
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Network	249.05	333.62	312.49
2.	DD-2/Metro	0.00	0.01	0.00
3.	DD-World	0.13	0.08	0.06
4.	DD-IMD Division	0.00	0.02	0.23
5.	Delhi LPT	17.94	10.41	14.13
6.	DD-Sports	51.31	23.00	5.28
7.	DD-Bharati	0.02	0.05	0.03
8.	DD-News	9.08	8.60	5.60
9.	DCD	172.94	209.08	197.65
10.	DD-Kissan Ch.	96.52	81.88	65.18
11.	DD-Kashir Ch.	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	DD-Urdu	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Agartala	0.00	0.02	0.06
14.	Ahmedabad	5.98	4.25	3.84
15.	Aizawl	0.10	0.14	0.09
16.	Akola	0.02	0.07	0.06
17.	Amritsar	0.03	0.03	0.01
18.	AMC Satara	0.00	0.11	0.11
19.	AMC Nashik	0.00	0.03	0.02
20.	Allahabad	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Aurangabad	0.16	0.05	0.06
22.	Bangalore	6.01	4.67	4.39
23.	Bhawani Patna	0.03	0.00	0.00
24.	Bareilly	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Bhopal	1.06	1.21	0.96
26.	Bhubneswar	3.62	4.87	4.76
27.	Bikaner	0.00	0.02	0.03
28.	Balrampur	0.00	0.00	0.02
29.	Chandigarh	0.16	0.08	0.08
30.	Chennai	6.90	4.96	3.71
31.	Chandrapur	0.00	0.00	0.01
32.	Dehradun	0.00	0.02	0.07
33.	Dibrugarh	0.00	0.01	0.01
34.	DMC Pilani	0.00	0.02	0.07
35.	DMC Rourkela	0.00	0.00	0.02
36.	Etah	0.00	0.01	0.02
37.	Goa	0.24	0.04	0.03
38.	Gorakhpur	0.10	0.10	0.11
39.	Gulbarga	0.01	0.01	0.02
40.	Guwahati	2.03	3.38	1.68
41.	Guwahati (PPC)	0.00	0.20	0.54
42.	Hissar	0.09	0.10	0.09
43.	HPT Agra	0.01	0.01	0.01
44.	HPT Bhatinda	0.00	0.03	0.03
45.	HPT Ambajogai	0.00	0.03	0.05
46.	Hyderabad	8.47	5.75	3.60
47.	Imphal	0.00	0.00	0.02
48.	Ita Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.01
49.	Indore	0.02	0.00	0.00
50.	Jaipur	2.15	2.11	3.16
51.	Jalandhar	7.53	6.15	4.64

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Jalgaon	0.02	0.03	0.04
53.	Jammu	0.03	0.05	0.05
54.	Kasauli	0.07	0.03	0.06
55.	Kanpur	0.07	0.02	0.02
56.	Kochi	0.13	0.04	0.01
57.	Kohima	0.00	0.01	0.01
58.	Kolkata	15.39	14.73	12.28
59.	Kolhapur	0.00	0.06	0.09
60.	Kannur	0.00	0.01	0.00
61.	Leh	0.01	0.02	0.00
62.	Lucknow	6.71	7.03	8.27
63.	Massoree	0.03	0.03	0.02
64.	Mumbai	30.92	26.34	35.20
65.	Muzaffarpur	0.00	0.00	0.00
66.	Nagpur	0.04	0.06	0.14
67.	Nanded	0.00	0.03	0.03
68.	Patna	1.55	1.32	1.49
69.	Puducherry	0.02	0.02	0.08
70.	Port Blair	0.07	0.01	0.01
71.	Raipur	0.68	1.01	1.04
72.	Rajkot	0.01	0.02	0.03
73.	Rampur	0.00	0.00	0.00
74.	Ranchi	0.19	0.26	0.92
75.	Salem	0.01	0.02	0.01
76.	Shilong	0.00	0.00	0.01
77.	Shimla	0.50	0.31	0.69
78.	Silchar	0.00	0.01	0.09

1	2	3	4	5
79.	Solapur	0.01	0.03	0.05
80.	Srinagar	0.41	0.78	0.88
81.	Thiruchirapalli	0.00	0.00	0.00
82.	Trivandrum	10.08	7.67	7.23
83.	Tura	0.01	0.01	0.00
84.	Varanasi	0.03	0.04	0.03
85.	Misc. Receipt	0.70	1.43	1.84
86.	Distribution	0.82	1.78	0.67
87.	DTH (Service Tax)	0.00	0.00	1.58
88.	Others	15.88	-43.97	31.20
Total		726.07	724.42	737.05

Statement II*Agencywise outstanding dues as on August '2009*

SI.No.	Name of Agency	Total	1	2	3
1	2	3			
1.	Mode Advtg & Mktg, Mumbai	4175188	11.	Crayons Advtg.	213761
2.	Lintas India Ltd. Mumbai	1892623	12.	Valapilla Commn.	189385
3.	T L G India Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai	1785261	13.	Raqia Advertising Agency	182931
4.	Vichitra Arts	897801	14.	Raviraj Publicity	167369
5.	Results India Communications, Mumbai	567452	15.	Madison Communication Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	146485
6.	Buma Advtg. Service	523224	16.	Chavara an Advertising Media	137117
7.	Percept Advertising Ltd. Mumbai	385919	17.	The Madras Advertising	70043
8.	R K Swamy/BBDO Advtg. Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai	368137	18.	Pragati Radio Advertisers	49826
9.	Adbur Pvt. Ltd.	327947	19.	Jelitta Publicity	47915
10.	Interface Communications Ltd. Mumbai	300735	20.	Elegant Publicity	47457
			21.	R.S.N. Ads.	38190
			22.	Akshara Advtg. (P) Ltd.	30939
			23.	B.Y. Padhye Pub. Service, Mumbai	13185
			24.	MKTG Consultants & Agency Ltd.	9934

1	2	3	1	2	3
25.	Purnima Advtg. Agency Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai	7701	51.	Musireca Cassette Incrop. Ltd.	4396190
26.	Interact Vision Advtg. & Mktg. P., Mumbai	6230	52.	Radio & TV Commercials, Mumbai	2057481
27.	Prabhatam Advtg. Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai	2643	53.	Maa Comm. Bozell	1629837
28.	New Horizon Advertising	1151	54.	Media Waves	1628658
29.	Arms Communications, Mumbai	812	55.	Twin Advtg.	961953
30.	Leevi Publicities	764	56.	Corporate Voice P. Ltd.	937729
31.	Current Advertising	609	57.	Shilpi Advertising	120867
32.	Inter Publicity Pvt. Ltd.	547	58.	Arohi Advtg.	59976
33.	B.N.S. Advtg.	263	59.	Blaze Advertising	22363
34.	Uta Advtg. Agency, Mumbai	239	60.	Hindustan Thompson Assoc. Ltd., Mumbai	4309936
35.	Jingal Sun	203	61.	Beautex Advtg.	2004043
36.	MC-Cann-Erickson (I) Ltd., Mumbai	108	62.	Ambilikalanilayam	1391628
37.	Renukey Advertising Co.	4792268	63.	Telecraft Movies P. Ltd.	1278978
38.	Shri Raghvendra Advertising	2373226	64.	Mass Maktg. Advtg. Service Pvt. Ltd.	926752
39.	Prabhakara Ads. Hyd.	1800276	65.	Sasi Advertising Consultants	524287
40.	Rayer Communication	1496695	66.	1 UP Ads Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai	511228
41.	AD AIR Advertising	1357378	67.	Creative Unit	218250
42.	V.R.G. Agencies	1340339	68.	Efficient Publicies	213557
43.	Shree Advertising	-	69.	Avert Society	164084
44.	AD House Advtg. & Mktg.	951604	70.	Insight Advtg. & Communication Pvt. Ltd.	149677
45.	Mantralaya Mahan ADS.	834924	71.	Vinisha Vision	131524
46.	Suchandra AD. Media	730978	72.	Concept Communications, Mumbai	98059
47.	Dawn Mod. Advertising	314608	73.	A to Z Advertising	91057
48.	Head Start Advtg.	211053	74.	Aries Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	90831
49.	Noisy Recording Centre	62475	75.	KLI Advertising	69604
50.	Gurunanak Advertising	25777	76.	Jupiter Advertising Service	67814

1	2	3
77.	Radhasree Consultants	65807
78.	Om Advertising, Mumbai	59669
79.	Hanmer Advtg. Pvt. Ltd.	50052
80.	Friends Advertisers	48742
81.	Pena Trait Comm. Mumbai	46202
82.	M.C. Media, Mumbai	40300
83.	Roshan Advtg.	38675
84.	Market Analysis, Mumbai	34244
85.	Swaralipi	27518
86.	Publico Advtg.	24298
87.	Ankur Advtg. & Mktg.	19227
88.	Vigyapan Enterprises	18010
89.	Juttyson Combines	16508
90.	Market Advtg.	15963
91.	Radio Enterprises	13473
92.	S. Kalyani Recording Studio	9000
93.	Notre Advertising	7993
94.	Capital Advtg. Pvt. Ltd.	7874
95.	Kerala Publicity Bureau	5812
96.	AVI International	5768
97.	KPB Advtg.	5683
98.	B.D. Khanna Publicity	4835
99.	Art Advtg. & Mktg. Pvt. Ltd.	3162
100.	Canco Advertising Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai	1530
101.	Gemini Advtg.	989
102.	Shanta Agencies	928
103.	Maadhyaam Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	770
104.	Frank Simoes	684
105.	Advtg. Con (I) Ltd.	613
106.	Tom & Bay	547

1	2	3
107.	Avishkar Advtg.	310
108.	Corporate Communications	306
109.	Enterprises Nexus Communications	230
110.	Contract Advertising, Mumbai	145
111.	Karishma Advertising Pvt. Ltd, Mumbai	92
112.	B.D. Taliwal	43
Grand Total		54537269

*List of Outstanding Dues in r/o Private agencies
as on 30.09.2009*

Sl.No.	Name of Agency	Name of Kendra	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Admedia	Bhubaneswar	1449717
2.	Anandi Films	Delhi	1500000
3.	Adwork Shop	Mumbai	22100
4.	Anims Connex	Ahmedabad	114342
5.	Aashin Comm.	Ahmedabad	23950
6.	AB Visual	Bhubaneswar	1692450
		Kolkata	1417225
7.	Apex Advertising, Mumbai	Ahmedabad	30
8.	Adbur Advtg.	Delhi	1
		Kolkata	248295
		Mumbai	1139125
		Patna	8500
9.	Admore	Ahmedabad	58520
		Delhi	24792
10.	Ajay Links	Bhopal	61200
11.	Akshar Advtg., Bangalore	Thiruvananthapuram	12750

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
12.	Alakh Advertising, Mumbai	Hyderabad	74446	27.	Bates India (Clarion)	Ahmedabad	0
		Lucknow	0			Delhi	0
		Delhi	0			Patna	0
13.	Alliance Advtg. Pvt.Ltd., Patiala (Old Agency)	Bhopal	110500	28.	Banga Hossiary	Bhubaneswar	10200
14.	Alliance Advtg & Mktg. Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi	Delhi	0	29.	Biostadt india	Ahmedabad	5170
15.	Ambience Advtg. Pvt.Ltd.	Thiruvananthapuram	0	30.	BBTV Thailand	Jaipur	22210
16.	Aries Advertising, Chennai	Thiruvananthapuram	132600	31.	Brahma Vision	Ahmedabad	1746525
17.	Aadhi Soori Video Films	Thiruvananthapuram	220550			Delhi	913813
18.	ARMS Advertising, Mumbai	Ahmedabad	573769			Bhubaneswar	1991090
		Mumbai	549100	32.	Network	Ahmedabad	305
		Hyderabad	681994	33.	Bisawa Creations	Delhi	1399577
19.	Art Advertising, Mumbai	Ahmedabad	0	34.	Capital Advertising	Mumbai	44200
		Bhopal	0			Thiruvananthapuram	0
		Delhi	0	35.	Carat Media	Delhi	289682
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	36.	Chaitall	Ahmedabad	0
20.	Art Commercial, Mumbai	Bhopal	343400			Bhubaneswar	34425
		Lucknow	51000			Lucknow	39100
		Mumbai	1453770	37.	Chaitra (Chaitra Leo Burnett), Chaitra Advertising/TLG	Ahmedabad	150
21.	Ace Media	Mumbai	149250			Delhi	4877306
22.	Ashwamedh	Mumbai	66750			Kolkata	3639138
23.	Audio Vidio Center	Srinagar	1000			Patna	23800
24.	Aachimasala	Chennai	165008			Thiruvananthapuram	0
25.	Basic 4	Patna	3315			Lucknow	67208
26.	Baseline Advertising	Thiruvananthapuram	8320002	38.	Cencer Advtg.Pvt.Ltd.	Patna	0
				39.	Chandni Films	Jalandhar	90704
				40.	Clea Advertising, Mumbai	Ahmedabad	0

1	2	3	4
		Jaipur	142800
		Thiruvananthapuram	1059275
41.	Chiranjeevi	Mumbai	60429
		Bhopal	27114
42.	Contract Advertising	Ahmedabad	47600
		Bhubaneswar	30600
		Delhi	1416300
		Jalandhar	15725
		Mumbai	225250
		Lucknow	175100
		Thiruvananthapuram	163200
43.	Continental Advertising	Kolkata	173246
44.	Creative Unit, Mumbai	Ahmedabad	0
		Bhopal	61200
		Hyderabad	1132200
		Mumbai	400350
45.	Creator Audio Video	Jalandhar	18864
46.	Creative Video, Bhopal	Bhopal	827482
		Jaipur	96156
		Lucknow	38675
47.	Creative Vision	Jalandhar	36390
48.	Classic Productions	Mumbai	10000
49.	Cue Com. Mumbai	Bangalore	7025080
		Hyderabad	84800
50.	Current Advtg.	Delhi	6973344
51.	C-Dit	Thiruvananthapuram	593105
52.	Cavin Kare, Chennai	Kolkata	8160

1	2	3	4
53.	Diamond Media	Jalandhar	70608
54.	Daily Alsafa	Srinagar	1500
55.	Delcom Advertising	Guwahati	1745236
56.	Down Mad	Lucknow	43350
57.	Efficient	Chennai	136000
		Thiruvananthapuram	291550
		Bhopal	56652
		Chennai	646000
		Delhi	3922717
		Jaipur	397800
		Kolkata	1163829
		Lucknow	171126
		Mumbai	495570
		Thiruvananthapuram	281011
60.	Everest Advertising	Kolkata	0
61.	Film Kriti (Producer)	Lucknow	359750
		Divisional fee	6000
62.	F.S.Advertising	Hyderabad	5863382
		Delhi	0
63.	Fortune	Mumbai	91800
64.	Filler Ad, Thiru.	Thiruvananthapuram	1208826
65.	Film City, Mumbai	Mumbai	4695350
		Delhi	90000
66.	Filmana, Mumbai	Bhopal	18643
		Lucknow	1206825
		Delhi	0
		Patna	330480

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
67.	Fountain Head, Chennai	Thiruvananthapuram	369750	78.	Hotel Grand Palace	Srinagar	5000
68.	Frequency, Kolkata	Ahmedabad	0	79.	Hindustan Media	Mumbai	18000
		Kolkata	1691107	80.	Hindustan Advertising	Patna	6800
		Delhi	0	81.	Hemraj	Bhubaneswar	7012
69.	Grand Kerala Shopping Festival	Thiruvananthapuram	123429	82.	IB&W Comm.	Delhi	0
70.	Green Signal, Chennai	Chennai	4068250	83.	Initiative Media	Delhi	0
71.	Grey Worldwide	Ahmedabad	5966	84.	Innovation	Bangalore	187000
		Kolkata	72126			Bhopal	127500
		Delhi	764048			Chennai	129200
72.	Gayatri Telefilms	Mumbai	41160			Kolkata	854250
73.	Group Advertising	Patna	1055700			Lucknow	676600
		Lucknow	157080			Thiruvananthapuram	7763050
74.	Global Village TV	Thiruvananthapuram	15300	85.	Isha Advertising	Bhopal	23750
75.	Hantex	Thiruvananthapuram	415			Delhi	0
76.	Happenings	Jalandhar	1473009			Lucknow	158311
		Ahmedabad	16235	86.	Interface, New Delhi	Ahmedabad	3833
		Hissar	597			Bhubaneswar	31055
77.	HTA (Mumbai)	Ahmedabad	454630			Delhi	5806681
		Bhopal	9594			Lucknow	34344
		Bhubaneswar	1565270			Kolkata	13114
		Delhi	5550605			Mumbai	2057531
		Jaipur	424450	87.	ICDS	Bhopal	0
		Jalandhar	512550			Thiruvananthapuram	0
		Kolkata	155808	88.	Insight Advtg & Comm.	Lucknow	423586
		Mumbai	470810			Thiruvananthapuram	238850
		Patna	1275	89.	Interact Vision	Ahmedabad	0
		Thiruvananthapuram	2796826	90.	Inter Publicity	Bhopal	92308
						Delhi	96780
						Lucknow	75536

1	2	3	4
91.	Indian Magic Eye	Ahmedabad	1103
92.	Institute for Steel, Development and Growth	Delhi	117554
93.	IRDA	Delhi	2505784
94.	Jagannatha Baba Film	Bhubaneswar	3200
95.	Jelitta Publicity	Lucknow	0
		Delhi	23439
		Bhopal	0
		Thiruvananthapuram	1195366
96.	Kanara Ads, Chennai	Hyderabad	97070
		Thiruvananthapuram	246000
97.	Karisma Advertising	Hyderabad	0
		Lucknow	76500
		Thiruvananthapuram	0
98.	Kashmir Audio Visual	Srinagar	5000
99.	Kashmira Advertising Service	Srinagar	23043
100.	K.T. series	Jalandhar	54000
101.	Kunal Ads, Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	1119867
102.	Karan Chand Appliances	Delhi	9557731
103.	Lekha Advertising	Hyderabad	20400
104.	Link World, Lucknow	Jalandhar	453900
105.	Lintas	Ahmedabad	596293
		Bhubaneswar	10625
		Chennai	203004
		Delhi	24711254
		Kolkata	63871
		Mumbai	268642

1	2	3	4
		Bangalore	2467631
		Jalandhar	77031
		Lucknow	977142
		Thiruvananthapuram	250705
106.	Lotus Marketing	Srinagar	127370
		Thiruvananthapuram	887481
107.	L.R. Swamy	Thiruvananthapuram	0
108.	Lodestar	Kolkata	0
109.	Mahesh Kamat	Mumbai	753250
110.	Magnetic Creations	Patna	400
111.	Media Cafe	Chennai	119000
		Thiruvananthapuram	141861
		Kolkata	1058075
		Mumbai	3350435
112.	Market Matters	Bhubaneswar	927426
		Thiruvananthapuram	857810
		Hyderabad	215765
113.	MIN SJE	Lucknow	250
114.	Minim Audio	Jalandhar	46040
115.	M.G. Advertising	Ahmedabad	0
		Delhi	352113
		Thiruvananthapuram	0
116.	Mandi Parishad	Lucknow	12000
117.	Market Missionary	Mumbai	979837
118.	Madison	Ahmedabad	106458
		Delhi	17137537
		Hyderabad	0

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Kolkata	2002571			Thiruvananthapuram	122400
		Bhopal	0	128.	Mediavision Advtg.	Jalandhar	35700
		Lucknow	76925			Bhubaneswar	51000
		Thiruvananthapuram	17462	129.	Media Crest	Ahmedabad	494
		Bangalore	70316	130.	Mudra Communications/ Optimum media	Ahmedabad	68813
119.	Madras Advtg.	Jalandhar	520200			Bhubaneswar	12750
120.	Market Pulse	Ahmedabad	0			Chennai	6800
121.	Mahavir Comm.	Bhubaneswar	25500			Delhi	510020
122.	Messenger	Bhubaneswar	3825			Hyderabad	0
123.	Maruti Travels	Ahmedabad	0			Bhopal	19101
124.	Monica Films	Mumbai	4250			Lucknow	138967
125.	Maa Comm. Boze (Hyderabad)	Ahmedabad	153000			Patna	29750
		Chennai	2995400			Kolkata	74495
		Hyderabad	3318737			Thiruvananthapuram	185096
		Lucknow	265200			Hissar	0
		Mumbai	561000	131.	Mahamaya Advtg.	Kolkata	1291476
		Thiruvananthapuram	1489200			Bhubaneswar	57304
126.	Mauve Crimson (Regd.)	Ahmedabad	153000	132.	Mark...	Bhubaneswar	99
		Mumbai	153000	133.	Milti...ia	Mumbai	4250
127.	McCann Erickson	Ahmedabad	118575	134.	Marketing Analysis & Prod.	Thiruvananthapuram	0
		Bangalore	847025	135.	Maa Bajra Maha Kali Production	Bhubaneswar	8560
		Bhubaneswar	440300	136.	Mid Day	Mumbai	1920
		Delhi	2509657	137.	MD	Bhubaneswar	1134778
		Jalandhar	1119614	138.	Modern Advtg.	Delhi	0
		Kolkata	70763	139.	Media House Mktg.	Ahmedabad	34383
		Lucknow	572730	140.	N.K. Communications	Chennai	1245250
		Patna	36720				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Jalandhar	9180			Chennai	549750
		Lucknow	163115			Hyderabad	4061974
		Patna	192984			Jalandhar	428400
		Thiruvananthapuram	354620			Lucknow	117300
141.	National Advertising	Guwahati	31875			Mumbai	1273667
142.	NTPC	Jalandhar	32130			Thiruvananthapuram	1159400
143.	Nexus	Thiruvananthapuram	0	150.	Orchid	Mumbai	14280
144.	Navnit Lal	Ahmedabad	0	151.	OM Sai Films	Jalandhar	165000
145.	NFDC	Hyderabad	590536	152.	One Up Ads	Mumbai	356150
		Patna	373860	153.	P.K. Entertainment	Bhopal	10101
		Jaipur	546600			Lucknow	0
		Ahmedabad	1434550			Mumbai	759220
		Bhopal	558300	154.	Padmalaya Telefilms	Hyderabad	0
		Lucknow	770250	155.	Polaris	Mumbai	28000
		Mumbai	6022093	156.	Publicity Parlor	Delhi	0
146.	Neeraj Comm.	Lucknow	737850	157.	Pen A Trait Communication	Patna	0
147.	Ogilvy & Mather Advtg (O & M Advtg.)	Patna	69445	158.	Popular Entertainment	Lucknow	1886050
		Bhopal	0			Mumbai	204000
		Kolkata	0	159.	P.char Com..	Delhi	6511449
		Lucknow	41650			Kolkata	0
		Delhi	0			Lucknow	22712
		Thiruvananthapuram	5970			Bhopal	2
148.	Octogen Advtg. & Mktg., Chennai	Chennai	210375	160.	Pratibha Advtg.	Ahmedabad	0
		Thiruvananthapuram	3556695			Thiruvananthapuram	0
149.	Omega Mass Media	Ahmedabad	139825	161.	Press Syndicate	Bhubaneswar	84150
		Bangalore	678937			Jalandhar	251600
		Bhopal	8725			Kolkata	767550

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
162.	Pressman Advtg.	Delhi	47754			Kolkata	0
163.	Profid, Madras	Bangalore	1952750			Thiruvananthapuram	34620
		Chennai	3940500			Mumbai	0
		Hyderabad	2351862			Guwahati	157280
		Jaipur	38250	173.	Radio TV	Jalandhar	99450
		Jalandhar	40800	174.	Radical Entt.	Lucknow	49725
		Mumbai	209100	175.	RAshtriya Advtg. Agency	Thiruvananthapuram	0
		Thiruvananthapuram	183600	176.	Rasik Pub.	Thiruvananthapuram	36600
164.	Perfect10 Advertising	Mumbai	30750	177.	Rediffusion	Ahmedabad	156232
165.	Paramahansa Production	Bhubaneswar	16530			Bangalore	393414
166.	Prativa Mohanty	Bhubaneswar	1937			Bhopal	850
167.	PSI	Bhopal	0			Delhi	13326732
		Bhubaneswar	153000			Hyderabad	0
		Lucknow	122400			Kolkata	1902988
168.	Pratisaad Communication	Patna	300523			Jalandhar	1273416
		Chennai	125916			Lucknow	620731
169.	Prominent Advertising	Hyderabad	8183871			Bhubaneswar	708051
		Lucknow	155975			Mumbai	1213063
		Patna	34425			Thiruvananthapuram	2667484
		Guwahati	447525	178.	Response India, Kolkata	Guwahati	20250
		Bhopal	102425			Delhi	0
170.	Peerage Pharma	Srinagar	35000			Kolkata	91000
171.	Rashi Seeds	Ahmedabad	3420	179.	Ruperistan	Mumbai	20000
172.	R.K. Swamy	Ahmedabad	5400	180.	Result India, Mumbai (Mind Share)	Ahmedabad	1559497
		Delhi	1625832			Delhi	37732426
		Bhopal	13600			Cricket	3713894
		Patna	0			Hyderabad	26392

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Kolkata	2176596	192.	Shubh Telefilms	Jalandhar	11359
		Mumbai	1342294	193.	Sudharati Advtg.	Mumbai	40900
		Lucknow	1433790	194.	Sailaja Suman	Bhubaneswar	482384
		Srinagar	288686	195.	Sitara Vision, Mumbai	Ahmedabad	108800
		Bhopal	455110			Mumbai	6154195
		Thiruvananthapuram	1468229	196.	Sistas Pvt.Ltd.	Thiruvananthapuram	0
		Bhubaneswar	846384	197.	Situation Advtg.	Lucknow	18734
		Bangalore	421900			Kolkata	0
181.	RTVC	Mumbai	15404895			Bhubaneswar	205700
182.	Rural Advtg. & Mktg. Services	Kolkata	34638			Hyderabad	30420
183.	Resonable Advtg.	Thiruvananthapuram	653741			Delhi	0
		Delhi	20605439	198.	SITE (Lucknow)	Lucknow	18900
		Lucknow	0	199.	Sagar Enterprises	Ahmedabad	0
184.	Radeus advtg.	Delhi	4205166			Delhi	0
		Lucknow	5			Mumbai	337650
185.	M/s Raqia Advertising	Srinagar	106911	200.	Spellbinder	Ahmedabad	0
186.	Sagar Video & Ads	Mumbai	2854			Bangalore	652800
187.	Sajjala Creation, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	685528.			Kolkata	6902000
188.	Sapat International	Ahmedabad	28968			Lucknow	76500
189.	Sanket Communication	Bhubaneswar	17000			Patna	42840
190.	Sasi Advertising, Chennai	Ahmedabad	86626	201.	Standard Publicity	Delhi	6610
		Bhopal	0			Srinagar	44228
		Chennai	726975			Lucknow	0
		Lucknow	31450			Thiruvananthapuram	93119
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	202.	Studio Surkhab	Jalandhar	14955
191.	Starcom	Mumbai	1778532	203.	Sunrise Media	Bhubaneswar	255000
						Guwahati	93925
						Kolkata	6658050

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
204.	Tara Sinha Associate	Ahmedabad	0			Jalandhar	2033625
205.	Suyojan Management/ Films	Jaipur	141999			Jaipur	81600
		Lucknow	408000			Guwahati	25500
		Patna	651277	215.	Times Media	Mumbai	68000
206.	Signet	Delhi	67416	216.	TSME	Mumbai	1113075
207.	Survideo	Kolkata	1753125	217.	The Press Syndicate Ltd.	Thiruvananthapuram	127500
208.	Sambalpuri Bastralaya Bergarh	Bhubaneswar	23906			Bhubaneswar	84150
						Ahmedabad	0
209.	Shradha Suman Creative Arts	Lucknow	9140589			Bhopal	76500
		Ahmedabad	503971	218.	Technomark TV Network Pvt.Ltd	Bangalore	1361845
		Bhopal	0				
		Thiruvananthapuram	713478	219.	Three Brothers	Bhubaneswar	77277
		Srinagar	31089	220.	Premier	Lucknow	0
		Kolkata	0			Kolkata	0
210.	TBWA-Anthem	Bangalore	82620			Delhi	0
		Bhubaneswar	329047	221.	Travancore Advertisers	Thiruvananthapuram	1363261
		Chennai	50903	222.	Triton Communication	Delhi	0
		Lucknow	66938	223.	Trinkiya Grey	Lucknow	154700
		Thiruvananthapuram	64260	224.	Today Vision	Delhi	870000
		Delhi	0	225.	Twin Ad	Lucknow	1518440
211.	T.Sarkar	Ahmedabad	0	226.	FCB Ulka Advertising	Delhi	4583689
		Bhubaneswar	133875			Jalandhar	214200
212.	T.V. Today Network	Jaipur	603440			Lucknow	60131
213.	Telematics Vision	Thiruvananthapuram	12174			Kolkata	114485
214.	Telestar (P) Ltd.	Kolkata	1944245			Bhubaneswar	415650
		Lucknow	30600			Mumbai	3941675
		Bhubaneswar	151725			Ahmedabad	234798
		Patna	133450			Thiruvananthapuram	47753
						Srinagar	287477

1	2	3	4
227.	Unit I Production	Bangalore	7433550
		Chennai	106250
		Hyderabad	408000
228.	United Teleshopping (UTS)	Delhi	0
		Lucknow	51000
229.	Unique Channeo	Jalandhar	300000
230.	UPID	Lucknow	112693
231.	UTV	Mumbai	0
		Delhi	0
		Thiruvananthapuram	0
232.	Urmeed Communication	Bhubaneswar	216017
233.	Saurashtra Univer	Ahmedabad	277439
234.	V.K. Advertising	Hyderabad	1602277
235.	Vanguard Vision	Bhopal	84750
		Mumbai	1181550
		Thiruvananthapuram	3015138
236.	Venture Direct	Ahmedabad	87030
		Delhi	677350
		Jalandhar	431853
		Kolkata	3981
237.	Vihira Comm.	Ahmedabad	0
238.	Vishesh Advertising	Ahmedabad	1
		Jalandhar	102000
		Bhubaneswar	34000
		Mumbai	91800
		Thiruvananthapuram	0
239.	Vision Time India	Chennai	1599350
		Hyderabad	97279
		Thiruvananthapuram	1115600

1	2	3	4
240.	View Finders	Thiruvananthapuram	12000
241.	Video Ad	Bhubaneswar	20400
242.	Western Advtg. & Mktg.	Mumbai	15300
243.	Win Field	Bhubaneswar	3825
244.	Wind Advtg.	Bhubaneswar	74800
245.	Youth INCA	Bhubaneswar	22950
Total			469016165

Statement III

Year-wise details of outstanding dues from Private Companies

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Outstanding dues with Private companies (Progressive)		
		AIR	DD	Total for Prasar Bharati
1.	2006-07	17.42	102.02	119.44
2.	2007-08	17.59	107.82	125.41
3.	2008-09	13.76	93.38	107.14
4.	2009-10*	5.46	46.9	52.36

*Figures shown in the year 2009-10 are for the period upto 8/09 in R/o AIR and upto 9-09 in R/o D.D. and excluding interest, since it is calculated at the end of the financial year.

Deployment of PMF in States

1900. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has deployed Central Para Military Forces/PMF in various States for maintaining law and order on cost basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

Statement

(c) whether the Union Government has recovered the dues in this regard from the State Governments concerned;

(Rs. in crore)

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the names of the States which have cleared/not cleared the dues and the steps taken by the Government to recover the said dues;

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to make conditional rules for deploying Central Para Military Forces to the State Governments which have not cleared their of dues; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKAN): (a) and (b) The Central Police Forces are made available on the request of the State Governments to assist them to maintain public order. The deployment of these Forces depends upon the overall security situation and availability of these Forces. Accordingly, Central Para Military Forces are deployed in various States from time to time. It is not in public interest to indicate the details of these Forces or their area of deployment.

(c) and (d) From April to August 2009, an amount of Rs. 99.72 crore has been recovered from States/Union Territories.

(e) A Statement showing details of outstanding dues on account of deployment charges is Annexed. As on 01.09.2009, an amount of Rs. 3186.66 crore is outstanding against the 27 States/UTs. Requests are made to State by the Government/CPFs for time to time to make the payment of outstanding dues. The outstanding amount is being recovered/adjusted from the reimbursement being made to various States under various Scheme *viz.* Home Guards/Civil Defence, Immigration, Armed Police Bns of States deployed for election duties in other States etc.

(f) and (g) At present, there is no such proposal to make conditional rules for deployment of CPFs in States, which have not cleared their dues.

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Outstanding Dues
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	344.11
2.	Assam	8.24
3.	Bihar	314.05
4.	Chhattisgarh	372.66
5.	NCT Delhi	53.0
6.	Delhi Police	222.06
7.	Goa/Daman/Nagar Haveli	2.04
8.	Gujarat	35.88
9.	Haryana	0.05
10.	Jharkhand	299.24
11.	Karnataka	8.38
12.	Kerala	1.63
13.	Madhya Pradesh	30.62
14.	Orissa	215.53
15.	Puducherry	0.29
16.	Punjab	302.31
17.	Rajasthan	7.58
18.	Tamil Nadu	187.93
19.	Uttarakhand	1.42
20.	Uttar Pradesh	600.69
21.	West Bengal	157.59
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.82
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.61
24.	Manipur	1.24

1	2	3
25.	Mizoram	0.66
26.	Nagaland	0.61
27.	Tripura	2.42
Total		3186.66

Luring of Girls into Terrorism

1901. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of girls being lured into terrorism and becoming Jihadis have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Available inputs do not provide indication of any such instances.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Neel Gaays

1902. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether standing crops of farmers are being heavily damaged by "Neel Gaays" in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the extent to which the Government has succeeded 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. Standing crops of farmers are being damaged by "Neel gaays" in the country particularly in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) For tackling the menace of blue (Neel Gaays) which has emerged as major threat to pulse crop, a provision of Rs. 2 crores has been earmarked during 11th Plan under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Food Security Mission-Pulses for implementation of pilot projects on Blue Bull.

In Uttar Pradesh, District Magistrates, Sub-District Magistrates, Block Development Officers have been empowered to issue permits for killing the blue bulls. Besides the campaign for castrations of blue bull is also in practice. In addition, use of barbed wire fencing is in practice to control the menace of blue bulls.

[*English*]

Visa-on-Arrival

1903. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the visa-on-arrival scheme is under implementation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such visa granted during the current year;

(c) whether the national security implications have been considered while granting such visa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Functioning of NIA

1904. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has held consultations with the State Governments with regard to the functioning of the National Investigation Agency (NIA);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the suggestions given by the State Governments, State-wise; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under an Act of Parliament which was passed after due debate and discussion, for investigation and prosecution of offences affecting the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of State, friendly relations with foreign states and Acts enacted to implement International treaties, agreements and conventions, failing under the Acts listed in the Schedule to the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008. It would operate in a concurrent jurisdiction framework and take up selected cases.

The provisions of the Act were also deliberated upon in the Meeting of Chief Ministers on Internal Security held on 06-01-2009. Following the meeting, the Home Minister has also written to all Chief Ministers on 13.01.2009 detailing and explaining the scope, extent and application of the provisions of the Act, wherein it had also been indicated that if there are any questions or doubts they would be clarified. Response has been received from some States and the position has been clarified.

Demand and Supply of Seeds and Fertilizers

1905. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted for realizing demand and supply of seeds and fertilizers in the country for the current year;

(b) whether some States including Uttar Pradesh are facing shortage of seeds of various crops including wheat, barley, gram and peas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and steps taken to ensure adequate timely supply of such crops seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The requirement/demand and availability/supply of seeds and fertilizers in the country for the current year was assessed before both Kharif (1st April to 30th September) in February-March 2009 and Rabi (1st October to 31st March) in August & September 2009 in the Zonal Inputs Conferences for Agriculture organized by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. In the fertilizer input conference the Statewise assessment of major fertilizers is finalized based on suggestions of States/UTs for major fertilizers; past and particularly previous season's consumption of fertilizers; area targeted for crop production; weather condition; cropping pattern; area under irrigation etc. The assessed State-wise, month-wise requirement finalized in Zonal Conferences is communicated to Department of Fertilizers for supply to the States. A Statement-I showing cumulative demand, availability & sales of Urea, (DAP), Muriate of potash (MOP) and NPK fertilizers during 2009-10 (in April 2009 to 31st October 2009) is enclosed.

In the seed input conference, the seed requirement of the State and its availability with various seed producing with the State and outside is assessed based on the targeted crop area, cropping pattern and seed replacement rate. As reported by States the availability of certified/quality seed in the country is 279,72,187 quintals against the requirement of 249,12,019 quintals for the current year 2009-10. The crop-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-II. Seed position of Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed statement-III.

State wise requirement and availability of different crop seeds is given in the enclosed statement-IV Seed is to be tied up by each State as per its requirement. Government of India facilitates through mechanisms of Zonal Seed Review Meeting, National Conference and co-ordination there after in case of shortage.

Statement I

Cumulative Availability of Fertilisers During the Year 2009-10 (April to October)

06.11.2009

Qty. in ('000) MTs

STATE	UREA			DAP			MOP			COMPLEX		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	1650.00	1503.62	1444.28	700.00	683.89	658.03	410.00	330.93	306.83	1350.00	1090.97	1040.90
Karnataka	920.00	944.46	913.19	535.00	616.40	606.25	340.00	346.44	331.51	695.00	591.65	574.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kerala	110.00	103.47	99.59	25.25	21.36	21.29	109.00	104.52	100.83	119.75	132.49	129.73
Tamil Nadu	585.00	480.78	472.48	285.00	197.37	194.64	322.00	247.29	240.40	221.00	341.72	335.61
Gujarat	1085.00	1032.60	996.40	560.00	557.76	527.43	136.00	145.05	142.65	285.55	247.46	227.36
Madhya Pradesh	818.29	783.10	765.12	632.26	698.68	674.86	90.59	83.97	80.05	279.67	131.32	123.10
Chhattisgarh	456.00	421.73	413.89	143.15	190.14	187.67	67.00	59.43	57.74	107.35	66.01	64.54
Maharashtra	1645.00	1617.34	1532.68	729.50	1052.76	1049.88	324.60	394.96	373.55	980.00	602.86	581.78
Rajasthan	698.00	634.48	592.11	500.00	448.07	446.72	21.00	30.82	27.66	108.80	52.28	51.66
Haryana	995.00	899.87	847.92	525.00	528.15	523.47	37.00	45.25	42.56	30.00	24.08	22.62
Punjab	1550.00	1414.22	1340.56	650.00	660.37	358.10	71.00	75.59	62.94	50.00	38.57	34.84
Himachal Pradesh	41.00	34.58	31.06	0.00	2.65	2.65	1.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	14.20	12.67
Jammu and Kashmir	2.33	0.00	0.00	95.67	53.90	51.17	58.50	27.11	27.08	14.72	1.87	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	2800.00	2774.57	2538.87	925.00	956.49	945.92	190.00	120.76	119.59	525.00	362.72	341.84
Uttarakhand	117.50	121.26	109.41	19.00	25.90	25.72	10.00	2.65	2.65	37.50	16.45	16.18
Bihar	1030.00	889.02	880.45	235.00	207.53	202.70	105.00	74.05	72.21	195.00	140.86	137.95
Jharkhand	145.00	108.68	103.73	87.50	61.46	59.88	12.50	7.74	7.74	36.80	38.56	38.56
Orissa	425.00	393.27	360.76	140.00	177.29	164.20	125.67	85.92	81.04	209.70	171.31	158.93
West Bengal	578.77	579.11	553.02	251.30	267.05	266.74	183.90	171.53	171.51	406.50	441.161	438.05
Assam	132.60	136.70	136.04	16.80	16.29	16.28	62.30	44.62	37.73	5.50	4.89	4.89
All India	15969.54	14980.46	14235.77	7046.40	7403.74	7266.52	2653.22	2383.783	2271.02	5697.40	4525.63	4351.92

Statement II*All India Requirement and Availability of Certified/Quality Seed-2009-10*

Quantity in Quintals

CROP	KHARIF			RABI			TOTAL		
	Requirement	Availability	Status	Requirement	Availability	Status	Requirement	Availability	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wheat			0	8732512	9305628	573116	8732512	9305628	573116
Paddy	4892892	5273268	380376	1671766	2067293	395527	6564658	7340561	775903

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maize	661072	666463	5391	169500	210682	41182	830572	877145	46573
Jowar	183636	206096	22460	116710	135060	18350	300346	341156	40810
Bajra	255910	280149	24239	5320	39443	34123	261230	319592	58362
Ragi	33665	33952	287	2666	3276	610	36331	37228	897
Barley			0	210234	275221	64987	210234	275221	64987
Others	200	512	312			0	200	512	312
Cereals Total	6027375	6460440	433065	10908708	12036603	1127895	16936083	18497043	1560960
Gram			0	1091455	1265809	174354	1091455	1265809	174354
Lentil			0	82176	79657	-2519	82176	79657	-2519
Peas	350	350	0	170376	170421	45	170726	170771	45
Urd	113301	151911	38610	88431	94275	201732	5844	246186	44454
Moong	137467	166337	28870	39444	62308	22864	176911	228645	51734
Arhar	139757	162593	22836	2110	2110	0	141867	164703	22836
Cowpea	16570	16687	117	3402	4232	830	19972	20919	947
Moth	16300	15828	-472	29436	29436	0	45736	45264	-472
Rajmash	2140	850	-1290	700	700	0	2840	1550	-1290
Others	10618	10618	0	4885	4885	0	15503	15503	0
Pulses Total	436503	525174	88671	1512415	1713833	201418	1948918	2239007	290089
Groundnut	1879010	1954445	75435	522387	580469	58082	2401397	2534914	133517
Rape/Must			0	202925	222379	19454	202925	222379	19454
Toria			0	17837	25223	7386	17837	25223	7386
Til	22968	19873	-3095	5287	5292	5	28255	25165	-3090
Sunflower	38627	55890	17263	65565	70575	5010	104192	126465	22273
Soyabean	2289715	3179144	889429	840	840	0	2290555	3179984	889429
Linseed			0	6013	3772	-2241	6013	3772	-2241

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Castor	48500	55379	6879	187	187	0	48687	55566	6879
Safflower			0	12469	12699	230	12469	12699	230
Niger	2465	2552	87	658	658	0	3123	3210	87
Others	13	13	0			0	13	13	0
Oilseed Total	4281298	5267296	985998	834168	922094	87926	5115466	6189390	1073924
Cotton	187732	235246	47514	7205	7320	115	194937	242566	47629
Jute	34270	34780	510			0	34270	34780	510
Mesta/Oth	27030	22849	-4181			0	27030	22849	-4181
Fibre Total	249032	292875	43843	7205	7320	115	256237	300195	43958
Potato			0	502670	502670	0	502670	502670	0
Others/Fodders	2572	50125	138691	88566	152646	243784	91138	102521	105093
Grand Total	11096728	12650976	1554248	13815291	15321211	1505920	24912019	27972187	3060168

Statement III

Requirement and availability of Certified/Quality Seeds during Rabi-2009-10 as per Zonal Seed Review Meeting

Uttar Pradesh

Quantity in Quintals

CROP	Position in Zonal Seed Review Meeting			Tie-up in Zonal Seed Review Meeting
	Requirement	Availability	Status	
Wheat	3050300	3117686	67386	
Maize	6120	5270	-850	Tied up from National Seeds Corporation Limited
Barley	50920	64734	13814	
Gram	133600	180353	46753	
Lentil	44530	44059	-471	Tied up
Peas	112050	108618	-3432	Tied up
R/M	17530	21415	3885	
Toria	8000	14877	6877	
Linseed	2150	1804	-346	Shift to alternative crop.
Total	3425200	3558816		

Statement IV

Requirement and availability of certified/quality seed during 2009-10

(Qty, in Lakh Qtls.)

Name of State	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	39.27	44.00
Aruanchal Pradesh	0.12	0.12
Assam	4.82	4.82
Bihar	11.83	12.66
Chhatisgarh	4.28	4.28
Goa	0.03	0.03
Gujarat	7.90	9.23
Haryana	8.53	13.45
Himachal Pradesh	1.38	1.38
Jharkhand	2.49	2.09
Jammu and Kashmir	0.70	0.71
Karnataka	10.36	11.92
Kerala	1.20	1.24
Madhya Pradesh	17.63	25.55
Meghalaya	0.13	0.13
Maharashtra	25.31	26.81
Manipur	0.45	0.45
Mizoram	0.02	0.02
Nagaland	0.09	0.09
Orissa	6.48	6.64
Puducherry	0.11	0.12
Punjab	14.28	15.29
Rajasthan	19.36	20.45
Sikkim	0.08	0.08

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	11.15	14.54
Tripura	0.22	0.27
Uttarakhand	1.69	1.67
Uttar Pradesh	42.70	45.11
West Bengal	16.49	16.60
Total	249.12	219.72

[English]

Seed Banks

1906. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Seed Banks during the 11th Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the allocation made for the 11th Five Year Plan:

(d) whether the funds allocated to such Seed Banks during the last Five Year Plan were not fully utilised;

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds, released and utilised during each year of the last Five Year Plan and the reasons for under utilisation of funds; and

(f) the remedial steps taken to ensure full utilisation of the allocated funds during the 11th Five Year Plan?

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 is already implementing the seed Bank scheme to meet requirement of seeds during natural calamities and unforeseen conditions in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and through Government of India's Public Sector Undertakings viz. National Seeds Corporation (NSC) and State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI).

(c) An allocation of Rs.450 crore was made for the 11 th Five year Plan for the Central Sector Scheme of "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructural Facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds" including Establishment and Maintenance of Seed Bank.

(d) to (f) Funds released to the implementing agencies for Seed Banks during the last Five Year Plan have been fully utilized.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

1907. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of activities undertaken by these KVKs during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has recommended to discontinue the grants provided to KVKs; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) in the country is 569. The State-wise number of KVKs is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) During the last three years and the current year these KVKs conducted 3.44 lakh on farm trials and frontline demonstrations; trained 48.76 lakh farmers and extension personnel; produced 55.92 thousand tons seed and 447.47 lakh planting material for availability to farmers, and created awareness on improved agricultural technology through large number of extension programmes benefiting 278.85 lakh farmers and other stake holders. The year-wise details of the activities undertaken by KVKs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The question does not arise.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise details of number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of KVKs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
4.	Assam	20-
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chhattisgarh	16
7.	Delhi	1
8.	Goa	2
9.	Gujarat	25
10.	Haryana	18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12
12.	Hammu and Kashmir	14
13.	Jharkhand	21
14.	Karnataka	27
15.	Kerala	14
16.	Lakshadweep	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	47
18.	Maharashtra	33
19.	Manipur	9
20.	Meghalaya	5
21.	Mizoram	8
22.	Nagaland	8
23.	Orissa	30
24.	Puducherry	2
25.	Punjab	17
26.	Rajasthan	32
27.	Sikkim	4
28.	Tamil Nadu	30
29.	Tripura	4
30.	Uttar Pradesh	66
31.	Uttarakhand	13
32.	West Bengal	17
	Total	569

Statement II

Details of activities undertaken by KVKs during last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) and the current year (2009-10)

Sl.No.	Activities	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1.	On-farm trials conducted (Number)	4,109	13,627	20,002	20,542	58,280
2.	Frontline demonstrations conducted (Number)	53,974	71,640	74,732	85,871	2,86,217
3.	Farmers trained (in lakh)	9.75	10.94	11.53	12.81	45.03
4.	Extension Personnel trained (in lakh)	0.97	0.80	0.90	1.06	3.73
5.	Participants in extension activities (in lakh)	41.90	49.63	80.69	106.63	278.85
6.	Production of seed (in tones)	8,278.0	11,116.4	20167.5	16,363.5	55,925.4
7.	Planting material produced (in lakh)	71.98	91.29	133.2	151.0	447.47

[Translation]

Antyodaya Anna Yojana

1908. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the financial and physical status of implementation of Antyodaya Anna Yojana during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the foodgrains could not be distributed to special red and yellow card holders under Antyodaya Anna Yojana in some areas including Bihar due to the non-allocation of funds and foodgrains by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of special AAY cards, and foodgrains issued alongwith the funds released during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in December, 2000 for one crore poorest of the poor families among BPL families. Subsequently this scheme has been

expanded thrice to cover additional 50 lakh families each time. Identification of eligible AAY families and issuing of distinctive Ration Cards to them is the responsibility of concerned State/UT Governments. Detailed guidelines were issued for this purpose, at the time of its initial launching and subsequent expansions.

The State/UT Governments have identified and issued ration cards to 2.43 crore AAY families. A Statement showing year-wise number of AAY families during the last three years and current year is enclosed. For these 2.43 crore AAY families, foodgrains are allocated to all States & UTs @ 35 kg per family per month at a highly subsidized prices of Rs. 2/- per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/- per kg. for rice. Details of allocations of foodgrains to all States/UTs for AAY and their offtake for the last three years & current year are as under:

(in lakh tons)

Year	Foodgrains (Wheat & Rice)	
	Allocation	Offtake
2006-07	93.69	86.62
2007-08	100.97	94.39
2008-09	101.96	95.25
2009-10	101.96	49.04

(upto Sept., 2009)

Statement

States/UTs-wise and year-wise list of details of identified families under AAY during last three years and the current year (As on 31.10.2009)

(Fig. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.578	15.578	15.578	15.578
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380
3.	Assam	7.005	7.040	7.040	7.040
4.	Bihar	24.134	24.285	24.285	24.285
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.189	7.189	7.189	7.189
6.	Delhi	0.555	1.502	1.502	1.502
7.	Goa	0.145	0.145	0.145	0.145
8.	Gujarat	8.098	8.098	8.098	8.098
9.	Haryana	2.924	2.924	2.924	2.924
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.971	1.971	1.971	1.971
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.557	2.557	2.557	2.557
12.	Jharkhand	7.268	9.179	9.179	9.179
13.	Karnataka	11.997	11.997	11.997	11.997
14.	Kerala	5.958	5.958	5.958	5.958
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15.645	15.816	15.816	15.816
16.	Maharashtra	23.741	24.639	24.639	24.639
17.	Manipur	0.504	0.636	0.636	0.636
18.	Meghalaya	0.702	0.702	0.702	0.702
19.	Mizoram	0.261	0.261	0.261	0.261
20.	Nagaland	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.475
21.	Orissa	12.645	12.645	12.645	12.645
22.	Punjab	1.794	1.794	1.794	1.794
23.	Rajasthan	9.279	9.321	9.321	9.321
24.	Sikkim	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tamil Nadu	18.646	18.646	18.646	18.646
26.	Tripura	0.679	1.131	1.131	1.131
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40.945	40.945	40.945	40.945
28.	Uttarakhand	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512
29.	West Bengal	14.799	14.799	14.799	14.799
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043
31.	Chandigarh	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052
33.	Daman and Diu	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
34.	Lakshadweep	0.004	0.012	0.012	0.012
35.	Puducherry	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322
Total		238.002	242.749	242.749	242.749

Trained Highway Engineers

1909. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trained highway engineers in the country;

(b) whether the present strength of these engineers is sufficient for timely completion of road projects; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be 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) to (c) There is a shortage of trained highway engineers in the highway profession including contracting and consulting industry. The Government has set up the National Institute for Training to the Highway Engineers (NITHE), Noida which imparts training to fresh as well as in-service highway engineers of the country. So far NITHE has trained 17,895 highway engineers since 2001, which includes engineers from other developing countries. There are also other Training Institutes in the public and private sector imparting training to highway engineers. Highway Engineers are also deputed for training abroad under

various International Co-operation Schemes for latest technical know-how in this Sector.

[English]

Crime by Police Personnel

1910. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken cognizance of cases of fake encounters and involvement of police personnel in various crimes reported in the different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the total number of cases involving police personnel reported during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise including fake encounters, rapes and kidnapping etc.;

(c) whether the NHRC has prepared any guidelines to be followed in cases of police operations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether several instances of the violation of NHRC guidelines have been reported; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard including punitive action taken against the erring officials during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fertilizer Subsidy

1911. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in foodgrains production and productivity is not commensurate with rise in the fertilizer subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage increase in the foodgrains production and productivity and subsidy provided for fertilizers in each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) where the subsidy provided for fertilizers has failed in helping an increase in the growth rate of agriculture; and

(e) if so, reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The percentage increase in food production and fertilizer subsidy is as follows:

Years	Foodgrain	Fertilizer Subsidy
2006-07	4.16%	41.82%
2007-08	6.21%	55.43%
2008-09	1.34%	146.56%
2009-10	2.23% (Targeted)	-42.63%

The requirement of fertilizers subsidy for last few years has risen sharply, partially due to increase in consumption of fertilizers and mainly due to sharp increase in price of fertilizer inputs and finished fertilizers.

(d) and (e) Fertilizer is one of the inputs critical for agricultural production besides other inputs such as seeds, pesticides, irrigation facilities etc. The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers for review of the Fertilizer Policy including examination of nutrient based subsidy policy towards *inter alia* higher agricultural productivity and production for food security.

Boats to Fishermen

1912. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishermen in Andamans have been provided with mechanized/non-mechanised boats on loan/free of cost under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed for providing such assistance and the number of fishermen who have received such boats under the TRP in the current year, category-wise and region-wise;

(d) the criteria adopted for providing such boats free of cost/on loan; and

(e) the total funds allocated for the purpose and amount of loan disbursed to each farmer in this regard along with the number of fishermen who have received such loans?

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) Relief for tsunami affected fishermen was provided under the Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package (RGRP). The pattern of assistance under the package is as under:

(i) full subsidy for replacement of country boats (dinghies) plus nets upto the unit cost of Rs. 65,000.

(ii) for motorboats, 50% subsidy and balance as loan for replacement/upgradation of boats and

motor upto the unit cost of Rs. 2.00 lakh and an additional Rs. 35,000 for boat transportation.

- (iii) for upgradation replacement of locally made dinghies to opt for engine fitted dinghies, a maximum subsidy of Rs. 1.00 lakh per unit alongwith transportation cost of Rs. 35,000 while the balance to be provided as loan.
- (iv) for repair of boats, 60% subsidy with a ceiling of Rs. 65,000/- and balance as loan.
- (v) full subsidy upto Rs. 10,000 for repair of country boats (dinghies).
- (vi) for mechanized boats, for which cost exceeded Rs. 10.00 lakh per unit, 50% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh and an additional transpiration cost of Rs. 35,000.

A total of 2065 boats have been replaced/repai red/ upgraded under RGRP through subsidy/loan etc.

(c) All affected fishermen have been provided compensation/ relief in accordance with the provisions of the package.

(d) A committee constituted by the Andaman & Nicobar Administration evaluated the cost of construction/ repair/upgradation and recommended release of eligible subsidy/loan/NGO contribution.

(e) An amount of Rs. 13.827 crore towards subsidy component was allocated under Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for replacement/ repair/ upgradation of boats and dinghies.

The Department of Fisheries of the Andaman & Nicobar Administration further recommended release of a total loan amount of Rs. 216 crore to 686 needy tsunami affected fishers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, through the respective service area banks.

The details of loan disbursed and distribution are maintained by the concerned banks.

[Translation]

Mining Lease to Labourers

1913. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Policy, 2008 mandates small scale mining;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to allot small lease for mining labourers;

(c) if so, the name of the scheme under which mining labourers are being allotted mining lease; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) The National Mineral Policy, 2008 enunciates promotion of small-scale mining of small and isolated deposits, Central Government has initiated the process in terms of National Mineral Policy, 2008. There is no proposal to grant small mining lease to mining labourers.

Illegal Butchering and Sale of Meat

1914. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether-butchering and sales of meat is being allowed in the residential areas of the NCT of Delhi in connivance with the officials of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such illegal butchering and sale of meat in the residential areas of the NCT of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that slaughtering/butchering of animals is not permitted in the residential areas falling under the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation of Delhi/ National Capital Territory of Delhi. However, licenses are granted for the meat shops in the residential areas as per meat shop licensing policy of the Corporation.

(c) and (d) In view of the illegal slaughtering of animals in various parts of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and pathetic conditions prevailing at Idgah Slaughter House and as per direction of the Hon'ble

Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 3769/1996, titled Buffalo Traders Welfare Association Vs. Union of India & Ors., a modern slaughter house has been constructed at Ghazipur, Delhi. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has also framed detailed guidelines for meat shop licensing which, *inter alia*, provides for size of the meat shop, its structure, ventilation, equipments and accessories to be used, transportation of carcasses from slaughter house to premises/shop, pest control at the shop, maintenance of employee hygiene, maintenance of sanitary practices and packing and dispensing of meat etc.

(e) To check illegal slaughtering/butchering of animals, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has posted Veterinary Officers in each of the Municipal zones who alongwith local police conduct meat raids in their respective areas and take action against persons involved in illegal slaughtering of animals. Three Central Meat Raid Teams, headed by three Veterinary Officers have also been constituted.

[*English*]

Visits of David Headley

1915. SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U.S. Citizen, David Coleman Headley alleged Lashkar-e-Taiyyba operative, who was arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of the United States of America had made several visits to India during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of inputs received from the Government of USA; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) As per available information, U.S. Citizen, David Coleman Headley has made a number of visits to India between September, 2006 to March, 2009.

Indian security/intelligence agencies have on-going co-operation with their counterparts abroad. However, revealing the inputs received/exchanged with them may not be in public interest.

A case in this regard has been registered by the National Investigation Agency (NIA).

[*Translation*]

Kisan Knowledge Management System

1916. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed a Kisan Knowledge Management System (KKMS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the farmers are likely to benefited from such system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture is in the process of developing Kisan Knowledge Management System for its use in Kisan Call Centres and for the benefit of farmers otherwise. The Kisan Knowledge Management System (KKMS) is expected to provide data-base on various package of practices relating to crops, horticulture, poultry, animal husbandry etc.

Currently, the information related to package of practices for Punjab State have been validated and loaded on the website <http://dackkms.gov.in/KKMS> and being used by Kisan Call Centre of Punjab. For the remaining states, data entered is being validated by the respective State Agriculture Universities and the State Agencies. Hence, presently a combination of books, reference material and data-base is being used to answer queries.

(c) Initially, the Kisan Knowledge Management System will benefit the farmers who call the Kisan Call Centre by receiving the information on various packages of practices instantly. Later on, farmers can also access the Kisan Knowledge Management System through the website <http://dackkms.gov.in/KKMS> directly or through the Common Service Centres.

Production of Flowers

1917. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any scheme/programme for encouraging the production of flowers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp/strengthen such mechanism; 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 Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has been implementing Technology Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (TMNE) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the remaining states of the country for the holistic development of horticulture. Under these scheme assistance is provided for various components aimed at increasing production and productivity along with post harvest management and marketing of horticultural crops including flowers. Besides, National Horticulture Board is also providing assistance under the scheme of 'Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management', in which flowers are also covered.

[English]

Vegetable Prices

1918. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

	2008			2009									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Vegetable	260.8	271.2	213.9	215.5	193.5	192.3	262.6	270.5	299.5	333.1	303.1	365.2	305.2
Potato	243.6	240.9	195.8	177.0	178.1	201.9	249.1	282.7	337.2	389.1	405.8	430.4	478.5
Onion	228.7	259.8	273.3	321.9	305.2	287.4	233.3	232.6	231.4	229.0	229.5	242.3	314.7
Tomato	233.1	258.0	163.3	186.3	163.7	159.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	255.1	394.7	243.1

The main reason for increase in the prices of vegetables is drought during kharif 2009 in 316 districts and excessive rain in southern and western parts of the

(a) whether there has been a massive rise in the prices of vegetables including potato, onion and tomato;

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

(c) the steps taken to control the prices of vegetables;

(d) whether black marketing and hoarding are the main reasons for the rise in prices;

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether the Government proposes to conduct a survey on due reasons for the price rise; 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) to (g) Monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (Base Year 1993-94=100) for Vegetables showed a mixed trend in the last one year, initially showing a declining trend from 271.2 in November, 2008 to 192.3 in March 2009 and again increasing to 365.2 in September, 2009. The WPI of vegetables declined to 305.2 in October, 2009. There was an increase of 17% in October 2009 over October, 2008 in the WPI. However, WPI for Potato showed the maximum increase of 96.4% during this period. Increases in WPI for Onion and Tomato during the same period were 37.6% and 4.3% respectively. The statement showing variations in the Monthly WPI of vegetables over the last one year is given below:

country during August-September 2009. During 2008-09 potato production was estimated to be less in Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh because of late blight disease.

The Minimum Export Price (MEP) of onion was increased from US\$ 215 Per Metric Tonne (PMT) to US\$ 300 PMT from 6.10.09. The MEP was further increased to US\$ 445 PMT from 1.11.2009 to restrict exports and improve availability of onion in the domestic market. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) monitors onion prices on daily basis. Arrivals of fresh crop of potato and onion in the market will help to ease prices.

Government has launched the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) from 2005-06, for holistic development of horticulture sector duly ensuring horizontal and vertical linkages with the active participation of all the stakeholders. Under NHM, financial assistance is provided for taking up various activities related to horticulture including fruits and vegetables such as production of planting material, area coverage, rejuvenation/replanting of senile orchards, protected cultivation, organic farming, integrated pest management, development of post harvest management, marketing infrastructure, etc.

Since vegetables are perishable in nature the scope for hoarding and other related malpractices in the market is limited.

Prices of essential commodities are monitored regularly and necessary steps are taken to improve availability which helps to check rising prices.

Inferior Quality of Foodgrains Under PDS

1919. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVADANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently received complaints regarding supply of inferior quality of foodgrains through the Public Distribution System (PDS) from the various States including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (c) Yes, Madam. Four complaints were received by the Government recently regarding supply of inferior quality of foodgrains through the Public Distribution System (PDS). The details are as follows:

(i) A complaint was received in January, 2009 from Shri Parshottam Rupala, Hon'ble M.P. about poor

quality of foodgrains being issued by FCI in Gujarat without specifying any location. Instructions were issued to Food Corporation of India to ensure the supply of good quality foodgrains to BPL families in Gujarat State.

(ii) A copy of complaint made to Government of West Bengal was received in May, 2009 from All Bengal Fair Price Shop Dealers' Welfare Association that poor quality stocks of wheat were issued in PDS. FCI was directed to ensure the supply of good quality wheat under PDS in West Bengal.

(iii) A complaint was also received in June, 2009 from Shri Jai Kishan, Hon'ble M.L.A. of Delhi about supply of poor quality wheat from FCI depot at Delhi. The matter was investigated. Based on the findings of the investigation, FCI was asked to take immediate remedial measures and take appropriate action against officials responsible,

(iv) A complaint was received from Hon'ble Minister of Food, Civil Supplies & Animal Husbandry, Government of Kerala in September, 2009 about quality of rice supplied against special allotment.

On investigation, it was found that no inferior quality stocks were issued to PDS.

[Translation]

Measures against Naxalism

1920. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ban has been imposed on the Communist Party of India (Maoist);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of sources of supply of modern weapons to the Maoists and the steps taken by the Government to cut the supply of such weapons;

(d) whether there is any proposal to initiate talks with naxal organisations in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including steps taken to speed up developmental activities in naxal affected areas through co-ordinated efforts of various ministries/ departments and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The CPI, (Maoist), which is the major Left Wing Extremist (LWE) organization responsible for most of the incidents and casualties of naxal violence in the country has been included in the schedule of terrorist organizations along with all its formations and front organizations on 22nd June, 2009, under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

(c) Naxalites primarily get a substantial number of their weapons by looting. They also get them from illicit weapons manufacturing units. Law and order being a State subject, action in this regard is taken by the concerned State Governments. State Governments maintain close vigil in this respect, and also conduct intelligence-based operations against naxalite hideouts and illicit weapon manufacturing units.

(d) and (e) State Governments have from time to time, appealed to the Left Wing Extremists to abjure violence and hold talks with the Government of any issues that are of concern to them. Government would welcome talks between State Government and left Wing Extremists provided Left Wing Extremist abjure violence and give up their so-called "armed struggle". There is no proposal for the Central Government to hold talks directly with the Left Wing Extremists.

Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the areas of security, development and public perception. State Government deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways. These include deployment of Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions; setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Force (MPF Scheme); re-imburement of security Related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for special infrastructure in

Leftwing Extremist affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence; facilitating interstate coordination; launching special intra-state and inter-state coordinated joint operations, assistance in community policing and civil actions and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

Misuse of Funds

1921. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the funds provided for National Games to be held in Jharkhand State have been misused;

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

(c) whether any report has been sought from the State Government of Jharkhand in this regard; and

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

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

(a) No such report has been received.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

[English]

Mineral Mapping Programme

1922. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to State:

(a) whether mineral mapping programme has been taken up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose;

(d) the manner in which such programme is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on this programme?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) Geological Survey of India (GSI) carries out regional survey and exploration for minerals in different parts of the country. Mineral occurrences are plotted on the geological map of the area to be viewed in GSI Portal at [http://](http://www.portal.gsi.gov.in)

www.portal.gsi.gov.in. Mineral map of India on 1:5,000,000 scale was produced in year 2006. Large Scale Mineral maps based on site-specific detailed exploration are prepared as per Annual Field Season Programme.

(c) and (e) The XI Plan outlay and expenditure for survey and mapping and mineral exploration so far are as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

Schemes	XI Plan outlay			Balance (2010-12)	Expenditure		
	07-08	08-09	09-10		07-08	08-09	09-10 (upto 9/09)
Survey and Mapping	33.49	48.05	57.96	123.00	33.49	47.05	18.18
Mineral Exploration	19.32	20.36	24.56	57.00	19.32	20.36	7.71
Total:	52.81	68.41	82.52	180.00	52.81	67.41	25.89-

Survey & mapping comprises general survey and mapping activities including mineral mapping. It is not possible to disaggregate the figure in respect of mineral mapping.

[*Translation*]

National Consumer Rights Protection Council

1923. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of National Consumer Rights Protection Council was held recently;

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

(c) whether the representatives of various States have urged an immediate ban on forward trading of food items in the said meeting; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Yes Madam. The 25th Meeting of Central Consumer Protection Council (CCPC) was held on 3rd September, 2009 at New Delhi.

(b) A number of issues, such as, functioning of Consumer Fora, Consumer Awareness activities, furnishing of complete & correct information on packages as per Packaged Commodity Rules, Non Standard Packaging, MRP, Control of Price Rise of Essential Commodities, etc. were discussed.

(c) and (d) Representatives of some Voluntary Consumer Organizations raised the issue of a ban on forward trading of food items, such as, coarse grain, pulses and sugar; since in their view the benefits in commodity market are being cornered by middlemen & traders at the cost of farmers & consumers.

The Department of Consumer Affairs has already got this issue examined by an expert Committee. The Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of the Planning Commission Member, Prof. Abhijit Sen to examine whether futures market was responsible for rise in the prices of essential commodities. The Committee in its report acknowledged the fact, that the futures market provides a platform for price discovery and price risk management and the farmers would be benefited from these economic functions of the market. The Committee analyzed the daily, weekly and monthly data on price volatility (spot price). The analysis made by the Expert Committee led it to conclude as follows:

“Given these conflicting results from daily as against weekly and monthly data, no strong conclusion can be drawn on whether introduction of futures trade is associated with decrease or increase in spot price volatility”.

The Committee concluded that it is not possible to make any general claim that inflation accelerated more in commodities with futures trading.

BIS Norms for Paints

1924. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of lead content in most of the paints sold in the country was found to be much higher than the specifications of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) as indicated in a report by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures 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) and (b) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is the nodal Department for paints and that Department is taking appropriate action on the report of the Centre for Science and Environment. Accordingly, Bureau of Indian Standards has undertaken the task of review of Indian Standards on paints with respect to lead content.

Status of Mining Proposals

1925. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the State Governments seeking approval for allotment of mining rights during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Maharashtra, mineral-wise and mine-wise;

(b) the status of such proposals including the number of proposals pending with the Government alongwith the reasons therefor during the said period, State-wise including Maharashtra, mineral-wise and mine-wise;

(c) the number of proposals related to private and public sector for the purpose, State-wise and sector-wise; and

(d) the time by which all pending proposals are likely to be cleared/approved?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) The information regarding the mineral concession proposals received from the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year till date, State-wise, mineral-wise and company/PSU-wise, alongwith the present status of each proposal and reasons for pendency is available on the website of the Ministry of Mines www.mines.nic.in.

(d) As disposal of a proposal depends on various aspects, *viz.* submission of complete information/ documents alongwith the proposal in terms of provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Rules framed thereunder, clarifications from the State Government where required, consultations with various Departments/Offices concerned where required, court cases etc., no time-frame in this regard can be indicated.

[English]

Fund to Karnataka under National Horticulture Mission

1926. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of misuse of funds allocated under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) have been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the action taken by the Union Government against the guilty?

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 State Government of Karnataka has informed Government of India that it had received a complaint about the misuse of funds under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in Bellary district during June 2009.

Detailed field inspection and document verification was conducted by the State Horticulture Mission (SHM) during June 2009 and the report was submitted to the State Government.

As NHM is implemented by concerned State through SHM, the State Government of Karnataka has taken immediate action and the concerned officers have been placed under suspension. In addition, a criminal case against guilty officials has been booked in July 2009 and is under investigation.

[*Translation*]

Registration of Correspondents with PIB

1927. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) the details of the prescribed norms for the registration of correspondents with the Press Information Bureau (PIB);

(b) whether there are reports alleging favouritism in registering correspondents with the PIB;

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

(d) the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) (a) The Press Information Bureau (PIB) grants accreditation to media representatives including correspondents at the Headquarters of the Government of India on the recommendation of Central Press Accreditation Committee (CP AC). The details of Central News Media Accreditation Guidelines prescribed for accreditation, are available at www.pib.nic.in.

(b) A few journalists who could not get accreditation due to not meeting the accreditation norms have complained, but since the accreditation is granted in accordance with the Accreditation Guidelines, the question of favouritism does not arise.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Assistance for National Games, 2010

1928. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to provide financial assistance for conducting the National Games to be held in 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala has also requested the Union Government to modernise/upgrade various training centres of the Sports Authority of India set up in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the financial assistance is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The State Government of Kerala had initially submitted a proposal for financial assistance giving a forecast of expenditure of Rs. 682 crore for the 35th National Games, which was later on pruned to Rs. 682 crore after due appraisal.

The Central Government has sanctioned an Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 110 crore (50% of the project cost of Rs. 220 crore) to the State Government for the purpose.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The State Government of Kerala has further requested for upgradation of Sports Authority of India Centres at Kozhikode, Thrissur, Alleppey and Thiruvananthapuram for their use in the National Games. Government has agreed for the use of these centres as venues for the Games, but the extent of upgradation would depend upon the availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

Inclusion of Agriculture in Concurrent List

1929. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from State Govt. for removal of Agriculture from State List and placing it under the Concurrent List;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study on the implication of such a move on the growth of the agricultural sector; 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***CCTV Coverage**

1930. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has instructed all the States to increase CCTV coverage and establish more control rooms to nab criminals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Under the Modernization of State Police Forces the Ministry of Home Affairs has introduced a new concept of Mega Chitchat Policing as a sub-Plan under the MPF Scheme from the year 2005-06 onwards.

It covers six cities, namely, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. Financial assistance is given to mega cities for procurement of modern and innovative equipment like Night Vision Devices, GPS/GIS for dial 100 system and patrol cars, surveillance camera systems, CCTV systems, security equipments like portable x-ray machines, vehicle scanner, vehicle number plate identification system, cyber patrol and communication monitoring system, integrated GIS based automated vehicle tracking and management system, etc. The Mega Cities are asked to prepare individual, city specific plans for consideration of the Government every year. The Plans are based on specific problem areas of Mega City policing including details of demographic growth pattern, special problem faced in policing in large urban areas and crime investigation, traffic management, infrastructure available in terms of modern control rooms, digital radio trunking, communication system, PCR van network etc. and are approved by the Ministry in a High Power Committee meeting in consultation with the officers of the State Governments and Police Officers.

Rate of Premium under NAIS

1931. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the genesis and objectives of the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS);

(b) the criteria followed to decide the rate of premium and computation of loss incurred by the insured farmer, crop-wise; and

(c) the details of financial liabilities shared by the Union and State Governments?

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 genesis and objectives of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crops as a result of natural calamities, pests and disease; encourage adoption of progressive farming practices and to stabilize farm income, particularly in disaster years.

(b) Flat rates or actuarial rates of premium whichever is less, for food crops and oil seeds and actuarial rates of premium for annual commercial/horticultural crops are charged. Flat rates of premium are fixed keeping in view the paying capacity of farmers. For working out actuarial rates, pure risk premium at the first state is estimated by considering variation in past yield of the insured crops. The estimated pure risk premium rates are then loaded by some parameters like escalation in sum insured; data inconsistency, etc. so as to arrive at applicable actuarial rates of premium. Accordingly, the loss/claims in a notified area becomes payable if there is a short fall in yield. 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/crop become eligible for compensation.

(c) The financial liability on account of claims (for food crops & oilseeds) over and above the premium generated and for annual commercial/horticultural crops above 150% of the premium collected; premium subsidy (10% of premium to small and marginal farmers); bank service charges (2.5% of premium collected from non-loanee farmers) and Administrative & Operational (A & O) expenses (20% of total A & O expenses) as provided under the scheme are shared by the Central and the State Governments in the ratio of 50:50.

*[Translation]***Training to Poor Sports Persons**

1932. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sports persons belonging to economically weaker sections provided with scientific training to compete in International Sporting events during each of the last three years and the current year,

(b) the number of sports disciplines in which talented young children between 8 to 14 years have been identified during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the number of national sports talent competitions organised during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the entire expenses of the poor talented players are borne by the Sports Authority of India;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Around 15,000 trainees are availing themselves of scientific training in various sports disciplines in Sports Authority of India (SAI) during last 3 years, which includes sports persons belonging to weaker sections. No separate database is maintained regarding trainees belonging to weaker sections.

(b) The disciplines covered are athletic, archery, boxing, badminton, basketball, football, gymnastic, hockey, judo, swimming, Kabaddi, wrestling, weightlifting, Volleyball, table tennis, tennis, handball and kayaking & canoeing.

(c) The National Sports competitions are organized by the respective National Sports Federations for sub-junior, junior and senior levels. Sports Authority of India picks up the talented sportspersons from such competition and inducts them under various sports promotional schemes of SAI.

(d) to (f) SAI provides residential accommodation, scientific training, diet, sports kit and competition expenses free of cost.

[English]

Modern Sports Complex

1933. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from the State Governments for construction of modern sports complex with modern equipments in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of such proposals alongwith action taken thereon, State-wise;

(c) the details of locations identified for the purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the names of sports for which such sports complexes are likely to be utilised?

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

(a) The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Sports Infrastructure Schemes of the Government have been transferred to the State Sector w.e.f. 01.04.2005.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Advance Passenger Information System

1934. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) is implemented in some of the international airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to implement the same in all the international airports in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. APIS in Phase-I has been introduced at six International Airports namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Cochin w.e.f. 01.4.2008. Under APIS all airline operators flying into India are required to provide the passenger manifest electronically in the prescribed format, within 15 minutes of take off from the port outside India, to the concerned Immigration authorities in India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In phase-II, APIS is proposed to be implemented, in a centralized mode, at all the 26 international airports in the country.

Demand/Supply of Lead and Zinc

1935. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of lead and zinc in the country;

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

(c) the demand/supply/consumption of these minerals in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, mineral-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal to import these minerals to meet the requirement; and-

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (e) (Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Dairy Development Projects

1936. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dairy development projects submitted by the State Governments including Gujarat to the Union Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the present status of these proposals, State-wise;

(c) whether any proposal has been rejected; and

(d) 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) and (b) The details of dairy development projects submitted by the State Government including Gujarat to the Union Government under Intensive Dairy Development Programme, Strengthening infrastructure for Quality and clean Milk Production and Assistance to Cooperative during each of the last three years and the present status of these proposals, State-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Four proposals under Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production and one under Assistance to Cooperatives as mentioned in the Annexure were rejected as they were not as per the approved guidelines.

Statement

State-wise details of dairy development projects submitted by the State Governments including Gujarat to the Union Government during last three years and the current year and the present status of these proposals

Intensive Dairy Development Programme

Year	Sl.No.	State	Number of proposals received	District Covered	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
2006-07	1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Medak, Nizamabad	Approved in 2006-07
	2.	Haryana	2	Kurukshetra, Karnal and Kaithal	Approved in 2006-07
				Panchkula	Approved in 2006-07
	3.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Harda, Barwani, Neemuch, Sheopur & Seoni	Approved in 2006-07
	4.	Manipur	1	Bisnupur, Thoubal, East & West Imphal	Approved in 2006-07
	5.	Mizoram	1	Champai	Approved in 2006-07
	6.	Tamil Nadu	3	Thirunelveli, Thoothukudi	Approved in 2006-07

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Kanyakumari	Approved in 2006-07
				Thanjavur, Thiruvarur & Nagapattinam	Approved in 2007-08
	7.	Tripura	1	South Tripura	Approved in 2006-07
		Total	10		
2007-08	1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	West Kameng, East Kameng and Tawang	Revised proposal sought from State Government
	2.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Anantnag, Pulara, Srinagar, Leh & Kargil	Revised proposal sought from State Government
	3.	Maharashtra	1	Gondia, Buldhana, Nasik & Sangli	Revised proposal sought from State Government
	4.	Rajasthan	1	Tonk, Sirohi & Dholpur	Approved in 2007-08
	5.	Sikkim	1	North Sikkim	Approved in 2008-09
	6.	Orissa	1	Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara & Nayagarh	Approved in 2008-09
		Total	6		
2008-09	1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Jammu, Kathua & Doda	Revised proposal sought from State Government
				Koppal	Revised proposal sought from State Government
	2.	Karnataka	3	Chitradurga	Revised proposal sought from State Government
2008-09				Bagalkot	Revised proposal sought from State Government
	3.	Orissa	1	Keraput, Malkanagiri, Nowaranpur & Rayagada	Revised proposal sought from State Government
	4.	Mizoram	3	Aizwal	Implementing agency has been requested to conduct a bench mark survey as per guidelines of the scheme
				Lunglei	
				Kolasib	
		Total	8		
2009-10	1.	Goa	1	North & South Goa	Revised proposal sought from State Government

NOTE: No proposals were received from State Government of Gujarat during the above period.

Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production

Year	Sl.No.	State	No. of Proposals received	District Covererd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
2006-07					
	1.	Assam	2	Darrang and Udalouri Nalbari	Approved Replied vide letter No.3-16/06- DP dated 12.07.06/Rejected as the society was not registered as a dairy cooperative society and the Docurement was too low.
	2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	Kadapa Prakasham Warangal	Approved Approved/Withdrawn Rejected as IOOP project was already being implemented in the district.
	3.	Gujarat	3	Ahmedabad Valsad and Navasari Banaskantha	Approved Approved Approved
	4.	Haryana	6	Ambala, Yamunangar and Panchkula Faridabad, Gurgaon and Mewat Kamal Jind, Hisar & Fatehbad Sirsa Rohtak, Sonapat and Jhajjar	 Reply sent vide letter dated 10.01.08. Response from Slate Government not received.
	5.	Karnataka	2	Haveri Shimooa	Approved Approved
	6.	Kerala	2	Ernakulam Thiruvananthaouram	Approved Approved

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Maharashtra	13	Beed	Approved	
			Ashti Taluka of Beed	Approved	
			Newasa Taluka Ahmednagar	Approved	
			Pune	Approved	
			Shirur Taluka of Beed Distt.	Approved	
			Kolhapur	Reply sent vide letter dated 11.01.07. Response from State Government not received.	
			Wardha	Reply sent vide letter dated 19.07.07. Response from State Government not received.	
			Jalgaon	Revised proposal as per revised guidelines sought vide letter dated 29.04.08. Response from State Government not received.	
			Akola	Reply sent vide letter dated 08.01.2007 Response from State Government not received.	
			Beed	Reply sent vide letter dated 29.02.08. Response from State Government not received.	
			Bhoom Taluka of Osmanabad Distt.	Reply sent vide letter dated 30.04.07. Response from State Government not received.	
			Shirur Taiuka of Beed Distt.	Approved.	
			Kolhapur	Rejected as it was registered under Companies Act 1956 while as per guidelines of the project has to be implemented by District Milk Union/Milk Federations.	
8.	Manipur	1	Imphal East, West, Bishnupur and Thoubal	Approved	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	9.	Orissa	1	Nayagarh & Boudh	Reply sent vide letter dated 01.09.06. Response from State Government not received.
	10.	Tamil Nadu	1	Dindigul	Approved
	11.	Tripura	1	West Tripura	Rejected as the items proposed were already covered under newly approved IDDP scheme.
	12.	Uttar Pradesh	16	Mau	Approved
				Agra, Lucknow, Farrukhabad, Etah, Mathura, Kanpur, Shravesti, Rampur, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Bijnaur, Kanpur (Dehat), Gonda, Faizabad & Ambedkar Nagar	Reply sent vide letter dated 4.04.07 dated 05.02.06. Response from State Government not received.
		Total	51		
2007-08	1.	Gujarat	1	Surendranagar	Revised proposal sought from State Government vide letter dated 06.11.07 & reminder dated 25.11.09. Response from State Government not received.
	2.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Doda	Reply sent vide letter dated 16.10.2007 Response from State Government not received.
	3.	Karnataka	1	Mysore and Chamarjanagar	Approved.
	4.	Maharashtra	2	Beed	Reply sent vide letter dated 29.02.08. Response from State Government not received.
				Rahata, Rahturi, Shirampur, Newasa & Kopergaon in Ahmednagar Distt.	Reply sent vide letter dated 06.01.09. Response from State Government not received.
	5.	Nagaland	1	Kohima, Dimapur, Wokha, Phek, Mokokchung Mon Tuensano & Zunheboto	Reply sent vide letter dated 14.11.09. Response from State Government not received.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	6.	Orissa	1	Cuttak, Kendrapara, Puri, Khurda, Nayagarh, Balasore, Bhadrak & Mayurbhanj	Reply sent vide letter dated 14.01.08. Response from State Government not received.
	7.	Punjab	1	Amritsar	Approved
	8.	Rajasthan	1	Ajmer, Bhilwara	Revised proposal sought vide letter dated 11.01.08.
	9.	Sikkim	1	North	Approved
	10.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Goutam Budh Naaar Allahabad & Hardoi	Approved Reply sent vide letter dated 31.10.07 Response from State Government not received.
	11.	Tamil Nadu	1	Dindigul	Approved
		Total	13		
2008-09	1.	Gujarat	1	Sabarkantha	Approved
	2.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Kullu and Una	Observations sent vide dated 30.06.09. Response from State Government not received.
	3.	Karnataka	3	Dakshina Kannada, Uduppi Tumkur Belgaum	Received on 20.11.09. Prooosal under consideration. Reply sent vide letter No.3-06/09-DP dated 03.09.09
	4.	Kerala	1	Idukky	State Government is to submit completion certificate of ongoing projects before the proposal is considered.
	5.	Maharashtra	6	Bhandara Satara Latur	Infomnation requested from Milk Union. Reply sent vide letter dated 01.04.09 Response from State Government not received. Reply sent vide letter dated 03.07.2009. Response from State Government not received.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Kadegaon, Sangli Distt.	Reply sent vide letter dated 03.07.09 Response from State Government not received.
				Jaoli/Mahabaleshwar Taluka, Jawti	Reply sent vide letter dated 03.07.09. Response from State Government not received.
				Khandala	Reply sent vide letter dated 03.07.09 Response from State Government not received.
	6.	Punjab	2	Jalandhar & Hoshiarpur	State Government have been requested to revise the proposal with recent data. Response from State Government awaited.
				Sangrur & Bathinda	
	7.	Tamil Nadu	1	Coimbatore	Revised proposal sought from State Government vide letter dated 25.06.09 & 04.11.09. Response from State Government not received.
		Total	16		
2009-10	1.	Gujarat	3	Kaira	Reply sent vide letter dated 25.11.09. Response from State Government not received.
				Amreli	Approved
				Rajkot	Approved
	2.	Maharashtra	1	Kolhapur	Reply sent vide letter dated 03.07.09. Response from State Government not received.
	3.	Orissa	3	Koraput, Malkamgiri, Nowarangapur and Raygada	Reply sent vide dated 04.11.09. Response from State Government not received.
				Bolangir, Kalahandi & Nuaoada, Ganjam	
	4.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Barabanki	Reply sent vide letter dated 03.11.09. Response from State Government not received.
		Total	8		

Assistance to Cooperatives

Year	Sl.No.	State	No. of proposals received	District/Milk Union	Status
2006-07	1	Andhra Pradesh	1	Godawari Milk Union	Rejected, as the appraisal agency NDDB found that the milk union would not become net worth positive by the 7th year of the plan as stipulated in the guideline.
2007-08			Nil		
2008-09			Nil		
2009-10			Nil		

*[English]***Essential Commodities at Subsidized Rates**

1937. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal to distribute the essential commodities through fair price shops, Mother Dairy Booths etc. to the people at subsidized rates; 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 is implementing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), which focuses on the poor and is operated under joint responsibility of Central and the State/UT Governments. Foodgrains (rice, wheat, & coarse grains) and sugar are allocated to all States & Union Territory Governments for distribution to ration card holders at subsidized prices through Fair Price Shops.

Under TPDS, foodgrains @35 kg./family/month are allocated for 6.52 crore BPL/AAY families. Depending upon their availability in central pool, foodgrains are also allocated for Above Poverty Line (APL) families. Presently the allocations for APL category range between 10 and 35 kg foodgrains per family, per month.

The Central Issue Prices (CIP) of foodgrains (wheat, rice and coarse grains) under TPDS are given below:

(Rs. per kg.)

APL			BPL			AAY		
Wheat	Rice Gr. A	Coarse Grains	Wheat	Rice (Com/Gr.A)	Coarse gains	Wheat	Rice (Com/Gr.A)	Coarse gains
6.10	8.30	4.50	4.15	5.65	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.50

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 retail issue price of levy sugar under TPDS in the country is Rs. 13.50 per kg. since 1.3.2002.

In order to contain price rise of certain additional commodities such as pulses & edible oils, the Central Government imports them as per requisitions of State/UT

Governments and subsidizes for their distribution to consumers.

In addition to the commodities allocated by Central Government under TPDS, State/UT Governments may organize distribution of additional essential commodities through fair price shops and other outlets.

As reported by the Government of NCT of Delhi, pulses are being sold through 288 outlets of Mother Dairy

and 80 outlets of Circle & Zonal Offices of Food & Supplies Department, Government of NCT of Delhi. So far, 700 tons of pulses have been sold to the consumers through these outlets.

Utilisation Certificates of NGOs

1938. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of utilisation certificates yet to be received from the various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and others for schemes implemented by the Ministry in the current year;

(b) the number of utilisation certificates pending since the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the reasons for delays in the submission of utilisation certificates have been evaluated; and

(d) if so, the details alongwith the details of NGOs/ others found to have misused the funds provided by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year?

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

(a) As per records of this Ministry, only one utilisation certificate is yet to be, received during the current year.

(b) A total number of 687 utilisation certificates are pending since the last three years from the various NGOs. The delay incurred by the NGOs in obtaining statutory requirements of authentication and certification of various documents by the Chartered Accountant.

(c) and (d) The delay in submission of utilisation certificates has been evaluated and necessary action has been initiated as per the extant rules for instituting cases for action in the matter of misappropriation of funds. The details of NGOs who were found to have misused the funds have been blacklisted as shown in the enclosed Statement and also displayed in the Ministry's website.

Statement

List of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and others blacklisted by the Ministry.

1. Azad Prashikshan Kendra, Vill. & PO- .Jeanpur, Distt, Azamgarh, U.P.

2. Bhagwan Budh Seva Sansthan, Vill. Vidhyani, PO - Khalilabad, Distt., Santkabar Nagar, U.P
3. Gram Utthan Parishad, Vill. & PO - Uttrawal, Distt. Santkabar Nagar, U.P.
4. Gramin Vikas Samiti, Vill. & PO - Latghat. Distt. Azamgarh, U.P
5. Gramin Vikas Samiti 13, Sabjimandi, Navalgrah, Distt, .Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan
6. Internika Welfare Society Benta Road, Laherisarai, Distt. Darbhanga, Bihar
7. Kakanmath Manav Vikas Samti, Post Khadiahaar Block Ambah, Distt. Murena, Madhya Pradesh
8. Krishna Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Vill. & PO- Maryadpur, Distt. Mau, U.P.
9. Mahila Evam Viklang Jan Sewa Sansthan, Bye Pass Road, Khalilabad Distt. Santkabar Nagar, U.P
10. Navchetna Vikas Kendra, Village- Velhar Kala, PO-Velhar, Distt. Santkabar Nagar, U.P
11. Prakash Developement Society, Vill. & PO- Sikandarpur, Distt. Ballia U.P
12. Rajendra Institutes of Education Social Welfare Halimpur P.O. Dhumari Kala, District Sitamarhi , Bihar
13. Samaj Kalyan Santhan, Krishnapatti Jammui, Bihar
14. Sankalp, Mohalla Mirdgan, PO-Jhaloo, Distt. Bijnor, U.P
15. Sarv Hitkari Sansthan, Kaptanganj, Ramkola Road. PO Kaptan Ganj, Kushinagar, U.P.
16. Star Gramin Mahila Vikas Samiti, Mohalla Pakbari, Budh Bazar, Distt. Muradabad, U.P

Cadre Strength of IPS Officers

1939. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any norms criteria regarding cadre strength of IPS officers *vis-a-vis* the strength of police personnel in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said ratio differs from State to State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

National Livestock Policy

1940. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to formulate a national livestock policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any draft of the said policy has been prepared;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said draft has been circulated to various State Governments;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the State Governments in regard?

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

(b) The National Livestock Policy will provide common guidelines to the States to implement various state specific programmes so as to achieve national goals and objectives concerning improvement in animal productivity, infusion of appropriate technologies for quality assurance to meet international standards, marketing linkages,

extension services, restructuring of institutions and support in terms of enhance investment and installation of an effective mechanism to sustain the same.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The main details/features are as under:

(i) Enhancing productivity in Livestock and removal of constraints which hinder productivity;

(ii) To double the availability of animal protein from the present level of 10 gm per capita per day to 20 gm per capita per day within a decade.

(iii) Formulation of breeding policy for each Livestock species aiming at qualitative and quantitative improvement in livestock products.

(iv) To provide quality assurance in the entire food chain to meet international standards concerning quality, hygiene and food safety.

(v) Preparation of contingency plan concerning natural calamities and disease outbreaks which would also include appropriate insurance packages.

(vi) Strengthening of education infrastructure for training and retraining of Veterinary graduates, auxiliary staff as well as farmers.

(vii) Eradication and control of major animal disease to improve productivity of animals and exploit export potential of livestock and livestock products.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) The State Governments of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala, J&K, Haryana and UTs of A&N Islands & Pondicherry have sent their reactions. The main reactions are as under:-

(i) A national policy for establishing a veterinary hospital/dispensary with minimum facilities or infrastructure required for it.

(ii) There should be a concept of referral hospital for livestock.

(iii) A national immunization programme policy for prevention and control of different bacterial viral and parasites diseases.

- (iv) Quarantine stations should be established in sensitive Indian borders adjoining Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar & Nepal.
- (v) An effective machinery to enforce quality for feed manufacturers with necessary legislative back up should be set up at national level.
- (vi) Suitable legislation to regulate the quality of critical inputs for artificial insemination, veterinary equipments, feed & fodder supplement.
- (vii) Breeding facilities at the doorstep of farmers.
- (viii) Establishment of welfare fund for all livestock farmers by developing linkage with financial institutions.
- (ix) Action plan for tackling likely impact of climate change.
- (x) Categorization of animal husbandry activities as agriculture activity.
- (b) the assistance/facilities provided by the Government to ginger cultivators during the said period;
- (c) whether the farmers are not getting remunerative prices; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Statewise production of ginger in the country during the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has been implementing Technology Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (TMNE) since 2001-02 and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the remaining states of the country since 2005-06 for the holistic development of horticulture. Under these schemes, assistance is provided for various components aimed at increasing production and productivity alongwith post harvest management and marketing of horticultural crops including ginger.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The farmers producing ginger are getting remunerative prices.

[English]

Production of Ginger

1941. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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

Statement

(Production in thousand tones)

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*
1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	54.9	57.3	53.0	52.0
Arunachal Pradesh	32.9	42.8	47.4	38.6
Nagaland	63.5	23.1	23.1	35.4
Sikkim	34.7	36.0	37.7	35.3
Mizoram	29.6	29.6	29.6	34.3
Kerala	56.3	42.5	31.7	30.9
Orissa	30.8	31.4	31.4	30.8
West Bengal	14.0	20.1	23.1	23.8

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	28.3	22.9	19.4	19.2
Himachal Pradesh	16.2	20.6	17.6	16.8
Tamil Nadu	12.6	12.5	11.9	15.4
Uttarakhand	6.1	22.9	18.0	11.8
Andhra Pradesh	4.8	10.3	14.1	9.1
Madhya Pradesh	6.3	7.4	6.3	6.4
Gujarat	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Manipur	3.7	7.1	3.7	3.8
Tripura	2.8	2.8	7.2	3.7
Uttar Pradesh	1.6	2.7	1.5	2.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Chhattisgarh	1.2	2.1	2.0	1.4
Haryana		2.7	3.3	1.2
Maharashtra	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0
Bihar	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.8
Rajasthan	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
All India	408.5	404.8	390.1	380.1

*Advance estimate.

Source: Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development

Task Force for Welfare of Farmers

1942. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Special Task Force for taking up welfare measures in areas reporting the maximum number of farmer suicides;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the task force is likely to be set up?

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 Task Force is proposed to be set up. However,

The Government of India approved in the year 2006 a Rehabilitation Package of Rs. 16978.69 crore for 31 suicide prone Districts in the four States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.

The Implementation Mechanism of this Rehabilitation Package consists of:

- State Level Coordination and Supervision Committee including representatives of the Government of India and the State Government.
- Implementation through District Level Committee and Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Local level institutional structures and special purpose cooperatives/community based organizations.

The Ministry of Agriculture monitors the progress on a regular basis.

Sports Coaching Facility to Tribals

1943. SHRI P. BALRAM. Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sports coaching facilities provided to the tribal students in the country, State-wise including tribal areas;

(b) the funds allocated/released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including tribal areas; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to modernize/improve such facilities?

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

(a) Sports is a State subject and promotion of sports is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the following schemes for promotion and development of sports in the country in the age group of 8 to 25 years (Sub Junior, Junior and Senior level):-

1. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
2. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
3. SAI Training Centre (STC)
4. Special Area Games (SAG)
5. Centre of Excellence (COE)

The sportspersons under these Schemes in the relevant age groups are inducted from all over the country including Rural, Urban, Tribal & Coastal areas. The trainees are provided by SAI expert coaching and scientific training, nutritious diet, competition exposure, requisite sports infrastructure! equipments to enable them to excel at National and International levels.

(b) The funds are allocated/released to the Regional Centres/Sub Centres which in turn release them to the training centres under their jurisdiction. The training centres also have trainees from far flung areas of the country including Tribal, Rural, Coastal, Urban areas. The details of funds allocated at the Regional Centre/Sub-Centres during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Under SAI Sports Promotional Schemes, the training facilities are improved from time to time by providing to selected children through latest sports equipment, competition exposure, nutritious diet and infrastructure for playing. The Regional Centres/Sub Centres/Academic Institutions are also being upgraded in connection with the training facilities being provided to the probables of the Commonwealth Games 2010.

Steps are also being made by SAI to provide scientific coaching to the children with modern sports equipment and infrastructure. This apart, modern infrastructure is also being created/upgraded at the Regional Centres/Sub Centres/Academic Institutions which are venues of the National Coaching Camps for the Commonwealth Games 2010.

Statement

The details of Funds allocated to the Regional Centres/Sub-Centres during the last three years and current year under sports promotion schemes of SAI

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No	Region	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	SAI, NSCC, Bhopal	514.00	638.92	566.00	227.00
2.	SAI, Centre Sonapat	411.00	460.87	468.00	220.00
3.	SAI Western Centre, Gandhinagar	363.00	482.49	379.00	386.00
4.	SAI Eastern Centre, Kolkata	530.00	539.38	492.00	548.00
5.	SAI NSSC, Bangalore	735.00	593.94	805.00	844.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	SAI, NS NIS, Patiala	130.50	126.00	84.00	61.00
7.	LNCPE, Trivendrum	40.00	67.35	46.00	42.00
8.	SAI, Sub-Centre, Lucknow*	—	—	—	207.00
9.	SAI Centre, Chandigarh	—	—	—	216.60
10.	SAI Sub-Centre, Guwahati	212.00	452.00	372.01	529.96
11.	SAI NERC, Imphal	487.00	596.00	376.41	503.49

*Till the current financial year, Sub-Centre, Lucknow and SAI Centre, Chandigarh were part of Central Centre, Bhopal and SAI Centre, Sonapat respectively and fund allocated accordingly.

[*Translation*]

Agricultural Education

1944. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *ALIAS* KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural universities and colleges imparting agricultural education in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more agricultural universities and colleges in the country including West Bengal;

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

(d) the details of the allocation made to these universities and colleges during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the allocation made for the purpose has not been utilised properly; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for proper utilisation of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There are 43 State Agricultural Universities, 01 Central Agricultural University, 05 Deemed University in the field of agriculture.

The State-wise break-up of these Universities is as under:-

Assam (01), Andhra Pradesh (03), Bihar (01), Chhattisgarh (01), Gujarat (04), Haryana (01), Himachal Pradesh (02), Jammu & Kashmir (02), Jharkhand (01), Karnataka (04), Kerala (01), Madhya Pradesh (02), Maharashtra (05), Orissa (01), Punjab (02), Rajasthan (02), Tamil Nadu (02), Uttar Pradesh (04), Uttaranchal (01) and West Bengal (03).

There are 05 Deemed Universities in Delhi (01), Uttar Pradesh (02), Haryana (01) and Maharashtra (01).

There is one Central Agricultural University in Manipur.

Apart from above, ICAR provides limited financial assistance to 04 Central Universities with agricultural faculties located at: Uttar Pradesh (02), West Bengal (01) and Nagaland (01).

(b) and (c) Setting up of Agricultural University is carried out by respective State Government as agriculture, including higher agricultural education is a State subject. In so far as setting up Central Agricultural University (CAUs) are concerned, there is a CAU already functioning in NEH Region, and an in-principal approval for establishment of CAU at Bundelkhand (Jhansi), Barapani (Meghalaya) and in Bihar by converting the existing SAU.

(d) The details of the allocation made during each of the last three years, and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The Agricultural Universities have utilized funds for the purpose it was given.

Statement

(Rs. in Crores)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on 31.10.2009)
Allocated to all AUs by ICAR	435.00	358.50	376.98	162.47
Allocated by DARE to CAU, Imphal	80.49	55.00	80.30	34.85

*[English]***Illegal Drug Trade**

1945. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of illegal cultivations and trade of narcotics including ganja and hashish have been reported from southern parts of India including Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve;

(b) if so, the details of cases reported during the current year; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The details of cases reported, seizure made and persons arrested during the year 2009 (upto Oct., 09) from southern parts of India are:-

Number of Cases: 2666

Number of persons arrested: 2842

Seizures of drugs made (In kgs):-

Cocaine	:	0.58
Codeine	:	0.22
Ganja	:	4219.80
Hashish	:	4.48
Heroin	:	14.55
Opium	:	1.50

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent illegal cultivation and trade of narcotics:-

(i) Nilgiri Forest Department Officials conduct periodical raidas to detect cultivation of ganja. Forest officials also conduct periodical raids at forest area and border area check post.

(ii) During the year 2009 (upto Oct, 2009), 7400 kgs of Ganja plants were destroyed.

(iii) Frequent movements of vehicles at the border area of Tamil Nadu and Kerala are checked.

(iv) The Narcotics Intelligence Bureau (NIB), CID coordinates with other Law Enforcement Agencies, Forest Department and Directorate of Drug Control and convenes coordination meetings at regular intervals.

Integrated Foodgrain Development Programme

1946. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched an integrated foodgrain development programme replacing the rice development programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include all blocks of the country, particularly the backward regions for providing assistance the agriculture equipments including power tillers, thrashers, etc. and continued assistance for pesticides under this new programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION ((PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) No, Madam. However, to enhance the production and productivity of cereals under specific crop-based systems, Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Food Security Mission-Rice (NFSM-Rice) in 136 districts of 14 states in the country in a mission - mode approach. Besides, Integrated Cereals Development programme in Rice Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Rice) under Macro Management of Agriculture is being implemented in non-National Food Security Mission (NFSM) district of Rice growing States/UTs including backward area in the country.

Under this scheme, assistance is provided to the farmers for distribution of hybrid/certified seeds, demonstrations of improved crop production technologies, demonstrations of Rice Intensification, popularization of newly released varieties, support for micro-nutrients, incentive for liming and integrated pest management etc. under the programme, flexibility has been given to states to include the programmes suitable to their agro-climatic condition and local needs.

Besides, Agriculture equipments including power tillers, thrashers are also covered under farm mechanization of Macro Management of Agriculture.

Credit Allocation to MSME

1947. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister held meetings with the representatives of micro, small and medium enterprises in the month of August to discuss credit allocations to such units and the impact of economic slowdown on the sector; and

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister met the representatives of Micro, Small and Medium

Enterprises (MSME) Associations on 26th August, 2009 to discuss issues relating to the MSME sector. During the meeting, various issues were highlighted by the MSME Associations including shortage of credit, need for a focused procurement policy, prompt payment of MSME dues, simplification of labour laws, formulation of a one-time settlement policy, etc. The Prime Minister announced the setting up of a high-level Task Force to reflect on the issues raised by the associations and formulate an agenda for action after deliberations with all stakeholders. Accordingly, a High Level Task Force under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister has been constituted to address the issues of MSME sector.

[Translation]

Missing Children

1948. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of missing children are on the rise in the county including the NCT of Delhi;

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

(c) the total number of such children traced/untraced during the said period;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to trace all the missing children;

(e) whether the Delhi Police has submitted any report to the Delhi High Court in this regard during the current year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per the data provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of children reported as 'missing' for each of the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed statement. The data for the year 2009 is not available.

(c) As per NCRB data, the State/UT wise details of children traced for each of the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 are enclosed at Annexure-A

(d) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Central Government has issued separate advisories to the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to the prevention and control of missing children within their jurisdiction. However, as reported by Delhi Police, steps taken by them include a 24x7 helpline

number for reporting missing person in the NCT region, advertisement in leading newspapers, and development of a web-based computer application ZIPNET which contain information on missing children. Clear instructions have been issued vide the revised standing order No. 258/09 to register case FIRs in each incident of untraced girl child of 18 years of age and below, untraced boys of 12 years and below. Door-to-door survey is conducted by Delhi Police through the beat and Division staff.

(e) and (f) As per available reports, after the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi took cognizance of the matter, Delhi Police reviewed the status of 'yet to be traced children' and registered 1260 cases up to 30th June, 2009 which includes 264 cases of 2007 and 384 cases of 2008.

Statement

Number of Children Missing/Traced (Gender-wise) During 2006-2008

(Report generated on 20.11.2009)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006		2007		2008							
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
		Missing	Traced	Missing	Traced	Missing	Traced						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	12	10	10	10	10	25	25	21	20	35	33
2.	Andhra Pradesh	984	715	1328	1161	348	254	426	281	NR	NR	NR	NR
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	0	4	4	3	3	6	6	6	4
4.	Assam	470	177	419	134	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Bihar	370	261	154	99	354	250	122	96	232	428	328	178
6.	Chandigarh	75	69	29	26	105	86	67	53	51	34	67	43
7.	Chhattisgarh	1072	925	1541	1240	920	785	1220	902	NR	NR	NR	NR
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	12	5	4	12	9	3	2	8	5	15	12
9.	Daman and Diu	3	3	12	12	5	5	6	3	NR	NR	NR	NR
10.	Delhi	4121	3485	2904	2295	98	65	133	63	NR	NR	NR	NR
11.	Goa	87	78	138	103	103	85	169	134	107	87	150	121

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Gujarat	990	938	1006	966	1175	964	1207	1026	1158	1008	1486	1176
13.	Haryana	346	229	115	65	567	303	187	97	580	367	265	123
14.	Himachal Pradesh	108	85	89	59	163	102	116	60	192	117	170	95
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	335	244	121	77	287	207	158	112	155	104	121	59
16.	Jharkhand	199	81	129	57	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	1683	1362	1812	1550	1347	1075	2283	1947	1323	947	1632	1374
18.	Kerala	500	448	547	477	447	372	521	457	496	427	710	602
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4151	3851	3928	3565	4413	4050	4439	3775	857	3341	4798	3899
21.	Maharashtra	7062	5691	6341	5143	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
22.	Manipur	5	2	2	0	29	16	10	9	29	12	16	8
23.	Meghalaya	9	0	8	1	9	4	27	8	28	22	43	39
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	42	64	35
26.	Orissa	593	349	805	336	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
27.	Puducherry	15	15	29	29	30	30	38	38	NR	NR	NR	NR
28.	Punjab	296	178	108	66	433	613	131	179	188	1	80	0
29.	Rajasthan	1375	1342	780	731	1480	1327	945	830	1385	1129	1092	883
30.	Sikkim	22	20	171	104	110	67	186	116	82	50	136	82
31.	Tamil Nadu	691	638	703	672	774	607	1013	875	683	498	1130	959
32.	Tripura	74	74	127	127	56	54	137	135	67	56	225	202
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2822	2544	1152	857	3223	2764	1040	896	2624	2122	973	766
34.	Uttarakhand	303	264	155	104	240	168	116	84	295	144	119	140
35.	West Bengal	1301	NA	2166	NA	4740	2433	6957	3292	4220	1923	6872	2673
Total		30089	24095	26834	20070	21482	16709	21685	15498	17851	12890	20533	13506

Please Note: 1. Data in Respect of Delhi for the Year 2007 has been received only upto March.
 2. Data not yet received from States has been indicated as 'NR'.
 3. Data not available in the States has been indicated as 'NA'.

[English]

Revenue From DTH Operators

1949. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government earns regular revenue from the Direct to Home (DTH) operators;

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

(c) whether hardware cost and carriage fee collected from various TV Channels form part of such revenues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The revenue received from the DTH operators during the financial years 2006-07, 2007-2008 and 2008-09 is Rs. 23,23,25,641/-; Rs. 34,56,32,258/-; and Rs. 89,38,11,734/- respectively. The license fee for the current financial will be due in April 2010 as per license agreement for DTH service.

(c) and (d) As per the definition of Gross Revenue provided in the guidelines for DTH Service, revenue earned from the sale of hardware such as Set Top Box and by way of charging carriage fee is required to be included for the purpose of calculation of annual license fee. The Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) in its order and judgement dated 26.8.2008 and further order dated 4.11.2009 has held that hardware such as Set Top Box are part of licensed activity and would be counted towards gross revenue for the purpose of license fee. However TDSAT has applied the principle of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) for determination of annual license fee. No specific directions have been given on carriage fee. The Government has filed a civil appeal No. 3549/2009 in the Supreme Court of India against the aforesaid order in so far as it applies the principle of AGR to DTH services.

[Translation]

Agro and Rural Industries in Jharkhand

1950. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jharkhand has vast potential for the growth of agro and rural industries like herbal products, traditional items made out of clay, bamboo etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan for the removal of rural unemployment by developing these industries has been chalked out by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for providing training, financial and technical support and marketing to the people employed in these industries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) For the growth of agro and rural industries and to create new employment opportunities, the Union Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has introduced 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)' during 2008-09 which is a significant initiative for setting up micro enterprises (including units manufacturing herbal and traditional items made out of clay, bamboo, etc. with attractive levels of subsidy. Under this programme, financial assistance is provided for setting up of micro-enterprises costing upto Rs. 10 lakh in service sector and Rs. 25 lakh in manufacturing sector. The assistance is provided in the form of subsidy upto 25 per cent (35 per cent for weaker sections) of the project cost in rural areas while it is 15 per cent (25 per cent for weaker sections) for urban areas. It is implemented through KVIC as the single nodal agency at the national level.

At the States/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. 498 units have been assisted under PMEGP during 2008-09 and 1972 units are targeted to be assisted in 2009-10 in Jharkhand.

Further, the Government is implementing the "Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)" for regeneration of around 100 traditional industries clusters in khadi, village industries and coir sectors covering all the states including Jharkhand. 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. Details of clusters approved under SFURTI in the State of Jharkhand are given below:

Sl. No.	Sectors	Name of Cluster	Name of Implementing Agency	Activities undertaken	Proposed Plan outlay (Rs. lakh)
1.	Khadi Cluster	Palamu Khadi Cluster	Chhotanagpur Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan, Ranchi	Production of khadi	122.00
2.	VI Cluster	Singhbhum Bee-keeping Cluster	Singhbhum Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan	Money Production	88.00

(e) and (f) The guidelines of PMEGP also envisage 2 to 3 weeks Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training for the beneficiaries. However, the beneficiaries who have undergone EDP earlier of duration not less than two weeks through KVIC/KVIB or reputed training centers are exempted from undergoing fresh EDP. For marketing KVI products several steps have been taken by KVIC which include operationalisation of 12 Department Bhawans/sales outlets, organisation of exhibitions at the national and sub-national levels, convergence with Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) for providing marketing support to KVI institutions and units, quality improvement, etc. Further, a new scheme titled 'Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' has been introduced in July 2009 which also envisages renovation of selected 30 khadi sales outlets to boost the sale of KVI products.

Subsidy Under PDS

1951. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidy is provided on food-grains under the Public Distribution System and the Targeted Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the estimated amount of subsidy given in this regard during the year 2008-09;

(c) the cost of wheat and rice per tonne incurred during the said period by the Food Corporation of India

(FCI) alongwith the cost of storage, storage loss and transport expenses thereon; and

(d) the remedial measures including improving the operational efficiency of the FCI so as to check the rise in food subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The food subsidy is provided to meet the difference between economic cost of foodgrains and their sales realization at Central Issue Prices (CIPs) fixed for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes. An amount of Rs. 43,668.08 crore (Rupees Forty three thousand six hundred sixty eight crore an eight lakhs only) was released towards food subsidy to FCI and State Governments undertaking decentralized procurement during 2008-09.

(c) The element wise break-up of economic cost for wheat and rice per quintal for 2008-09 is given in the enclosed statement. The total estimated storage loss as informed by FCI during the period was Rs. 167 crore, estimate transport expense was Rs. 2940 crore and estimated storage cost was Rs. 1563 crore.

(d) The increase in subsidy is primarily due to the increasing gap between Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Central Issue Price (CIP) with MSP increasing every year while CIPs have not been increased since 2001. In 2008-09, there has been an increase in administrative costs of FCI due to Pay Revision including payment of arrears.

Statement*Element-wise break-up of Economic Cost of Qty. of
Wheat and Rice sold*

		(Rs./Qtl)	
Sales Quantity (Lakh Tonnes)		Wheat 116.30 Rate	Rice 203.75 Rate
1		2	3
1.	Pooled cost of Grain	960.53	1227.65
2.	Procurement Incidentals		
A.	Statutory/Obligatory cost		
(i)	Mandi charges & Purchase Tax	105.72	135.18
(ii)	Milling Charges & Driage Allowance		29.27
(iii)	Gunny Cost	46.41	59.15
Total		152.13	223.60
B.	Labour & Transport charges		
(i)	Mandi Labour	9.28	12.61
(ii)	Forwarding charges	0.67	0.06
(iii)	Internal Movt.	14.40	1.56
Total		24.35	14.23
C.	Storage & Interest charges paid to State Agencies		
(i)	Storage Charges	1.14	2.79
(ii)	Interest	6.35	15.44
Total		7.49	18.23
D.	Administrative charges to State/Agencies	8.84	12.28
E.	Other (Guarantee Fee etc.)	0.81	0.00
Total Procurement Incidentals		193.62	268.34
3.	Acquisition cost	1154.15	1495.99
4.	Distribution cost		
(i)	Freight	51.53	73.32

		1	2	3
(ii)	Handling charges		53.36	53.38
(iii)	Storage Charges		31.72	31.66
(iv)	Interest		61.44	79.61
(v)	Shortages		2.33	11.72
(vi)	Administrative Overhead		31.14	31.13
Total Distribution cost			231.52	280.82
5.	Economic cost		1385.67	1776.81

*[English]***Private Vehicles Operating as Taxis**

1952. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether alleged use of private vehicles plying as taxis has been reported at the Indira Gandhi International Airport;

(b) if so, whether the connivance of Delhi Police Personnel and involvement of such vehicles in various crimes has been reported in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details of the vehicles apprehended/impounded and corrective action taken in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No private vehicle is allowed to run as taxi at Indira Gandhi International Airport. However, if any, vehicle is found taking passengers on hire basis the said vehicle/driver is prosecuted as per the law.

A complaint was received in the month of Sept., 2009 that private vehicles are being run as taxis in connivance with police staff at the domestic airport. An enquiry was conducted and it was found that some private cars were being used as taxis to transport passengers. For this lapse the then SHO Domestic airport and 08 other police officials were placed under suspension.

Besides, a vehicle No. DL-3C-AC-0917 was found inverted and a case was registered vide FIR No. 313/06 u/s 384 IPC, PS IGI Airport, Delhi. One Head Constable of Delhi Police was arrested and later dismissed from service.

The details of vehicles impounded and persons arrested during the years 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (up to 15.11.2009) are as under;

Year	Vehicles Impounded U/S 93/193 M.V. Act	Persons Arrested U/S 107/151 CrPC and 92/93/97 DP Act
2006	—	73
2007	—	87
2008	55	145
2009 (up to 15.11.2009)	259	135

No private vehicle is allowed to run as taxi at Indira Gandhi International Airport, however, any vehicle/driver found taking the passengers is prosecuted as per the law.

Losses due to Weeds

1953. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether weeds causes huge loss to the agriculture produce including rice in the country;

(b) if so, the estimation of the loss and the areas and crops affected;

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard;

(d) whether a large scale import of foodgrains pose a threat of entry of an alien invasive weed seeds into the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken for weed surveillance and eradication 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) Yes, Madam. The average crop losses due to various types of weeds has been estimated to be around

15-20% of the crop production depending upon crops and agro-climatic conditions.

(c) For controlling weeds in crops, remedial measures such as preventive measures sowing of clean and weed free seeds, keeping all the farm machineries clean, use of quarantine measures, removal of weeds in irrigation channels and other non-crop land etc., use of mechanical weeding tools, adoption of suitable cropping systems, crop cultivars, intercropping etc. have been suggested to farmers through literature, kisan melas, demonstrations, mass media.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. It is reported that through import of foodgrains in the previous decades alien invasive weed species like Phalaris minor and Parthenium hysterophorus have got established in the country posing a threat to the country's biodiversity and causing adverse impact on crop yield.

(f) The Government is implementing a National Invasive Weed Surveillance (NIWS) project through Directorate of Weed Surveillance and Research, Jabalpur to contain the weeds introduced in the country. To make people aware of the ill effect of the weeds and its management, Parthenium Awareness Week is observed during 6-12 September every year.

Press and Registration of Books Act

1954. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the inadequacies in the Press and Registration of Books (PRB) Act, 1867, the Government proposes to amend it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed amendments would enable the Act to effectively deal with the issues concerning the print media including emerging digital media;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said Act is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The amendments are at draft stage.

(e) The amendments to the Act require extensive consultation with various stakeholders, hence timeframe cannot be specified at present.

Construction of Road

1955. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds for the construction/improvement of the Gadhuli-Santalpur Road in Gujarat, under the Border Management Department has been approved by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) A proposal for the construction/improvement of the Gadhuli-Santalpur road in Gujarat has been received. The technical scrutiny of the proposal has been done. The matter is under consideration with the other strategic border roads.

Wayside Amenities on Highways

1956. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government/NHAI proposes to give incentives to private entrepreneurs for setting up of wayside amenities on the National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the locations/sites for the purpose have been identified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and NH-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per Ministry's policy the land will be provided on lease to the private entrepreneurs on competitive basis for setting up of wayside amenities along the National Highways. The entrepreneur offering to pay the highest amount of lease rent to the Government per annum is given land to develop wayside amenities for certain period varying from 15 to 30 years on which he is allowed to develop and operate the wayside amenities.

(c) and (d) The details of such identified locations, State-wise and NH-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Stretches with NHAI***(A) List of sites where work has already been awarded for development of wayside amenities**

Sl.No.	State	NH No.	Chainage of proposed wayside amenities
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajasthan	8	Km. 20.057 to Km. 20.357 (RHS)
2.	Rajasthan	8	Km. 20.432 to Km. 20.732 (LHS)
3.	Karnataka	4	Km. 46.700 to Km. 46.900 (LHS)
4.	Tamil Nadu	7	Km. 61.130 to Km. 61.330 (LHS)
5.	West Bengal	2	Km. 531.667 (RHS)
6.	West Bengal	2	Km. 621.00 (RHS)
7.	AP	5	Km. 213.420 to Km. 213.735 (LHS)
8.	AP	5	Km. 285.936 to Km. 285.656 (RHS)

1	2	3	4
(B) List of sites where bids have been received and award is in process			
1.	UP	2	Km. 202.000 (LHS)
2.	Maharashtra	4	Km. 741.66 to Km. 741.900 (RHS)
3.	Punjab	1	Km. 366.00 (LHS)
(C) List of sites where bids are to be re-invited			
1.	Bihar	31	Km. 444 (LHS)
2.	West Bengal	31	Km. 446 (RHS)
3.	Rajasthan	76	Km. 13.700 (LHS) of Chittorgarh bypass
4.	West Bengal	60	Km. 57.220 to Km. 57.985 (RHS)
5.	West Bengal	60	Km. 57.220 to Km. 57.985 (LHS)
6.	UP	2	Km. 202.00 (RHS) of Allahabad bypass
7.	UP	2	Km. 71 (RHS)
8.	Rajasthan	76	Km. 303.800 (RHS)
9.	Orissa	5	Km. 198.514 (LHS)
10.	A.P.	5	Km. 355.575 to Km. 355.890 (LHS)
11.	Orissa	5	Km. 305.225 to Km. 305.375 (LHS)
12.	Orissa	5	Km. 235.725 to Km 235.925 (RHS)
13.	Tamil Nadu	46	Km. 112.223 to Km 112.421 (LHS)
14.	Tamil Nadu	46	Km. 146.043 to Km 146.270 (RHS)
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Km. 18.425 to Km. 18.575 (LHS)
16.	Rajasthan	76	Km. 170.243 to Km. 170.661 (LHS)
17.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Km. 15.4 (LHS)
18.	Madhya Pradesh	26	Km. 296.100-Km.196.500 (LHS)
19.	Karnataka	4	Km 591 (LHS)
20.	Karnataka	4	Km 457.480 (LHS)
21.	Tamil Nadu	67	Km. 270.200
22.	Karnataka	7	Km. 503.65—Km. 504.25 (RHS)
23.	Karnataka	4	Km. 120 (LHS)
24.	Tamil Nadu	7	Km. 73.47 (RHS)
25.	Tamil Nadu	7	Km. 124.05 (RHS)
26.	Tamil Nadu	7	Km. 11 (LHS)

Stretches with State PWDs

Sl.No.	State	NH No.	Chainage of proposed wayside amenities
1.	Karnataka	13	Km. 336.5
2.	Karnataka	13	Km. 279
3.	Karnataka	48	Km. 202
4.	karnataka	13	Km. 389
5.	Karnataka	13	Km. 48.8
6.	Karnataka	13	Km. 92.20
7.	Karnataka	9	Km. 200
8.	Karnataka	9	Km. 366
9.	Karnataka	63	Km. 112
10.	Puducherry	45A	

Pending Highway Projects

1957. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
 SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether a large number of projects under the National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) in different States including Gujarat are running behind schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and NH-wise alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the status of the road projects announced under NHAI during each of the last three years and the current year, State wise and project-wise;

(d) whether the number of incomplete projects under NHAI has increased;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the above period, State-wise and project-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to complete the said projects expeditiously and avoid cost escalation besides ensuring the quality of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Details of projects running behind schedule and projects awarded during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. Projects have been delayed mainly due to problems associated with land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment and forest clearance, approval for Road Over Bridges, poor performance of some contractors and law and order problems in some states.

(f) In order to expedite implementation of projects regional offices have been set up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Managers. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers who will monitor land acquisition matters as well as implementation of projects. Special land acquisition units are also being set up to expedite land acquisition. State Governments have been requested to appoint Chief Secretaries of State as Nodal officers for NHDP projects. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at HQ as well as field units.

Statement I

List of NHDP Projects running behind schedule: Status as on 31.10.09

Sl. No.	NH No.	Stretch	Total Length (in Km)	Completed Length	Present Status	Date of Start	Date of Completion as per Contract	Date of Completion/ Anticipated Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh								
1	7	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP) Balance Work Reawarded-Jun 05)	23.1	16.2	Under Implementation	Dec-06	Dec-06	Dec-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-12)	42.6	26.88	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10
3.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-13)	40	29.75	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10
4.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-14)	42	38.75	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10
5.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-15)	45.6	36.5	Under Implementation	Mar-06	Aug-09	Apr-10
6.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore Section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5)	74.65	74.62	Under Implementation	Sep-06	Mar-09	Nov-09
7.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10)	40	33.9	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10
8.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	42.4	35.8	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10
9.	7	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	55	39.75	Under Implementation	May-07	Nov-09	Mar-10
10.	7	Islam Nagar to Kadtal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	48	39.51	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Mar-10	Jul-10
		Total	453.35	371.66				
		Assam						
11.	54	Silchar-Udarband (AS-1)	32	0	Under Implementation	Sep-04	Sep-07	Jun-10
12.	31	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	28	0	Under Implementation	Oct-05	Apr-08	Dec-10
13.	31	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	27.3	0	Under Implementation	Oct-05	Apr-08	Dec-10
14.	31	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	28	0	Under Implementation	Dec-05	Apr-08	Dec-10
15.	37	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20)	22	0	Under Implementation	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10
16.	31C	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12)	30	0	Under Implementation	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
17.	31C	Bijni to Assam/WB (Border (AS-11)	30	0	Under Implementation	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
18.	31C	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10)	33	0	Under Implementation	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
19.	37	Nagaon to Dharmatul (AS-2)	25	0	Under Implementation	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	37	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	25	1.2	Under Implementation	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
21.	36	Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17)	30.5	10.2	Under Implementation	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
22.	54	Lanka to Daboka (AS-16)	24	13.61	Under Implementation	Dec-05	Jun-08	Aug-10
23.	54	Maibang to Lumding (AS-26)	23	0	Under Implementation	May-06	Nov-08	Dec-10
24.	54	Maibang to Lumding (AS-24)	15	0	Under Implementation	May-06	Nov-08	Dec-10
25.	31	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	30	0	Under Implementation	Dec-05	Jun-09	Jun-10
26.	31	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9)	21.5	0	Under Implementation	Dec-05	Jun-08	Jun-10
27.	54	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	16	0	Under Implementation	Aug-06	Feb-09	Dec-10
28.	37	Nagaon Bypass (AS-18)	23	13.82	Under Implementation	Dec-05	Jun-06	Mar-10
29.	54	Maibang to Lumding (AS-27)	21	0	Under Implementation	Oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-10
30.	54	Maibang to Lumding (AS-25)	28	0	Under Implementation	Oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-10
31.	37	Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	19	0	Under Implementation	Sep-05	Jun-09	Dec-10
32.	31	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	25	0	Under Implementation	Nov-05	Jun-09	Dec-10
33.	54	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	24	0	Under Implementation	Jan-07	Jul-09	Dec-10
34.	54	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21)	26	0	Under Implementation	Oct-06	Jul-09	Dec-10
35.	31	Brahmaputra Bridge (AS-28)	5	0	Under Implementation	Oct-06	Apr-10	Dec-10
36.	54	Lumding to Daboka (AS-15)	18.5	0	Under Implementation	Feb-08	Aug-10	Sep-10
		Total	629.8	38.83				
Bihar								
37.	31	Purnea-Gayakota (EW/12/BR)	28	25.68	Under Implementation	Sep-01	Sep-04	Mar-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
38.	57	Jhanjhapur to Darbanga (BR-7)	40	2.11	Under Implementation	Apr-06	Sep-08	Mar-11
39.	28	Muzzaffarpur to Mehsi (LMNHP-12)	40	8	Under Implementation	Sep-05	Sep-08	Mar-11
40.	28	Mehsi to Kotwa (LMNHP-11)	40	18.79	Under Implementation	Sep-05	Sep-08	Mar-11
41.	28	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	38	1.31	Under Implementation	Nov-05	Nov-08	Mar-11
42.	57	Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	40	2	Under Implementation	Apr-06	Sep-08	Dec-10
43.	57	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-9)	30	30	Under Implementation	Jan-06	Jun-08	Jun-10
44.	57	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-6)	40	16	Under Implementation	Jan-06	Jan-08	Jun-10
45.	57	Ring bunds to Jhanjharpur (BR-4)	45	18.36	Under Implementation	Jan-06	Jun-08	Jun-10
46.	57	Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4)	15	11.5	Under Implementation	Apr-06	Apr-08	Dec-09
47.	57	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-1)	41	39	Under Implementation	Nov-05	Apr-06	Dec-09
48.	57	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-2)	38	31	Under Implementation	Nov-05	Apr-08	Dec-09
49.	28	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	41.09	0	Under Implementation	Terminated		
50.	57	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond	10	0	Under Implementation	Apr-07	Apr-10	Jun-10
		Total	486.09	203.75				
Chhattisgarh								
51.	6	Aurang-Raipur	45	0	Under Implementation	Apr-06	Jan-09	Feb-10
		Total	45	0				
Gujarat								
52.	15,8A	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV)	90.3	83.4	Under Implementation	Feb-05	Nov-07	Nov-09
		Total	90.3	83.4				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana								
53.	1	Six laning of Panchi Gujran to Kamaspur (Sonepat) (NS-17/HR) (Balance work Reawarded-Oct 05)	21.7	21.7	Under Implementation	Jan-06	Jan-07	Oct-10
54.	1	Panipat to Panchi Gujran (Six laning work) (NS-89/HR)	20	20	Under Implementation	Oct-06	Oct-08	Nov-09
		Total	41.7	41.7				
Jammu and Kashmir								
55.	1A	Kunjwani to Vijaypur (15/J and K)	17.2	16	Under Implementation	Jan-02	Dec-04	Mar-10
56.	1A	Pathankot to Jammu and Kashmir Border (NS-	19.65	0.6	Under Implementation	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10
57.	1A	Vijapur to Pathankot (NS-34/J and K)	33.65	0	Under Implementation	Sep-05	Feb-08	May-10
58.	1A	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J and K)	30	0	Under Implementation	Sep-05	Feb-08	Apr-10
59.	1A	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) NS-30A)	1.23	0	Under Implementation	Jun-06	Dec-08	Dec-10
60.	1A	Jammu to Kanjwani (Jammu Bypass)NS-	15	0	Under Implementation	Nov-05	May-08	May-10
61.	1A	Srinagar Bypass (Road Portion (NS-30)	17.8	11	Under Implementation	Oct-03	Sep-08	Nov-09
		Total	134.53	27.6				
Jharkhand								
62.	2	Gorhar-Barwa Adda (TNHP/V-C)	78.75	77.58	Under Implementation	Sep-01	Mar-05	Nov-09
		Total	78.75	77.58				
Karnataka								
63.	13, 17 & 48	New Mangalore port Road Connectivity to major-Ports Phase II and a by pass from Nantoor Junction (on NH-17) to Pondi Junction (on NH-48)	37	12	Under Implementation	Jun-05	Dec-07	Dec-09
64.	4	Chitradurga Bypass (Balance Work Reawarded-Dec 06)	18	18	Under Implementation	Apr-07	Sep-08	May-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
65.	7	Six Lining of Bangalore-Hosur Section NH-7	14.38	11	Under Implementation	Apr-07	Jul-08	Nov-09
66.	7	Elevated Highway from Silk board junction to electronic city junction	9.98	9.98	Under Implementation	Jul-07	Jul-08	Nov-09
67.	7	AP/Karnataka border-Nandi Hill crossing and Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte Village	61.38	59.5	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Mar-09	Nov-09
68.	4	Banglore-Neelamangala	19.5	2	Under Implementation	Nov-07	Jul-09	Mar-10
		Total	160.24	112.48				
Kerala								
69.	47.	Thrissur to Angamali (KLI)	40	25	Under Implementation	Sep-06	Mar-09	Dec-09
		Total	40	25				
Madhya Pradesh								
70.	26	Rajmarg Choraha to Lahknadon (ADB-II/C-8)	54	24.1	Under Implementation	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10
71.	26	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	26	14.7	Under Implementation	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10
72.	26	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9)	54.7	14	Under Implementation	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10
73.	26	Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	44	3.96	Under Implementation	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10
74.	26	Lalitpur-Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	55	21.52	Under Implementation	Apr-06	Oct-08	May-10
75.	26	Sagar Rajmarg choraha (ADB-II/C-7)	42	42	Under Implementation	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-09
76.	75.3	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1)	42	10	Under Implementation	Apr-07	Oct-09	Oct-10
77.	7	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1BOT/MP2)	49.35	40	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Sep-09	Sep-10
		Total	367.05	170.28				
Madhya Pradesh (1)/Rajasthan (9)								
78.	3	Dholpur-Morena Section (including chambal bridge) NS-1/RJ-MP/1	10	0	Under Implementation	Sep-07	Sep-10	Mar-11
		Total	10	0				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh (68.5) Uttar Pradesh (11.5)								
79.	75	Gwalior-Jhansi	80	0	Under Implementation	Jun-07	Dec-09	Dec-10
		Total	80	0				
Maharashtra								
80	7	Butibori ROB(NS-29/MH)	1.8	0	Under Implementation	Jun-05	Dec-06	Mar-10
81.	7	Jam-Wadner (NS-59/MH)	30	28.61	Under Implementation	Oct-05	Apr-08	Dec-10
82.	7	Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62)	22	6	Under Implementation	May-06	Nov-08	Jun-11
83.	7	Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH)	27.4	25.7	Under Implementation	Jun-05	Dec-07	Mar-10
84.	7	Devdhari-Kelapur (NS-61/MH)	30	28.27	Under Implementation	Oct-05	Apr-08	Mar-10
85.	7	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH)	29	0	Under Implementation	Terminated		
86.	3	Gonde-Vadape (Thane)	100	79	Under Implementation	Apr-06	Apr-09	May-10
87.	6	Nagpur-Kondhali	40	16	Under Implementation	Jun-06	Dec-08	Dec-09
88.	3	Dhule-Pimpalgaon	118	116	Under Implementation	Mar-06	Mar-09	Dec-09
		Total	398.2	299.58				
Orissa								
89.	5	Bhubaneswar-Khurda (OR-I) (Being Terminated)	26.3	26.3	Under Implementation	Jan-01	Jan-04	Dec-09
90.	5	Ganjam-Icchapuram (OR-VIII) (Balance Work Rewarded-Mar-06)	50.8	31.77	Under Implementation	Jul-06	Nov-08	Jun-10
		Total	93	44.55				
Punjab								
91.	1A	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	44	0.15	Under Implementation	Terminated		
92.	1	Jalandhar-Amritsar	49	44.4	Under Implementation	May-06	Nov-08	Mar-10
		Total	93	44.55				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab (29)/Himachal Pradesh (11)								
93.	1A	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-27/PB)	40	25	Under Implementation	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10
		Total	40	25				
Rajasthan								
94.	76	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	25	13	Under Implementation	May-06	Nov-08	Jun-10
95.	76	Gogunda to Udaipur (RJ-3)	31	30.62	Under Implementation	Jan-06	Jul-08	Dec-09
96.	76	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	1.4	0	Under Implementation	Nov-06	Feb-10	Dec-10
		Total	57.4	43.62				
Tamil Nadu								
97.	7	Thumpipadi to Salem (NS-26/TN)	19.2	18.9	Under Implementation	Sep-01	Aug-03	Dec-09
98.	205.4 & 45	Improvement of Access of GQ within Chennai City including Construction of 4 grade Separators	4	0	Under Implementation	Apr-05	Apr-07	Dec-10
99.	7A	Tuticorin Port Road Connectivity to Major Ports Phase II (Being Terminated)	47.2	0	Under Implementation	Feb-04	Aug-06	Dec-09
100.	45.4 & 5	Chennai Bypass Phase II	32	27.26	Under Implementation	May-05	Nov-07	Dec-09
101.	7	Thopurghat to Thumpipadi (NS-25/TN)	16.6	16.1	Under Implementation	May-05	Nov-07	Nov-09
102.	7	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-42/TN)	42.7	34.81	Under Implementation	Sep-05	Mar-08	Dec-09
103.	7	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-42/TN)	39.51	39.23	Under Implementation	Sep-05	Mar-08	Dec-09
104.	45B	Trichy Bypass end to Tovaramkurchi (Package-VIIA)	60.95	56.75	Under Implementation	Feb-06	Aug-08	Dec-09
105.	45B	Tovarmkurchi to Maduri (Package-VII B)	63.89	61.2	Under Implementation	Feb-06	Aug-08	Dec-09
106.	67 KC1	Karur to Kangayam (KC 1)	59.2	54.57	Under Implementation	Aug-06	Aug-08	Dec-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
107.	67, KC1	Kangayam to Coimbatore (KC-2)	55.2	44.2	Under Implementation	Aug-06	Aug-08	Dec-09
108.	47	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-6)	53.53	40.6	Under Implementation	Jul-06	Jan-09	Nov-09
109.	67	Thanjarur-Trichy	56	32.22	Under Implementation	Dec-06	Jun-09	Mar-10
110.	45	Padalur-Trichy (Pkg- VI-C)	40	34	Under Implementation	Nov-06	May-09	Dec-09
111.	SR	Chennai-Ennore Express Way Road Connectivity to Major Ports Phase II	9	0	Under Implementation	Terminated		
112.	7	Karur to Madurai (TN-4)	68.13	64.71	Under Implementation	Oct-06	Apr-09	Nov-09
		Total	667.1	524.55				
Uttar Pradesh								
113.	2	Fatehpur-khage (TNHP/II-C)	77	76.19	Under Implementation	Mar-01	Oct-04	Dec-09
114.	2	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	50.83	50.76	Under Implementation	Mar-02	Mar-05	Dec-09
115.	25	Lucknow-Kanpur (FW/3A) (Balance Work Reawarded)	16	15.3	Under Implementation	Dec-03	May-05	Dec-09
116.	24	Garhmukteshwar- Muradabad	56.25	34	Under implementation	Mar-05	Sep-07	Dec-10
117.	24	Hapur- Garhmukteshwar	35	7	Under Implementation	Jun-04	Dec-06	Nov-09
118.	2	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II Contract IIT B of Khage-Varanasi	38.99	38.99	Under Implementation	Jun-04	Dec-06	Nov-09
119.	25	Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6)	5.6	0	Under Implementation	Dec-05	Sep-08	Jun-11
120.	25	Orai to Jahnsi(UP-5)	50	17.69	Under Implementation	Sep-05	Mar-06	Dec-10
121.	2	Allahabad Bypass Contract-III Contract III B of Khage-Varanasi	44.71	44.71	Under Implementation	Nov-04	May-07	Nov-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
122.	25	Orai to Jhansi (UP-4)	66	29.2	Under Implementation	Oct-05	Apr-08	Jun-10
123.	28	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	44	10.2	Under Implementation	Oct-05	Oct-08	Dec-10
124.	28	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8)	41.12	25	Under Implementation	Dec-05	Dec-08	Dec-10
125.	28	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	40	19.71	Under Implementation	Dec-05	Dec-08	Dec-10
126.	26	Lalitpur Sagar (ADB-II/C-3)	38	13.66	Under Implementation	May-06	Nov-08	Sep-10
127.	28	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-1)	36	25.5	Under Implementation	Oct-05	Oct-08	Jun-10
128.	28	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMHNP-2)	47	38	Under Implementation	Oct-05	Oct-08	Jun-10
129.	28	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-6)	43.7	29	Under Implementation	Oct-05	Oct-08	Jun-10
130.	25	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	15	13.13	Under Implementation	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-09
131.	28	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-4)	41.93	32.5	Under Implementation	Nov-05	Nov-08	Jun-10
132.	28	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-4)	29	9.7	Under Implementation	Nov-05	Nov-08	Jun-10
133.	28	Gorakhpur Bypass	32.6	0	Under Implementation	Apr-07	Oct-09	Dec-10
134.	24	Sitapur-Lucknow	75	1.5	Under Implementation	Jun-06	Jun-09	Jun-10
135.	26	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-3)	49.3	9	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10
136.	25, 26	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	97.7	28	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10
137.	58	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	79	63.5	Under Implementation	Mar-06	Mar-09	Dec-09
138.	2.25	Bara to Orai	62.8	0	Under Implementation	Oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-09
139.	2,3	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-1)	32.8	0	Under Implementation	Oct-07	Oct-10	Feb-11
140	56A & B	Lucknow Bypass (EW 15/UP) Passing through Lucknow City (Balance Work Reawarded-Feb09)	22.85	10.75	Under Implementation	Mar-09	Aug-10	Sep-10
		Total	1220.17	693.98				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh (55)/Bihar (21)								
141.	2	Varanasi-Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	76	76	Under Implementation	Mar-02	Mar-05	Jun-10
		Total	76	76				
West Bengal								
142.	6	Bridges section (WB-III) Dhankuni-Kharagpur	1.73	0.48	Under Implementation	Terminated		
143.	34	Dalkola Bypass	5.5	0	Under Implementation	Sep-06	Aug-08	Dec-10
144.	31	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7)	26	15.67	Under Implementation	Jan-06	Jul-08	Jun-10
145.	31C	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1)	32	8.87	Under Implementation	Jun-06	Nov-08	Jun-10
		Total:	65.23	25.02				
Grand Total			5311	2942.64				

Statement II*Details of projects awarded during last three years and current year*

Sl.No.	Station from to	NH No.	Length	Current Status 2006-07	TPC Rs.cr	Start Date	Completion as per contract	Completion now estimated	State Name	Actual Award Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Hyderabad (ADB-11/C-15)	7	45.6	Under Implementation	243.64	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Apr-2010	Andhra Pradesh	Nov-2006
2.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10)	7	40	Under Implementation	194.8	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Apr-2010	Andhra Pradesh	Nov-2006
3.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	7	42.4	Under Implementation	208.46	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Apr-2010	Andhra Pradesh	Nov-2006
4.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	7	42.6	Under Implementation	239.19	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Jun-2010	Andhra Pradesh	Nov-2006
5.	Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-13)	7	40	Under Implementation	243.38	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Jun-2010	Andhra Pradesh	Nov-2006
6.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14)	7	42	Under Implementation	205.92	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Apr-2010	Andhra Pradesh	Nov-2006
7.	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	7	55	Under Implementation	360.42	May-2007	Nov-2009	Mar-2010	Andhra Pradesh	Dec-2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	7	31	Under Implementation	271.73	May-2007	Nov-2009	Nov-2009	Andhra Pradesh	Dec-2006
9.	Islam Nagar to Kadtal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	7	48	Under Implementation	546.83	Mar-2007	Mar-2010	Jul-2010	Andhra Pradesh	Mar-2007
10.	Brahmputra Bridge (AS-28)	31	5	Under Implementation	217.61	Oct-2006	Apr-2010	Dec-2010	Assam	May-2006
11.	Harangajo to Maibang(AS-21)	54	26	Under Implementation	212	Jan-2007	Jul-2009	Dec-2010	Assam	Jun-2006
12.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	54	24	Under Implementation	196	Jan-2007	Jul-2009	Dec-2010	Assam	Jun-2006
13.	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond and Afflux Bond (BR-5)	57	10	Under Implementation	418.04	Apr-2007	Apr-2010	Jun-2010	Bihar	Apr-2006
14.	End of Durg Bypass-Chhattisgarh/ Maharashtra Border	6	82.685	Under Implementation	464	Jan-2008	Jan-2011	Jan-2011	Chhattisgarh	Dec-2006
15.	Vadodara to Bharuch Package BOT-1 (Six lane)	8	83.3	4 Laned	660	Jan-2007	Jul-2009	Sep-2009	Gujarat	Jul-2006
16.	Bharuch to Surat Package BOT-II (Six lane) 48.32 (Six lane completed) 16.68 (Four lane completed)	8	65	4 Laned	492	Jan-2007	Jul-2009	Sep-2009	Gujarat	Jul-2006
17.	Panipat to Panchi Gujran (Six laning work)(NS-89/HR)	1	20	Under Implementation	109	Oct-2006	Nov-2009	Oct-2008	Haryana	Apr-2006
18.	Zirakpur-Parwanoo	22	28.69	Under Implementation	295	Feb-2008	Aug-2010	Aug-2010	Haryana (20)/ Himanchal Pradesh Punjab(2)	Feb-2007
19.	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A)	1A	1.23	Under Implementation	62.96	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	Dec-2010	Jammu Kashmir	Aug-2006
20.	AP/Karnatka border-Nandi Hill crossing & Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte Village	7	61.38	Under Implementation	402.8	Mar-2007	Mar-2009	Nov-2009	Karnataka	Apr-2006
21.	Banglore-Hoskote-Mudbagal Section	4	79.724	Under Implementation	565	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	Karnataka	Feb-2007
22.	Banglore-Neelamangala	4	19.5	Under Implementation	445	Nov-2007	Jul-2009	Mar-2010	Karnataka	Mar-2007
23.	Lakhnadon toMP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2)	7	49.35	Under Implementation	263.17	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2010	Madhya Pradesh	Apr-2006
24.	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1)	75,3	42	Under Implementation	300.93	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Oct-2010	Madhya Pradesh	May-2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
25.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3)	7	56.475	Under Implementation	407.6	Dec-2007	Jun-2010	Jun-2010	Madhya Pradesh	Jun-2007
26.	Gwalior-Jhansi	75	80	Under Implementation	604	Jun-2007	Dec-2009	Dec-2010	Madhya Pradesh (68.5)/ Uttar Pradesh (11.5)	May-2006
27.	Chhattisgarh/Magarashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge	6	80.055	Under Implementation	624	Mar-2008	Sep-2010	Sep-2010	Maharashtra	Dec-2006
28.	Kurali-Kiratpur	21	42.9	Under Implementation	309	Dec-2007	Jun-2010	Punjab	Dec-2006	
29.	Chambal Bridge(RJ-5)	76	1.4	Under Implementation	281.31	Nov-2006	Feb-2010	Dec-2010	Rajasthan	Jun-2008
30.	Chennai-Ennore Express Way	SR	9	Under Implementation	45.29	May-2006.	Project Terminated		Tamil Nadu	May-2006
31.	Puducherry-Tindivanam	66	38.61	Under Implementation	285	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	Tamil Nadu	Mar-2007
32.	Trichy-Karur	67	79.7	Under Implementation	516	Jan-2010	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Tamil Nadu	Mar-2007
33.	Trichy-Dindigul	45	88.273	Under Implementation	576	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	Tamil Nadu	Mar-2007
34.	Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06)	68	136.357	Under Implementation	941	Jan-2008	Jan-2011	Jan-2011	Tamil Nadu	Mar-2007
35.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-3)	25.26	49.7	Under Implementation	355.06	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Jun-2010	Uttar Pradesh	Apr-2006
36.	Gorakhpur Bypass	28	32.6	Under Implementation	600.24	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Dec-2010	Uttar Pradesh	Apr-2006
37.	Jhansi to Lalitpur	26	49.3	Under Implementation	276.09	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2010	Uttar Pradesh	Apr-2006
38.	Dalkola Bypass	34	5.5	Under Implementation	67	Sep-2006	Aug-2008	Dec-2010	West Bengal	Sep-2006
2007-08										
39.	Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada (Six lane)	5	82.5	Under Implementation	572.3	May-2009	Oct-2011	Oct-2011	Andhra Pradesh	Feb-2008
40.	Surat-Dahisar (Six lane)	8	239	Under Implementation	1693.3	May-2009	Oct-2011	Oct-2011	Gujarat(118.2)/ Maharashtra (120.77)	Feb-2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
41.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	10	63.49	Under Implementation	486	May-2008	May-2010	May-2010	Haryana	Jul-2007
42.	Panipat-Jalandhar (Six lane)	1	291	Under Implementation	2288	May-2009	May-2011	May-2011	Haryana(116)/ Punjab(175.1)	Feb-2008
43.	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur (Six lane)	8	225.6	Under Implementation	1673.7	Apr-2009	Oct-2011	Oct-2011	Haryana(64.3)/ Rajasthan(161.3)	Feb-2008
44.	Six Laning of Bangalore-Hosur Section of NH-7	7	14.38	Under Implementation	110	Apr-2007	Jul-2008	Nov-2009	Karnataka	Apr-2007
45.	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli	48	81	Under Implementation	441	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	Karnataka	Apr-2007
46.	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	47C	17.2	Under Implementation	557	Aug-2007	Feb-2010	Feb-2010	Kerala	May-2007
47.	Khalghat-MP/Maharashtra Border	3	82.8	Under Implementation	549	Nov-2008	May-2011	May-2011	Madhya Pradesh	Oct-2007
48.	Dholpur-Morena Section (including chambal bridge) NS-1/RJ-MP/1	3	10	Under Implementation	232.45	Sep-2007	Sep-2010	Mar-2011	Madhya Pradesh(1)/ Rajasthan (9)	Jun-2007
49.	Amritsar-Wegha border	1	36.22	Under Implementation	205.88	Jun-2008	Jun-2010	Punjab	Aug-2007	
50.	Chennai-Ennore Express Way	SR	15	Under Implementation	76.76	Aug-2007	Project Terminated		Tamil Nadu	Jun-2007
51.	Chennai-Tada (Six lane)	5	43.4	Under Implementation	353.37				Tamil Nadu	Feb-2008
52.	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-1)	2,3	32.8	Under Implementation	348.16	Oct-2007	Oct-2010	Feb-2011	Uttar Pradesh	Jun-2007
53.	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	18	188.752	Under Implementation	1585				Andhra Pradesh	Feb-2009
54.	Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	4.4	Under Implementation	340	Dec-2008	Dec-2010	Sep-2010	Delhi/Haryana	Jun-2008
55.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port Section	6	132.9	Under Implementation	1509.1				Gujarat	Feb-2009
56.	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissuresection	47	30	Under Implementation	617				Kerala	Feb-2009
57.	Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde	3	60	Under Implementation	940	Jan-2010	Jul-2012		Maharashtra	Jan-2009
58.	MP/Maharashtra Border/Dhule	3	98	Under Implementation	835	Jan-2010	Jul-2012		Maharashtra	Jan-2009
59.	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I(Approved Length Pkg I and II 170 Km)	9	110.05	Under Implementation	1110	Nov-2009	Jun-2012		Maharashtra	Jan-2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
60.	New 4-Lane Elevated Road From Chennai Port-Maduravoyal	4	19	Under Implementation	1655		Tamil Nadu	Jan-2009
2009-10								
61.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	9	181.63	Under Implementation	1740		Andhra Pradesh	May-2009
62.	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (Approved Length 60.25)	7	59	Under Implementation	390.56		Andhra Pradesh	May-2009
63.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	33	75	Under Implementation	625.07		Jharkhand	Aug-2009
64.	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-I)	17	83.2	Under Implementation	1366		Kerala	Aug-2009
65.	4-Lanningof Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-II)	17	81.5	Under Implementation	1312		Kerala	Jul-2009
66.	Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	7	95	Under Implementation	1170.52		Maharashtra	Aug-2009
67.	Telegaon-Amravat (Approved Length 58 Km)	6	67.8	Under Implementation	567		Maharashtra	Aug-2009
68.	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-II (Approved Length I & II 170 Km)	9	105	Under Implementation	567		Maharashtra	Aug-2009
69.	Amiritsar-Pathankot(Approved Length 101 Km.)	15	106	Under Implementation	705		Punjab	Jul-2009
70.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8	82	Under Implementation	795		Rajasthan	Apr-2009
71.	Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 Km.)	11	54	Under Implementation	267.81		Rajasthan	Oct-2009
72.	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli(Approved Length 148.77 Km.)	12	150	Under Implementation	792.06		Rajasthan	Oct-2009

Loss of Fuel in Traffic Jams

1958. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by Centre for Transforming India, reveals that the traffic jams and snarls on Indian roads and National highways lead to huge loss of time/money/fuel in the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. This Ministry has come across a news report regarding the study conducted by Centre for Transforming India (CTI) which states that a huge quantity of fuel is wasted on certain road stretches in Delhi due to traffic jams and lacunae in public transport system.

(b) The traffic conditions vary from state to state and even on different stretches in a city itself. Proper traffic planning as well as control and regulation of traffic is the responsibility of the State Government.

Licence For TV Channel

1959. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) the names of the companies including spiritual organizations which have been granted permission to operate/run television channels in the country as on date;

(b) whether complaints have been received against certain TV channels for their alleged involvement in criminal intimidation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Permissions are granted to Television Channels under uplinking and downlinking guidelines. Any company that is registered in India under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 and fulfils other eligibility criteria as per the guidelines is granted permission for uplinking and downlinking of TV channels As on date, 188 companies have been permitted by this Ministry under uplinking guidelines and 36 companies have been permitted under downlinking guidelines. The lists of the companies permitted to uplink/downlink TV channels is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (f) The Ministry had granted permission to M/s. Heritage Adventure & Media Pvt. Ltd to uplink a news & current affairs TV channel "365 DIN" from India on 13.10.2008. A complaint dated 17.8.2009 was received from private individuals in which allegations had been made against the representatives this channel. This matter has been referred to Ministry of Home Affairs Reply is awaited.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Companies permitted to uplink TV channels from India (under uplinking guidelines)
1	2
1.	Mavis Satcom Ltd.
2.	Malayalam Communication Ltd.
3.	TV Today Network Ltd.
4.	SUN TV Network Ltd.
5.	Jain Studios Ltd.
6.	Asianet News Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Asianet Communications Ltd.
8.	Technology Media Group (P) Ltd.
9.	Sky (B) Bangia Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Ushodaya Enterprises Ltd.
11.	Raj TV Network Ltd.
12.	Intelivision Ltd.
13.	STV Enterprises Ltd.
14.	Zee Entertainment Enterprises Ltd.
15.	Entertainment Television Network Pvt. Ltd.
16.	Maa Television Network Ltd.
17.	Diksaat Transworld Ltd.
18.	Sahara India Commercial Corporation Ltd.
19.	Broadcast Worldwide Ltd.
20.	New Delhi Television Limited
21.	Jeevan Telecasting Corporation Ltd.
22.	Indiavision Satellite Communications Ltd.
23.	TV Live India Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Tamilan Kalaikoodam (P) Ltd.
25.	Softline Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
26.	Sanskar Info TV Pvt. Ltd.
27.	MH One TV Network Ltd.
28.	Television Eighteen India Ltd.

1	2
29.	Coxswain Technologies Ltd.
30.	Independent News Service Pvt. Ltd.
31.	ATN International Ltd.
32.	Positiv Television Private Ltd.
33.	Associated Broadcasting Co. Pvt. Ltd.
34.	Tanu Healthcare Limited
35.	Channel Guide India Ltd.
36.	Media Content & Communications Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.
37.	TVC Skyshop. com Ltd.
38.	Lamhas Entertainment Ltd.
39.	SGA News Limited
40.	Amrita Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.
41.	Total Telefilms Pvt. Ltd.
42.	Enter 10 Television Pvt. Ltd.
43.	KDM India Pvt. Ltd.
44.	Senior Media Ltd.
45.	Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd.
46.	Seven Star Shopping Network Pvt. Ltd.
47.	Shalom Communications Pvt. Ltd.
48.	United Home Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.
49.	Zee News Ltd.
50.	Jagran TV Pvt. Ltd.
51.	Sudarshan TV Channel Ltd.
52.	Hamara Samay TV News Network Pvt. Ltd.
53.	Broadcast Initiatives
54.	IBN 18 Broadcast Ltd.
55.	Sangeet Bangla Network Pvt. Ltd.
56.	Yash Satellite Industries (P) Ltd.
57.	Kasthuri Medias Pvt. Ltd.
58.	Value Vision Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
59.	Times Global Broadcasting Co. Ltd.
60.	Dakshin Media Gaming Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
61.	Kohinoor Broadcasting Corpn. Ltd.
62.	Channel Bharat Entertainment (P) Ltd.
63.	Brindavan Television Network Ltd.
64.	MM TV Ltd.
65.	SST MEDIA PVT. LTD.
66.	Zee Akaash News Pvt. Ltd.
67.	Makkal Tholai Thodarpu Kuzhumam Ltd.
68.	Avanti Media Ltd.
69.	Pragya Vision Pvt. Ltd.
70.	Nimbus Sports Broadcast Pvt. Ltd.
71.	Orissa Television Ltd.
72.	Calcutta Television Network Pvt. Ltd.
73.	Pearls Broadcasting Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.
74.	Pal News Media Pvt. Ltd.
75.	Softline Media Ltd.
76.	Silverstar Communications Ltd.
77.	Dhaliwal Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.
78.	Alliance Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
79.	Sri Adhikari Brothers Media Ltd.
80.	Shreya Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
81.	Bharat Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
82.	Scorpion Media Pvt. Ltd.
83.	Standard Combines Pvt. Ltd.
84.	Chardikala Publications Pvt. Ltd.
85.	Rachana Television Pvt. Ltd.
86.	T.G. Angel Media Pvt. Ltd.
87.	Triveni Media Ltd.
88.	Creative Channel Advtg. &Mktg Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	1	2
89.	Good News Channel Pvt. Ltd.	119.	Greycells 18 Media Pvt. Ltd.
90.	Pride East Entertainments Pvt. Ltd.	120.	Telebrands (India) Pvt. Ltd.
91.	NDTV Lifestyle Ltd.	121.	Mallema Entertainments Pvt. Ltd.
92.	Genx Entertainment Ltd.	122.	IBN Lokmat News Pvt. Ltd
93.	Sri Venkateswara Bhakti Channel (P) Ltd.	123.	Complete News & Entertainment Broadcast Pvt. Ltd.
94.	BAG Glamour Pvt. Ltd.	124.	Polimer Media Pvt. Ltd.
95.	Information TV Pvt. Ltd.	125.	Hyderabad Media House Ltd.
96.	INX News Pvt. Ltd.	126.	Celebrities Management Pvt. Ltd.
97.	BAG Newslite Network Pvt. Ltd.	127.	Maurya TV Pvt. Ltd.
98.	INX Media Pvt. Ltd.	128.	Zoom Entertainment Network Ltd.
99.	Bengal Media Pvt. Ltd.	129.	Dilip Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.
100.	Bangla Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.	130.	Music Choice India Pvt. Ltd.
101.	Kalaignar TV Pvt. Ltd.	131.	Viacom 18 Media Pvt. Ltd.
102.	Third Eye Communications Pvt. Ltd.	132.	Vijay Television Pvt. Ltd.
103.	Pearl Media Pvt. Ltd.	133.	Rahul Springs Pvt. Ltd.
104.	NDTV Imagine Ltd.	134.	Star Entertainment Media Pvt. Ltd.
105.	Ashirwad Telenetwork Pvt. Ltd.	135.	Narne Networks Pvt. Ltd.
106.	TV 18 Home Shopping Network Pvt. Ltd.	136.	Brahmaputra Tele Productions Pvt. Ltd.
107.	Saurabh International Pvt. Ltd.	137.	G-Next Media Pvt. Ltd.
108.	Rayudu Vision Media Ltd.	138.	Kamdhenu Telefilms Pvt. Ltd.
109.	Vasanth & Co. Media Network Pvt. Ltd.	139.	Alliance Lumiere Pvt. Ltd.
110.	UTV Entertainment Television Ltd.	140.	Imagine Showbiz Ltd.
111.	Satish Sugars Ltd.	141.	Signet Communications Pvt. Ltd.
112.	Sobahgaya Media Pvt. Ltd.	142.	S.B. Multi Media Pvt. Ltd.
113.	AM Television Pvt. Ltd.	143.	L & C Media Pvt. Ltd.
114.	N.K. Media Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	144.	Reliance Big Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
115.	YPT Entertainment House Pvt. Ltd.	145.	Moon Vision Pvt. Ltd., Chennai
116.	Filmcity Communication Technologies Ltd.	146.	Opportunity Media Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
117.	Neo Television Ltd.	147.	Divya Broadcasting Network Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh
118.	UTV News Ltd.		

1	2
148.	Bizz News Pvt. Ltd.
149.	Heritage Televenture & Media Pvt. Ltd., Ranchi
150.	A One Newstime Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
151.	Vedic Broadcasting Ltd. Haridwar
152.	Trinity Television Pvt.Ltd., Chennai
153.	Kamyab Television Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneshwer
154.	Dera Television Pvt.Ltd., Hyderabad
155.	Turmeric Vision Pvt.Ltd.
156.	Explore Broadcasting Pvt.Ltd., Mumbai
157.	Monica Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad
158.	Sharp Eye Advertising Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
159.	Indira Television Ltd., Hyderabad
160.	Channel 99 Media Network Pvt.Ltd., Jaipur
161.	Sanatan India Networking Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
162.	Alliance Strategies Ltd.
163.	Hindustan Broadcasting Co. Pvt. Ltd.
164.	Bhartheeya Manavik Com. Ltd.
165.	Kansan News Pvt. Ltd.
166.	Vision Corporation Ltd.
167.	Aradana Broadcasting International Pvt. Ltd.
168.	Sathiyam Media Vision Pvt. Ltd.
169.	Brand Value Communications Pvt. Ltd.
170.	Eastern Media Ltd.
171.	Aamoda Broadcasting Co. Pvt.Ltd.
172.	Priyamda Media & Infotainment Pvt.Ltd.
173.	Krishnaswamy Associates Media Renaissance
174.	Vyjayanthi Tele Ventures Pvt. Ltd.
175.	Pavitar Entertainment Pvt.Ltd.
176.	Raftaar Media Pvt.Ltd.
177.	Captain Media Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
178.	Clemet Ventures Pvt. Ltd.
179.	Oscar Media Pvt. Ltd.
180.	Anoli Holdings Pvt.Ltd.
181.	Sindhi Kachhi Entertainment Corpn. Ltd.
182.	What's On India Media Pvt. Ltd.
183.	Josh Media Vision Pvt. Ltd., Ranchi
184.	Seashore Securities Ltd., Bhubaneshwar
185.	Sarthak Entertainment Pvt. Ltd., Cuttack
186.	Sea TV Network Ltd., Agra
187.	Vasu Communication Network Ltd., New Delhi
188.	Aastha Broadcasting Network Ltd.

Sl.No.	Name of the Companies permitted to downlink TV channels in India (under Downlinking Guidelines)
1	2
1.	Angel Media Network Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Aries Telecasting Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Buy Television Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.
4.	BBC World (India) Pvt. Ltd.
5.	BBCW Channels Pvt.Ltd.
6.	Bharatheeya Manavik Vijnan Communication Ltd.
7.	Bloomberg Television Production Services
8.	Cabsat Channels Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Catvision Products Ltd.
10.	Channel V Music & Interactive Channels India Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Daystar Television Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Discovery Communication India Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Entertainment Television Network Pvt. Ltd.
14.	ESPN Software India Pvt. Ltd.
15.	Essel Shyam Communication Ltd.

1	2
16.	Fox Channels (India) Pvt. Ltd.
17.	Gold Movies Pvt .Ltd.
18.	Lamhas Satellite Services Ltd.
19.	MCN International (India) Pvt. Ltd.
20.	MGM Programming Services India Pvt. Ltd.
21.	Multi Sereen Media Pvt. Ltd.
22.	Neon Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
23.	New Wave Visual Media Pvt. Ltd.
24.	NGC Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.
25.	Noida Softwate Technology Park Ltd.
26.	One Entertainment Network Pvt. .
27.	Planet E Shop Holdings India Ltd.
28.	Rama Associates Limited
29.	Real Global Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
30.	Spetro 18 Distribution Pvt. Ltd.
31.	Star India Pvt. Ltd.
32.	Star International Networks Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Taj Television India Pvt. Ltd.
34.	The Walt Disney Company (India) Pvt. Ltd.
35.	Turner International India Pvt.Ltd.
36.	Zee Entertainment Enterprises Ltd.

Meeting with States Agriculture Ministers

1960. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government recently convened a meeting of the State Agriculture Ministers to discuss the strategies on achieving higher rabi productivity, so as to offset losses due to poor production of Kharif;

(b) if so, the details of the issues deliberated and decisions arrived at in the said meeting; and

(c) the follow-up 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) Yes, Madam.

A meeting of the State Agriculture Ministers was held at New Delhi on 21st August, 2009, under the Chairmanship of Union Agriculture Minister.

(b) and (c) A statement detailing principal issues deliberated, decisions arrived at and follow up action relating to Ministry of Agriculture is attached as Statement.

Statement

Point No.	Issues deliberated and decisions arrived at	Follow up action
1	2	3
1.	The National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India to ensure that seeds are available to the State Government for Kharif, pre-Rabi and Rabi, 2009. The relaxation allowed by the Central Government for inclusion of Truthfully Labelled (TL) seeds under RKVY would be extended till Rabi 2009.	Appropriate arrangements for ensuring availability of seeds have been made or alternate strategy suggested to the States. No State has asked for such a relaxatiaon for Rabi, 2009
2.	KVKs and other ICAR institutions in the States would assist the State Governments in preparing advisories for farmers.	The KVKs have been instructed to: (i) constantly monitor the drought situation in their districts (ii) consult State Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes (iii) give adequate publicity towards the agro-advisory services (iv) organize technology weeks (v) lay down demonstrations in the farmer's field.

1	2	3
3.	Doordarshan and All India Radio to launch anextensive awarenesss campaing amongst the farmers.	All the APCs/Principal Secretaries have been requested to utilize DD and AIR to disseminate advisories to farmers.
4.	Depending upon availavility of surplus power, provide additional power from the Central Pool to the States for irrigataion purposes.	Wherever feasible, additional unlocated power from Central Generating Stations was provided to different States.
5.	Ensure availability of farfilizers to the States.	Availability of fertilizers in the States has been monitored on a regular basis and conveyed to Department of Fertilizers.
6.	The process of visit of Inter Ministerial Central Teams and High Level Committee for assistance under the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to be expedited.	IMCT have visited all the twelve States which have declared drought during South-West Monsoon 2009.

Establishment of CRPF Training Institution

1961. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests for establishment of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Training Institution with field firing range and recruitment centre from various State Governments including Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the mechanism adopted by the Government to examine such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Request has been received only from State Government of Andhra Pradesh for establishment of CRPF Training Institution with Field Firing Range.

(c) Such proposals are examined keeping in view various factors such as operational requirements and availability of resources.

Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill

1962. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether the Government has held meetings with various stake holders to evolve consensus on formulating Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill (BSRB) and setting up of a Regulatory Authority for the broadcasting sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has regular interaction with all the media bodies to arrive at a consensus for forming self regulating body under the BSRB:

(d) if so, the outcome of the discussion and the extent to which a consensus has been reached; and

(e) the time by which the proposed Bill is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUHDURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has initiated wide ranging consultations with stakeholders for arriving at a consensus on this issue. The Ministry has already held consultations with Indian Broadcasting Foundation, Multi System Operators (MSO) Alliance, News Broadcasters Association (NBA), Broadcast Editors' Association (BEA) and the Cable Operators Federation of India (COFI).

(c) and (d) The Ministry has initiated a dialogue with the media to launch a fresh initiative for putting in place an independent Broadcasting Regulator through a process of mutual consultation and consensus. Consultations, in this regard, are in progress.

(e) No time frame can be given as draft of the proposed Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill is under consultation with various stakeholders including the States/Union Territories. The final Bill will be drawn up after considering the views of stakeholders.

[*Translation*]

Licence to Hotels

1963. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI K. D. DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hotels/guest houses running in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) the total number of hotels/guests houses holding/not holding valid licenses issued by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi/New Delhi Municipal Council/Deputy Commissioner of Police;

(c) the total number of persons who applied for licenses to open hotels/guest houses in the NCT of Delhi during each of the last three years;

(d) the total number of licenses approved/pending during the said periods; and

(e) the time by which all the licenses are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Presently 1226 Hotels/Guest Houses are running in Delhi. 878 Hotels/Guest houses are holding valid licenses and 52 are without licenses.

A total number of 479 applications were received during the years 2006, 2007, 2008 & 2009 (upto 31.10.2009) Details of which are given below:

Year	No of persons who applied for license
2006	60
2007	124
2008	130
2009 (upto 31.12.2009)	165
Total	479

A total number of 419 licenses were granted and 348 applications are pending during the said period (upto 31.12.2009).

Licenses are issued by the Licensing Branch of Delhi Police only after the completion of requisite formalities such as clearance reports from Local Police & Traffic Police, NOCs from Delhi Fire Service and Health Trade License from MCD/NDMC/DCB.

[*English*]

Co-origination between Various Organisations for CG 2010

1964. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of co-ordination among various organisations/agencies involved in the preparation work related to the Commonwealth Games 2010;

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

(c) the remedial measures for ensuring proper coordination among various Government agencies/organising committees and other bodies in this regard?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various matter related to successful organization of the Commonwealth Games including progress of work for competition Venues is being/reviewed every week, by the Committee of Secretaries and the Group of Ministers.

Promoting Women Sports Persons

1965. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for encouraging women to take up sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to promote women sporting events including Judo-Karate sport in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total funds allocated/released for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) All Schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Sports Authority of India (SAI), including those relating to sports infrastructure, training, participation in competitions, cash incentives, awards and welfare are open for both sportsmen and sportswomen. In addition, there is a Scheme of National Championship for Women, which aims at promoting sports amongst women. There is no separate earmarking of fund for women sportspersons except in the case of the Scheme of National Championship for Women.

(c) to (e) Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, financial and other assistance is provided to National Sports Federations to promote and develop respective sports discipline for all (men & women) including Judo & Karate. The details of financial assistance provided to the All India, Karate Do Federation and Judo Federation of India under the scheme is give below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Federation	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till 26.10.09)
1.	All India Karate Do Federation*	3.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Judo Federation of India	48.62	92.23	62.55	32.20

*The federation was under management dispute till recently; hence, no financial assistance was released.

Funds are provided to National Sports Federations-wise, not State-wise.

Indebtedness of Farmers

1966. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of farmers have been reported to be indebted in a survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO);

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether indebtedness has compelled the farmers to sell their land holdings thereby being rendered landless agricultural labour;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the fall in agricultural holding in the country including Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the steps taken to stem the fall in land holdings 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) Yes, Madam. 48.6 per cent of the farmer households in the country were reported to be indebted *i.e.* having a liability in cash or kind with value Rs. 300 or more at the time of transaction as per the findings of the Survey Report No. 498 on "Indebtedness of Farmer Households" released by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

(b) State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) Government has no information about any substantial sale of landholdings by farmers due to indebtedness. Government has already implemented Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 for mitigating distress of farmers due to indebtedness from institutional sources. As per the provisional figures, a total of 3.01 crore small and marginal farmers and 0.68 crore 'other farmers' have benefited from the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt. Relief Scheme, 2008 involving debt waiver and debt relief of Rs. 65,318.33 crore. Government also constituted a Task Force to look into the issue of a large number of farmers, who had taken loans from private money lenders, not being covered under the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008. Further, the Government has initiated several measures for improving farmers' access to institutional credit sources so that their dependence on private money lenders could be reduced. As a result of these measures, the ground level farm credit flow has increased from a level of Rs. 86981 crore in the

year 2003-04 to a level of Rs. 287149 crore in the year 2008-09 and is targeted to reach Rs. 325000 crore in the year 2009-10.

Total number of operational agricultural holdings in the country was reported to be 886.93 lakh as per the Input Survey conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture with reference to year 1996-97 which has increased to 1077.06 lakh as reported in the last Input Survey conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture with reference to year 2001-02. The details are as under:

Input Survey	Total no. of operational holdings in the country	Total no. of operational holdings in the Rajasthan	Total no. of operational holdings in Tamil Nadu
Input Survey 1996-97	886.93 lakh	51.65 lakh	82.48 lakh
Input Survey 2001-02	1077.06 lakh	58.03	78.40 lakh

Statement

Estimated number of rural households and total and indebted farmer households

State	Estimated no. of rural households ('00)	Estimated no. of farmer households ('00)	Estimated no. of indebted farmers households ('00)	Percentage of farmer households indebted
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	142512	60339	49493	82.0
Arunachal Pradesh	15412	1227	72	5.9
Assam	41525	25040	4536	18.1
Bihar	116853	70804	23383	33.0
Chhattisgarh	36316	27598	11092	40.2
Gujarat	63015	37845	19644	51.9
Haryana	31474	19445	10330	53.1
Himachal Pradesh	11928	9061	3030	33.4
Jammu and Kashmir	10418	9432	3003	31.8
Jharkhand	36930	28238	5893	20.9
Karnataka	69908	40413	24897	61.6
Kerala	49942	21946	14126	64.4
Madhya Pradesh	93898	63206	32110	50.8
Maharashtra	118177	65817	36098	54.8
Manipur	2685	2146	533	24.8
Meghalaya	3401	2543	103	4.1
Mizoram	942	780	184	23.6
Nagaland	973	805	294	36.5
Orissa	66199	42341	20250	47.8
Punjab	29847	18442	12069	65.4

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	70172	53080	27828	52.4
Sikkim	812	531	174	38.8
Tamil Nadu	110182	38880	28954	74.5
Tripura	5977	2333	1148	49.2
Uttar Pradesh	221499	171575	69199	40.3
Uttaranchal	11959	8962	644	7.2
West Bengal	121667	69226	34696	50.1
Group of UT's	2325	732	372	50.8
All India	1478988	893504	434242	48.6

Naxal Diktats

1967. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maoist have issued a diktat to bus and taxi operators not to carry any security personnel in the affected States;

(b) whether this has created a fear amongst the bus operators as well as other passengers in the naxalite affected areas; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to further strengthen the security in the naxalite affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) It is a fact that CPI (Maoist) occasionally issue notices to private transport owners in their strongholds not to carry security personnel in their vehicles and threaten them of dire consequences in case of violations. Sometimes, the transport owners do keep their vehicles off the roads, especially during bandh calls by Maoists.

(c) State Government deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways. These include modernization and upgradation of the State Police forces under various scheme; sharing of intelligence and facilitating inter-State coordination and assistance for integrated development of naxal affected areas through a range of schemes.

Land Purchase by Foreigners

1968. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the purchase of land in the country by foreign nationals without complying with Indian laws causing a threat to internal security ;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto along with steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (b) Instances of some foreign nationals purchasing immovable property in violation of the laws, particularly in Goa, have come to the notice of the Government. However, the requisite data, State-wise, is not centrally maintained.

(c) Central Government has advised all State Governments/Union Territories to instruct the concerned authorities who register transfer of properties to ensure that the Reserve Bank of India guidelines are scrupulously observed while dealing with such matters which involve any foreign national.

*[Translation]***Loss due to Pesticides**

1969. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated/ascertained the loss being incurred by the country due to improper use of pesticides;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to educate the farmers for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the details of stakeholders 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) and (b) It is estimated that crop losses due to various pests range from 10% to 30% every year depending upon the severity of pest attack. However, no estimate of losses due to improper use of pesticides is available with the Government.

(c) and (d) The Government has established 31 Central Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Centres in 28 States and one Union Territory under the scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" to impart training to farmers in IPM. The overall 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 School's (FFSs). Basic aim of FFS is to train the farmers on the latest IPM technology so that they are able to take decisions in pest management operation. Under the scheme so far 12,511 FFSs have been organized where in 52,398 Agriculture Extension Officers and 3,76,614 farmers have been trained throughout the country. IPM packages of practices for pest/disease management in 77 major crops have been developed and circulated to all States/UTs and have been posted on www.dacnet.nic.in/lppin for use by extension functionaries and farmers.

*[English]***Bids for Mega Highway Project Issues**

1970. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement mega road projects for improving and extending road connectivity in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to invite bids/float tenders for such projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether adequate budgetary allocation has been made/likely to be made for the said projects;

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

(g) the time by which the said road projects are likely to be commenced completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The NHAI has made initial identification of certain projects in various states for the implementation as Mega Road Projects in a phased manner. The list of the state-wise projects identified is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (g) The formulation of the Mega Projects is in initial stages. The process of invitation of bids for these mega projects is linked to preparation of the Feasibility Reports and their appraisal for implementation on public private partnership (PPP) basis after following the laid down procedures. The details of the time frame are linked to appraisal/approval of these projects by the competent authority.

Statement

The details of the stretches identified by the NHAI for implementation as Mega Projects are listed below:

Sl.No.	State	Name of Project	Length (Km)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Six laning of Ichapuram—Srikakulam—Vishakhapatnam—Ankapalli—Rajahmundry section of NH-5	436
2.	Gujarat	Four laning of Ahmedabad—Bamanbore—Samakhiali & Bamanbore—Rajkot—Gondal section of NH-8A & B	425
3.	Gujarat	Six/Four/2 Lane with Paved Shoulders of Bhavnagar—Pipavav—Porbandar—Dwarka section of NH-8E	445
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Four laning of Gwalior—Shivpur—Biaora—Dewas section of NH-3	450
5.	Maharashtra	Four laning of Gujarat-Maharashtra border—Dhule—Jalgaon—Akola—Amravati section of NH-6	485
6.	Maharashtra	2-lane with paved shoulder of Kolhapur—Sangli—Sholapur—Latur—Nanded—Wardha—Nagpur section of NH-7 & SH	475
7.	Maharashtra	Four laning of Panvel—Goa/Maharashtra Border section of NH-17	475
8.	Punjab & Rajasthan	2-lane with paved shoulder of Amristsar-Ganganagar—Bikaner—Nagaur—Jodhpur—Pali section of NH-15, 89 & 65	700
9.	Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal	Six laning of Aurangabad—Barwa adda—Panagarh—Dhankuni section of NH-2	475
10.	Rajasthan & Gujarat	Six laning of Kishangarh—Udaipur—Ahmedabad Section of NH-79A, NH-79, NH-76 & NH-8	557

[Translation]

Parthenium Grass

1971. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of Parthenium/Congress Grass has been reported in several parts of the country;

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

(c) whether such growth is injurious to livestock and humans;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any steps have been taken for eradication of such weeds;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the funds made available for this purpose and progress made in this regard?

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. It may cause allergy, skin diseases and asthma in humans. It reduces the availability of fodder for livestock in pastures and is toxic when ingested.

(e) to (g) The Government have taken the following measures for eradication of such weeds:-

(i) Uprooting the plants before flowering and burning the uprooted plants or using them for compost making.

- (ii) Application of prescribed herbicides in non-cropped situations.
- (iii) Application of recommended pesticides at 30-35 days after sowing in crops like wheat, sugarcane, maize, sorghum etc.
- (iv) Distribution of the insect *Zygotogramma bicolorata* against *Parthenium*, especially in non-cropped areas.
- (v) To make people aware of the ill effects of *Parthenium* and its management, Parathenium Awareness Week is observed during 6-12 September every year.

[English]

Road Development

1972. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any programme for road development in the current plan period;
- (b) if so, the estimated expenditure involved and the number of roads and express highways targeted;
- (c) whether the mobilisation of funds for this programme has been considered;
- (d) if so, the availability of funds from within the country and also from outside;
- (e) whether any country has expressed interest in investing in the roadways programmes of India; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The Government has taken up several projects for improvement/development of National Highways including construction of expressways under the various schemes such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East region (SARDP-NE), etc. The total length of NHs envisaged for improvement under the various phases of NHDP is about 47,054 km. Apart from this, development of 1,000 km length of Expressways has also been included under

NHDP Phase VI. About 5,104 km length of NHs and 4,656 km length of state roads are envisaged for improvement under SARDP-NE. These projects are targeted for completion in phases by 2015-16. 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. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) envisages budgetary support of Rs. 72,530 crore for Central Sector roads. This also includes funds for externally aided projects (including counterpart funding) amounting to Rs. 4,454 crore. In addition, the sector is expected to generate Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) amounting to Rs. 34,829 crore and private sector investment of Rs. 86,792 crore during this period.

(e) and (f) Recently a series of investment business conclaves through road shows were held in major overseas investment centres. So far such road shows have been held in Singapore, Zurich, London & New York. Discussions at Singapore with representatives from Malaysia have resulted in negotiations for signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Government of Malaysia for cooperation in the road sector.

Export of Sugar

1973. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

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

- (a) the stock of sugar in the country at present, State-wise;
- (b) whether there is a shortage of sugar at fair price shops under the Public Distribution System and in the open market;
- (c) if so, whether sugar is being exported on a large scale despite its shortage in the domestic market;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to meet this shortage?

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) Based on the opening stocks, production, import/export and releases of levy and non-levy sugar in sugar season 2008-09, the closing stocks at the end of the sugar season 2008-09 (*i.e.* as on 30.09.09) are estimated at about 25 lac tons. However, as per stock position reported by sugar factories duly certified by the Central Excise Authorities/reports received from the Cane Commissioner/reports received directly from Central Excise Authorities, the closing stock as on 30.09.09 are estimated at about 31.56 lac tons. State-wise stock position is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The main reasons for the higher stock position, as reported by the sugar mills/ above authorities, could be inclusion of levy sugar stocks released by the Central Government having validity for lifting beyond 30.09.09 and extension of monthly non-levy sugar quota of September, 09 by 10 days for sale and despatch.

(b) The Central Government is concerned with the allotment of levy sugar and it has made allocation of levy sugar as per the State-wise quota fixed for lifting by respective State Government/UT and distribution of the same under the PDS. There is no shortage of sugar in the open market as the Central Government has released sufficient quantity of non-levy sugar.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Due to less than estimated domestic production of sugar in sugar season 2008-09, the Central Government has taken a slew of measures to augment domestic stock of sugar as detailed in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

*State-wise estimated sugar stock position
as on 30.09.2009*

(In lac tons)		
Sl.No.	State	Stock
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	0.72
2.	Haryana	0.47
3.	Rajasthan	0.02

1	2	3
4.	Uttar Pradesh	9.21
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.07
6.	Gujarat	1.20
7.	Maharashtra	11.03
8.	Bihar	0.54
9.	Orissa	1.06
10.	Andhra Pradesh	1.06
11.	Karnataka	2.71
12.	Tamil Nadu	3.97
13.	Puducherry	0.06
14.	Goa	0.01
15.	Uttarakhand	0.43
Total		31.56

Statement II

Measures taken by the Central Government to augment domestic stocks of sugar and to contain sugar prices.

- Allowed import of raw sugar under Advance Authorization Scheme by sugar mills at zero duty upto 30.09.2009.
- Allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. upto 01.08.2009 by sugar mills. This is presently in force upto 31.12.2010.
- Import of raw sugar was opened to private trade upto 31.03.2010 for being processed by domestic factories on job basis. This is presently in force upto 31.12.2010.
- Allowed duty free import of white/refined sugar by STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED. Subsequently, duty free import of white/refined sugar under OGL has also been opened to other Central/ State Government agencies and to private trade in addition to existing designated agencies. This is presently in force upto 31.3.2010.
- Levy obligation has been removed in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.

The white/refined sugar has been also allowed to be sold at the discretion of the importing organizations. Sugar processed from imported raw sugar is subject to accelerated releases.

- The levy obligation on sugar factories has been enhanced from 10% to 20% of production w.e.f. 01.10.2009 for 2009-10 sugar season, to ensure availability of sugar for PDS.

News and Entertainment Channels

1974. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) the criteria laid down for starting a new channel;

(b) the number of news and entertainment channels granted permission to telecast their programmes during each of the last three years and the current year, Channel-wise;

(c) whether there has been a large demand for setting up of new entertainment and news channels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOU DHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Detailed eligibility criteria and other requirements for private TV channels have been prescribed in the Guidelines for Uplinking from India and Policy Guidelines for Downlinking of Television Channels. These guidelines are available on the Ministry's website at <http://www.mib.nic.in>.

(b) As on date, 512 private satellite TV channels have been permitted under uplinking and downlinking guidelines. Out of this, 485 TV channels have been permitted to downlink in India. Year-wise details of channels is given below:

Years	Number of channels
2006	39
2007	74
2008	160
2009	76

Entire list of permitted channels is enclosed in the Statement.

(c) Yes Sir. Many applications have been received for permission for new channels.

(d) As on date, 151 applications are pending for permission to uplink from India and 14 applications are pending for permission to downlink in India.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of channels to downlink in India during the year 2006	Category of Channel
1	2	3
1.	24 Ghanta	News
2.	BTV	Non-News
3.	Brindavan TV	Non-News
4.	Business Today	News
5.	Channel No. 1	News
6.	CTVN-AKD Plus	News
7.	Dhaliwal TV	News
8.	Gemini Music	News
9.	Gemini News	News
10.	Imayam TV	News
11.	Jan Sandesh News	News
12.	Jaya Max	News
13.	KBC News	News
14.	Kolkata TV	News
15.	Lemon TV	Non-News
16.	Makkal TV	News
17.	Manorama News Central	News
18.	Manorama News North	News
19.	Manorama News South	News
20.	Mega TV	News
21.	Music India	News
22.	NE Bangla	Non-News

1	2	3
23.	Neo Cricket	Non-News
24.	Neo Sports	Non-News
25.	OTV	News
26.	P7 News	News
27.	Pragya TV	Non-News
28.	S1 Tadka	Non-News
29.	Sadhna News	News
30.	Super Star-Josh	Non-News
31.	Suvarna	Non-News
32.	TV 100	News
33.	TV 9 Kannada	News
34.	TV9 Mumbai	News
35.	Udaya Movies	News
36.	Udaya Varthegalu	News
37.	WE	Non-News
38.	Zee Kannada	News
39.	Zee Telugu	News

Sl. No.	Name of channels to downlink in India during the year 2007	Category of Channel
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1	2	3
1	9X	Non-News
2.	9XM	Non-News
3.	Ashirwad	Non-News
4.	Azad	News
5.	BBC Entertainment	Non-News
6.	Bhakthi	Non-News
7.	Bindaas Movies	Non-News
8.	Bindaas	Non-News
9.	Biz 24	News
10.	C Beebies	Non-News

1	2	3
11.	Channel 10	News
12.	Channel Eight	Non-News
13.	Chardikala Time TV	News
14.	E 24	Non-News
15.	Home Shop 18	Non-News
16.	I News	News
17.	India News	News
18.	J Movie	News
19.	Jai Hind	News
20.	Kalaignar TV	News
21.	TV 9 Kolkata	News
22.	Life 24	Non-News
23.	Maa Music	Non-News
24.	Maa News	News
25.	Maa Pooja	Non-News
26.	Mahuaa Monorama	News News
27.	International	News
28.	Manoranjan TV	Non-News
29.	Marine Biz TV	Non-News
30.	MH One News	News
31.	MH One Shraddha	Non-News
32.	MI Marathi	News
33.	Movie on Demand-English	Non-News
34.	Movie on Demand-Hindi	Non-News
35	N TV	News
36.	NDTV Good Times	Non-News
37.	NDTV Imagine	Non-News
38.	News 24	News
39.	News 9	News
40.	News Live	News

1	2	3
41.	News X	News
42.	R TV	News
43.	Raaz	Non-News
44.	Raj Musix	Non-News
45.	Raj News Telugu	Non-News
46.	Raj News	News
47.	Real Estate	News
48.	Sitara	Non-News
49.	Space TV	Non-News
50.	Sri Venkateswara	Non-News
51.	Standrad World	News
52.	Star Cricket	Non-News
53.	Star Maazza	News
54.	STV-Bihar Jharkhand News	News
55.	STV Haryana News	News
56.	STV Jammu-Kashmir News	News
57.	Subha Vaartha	Non-News
58.	Suvarna News	News
59.	TBN Channel	Non-News
60.	Tehkekaat	
61.	TMT Voice of India Lifestyle	Non-News
62.	TML Voice of India Madhya Pradesh	News
63.	TML Voice of India Music	Non-News
64.	TML Voice of India Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	News
65.	TML Voice of India Rajasthan	News
66.	TML Voice of India UP	News
67.	TML Voice of India	News
68.	TV 1	News
69.	TV 5	News

1	2	3
70.	UTV Movies	Non-News
71.	Vasanth	News
72.	Vissa	News
73.	World Movies	Non-News
74.	Zee 24 Taas	News
Sl. No.	Name of channels to downlink in India during the year 2008	Category of Channel
1	2	3
1.	365 Din	News
2.	A TV	Non-News
3.	Aastha Bhajan	Non-News
4.	Aastha	Non-News
5.	Angel TV	Non-News
6.	Animal Planet	Non-News
7.	Animax	Non-News
8.	Arirang	News
9.	Australia Network	News
10.	AXN	Non-News
11.	B4U Movies	Non-News
12.	B4U Music	Non-News
13.	BBC World	News
14.	Big Bondhon	Non-News
15.	Big Chitrapat	Non-News
16.	Big Chobi	Non-News
17.	Big Family	Non-News
18.	Big Fitness 24 7	Non-News
19.	Big Food	Non-News
20.	Big Gaurav	Non-News
21.	Big Health	Non-News
22.	Big Hits	Non-News

1	2	3	1	2	3
23.	Big Hollywood	Non-News	51.	Divya	Non-News
24.	Big ISAI	Non-News	52.	DNN	News
25.	Big Juice	Non-News	53.	DW TV	News
26.	Big Magic	Non-News	54.	DY 365	News
27.	Big Mauja	Non-News	55.	ERA Channel	Non-News
28.	Big Sangeet	Non-News	56.	ESPN	Non-News
29.	Big Sanjha	Non-News	57.	ET Now	News
30.	Big Spiritual	Non-News	58.	Explore TV	Non-News
31.	Big Ullas	Non-News	59.	Focus TV	News
32.	Bikas 365	News	60.	Food Food TV	Non-News
33.	Bizz News	News	61.	Fox History and Entertainment	Non-News
34.	Bloomberg Television Asia-pacific Feed	News	62.	ftv.com India	Non-News
35.	Bloomberg UTV	News	63.	God TV	Non-News
36.	Boomerang	Non-News	64.	Hamar TV	News
37.	Cartoon Network	Non-News	65.	HBN	Non-News
38.	CCTV-9 Channel News Asia	News	66.	HBO	Non-News
39.	International	News	67.	hm tv	News
40.	Channel V International	Non-News	68.	HY TV	News
41.	Channel V	Non-News	69.	IBN Lokmat	News
42.	CNEB	News	70.	Imagine Showbiz	Non-News
43.	CNN International	News	71.	India News Haryana	News
44.	CNN-IBN Channel-1	News	72.	ITV News	News
45.	CNN-IBN Channel-2	News	73.	Kalaignar ISAI Aruvi	News
46.	Colors	Non-News	74.	Kalaignar Seithigal	News
47.	Day Star Television Network	Non-News	75.	Kamyab TV	News
48.	Discovery Channel	Non-News	76.	KVS world	News
49.	Discovery Travel and Living	Non-News	77.	Khoj India	News
50.	Disney Channel	Non-News	78.	Mahaa TV	News
			79.	Mahuaa Music	Non-News
			80.	Mahuaa News	News

1	2	3	1	2	3
81.	Mallemaala	Non-News	110.	Saam TV	News
82.	Mana Telugu	Non-News	111.	Sab	Non-News
83.	Manorama Vision	Non-News	112.	Sadhna News Bihar	News
84.	Manorama Yuva	Non-News	113.	Sahara Firangi	Non-News
85.	Maurya	News	114.	Sakshi	News
86.	Miraclenet	Non-News	115.	Samaya	News
87.	Moon TV	News	116.	Sangeet Bhojpuri	Non-News
88.	MTV	Non-News	117.	Set Max	Non-News
89.	MTV2	Non-News	118.	Set Pix	Non-News
90.	Munsif TV	News	119.	Sobhagya Mithila	Non-News
91.	Music Choice	Non-News	120.	Sony Entertainment Television (Set)	Non-News
92.	National Geographic	Non-News	121.	Sri Sankara	Non-News
93.	Naxatra TV	News	122.	SS Entertainment	Non-News
94.	NDTV Lumiere	Non-News	123.	SS Music	Non-News
95.	NDTV Metro Nation Bangalore	News	124.	Star Gold	Non-News
96.	NDTV Metro Nation Chennai	News	125.	Star Gujarati	Non-News
97.	NDTV Metro Nation Kolkatta	News	126.	Star Jalsha	Non-News
98.	NDTV Metro Nation Mumbai	News	127.	Star Movies	Non-News
99.	NHK World Premium	News	128.	Star One	Non-News
100.	NHK World TV	News	129.	Star Plus	Non-News
101.	Nick	Non-News	130.	Star Pravah	Non-News
102.	Pogo	Non-News	131.	Star Sports	Non-News
103.	Polimer	News	132.	Star Telugu	Non-News
104.	PTC Chak DE	Non-News	133.	Star Utsav	Non-News
105.	PTC News	News	134.	Star World	Non-News
106.	PTC Punjabi	Non-News	135.	Studio I	Non-News
107.	R Plus	News	136.	Studio N	Non-News
108.	Real TV	Non-News	137.	Tarang	Non-News
109.	Russia Today	News	138.	TCM Turner Classic Movies	Non-News
			139.	Ten Sports	Non-News

1	2	3
140.	The MGM Channel	Non-News
141.	Disney XD	Non-News
142.	Topper	Non-News
143.	TV 24	News
144.	TV 5 Monde	News
145.	TB9 Gujarat	News
146.	Vanitha TB	News
147.	VH I	Non-News
148.	Vijay	Non-News
149.	Voyages Television	Non-News
150.	Wellness	Non-News
151.	Zapak TV Hindi	Non-News
152.	Zapak TV (E)	Non-News
153.	Zee 24 Ghante Chhattisgarh	News
154.	Zee Cafe	Non-News
155.	Zee Studio	Non-News
156.	Zee Talkies	Non-News
157.	Zee Tamil	News
158.	Zee Trendz	Non-News
159.	Zoom Diva	Non-News
160.	Zoom TV	Non-News

Sl. No.	Name of channels to downlink in India during the year 2009	Category of Channel
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1	2	3
1.	A To Z	News
2.	A To Z documentary and Telefilms	Non-News
3.	ABC News Now	News
4.	ABN Andhra Jyoti	News

1	2	3
5.	APNA News	News
6.	Aradana	Non-News
7.	Awaam	News
8.	Baby TV	Non-News
9.	Magik	Non-News
10.	Captain TV	News
11.	Day "N" Night News	News
12.	Delhi News	News
13.	Discovery HD	Non-News
14.	Discovery Science	Non-News
15.	Discovery Turbo	Non-News
16.	Rang	Non-News
17.	Enterr 10 Movies	Non-News
18.	Fox Crime	Non-News
19.	Fresh TV	Non-News
20.	FX	Non-News
21.	G-TV	News
22.	HBC News	News
23.	India TV Wiz	News
24.	Kalaighar Chithiram	Non-News
25.	Kalaighar Sirippoli	Non-News
26.	Kanak Sambad	News
27.	Krishna TV	Non-News
28.	Mumbai News	News
29.	Nat Geo Adventure	Non-News
30.	Nat Geo Music	Non-News
31.	Nat Geo Wild	Non-News
32.	National Geographic HD	Non-News
33.	Pavitar TV	News
34.	Raftaar Media	News
35.	Raj Musix Kanada	Non-News

1	2	3
36.	Raj Musix Malayalam	Non-News
37.	Raj Musix Telugu	Non-News
38.	Raj News Kannada	News
39.	Raj News Malayalam	News
40.	Raj Pariwar	News
41.	Rythm	Non-News
42.	Rupasi Bangla	News
43.	SAI TV	Non-News
44.	Samaj	News
45.	Sanatan TV	Non-News
46.	Sathiyam TV	News
47.	Channel UFX	Non-News
48.	Tarang Music	Non-News
49.	TV 99	News
50.	Vedic	Non-News
51.	Vesic TV Entertainment	Non-News
52.	Vision TV Music	Non-News
53.	Vision TV Shiksha	Non-News
54.	WB	Non-News
55.	Zee 24 Ghantalu	News
56.	Zee Bollywood	Non-News
57.	Zee News Uttar Pradesh	News
58.	Marathi Music	Non-News
59.	City Pulse	Non-News
60.	Sadhana Madhya Pardesh	News
61.	Sadhana Super	News
62.	Katyayani	News
63.	S.K.TV.	Non-News
64.	What's on India	Non-News
65.	Zee Punjabi Plus	Non-News
66.	Hope TV	Non-News

1	2	3
67.	Josh TV	News
68.	STV Samachar	News
69.	Sarthak TV	Non-News
70.	Kalaingar Murasu	Non-News
71.	Jinvani	Non-News
72.	Sea News	News
73.	VCNL	News
74.	Sristhi	Non-News
75.	Woman's World	Non-News
76.	Arihant	Non-News

[*Translation*]

Food Security

1975. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Food Secretaries of different States was held recently in New Delhi to discuss food security and the modalities to identify the poor under the food security schemes;

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

(c) whether the foodgrains under the food security schemes are not being distributed properly; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures being 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 (d) A meeting of State and Union Territory (UT) Food Secretaries was held in New Delhi on 10.06.2009 to discuss different issues covered in the concept note circulated to them relating to the proposed National Food Security Act (NFSA). The State/UT Food Secretaries shared the views of their respective State/UT Governments on provisions of the proposed law. Further details of the proposed NFSA are being examined by Government.

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under joint responsibility of Central and State/UT Governments. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible BPL families, issuance of ration cards to them, and supervision and monitoring of functioning of fair price shops (FPS), rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

In order to improve functioning of the TPDS, Government has directed State and UT Governments to take various measures such as strengthening monitoring and vigilance, ensuring increased transparency in the functioning of TPDS, use of information and communication tools, and improving efficiency of FPS operations.

[English]

Kisan Call Centre

1976. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made so far for setting up of Kisan Call Centres;

(b) whether the Government proposes to extend Kisan Call Centres in all the States of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps 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 Kisan Call Centres of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture have been functioning since January 21, 2004. The total number of Call Centres has now increased to 25 in different locations covering farmers in all the States location of these Centres and the States/UTs served by each Centre are given in the enclosed Statement. The Kisan Call Centres are accessible through toll-free number 1800-180-1551 from all telephone networks (including mobile phones) from

6 AM to 10 PM on all 7 days of the week. Farmers queries are replied to in 22 local languages on all aspects of agriculture and allied subjects. Since inception of the Scheme and till 31.10.2009, about 37.55 lakhs calls (including IVRS and Live calls) have been received by the Kisan Call Centres throughout the country.

(b) No, Madam. The existing Kisan Call Centres are serving the needs of farmers in the entire country.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Not applicable, as the Government is not proposing to extend the number of Kisan Call Centres.

Statement

Location of Kisan Call Centres and the States/UTs covered by each Centre

Sl.No.	Location	States/UTs covered
1	2	3
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Guwahati	Assam, Manipur, Nagaland
4.	Patna	Bihar
5.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
6.	New Delhi	Delhi
7.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
8.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
10.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
11.	Bengaluru	Karnataka
12.	Trichur	Kerala and Lakshadweep
13.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
14.	Nagpur	Maharashtra and Goa
15.	Shillong	Meghalaya
16.	Aizwal	Mizoram
17.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa

1	2	3
18.	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh
19.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
20.	Gangtok	Sikkim
21.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
22.	Agartala	Tripura
23.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
24.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Kolkata	West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

[*Translation*]

Action against TV Serials/Film Producers

1977. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether some serials/film producers are making objectionable and vulgar programmes for television;

(b) if so, the details of such producers and action taken/notices issued against them; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ban the making of such serials/programmes for television?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOU DHURY MOHAN JATUA) (a) Instances of vulgar and objectionable programmes on Television have come to the notice of this Ministry. However, there is no provision for pre-censorship of the programme telecast by TV channels under the existing Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. However, all channels are expected to adhere to the provisions of the Programme and Advertisement codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Refugees in India

1978. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons who have migrated from various countries including Pakistan during each of the last three years;

(b) whether decision on granting citizenship/domicile status to refugees from different countries is pending with the Government;

(c) if so, the details alongwith the status thereof; and

(d) the details of financial assistance granted to such refugees, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Information regarding people who have migrated from other countries including Pakistan is not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) Requests received for grant of Indian citizenship are considered by the Government in terms of the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955. As per Rule 11 to 13 of the Citizenship Rules, 2009, the applications for grant of Indian citizenship are received and processed at different stages by the State and Central Governments. No centralized data of such applications received for Indian citizenship is maintained.

(d) The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India. An amount of Rs. 133.21 crores approximately has been reimbursed to the State Governments on providing relief assistance to Sri Lankan refugees in the last 5 years *i.e.* from 2004-05 to 2008-09 Government has spent an amount of Rs. 18.72 crores approximately upto October, 2009 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees.

[*English*]

Selection of TV Serials

1979. DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for selection/allotment of Television serials/programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaint has been received in regard to processing allotment/selection of serials/programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and action taken against officials violating such guidelines; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to infuse transparency in the selection process of TV serials/programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati have informed that selection of Television serials are made as per approved guidelines of Prasar Bharati Board under different categories such as (a) Guidelines for Commissioned Programmes; (b) Guidelines for Self Finance Commissioned Scheme and (c) Guidelines for Acquisition Programmes.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Prasar Bharati have informed that some complaints in respect of allotment/selection of serials were received by them. No violation of approved Guidelines was, however, found on verification.

(e) Prasar Bharati is an autonomous organization and takes steps as required by the Prasar Bharati Board. Prasar Bharati have informed that various steps have been taken by them for transparency in the selection process of TV serials/programmes, which are as under:

- (i) Strict adherence to the prescribed Guidelines for Selection of Serials;
- (ii) Constitution of Evaluation Committee, with outside experts having specialization in the field of journalism/broadcasting, performing arts & literature etc. for selection of Television serials;
- (iii) Giving all producers of the serials equal opportunity to make detailed presentation before the Evaluation Committee to explain their projects for selection.

Intelligence Network in Naxal Areas

1980. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up a new intelligence network to tackle the problem of naxalism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to set up such network in Bihar and Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) As part of an ongoing exercise several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies both at the Central level and the State level, as well as to enhance information sharing and operational coordination between the Central agencies and the State Governments. The Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau has been strengthened and reorganized to enable it to function on 24X7 basis. An executive order has been issued on 31.12.2008 under which Multi-Agency Centre (MAC), has been obliged to share intelligence with all other agencies, including agencies of the State Governments, Union Territories Likewise, all other agencies have been obliged to share intelligence with MAC. Representatives of the Member Agencies of the MAC meet regularly to undertake threat assessment.

National Food Security Mission

1981. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various regions in the country included under the National Food Security Mission, including in Maharashtra, Kerala and Karnataka, State-wise;

(b) whether certain regions have not been included in the NFSM including Maharashtra:

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

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment about the productivity of the foodgrains likely to be increased after the inclusion of these districts in NFSM;

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

(f) whether the Government proposes to encourage mixed cropping patterns in the country including Vidarbha in its food production incentive programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is presently being implemented in 312 identified districts of 17 States of the country namely Andhra Pradesh (18 districts), Assam (13 districts), Bihar (31 districts), Chhattisgarh (12 districts), Gujarat (13 districts), Haryana (10 districts), Jharkhand (5 districts), Karnataka (18 districts), Kerala (1 district), Madhya Pradesh (34 districts), Maharashtra (24 districts), Orissa (21 districts), Punjab (11 districts), Rajasthan (24 districts), Tamil Nadu (15 districts), Uttar Pradesh (49 districts) and West Bengal (13 districts).

The districts under NFSM have been identified based on certain criteria such as for NFSM-Rice, those districts were identified which have more than 50,000 ha area under rice and productivity less than the State's average productivity; for NFSM-Wheat the districts in which irrigation coverage under wheat is more than 50% and productivity is less than State's average were identified. The districts for implementation of NFSM-Pulses have been selected based on existing large area under pulses, potential for area expansion through inter-cropping and utilization of rice fallows.

The component-wise identified districts are as follows:

NFSM-Rice: The NFSM-Rice is being implemented in **136 districts of 14 States**, *i.e.*, Andhra Pradesh (11 districts), Assam (13 districts), Bihar (18 districts), Chhattisgarh (10 districts), Gujarat (2 districts), Jharkhand (5 districts), Karnataka (7 districts), Kerala (1 district), Madhya Pradesh (9 districts), Maharashtra (6 districts), Orissa (15 districts), Tamil Nadu (5 districts), Uttar Pradesh (26 districts) and West Bengal (8 districts).

NFSM-Wheat: The NFSM-Wheat is being implemented in **141 districts of 9 States**, *i.e.* Bihar (25 districts), Gujarat (4 districts), Haryana (7 districts), Madhya Pradesh (3 districts), Maharashtra (8 districts), Punjab (10 districts), Rajasthan (15 districts), Uttar Pradesh (38 districts) and West Bengal (4 districts).

NFSM-Pulses: The NFSM-Pulses is being implemented in **171 identified districts in 14 States**, *i.e.* Andhra Pradesh (14 districts), Bihar (13 districts), Chhattisgarh (8 districts), Gujarat (11 districts), Haryana (5 districts), Karnataka (13 districts), Madhya Pradesh (20 districts), Maharashtra (18 districts), Orissa (10 districts), Punjab (7 districts), Rajasthan (16 districts),

Tamil Nadu (12 districts), Uttar Pradesh (19 districts) and West Bengal (5 districts).

(d) and (e) As indicated above, the districts qualifying the norms have only been included under the three major components of NFSM *i.e.* NFSM-Rice, NFSM- Wheat and NFSM-Pulses. Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (MMA) is being implemented in other districts that are not being covered by NFSM. Besides, States can also take up more intensive crop development programme in these districts under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and State Agricultural plans.

(f) Under all the schemes mentioned above, State Governments could undertake cropping patterns suitable for different regions including Vidarbha region for increasing agricultural production and productivity.

[Translation]

Construction of Highways

1982. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length (in kilometers) of National Highways/Expressways and State Highways in the country;

(b) the funds allocated for construction and maintenance of roads during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and NH-wise;

(c) whether steps are being taken to remove regional imbalance in the construction of Highways/Expressways; 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) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) and National Expressways. The development and maintenance of the State Roads including State Highways is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The total length of NHs in the country, including 93.4 km length of National Expressway, is 70,548 km at present. The total length of State Highways in the country was about 1,33,177 km as per the available information upto Year ending 31st March, 2004.

(b) The allocation of the funds for development and maintenance of NHs are made State-wise and not the NH wise. The State-wise details of the funds allocated for development and maintenance of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs), including declaration of State roads as NHs, is a continuous process and depends upon the volume of traffic, inter-se priority and availability of funds. The declaration of State roads as NHs additionally depends upon the requirements of connectivity.

Statement

The State-wise allocations made for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) during the last 3 years (2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09) and the current year (2009-10 upto October, 2009)

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Development				Maintenance			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.76	82.44	192.97	169.13	61.19	78.13	83.25	60.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.30	6.00	1.10	10.00	0.30	0.37	1.82	0.9
3.	Assam	79.11	87.96	88.25	122.04	25.98	41.62	40.20	49.8
4.	Bihar	111.26	96.82	104.02	162.93	34.34	29.90	44.50	65.03
5.	Chandigarh	1.00	2.00	3.39	4.00	0.66	0.98	0.68	0.75
6.	Chhattisgarh	39.45	42.19	67.42	78.76	24.15	27.19	27.26	34.59
7.	Delhi	3.00	9.00	15.80	15.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.75
8.	Goa	2.95	15.00	34.39	33.00	3.51	4.92	5.01	4.85
9.	Gujarat	67.69	67.70	102.33	254.59	33.99	40.27	42.04	42.65
10.	Haryana	64.00	81.25	103.23	105.00	24.27	18.13	19.64	18.97
11.	Himachal Pradesh	39.50	57.00	76.21	78.00	18.90	17.70	18.84	31.37
12.	Jharkhand	34.86	57.25	96.41	120.00	22.27	27.82	20.38	31.55
13.	Karnataka	88.91	104.21	215.30	199.82	39.88	59.45	71.24	56.85
14.	Kerala	62.02	58.48	72.53	88.53	19.30	27.36	21.75	28.50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	98.73	80.88	110.14	130.09	51.70	59.03	48.66	60.55
16.	Maharashtra	158.20	142.55	195.18	215.95	59.54	63.16	62.92	66.91
17.	Manipur	14.74	12.14	23.77	40.13	3.04	14.30	10.24	9.46
18.	Meghalaya	25.40	22.88	51.60	60.80	9.84	13.39	17.53	18.30
19.	Mizoram	15.53	15.00	13.55	28.00	5.19	7.25	9.20	7.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Nagaland	11.82	12.00	30.60	40.00	3.91	7.43	10.78	10.40
21.	Orissa	73.37	139.32	209.55	202.07	43.70	50.51	52.56	59.20
22.	Puducherry	5.00	7.55	2.95	7.00	0.94	0.91	1.10	1.63
23.	Punjab	75.34	85.95	156.77	156.12	17.44	23.82	25.58	23.40
24.	Rajasthan	80.37	103.18	214.35	187.77	67.58	70.57	72.35	74.25
25.	Tamil Nadu	84.69	94.03	133.77	130.85	25.67	30.16	49.40	30.83
26.	Uttar Pradesh	97.35	135.87	223.51	258.74	45.63	62.48	55.22	74.30
27.	Uttarakhand	54.61	41.30	112.40	92.67	15.80	19.10	21.87	23.31
28.	West Bengal	47.00	58.00	95.30	142.00	18.50	24.08	31.49	27.15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00			0.00	4.00
30.	National Highways Authority of India*#	12052.12	11116.06	13125.47	14118.45	105.76	147.91	70.00	30.00
31.	Border Roads Organization*	528.00	649.76	650.00	600.00	22.28	30.06	26.35	24.00

*State-wise allocations are not made.

#Includes Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR).

[English]

Karnataka Molasses Regulation Bill, 2004

1983. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "The Karnataka Molasses Regulation Bill, 2004" is pending with the Union Government for approval;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) State Legislations are examined from three angles *viz.* (i) repugnancy with Central Laws (ii) deviation from National or Central Policy and (iii) Legal and Constitutional validity. In the case of

Karnataka Molasses Regulation Bill, 2004, there are policy issues, which need to be sorted out and therefore, no time-frame can be fixed for achieving the same.

[Translation]

National Youth Awards

1984. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any criteria for the selection of National Youth Award;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of youth who have been selected from the various States for awarding National Sports Award during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether any complaints have been received from the public representatives regarding the irregularities in the selection process;

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

(f) the details of the measures being taken by the Government to make the selection process transparent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No specific criteria for the selection of National Youth Awards has been fixed by the Government. However, applications are invited by the Govt. from the State Governments/UTs from amongst youth who have done some exceptional work in the field of activities, which includes social work in rural areas and urban slums, promotion of National Integration, Adventure, cultural and recreational activities etc. The applications duly recommended by the State level Committee are received by the Central Government. At the National level, a Central Selection Committee scrutinizes recommendations after State Governments/UTs administrations and makes the final selection of Youth Awards. The Central Selection Committee may, at its discretion, consider on merits, individuals or youth originations not recommended by a State Governments/UTs for the award.

(c) The details of awardees for various national sports awards indicating the State from which they belong, for the last three years including the current year are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has not received any complaints from public representatives regarding the irregularities in the selection process.

(f) The selection of awardees is made by duly constituted Selection Committees, in a transparent manner.

Statement

For the year 2006

Name of Awardees	Name of Award	State/UT which he belongs
1	2	3

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award

Shri Manavjit Singh Sandhu Delhi

Dhyanchand Award

Shri Varinder Singh Punjab

Shri Shamsher Singh Haryana

Shri Rajendra Singh Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
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Arjuna Award

Shri Jayanta Talukdar	Assam
Shri Kalayathumkuzhiyi Mathew Binu	Kerala
Shri B. Chetan Anand	Andhra Pradesh
Shri Vijender	Haryana
Shri Pentala HariKrishna	Andhra Pradesh
Ms. Anjum Chopra	Haryana
Ms. Jyoti Sunita Kullu	Punjab
Shri Vijay Kumar	Rajasthan
Shri Saurav Ghosal	Madhya Pradesh
Mr. Subhajit Saha	Tamil Nadu
Smt. Geeta Rani	West Bengal
Ms. Geetika Jakhar	Punjab
Shri Navneet Gautam	Haryana
Shri Rohit Bhakar	Haryana

Dronacharya Award

Shri Damodaran Chandralal	Kerala
Shri Koneru Ashok	Andhra Pradesh
Shri R.D.Singh	Rajasthan

For the year 2007

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award

Shri Mahendra Singh Dhoni Jharkhand

Dronacharya Award

Shri Sanjeeva Kumar Singh	Jharkhand
Shri Jagdish Singh	Haryana
Shri G.E. Sridharan	Tamil Nadu
Shri Jagminder Singh	Delhi

Arjuna Award

Ms. Chitra K. Soman	Kerala
Mr. Anup Sridhar	Karnataka
Mr. Johnson Varghese	Kerala

1	2	3
Ms. Harika Dronavalli		Andhra Pradesh
Mr. Arjun Atwal		West Bengal
Mr. Probhjot Singh		Punjab
Ms. Kh. Tombi Devi		Manipur
Mr. Bajranglal Takhar		Rajasthan
Ms. Avneet Kaur Sidhu		Punjab
Ms. Alka Tomar		Uttar Pradesh
Mr. Farman Basha		Karnataka

Dhyanchand Award

Shri Mukhbain Singh	Punjab
Shri Gian Singh	

For the year 2008-09**Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award**

Ms. Mangte Chungneijang	Manipur
Mary Kom	
Shri Vijender	Haryana
Shri Sushil Kumar	Delhi

Dronacharya Award

Shri Jaydev Bisht	Delhi
Shri S. Baldev Singh	Haryana
Shri Pullela Gopichand	Andhra Pradesh
Shri Satpal	Delhi

Arjuna Award

Shri Mangal Singh Champia	Uttar Pradesh
Ms. Sinimole Pauloseq	Kerala
Ms. Saina Nehwal	Kerala
Ms. Laishram Sarita Devi	Manipur
Ms. Tania Sachdev	Delhi
Shri Gautam Gambhir	Delhi
Shri Ignace Tirkey	Orissa
Ms. Surinder Kaur	Haryana
Shri Pankaj Navanath Shirsat	Gujarat
Shri Satish Joshi	Rajasthan
Shri Ronjan Sodhi	Delhi

1	2	3
Ms. Poulomi Ghatak		West Bengal
Shri Yogeshwar Dutt		Haryana
Shri Girdhari Lal Yadav		Madhya Pradesh
Ms. Parul D. Parmar		Gujarat

Dhyanchand Award

Shri Isher Singh Deol	Punjab
Shri Satbir Singh Dahiya	Delhi

Price of Gur

1985. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Gur (Jaggery) far exceeds the price of refined sugar in the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large proportion of Gur is being diverted for production of illicit liquor;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures 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. As per the trade sources the price of Gur (Jaggery) is generally higher than the price of refined sugar in the market. It is also learnt from media reports/ industry sources that Gur is being diverted for production of illicit liquor. Gur (Jaggery) has been omitted from the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 from 21st July 2007 and therefore, no control over the same is being exercised. However, State Governments can take necessary steps to stop diversion of Gur for production of illicit liquor.

Exploitation of Minerals

1986. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mineral resources of the country are not being exploited optimally;

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

(c) the corrective step taken/being taken by the Government for optimum exploitation of minerals including precious and semi-precious stones in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Mining of minerals depends broadly on availability of mineral resources, economic viability, demand of the market etc. Under the liberalised economic environment, investment decisions are taken by the entrepreneurs based on their techno-economic judgements and commercial considerations.

(c) The Government has announced the National Mineral Policy, 2008, which enunciates policy measures like assured right to next stage mineral concession, transferability of mineral concessions and transparency in allotment of concessions, in order to reduce delays which are seen as impediments to investment and technology flow in the mining sector in India. The Government has also revised the threshold values for 12 minerals which would entail stacking and utilisation of low grade ore. These policy initiatives would provide suitable environment for optimum exploitation of the mineral potential of the country, including precious and semi-precious stones.

Warehouses of CWC

1987. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation is entrusted with the responsibility to make an arrangement for need based warehousing in every State of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the warehouses established by the Central Warehousing Corporation in different States alongwith their capacities;

(c) whether there is a gap between the available warehousing capacity and requirement therefor in various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken to bridge the gap between the requirement and capacity of warehouses 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) Yes, Madam. The details of the warehouses established by the Central Warehousing Corporation as on 01.11.2009 in different states alongwith their capacities are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The overall occupancy of the warehouses of CWC as on 01.11.2009 is 81%.

(e) Although no gap between capacity and requirement has been identified by CWC in respect of its existing storage capacity, however, based on its own business, surveys, the Corporation has identified locations for constructing additional capacity of 1.09 lakh Metric Tonne.

Statement

State-wise number of warehouses established by Central Warehousing Corporation along with their capacity As on 1st November, 2009

(Figures in MTs)

State	No. of Warehouses	Capacity
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2700
Andhra Pradesh	52	1678065
Assam	6	64200
Bihar	17	123456
Chandigarh U.T.	1	12217
Chhattisgarh	13	280145
Delhi	10	151195
Goa	2	43135
Gujarat	29	787110

1	2	3
Haryana	30	518278
Himachal Pradesh	3	7040
Jharkhand	3	34891
Karnataka	41	738690
Kerala	10	122885
Madhya Pradesh	27	536184
Maharashtra	56	1702100
Nagaland	1	13000
Orissa	9	320953
Puducherry	1	7350
Punjab	26	710165
Rajasthan	31	410841
Tamil Nadu	25	631402
Tripura	2	24000
Uttar Pradesh	50	1160804
Uttarakhand	6	71060
West Bengal	37	643412
Grand Total	489	10795278

Guidelines for Construction and Development of National Highways

1988. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines for construction and development of the National Highways (NHs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to implement such guidelines; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for construction/up gradation and strengthening of NHs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The development (construction) of the National Highways (NHs) is taken up based on the Five Year Plans and the Annual Plans keeping in view the availability of funds, traffic density, condition of the road I bridges, location and inter-se priority of various works. Maintenance of NHs is taken up within the fund available on the basis of maintenance norms, severity of damage and inter-se priority of various works.

The work of development of NHs is entrusted to three agencies by the Ministry, namely National Highways Authority of India (NHA), Public Works Departments (PWDs) of the concerned State Governments and the Border Roads Organisation (BRO). This Ministry issues and updates standards and specifications, Manual for construction, as well as circulars from time to time to ensure that the prescribed norms are maintained at the time of development and maintenance thereafter. The development, including up gradation and strengthening, and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Women Prisoners

1989. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of women lodged in the various jails in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any scheme for socio-economic rehabilitation of such women prisoners; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) A statement showing number of women prisoners lodged in various jails in the country during the period 2005, 2006 and 2007 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) 'Prison' is a State subject under list II to the Seventh schedule of the Constitution. The responsibility of the prison administration and its management, therefore, primarily lies with the respective State Governments. However, in the Model Prison Manual circulated by the Government of India to all the States/

Union Territories in 2003, specific provision has been made for the guidance of State Government for after care and rehabilitation of women prisoners and its follow up by the State Governments. The Government of India has also issued a comprehensive advisory to all the States/ UTs on 17th July 2009 covering all aspects of prison administration.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	884	845	867
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-
3.	Assam	214	243	251
4.	Bihar	1322	1418	1292
5.	Chhattisgarh	423	471	461
6.	Goa	20	20	20
7.	Gujarat	410	498	665
8.	Haryana	515	533	561
9.	Himachal Pradesh	34	45	61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	71	59	82
11.	Jharkhand	698	779	657
12.	Karnataka	448	506	528
13.	Kerala	201	189	183
14.	Madhya Pradesh	817	779	854
15.	Maharashtra	1326	1361	1353
16.	Manipur	26	15	10
17.	Meghalaya	13	9	6
18.	Mizoram	79	80	95
19.	Nagaland	20	28	18
20.	Orissa	430	478	620
21.	Punjab	780	776	835
22.	Rajasthan	428	471	534
23.	Sikkim	7	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1609	1454	1215
25.	Tripura	36	33	37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1343	1947	2329

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttarakhand	48	69	82
28.	West Bengal	1260	1052	1266
Total (States)		13462	14161	14886
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	2	2
30.	Chandigarh	26	26	18
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	6
33.	Delhi	487	463	485
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	6	4	4
Total (UTs)		524	496	515
Total (All India)		13986	14657	15401

[Translation]

Hunger Deaths

1990. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of extreme hunger and starvation deaths due to rising prices of foodgrains has been reported from different parts of the country including tribals;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to tackle the problem of hunger and starvation in the country; 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) As per reports received from various States/UT Governments, no incidence of starvation death has taken place in any State/Union Territory Government.

(c) and (d) For tackling the problem of hunger and starvation in the country, the Government has been implementing various schemes/programmes details of which are given below:

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 (AA Y) ration card holder families under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under this, food grains are allocated to the States/UTs @ 35 Kg per BPL/AAY family per month. Depending upon availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, they are also allocated for APL category of ration card holders. Presently, allocations of food grains under this category range from 10 to 35 Kg per family per month. During 2009-10, a quantity of 190.2 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated to States/UTs under APL category.
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 are not getting old age pension, are provided 10 Kg of foodgrains per person per month free of cost. 94,970 tons of foodgrains have been allocated to States/UTs under the scheme during 2009-10.
3. Under the Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) implemented by Department of Food & 516 Public Distribution through the State Government of Orissa in eight KBK Districts of the State, rice at BPL rates are allocated to the State Government for approximately 2 lakh beneficiaries in these districts. 18,000 tons of rice have been allocated under this scheme during 2009-10.
4. To provide safeguard against starvation during natural calamity and lean season, under the Village Grain Bank Scheme implemented by the Department of Food & Public Distribution through the State Governments, foodgrains are allocated free of cost by Government to States. So far 18,506 Village Grain Banks have been sanctioned in 20 States and food grains @ one quintal per VGB member are allocated.
5. The Government also makes allocation of food grains to States/UTs through the Department of

School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development under Midday Meal scheme for providing food to school children studying in primary and upper primary levels. 27.73 lakh tons of food grains have been allocated under the scheme during 2009-10.

6. Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme implemented by Ministry of Women & Child Development through States/UT Governments aimed at improving the nutritional status of children below 6 years of age and expectant/lactating women, 9.26 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated during 2009-10.
7. Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls is another programme implemented by Ministry of Women & Child Development through State Governments for improving the status of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-19 years. During current year, 53,371 tons of foodgrains under the scheme have been allocated to States/UTs.
8. Under the Scheme for Welfare Institutions, Government makes allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs for meeting requirements of foodgrains of welfare institutions. During current year, 1.37 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated to various States/UTs under the scheme.
9. Under the Scheme for SC/ST/OBC Hostels, Government makes allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs for meeting requirements of foodgrains of SC/ST/OBC Hostels. During current year, 1.50 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated to various States/UTs under the scheme.

Aluminium Plants

1991. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of aluminium plants operating in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of aluminium produced during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up new aluminium plants in the country including backward areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B. K. HANDIQUE): (a) Aluminium plants operating in the country are as below:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Location of Aluminium Plant	Present installed capacity (lakh tonnes per year)
1.	National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	Angul, Orissa	4.35@
2.	Hindalco Industries Ltd	Hirakud, Orissa	1.55
3.	Vedanta Aluminium Limited	Jharsuguda, Orissa	2.50
4.	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO)	Korba, Chhattisgarh	2.45
5.	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Renukoot, Uttar Pradesh	3.45
6.	Madras Aluminium Company Limited (MALCO)	Mettur Dam, Tamil Nadu	0.38

@under upgradation to 4.6lakh tonnes per year by December, 2009.

(b) Quantum of primary aluminium produced during last three years and from April to October, 2009 is as below:-

(Production in tonnes)					
Sl.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till Oct. 2009)#
1.	Orissa	4,32,553	4,60,027	5,77,594	4,70,752
2.	Chhattisgarh	3,13,189	3,58,671	3,56,781	1,56,233
3.	Uttar Pradesh	3,68,867	3,78,153	3,89,152	2,32,429
4.	Tamil Nadu	37,652	37,635	23,224	0*

#Provisional figures`

*MALCO has temporarily shut down its smelter operations since December, 2008.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal under consideration to set up additional aluminium plants by the Government in the country. However, the primary producers of the country have intimated about their expansion plans, as per the following details:-

Name of the Company set up	Nature of expansion/ additional plants to be set up	Location	Proposed Capacity expansion in Tonnes per Annum (TPA)
National Aluminium Company Limited	Greenfield project	Jharsuguda, Orissa	5 lakh TPA in two phases.
Bharat Aluminium company Limited	Expansion of existing aluminium smelter	Korba, Chhattisgarh	Increase by 6.5 lakh TPA in 2 phases.
Hindalco Industries Limited	Greenfield project	Lapanga, Orissa	3.59 lakh TPA
-do-	Greenfield project	Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	3.59 lakh TPA
-do-	Greenfield project	Ranchi, Jharkhand	3.59 lakh TPA
-do-	Brownfield Expansion of existing smelter	Hirakud, Orissa	Increase by 0.58 lakh TPA
Vedanta Aluminium Limited	Brownfield Expansion of existing smelter	Jharsududa, Orissa	Increase by 13.50 lakh TPA

High Yielding Varieties of Seeds

1992. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote the use of high yielding varieties of seeds for sugarcane in the ensuring crop season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to import such high yielding seeds;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the likely increase in sugarcane production after the use of such seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government of India is promoting the use of high yielding sugarcane seed varieties under Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) through field demonstrations, training of farmers & extension workers as well as providing assistance for the production and use of quality seed of high yielding varieties.

(d) to (f) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Import of Edible Oil

1993. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to import palm oil during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the palm oil imported during the last three years and current year; and

(c) whether the said palm oil has been sold through trading into the open market and the amount of profit earned by these agencies?

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 of India had implemented a 'Scheme for distribution of subsidised imported edible oils through States/UTs during 2008-09 for import of upto 10 lakh tons of edible oils by designated Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) & National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED). The Central subsidy was Rs. 15/- per kg till January 2009 and thereafter Rs. 25/- per kg of imported edible oil handed over to the States for distribution. A quantity of 2,91,674 tons of refined palmolein was imported, out of which 2,46,914 tons was handed over to States/UTs for distribution. The Scheme ended on 31.3.2009. The Scheme has been extended in August 2009 for the current year upto 31.3.2010. The extended Scheme envisages import of upto 10 lakh tons of edible oils by PSUs, NAFED and National Cooperative Consumer Federation (NCCF) with a subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg of edible oils handed over to States for distribution. 68,890.90 tons of refined palmolein have been imported under the Scheme till 20.11.2009. There was no such Scheme and thus, no import of refined palmolein by the Government during the years 2006-07 and 2007-08.

(c) Under the 'Scheme for distribution of subsidised imported edible oils through States/UTs implemented during the year 2008-09, the designated PSUs and NAFED had imported 2,91,674 tons of refined palmolein. Out of this quantity, 44,760 tons which was not lifted by the States, was sold in the open market through tenders. The PSUs and NAFED have not earned any profit in these sales. Out of the refined palmolein imported in 2009-10, no quantity has been sold in the open market.

New IIMC Centres

1994. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) centres/branches in various States of the country including Karnataka;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to upgrade the existing IIMC as a world class university to offer M. Phil. and Ph.D. degrees in mass communication; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) There is a proposal to set up Regional Centers of Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Kerala. The proposal is at a preliminary stage.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) is having a scheme of 'Converting IIMC into International Media University' for implementation in the 11th Plan period. The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Memorandum of the Scheme is under finalisation.

Minikit Programme

1995. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has covered/ identified some areas/locations in the country including Jammu & Kashmir under Minikit Programme for Rice, Wheat and Coarse cereal;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any financial assistance and training is provided to the farmers/workers for adopting new technology; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS). (a) to (e) No, Madam. To enhance the production and productivity of cereals under specific crops based systems, Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Food Security Mission

(NFSM) in 312 identified districts of 17 states of the country. Out of these, NFSM - Rice is being implemented in 136 districts of 14 states and NFSM - Wheat is being implemented in 141 districts of 9 States in the country.

Under NFSM-Rice, 499318 numbers of seed minikits of high yielding varieties of rice, 60300 seed minikits of hybrid of rice and 566567 minikits of wheat have been allocated in the respective states covered under NFSM-Rice/Wheat in the country during 2009-10.

Besides, Integrated Cereals Development programme in Rice/Wheat Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Rice/Wheat) under Macro Management of Agriculture is being implemented in non-National Food Security Mission (NFSM) districts of Rice/Wheat in the country including Jammu & Kashmir and also Integrated Cereals Development programme in Coarse Cereals (excluding Maize) Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Coarse Cereals) under Macro Management of Agriculture is also implemented in the major coarse cereals growing districts/States of the country including Jammu & Kashmir.

Under these schemes, financial assistance is also given to the States under the component of farmers field school to train the farmers including women to provide first hand information to the farmers in their field to enable them to adopt the latest crop protection/production technologies to enhance the productivity of cereals.

Revision of Royalty Rates

1996. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether upward revision of royalty payment would lead to price rise of iron ore/mineral are in the market;

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

(c) whether the royalty rates would be considered by some high powered groups;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI) and some mineral rich States have disagreed with the recommendations of the Hoda Committee regarding revision of royalty rates on minerals;

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

(g) the time by which royalty rates on minerals are likely to be revised?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The upward revision of royalty rates is not likely to lead to price rise of mineral are in the market because the price of are is not determined by the miner, rather it is discovered in terms of demand and supply position of are in the international trade of such minerals.

(c) to (f) The rates of royalty were considered by a Study Group constituted in the Ministry of Mines which also consisted of representative of State Governments of mineral rich states and Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI) as member and recommendations for revision of royalty were submitted to the Government. The Report of the Study Group is available on the website of Ministry of Mines.

(g) Revised rates of royalty in respect of minerals (other than minor mineral, coal & lighite, sand for stowing and uranium) has been notified in the Official Gazette vide G.S.R 574 (E) dated 13th August, 2009 and the same are also available on the website of Ministry of Mines *i.e.* <http://mines.gov.in>.

Kidnapping by fake Policemen

1997. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several reports of kidnapping and looting by fake policemen wearing police uniform;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard and issued any directive or guidelines to tackle this menace; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily

responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. However, according to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which compiles data relating to crime in the country, this information is not received/maintained.

(c) and (d) Use of service uniforms is prohibited under the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Official Secrets Act. The State Governments and Union Territories have also been advised to take appropriate measures for stoppage of open sale, stitching and use of service uniforms and uniform articles by unauthorized persons and use of service type painted vehicles by civilians.

Subsidy for Market Intervention Operation Scheme

1998. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for grant of Rs. 200 crore as Central Subsidy for Market Intervention Operation Scheme (MIOS) for essential commodities;

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

(c) the details of the financial aid provided to the Government of Kerala as subsidy for MIOS during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government of Kerala has requested for sanction of an amount of Rs. 200 crore as Central Subsidy for Market Intervention Operation (MIO) Scheme. Alternatively the State Government has requested for making this scheme as Central Sector Scheme fully funded by Central Government.

(b) and (c) Department of Food & Public Distribution does not provide any financial assistance/subsidy under Market Intervention Operation (MIO) Scheme. However, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) implements Marketing Intervention Scheme (MIS) on the request of a State/UT Government for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, which are generally perishable in nature and are not covered under Price Support Scheme. During the last year, DAC has not implemented any MIS in the State of Kerala.

[Translation]

Outdated Technology in Sugar Production

1999. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether outdated machines and technology has adversely affected the productivity and production of sugar in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Union Government to encourage use of modern machines and technology for sugar 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 outdated machines and technology in sugar factories, wherever it exist, may adversely affect the productivity and production of sugar in the country. Its effect varies from factory to factory depending on the type of machinery in use by the concerned factory. The data pertaining to details of outdated machines and technology with sugar factories is not maintained by the Government.

(c) To encourage use of modern machines and technology for sugar production in the country, the Central Government has created Sugar Development Fund (SOF) in the year 1982 for, inter-alia, rehabilitation and modernization of sugar mills. The Government is providing concessional SDF loans to sugar mills for modernization of plant and machinery at a simple interest of 2% below the "Bank rate" prevalent at the time of disbursement of the loan. [4% per annum as of now]

Inter-State Road Connectivity

2000. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to prepare any strategy to strengthen the Inter-State roads to facilitate movement of traffic and remove delay in transportation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details and the number of States where road network has not developed sufficiently alongwith the National Highways passing through them during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and NH-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/propose to be taken by the Government to strengthen the Inter-State road connectivity in these States during the said period, State-wise and NH-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). Development of State Roads is under the purview of the State Governments concerned. However, this Ministry has a scheme for development of State Roads providing connectivity with neighboring States under the Inter-State Connectivity (ISC) Scheme under the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000.

(c) and (d) The development and maintenance of NHs, including the NHs passing through inter-state borders etc., is a continuous process and are taken up depending upon availability of funds, traffic density and inter-se priority of works. Due emphasis is given for development of NH Network in all the States.

Wheat for Flour Mills

2001. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of wheat being supplied to the flour mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has expressed its inability to provide wheat to the flour mill owners;

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

(e) whether the Roller Flour Mills Federation of India has decided to import wheat keeping in view the increase in the price of wheat in the Indian market;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of wheat to the flour 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Government of India is not aware of any

such decision, but import of wheat at zero duty is permitted.

(g) Food Corporation of India has been allocated 5 lakh tonnes wheat during October-December, 2009 for sale through Open Tenders to bulk consumers of wheat like Roller Flour Mills, Biscuits Manufacture etc. who have processing units using wheat as raw material with an installed capacity of not less than 30 tonnes per month (enclosed as Statement-I), In addition to this Government has allocated 10 lakh tonnes wheat to the States/UT Governments under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) for distribution to retail consumers, including small processor of wheat like Chakies, Bakery etc. with a monthly consumption of less than 30 tonnes, for October-December, 2009 period (enclosed as Statement-II).

Statement I

*The lifting position of Wheat to bulk consumers under OMSS (D)
For October, 2009–December, 2009*

As on: 26.11.2009

(Qty in MT)

Sl. No.	Zone	Name of FCI Region/State Government	Allotment (October, 09–December, 09)	OMSS (D) Rates for October, 2009 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates for November, 2009 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates for December, 2009 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	Lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	North	Delhi	82,422	1404.14	1420.94	1437.90	0.00
2.		Chandigarh	7,209	1389.95	1406.75	1423.71	0.00
3.		Punjab	33,244	1389.95	1406.75	1423.71	0.00
4.		Haryana	16,772	1389.95	1406.75	1423.71	0.00
5.		Uttar Pradesh	23,152	1436.30	1453.10	1470.06	0.00
6.		Uttarakhand	20,269	1411.41	1428.21	1445.17	0.00
7.		Rajasthan	7,532	1424.15	1440.95	1457.91	0.00
8.		Himachal Pradesh	1,425	1444.79	1461.59	1478.55	0.00
9.		Jammu and Kashmir	25,746	1400.21	1417.01	1433.97	0.00
		Zone Total	217,771				0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	South	Tamil Nadu	38,381	1551.41	1568.21	1585.17	0.00
11.		Puducherry	2,810	1560.48	1577.28	1594.24	0.00
12.		Kerala	29,235	1586.41	1603.21	1620.17	0.00
13.		Andhra Pradesh	30,396	1530.23	1547.03	1563.99	0.00
14.		A&N Islands	0	1789.70	1806.50	1823.46	0.00
15.		Lakshadweep	0	1650.43	1667.23	1684.19	0.00
16.		Karnataka	66,918	1557.10	1573.90	1590.86	0.00
		Zone Total	167,740				0.00
17.	East	Bihar	1,475	1476.73	1493.53	1510.49	0.00
18.		West Bengal	21,206	1511.30	1528.10	1545.06	0.00
19.		Sikkim	42	1550.82	1567.62	1584.58	0.00
20.		Orissa	19,920	1528.98	1545.78	1562.74	0.00
21.		Jharkhand	548	1502.27	1519.07	1536.03	0.00
		Zone Total	43,191				0.00
22.	North-East	Assam	28,355	1524.19	1540.99	1557.95	0.00
23.		Arunachal Pradesh	0	1579.17	1595.97	1612.93	0.00
24.		Meghalaya	0	1575.45	1592.25	1609.21	0.00
25.		Tripura	0	1632.89	1649.69	1666.65	0.00
26.		Mizoram	0	1615.22	1632.02	1648.98	0.00
27.		Nagaland	0	1559.40	1576.20	1593.16	0.00
28.		Manipur	0	1684.30	1701.10	1718.06	0.00
		Zone Total	28,355				0.00
29.	West	Maharashtra	29,130	1507.70	1524.50	1541.46	565.00
30.		Goa	2,107	1550.40	1567.20	1584.16	0.00
31.		Madhya Pradesh	8,608	1460.67	1477.47	1494.43	0.00
32.		Chhattisgarh	1,412	1514.81	1531.61	1548.57	0.00
33.		Gujarat	1,686	1468.72	1485.52	1502.48	0.00
34.		Daman and Diu	0	1527.93	1544.73	1561.69	0.00
35.		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1511.29	1528.09	1545.05	0.00
		Zone Total	42,943				565.00
		Grand Total	500,000				565.00

Statement II

*The lifting position of Wheat by State/UT Governments for distribution to Retail Consumers under OMSS (D)
For October, 2009—December, 2009*

As on: 27.11.2009

(Qty in MT)

Sl. No.	Zone	Name of the State/UT	Allotment	OMSS (D) Rate (in Rs. per qtl.)	Lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	North	Delhi	80481	1113.47	9283
2.		Chandigarh	0	1099.28	0
3.		Punjab	88982	1099.28	0
4.		Haryana	19522	1099.28	0
5.		Uttar Pradesh	51518	1145.63	0
6.		Uttarakhand	26477	1120.74	0
7.		Rajasthan	86932	1133.48	0
8.		Himachal Pradesh	49523	1154.12	0
9.		Jammu and Kashmir	40264	1109.54	0
		Zone Total	443699		9283
10.	South	Tamil Nadu	30893	1260.74	0
11.		Puducherry	380	1269.81	0
12.		Kerala	40660	1295.74	0
13.		Andhra Pradesh	8239	1239.56	0
14.		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	798	1499.03	0
15.		Lakshadweep	0	1359.76	0
16.		Karnataka	18032	1266.43	0
		Zone Total	99002		0
17.	East	Bihar	5332	1186.06	0
18.		West Bengal	182990	1220.63	0
19.		Sikkim	738	1260.15	0
20.		Orissa	31807	1238.31	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	East	Jharkhand	3149	1211.60	0
		Zone Total	224016		0
22.	North-East	Assam	66247	1233.521	0
23.		Arunachal Pradesh	1535	1288.50	0
24.		Meghalaya	3677	1284.78	0
25.		Tripura	4472	1342.22	0
26.		Mizoram	1885	1324.55	0
27.		Nagaland	7572	1268.73	0
28.		Manipur	3162	1393.63	0
		Zone Total	88550		0
29.	West	Maharashtra	68267	1217.03	0
30.		Goa	1604	1259.73	0
31.		Madhya Pradesh	53885	1170.00	5.5
32.		Chhattisgarh	4939	1224.14	0
33.		Gujarat	15991	1178.05	0
34.		Daman and Diu	0	1237.26	0
35.		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45	1220.62	0
		Zone Total	144731		5.5
		Grand Total	999998		9238.5

[English]

Indemnity for Insured Crops

2002. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), three levels of indemnity have been adopted for insured crop;

(b) if so, the rationale behind the same;

(c) whether several requests have been received by the Union Government from the States including Andhra Pradesh to have only one level of indemnity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are three levels of indemnity *i.e.* 90%, 80% and 60% corresponding to low risk, medium risk and high risk areas, available under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) for all the crops based on coefficient of Variation, which reflect the

variability in the yield data of past 10 years of a crop in a notified area.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. During the course of implementation of the scheme some implementing States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh have suggested one level of indemnity.

Keeping in view the suggestions of States/UTs and other stake-holders, a Joint Group was constituted by the Government, to study the improvements required in the existing crop insurance schemes. The Group has reviewed the scheme and made important recommendations including that for indemnity levels. Based on these recommendations a proposal on Modified NAIS has been prepared.

India and Uganda Agreement on Agriculture

2003. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for cooperation in the field of agriculture and allied sector signed between India and Uganda;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Uganda has shown its interest to procure agro machinery and share technology in fisheries sectors; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for cooperation in the field of agriculture and allied sectors between India and Uganda was signed on 30th May, 2007.

The MoU provides for cooperation in the areas agricultural research, crops, agricultural machinery, soil and watershed development, agricultural trade, plant protection, horticulture, animal husbandry, livestock and other fields as may be mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

(c) and (d) As per the information available with this Department, during the meeting of Ugandan Minister

of State for Agriculture with MOS(A) on 8.10.2009, the issue of cooperation in Fisheries Sector for training of technical staff as well as value addition in Fisheries sector was discussed. Uganda is to provide details of the areas of their interest so that a Work Plan may be worked out.

[Translation]

Road Construction Along Borders

2004. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads sanctioned alongwith the present status of construction work on the roads along the borders including the Sino-India and Indo-Nepal borders during each of the last three years and the current year, border wise;

(b) the status of fencing and flood lighting projects on the borders, border-wise;

(c) whether any revision of targets and costs of fencing and flood- lighting on the borders has been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether in view of load shedding and power failure there is any proposal to provide solar power for flood lighting along the border areas/fences;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether such infrastructure development along with borders has helped in curtailing infiltration; and

(h) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the number of infiltration attempts repelled during the current year, border-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Out of 3436 Km of fencing and 4326 Km of border roads sanctioned by the Government on Indo-Bangladesh border, the work of

construction of 2677 Km of fencing and 3330 Km of border roads has been completed. 277 Km of floodlighting works have also been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. Further, the Government have decided to undertake floodlighting in 2840 Km along this border.

1915 Km of fencing and 1861 Km of floodlighting works have been completed on Indo-Pakistan border out of 2043 Km of fencing and 2009 Km of floodlighting sanctioned by the Government. Out of 340 Km of border roads sanctioned by the Government in Gujarat sector on Indo-Pakistan border, the work of construction of 219 Km of border roads have been completed.

In order to improve the road infrastructure along Indo-China border, the Government have undertaken the construction of 27 strategic roads totaling approximately 804 Km. The construction of 11 roads has since started.

Development of road infrastructure on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders has been receiving the attention of the Government.

(c) and (d) The Government have approved the revision of targets of fencing and road works along Indo-Bangladesh border from earlier sanctioned works of 2429.50 Km of fencing and 797 Km of roads to 2579 Km and 1422 Km respectively under Phase-II. The revised cost on account of revision in the targets of fencing and roads is Rs. 4393.67 crore against earlier sanctioned cost estimates of Rs. 2876.17 crore. Along Indo-Pakistan border, the Government have approved the revision of cost estimates in fencing, floodlighting, roads and Border Out Posts (BOPs) works from the earlier sanctioned Rs. 380.00 crore to Rs. 1201.00 crore.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) The question does not arise.

(g) and (h) Construction of fencing, floodlighting and roads has resulted in curbing the illegal activities including infiltration on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders. During the current year till 31st October, 2009, 42 cases of apprehension on Indo-Pakistan international border and 749 apprehension cases have been reported which were repelled by Border Security Force. There are no significant incidences of infiltration on the other borders.

Commission on Police Reform

2005. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Commissions and Committees had been constituted in the past for examining and recommending measures for police reforms in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such Commissions and Committees constituted so far;

(c) the number of recommendations made by such committees accepted by the Government and implemented;

(d) whether the Union Government and Supreme Court has issued any directions to all the State Governments to bring about police reforms in their respective States; and

(e) if so, the details alongwith the reaction and response of the State Governments in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Police being a State subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the State Governments/UT Administrations, which have to implement the various police reforms measures. The Centre can at best persuade the State from time to time to bring the requisite reforms in the Police administration to meet the expectations of the people. To bring about reforms in police administration, the Central Government had set up a number of Commission/Committees in the past to go into various aspects of policing and suggest suitable measures in this regard.

Notable amongst these Committees/Commission are, the National Police Commission (1977), the Padmanabhaiah Committee (2000) on Police Reforms

and Malimath Committee (2000) on Criminal Justice system. The Ministry of Home Affairs also constituted a Review Committee on Police Reforms in 2004. The Review Committee submitted its report in March, 2005.

The reports of the National Police Commission were sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations, Among the various recommendations of National Police Commission which the Central Government have implemented, pertain to providing more funds for housing to policemen, strengthening of the police communication system, giving assistance for computerisation in the State Police Force, under the Scheme for Modernization of the State Police Force, establishment of the National Crime Record Bureau, organizing management courses at Sardar Vallabhabhai National Police Academy, Hyderabad for the IPS officers, streamlining the set up of Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) and Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science (LNJN NICFS), issue of guidelines for arrest of persons etc. Similarly among the various recommendations of Padmanabhaiah Committee pertaining to recruitment, training, reservation of posts, involvement of public in crime prevention, recruitment of police personnel, delegation of powers to lower ranks in police, revival of beat system, use of traditional village functionaries, police patrolling on national and State highways, designs of the police stations, posting and transfer of SP and above etc. were sent to the State Governments, for implementation. The main recommendations of Malimath Committee concerning police reforms like strengthening training, infrastructure/ forensic science, improvement in investigation, strengthening of forensic science set up, etc. were also sent to States, for their consideration and implementation. The report of all these Commission/Committees were also examined minutely by the Review Committee and all actionable recommendations culled out and made 49 recommendations to the Government. These recommendations have also been sent to the State Government for their implementation. The implementation of these recommendations in the States were reviewed twice by the Union Home Secretary with the Chief Secretaries and DGPs of all the States in September, 2005 and on 6th October, 2007 in DGPs/IGPs Conference. Ministry of Home Affairs is also monitoring the implementation of these recommendations through submission of Action Taken Reports by States and it is found that all the States are in favour of police reforms.

Ministry of Home Affairs also setup an Expert Committee to draft a new Model Police Act in September 2005. The committee submitted a Model Police Act on 30th October, 2006. A copy of the Model Police Act was sent to States for consideration and appropriate action vide Home Secretary's D.O. letter dated 31 st October, 2006. As per available information Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, H.P., Kerala, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttrakhand have either framed New Police Acts or amended the existing Acts.

Also Supreme Court in its judgement dated 22.9.2006 in Writ Petition (C) No.310/1996-Prakash Singh & Others Vs UOI and others have issued several directions for compliance *inter-alia* by States till the framing of the appropriate legislations and directed to file the status report within the stipulated time period. The matter was heard successively on different dates by Hon'ble Supreme Court and it was last heard on 16.5.2008 when Supreme Court as regards the implementation of the various directions made in its earlier judgement dated 22.9.2006 directed to set up a Commission under Justice K.T. Thomas, former retired Judge of the Supreme Court with specified terms and conditions which are subject to variation by the Commission. The Commission has so far held 12 meetings and is reporting periodically to Supreme Court on the implementation of the directions by the States. The matter is sub-judice.

To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces, the funds are provided under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) to procure modern weaponry, surveillance, communication equipments etc.

Inclusion of Languages in Eighth Schedule

2006. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of representations/request received from the various organizations and State Governments for inclusion of new languages in the eighth schedule of the Constitution, State-wise and language-wise including Tulu language;

(b) the criteria guidelines/norms laid down for the purpose; and

(c) the time which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) A large number of representations/requests from different organization and State Governments have been received in this Ministry for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, including Tulu. At present, demands of 38 languages are pending for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

These are (1) Angika, (2) Banjara, (3) Bazika, (4) Bhojpuri, (5) Bhoti, (6) Bhotia, (7) Bundelkhandi, (8) Chhattisgarhi, (9) Dhatki, (10) English, (11) Garhwali (Pahari), (12) Gondi, (13) Gujjar/Gujjari, (14) Ho, (15) Kaachachhi, (16) Kamtapuri, (17) Karbi, (18) Khasi, (19) Kodava (Coorg), (20) Kok Barak, (21) Kumaoni (Pahari), (22) Kurak, (23) Kurmali, (24) Lepcha, (25) Limbu, (26) Mizo (Lushai), (27) Magahi (28) Mundari, (29) Nagpuri, (30) Nicobarese, (31) Pahari (Himachali), (32) Pali, (33) Rajasthani, (34) Sambalpuri/Kosali, (35) Shaurseni (Prakrit), (36) Siraiiki, (37) Tenyidi and (38) Tulu.

(b) and (c) A decision on pending demands for inclusion of more languages in the Eight Schedule including Tulu will be taken in the light of the recommendations of the Sitakant Mohapatra Committee and decision of the Government thereon. No time frame can be fixed for consideration of the demands for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule.

[English]

Submergence of Agricultural Land

2007. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of agricultural land submerged and the number of farmers affected during the tsunami in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands including Port Blair, Ferrargang, Hut bay and Campbell bay;

(b) whether any alternate land has been provided to the affected farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which the same is likely to be provided?

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 details of land submerged and the number of farmers affected during the tsunami in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands including Port Blair, Ferrargunj, Hut bay and Campbell Bay are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The alternate land in lieu of submerged land was not provided to the affected farmers due to non-availability of Revenue Land in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Statement

Details of Land submerged and farmers affected due to Tsunami in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Name of Islands	Name of Tehsil	Total area submerged (ha)	Number of farmers affected
South Andaman	Port Blair	370.00	232
	Ferrargunj	954.00	591
Little Andaman	Hutbay	00.00	00
Great Nicobar Island	Campbell Bay	605.00	390
Total		1929.00	1132

Source: Government of Andaman & Nicobar Administration Secretariat.

[Translation]

Horticultural Land

2008. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land under horticulture sector during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of production and productivity in the horticulture sector during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any study in the agriculture sector to ensure processing of fruits and vegetables;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to generate employment in this sector; and

(e) the details of progress achieved 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) A State wise statement showing area, production and productivity of horticulture crops during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(c) Several surveys/studies have been conducted

from time to time by various organizations on processing of fruits and vegetables.

(d) and (e) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (TMNE) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for the remaining states of the country for the holistic development of horticulture. An additional area of 16.5 lakh ha has been covered under horticultural crops under these schemes thereby generating employment in this sector.

Statement

State/UT's	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
	Area	Prod.	Pdy.	Area	Prod.	Pdy.	Area	Prod.	Pdy.	Area	Prod.	Pdy.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.6	103.2	2.8	34.3	126.6	3.7	34.0	128.0	3.8	34.1	130.5	3.8
Andhra Pradesh	1358.7	13872.8	10.2	1713.9	17200.8	10.0	1839.3	19601.1	10.7	1918.9	19139.2	10.0
Arunachal Pradesh	75.6	186.3	2.5	90.4	265.5	2.9	93.4	265.6	2.8	93.4	265.6	2.8
Assam	536.9	5799.3	10.8	582.1	6041.6	10.4	583.1	6089.5	10.4	476.7	4696.1	9.9
Bihar	1082.0	1644.9	15.2	1115.1	17054.0	15.3	1121.4	17334.8	15.5	1145.9	18677.3	16.3
Chandigarh	0.2	2.8	14.0	0.2	2.8	14.0	0.2	2.8	14.0	0.2	2.8	14.0
Chhattisgarh	265.7	3044.5	11.5	384.5	3432.1	8.9	426.1	3929.6	9.2	440.1	4087.0	9.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.2	20.6	9.4	2.2	20.6	9.4	2.8	24.2	8.6	2.8	24.2	8.6
Daman and Diu	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.3
Delhi	45.3	678.7	15.0	45.3	678.7	15.0	48.3	602.3	12.5	41.6	624.1	15.0
Goa	100.4	464.8	4.6	101.9	290.8	2.9	102.4	303.8	3.0	103.3	293.1	2.8
Gujarat	677.4	11127.1	16.4	983.0	11912.4	12.1	1048.5	13758.2	13.1	1041.5	13134.9	12.6
Haryana	267.3	3253.6	12.2	323.4	3706.5	11.5	320.4	3618.0	11.3	348.9	4150.0	11.9
Himachal Pradesh	257.0	1765.9	6.9	279.3	1555.4	5.6	284.1	1899.1	6.7	285.2	1874.9	6.6
Jammu and Kashmir	311.7	2467.8	7.9	330.6	2702.0	8.2	356.3	2832.9	8.0	366.7	2914.0	7.9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jharkhand		257.6	3790.0	14.7	257.0	3777.2	14.7	276.6	4021.9	14.5	315.8	4055.1	12.8
Karnataka		1403.2	10100.6	7.2	1629.4	12158.4	7.5	1669.5	14308.1	8.6	1710.4	14963.2	8.7
Kerala		1603.0	10884.3	6.8	1851.3	10282.8	5.6	1876.2	10578.0	5.6	1856.6	10574.6	5.7
Lakshadweep		3.2	37.8	11.8	3.4	51.6	15.1	3.5	51.8	14.8	3.5	51.8	14.8
Madhya Pradesh		262.1	4065.0	15.5	453.2	4331.9	9.6	472.8	4525.7	9.6	603.7	6862.0	11.4
Maharashtra		1960.8	15430.2	7.9	2145.3	16982.7	7.9	2208.8	18006.3	8.2	2194.5	1768.3	8.1
Manipur		39.5	256.1	6.5	52.9	328.6	6.2	59.9	395.1	6.6	67.7	523.9	7.7
Meghalaya		87.8	593.7	6.8	101.0	679.4	6.7	101.5	685.2	6.8	107.7	808.0	7.5
Mizoram		23.0	102.7	4.5	33.2	254.7	7.7	34.6	300.5	8.7	67.0	344.2	5.1
Nagaland		20.5	72.9	3.6	25.3	104.1	4.1	27.8	144.1	5.2	34.2	257.2	7.5
Orissa		1065.6	9725.0	9.1	1239.4	10080.1	8.1	1257.4	9975.9	7.9	1298.9	10507.5	8.1
Puducherry		10.0	129.7	13.0	11.9	125.2	10.5	11.9	125.2	10.5	13.3	127.2	9.5
Punjab		206.8	3205.4	15.5	232.7	3467.6	14.9	241.8	3950.3	16.3	251.4	4630.9	18.4
Rajasthan		298.8	1232.3	4.1	765.9	1657.6	2.2	932.8	2742.4	2.9	955.9	2960.6	3.1
Sikkim		26.6	92.4	3.5	60.9	136.2	2.2	63.4	152.3	2.4	66.1	191.8	2.9
Tamil Nadu		1020.0	15950.2	15.6	1209.8	17652.5	14.6	1220.2	19821.2	16.2	1281.7	21239.8	16.6
Tripura		72.3	910.5	12.6	76.2	962.5	12.6	78.8	970.4	12.3	73.3	793.0	10.8
Uttar Pradesh		1263.2	20396.9	16.1	1348.6	21821.3	16.2	1477.4	23924.7	16.2	1527.2	25859.1	16.9
Uttarakhand		255.2	1604.4	6.3	267.5	1711.1	6.4	274.6	1773.9	6.5	276.3	1822.6	6.6
West Bengal		1445.2	21269.2	14.7	1641.5	20225.8	12.3	1658.0	25665.3	15.5	1672.1	26005.4	15.6
Total		16341.5	179081	11.0	19392.9	191781.1	9.9	20206.9	212508.3	10.5	20676.9	220370.1	10.7

*[English]***Extending Sea Safety Zone**

2009. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the safety zone around the petroleum installations to five

nautical miles from the existing 500 meters as reported in media;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Ministry

of Petroleum & Natural Gas has informed that, in view of the changed maritime and coastal security scenario in the country, the need to extend the safety zone around petroleum installations beyond the existing 500 meters is under discussion with concerned authorities.

[Translation]

Funds for Construction of Roads

2010. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate funds for construction of roads including National Highways (NHs) to connect various tourist destinations in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware of misuse of funds under this programme; if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a committee has been constituted to check misuse of funds, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for optimum utilisation of the said fund?

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) in the country. The development and maintenance of NHs are taken up depending upon availability of funds, traffic density and inter-se priority of works. This Ministry has no separate proposal for allocation of funds for construction of roads including NHs to connect various tourist destinations in the country.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Tsunami Relief Fund for Kerala

2011. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to the State of Kerala for rehabilitation of victims of Tsunami;

(b) the status of works completed and the amount spent so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to complete the remaining works and release the sanctioned amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) An amount Rs. 1441.75 crore has been allocated to Kerala for the implementation of Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP).

(b) The physical progress of the five major sector under TRP are as under:-

(i) Housing: 3867 houses were damaged due to Tsunami and equal numbers of houses have been newly constructed. Out of 11000 houses to be built for the people living in vulnerable areas, 758 houses have been completed.

(ii) Agriculture and Livelihood: Out of 39 work, 30 works have been completed.

(iii) Fisheries and Livelihood: Out of 32 works, 24 works have been completed.

(iv) Roads and Bridges: Out of 30 works, 27 works have been completed.

(v) Ports and Jetties: Out of 193 works, 166 works have been completed.

Under TRP so far Rs. 831.11 crore has been spent upto September, 2009.

(c) the works/activities included in the TRP were to be completed by 31st March, 2009. However, State of Kerala is using the funds available with them under TRP for completion of the balance works. The progress of the work is being monitored by the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Violation of Broadcasting norms by Foreign Companies

2012. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether some foreign broadcasting/telecasting companies operating in the country have been found to be violating the norms prescribed for telecasting/broadcasting in the country;

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

(c) the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOU DHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Violations of the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 have been noticed in respect of the content carried by some foreign channels uplinked from abroad that are operating in the country.

(b) and (c) Foreign broadcasting/telecasting companies are not permitted to operate in India. However, permissions are given to Indian Companies registered in India under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 to downlink foreign channels.

As on date, the Ministry has permitted 36 companies to downlink 76 foreign-uplinked TV channels in India as

per downlinking guidelines. As per clause 5.1 of the guidelines, the companies permitted to downlink registered channels shall comply with the Programme and Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

Government has issued 84 show cause notices to 17 companies, which have been permitted to downlink their foreign-uplinked TV channels in India, for violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes. A Statement-I showing the names of the companies which have violated the provisions of the Programme and Advertising Codes and action taken thereon is enclosed.

Apart from this, two companies had violated the provisions of The Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007 and the rules framed thereunder, and one company had violated clause 5.11 of the downlinking guidelines, the details of which is given enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of SCN	Date of SCN issued	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	B4U Television Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.	B4U	SCN was issued for telecasting songs "Kabhai Aar Kabhi Paar", "Bin Tere Sanam", "Leke Pehla Pehla Pyaar"	18.10.2004	Final order has been issued warning them to be more careful in future. And directing them to ensure that only films/films songs/ film trailers/re-mix songs/music video songs or albums or its promos, which are certified 'U' by CBFC are telecast. They were further directed to run a scroll on their channel round the clock for three days "Ministry of I&B issues a warning to channel for violating Programme Code. The channel assures to be more careful in future" and submit the recording of the same to this Ministry in CD format as a proof of compliance. Channel complied. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	B4U Television Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.	B4U	Mason Summer's Royal	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	B4U	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Warning dated 03.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	B4U	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	Matter Closed.
	-do-	B4U	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	B4U Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.2006 to the channel directing them not to telecast/re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
2.	Channel V Music & Interactive Channels India P. Ltd.	Channel [V]	SCN was issued for telecasting song "Chadti Jawani"	18.10.2004	Final order has been issue warning them to be more careful in future. And directing them to ensure that only films/films songs/film trailers/ re-mix songs/music video songs or albums or its promos, which are certified 'U' by CBFC are telecast. They were further directed to run a scroll on their channel round the clock for three days "Ministry of I&B issues a warning to channel for violating Programme Code. The channel assures to be more careful in future" and submit the recording of the same to this Ministry in CD format as a proof of compliance, Channel complied. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Channel [V]	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Channel V Music & Interactive Channels India P. Ltd.	Channel [V]	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006 Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Channel [V]	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	Matter Closed.
	-do-	Channel [V]	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' during 1st week of April, 2006.	18.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Channel [V]	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked', 'Seagram's Imperial Blue'	26.04.2006	Final order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006 Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Channel [V]	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No.1 Soda' from 10.03.2006 to 16.03.2006	03.07.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Channel [V]	For telecast of song 'say,say,say' on 25.06.2006 at 03:00 PM	27.07.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Channel [V]	Telecast of obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	08.10.2008	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Channel [V]	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'	29.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
3.	Discovery Communication India Pvt. Ltd.	Discovery	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
	-do-	Discovery	Telecast of an advertisement of 'Vigrin Mobile'	19.09.2008	As the advertisement in question has been withdrawn, Secy. (I&B) decided not to proceed further in the matter. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Discovery Communi- cation India Pvt. Ltd.	Animal Planet	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' 'White Mischief Holidays'	26.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 MATTER CLOSED.
4.	ESPN Software India Pvt. Ltd.	ESPN	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Star Sports	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
5.	Entertainment Television Network Pvt. Ltd.	ETC	A SCN was issued for telecasting songs "Bin Tere Sanam", "Chadati Jawani", "Kabhi Aar Kabhi Paar" "Leke Pehla Pehla Pyar" "Meri Beri Ke Ber"	18.10.2004	Final order has been issued warning them to be more careful in future. And directing them to ensure that only films/films songs/ firm trailers/re-mix songs/music video songs or albums or its promos, which are certified 'U' by CBFC are telecast. They were further directed to run a scroll on their channel round the clock for three days "Ministry of I&B issues a warning to channel for violating Programme Code. The channel assures to be more careful in future" and submit the recording of the same to this Ministry in CD format as a proof of compliance. Channel complied. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	ETC	For telecasting trailers of "Fun, Sheesha, Shabd and Chahat" films.	05.01.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	ETC Hindi/ Punjabi	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	Matter Closed.
	-do-	ETC Hindi/ Punjabi	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Entertainment Television Network Pvt. Ltd.	ETC Punjabi	Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	ETC Punjabi	For telecasting advertisement/Programmes of political parties such as Shiromani Akali Dal and BJP	16.01.2007	Advisory dated 10.12.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
6.	Neon Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	FTV	For telecasting obscene Programme on 09.12.2005	13.12.2005	An advisory has been issued to FTV advising them to be more careful in future telecasting such content and appreciate local concerns and cultural contexts. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	FTV	For telecasting advertisement 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' on 20.05.2006	30.06.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	FTV	For the telecast of programme 'Midnight Hot'	09.08.2006	Order dated 29.03.2007 banning telecast for two months has been issued. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	FTV.com India	Telecast of obscene visuals	11.09.2009	Reply under examination.
7.	Turner International India Pvt. Ltd.	HBO	White Mischief Holidays	04.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006 Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	HBO	SCN issued for telecast of advertisement of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	HBO	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 31st March, 2006.	26.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	HBO Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	NGC Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.	History	For telecast of advertisement of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		National Geographic	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music during the months of March and 1st week of April, 2006	18.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		National Geographic	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music', 'White Mischief Holidays'	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		National Geographic	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Segram's 100 pipers pure music'	04.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		National Geographic Channel	Telecast of visuals showing wrong map	04.09.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
9.	Real Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.	Real TV	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
10.	Multi Sereen Media Ltd.	Set Max	Bacardi Blast Cassettes and CD's, Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua, Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music, Seagram's Fling Wicked	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Set Max	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Set Max Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' and 'Bagpiper Club Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Multi Sreen Media Ltd.	Sony	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Iss Jungle Se Mujhe Bachao'	26.08.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders underi issue.
-do-		Sony	Telecast of the programme 'Entertainment Ke Liye Kuch Bhi Karega'	16.10.2009	Reply awaited.
-do-		Sony Channel	Telecast of the advertisement of "HDFC Standard Life Insurance"	16.06.2009	Reply of the channel was found satisfactory to this Ministry. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Sony Entertainment	Gilbeys green label Pure Aqua	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Sony Entertainment Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	21.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.2006 to the channel directing them not to telecast/re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Sony Max Channel	For the telecast of an advertisement of 'Flavoured Condoms'	03.11.2006	Warning without scrolling issued on 05.02.2007. Channel complied with the directions. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Sony TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device' on 30.09.2005	06.07.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		AXN	Seagrams Fling Wicked	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		AXN	For telecast of programme 'World's Sexiest Advertisements' on 26.04.2006	26.06.2006	AXN Channel has been banned for a period of 02 months w.e.f. 17.01.2007. The bann has been revoked w.e.f. 01.03.2007. Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		AXN	For telecast of advertisements of 'Yoko Height Increase Device' on 08.11.2005	06.07.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Gold Movies Pvt. Ltd.	Star Gold	Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music	07.03.2006	Final order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006 permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Star Gold	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Star Gold	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 pipers pure music', 'Hayward's 5000 Soda' and 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' during month of March and 1st week of April, 2006	18.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Star Gold	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 pepers Pure Music', 'Seagram's Imperial Blue', 'Hayward's 5000 Soda' and 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water'.	26.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006 Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Star Gold	For telecast of advertisement of 'Bagpiper Club Soda' from 10.03.2006 to 16.03.2006.	03.07.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Star Gold	For telecast of advertisement of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' and 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' from 23.4.2006 to 28.04.2006	05.07.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
12.	Star International Networks P. Ltd.	Star Movies	Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music, Seagram's Fling Wicked	07.03.2006	Final order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Star International Networks P. Ltd.	Star Movies	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' and 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' during 1st week of April, 2006	18.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Star Movies	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' and 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' and 'White Mischief Holidays'	26.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Star Movies	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' from 24.04.2006 to 28.04.2006	05.07.2006	Final Order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Star Movies	Telecast of an advertisements of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	As the advertisement in question has been withdrawn, Secy. (I&B) decided not to proceed further in the matter. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Star World	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Star World	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th Mach and 31st March, 2006	26.04.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Star World	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' and 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' from 23.04.2006 to 28.04.2006	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	One Entertainment Networks P. Ltd.	Star One	For telecast of Great Indian Laughter Challenge	30.03.2006	An advisory issued on 25.7.2006 to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Star One	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' during 1st week of April, 2006	18.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006 Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Star One	Telecast of an episode of Serial 'Pari Hoon Main' alleged to hurt the feelings of Sikh Community	10.10.2008	No violation of Programme code observed by IMC. The Matter therefore not processed further. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Star One Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisements of 'undergarments "Gen-X"'	12.08.2005	Warning issued on 21.09.2005. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Star One Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisements of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.2006 to the channel directing them not to telecast/re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Star One Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' 'White Mischief Holidays'.	26.04.2006	Final order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 MATTER CLOSED.
14.	Star India Ltd.	Star Plus	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March and 31st March, 2006	26.04.2006	Final order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Star Plus	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No.1 Soda' and 'Bagpiper Club Soda' from 10.03.2006 to 16.03.2006	03.07.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.06. MATTER CLOSED.
-do-		Star Plus	For telecast of film 'Apaharan'	04.08.2006	SCN has been withdrawn. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Star India Ltd.	Star Plus	Telecast of a obscene, vulgar & indecent Reality Game Show titled 'Such Ka Samna'	22.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
	-do-	Star Plus	Telecast of the serial 'Sapana' Babul Ka-Bidaai	23.10.2009	Reply under examination.
	-do-	Star Plus Channel	For telecast of Advt. relating to India-Westindies Cricket Series showing racial discrimination	14.02.2007	A Warning dated 19.04.2007 issued to Star Plus Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
	-do-	Star Utsav Channel	SCN issued for telecasting Advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.2006 to the channel directing them not to telecast/re-telecast the advt. MATTER CLOSED.
15.	Taj Television India P. Ltd.	Ten Sports Channel	SCN issued for telecast of Advertisements of "Lux Gen-X" undergarments during the month of March, 2006	16.09.2005	Final order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
16.	Zee Entertainment Ltd.	Trendz TV (Zee Telefilms Ltd.)	SCN issued for telecasting programmes namely 'Lingerie Show' etc.	25.08.2005	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
17.	Catvision Products Ltd.	TVS	Telecast of an objectionable news item on Madarsa's	16.09.2008	An order dated 24.06.2009 issued to the Channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.

Statement II

Sl.No.	Name of the companies	Details of Violation	Year	Action Taken
1	3	3	4	5
1.	M/s Neo Sports Broadcast Pvt. Ltd.	Non-sharing of signals of ODI match of Sri Lanka Cricket Series-2007 on 08.02.2007 violating the provisions of the sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007 and Rules framed thereunder.	2007	A warning was issued on 23.01.2008

1	3	3	4	5
2.	M/s Taj Television India Pvt. Ltd.	Non-sharing of signals of ODIs matches of India-Lanka Cricket Series-2008 violating the provisions of the Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007 and Rules framed thereunder.	2008	A warning was issued on 27.11.2008
3.	M/s Star International Networks Pvt. Ltd.	Non-intimation of appointment of Director within a prescribed time limit of Director within a prescribed time limit of 15 days which was violative of clause 5.11 of the downlinking guidelines.	2009	A warning was issued on 27.11.2009

[English]

Investigation Into Sophian Killings

2013. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation into the Sophian case by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Govt. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Madam. The investigation into the Sophian case by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has not been completed till date.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

National Highways in Rajasthan

2014. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

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

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has submitted a proposal for declaration of National Highways in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of funds utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year and the time by which remaining work of upgradation of roads is likely to be completed, project-wise?

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

(b) A list of such proposals is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The details of expenditure on development of National Highway in the State of Rajasthan during the last 3 years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The various components of the projects have different time frame for completion, as development of National Highways is a continuous process.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of the Road	Length (in Km)
1	2	3
1.	Mathura-Bharatpur road	40
2.	Nasirabad-Devli road	95
3.	Kotputli-Sikar road	125
4.	Khairwara- Doongarpur- Baanswara- Ratlam road	210

1	2	3
5.	Swarup-Ganj-Kotra-Som-Kherwada road	147
6.	Faludi-Nagore road	140
7.	Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Jasarasar	115
8.	Sawaimadhopur-Shivpuri (MP)	44
9.	Koshi-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur	139
10.	Gaumti-Chauraha-Desuri-Sadri-Ahor-Jalore-Barmer	306
11.	Phalodi-Balotra-Jalore-Sirohi	343
12.	Nagaur-Deedwana-Khur-Sikar	176
13.	Kirki chowki-Bhinder-Saiulumber-Aspur-Durgapur	146
14.	Hodel-Punhana-Nharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur	202
15.	Chandwaji-Chornu-Bagru on NH-8	171
16.	Sirohi-Mandar-Deesa (Gujarat)	68
17.	Gurgaon-Alwar-Sariska-Dausa-Swaimadhopur	248
18.	Barmer (NH-15)-Jalore-Ahor-Sadri-Desuri-Gaumati ka Chauraha-Kankroli-Bhilwara-Mandalgarh	446
19.	Jaipur (NH-8)-Jobner-Kuchaman-Nagaur-Phalodi(NH-15)	
20.	Mathura (NH-3) Bharatput-Banyana-Bhadoti-Sawaimadhopur-Palighat-Itawa-Mangrol-Baran (NH-76)	336
21.	Bharatpur(NH-II)-Alwar-Bansur-Kotputli-Neem Ka Thana-Sikar-Salasar (NH-65)	332
22.	Fatehpur (NH-II)-Jhunjhunu-Chirawa-Singhana-Namol-Rewari (NH-8)	301
23.	Pratapgarh (NH-I13)-Dungarpur-Bichiwada (NH-8)	164
24.	Jaipur(NH-12)-Diggi-Kekri-Shahpura-Mandal-Bhilwara (NH-79)	226
25.	Pali-Udaipur road	123
Total		4643

Statement II

Details of expenditure in the last three years and current year are as under

(Rs. in Crores)		
Year	National Highway Development Project (NHDP) implemented by NHAJ	National Highway (Plan Works) implemented by Government of Rajasthan
2006-07	1414.29	74.38
2007-08	1488.90	98.98
2008.09	1572.62	209.91
2009-10 (upto Oct., 09)	393.09	86.83

Levy Sugar For States

2015. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States have requested the Union Government for making available levy sugar to them;

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

(c) the allocation of levy sugar made to each State during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to tackle shortage of sugar due to lower production?

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 allocation of levy sugar to all the State/UTs is made every month as per their levy sugar quota fixed by the Central Government. Statement-I indicating the monthly state-wise levy sugar quota and annual festival quota is at enclosed.

(c) Statement-II showing allocation of levy sugar made to each State/UT during last three sugar seasons (October-September) *viz.*, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is enclosed.

(d) The Central Government, with a view to ensure adequate supply of levy sugar for allotment to States/UTs has increased the levy obligation on sugar factories from 10% to 20% for the current sugar season 2009-10.

Statement I

Statement indicating the monthly State-wise levy sugar quota and annual festival Quota

(quantity in MTs)

Sl.No.	State	Monthly quota	Annual Festival quota
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9690	7614
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	389	74
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	834	94
4.	Assam	18337	2896
5.	Bihar	20516	7527
6.	Chandigarh	62	112
7.	Chhattisgarh	4512	2013
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	14
9.	Daman and Diu	11	12
10.	Delhi	2610	2316
11.	Goa	120	150
12.	Gujarat	5841	4878
13.	Haryana	2485	1924

1	2	3	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4698	608
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6962	868
16.	Jharkhand	6948	2551
17.	Karnataka	8636	5350
18.	Kerala	4103	3600
19.	Lakshadweep	115	22
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12441	5523
21.	Maharashtra	16792	9014
22.	Manipur	1763	208
23.	Meghalaya	1704	200
24.	Mizoram	666	78
25.	Nagaland	1179	128
26.	Orissa	8707	3730
27.	Puducherry	243	88
28.	Punjab	1385	2392
29.	Rajasthan	7342	5092
30.	Sikkim	391	50
31.	Tamil Nadu	10820	6790
32.	Tripura	2647	302
33.	Uttar Pradesh	33013	15154
34.	Uttarakhand	6033	782
35.	West Bengal	14087	7796
Total		216130	99950

Statement II

Statement Showing State-wise levy Sugar Allocated During 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 Sugar Seasons (October-september)

(quantity in '000' Tonnes)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.3	124.46	132.48
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.62	4.6	4.74

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.61	10.32	11.29
4.	Assam	224.2	224.29	233.26
5.	Bihar	77.54	84.6	97.58
6.	Chandigarh	1.01	0.9	0.93
7.	Chhattisgarh	42.95	54.12	59.92
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.6	0.6	0.63
9.	Daman and Diu	0.53	0.12	0.13
10.	Delhi	36.38	36.49	37.76
11.	Goa	1.59	1.58	2.48
12.	Gujarat	75.4	75.35	79.66
13.	Haryana	21.15	31.16	33.64
14.	Himachal Pradesh	56.01	56.74	59.62
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.59	88.47	91.57
16.	Jharkhand	0.15	0.12	4.9
17.	Karnataka	82.71	109.64	115.89
18.	Kerala	49.35	52.92	53.02
19.	Lakshadweep	1.38	1.32	1.34
20.	Madhya Pradesh	155.98	155.53	161.13
21.	Maharashtra	148.7	171.89	189.45
22.	Manipur	21.91	21.93	22.73
23.	Meghalaya	20.95	20.86	21.76
24.	Mizoram	8.37	8.35	8.65
25.	Nagaland	14.56	14.49	15.14
26.	Orissa	108.5	106.99	111.42
27.	Puducherry	2.18	2.12	2.32
28.	Punjab	15.67	20.77	21.7
29.	Rajasthan	55.37	97.05	99.3
30.	Sikkim	4.34	4.68	4.91
31.	Tamil Nadu	125.39	136.74	146.44
32.	Tripura	32.93	32.94	34.38
33.	Uttar Pradesh	365.48	412.02	433.35
34.	Uttarakhand	72.81	73.28	75.78
35.	West Bengal	178.45	169.62	188.43
Total		2229.66	2407.06	2557.73

*Includes Special Festival quota of 144 thousand tonnes

[*Translation*]

Deaths in Jail

2016. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of deaths of prisoners lodged in various jails have been reported from various State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the total number of prisoners who died during each of the last three years, State-wise, gender-wise and jail-wise;

(c) whether the Government has issued any directives to all the Jail Superintendents to investigate such instances and take remedial measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the total number of deaths in judicial custody during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Number of Deaths
2006-07	1477
2007-08	1787
2008-09	1528

More than 90 percent of deaths were natural deaths. The main reasons for the remaining deaths were suicide, murder by inmate, assault by outside elements, death due to firing and negligence by jail personnel.

A statement indicating the year-wise, State-wise and gender-wise details of cases of deaths in judicial custody is enclosed. Data relating to jail-wise deaths are not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) No Madam. 'Prison' is a State subject under list II to the Seventh schedule of the Constitution. The responsibility of the prison administration and its management, therefore, primarily lies with the respective State Governments.

However, the National Human Rights Commission has issued guidelines to all the State Governments for reporting of deaths in Police and Judicial custody, whether natural or otherwise, within 24 hours of their occurrence. In order to keep a check on the number of deaths in custody, the Commission is calling for various reports, inquest report and magisterial enquiry report to evaluate acts of omission/commission by public servants in the death in custody. The commission has also been making efforts to sensitize officers during workshops, seminars and interactions with them during visits to the various States, for better protection of human rights.

Statement

Deaths in Jail

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Years								
		2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	118	118	7	125	132	3	128	131
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
3.	Assam	1	16	17	0	19	19	0	27	27
4.	Bihar	4	189	193	3	219	222	4	129	133
5.	Chandigarh	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	50	50	1	44	45	1	39	40
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Delhi	2	23	25	1	32	33	2	17	19
9.	Goa	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
10.	Gujarat	1	53	54	0	55	55	4	70	74
11.	Haryana	2	49	51	1	58	59	1	51	52
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	3	0	3	3	05	5	5
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1
14.	Jharkhand	0	59	59	2	75	77	4	57	61
15.	Karnataka	1	55	56	3	72	75	0	72	72
16.	Kerala	2	35	37	1	55	56	2	38	40
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1	58	59	1	96	97	2	84	86
19.	Maharashtra	0	130	130	3	170	173	6	118	124
20.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3
22.	Orissa	1	52	53	1	49	50	3	45	48
23.	Puducherry	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2
24.	Punjab	7	80	87	1	99	100	2	68	70
25.	Rajasthan	0	54	54	1	57	58	2	54	56
26.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	3	100	103	4	100	104	6	63	69
28.	Tripura	0	5	5	0	4	4	0	7	7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7	234	241	12	300	312	10	277	287
30.	Uttarakhand	1	6	7	2	12	14	0	13	13
31.	West Bengal	1	68	69	7	82	89	7	91	98
Total		34	1443	1477	52	1735	1787	60	1467	1527

Marginal Farmers

2017. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of farmers in the country owning less than one acre of agricultural land and earning their living through agriculture; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to assist such farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per Agriculture Census 2000-01, the percentage of

operational holdings operating 'less than 0.5 hectares' of agricultural land were 42.74% of the total operational holdings.

(b) The Government provides financial incentives, grants, concessions to the farmers with special emphasis on holdings of marginal farmers through various Schemes such as National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Macro Management, National Horticulture Mission and Technology Mission for Horticulture for the North Eastern States. Central Government also provides subsidies on seeds, micro irrigation systems, machinery, premium on crop insurance and fertilizer, etc.

To create awareness about agricultural technologies Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) are organizing large number of extension activities like kissan melas/kissan gosthties, awareness camps, publication of extension literature and radio and TV talks.

[English]

Fishery Harbours in Kerala

2018. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted proposals for development of fishery harbours;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of the proposals; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Details are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl.No.	Proposal	Status
1	2	3
1.	Approval of Revised Cost Estimate of Rs. 4742 lakh for construction of Thankassery Fishing Harbour Stage-II submitted by Govt. of Kerala during March, 1998.	The proposal of Government of Kerala for development of fishing harbour at Thangassery was approved in two stages. The stage-I project at a total cost of Rs. Rs.1411 lakh was approved in October, 1988, whereas the Stage-II at a cost of Rs. 569.50 lakh was approved in March, 1994. This project was taken up for implementation as an integrated project merging stage-I and Stage-II into a single project with a total cost of Rs. 1980.50 lakh. The committed Central liability to the tune of 50% of the project cost amounting to Rs.990.25 has been released to the State Government in 14 instalments during the period November, 1988 to March 2002. The Government of Kerala has been requested to indicate the reasons and quantum of cost escalation reported on account of (i) severe sea erosion and (ii) delay in disposal of a Court case filed by M/s Top Construction and Engineers. The Government of Kerala is yet to furnish these details.
2.	Approval of Revised Cost Estimate of Rs. 2710.29 lakh for construction of Kayamkulam Fishing Harbour received in June, 2007.	This department in August, 1994 has accorded approval for construction of Kayamkulam Fishing Harbour at a total cost of Rs. 624.60 lakhs. The project was approved with the condition that the construction will be completed within the sanctioned amount. Cost escalation, if any, over and above the sanctioned cost estimates will have to be fully borne by the Government of Kerala. However, the Government of Kerala could not complete the project within the approved cost.

1	2	3
3. Approval of Revised Cost Estimate of Rs. 1381 lakh for construction of Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour	This Department during February, 1987 has accorded approval to the proposal of Government of Kerala for construction of Stage-II and Stage III of the fishing harbour at Vizhinjam at a total cost of Rs. 704 lakh under the CSS with 50% Central assistance. Accordingly, the 50% central share amounting to Rs 352.00 lakh was released to the State Government. The State Government has been requested to submit a detailed and consolidated revised project report to examine the admissibility of enhanced cost estimate. However, the consolidated project report addressing various required aspects is yet to be received.	
4. Approval to Revised Cost Estimate of Rs. 975 lakh for construction of Chombal Fishing Harbour submitted during September, 2005	Government of Kerala has reported completion of this harbour in October, 2003. The Central Government had given financial assistance for the original project as well as its repair and renovation. Therefore, further cost escalation needs to be justified.	
5. Approval to Revised Cost Estimate of Rs. 1111.90 lakh for construction of Puthiyappa Fishing Harbour submitted during September, 2005	This Department had in January 1988 accorded approval for construction of minor fishing harbour at Puthiyappa in Kozhikode District at a total cost of Rs.527 lakhs with 50% central assistance. Subsequently, at the request of Government of Kerala, approval was also accorded in January 1996 to the revised cost estimate proposal with escalation from Rs.527 lakhs to Rs.962.50 lakhs. Accordingly, the Central assistance to the tune of 50% of the project cost amounting to Rs.481.25 lakhs was released to the State Government in 11 instalments. The State Government has also reported that the work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 962.50 lakh.	
6. Construction of Fishing Harbour at Chettuvai, Thrissur District, Kerala.	The Government of Kerala has forwarded the revised Techno Economic Feasibility Report of Chettuvai Fishing Harbour on 06.11.2009.	
7. Construction of Fishing Harbour at Cheruvathur, Kasargod District, Kerala	The Government of Kerala has forwarded the revised Techno Economic Feasibility Report of Cheruvathur Fishing Harbour on 6.11.2009	
8. Construction of Fishing Harbour at Arthunkal, Alappuzha District, Kerala	The Government of Kerala forwarded the project proposal amounting to Rs. 4748.71 lakh for second stage development of fishing harbour at Arthunkal in August, 2009.	
9. Modernisation of Cochin Fishing total cost of Rs. 624.60 lakh.	The Ministry has approved the proposal and sanctioned Rs. 300 lakh as first installment.	
10. Modernisation of Puthiyappa Fishing Harbour	The State Government has forwarded the proposal to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries as well as National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB). The NFDB has accorded in-principle approval to the phase-I of the proposal at a cost of Rs. 340 lakh. The actual release of funds, however, would depend upon submission of utilization certificate and completion of pending works 1 at this harbour by Government of Kerala.	

1	2	3
11.	Modernization of Thottapally Fishing Harbour.	The Government of Kerala has forwarded the proposal to National Fisheries Development Board at a total cost of Rs. 180 lakh vide letter dated 31.8.09. The NFDB has accorded in-principle approval to the proposal. However, release of funds by NFDB would be depend on submission of utilization certificate and completion of pending works at this fishing harbour by Government of Kerala.
12.	Modernization of Kayamkulam Fishing Harbour	The Government of Kerala has forwarded the proposal to National Fisheries Development Board at a total cost of Rs. 311 lakh vide letter dated 31.8.09. The NFDB has accorded in-principle approval to the proposal. However, release of funds by NFDB would be depend on submission of utilization certificate and completion of pending works at this fishing harbour.
13.	Modernization of Mopla Bay in Kannur District, Kerala	The Government of Kerala has forwarded the proposal to National Fisheries Development Board at a total cost of Rs. 360 lakh vide letter dated 31.8.09. The NFDB has accorded in-principle approval to the proposal. However, release of funds by NFDB would be depend on submission of utilization certificate and completion of pending works at this fishing harbour.

*[Translation]***Foreign Firm in Fishing Industry**

2019. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign firms have been granted permission for fishing within the Indian maritime boundaries;

(b) if so, the details of such foreign firms as on date;

(c) whether any regulations have been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Maritime Zone of India (MZI) Act, 1981 stipulates regulations of fishing by the foreign fishing vessels in the Indian Maritime Zone.

Traditional Industries

2020. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of the Traditional Industries is in a dismal state;

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

(c) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to improve the condition of such industries; and

(d) if so, the total funds granted/released during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) Traditional Industries in India have great potential in terms of production, export and generation of employment. Government of India has

taken several measures to tap 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 industry clusters in khadi, village industries and coir sectors over a period of five years beginning with 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 at www.msme.gov.in.

Release of funds under SFURTI is cluster specific and not to the States directly. The funds are released to the Nodal Agencies, i.e. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board, who are responsible for holding and disbursing the funds on receipt of utilization certificate and depending on actual physical progress. Funds for development of clusters are being kept in a separate account by the Nodal Agencies which are subject to audit. Funds released to the Nodal Agencies during last three years and funds earmarked for current year 2009-10 under SFURTI are as under:-

(Rs. crore)

Year	KVIC	Coir Board	Total
2006-07	19.03	6.50	25.53
2007-08	9.04	6.27	15.31
2008-09	13.45	3.50	16.95
2009-10*	-	-	17.00

*Funds allocated in BE 2009-10 under SFURTI

Further, a new scheme titled 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)' has been introduced during 2008-09 which is a significant initiative for setting up micro enterprises (including those in traditional industries sector) in rural and urban areas with attractive levels of subsidy for generation of additional employment opportunities. It is implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (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.

[English]

Setting UP of Forensic Laboratories

2021. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided adequate funds for setting up of new Forensic Science Laboratories in the country and to modernise/upgrade the existing Laboratories;

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

(c) whether funds released in this regard have been returned to the Union Government by the State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF), the funds are provided to State Governments for purchase of various security equipments and forensic equipments. The amount included for development of forensic science laboratories through acquisition of various equipments is listed in the enclosed statement. Government of India has also approved 26 plan schemes under XI Five year Plan in respect of Directorate of Forensic Science with an outlay of Rs. 200 crores. Under one of these schemes, Government has approved the setting of three new Hi-tech Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEQDs) at Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati. The Government of India has also approved a scheme to set up 06 new Regional Forensic Science Laboratories (RFSLS) and 52 new District Mobile Forensic Units (DMFUs) in different States/Union Territories with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores under the XI Five Year Plan Scheme. Both these schemes are under implementation stage.

(c) No Madam.

(d) In view of the position in part (c) the question does not arise.

Statement

Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces—plans of Forensic science laboratories approved during 2006-07 to 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
Andhra Pradesh	227.25	317.00	350.00	471.00	1365.25
Arunachal Pradesh	0	44.00	57.00	59.00	160.00
Assam	244.00	214.10	206.80	710.00	1374.90
Bihar	11.45	99.37	0	500.00	610.82
Chhattisgarh	0	277.00	191.20	226.00	694.20
Goa	0	0	10.00	0	10.00
Gujarat	740.55	801.00	764.50	1000.00	3306.05
Haryana	95.00	129.95	0	1561.00	1785.95
Himachal Pradesh	14.57	203.73	90.80	69.99	379.09
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	272.95	30.00	302.95
Jharkhand	0	104.33	130.00	0	234.33
Karnataka	79.00	71.50	273.00	479.05	902.55
Kerala	217.00	167.25	132.50	186.50	703.25
Madhya Pradesh	94.25	241.07	0	0	335.32
Maharashtra	690.00	815.00	815.00	651.50	2971.50
Manipur	119.70	82.55	0	89.20	291.45
Meghalaya	29.82	33.36	60.46	30.62	154.26
Mizoram	24.50	49.81	47.57	47.50	169.38
Nagaland	26.46	74.60	29.63	47.46	178.15
Orissa	10.50	9.20	0	0	19.70
Punjab	9.57	0	0	0	9.57
Rajasthan	233.20	254.34	156.22	316.52	951.28
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	223.27	223.45	172.00	279.40	898.12
Tripura	110.00	156.10	27.00	0	293.10
Uttar Pradesh	23.00	23.90	147.50	281.50	475.90
Uttarakhand	18.00	25.00	7.50	52.00	102.50
West Bengal	0	0	467.00	344.40	81.40
Total	3241.09	4408.61	4408.63	7432.64	19490.97

Security Clearance for Commercial Buildings

2022. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make it mandatory for all commercial buildings in the country to get special security clearance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs circulated, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) suggesting a set of guidelines, separately in respect of security of Malls/multiplexes/public places; with high footfalls, and of Hotels, to all States/UTs on 11.2.2009. The issues, inter-alia, those of converting these guidelines into mode byelaws, were further discussed in the Chief Ministers Conference in August, 2009.

Mobile TV Service

2023. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan (DD) has any scheme/plan to offer mobile television services;

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

(c) whether the DD proposes to expand this scheme throughout the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Doordarshan started Mobile TV service (DVB-H transmission) in Delhi in May, 2007 as a pilot project, with a bouquet of 8 TV channels. The number of TV channels in the DVB-H bouquet was later increased to 16 in August 2008.

(c) to (e) There is no approved scheme to start Mobile TV service at any other place in the country at present.

Working of NHAI

2024. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to improve the working of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be 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) to (c) The Government has approved restructuring of NHAI to enhance its institutional capacity by making it multi-disciplinary professional body with quality financial management and contract management expertise. The salient features of re-structuring include selection of the Chairman by a search committee, fixed tenure for Chairperson, increase in the number of full time Members from five to six and the number of part-time Member from four to six, creation of additional posts of Chief General Managers (CGMs), creation of cells with experts in the areas of finance, legal, safety, quality control, Project Appraisal etc., and empowering the NHAI to engage where required outside experts. The Government have accordingly notified the National Highways Authority of India (the term of office and other conditions of Service of members) Amendment Rules, 2009 on 24th July, 2009 as regards selection and tenure of the Chairman etc. As regards increasing the number of Members of NHAI Board which requires amendment to the NHAI Act, 1988 a comprehensive review of NHAI Act, 1988 has been undertaken so that all necessary amendments are carried out together. Necessary action has also been taken by the NHAI for filling up various posts.

Respect to Sports Personalities

2025. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether there are reports of shabby treatment being meted out to several renowned sports personalities including P.T. Usha and MC Mary Kom at various sporting events held in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such reports and action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the organizations hosting the sporting events to accord highest dignity to sports personalities of international repute;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) There have been some news reports, but it has been ascertained that there has been no incident of improper treatment being meted out to renowned sportspersons, including P.T. Usha and Mary Kom.

(c) and (d), No, Madam.

(e) The requirement of issuing such guidelines has not been felt, as eminent sportspersons are treated with full honour and dignity in all sporting events.

NAFED

2026. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) had entered into any agreement for public/private partnership tie up business with private entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the approval of the appropriate authority for entering into such agreement had been receiving;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number and details of such agreements till date?

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) With a view to further diversify its business activities in view of the changed economic scenario, NAFED entered into Public Private Partnership/tie-up business with 62 private entrepreneurs in domestic marketing and international trade of agricultural and non-agricultural items involving Rs. 3945.50 crores. NAFED undertakes commercial activities on its own without any policy guidelines, approval or monetary assistance from the Central Government. There is no share holding of the Central Government in NAFED. There is no role of the Central Government in the business programme of NAFED for marketing of various agricultural and non-agricultural products on commercial considerations and under Public Private Partnership business with its business associates. A statement indicating names of private entrepreneurs, date of MoU/agreement, commodity and amount paid by NAFED is annexed.

Statement

Party-wise Status of Business Undertaken by NAFED on Tie-Up Basis

Sl.No.	Name of Business Associate Date of MOU	Commodity	Total Amount paid (In Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4
West Zone			
1.	M/s Om Prakash Purshottam Dass, Bhopal Date of MOU (1) 06/08/2004 (2) 12/08/2004	Rice	37.00
2.	M/s R.R. Corporation, Mumbai Date of MOU (1) 01/01/2005	Comm.vehicle	4.00

1	2	3	4
3.	M/s Soundcraft Industries, Mumbai Date of MOU 21/04/2004	Diamond	2.29
4.	M/s Shell Merchantile, Pune Date of MOU 4/9/2004	Copper/Tiles	50.20
5.	M/s Vishal Exports Overseas, Ahmedabad Date of MOU (1) 19/10/2003 (2) 01/05/2005 (3) 24/06/2005	G.Nut/Seasam	243.10
6.	M/s Roj Enterprises PVT.LTD., Pune Date of MOU 24/03/2004	Agri. commodity	243.10
7.	M/s Shahbhupatrai, Mumbai Date of MOU 22/06/2004	Dry Fruits	74.60
8.	M/s Virat Exports Pvt. Ltd. Delhi Date of MOU (1) 20/04/2004 (2) 01/02/2006	Mint	9.01
9.	M/s Reliance Polycrete, New Delhi Date of MOU 31/01/2005 CFR	Iron ore	18.38
10.	M/s Megnostar Telecommunication, ND Date of MOU 30/09/2004	Mobile Phones/ Comm. Equip.	60.92
11.	M/s Kripa Overseas, new Delhi (After accepting the joint settlement proposal dt. 03.05.07 of M/s. Kripa Overseas and M/s. Rital Impex (owned by same family members) by Delhi High Court vide their orders dated 16/5/2007 the dues of the both of the parties have clubbed and dues are being settled in joint account) Date of MOU 20.09.2004	Heeng/Hms	0.00 (Sl. 11 and 12 clubbed)
12.	M/s Rital Impex, and Kripa Overseas New Delhi (76.86+10.00) Joint Settlement with Kripa Overseas Date of MOU 27/02/2004	Dry Fruits	85.36
13.	M/s Veecon Impex, New Delhi Date of MOU 24/09/2004	Spices/Dry Fruit	30.00
14.	M/s. M.K. International Ltd. New Delhi Date of MOU 12.12.2003	Rice/Wheat	96.91

1	2	3	4
15.	M/s Roshan Lal Lalit Mohan, Delhi Date of MOU 5.07.2004	Dry Fruits	59.72
16.	M/s Gwalior Sugar Co.Ltd. Gwalior Date of MOU 26/07/2004	Agri Inputs	10.48
17.	M/s Earthtech Enterprises Ltd. New Delhi Date of MOU: (1) 16.10.2003 (2) 12.02.2004	Wheat/Soya	1344.24
18.	M/s Omni Point Corporation, New Delhi Date of MOU 12.01.2005	Agri Commodity	19.80
19.	M/s Handum Insustries, Hyderabad Date of MOU 16.06.2004	Steel Items	298.76
20.	M/s Swastic Olechem Ltd. Hyderabad Date of MOU 11.08.2004	Rbd Oil	11.97
21.	M/s Capro Connection, Chennai date of MOU 23.07.2004	Iron Ore	7.80
22.	M/s Disha Group of Bangalore Date of MOU 11.03.2004	Iron Ore	34.78
23.	M/s Swarup Group of Industries, Mumbai Date of MOU (1) 26.03.2004 (2) 24.04.2004	Iron Ore	239.82
24.	M/s Maheshwari Oil Inds., Hyderabad Date of MOU (1) 09.08.2004 (2) 10/09/2004	S.F./Soya Oil	7.06
25.	M/s Shivananda Project, Hyderabad 21.08.2004	Black Jaggary	0.37
26.	M/s Kozyrone Ind. Ltd. Hyderabad Date of MOU 11.02.2005	Rubber Coir	4.43
27.	M/s Zenith Mining Pvt.Ltd. Cuttuck Date of MOU 16.03.2004	Iron Ore	90.80
28.	M/s Siddhi Agro (P) Ltd. Kolkata Date of MOU 26.08.2004	Crude Palm Oil	1.86
29.	M/s Thiru Aroran, Chennai Date of MOU 11/08/2004	Raw Sugar	37.00
30.	M/s M.K.Aagri International Ltd. New Delhi Date of MOU 30.11.2004	Raw Sugar/ Molasses	127.15

1	2	3	4
31.	M/s Appollo Ind, Project, Mehsana Date of MOU 27.02.2004	Psyllum Seed	30.92
32.	M/s Zenith Ltd. Mumbai Date of MOU 12.05.2004	Hr Coils	12.06
33.	M/s Shri Chakra Udyog Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai Date of MOU 12.07.2004	Pulses/Tiles	53.50
34.	M/s Brother Industries, Cochin Date of MOU 02.04.2004	Copra	0.30
35.	M/s Veecon IPA, New Delhi Date of MOU 24.09.2004	Foodgrains	21.00
36.	M/s Rpil, and Ramesh Kr. Kolkata Date of MOU 10.02.2004	Maize/iron Ore	(36, 37, 38 clubbed)
37.	M/s Rpil, Kolkata Date of MOU 18.01.2005	Yellow Peas	(36, 37, 38 clubbed)
38.	M/s Rpil, Kolkata Date of MOU (1) 18.12.2003 (2) 02.04.2004 (3) 11.03.2005	Wheat/Rice/ Project	99.93
39.	M/s Swil Ltd. Bharuch, Gujarat Date of MOU 23.11.2004	Copper	122.00
40.	M/s Steelbird Fibre Glass, New Delhi Date of MOU 07.05.2004	Hms	0.00 (No stock received)
41.	M/s Vallabhdass Kanji Ltd. Cochin Date of MOU 24.11.2004	Spices	1.5
42.	M/s Hindustan Rice and Gen. Mills Date of MOU 14.07.2004	Paddy	2.50
43.	M/s RPIL, Mumbai Date of MOU 19.04.2004	Jowar/Bajra	5.00
44.	M/s Rei Agro Ltd. Delhi Date of MOU 16.07.2004	Paddy/Rice	23.23
45.	M/s Lakhi Mini Rice Mill, Siliguri Date of MOU 07.01.2005	Raddy	0.135
46.	M/s Pala Mktg. Soc. Ltd.and M/s Monopoly Mktg. Coop.Soc.Cochin Date of MOU 08.09.2004	B.Pepper	0.28
47.	M/s Shree Shankar Sw.Coop.Cold St. Patna Date of MOU 24/02/2005	Potato	2.00

1	2	3	4
48.	M/s Rai Agro India Ltd. Chandigarh Date of MOU 22.04.2005	Wheat	2.86
49.	M/s N.S. Trading Corporation, Delhi Date of MOU 27.05.2004	D. Fruits/Spices	35.88
50.	M/s Uppal Housing Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi Date of MOU 02.12.2004	Estate Dev.	45.00
51.	M/s C and M Farming, Nasik Date of MOU 09.06.2004	Maize	3.21
52.	M/s Tirupati Enterprises, Ahmedabad Date of MOU 23/06/2004	Castor Seed	145.18
53.	M/s D.S.Construction, New Delhi Date of MOU 12.02.2004	Estate Dev	81.50
54.	M/s R.R. Flour Mills, Indore Date of MOU 26.09.2004	Wheat	0.27
55.	M/s Mehak Foods Inds., Pune Date of MOU 16.03.2005	Cattle Feed	1.70
56.	M/s Growyeild Corp., Mumbai Date of MOU 11.01.2005	Cattle Feed	0.32
57.	M/s Anusha Traders, Calicut Date of MOU 16.02.2005	B. Pepper	0.13
58.	M/s Mahashwari Bros., Chennai Date of MOU 12.01.2004	Coal	13.72
59.	M/s Ganga Steel, Chennai Date of MOU 04.08.2004	Hms/Steel Items	88.00
60.	M/s Metastrips Ltd. Goa Date of MOU 20.10.2004	Copper	106.27
61.	M/s Nirmiti Impex, Pune Date of MOU 21.05.2004	Mango Pulp	0.66
62.	M/s Exfin India Mineral Ore Co. Pvt. Ltd. Varanasi Date of MOU 31/08/2004	Iron Ore	8.02
Gross Total		3945.50	

Survey of Damaged National Highways

2027. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted/ proposes to conduct any survey of the damages caused to the National Highways (NHs) due to the recent floods in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the estimated loss to NHs due to these floods in various States including Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps regarding strengthening/undertaking repair works on these damaged NHs; and

(e) the details of the amount allocated/sanctioned for this purpose, State-wise alongwith the status of utilisation of the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) The State-wise details of the assessments made during 2009-10 so far of the damages caused due to floods and rains to NHs, including that for the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed Statement-I. 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 due to floods, rains, etc., are accordingly taken up from time to time to keep such stretches in traffic worthy conditions from the allocations made for Flood Damage Repair (FDR) works under Maintenance and Repair of NHs. Accordingly, necessary temporary measures for restoration of these damaged stretches of NHs in traffic worthy conditions are in different stages of progress. The permanent restoration works on these damaged sections of NHs are generally taken up under Annual Plan of works. The details of State-wise allocations made for development and maintenance of NHs during 2009-10 and the expenditure incurred upto October, 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

The State-wise details of the assessments made during 2009-10 so far of the damages caused due to floods and rains to NHs, including that for the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are given below

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	NHNo.	Type & extent of damages to NHs due to rain, floods, etc. during 2009-10	Estimated cost of damages to NHs (In Rs. crores)#
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7, 9, 18, 43, 63, 202, 214, 214A, 221	Surface damage, potholes, damage to cross drainage structures and protection works, damage to shoulders etc.	15.0*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37, 52, 52A, 52B, 153, 229	Pavement damage, potholes, landslide, damage to cross drainage structures & protection works	1.5
3.	Assam	31, 31 B, 31 C, 36, 37, 37 A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52 A, 52 B, 53, 54, 58, 61, 62, 151, 152, 153, 154	Disintegration of pavement, formation of potholes, subgrade failure, breaches, etc.	15.0
4.	Bihar	2, 19, 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57 C, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110	Potholes formation, breaches, landslide, damage to cross drainage structures etc.	15.0

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 43, 78, 200, 216, 217, 221	Potholes, sunken of road portion etc.	2.75
6.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A, 17B	Potholes, breaching of road, landslides, damage to protection works, damage to shoulders	1.5
7.	Gujarat	6, 8, 8A, 8C, 8D, 8E, 15, 113, 128	Surface damage, erosion, damage to shoulders and cross drainage structures	13.0
8.	Jharkhand	33	Damage to pier of old arch bridge	Assessment yet to be made
9.	Karnataka	9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 67, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218	Landslide, erosion to embankment, subsidence of carriageway & formation of potholes, damages to bridge approaches, scours in shoulders etc.	24.0
10.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 49, 208, 212, 213, 220	Potholes, damaged drains, sunken berms, erosion of embankments, landslide on hill side etc.	8.0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 27, 59, 59A, 69, 75, 78, 86, 92	Partly road surface damaged and potholes developed	33.84
12.	Maharashtra	6,17,204,211,222	Potholes, damage to shoulders, etc.	9.0
13.	Manipur	39,44,53,150,155	Potholes formation, patches, landslide, damage to cross drainage structures etc.	5.0
14.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 44A, 51, 62	Potholes formation, patches, landslide, damage to cross drainage structures etc.	8.0
15.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 150, 154	Potholes formation, patches, landslide, damage to cross drainage structures etc.	4.0
16.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 150, 155	Potholes formation, patches, landslide, damage to cross drainage structures etc.	3.0
17.	Orissa	5, 6, 23, 42, 43, 75, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215,217,224	Potholes & depressions, cracks, damage to shoulders, damage to cross drainage structures, erosion on embankment, patches, landslide, etc.	42.0
18.	Punjab	15, 71	Heavy patches	1.0
19.	Rajasthan	11, 11A, 11B, 12, 14, 15, 65, 79, 89, 90, 112, 113, 114, 116	Potholes, patches, damage to shoulders & protection works, submergence,	Assessment yet to be made
20.	Sikkim	31A	Damage to road formation	Damage for NHs with Border Roads Organization
21.	Tripura	44,44A	Road formation breached	

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	45, 45A, 47B,49, 207, 208, 209, 210, 220,226,234	Road surface damage, potholes, shoulders damage, landslide	Assessment yet to be made
23.	Uttar Pradesh	7,11, 19, 24, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92,93,96,97, 119	Potholes, patches, washed out surface, repair of damaged portion, washed away portions	13.5
24.	Uttarakhand	58, 728, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 119, 121, 123, 125	Potholes, Landslide, damage to protection works etc.	Assessment yet to be made
25.	West Bengal	6, 31, 31C, 32, 35, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81, 117	Damage in the form of potholes, settlement, erosion of shoulders & slope of embankment, damage to cross drainage structures	5.0

*Estimated damages for stretches of NH-7 entrusted with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI); Total Estimation of damages on NHs with State Public Works Department (PWD) is yet to be made.

#—Does not include the estimated cost of damages on NHs entrusted with the Border Roads Organization (BRO)

Statement II

The State-wise allocations made for development and maintenance of NHs during 2009-10 and expenditure incurred upto October, 2009 are given below

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Development		Maintenance	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	169.13	140.84	60.25	21.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0.00	0.9	0.00
3.	Assam	122.04	91.66	49.8	12.58
4.	Bihar	162.93	119.67	65.03	15.14
5.	Chandigarh	4	0.88	0.75	0.03
6.	Chhattisgarh	78.76	47.45-	34.59	9.32
7.	Delhi	15	9.65	0.75	0.00
8.	Goa	33	6.21	4.85	1.92
9.	Gujarat	254.59	66.55	42.65	12.91
10.	Haryana	105	65.36	18.97	6.20
11.	Himachal Pradesh	78	33.61	31.37	8.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jharkhand	120	39.72	31.55	6.61
13.	Karnataka	199.82	118.55	56.85	18.08
14.	Kerala	88.53	94.38	28.5	13.20
15.	Madhya Pradesh	130.09	65.08	60.55	11.81
16.	Maharashtra	215.95	153.36	66.91	17.09
17.	Manipur	40.13	3.85	9.46	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	60.8	6.00	18.3	0.03
19.	Mizoram	28	4.42	7.08	0.72
20.	Nagaland	40	12.36	10.4	1.45
21.	Orissa	202.07	123.58	59.2	11.30
22.	Puducherry	7	5.95	1.63	0.00
23.	Punjab	156.12	97.21	23.4	12.31
24.	Rajasthan	187.77	87.00	74.25	17.71
25.	Tamil Nadu	130.85	114.18	30.83	15.14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	258.74	229.31	74.3	30.63
27.	Uttarakhand	92.67	80.54	23.31	8.01
28.	West Bengal	142	74.56	27.15	7.16
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	0.00	4	0.00

[*Translation*]

Mineral Water

2028. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of bottled water/mineral water in the country;

(b) whether the Government has appointed any regulatory body to ensure quality control of bottled water;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any complaint regarding the manufacture and sale of fake mineral water has been received by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken thereon, Statewise; and

(f) the number of persons held responsible in such cases alongwith the action taken against them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The number of companies (licensees, of Bureau of Indian Standards) engaged in manufacture of packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water are 2253 and 15 respectively.

(b) and (c) Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water were brought under mandatory

certification vide Gazette Notification GSR 760(E) and GSR 759(E) respectively dated 29th September, 2000 issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the Presentation of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is the regulatory authority in this regard.

(d) No. complaint has been received regarding the manufacture and sale of fake natural mineral water.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[English]

Boat Tragedies

2029. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of boat tragedies reported from various States in the country are on the rise;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents reported during each of the last two years and the details of the assistance provided to the victims;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any directives to the States to ensure safety and security to the visiting tourists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Shipping is concerned with the subject matter. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Smuggling Across Borders

2030. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large-scale cross border smuggling of drugs and weapons is taking place in the country;

(b) if so, the details of cases reported alongwith quantity of drugs and arms seized during each of the last three years and the current year, border wise;

(c) whether there is involvement of extremist elements operating in India in the said smugglings;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check cases of cross border smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Reports of smuggling of drugs and weapons from across Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Myanmar borders have been received. Details of the quantity of drugs and arms seized by the respective border guarding force on these borders during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No involvement of extremist elements has come to the notice.

(e) The Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain illegal activities on the borders including smuggling which, inter-alia, includes round the clock surveillance & patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and flood lighting; introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of intelligence set up, and coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

Statement

Indo-Bangladesh Border

Year	Seizure of Narcotics (Quantity in Kg)	Seizure of arms (In No.)
2006	6076	48
2007	18133	65
2008	12414	10
2009 (till 31.10.2009)	6833	50

Indo-Pakistan Border

Year	Seizure of Narcotics (Quantity in Kg)	Seizure of arms (In No.)
2006	92	52
2007	91	37
2008	208	42
2009 (till 31.10.2009)	144	57

Indo-Nepal Border

Year	Seizure of Major drugs (Quantity in Kg)				Seizure of arms (In No.)
	Ganja	Charas	Heroin Powder	Opium	
2006	4907.95	183.150	1.110	0.825	80
2007	4474.35	113.975	1.800	—	90
2008	10943.75	474.381	2.985	—	70
2009 (till 25.11.2009)	20107.22	1424.65	0.700	4.354	270

Indo-Bhutan Border

Year	Seizure of Major drugs (Quantity in Kg)		Seizure of arms (In No.)
	Ganja	Brown Sugar	
2006	283.00	—	5
2007	1917.50	0.95	15
2008	13375.00	—	73
2009 (till 25.11.2009)	226.70	1.07	9

Indo-Myanmar Border

Year	Seizure of Major drugs (Quantity in Kg)				Seizure of arms (In No.)
	Ganja	Heroin Powder	Opium	Brown Sugar	
2006	26384.00	1.015	0.100	—	332
2007	14445.00	1.218	12.020	0.265	322
2008	10456.510	0.600	7.200	0.075	516
2009 (till 25.11.2009)	5370.650	0.204	109.500	—	481

Purchase of Seeds

2031. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise facilities in regard to seeds, equipments, production etc. provided to States under Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM);

(b) the financial assistance provided under ISOPOM during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) the extent to which the production of aforesaid items has been increased; and

(d) the other measures taken by the Union Government to increase the production of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize?

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) Assistance is provided to the States Implementing Agencies for several components under the Scheme for production and purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation and certified seed, distribution of certified seed, development of seed infrastructure, seed minikits, block, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and frontline demonstration, plant protection chemicals, weedicides, Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (NPV), rhizobium/phosphate solubilising bacteria culture, gypsum/pyrite/lime, sprinkler sets, micro-nutrients, farm implements, irrigation pipes, trainings, publicity, staff and contingency etc. Further under the Oilpalm Development Programme of ISOPOM, assistance is provided to the States for planting material, maintenance of existing plantation during gestation period, drip irrigation system/diesel pump-set, training, publicity, staff and contingency etc.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The production of oil seeds has increased from 10.83 million tonnes in 1985-86 to 28.15 million tonnes in 2008-09 (IVth Advance Estimate). Production of pulses has increased from 12.86 million tonnes in 1989-90 to 14.66 million tonnes in 2008-09 (IVth Advance Estimate) and the production of maize has also increased from 9.53 million tonnes in 1995-96 to 19.28 million tonnes in 2008-09 (IVth Advance Estimate). New plantation of oil palm has been taken up in an area of 95959 hectares (estimated) from 2004-05 to 2009-10 (upto, September, 2009).

(d) In order to enhance production of oilseeds, pulses, maize and oil palm, the Government of India is implementing other schemes also viz; National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). NFSM provides assistance for pulses in 171

districts of 14 States. MMA Scheme provides assistance for oil seeds, pulses and maize development to the States not covered under ISOPOM. The States can take

up crop development activities approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State under RKVY.

Statement

Release of funds to the States under ISOPOM

(Rs. in lakh)

States	Years			2009-10 (as on 26.11.2009)
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
Andhra Pradesh	4542.00	5325.00	3000.00	1111.81
Bihar	385.00	1100.00	800.00	667.97
Chhattisgarh	675.00	500.00	884.06	1035.00
Gujarat	975.00	1000.00	1600.00	1719.80
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	411.00	800.00	700.00	457.73
Himachal Pradesh	75.00	100.00	10.00	59.43
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	75.00	0.00	82.63
Karnataka	2700.00	2500.00	2700.00	1624.86
Kerala	15.00	0.00	60.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	3750.00	2500.00	3500.00	3694.36
Maharashtra	925.00	2000.00	2900.00	2056.86
Mizoram	102.87	300.00	390.00	203.76
Orissa	525.00	900.00	575.00	688.44
Punjab	0.00	0.00	30.94	58.09
Rajasthan	2934.50	3600.00	3140.00	2324.48
Tamil Nadu	1345.00	1200.00	1900.00	1383.00
Uttar Pradesh	1115.00	1600.00	1450.00	1346.72
West Bengal	674.50	800.00	400.00	238.50
Total	21149.87	24300.00	24040.00	18753.43

Advisory Committee on Youth Programme

2032. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether district State Advisory Committees on Youth Programmes have been set up by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan;

(b) If so, the number of such committees set up and the duties thereof alongwith the tenure of such committees; and

(c) the number of persons associated with such committees in the country, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. District as well as State Advisory Committees on Youth Programme (SACYP) have been set up in all the 501 District Nehru Yuva Kendras in all the States of the country. The duties and tenure of these committees is given in the enclosed Statement.

As per composition of District Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (DACYP), there are 13 official and 06 non official members in a district. Whereas according to composition of State Advisory Committee on Youth Programme (SACYP), there are 16 official and 04 non official members in a state. The composition of DACYP and SACYP is also given in the Statement.

Statement

1. The District Advisory Committee on Youth Programme (DACYP) chaired by the District Magistrate/Collector advises and helps the NYK in the planning and implementation of youth development programmes in the district.

Duties and Functions of the Committee.

- To help the NYK in the implementation of its plans and programmes.
- To help and guide the NYK in promoting an effective youth movement in the district.
- To help the NYK in the coordination of its activities with other Government and Non-Government departments and agencies.
- To review and evaluate the work of the NYK and suggest measures for its further improvement.

Tenure of DACYP

DACYP is a continuous body where as the tenure of the non-official members and youth leaders will be three years and of National Service Volunteers one year (or the date on which the volunteer ship is terminated, whichever is earlier).

2. The State Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (SACYP) chaired by the In-charge Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports of the State, advises and helps the NYKS in the planning and implementation of youth development programmes in the state.

Duties and Functions of the Committee

- SACYP may advise NYKS at state level to liaise with the development departments of State Government and all the Development agencies, NGOs and UN agencies working in the state.

- SACYP being an advisory body shall explore the possibility of initiating collaborative projects between NYKS and State Government Development Deptts. and International Agencies operating in the state,
- The SACYP may liaise with the State Government Development Deptts, various agencies and NGOs working in social sector and to explore common priority areas for joint action.
- To explore and identify appropriate development projects keeping in view the needs and aspiration of youth of the state.
- To mobilize necessary resources and expertise for the development of training- infrastructure as well as core group of trainers (at state level).

Tenure of SACYP

SACYP is a continuous body where as the tenure of the non-official and nominated members of SACYP shall be for three years from the date of nomination.

Composition of SACYP

The State Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (SACYP) will have the following composition:

1.	In-charge Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports of the State	Chairperson
2 and 3.	Member of Parliament/MLA/MLCs by Hon'ble Minister cum-Chairperson, NYKS	Hon'ble Members
4 and 5.	Renowned Social Worker, Women Activist, Sports Persons. (To benominated by DG, NYKS	Hon'ble Members
6.	Zonal Director/Regional Coordinator	Member Secretary
7.	Director, Youth Services & Sports	Member
8.	Director, Rural Development	Member
9.	Director, Health & Family Welfare	Member
10.	Director, Social Welfare	Member
11.	Director, Culture	Member
12.	Director, Agriculture	Member
13.	Director, Small Scale Industries	Member

14.	Director, Environment & Forests	Member
15.	Director, SC, ST & Backward Classes	Member
16.	Director, Information & Public Relations	Member
17.	Chief of Lead Bank in the State	Member
18.	Deputy Programme Advisor, NSS	Member
19.	Representative of DG, NYKS	Member
20.	Deputy Director (s) of the State	Special Invitee

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act, 1957:-

(i) G.S.R. 574(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2009 making certain amendments in the Second Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

(ii) G.S.R. 575(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2009 making certain amendments in the Third Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

(iii) G.S.R. 723(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2009 reserving areas, mentioned therein, for undertaking prospecting or mining operations through the Maganese Ore (India) Limited.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 865/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

Composition of DACYP

The District Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (DACYP) will have the following composition:

1.	District Collector	: Chairperson
2.	District Youth Coordinator	: Member Secretary
3.	Regional Coordinator, NYKS	: Members
4.	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Development & Planning)	: Members
5.	Chief Medical Officer/Civil Surgeon	: Members
6.	General Manager, DIC	: Members
7.	District Public Relation Officer	: Members
8.	Field Publicity Officer	: Members
9.	District Youth Services & Sports Officer	: Members
10.	District Social Welfare Officer	: Members
11.	Lead Bank Officer	: Members
12.	Project Officer, DRDA	: Members
13.	Project Officer, NSS	: Members
14.	Head of NGO	: Members
15.	Non-Official	: Members
16.	Non-Official	: Members
17.	Youth Leader	: Members
18.	Youth Leader	: Members
19.	National Service Volunteer	: Members

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 866/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 867/15/09]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process Cum Product Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process Cum Product Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 868/15/09]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 869/15/09]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 870/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008 under sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 871/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Border Security Force, Combatised Paramedics Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.123 in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 2009 under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

- (2) A copy of the Sashastra Seema Bal Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 560(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 2009 under sub-section (3) of section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 872/15/09]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:-

- (i) The Central Reserve Police Force Group "A" (General Duty) Officers Recruitment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R.509(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009.

- (ii) The Central Reserve Police Force (Combatised Para-Medical Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R.131 in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 873/15/09]

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): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, for the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, for the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 874/15/09]
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007.

- (2) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 874 -A/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 875/15/09]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Mangalore, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Mangalore, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 876/15/09]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, Gurgaon, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, Gurgaon, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 877/15/09]

- (6) A copy of the Food Corporation of India (Staff) (1st Amendment) Regulations, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. EP.33(1)/97-Vol.III in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009 under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 878/15/09]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

(i) G.S.R. 597(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 2009 imposing stockholding limit on large consumers of sugar.

(ii) G.S.R. 640(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R. 597(E) dated the 22nd August, 2009.

- (iii) G.S.R. 671(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R. 531(E) dated 16th July, 2009.
- (iv) G.S.R.691(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd September, 2009 regarding non-applicability of the provisions of the five notifications, mentioned therein, till 31st March, 2010 in respect of sugar processed from imported raw sugar by a producer of sugar or any other person for processing it on job basis and in respect of white sugar or refined sugar by State Trading Corporation, MMTC Limited, Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited and National Agricultural Marketing Federation of India Limited.
- (v) G.S.R. 692(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd September, 2009 directing the provisions of the Notification No. G.S.R. 832(E) dated 29th December, 1999 shall not be applicable till the 30th day of November, 2009.
- (vi) G.S.R. 726(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th October, 2009 imposition of levy obligation @ 20 per cent on sugar produced during 2009-2010 sugar season on every domestic producer of sugar.
- (vii) G.S.R. 2563(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 509(E) dated 18th February, 2009.
- (viii) S.O. 2072(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th August, 2009 notifying specification of Customised Fertilizer under clause 20 B of the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985.
- (ix) S.O. 2073(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th August, 2009 notifying specification of Neem coated Urea as provisional fertilizer under clause 20A of Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985.
- (x) S.O. 2802(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd November, 2009 notifying specification of Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate with zinc as provisional fertilizer under clause 20A of Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985.
- (xi) The Fertiliser (Control) Third Amendment Order, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 2803(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009.
- (xii) The Removal of (Licensing requirement, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Six Amendment) Order, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 2461(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2009.
- (xiii) S.O. 2404(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2009 rescinding Notification No. S.O. 526(E) dated 12th April, 2006.
- (xiv) The Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O.2665 (E)/Ess Com./Sugarcane in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 2009.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 879/15/09]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 880/15/09]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 881/15/09]

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Central Agricultural University Act, 1992:-

- (i) Notification No. 5-17/2008-CAU published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 2009 regarding third amendment to Statutes of Central Agricultural University Act, 1992.
- (ii) Notification No. CAU/Reg/584/Ord/05 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 2009 containing Ordinance No. 1/2008 –Institute of University Gold Medal for students of Central Agricultural University completing Master's Degree.
- (iii) Notification No. CAU/Reg/584/Ord/05 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 2009 containing Ordinance No. 2/2008 regarding the academic and other qualifications for the academic positions of Central Agricultural University.
- (iv) Notification No. CAU/Reg/584/Ord/05 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 2009 containing Ordinance No. 3/2008 regarding revision of qualification for non-teaching posts of Central Agricultural University.

(11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) of (10) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 882/15/09]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 883/15/09]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 884/15/09]

(iv) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees Provident Fund of National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 884-A/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): Madam, 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. 2436(E) to S.O. 2441(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 1 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) in the State of Punjab.

(ii) S.O. 2559(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) in the State of Haryana.

(iii) S.O. 2108(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Faridabad Section) in the State of Haryana.

- (iv) S.O. 2624(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 on the stretch of land and for construction of Railway Over Bridge over Railway crossing (Rewari-Bathinda Railway line in Sirsa Town) in the State of Haryana.
- (v) S.O. 2405(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 2009 regarding fee to be recovered from users of (Pimpalgaon-Dhule Section) the National Highway No. 3 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (vi) S.O. 2424(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 2009 regarding fee to be recovered from users of (Bharuch-Surat Section) the National Highway No. 8 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (vii) S.O. 2529(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 2009 regarding fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned (Derumata Temple-Ghadawali River Section) of the National Highway No. 76 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (viii) S.O. 2687(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 2009 regarding fee to be recovered from users of four-laned (Padalur-Trichy Section) of the National Highway No. 45 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ix) S.O. 2250(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 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.
- (x) S.O. 2318(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Talegaon-Amravati Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xi) S.O. 2320(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Talegaon-Amravati Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xii) S.O. 2321(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009 authorizing of Sub-Divisional Officer, Bhandara as a competent authority for acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xiii) S.O. 2322(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009 authorizing of Deputy collector and Special land Acquisition Officer (General) Nagpur as a competent authority for acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xiv) S.O. 2013(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 2009 regarding authorizing the Land Acquisition Officer, Panchkula, as a competent authority for acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 73 in the State of Haryana.
- (xv) S.O. 1672(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 514(E) dated 7th April, 2006.
- (xvi) S.O. 1673(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1 (Delhi-Ambala Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xvii) S.O. 2261(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1713(E) dated 13th July, 2009.
- (xviii) S.O. 2109(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 2009 regarding

- acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. NE-II (Eastern Peripheral Expressway) (Sonepat Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xix) S.O. 2079(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 2009 authorizing the Land Acquisition Officer, Urban Estate, Faridabad, Haryana, as a competent authority for acquisition of land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 in the State of Haryana.
- (xx) S.O. 2566(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Kalka-Shimla Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (xxi) S.O. 2554(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1709(E) dated 5th October, 2006.
- (xxii) S.O. 1677(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Rohtak-Hissar Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xxiii) S.O. 2153(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building/construction, maintenance, management and operation of Kodungallur Bye pass National Highway No. 17 (Chandappura-Kottappuram Section) in the State of Kerala.
- (xxiv) S.O. 2244(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2077(E) dated 20th August, 2008.
- (xxv) S.O. 2245(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 849(E) dated 10th April, 2008.
- (xxvi) S.O. 2247(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 (Kannur Section) in the State of Kerala.
- (xxvii) S.O. 2538(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 505(E) dated 14th March, 2008.
- (xxviii) S.O. 2646(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. 47 (Mannuthy-Aluva Section) in the State of Kerala.
- (xxix) S.O. 2259(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxx) S.O. 2448(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1663(E) dated 8th July, 2009.
- (xxxi) S.O. 2453(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Vijayawada-Machalipatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxii) S.O. 2454(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 2452(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/

- four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 1713(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 (Rohtak-Jhajjar Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xxxv) S.O. 2117(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 87 in the State of Uttarakhand.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 2240(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 25 (Jhansi-Bhongnipur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 2364(E) and S.O. 2365(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation different stretches of National Highway No. 91 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 2555(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening including construction of bypasses or realignments, if any), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 25 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxxix) S.O. 939(E) and S.O. 940(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 24 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xi) S.O. 1359(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 2009 authorising Additional District Magistrate (L.A.) Joint Organization, Ghaziabad to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 91 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xii) S.O. 1360(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 2009 authorising Additional District Magistrate (L.A.) Joint Organization, Gautam Budh Nagar to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 91 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xlii) S.O. 1361(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 2009 authorising Additional District Magistrate (Administration) Bulandshahar to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 91 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xliii) S.O. 1362(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 2009 authorising Special Land Acquisition Officer (Joint Organization), Aligarh to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 91 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xliv) S.O. 2066(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (Construction) of Agra By Pass on National Highway No. 2 (Delhi-Kanpur Section) and National Highway No.3 (Agra-Gwalior Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xlv) S.O. 1783(E) and S.O. 1784(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation different stretches of National Highway No. 21 (Kuruli-Kiratpur Section) in the State of Punjab.

- (xlvii) S.O. 2362(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc) maintenance, management and operation National Highway No.1 (Jalandhar-Amritsar-Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (xlviii) S.O. 2528(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 2009 regarding revision of Toll of the two lane Railway Over Bridge near Kurali on Chandigarh-Ropar Road on National Highway No. 21 in the State of Punjab under the Built Operate and Transfer Scheme.
- (xlix) S.O. 1609(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 76(E) dated 20th January, 2005.
- (l) S.O. 2531(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc) maintenance, management and operation National Highway No.87 (Rampur-Nainital-Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (li) S.O. 2078(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 2009 authorising Special Land Acquisition Officer (Joint Organization), Mathura to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (lii) S.O. 2536(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2009 authorising District Land Acquisition Officer, Rampur to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (liii) S.O. 1745(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 2009 authorising Additional District Magistrate (Land Acquisition) Agra to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 87 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (liv) S.O. 1746(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 2009 authorising Special Land Acquisition Officer, Nainital to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 87 in the State of Uttarakhand.
- (lv) S.O. 2673(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No.91 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (lvi) S.O. 1204(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1009(E) dated 10th November, 2000.
- (lvii) S.O. 1735(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 (Bharatpur-Mahua Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lviii) S.O. 2118(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2009 authorising Deputy Collector, Bhuj, to perform the functions of competent authority to acquire land for the construction of Mandvi Bypass on of National Highway No. 8A in the State of Gujarat.
- (lix) S.O. 2367(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2009 authorising officers, mentioned therein, to perform the functions of competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 in the State of Rajasthan.

- (Ix) S.O. 2548(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 2009 levying the fee at the rate, mentioned therein, for the use of Morel Bridge on National Highway No. 11A in the State of Rajasthan.
- (Ixi) S.O. 2431(E) to S.O. 2433(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 65 (Fatehpur-Pali Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (Ixii) S.O. 2696(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Boarder Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (Ixiii) S.O. 2798(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 79A, 79 and 76 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (Ixiv) S.O. 2101(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 (Jaipur-Reengus Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (Ixv) S.O. 2401(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 (Jaipur-Reengus Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (Ixvi) S.O. 1855(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 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.
- (Ixvii) S.O. 1811(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (Ixviii) S.O. 1736(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (Ixix) S.O. 1737(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (Ixx) S.O. 2691(E) to S.O. 2694(E) and S.O. 2697(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Boarder Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (Ixxi) S.O. 2655(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1428(E) dated 10th June, 2008.
- (Ixxii) S.O. 2678(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Deoli-Jhalawar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (Ixxiii) S.O. 2104(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 126(E) dated 22nd January, 2008.
- (Ixxiv) S.O. 2221(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 2009 entrusting stretches, mentioned therein, of National

- Highway No. 9 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (lxxv) S.O. 2222(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (lxxvi) S.O. 2223(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 815(E) dated 25th May, 2007.
- (lxxvii) S.O. 2224(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 2009 rescinding Notification No. S.O. 247(E) dated 5th February, 2008.
- (lxxviii) S.O. 2225(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (lxxix) S.O. 2425(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 78(E) dated 4th February, 1999.
- (lxxx) S.O. 2426(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (lxxxii) S.O. 2427(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 2009 entrusting stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway Nos. 6 and 9 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (lxxxiii) S.O. 2428(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (lxxxiii) S.O. 2592(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 2009 entrusting stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway No. 15 in the State of Punjab.
- (lxxxiv) S.O. 2593(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (lxxxv) S.O. 2594(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 2009 entrusting stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway No. 91 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (lxxxvi) S.O. 2595(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (lxxxvii) S.O. 2392(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Pune-Solapur Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (lxxxviii) S.O. 2423(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 2009 regarding acquisition 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.
- (lxxxix) S.O. 1828(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1403(E) dated 8th December, 2003.
- (xc) S.O. 1829(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 176(E) dated 7th February, 2005.
- (xci) S.O. 1830(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1122(E) dated 29th September, 2003.
- (xcii) S.O. 1691(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 75 (Gwalior-Jhansi section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xciii) S.O. 1782(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 2009 regarding

- acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26 (Jhansi- Lakhnadon section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xciv) S.O. 2486(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (Khalghat-M.P./Maharashtra Border Section), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xcv) S.O. 2570(E) and S.O. 2571(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 75 (Jhanshi-Khajuraho section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xcvi) S.O. 2660(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 935(E) dated 19th August, 2004.
- (xcvii) S.O. 2312(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Kampee-Kanhan Bypass and Nagpur-Hyderabad section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xcviii) S.O. 2323(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Pune-Solapur Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xcix) S.O. 2262(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1596(E) dated 25th September, 2009.
- (c) S.O. 2112(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 785(E) dated 19th March, 2009.
- (ci) S.O. 2540(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 164(E) dated 29th January, 2008.
- (cii) S.O. 2260(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18(Kadapa-Kurnool section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (ciii) S.O. 2226(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (civ) S.O. 2316(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 852(E) dated 10th April, 2008.
- (cv) S.O. 2451(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No.9 (Vijayawada-Machilipatam section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (cvi) S.O. 2588(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 219(E) dated 13th March, 2001.
- (cvii) S.O. 1862(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for construction of approaches to Road Over Bridge on National Highway No.18 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (cviii) S.O. 2430(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (cix) S.O. 2455(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Vijayawada-Machlipatnam section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (cx) S.O. 2075(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (cxi) S.O. 2067(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (cxii) S.O. 2121(E) and S.O. 2122(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 205 (Tirupati-Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu Border section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (cxiii) S.O. 2549(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/six-laning, etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Vadape-Gonde section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (cxiv) S.O. 2640 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 containing Corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 1696(E) dated 10th July, 2009.
- (cxv) S.O. 2661(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 934(E) dated 19th August, 2004.
- (cxvi) S.O. 2659(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No.7 (Kamptee- Kanhan bypass and Nagpur-Hyderabad section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (cxvii) S.O. 2657 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 authorizing the Deputy Collector (LA), North Goa to acquire land for building (widening/four/six laning, etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Goa.
- (cxviii) S.O. 2658(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (cxix) S.O. 2597(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 91 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (cxx) S.O. 1636(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxxi) S.O. 1699(E) to S.O.1701(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 45B (Madurai-Aruppukottai-Thoothukkudi section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxxii) S.O. 2068(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (cxxiii) S.O. 2249(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxxiv) S.O. 2317(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Salem-Coimbatore section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxxv) S.O. 2319(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Salem-Karur section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxxvi) S.O. 2366(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Puducherry-Tindivanam section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxxvii) S.O. 2479(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxxviii) S.O. 2498(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for construction of Toll Plaza and Base camp on National Highway No. 45B (Madurai-Aruppukottai-Thoothukkudi section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxxix) S.O. 2499(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45B (Madurai-Aruppukottai-Thoothukkudi section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxxx) S.O. 2500(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxxxii) S.O. 2501(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45B (Madurai-Aruppukottai-Thoothukkudi section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxxxiii) S.O. 2674(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 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.
- (cxxxiv) S.O. 2675(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31C (Bijni-West Bengal Border section) in the State of Assam.
- (cxxxv) S.O. 2478(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 54, including construction of Lanka Bypass in the State of Assam.
- (cxxxvi) S.O. 2113(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (cxxxvii) S.O. 2326(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Karnataka.

- (cxxxvii) S.O. 2457(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 in the State of Karnataka.
- (cxxxviii) S.O. 1744(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/two-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 154 (Dhaleswari-Bhairabi section) in the State of Assam.
- (cxxxix) S.O. 2711(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/two-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 154 (Dhaleswari-Bhairabi section) in the State of Assam.
- (cxl) S.O. 1705(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 44 in the State of Tripura.
- (cxli) S.O. 1706(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 54 (Silchar-Harangajao section) in the State of Assam.
- (cxlii) S.O. 1822(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 4(E) dated 1st January, 2009.
- (cxliii) S.O. 1823(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 5(E) dated 1st January, 2009.
- (cxliv) S.O. 1859(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 (Guwahati-Nalbari section) in the State of Assam.
- (cxlv) S.O. 2128(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 201(E) dated 20th January, 2009.
- (cxlvi) S.O. 2129(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 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.
- (cxlvii) S.O. 2230(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37 (Khanapara-Kalikuchi section) in the State of Assam.
- (cxlviii) S.O. 2231(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 221(E) dated 10th February, 2005.
- (cxlix) S.O. 2232(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1177(E) dated 21st May, 2008.
- (cl) S.O. 2324(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31C (Srirampur-Champamati section) in the State of Assam.
- (cli) S.O. 2325(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31C (Champamati River-Bijni section) in the State of Assam.
- (clii) S.O. 2410(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 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.

- (cliii) S.O. 2411(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 54 (Maibong-Lumding section) in the State of Assam.
- (cliv) S.O. 2598(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 53 & 54 in the State of Assam.
- (clv) S.O. 2599(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 in the State of Assam.
- (clvi) S.O. 2679(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 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.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (cxix, cxx and cxxxvii) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 885/15/09]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 886/15/09]

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now I start Zero Hour, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Silence please. Let the Zero Hour go on. All of you will get an opportunity to speak. Silence please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, I will allow you to speak whatever the matter it is. Silence please.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please Sit down. I will allow you to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji to speak, please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, senior administrative officer from Uttar Pradesh. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Have you given Notice?

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will allow you to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please take your seat. I have not received your Notice. Please, you too sit down. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji, you speak please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Zero Hour go on, please. I will call you. You kindly sit down. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, Rabindranath Tagore's 150th birth anniversary begins in

the year 2010. Who Rabindranath Tagore was is known to all not only in this country but abroad also. He is not only one of the greatest poets of the world but he was a social activist also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: He was a social activist and he stood firm against all forms of divisive forces and fundamentalism. His friendship with the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, is all well known. He is one of the few personalities who had shaped and influenced the national history of the country. Therefore, the question arises that his 150th birth anniversary year should be celebrated in this country in a befitting way. There is a need for a national committee to be set up under the presidentship of the Prime Minister of the country.

There has to be a national plan, national programme to ensure that he is remembered in the way he should be done because Tagore and his thoughts are relevant to India as never before.

Madam, therefore, I urge upon the Government to kindly assure the House that it will be taking up immediate steps for celebrating the 150th year of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore by not only setting up a Committee, but also drawing up a National Plan involving important social, cultural, and political personalities of the world and to ensure that it really becomes a National event.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please send your slip to the Table and associate yourself with the matter raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sk. Saidul Haque is allowed to associate on this issue.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I would just like to mention one other point. It was decided that the Liberhan Commission Report will be discussed today,

but it is absent from today's Order Paper. I was the mover, and I was informed about it. Suddenly, yesterday, I had received a telephone call saying that it is being postponed. I do not know whether the Government is interested to have a discussion on it or it is being withdrawn for the whole Session. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would seek your intervention for the Government to clarify whether they are really going to have a discussion on the Liberhan Commission Report. It was all decided with regard to the discussion on the Liberhan Commission Report. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It was the Speaker's decision.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You kindly sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I do not think that the Speaker's decision should be questioned in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It was the Speaker's decision.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, let the Government clarify on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Samajwadi Party demand that a Hindi copy of the same should be got presented...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, please sit down. The Zero Hour was going on in such a smooth way.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Without going though the same how will Members speak?...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: OK. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, it is very surprising to note that the Government was unable to reproduce the Hindi version of the Report even after five months. ...*(Interruptions)* It is an utter failure of this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, the Government — responding to the wishes of the House with utmost dispatch — presented the Report to the House the day the hon. Members wanted it. The very next day the Report was presented to the House, and it was then that the entire House was pleased to exempt from laying the copy of the Hindi version of the Report on the Table of the House at that time. *...(Interruptions)*

Now, with respect, I would like to say that to infer — as the hon. Member has done — that perhaps the Government is not interested in the debate is unwarranted. *...(Interruptions)* We had said that we were prepared for the discussion even on the very day the document was laid on the Table of the House. *...(Interruptions)* Therefore, it was *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basudeb Achariaji, please sit down are you 'standing? Please sit down.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Why Hindi version of the report was not laid on the Table, do you not have love towards National language?*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly listen to him.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If you are to speak, listen to someone, the matter can prevail otherwise the noise will continue the same way. Madam Speaker, as you are aware that yesterday Hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadavji...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If I speak first sentence of your choice that you want as to how I will come to know what you want...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I am speaking in Hindi. Now, I will speak in Hindi... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam Speaker, as you know yesterday Hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadavji

came to you, although it is not required to be mentioned here by me. Will it be O.K. if this matter is taken up for discussion today? You had asked such thing from Deputy Leader of Opposition and all of us while appreciating his point. When we all agreed on that matter, you yourself ordered for such thing. You had ordered Hindi version to be made available, it would be attached *....(Interruptions)*.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: This is not a question of Hindi rather this is a question of the country, and question of National language *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Why do you not let him complete his points? Hon'ble Minister is just expressing your feeling.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is expressing his feeling for National language. Please sit down, and listen to him.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We are making every possible effort to prepare the Hindi version as soon as possible so that it could be made available to Hon'ble Members...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. A chat has been had and discussion on it has been made. Smt. Sushma Swarajji.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It was the Speaker's decision, and it should not be discussed in the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *Alias* LALAN SINGH (Munger): I am not questioning the same.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It cannot be discussed in the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, your decision is quite justified *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, thank you very much. Discussion on the Librahan Commission should be made when the Hindi version is made available...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *Alias* LALAN SINGH: If the report has been laid on the Table of the House. Whether it should be made available or not? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He has informed about it in detail. Now, let the Zero Hour continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *Alias* LALAN SINGH: Madam, if it does not get your protection, please tell me when will he submit the report....*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: He has informed about it in detail. He is making efforts and as he told that he would make it available very soon. He is making efforts. You please be patient.

Only the speech of Sushmaji will go on record. Please let the Zero Hour continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very serious incident. Madam, as you know, Indian Institutes of Management are the educational institutes of repute in the country. Similarly, some other business schools are also famous. Every bright student pursuing a management course has a yearning for admission in these institutions. He makes preparations, attends coaching centres and even studies 20 hours out of 24 hours.

This time these institutes decided to take the common entrance test which is called Common Admission Test in colloquial expression through on-line. The first phase of the said examination was held on 28th November. It was Saturday on 28th November. Parliament was closed as there was no Session on that day. I was watching the television. All of a sudden news was flashed that "mouse has eaten up CAT". At the first site I thought perhaps it would be a title of any satirical play. Madam, frankly

speaking when I again saw that news after two minutes and then came to this conclusion that it was not a satire but was an incident and that too happened with the talented youths of the country. Children were speaking on television one by one. Someone was complaining that his computer did not function at all, another was finding fault by saying that his computer was on but only two options out of four were visible on the screen. Someone was saying that his computer was slow and the time was moving fast and he felt that he would not be able to complete the paper. This caused chaos in a number of such Centres. What to say it a disaster or an unfortunate situation that we both who are sitting here in the first row had 11 centres in Bangluru which he represents as an MP and 8 centres in Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh from where I am an M.P. were out of those 49 centres which became victims of this glitch. Madam Speaker, as you know that India has its reputation across the world in the field of Information Technology. We are dreaming of becoming a superpower in IT sector but we have not been able to conduct a single examination successfully. The Conveners of examination are harping on to give them time again. They will be informed through e-mail and SMS and they will be given one more opportunity. As you know, examinee has a mindset for appearing in examination. All they appeared there after preparation. At least one and a half thousand examinees have been affected due to this. That happened in 49 centres. Had this happened in two centres, it can be considered aberration or isolated incident but an incident of server being down at 49 centres compelling examinees not to write that examination and asking them to re-appear for examination is not acceptable.

Madam, through you, I would like to ask the Government that this sort of incident should not be repeated. This is a travesty of purpose concerning young talents and the Government should ensure that this sort of ugly mockery should not be repeated with them. That is why, I raised this matter here with your permission.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki associate yourself with this and send your notice to table office.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The names of hon. Members Shri Ananth Kumar, Dr. Kirit Solanki, Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Prem Das Rai are also associated with the issue raised by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Computer is inanimate. It is not sensitive....(*Interruptions*) Do you believe in an inanimate?

[*English*]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): Madam, the specter of Bhopal gas disaster is still haunting us. We are all aware that 25 years ago, that is, on 3 December 1984, thousands of people had fallen prey to the leak of a poisonous gas, namely, Methyl Isocyanate (MIC) and still lakhs of gas victims are recuperating from their various ailments.

Madam, in the year 1989, the Bhopal settlement between the Union of India and the Union Carbide was based on the assumption that only 3,000 gas victims died in that tragedy, and another 1,02,000 had suffered injuries in varying degrees. However, the Claims Court established by the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal, has determined that there were in all 5,74,367 gas victims, including dead, which effectively meant that the magnitude of the dead and injured was at least five times more than what was assumed at the time of settlement. Still, thousands of gas victims are undergoing treatment. It is alleged that the rehabilitation programme which was promised has not been implemented in a right manner.

I would request the Union Government and the Government of Madhya Pradesh to consider the compensation of those gas victims in a candid manner and sincerely because still those gas victims are continuing to die every now and then. I do not know whether any package has been offered to the orphans, to the widows, and those who are handicapped by the infliction of poisonous gas. Therefore, I would request the Union Government to take stock of the situation once more and do the needful, especially the rehabilitation package should be initiated in right earnest.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Madam, I would like to associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, you can associate.

Sk. Saidul Haque is allowed to associate himself with what the hon. Member has said.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Madam Speaker, through you, I want to draw the attention of

the Government and the whole House to this important issue concerning nearly 2.5 million HIV/AIDS victims in our country.

Madam, earlier they have rightly mentioned about the solemn occasion of World AIDS Day which is being observed throughout the world today. Though our Government has taken up so many comprehensive AIDS control programmes and rehabilitation of the victims in our country, and the trend is declining, we should not be complacent about this Bill. In this respect, I want to point out one important thing. The original draft of the HIV/AIDS Bill, 2009, was placed by the Ministry of Health in August, 2006, but this Bill is yet to come up for discussion and consideration in the House. In the year 2007, the Bill was sent to the Law Ministry for their opinion. Unfortunately, still this Bill has not come up for consideration. It is a very important Bill because the existing law addresses the issues of discrimination, consent for HIV testing and treatment, confidentiality related information and access to HIV treatment very inadequately. There is limited legal redress for discrimination in the private sector. A law which protects the rights of the people, legal redress of the people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS and aims to control the spread of the epidemic is the need of the hour.

The Indian Government cannot afford to delay the tabling of this Bill any further. The HIV/AIDS Bill, 2009 is comprehensive and represents the aspirations and needs of the people living with HIV/AIDS, as it was drafted in consultation with stakeholders, including communities vulnerable to the epidemic, doctors, lawyers, women's groups and children's groups. It also promotes prevention awareness, support and treatment programmes to control the spread of the epidemic.

These days, Madam, the unfortunate victims, especially children, are helpless. Sometimes, their children's admission in the schools has been denied; sometimes, their treatment is not being done both in public sector and private sector hospitals. In the society, various types of discrimination and humiliation are going on.

In this backdrop, I urge upon the Government to urgently and immediately bring this comprehensive Bill for HIV/AIDS victims in our country.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): I would like to associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please send your slip. Whoever wants to associate themselves, kindly send the slips to the Table.

Shri Jagdambika Pal, Shri P.K. Biju, Shri B. Mahtab, Shri Arjun Charan Sethi, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Dr. Anup Kumar Saha, Shri Pulin Bihari Baske, Sk. Saidul Haque, Shri P. Karunakaran, Shri Khagen Das, Dr. Manda Jagannath, and Shri Uday Singh are allowed to associate themselves with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to the fact that the influx of Reang Tribals living in Mizoram started in Kanchanpur under North Tripura District from October, 1997, due to serious ethnic problems in Mizoram, and the influx continued for about a year. On humanitarian grounds, the Government of Tripura accommodated 32,172 Reang refugees in six relief camps in North Tripura. The State Government has, time and again, taken up the issue with the Government of India as well as with the Government of Mizoram, and a series of meetings at different levels have taken place but without any result. The refugees have created severe social and economic problems in North Tripura. In October, 1999, the National Human Rights Commission after a spot assessment had emphasized that it was the constitutional obligation of the Government of Mizoram to take back Reang refugees and ensure their peaceful settlement. Recently, Madam, fresh influx of Reang Tribals has started on 13.11.2009 due to killing of a Mizo boy. Mizos suspected the involvement of Reangs in the killing and started attacking the Reangs in Mizoram adjacent to Tripura border. According to reports, a total of 205 families comprising 1,353 persons have come to Tripura till 23.11.2009. The matter was brought to the notice of the Government of India, the Ministry of Home Affairs.

I would urge that the Government of India must take urgent proactive steps to ensure repatriation of Reang refugees and their peaceful settlement in a time-bound manner.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bajju Ban Riyan may associate himself with this.

SHRI BAJJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): I want to add one point, Madam. I would request the House and the Government to provide all security to the Reang people staying in Mizoram, those who are displaced and living in Tripura, and those who were recently attacked

and bound to come to Tripura. They should be repatriated as soon as possible and all possible help in monetary terms, in shelter terms and in medical terms should be provided by the Mizoram Government, the Tripura Government and the Central Government.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: (Udhampur) Madam, through you, I would like to mention here one thing with great pain. 54 years have lapsed. Some youths from my State J&K in that area has gone to Goa to get it liberated. Twenty youths went there for Satyagraha under the leadership of Dr. Lohiya ji and there atrocities had been committed on them. They struggled hard. Other people from different States of India also went there for struggle and sacrificed their lives. But, all these people from other States were accorded the status of freedom fighters. All of them except those twenty one persons from J&K were awarded with pension and status of freedom fighters. This is unfortunate. 13 people out of those twenty people who went there for the purpose have passed away and only 7 are still alive. I would like to mention here that the Government of J&K has submitted a written request about it. When I had raised a question I was told that the Government of J&K has not recognized them and you should recognize them from there first. I got this matter recognized from the last State Government of J&K under the Chief Ministership of Azad Sahib and got the matter sent here. After it, they began to get pension as well as recognition. Their emotion was felt there but when the case was referred to the Centre, they did nothing and it was stated that now the matter has been concluded. Freedom fighters, the youth of the country, who made supreme sacrifice without any greed for any benefit. He did not yearn for anything for himself or for his family. He went there with the motive that Goa is the part of my country and it is still reeling under subjugation of Portuguese which is required to be liberated. They went there under the leadership of Dr. Lohiya ji. I would like to request the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India to please do it....*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please do not refer any one. Just to make your point.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam, I was referring them because their names can be mentioned in the Book.

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. You please continue.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam, through you, I would like to submit that these families should be respected.

[English]

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa) Madam Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the issue.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): Madam Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the issue.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT (Mumbai North-East): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the issue raised by Chaudhary Lal Singhji.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the issue raised by Chaudhary Lal Singhji.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the issue raised by Choudhary Lal Singhji.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yogi Aditya Nathji, you had sent two notices of adjournment motion and suspension of Question Hour to me, I have rejected both because they do not come under Rule 388 and Rule 56, but you can speak on this issue now. You have two issues but can speak on only one Issue now.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam, the way regular violations of Indian border is being done by China in a way, it is a challenge to the India's sovereignty. While China is working under the strategy to destabilize India in every way. It is also working as a strategy to encircle India in connivance with India's neighbouring countries which is a matter of grate concern. The Government of India's silence on every mischievous action of China raises many question marks on the sovereignty of this country. Only yesterday, the news came that China has raised objection on construction of a road under NREGA in Leh Ladakh inside the Indian border and that work has been stopped.

MADAM SPEAKER: I would like to tell the hon'ble Member that this is a very sensitive issue. Keeping in mind its sensitivity, you should express your views in such a way that it may not affect its sensitivity.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, no issue is more sensitive than the national sovereignty.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you should not argue with me in this regard. You have understood what I have said. National Sovereignty is supreme, but many other things are also sensitive. Therefore, you shall express your views while keeping this in mind. Keep this in mind.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, I am expressing my views keeping all these things in mind that for how long we should maintain our patience and sensitivity.

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not put question mark on my statement. You should restrict yourself to this subject only

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, through you, I would like to tell the Government that the China had infiltrated in that area two months ago. It erected hoardings written with paint in Chinese language inside the Indian territory. The China has also registered protest against the visit of Prime Minister to Arunachal Pradesh. Not only this, China's role in promoting all kinds of separatist activities in India has come to light. Despite all this, if we maintain silence by taking the plea of mutual relations on every action of China, I feel that we are doing injustice with the country and it seems that we are ignoring those problems and are trying to cheat the people of country. China is continuously indulging in this kind of activities, we have clearly witnessed the violations of the border. Similarly, keeping in view the activities being carried out in Leh, Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh and other areas, through you. Madam, I would like to request that the Government of India should take all these things seriously.

Such continued activities of China is a challenge for the sovereignty of the nation. I feel that instead of being...* the Government of India should take stringent measures to maintain the national pride and sovereignty. All other things are insignificant as compared to national sovereignty. Therefore, through you, I would like to request that the Government of India, should take it seriously. These activities are not limited to China only, Bangladesh also did the same thing recently. Therefore, keeping all these things in mind, the Government of India should take stringent steps.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Uday Singh, Shri Nishi Kant Dubey and Shri Rajendra Agarwal, associate themselves with the issue just raised by Yogi Aditya Nathji.

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA (Udaipur): Whether this word is not unparliamentary?

MADAM SPEAKER: This word should be expunged from the proceedings.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Madam Speaker, life insurance sector is one of the largest organized sectors in the country. Since nationalization, LIC agents have played a significant role in the growth of LIC. But this sector is totally neglected. It is necessary to take steps to uplift the situation of the working place. About 12 lakh agents are working on a long-term basis for a single institution and majority of them are earning a very low income. The Government shall consider introducing a Pension Plan for the agents. The families of agents are not protected at any level. I request that creation of a Welfare Fund for them shall be considered. The main hurdle for the introduction of Provident Fund and ESI benefits is the absence of employer-employee relationship among the LIC and the agents.

The above requests should be considered. Adoption of new Minimum Basic Guarantee (MBG) Rule and amendments to the Agents Rule, 1972 should be reconsidered. Today, tens and thousands of LIC agents are demonstrating outside Parliament. The Government should consider the requests of LIC agents with a humanitarian view.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh and Shri P.K. Biju are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Thomas.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): This is a very important and a major issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please send slips to the Table. S/Shri K.C. Venugopal, A. Sampath, P. Karnuakaran and Abdul Rahman allowed to associated on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you. I would like to draw your attention towards a very serious issue that the excavation in Vikramshila, the biggest excavated area of the world, has not yet been completed. The excavation of its 100 acres of area was started, but excavation of only 16 acres has been completed. You know that Vikramshila and Nalanda are of ancient culture of the

country. A lot of work has been undertaken with the cooperation of the Chief Minister Shri Nitish Kumar. The Government of Bihar is paying attention in this regard. Archaeological Survey of India was to maintain Vikramshila. Vikramshila's digging involved whole area of 208 rooms out of which only 52 rooms have been dug and there is no museum for keeping the remains dug out of it. Through you, I would like to say that about 4600 remnants were dug out of it. About 16 acre land was acquired over there, but those remnants were put in open area. Instead of maintaining it after digging, the Government has damaged it. The Archaeological Survey of India did not pay attention to Vikramshila till date. I met the Prime Minister and on my request he sent the Director-General of Archaeological Survey of India to Vikramshila in Bhagalpur but nothing was done even after his visit there. There is need to bring about improvement at war footing over there. Peepal trees have got germinated over the remains dug out of it. In this situation it would be better if the digging would not have been carried out over there. After digging there, remnants were taken out, but due to rainfall and lack of attention on the part of the Archaeological Survey of India, the remnants have suffered extensive damage. Vikramshila used to impart education all over the world. It was the source of education for the whole world. Today, there is need to conserve it. This is not a question of only Bihar or my Parliamentary Constituency, Bhagalpur, but Vikramshila is a heritage of our country. When I met the Prime Minister he expressed his consent with me. But if this work is further delayed, those remnants will get destroyed. On this subject, I seek co-operation also from you and want you to direct the Government from the Chair or the Minister may respond whether he will do something to protect the remains or allow them to get ruined after digging. The Government should respond on this subject, as it is a very serious issue.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: S/Shri Udai Singh, Nishikant Dubey and P.L. Puniya are associated on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): Madam, I associate myself with this Issue.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam, I also associate myself with this subject.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam, 14 hospitals of the country were upgraded as AIIMS under the Prime Minister Health Security Scheme.

The population of Bihar is 10 crore, but it is the most backward State in regard to health. The poor people of this State knock about from door to door. Dozens of ailing persons seeking treatment at AIIMS continue to stay here at the residences of all the Hon'ble Members coming from Bihar, so why not an AIIMS should be set up over there. Shri Krishna Medical College is situated at Muzaffarpur. It has 175 acres of land, 600 beds and 2500 poor patients visit there daily as outdoor patients, so the hon'ble MPs, MLAs of all the parties of this State have put their demand before the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister has favoured it and written a letter to the Prime Minister. The proposal of State Government has been received. The population of 4 crore will be benefitted from this. One and half crore population of the neighbouring country Nepal will also get benefits from this. Therefore, Shri Krishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur may be granted the status of AIIMS, as 14 hospitals of the country in other States have been upgraded as AIIMS.

Similarly, Muzaffarpur Medical College Hospital in Bihar may also be granted the status of AIIMS - this is our demand. All the hon'ble Members and the people of all the parties have written in this regard and the agitation is going on over there. On the occasion of birth centenary of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya this agitation will continue for the whole year, and this will continue unless our demand is met. On 13th of October, a dharna was staged before the Medical College over there. Now, Padyatra is going to be held. I, therefore, request the Government, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Health and Family Welfare that keeping in view the public sentiments and the backwardness of Bihar, health facility should be provided for the poor people of this State in their own place because they have to face acute problem in travelling and bear additional expenses while visiting Delhi. They take shelter at the residence of each and every MP because more than half of the patients undergoing treatment at AIIMS belong to Bihar. They are knocking about from door to door. In the hospital, they are advised to come after three months, six months. They come to us to stay and the poor people face problem in getting recommendations for their early treatment.

Unfortunately, the poor suffer more from diseases in India and the rich people get their treatment in various nursing homes, but the poor people have no option other than the Government hospitals, otherwise, they will live at the mercy of God. They suffer from various diseases like tumor, cancer and those related to kidney and heart. Therefore, the Prime Minister is requested to grant status of AIIMS to Muzaffarpur Medical College immediately.

14 hospitals in various developed states have been upgraded and no attention is being paid to the backward State like Bihar. The Chief Minister made delay in writing but even though he has written and all the Hon'ble Members have signed it and thus demanded it. Members have also demanded it from the hon'ble Prime Minister here. Therefore, our request is that Muzaffarpur Medical College Hospital may be granted the status of AIIMS. Our State has population of 10 crore. AIIMS were given in small States where the population is merely 85 lakh and 2 crore, but 10 crore population is residing over there. A new AIIMS was started, but I do not know when it will be completed and whether it will take 5 years or 10 years, whereas Muzaffarpur Hospital has 175 acre of land and 600 beds, 2500 outdoor patients visit there on daily basis. The condition of hospital is not good over there. There are 101 posts of the doctors, but it has only 49 doctors posted at present. Even the nurses are one-third. Patients are treated on the floor, they are injected glucose on the floor. The poor are great sufferers. On one hand they are poor and on the other they suffer from diseases. The patients are more sufferers, their sufferings get worsened when they do not get treatment. You have favoured greatly; the Government should pay attention and respond to it and announce that Muzaffarpur Medical College Hospital may be upgraded as AIIMS immediately. Madam, all these Members will also associate with it. Several Hon'ble Members. We also associate ourselves with this subject.

MADAM SPEAKER: It is okay. You send your slips.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): Madam Speaker, Indian Administrative Service. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You do not interrupt now. Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Madam, the senior officers of Indian Administrative Service...*(Interruptions)** had a very painful death recently *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not mention name.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: His death creates suspicion. It is such a serious matter towards which I would like to draw your attention *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, when they do not have any other issue they starts leveling allegations ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Listen to him.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Madam, I would like to draw you attention quite seriously to the fact if the people holding constitutional posts would behave intemperately or be involved in unconstitutional activities then it will promote misconduct and corruption and I would like to request it before this highest constitutional institution that his tragic death the way postmortem of his body was conducted and the raid conducted in the name of inquiry without taking his family members into confidence, seizure of his mobile in the name of inquiry ...*(Interruptions)* and the instantaneous dispatch of his body through Kingfisher flight in the morning itself raise a suspicion....*(Interruptions)* An impartial inquiry should be conducted by the CBI in this matter ...*(Interruptions)*. This is the result of unconstitutional conduct by people holding constitutional posts ...*(Interruptions)*. How many sacrifices would be made on the altar of democracy? How many lives would be taken?...*(Interruptions)* Again a Liberhan Commission would be appointed and 17-18 years would be consumed for inquiry? Again there would be Ram Janambhoomi Babri Masjid like incidents ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing except the statement of Shri Vinay Kumar will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Again there would be godhra like incidents ...*(Interruptions)* followed by tragic deaths...*(Interruptions)** Again people would be massacred ...*(Interruptions)* Please speak on your turn. Please listen to me now....*(Interruptions)* Have the courage to listen to the truth...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, now.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: If this situation continues dear will prevail in the mind of 30 crore population of Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Law and order situation should be restored there...*(Interruptions)*. I demand a discussion on this issue. I demand an impartial CBI inquiry in this matter ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat now.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Madam, it is a very serious issue. It has created constitutional crisis there...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, now.

Shri Panna Lal Punia, Shrimati Annu Tandon, Mohammed Azharuddin, Shri Jagdambika Pal, Shri Kamal Kishor Commando associate themselves with this issue.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, there was a widespread criticism in this House when the Government of India's representative in IAEA meeting voted along with United States of America's Resolution. This was discussed in this House and this action on the part of the Government of India was criticized in this House.

Now once again when a Resolution to censure Iran was moved by the United States of America, the Government of India's representative voted in favour of the Resolution to censure Iran. This has been done when the discussion is going on, dialogue is continuing and Iran has agreed for inspection by IAEA. The IAEA inspection is also going. Iran has openly declared that whatever activities Iran is undertaking, this is for peaceful purposes...*(Interruptions)*. It is unfortunate that the Government of India's representative voted in favour of the Resolution moved by the United States of America. When a number of countries abstained from voting, three countries opposed the Resolution.

It has also appeared in the newspaper that there was a high level meeting in Washington before the

Government of India took such a decision to vote in favour of US Resolution. This is unfortunate. Iran-Pakistan-India pipeline has been shelved. Now there has been no mention about this pipeline. We were to get gas from Iran at a cheaper cost and now that has been shelved.

The decision taken by Government ...*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): Madam, this is objectionable...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I think, this statement should be expunged.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Government of India should clarify as to what prompted them to favour the Resolution moved by the United States of America. We apprehend that ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat, the hon. Minister wants to say something.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, I have not finished yet...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister wants to say something.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, the objectionable sentence about the decision taken by the Government of India should be removed from the proceedings...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have already said that this particular clause should be expunged from the proceedings.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, the Resolution moved by the United States was with the purpose of censuring Iran. We apprehend that Government of India is moving towards Non-Proliferation Treaty which is being

thrust upon the Government. There is a consensus in the House and also in the country that agreements like the NPT, the CTBT and FMCT are discriminatory in nature. We are against such discriminatory agreements and all the action on the part of the Government of India in regard to voting in favour of the Resolution moved by the United States of America is unfortunate.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made all you points and now you may please take your seat.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Government should clarify the position and make a statement mentioning the reason as to what prompted them to support the Resolution moved by the United States to censure Iran...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Madam, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia regarding India's vote against Iran in IAEA during the Zero Hour today.

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Madam, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia regarding India's vote against Iran in IAEA during the Zero Hour today...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): We want a reaction from the Minister...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

Shri Anand Rao Adsul.

*SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention and attention of the House to an important issue. Melghat is a part of Amravati District of Maharashtra. I myself represent this district in the House. I myself and my colleagues toured Melghat area on 14th and 15th November. In the past 62 years after independence, both the Central and State Government set up Tribal Welfare Departments and chalked out several schemes worth crores of rupees for tribal welfare. But despite spending crores of rupees adivasis have remained adivasis, their backwardness was never removed. In fact, the extent of death of adivasi children due to malnutrition has increased. In Malghat 303 children died during 2008-2009. This year 46 more children, *i.e.*, 349 children died. From this one can understand that in Malghat and in other tribal areas of the country, instead of their development, corruption is

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

being indulged in. Corruption is taking place. Myself and some of my colleagues along with two MLAs did on the spot inspection and came to realize certain things.

For the health-care of adivasis primary health centers and district sub centers are there. We inspected these centers. In our inspection we found that necessary facilities are not available in these centers. The funds granted by the Government are not properly utilized. Operation theatre here was in very poor shape. The responsibility of registration of births and deaths rests with Grampanchayat and Gramsevak. But registration of only those infants who are born in hospital is being done. Registration of 46 children to whom I referred just now, was done because they were born in hospital. But those infants who are born at home registration of their birth or death is not being done. This shows us in the true sense how neglected the adivasis are. Another issue that I want to raise is that funds are available for construction of roads, supply of drinking water and electricity and setting up schools and residential schools in adivasi area. But what we find is that the funds have not been used for the purpose in adivasi areas. In Melghat alone there are 42 villages which do not have approach roads, drinking water or electricity. So one cannot even go there to find in what condition they live. But we tried to go there and found to our dismay that whatever machinery is available there for this welfare is totally inactive. As I said even their births and deaths are not registered.

The Central Government has started Tiger Project in this area. There are 22 villages under this project. Rehabilitation of the villagers in these villages is the responsibility of the Government. But instead of rehabilitation, the villagers are harassed on account of the rules of this project and the villagers and their cattle are detained. If they are properly rehabilitated it may help them to move with their cattle. But the project officers are harassing them.

Under "Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana" some roads which are proposed to be taken up for conversion into tar roads are being objected to under Tiger Project. When we propose concretization of these roads, the State Government is not keen to bear additional expenditure required for the purpose. Even though there are many schemes which can be implemented for the welfare of adivasis and for which funds are available, many technical problems which are being cited come to the way of their implementation and these people are deprived of the benefits of these schemes.

Madam, I want to make just two more points. There is residential Government school for girls in this area where 950 girls study. We saw kitchen and dining room of this school. Such is the appalling condition there that any person would fall sick. For 950 girls there are only 35 bathrooms. That is why many girls have to take bath in the open on the river. At least two uniforms should be provided to them. But even in the month of November uniforms have not been provided to them.

Madam, I would like to bring one more thing to your notice. NGOs in this area and officers are acting in connivance which is leading to corruption. That is the reason why welfare schemes are not being properly implemented.

I would like to make one suggestion for remedying the situation. Provisions of Hindu Marriage Act should be implemented there and it should be ensured that marriages should take place when bride and bridegroom are 18 and 21 years of age respectively. But nobody is paying heed to these rules. Girls are married off at the age of 12 or 13. Girls at this age give birth to weak infants who become victims of malnutrition and infant mortality. But nobody is paying attention to this. It is necessary to take care of this aspect.

There are certain facilities which need to be created so that it can check malnutrition and infant mortality. That is why I request the Central and State Government to pool their resources and bring the adivasis in the mainstream by ensuring their development.

13.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani):
Madam, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that 'only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches'
...*(Interruptions)* NH-57 in Bihar passing from Dwarka Dham via Porbander upto Ramroop and Kohima.
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You also sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only the statement of Shri Yadav will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2:15 p.m.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fifteen Minutes passed Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was speaking, at that time the House was in chaos, therefore, my subject remained incomplete. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. Now, I am giving you only two minutes because the hon. Speaker had given you the chance. Please continue. Just take two minutes. Please do not disturb.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my important issue is that there is an express highway from Porbandar Dwarika to Kamrup Kohima. This N.H.-57 connects West to East. This project was started at the time Atal Behari Vajpayee and now this project is going full swing, but near Darbhanga railway station, Darbhanga-Jainagar and Darbhanga-Sitamarhi are the two railway crossings, which are just next to the station. On both the railway sections, trains come and stop at these railway crossings due to which there is traffic jam for couple of hours. Patients going to hospitals feel suffocation, they miss their flights and trains.

*Not recorded.

They are not in a position to go to hospitals. We raised this matter before the Railway Board and G.M. and also wrote a letter to the Minister of Railways but no one pays attention towards it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would request the Government to address the problem by constructing overbridge on N.H.-57 through NHAI or shifting railways crossing at some distance from there so that the trains do not stop at the railway crossing at some distance from there so that the trains do not stop at the railway crossing. Traffic jam occurs for hours together there. If any riot or nuisance breaks out, police will not be in position to reach there. It causes inconvenience in each and every work. People of this area got tired of saying about it. They staged dharana, raised their voice but nobody is there to hear their voice. Therefore, through the House, I request both the NHAI and the Ministry of Railways to pay special attention towards it and address this problem.

14.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Matters under Rule 377.

Shri Kodikunnil Suresh—not present.

Shri Amarnath Pradhan.

(i) **Need to include Sambalpur City in Orissa under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission**

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN (Sambalpur): Sir, Sambalpur, my constituency, is one of the oldest cities in the entire Western Orissa region. It is unfortunate that it has not been included under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). It has a floating population of about two lakh due to heavy mining and industrial establishments. The ever-growing population necessitates the demand for safe drinking water through pipes and release of waste water through sewerage line to the downstream to keep the city clean and tidy. So, I request the hon. Minister of Urban Development to include Sambalpur City under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(ii) Need to name the new Madurai Airport as "Pasumpon Muthramalinga Thevar Airport" in memory of late Shri M. Thevar, a renowned freedom fighter and reputed labour leader

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Madurai is the second largest city in Tamil Nadu. This temple city is widely known for its cultural, architectural towers and statues from time immemorial. A new airport building is being constructed at a cost of Rs.125 crore very near the existing airport. This new airport with all modern facilities with aero-bridges will be ready for international traffic within the next six months.

This new airport should be named as "Pasumpon Muthramalinga Thevar Airport" in memory of late Shri Thevar. Shri Muthramalinga Thevar was born in 1908 and died in October 1963. Fascinated by the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, he joined Congress and fought vehemently against the alien rulers and was imprisoned many times. He fought relentlessly for the cause of down-trodden and the most backward communities. He was a reputed labour leader.

He was elected to Parliament and the Madras Legislative Assembly simultaneously more than twice. In the year 1971, his cemetery in Pasumpon was converted into an official memorial. Shri Thevar was an icon in the political life in Tamil Nadu.

To honour his memory, Government of India had earlier issued commemorative stamp.

It would be a fitting memory to name the new Airport of Madurai as Pasumpon Muthramalinga Thevar Airport.

(iii) Need to provide special financial package for the farmers distressed due to indebtedness and non-remunerative cost effective prices for their agricultural produce in Latur, Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the condition of farmers in my parliamentary constituency Latur (Maharashtra) is pitiable. Farmers are distressed due to indebtedness. Farmers are getting distressed due to non-remunerative cost effective prices for their agricultural produce and expensive agriculture. They have become despondent. The increasing prices in the country have got them demoralized due to which they are continuously committing suicide.

Therefore, it is my demand from the Government that a special financial package may be provided for the farmers of Maharashtra.

(iv) Need to set up an Agriculture Engineering Institute in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): The mechanized agriculture is not developed in India as compared to other countries like Korea, Japan and Vietnam. About 60 per cent population of India is engaged in agriculture sector. The Agriculture Universities and ICAR have not been able to invent harvesting machines, plantation machines and affordable tractors for use in small holdings of agriculture land in India. Most Indian farmers hold less than 3 acre land. It is, therefore, necessary to set up an Agriculture Engineering Institute in India to prepare the latest technology equipment for use in the small holdings of land for increasing the production of foodgrains and vegetables.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to setup an Agriculture Engineering Institute in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.

(v) Need to announce financial relief package for the flood-affected regions of Andhra Pradesh particularly for Nagarkurnool Parliamentary Constituency

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): From 2.10.2009 to 4.10.2009 severe floods occurred in five districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda, Guntur, Krishna and Kurnool due to the heavy flow of water into the Rivers Krishna and Thungabhadra.

The floods were very severe and devastating causing heavy losses to standing crops in 3 lakh acres, properties, cattle apart from human loss. More than three lakh houses collapsed. In spite of the best efforts by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to secure and save the lives and crops of the flood affected parts of the State, the normalcy has not yet been restored as the funds released from the Government of India is not matching to the loss suffered in Andhra Pradesh.

In my Parliamentary Constituency Nagarkurnool, Alampoor, Gadwal, Wanaparthy and Kollpur assembly segments suffered severe loss in properties, crop loss, house collapses apart from breaching of a number of tanks and ponds. Around 16 mandals and 96 villages got affected, causing displacement of 1,38,000 people, death of 31 people. Hon. Prime Minister had announced

Rs. 1,000 crore as relief and released only Rs. 500 crore from NCCF and the Government of India is yet to release another Rs. 500 crore from NCCF after the hon. Prime Minister had personally surveyed the area aerially.

The relief announced by the hon. Prime Minister is very meager as the loss alone due to flood is around Rs. 12,800 crore as per the estimates.

I request the Government of India to announce Rs. 12,800 crore as relief for recent floods as many of the villages on the banks of Rivers Krishna and Thungabhadra are to be rehabilitated and rebuilt to save the people from any untoward eventuality which might occur in future.

(vi) Need to amend the Coastal Zone Regulation Act to allow fishermen to construct dwelling units in coastal areas in Kerala

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): The Coastal Zone Regulation Act is implemented very strictly in coastal areas and, therefore, constructions of housing units are restricted for the past few years in coastal areas. The Act has severely restricted the fishermen in setting up dwelling units on the eastern side of the sea wall being built on the western coast of Kerala. The poor fishermen community in Kerala does not have permission to build up housing units in the same area. Most of the families are now living there under temporary shelters set up by the Government as part of Tsunami rehabilitation. As fisheries sector provides livelihood to a sizeable number of people, who are living in pathetic circumstances, it needs considerable help from the Government. The local bodies, including Panchayats and Municipalities, differ in the issue of permission for building dwelling units. A delegation met the hon. Minister for Environment four months ago and registered a complaint on the matter. In that meeting, the hon. Minister had assured to make necessary amendments to exempt built-up households. But no action has been taken to amend the Act. So, special and urgent attention of the Government is needed for necessary amendments for getting permission to build houses in coastal areas.

(vii) Need to allocate adequate funds to provide financial relief and compensation to the victims of the torrential rains that lashed South Goa district in Goa

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): Sir, there has been loss of life and property worth crores of rupees due to heavy rains that lashed Tehsil Kankon of South

Goa district on 2nd October 2009. In this rainfall there has been complete loss of more than about 100 houses and more than about 500 houses have suffered more than 50 per cent damage and the entire crops of South Goa district and its surrounding villages have got ruined. Cattle have been killed or washed away. Farmers have been hit badly. The State Government has not provided any type of assistance to the many persons among the affected people. Assistance provided by the centre to the affected people is very less. There is great resentment amongst the people due to slow pace of relief operation being conducted by the State Government over there.

My request is that keeping in view the heavy losses due to rainfall in Tehsil Kankon of South Goa district, the Central Government should allocate the required fund for the affected people and also instruct the State Government to take necessary steps to compensate the losses suffered by them.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey—not present.

(viii) Need to increase the frequency of train between Mahua and Surat and extend it up to Mumbai

[Translation]

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Sir, even after 62 years of Independence, there are still metre gauge and broad gauge railway tracks in Amreli district of Gujarat whereas the pace of industrial development is very fast here and the industries such as Videocon, Ambuja, Ultratech, Power Plants are set up here. Fisheries and diamond industries have brought about an industrial revolution in some districts of Gujarat including Amreli as a result of which there has been a rapid growth in the movement of traders along with industrial development in Amreli district of Gujarat and thousands of labourers are commuting daily to the cities like Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot and Bhavnagar for their livelihood. But there is still one train on this route which plies weekly between Mahua and Surat and that too is being discontinued. The private bus operators charge the fare from the public in an arbitrary way and harass them as well. The lack of railway service is a major problem here. Now, I would like to remind the ministry of railways of non-development of railways in spite of such a huge traffic on it and as a result of which it is suffering a great loss of revenue.

I would like to request the Ministry of Railways that Mahua-Surat trains may be plied thrice a week and extended up to Mumbai instead of getting it discontinued so that people could get relief to some extent from the traffic problem.

(ix) Need to expedite the setting up of a Central University in Bihar

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Purvi Champaran): Sir, following the decision of the Central Government regarding setting up of Central University in the States including Bihar, the Government of Bihar has selected Purvi Champaran, the Karam Sthali of Mahatma Gandhi for setting up of Central University because this has been a long standing demand for the years together in Motihari in the name of Mahatma Gandhi. People of the area have shown keen interest in connection with setting up of a Central University in this area after the decision of the Government and came forward to provide their land for this purpose. The Principal Secretary to the Department of Human Resource Development, the Government of Bihar has come to Delhi with a list of proposed sites and met the officials of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. But, despite elapsing a long time the committee has failed to visit the site. I request the Government to initiate an action in this regard expeditiously.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar—not present.

(x) Need to Develop Carpet Industry by its inclusion into the list of Micro and Small Industries under Khadi Village Industry (KVI)

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Sir, there has been a sharp decline in the production and export of carpet industry in the country. This industry is running especially in the rural areas of the country as a cottage industry. But the image of this industry had been tarnished during the last decade in the name of employing Child labour. This industry is being affected by associating it with the exploitation of child labour in the foreign countries. Bhadohi and Mirzapur districts of Uttar Pradesh ear huge foreign exchange form this industry and there has been sharp decline in this earning. The unemployment has increased in the State and the people who are engaged in this industry are on the verge of starvation.

Therefore, through you Sir, I urge upon the Central Government to develop the carpet industry by including it in the list of Micro and Small Industries under the Khadi and Village Industries in order to save this industry and people engaged in it from starvation.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Viswa Mohan Kumar—not present.

Shri D. Venugopal—not present.

Shri P. Karunakaran.

(xi) Need to expedite the Kanhangad-Panathur new Railway line Project

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, Kanhangad-Panathur New Railway line survey has already been completed. The report has been submitted to the Railway Board and it is understood that the report is positive & feasible. Thousands of people in Karnataka and Kerala would be benefited by this new railway line. Large numbers of tourist destinations, pilgrim centres, educational institutions and hospitals are located on both sides of this railway route in these two States. Kerala and Karnataka would be benefited to a large extent. So I urge upon the Government to take necessary step to implement this project on priority basis.

(xii) Need to take immediate steps to protect the life and property of farmers from the water released from the Farakka Barrage causing erosion of their agricultural land and dwelling units in Malda district of West Bengal

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, a regular and voluminous erosion of agricultural land into the River Ganges is taking place in down-stream Farraka Barrage in Malda District of West Bengal depriving the farmers who live alongside the river of their agricultural land and homeland as well.

Being homeless and income less totally the farmers are now dependent on alms only. Though their numbers ran into lakhs they are left only to their fate.

Therefore, there is a need to take all round steps to protect these hapless farmers from not only the natural calamities but also from the ill-effects of Farraka Barrage which is also responsible for their present condition.

I, therefore, demand that immediate steps be taken by the Central Government to protect the farmers of this region by fully rehabilitating them.

(xiii) Need to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in Chidambaram Lok Sabha Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram): Sir, Chidambaram Lok Sabha constituency with a majority of people belonging to the depressed sections of the society is a backward area lacking in educational and economic infrastructure facilities. Vast majority of the people of this parliamentary constituency are poor farmers and agricultural workers specially those living in Cuddalore, Ariyalur and Perambalur districts in Tamil Nadu. For better and higher education the younger generation of this constituency has to go to either Chennai or other towns. In order to extend better education opportunities to the people of Chidambaram constituency the Union Human Resource Development Ministry may establish possibly three or at least two Central schools in my constituency with a thrust to provide education to the deprived sections of the society.

(xiv) Need to make available medicines at affordable prices to the people living in the country

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): India has a booming drug industry and has contributed to the development and production of generic drugs at low prices worldwide. But unfortunately medicines within India are overpriced and are unaffordable.

The margins in medicines are extremely high often to the extent of 1,000-4,000 per cent. Despite the growing number of competitors drug prices have not come down. A large number of people cannot afford medicines and have to pay significant amount of their wages or money taken on loan for purchasing medicines. The patients have to buy medicines irrespective of the high cost and medicines are sold at exorbitant prices. For instance, while an Atenolol 50 mg tablet used in the treatment of hypertension costs only 20 paise, it is sold for Rs. 4.

I, therefore, urge to the Government to bring all drugs under price control and formulations under a system of monitoring of their prices and affordability with a view to ensuring that even drugs not on the National Essential Medicines List are available at reasonable prices; the National List of Essential Medicines should be revised after every 2-3 years. I would also request to the Government to start retail outlets all over India for distributing medicines at affordable prices.

14.36 hrs.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now take up further discussion on the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009. Shri Anurag Singh Thakur to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Yesterday on the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill I made my submission to some extent. In order to promote the standard of education, the Union Government have decided to open 12 new Central Universities through out the country. There is a proposal to open at least one Central University in each State. I am not going to read the names of all 12 Universities. Besides, there is a proposal to takeover four universities. As far as education is concerned, all parties have unanimously welcomed the decision taken by the Union Government. What is the reason for pening two universities in J&K instead of one? We all are aware of its state of affairs and welcome this step. The more efforts are made for propagation of education and elevation of its standard but they always prove lesser. I welcome the proposal to open two universities in Jammu and Kashmir. But a question raises in our minds today that there are many States in the country. Then why should not we discuss about Uttar Pradesh? Should there also be only a single Central university there where 18 crore people reside? We have Rajasthan which is geographically the largest State in the country and we have many such States like it. If we discuss about Bihar, there is diverse culture at different places in the state. If we discuss about U.P., Western U.P., Central U.P. the same case is with it. If we discuss about Andhra Pradesh, people are demanding creation of a separate Telangana state. I would like to know from the Government as to what kind of stand it will take in connection with setting up of central universities if rest of the states also demand two three central universities instead of one or two. I would like to know whether many more universities will be set up in Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa instead of one for development of these areas and providing better education there where the Naxalite is a major problem. After all, what kind of criterion is being fixed by the Government in this regard? The House

should be made aware of it. If I talk about my State Himachal Pradesh it is a peace loving state.

Take for example the education sector as far as higher education is concerned, if percentage of enrolment across the country is 11-12, it is 22 per cent in Himachal Pradesh which is approximately two times more. We should get its benefit instead of suffering a loss. If literacy rate is highest in Himachal Pradesh then, should n't there be two universities instead of one? If Himachal Pradesh has given special emphasis on education then shouldn't the Union Government extend its cooperation? However, things are happening to the contrary here. We were happy that an IIT and a Central University had also been granted to Himachal Pradesh. We welcomed it. A central team visited several areas of Himachal Pradesh approximately 13 months ago in October 2008. They were shown four places in district Kangra which was strongly recommended by the former Chief Minister. 655 or 660 acre of land was acquired in Dehra against a requirement of 500 acres. Whenever this issue is raised we are told that it is a State matter. If the State had to provide land for the universities which it did and that too more than 650 acres against a requirement of 500 acres then why the Union Government has not been able to give green signal to a Central University in the last 13 months? We even went to the extent of committing to hand over a magnificent college building only 11 km. away at a place like Jwalaji for the Central University on behalf of the State Government so that classes could be started there. It was not only in the case of Central University alone, when an I.I.T. was proposed to be established in Mandi, then also we offered a bigger piece of land than the one desired by the Union Government so that I.I.T. classes could be started that very year. We offered our college building, hotel and guest house building so that the children that year do not suffer. People mock at us. Media says that young Members should join Parliament, but what I am supposed to do here? That Central University is being established in district Kangra in my Lok Sabha constituency, however, the problem is that it is being said now that it will be established in Dharamshala instead of Dehra. Are we going to divide this country on the basis of area or are we going in for expansion of education? If education is to be expanded in the right spirit, then why the Union Government is talking 13 months only to give a green signal and to start classes there? It is a matter of concern.

Today, what is the reason that when we talk of CAT on-line examination then thousands of students are

disappointed due to cancellation of exam? Announcements alone are not going to help. I am not here to make any political speech. Our regret is because a Central Team visits there but the Member of Parliament of the area does not know that the team is coming there for inspection. If some lacunae were found therein was not it necessary to send us a copy? The land being recommended by a Member of Parliament from Jodhpur has never been seen by her. She used to reside in Dharamshala once upon a time. Thousands of trees have been planted on that land. It is a reserved forest. This is just because a Central University should not be established at another place in district Kangra of Himachal Pradesh. Why education should be politicized, there are several other sectors for playing politics. I feel that on one hand we talk of establishing world class universities in the country yet we get entangled in political parochialism on the other hand.

The hon'ble Minister has made an effort to raise the standard of education. I welcome it. We extend our full support to it provided quick decision is taken on it. What was the fault of those thousands of students whose one year was wasted only because a university was demanded in Dehra instead of Dharamshala. Dharamshala was never in the reckoning. It was during an election that it was all started I have never played politics, however, I would like to cite an example. I belong to district Hamirpur, however, I built a cricket stadium of international standard in district Kangra, without bothering about the district. My only concern was that Himachal Pradesh was being benefited and it is earning fame across the country. Why are we entangled in political parochialism? Why don't we think about those thousands of youth who have elected us as their representatives in this House so that we could raise their issues and make demands for their bright future.

Hon'ble Minister Sir, the land has been provided by the State Government which is more than 650 acres of unclassified forest on which buildings can be built any time and classes can be started since a school building is already available only at a distance of 11 km. The State Government is ready to extend its full cooperation for it. This work is being started for such a State, whose people gave their thousands of acres of land for the construction of Bhakhra dam, Pom dam due to which thousands became homeless. Today, the Union Government files affidavit against those people in the Supreme Court saying that they have no right to 12 per cent of free power. Who will give land to the Union Government for launching mega projects in the interest

of the country in the times to come? Thousands of youth have sacrificed themselves to protest the interests of the country from independence till date, during Kargil war also the first medal was awarded to a son of Himachal Pradesh. What does Himachal Pradesh get in return? Do we also need to launch agitations? I have sent the papers bearing thousands of signatures from 50 Panchayats to the Hon'ble Minister. He may go through those papers and find out that the demand of a Central University in Dehra has been made by thousands of people. I wish to say that our peaceful State has always contributed in maintaining peace and for development. We talk of climate change and global warming at different platforms. Which State or State Government has taken measures and what are those measures? We have taken measures and have put a complete ban on cutting down of trees. Today, if a person dies in the family we cannot cut down trees to make his pyre. When Delhi needed water, thousands of people in Paonta Sahib were rendered homeless, we never denied water to Delhi. We even said that we may go homeless but the capital of India should not be denied water. We are being paid back in this manner. What else Himachal Pradesh is supposed to do? The State plays a major role in generating electricity through hydro electric projects across the country. We are marching ahead in every sector. When industrial package was given to Himachal Pradesh during Vajpayee ji's Government, some industries were set up in our state. We talk of Himalayan States Development Board so that hilly states could be developed.

We got industrial package for the period of ten years, but when the UPA Government came into power, it reduced the period to six years. When the protest was staged, it was increased by three years. In this way it is for the period of seven years. Will we have to fight for our rights because we are in opposition? In my opinion if we really intend to extend and upgrade education in the country, we have to work above the party line and the politics of favouritism and regionalism. All the Hon'ble Members of the House want more than one university to be set up. I have no objection if there are more universities in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Is there no need to have two universities in the State like Himachal Pradesh one corner of which adjoins China and the other to Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan? Is there no need to have two central universities on the lines of Jammu and Kashmir in Himachal Pradesh which is divided into two parts—upper

and lower Himachal. I urge the House that Himachal Pradesh should have two central universities. Apart from a Central University in Dehra one more such university may be provided in upper Himachal because Himachal Pradesh has higher level of education, highest literacy rate and having more than 22% enrollment rate in higher education and therefore it deserves two central universities.

I will conclude my speech by adding a single point. I would request the Minister to constitute a central team and send it to Dehra of Kangra district in Himachal Pradesh for site inspection at the earliest. At the same, the Minister should give assurance in his reply to start the classes over there from this year itself.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Central University (Amendment) Bill, 2009 presented by Union Minister of Human Resource Development Shri Kapil Sibal for discussion in the House. Just now my colleague was saying his points. He is very close to me and like my younger brother. I pray to God that Himachal Pradesh should not bear the pain of terrorism like Jammu and Kashmir. We talk of region, religion and peace. There is a huge difference between Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. While mentioning his State he said that Himachal Pradesh is a peaceful State and many people of the State have sacrificed their lives. I would like to say whether the people of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir have not sacrificed their lives. There is a Dogra dominant district in my State where a number of people attained martyrdom. If we glance at Jammu and Kashmir from the year 1947 till date, we will find who are responsible to instigate the people of Jammu and Kashmir to create disturbances over there. They include from Mukherjee Saheb to Rajnath Singh Ji from their party...*(Interruptions)*. Please listen ...*(Interruptions)* See, these peace loving people are standing ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I will tell him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*...*

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I know better than they do. I know also more than the Minister of Home Affairs about the State. Therefore, the people should not get hurt with my views. I was listening to them with patience. He was claiming that Himachal is peaceful and he is a peace-loving person. Are we not peace-loving persons...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to reprimand him. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: But I did not oppose you ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Take your seat when you were speaking, I did not interrupt you even a single time ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lal Singh, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: You keep patience. You are responsible for the problems the country is facing. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lal Singh, you please speak to the point.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am here to manage. Please sit down now. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, I am saying the fact...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chaudhary Lal Singh, please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chaudhary Lal Singh, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross talks. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please sit down. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: You created disturbances in Jammu. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chaudhary Lal Singh, please restrict to the subject. Otherwise, I will skip your name and go to the next name.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am telling you that I will call out the next name. Hon. Members, please do not take matter in your hands.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him. Please continue.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, they would say that there is chaos in my State and we stage demonstration, but they are responsible for all this, we were not involved in all this. There is only one party which has saved Jammu and Kashmir...(Interruptions) It is the UPA Government who respected the people of Jammu and Kashmir and their sentiment ...(Interruptions) Let it be like this. First you learn and then say ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. Hon. Members, please do not disturb him.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: You know that these people say that Atal Behari Vajpayee is our senior leader and has been the Hon'ble Prime Minister. He has struggled a lot to attain such a position, what did he say in Kashmir and why are you speaking reverse. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him. If you want to speak, I can give you the chance to speak. There is nothing unparliamentary.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only what Chaudhary Lal Singh speaks will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: He said that ... (Interruptions) Will you not listen to even statement of Atal Ji? Whose statement do you listen to? ... (Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chaudhary Lal Singh, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Atal Ji once said in a stadium of Kashmir Gar gar phirdosh baure zameen ast, hameen ast, hameen ast, hameen ast. Why did he say so? Today Kashmir is going to get university and BJP is opposing it...(Interruptions) and talking of sacrifice.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only what Chaudhary Lal Singh is saying should go on record. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: We have made sacrifice...(Interruptions). In this country, people of Jammu and Kashmir have made sacrifices...(Interruptions) You will see that we get another University...(Interruptions) I request the Hon'ble Member to listen to me patiently, he will also find it interesting. Truth is bitter. It is my duty to tell the truth. I was referring to Goa in the morning, Congress Party is in Government there. One must accept the truth...(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please come to the point.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: We are in turmoil continuously. We have sacrificed.

[Translation]

Who made these sacrifices, one can enumerate. The youths of my constituency, B.D.C., S.P.O.s, Army. ... (Interruptions).

15.00 hrs.

There are 425 youths from my own district. The operation guards of SPO-OBDC from my parliamentary constituency were also killed. They talk of Kargil. I would show him the school first, which they were showing me first...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow him to continue his speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)... *

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: When my friend has referred to these sacrifices, I will enumerate him the sacrifices. We have made and obtain a University. God forbid, there should be no turmoil in Himachal Pradesh, I pray there is peace in the State. It is a small State. It has shown to be a very big State. It has been shown to be expanding from China upto God knows where. Which China? Entering from Pakistan? It's not true. Pakistan ends in my parliamentary constituency, where is Himachal Pradesh? I have travelled 35 kms on the field. I have seen Pakistan border-where has he seen?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please come to the point. Please speak on the issue before us, namely, the Central Universities Bill.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are wasting the time of the Party. Secondly, you are not to reply as the hon. Minister will give the reply.

...(Interruptions)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, I am not wasting the time of the Party as this is the time to show the strength of the Party and the strength of our freedom.

[Translation]

I have travelled 35 km. on foot on the international border of Pakistan, I never came across Himachal Pradesh ...(Interruptions) As far its length and breadth is concerned Himachal is dear to us since our Maharaja

Hari Singh Saheb married in Himachal Pradesh. We have high regard for Himachal Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh is very dear to us. Please do not spoil our relations. These relations are love begotten ...(Interruptions) So, I would implore them to listen. From Kathua to Turtuk, which Turtuk? Has anyone seen it? How is it? Shall I show it? I am showing it only. I wish to say that our geographical condition is entirely different and it's our misfortune that we were a family and that Kashmir faced a lot of crisis ever since the Mughal era and even during the last era. Our culture was changed. Our religion was changed, we were divided and due to the division we have three regions. We speak different dialects, have different eating habits, we look different. They appear similar. We look different. Gorkhas are different. Mongolians look different. Kashmiris speak different dialects, they speak Dogri, Thathri, Bhalti, Suranchi, Pogli, Bhadravahi. There are so many languages. That is why I wish to say that languages are a part of education. They do not know. When our saints had to unite the country, I want to explain him in English, at that time what our great religious leaders had a vision, they saw that there were different languages, different dresses, different eating habits in South.

India is divided into four different regions namely North, East, South and West, but how to unite the country? That is why Shankracharya set up four math with the purpose that there should be no division, if we would not respect each religion and language we would not be united. This was done to unite us. I would like to thank this Government for the steps it had taken to uphold and respect the aspirations and emotions of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. I wish to raise another point that when the NDA was in Power we made a demand for a degree college which was not given. They know only to incite people and they will do that. This Government sanctioned 17 degree colleges in Kishtwar, Ramvan, Bhadravah, Banihal, Ramnagar, More, Darbari, Bani, Rasauli, Hiranagar, and Kathua, part of my parliamentary constituency.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him continue his speech. Why are you all getting disturbed? Please let him continue his speech.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: How many colleges would have been opened in Poonch, Rajauri and Kashmir? That

is why I can say today that peace has been restored there whereas they came to incite the sentiments and they go there in every six months to do that. Today there is peace as a result of the policy of the Government of India. These people were standing there and saying Jammu Baba, they will obtain a University. The Hurriyat in Kashmir and BJP here have cause a massive damage to the State. They are damaging my State. I know it because in the backward areas of the State and country which are deprived of any amenities, where outsiders and insiders incite people, a lot will have to be done there to unite people. This is my request to the Chair. We got several Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas under the dynamic leadership of Madam Sonia Gandhiji. Then there is brother like Rahul Gandhi. We have Madam Sonia Gandhi and Rahul Gandhi, who do they have? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him. What is your problem? Let him continue his speech. There is nothing unparliamentary.

[*Translation*]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, several Members of the BJP asked our Minister of Home Affairs to open prepaid service, however, we did not agree. They have caused us enough damage, they make business, they sold all the sim cards to the militants. We have both feet on the ground. Our Government has taken unprecedented measures to remove difficulties. Our schools were in a very bad shape. We did not have trained teachers, we got them with the policies of Government of India.

Condition of the school was miserable, we don't have trained teachers, but due to the policy of the Government of India we got trained teachers, primary schools were re-opened and infrastructure was provided to the middle and higher secondary schools. I sincerely thank the Government of India. The Government of India has given special power to the Jammu & Kashmir. There are few bad elements in Jammu & Kashmir whether they belong to this side or that side. It was not our fault. We intend to extend our gratitude, but they don't consider it, on one hand they say that Jammu-Kashmir is the crown of India and on the other hand they are throwing away that crown, this attitude will not work. If they are so called united and secular people, then why did not they get a single seat in Kashmir and Ladakh? Because they instigate the people of one area. They talked about

sacrifice. I know that 100 families in my district have been facilitated on Martyr's day. How they can talk about sacrifice? Our King had purchased the Kashmir for a consideration of Rs. 75 lakh, and Britishers had asked him to sign a treaty to check his expression in their area and giving him freedom to expand beyond the area of Ravi and Chanab. We are strong enough to defend ourselves against Chinese encroachment on our territory. If the people of Jammu are encouraged, then we can defeat anybody....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lal Singh, do not talk about history and geography. Talk about the Bill now.

[*Translation*]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, some people may not be aware of the history and it is necessary to teach them. It is part of education.

[*English*]

This is part of education. We cannot ignore that.

[*Translation*]

It is my request to Mr. Kapil Sibal that he should not worry about all these things and give suitable reply. Madam Sonia and Hon'ble Prime Minister has restored peace in Jammu and Kashmir. They would like to visit Kashmir. Where else will they get the apple to Kashmir? They have copied it, but the actual recipe is from Kashmir. They have taken advantage of the turmoil there. Please do not instigate us. Problems could not be solved in such a manner. Thank you, Jai Hind...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I cannot allow you. Shri Rewati Raman Singh now. Nothing else will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you time later.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule is your point of order?

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: I would like to extend my thanks to Chaudhary Lal Singh...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the House. Maintain the decorum. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Sir, I rise to speak on Central University Act (Amendment) Bill, 2009. I would like to thank Mr. Kapil Sibal that he has provided atleast one university in each State. He deserve appreciation for that. With this I would like to say that you have provided two universities in Jammu and Kashmir. I welcome such step. You have provided two universities in view of the geographic and political situation of that State, but, Sir, you have provided only one university in comparatively large as State and it will not serve the purpose. Population of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is 18 crore and 10 crore respectively. Population of Madhya Pradesh is also large.

Sir, it is necessary to open one university each in these States, but, you should consider for providing more universities in these States in future, keeping in view their geographical condition. Orissa is a backward State and you have provided one university there but it is not sufficient. I would like to support the Orissa also.

Sir, I do not understand the purpose of this University Act. It has to be for betterment of the universities but there is no such provision in this Act. You have increased the fee of Central Universities due to which students are facing problems there. First, you should withdraw the fee hike, second, since Lingdoh Commission has presented its report, you should conduct elections as per this report.

*Not recorded.

Why the elections are not being conducted? Elections in Universities were conducted even during the British reign also, but today election are not being conducted despite setting up of Central University Commission and that Lingdoh Commission has already presented its report. I would like to remind you that there are several people who later become Prime Minister of India, Union Ministers and Chief Minister of the States after starting their political career through students Union. Students Union is the nursery to nurture political aspirations. I don't understand all this as to why you are bringing that to an end.

Sir, similarly you have appointed Vice-Chancellors in certain universities. There is a provision in the Act that they will remain Vice-Chancellors for three or five years no matter how bad their tenure is. One can move No Confidence Motion against the Union Government or State Government, but Vice-Chancellors can not be removed. They will be removed only when their tenure is completed.

Sir, Allahabad University was earlier known as East of Oxford. You have opened Central University there with a view to improve the education but what is happening there? Not a single person has been selected ever since new Vice-Chancellor have been appointed there. The new Vice-Chancellor is not physically fit. I would request you to have mercy on him. If he is competent enough, then appoint him as Chairman of UGC. He could not manage to visit University every day, due to his prevailing condition.

Sir, neither the people are being selected nor there is one to see whether the teachers are taking classes or not. When Vice-Chancellor himself is sick. What will he do?

I request you and various people belonging to the unions have also requested you in this regard. Even teachers have forwarded their report in this regard. You may consider it and take action thereon. Concrete action need to be taken so that University may regain its age-old reputation, something which you also want to do.

Sir, I want that modern subjects should be introduced in these newly opened Central Universities. Vocational subjects should be introduced in these Universities in place of routine English or Humanities in view of the present scenario so that student get employment after completing their education and play an important role in nation building. But if you open Central Universities to award routine M.A. and B.A. degree and to teach subjects of humanities only, then it will not benefit the common

people, boys and girls of the country. You should talk to UGC in this regard and also monitor the funds given to Allahabad University. They have not utilized the funds released by Central Government and now they are returning that amount. If new departments are not opened and funds are not utilized for the said purposes then the objective of having a Central University gets defeated. I would also request you to please elaborate the steps proposed to be taken to remove irregularities in Universities. There was a regional engineering College under Allahabad University earlier. NDA Government had established it and appointed a Director there. The first thing he did after joining the office that he appointed his wife there. Teachers went on strike there and the situation messed up. But they cannot do anything until the term is over. He is a Minister in Central Government and it is his duty to streamline the education system and to provide good education. So, he should also monitor the functioning of Universities and engineering colleges under Central Government

Sir, I would also like the Minister to clearly state whether he would sanction another university for Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Besides this, I would also request him that he should announce a time schedule to complete the construction work and to start functioning of these universities. UPA had announced to open AIIMS in its chapter-I. But it has not been opened even after five years and I feel that no AIIMS would be opened even after the end of their current term. Kapil Sibal ji please tell us the time by which the construction work of these universities would start and they will start functioning. Please give all these details to the House.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you Mr. Chairman. I stand here to participate in the discussion relating to the consideration and passing of the Bill to further amend the Central University Act 2009. By bringing this Bill, though it has very limited aspect of providing only one new Central University to the region of Jammu and also to name the Central University which has been positioned in Kashmir as Central University for Kashmir, the hon. Minister has provided this House an opportunity to discuss about the functioning of the Central Universities that have been erected and the functioning of different other Central Universities in different parts of the country and the position that the UGC has been holding for the last many years and the status of our higher education in the country. So, it has

become a very wide spectrum to which I think hon. Members will be delving into other than the regional aspect that has crept in because of this Bill.

So, before going into those aspects I would like to mention here how long we have traveled since our Independence. There were 20 universities and 500 colleges at the time of Independence. As on 31st March 2009, there are 471 universities, 268 State Universities and 40 Central Universities today. There are 125 deemed universities about which the Minister had said that he will be making certain investigations and enquiry. We are yet to know what has happened after those deemed universities enquiries have been done. There are five institutions established under various State legislations and 33 institutes of national importance established by Central legislation. There are today 2260 colleges including 2260 colleges for women.

Therefore, I would say that there is a need to expand these colleges, especially the women colleges. The UGC has a greater role to play here. An attempt was being made and a discussion was being done in public domain as to how to make UGC more functional, more responsible and accountable. I do not know whether in near future we will be discussing about the status of higher education in this House but we would like to delve into that. I would urge upon the Government to play a catalytic role in this aspect relating to higher education

Coming to the Bill I would say that I am reminded about the National Knowledge Commission which had recommended the creation of 50 national universities. They did not mention about the central universities but national universities that would provide education of the highest standard and set an example for the rest of the nation; training students in the variety of disciplines. It was said that these universities would admit students on an all India basis adopting the principles of needs 'blind admission'. The Central University Act 2009 which came into effect on 15th January 2009 provides for establishment of 15 central universities – of course when this new university is added to it, it will become 16— and it is stated:

“The university shall endeavour to maintain an all India character and shall take measures such as merit based admissions and recruitments on all India basis.”

I would give stress on these two aspects when we are discussing about the creation of new Central University in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. But today most of the universities suffer from two 'Fs', the Minister is very much aware about it; there is lack of funds and shortage of faculties.

What is the funding position of Central Universities today? I think Rs. 1700 and some odd crores were allotted to open these new Universities and it is stated that in the 11th Five Year Plan, it would be around Rs. 22000 crore, if my memory serves me right. The new Central Universities are not supposed to be clones. The real challenge before this nation and before the hon. Minister would be to ensure that these universities make a difference to higher education. We were given to understand that the newly created Central Universities are going to conduct a combined entrance examination for students and design innovative courses on the unique eco-system of the region. Some months back, the Minister had also addressed a number of Vice Chancellors together in Delhi. Perhaps it was in the month of August or September. What does this mean? As far I understand the recruitment of students will be on all India basis. But I have a question here. A single entrance to get admission in the Central Universities – be it in Koraput of Orissa, be it in Jammu of Jammu and Kashmir, be it a Central University in Allahabad, it will be an all India one point entrance examination. What would happen? Who would determine which student will go where to study? What would be the criteria to select? Let this House be educated by the Minister that how is he going to do it? I am not aware of it. I do not know whether any Members who are Members of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development have delved into it. I am not a Member of that Committee. But I would say that let this be made clear how this all India entrance test to get admitted into the Central Universities will be looked into.

You want to create world class universities. But are you giving a choice to the students to pursue a course of their choice? I would suggest the courses should be unique to each university. The Minister has explained the circumstances in which two central universities were granted to one State, *i.e.*, Jammu and Kashmir and he wants us to support it. The initiator from this side has also supported the amendment and so also many. I am reminded of the reaction of the people of Jammu and Kashmir State who have depicted this decision of the Government as "the latest in series of faulty policy decisions that provide a temporary solution to the

problem". The problem today is the growing polarisation in that State. That problem is not the problem of that State alone. That problem is the problem of this country and of this nation. Is not the actions are sowing the seeds for a greater or larger disunity?

Coming back to the universities, I am reminded that there are already half a dozen universities in that State and it will be better and I would have been happy if the hon. Member from Jammu and Kashmir would have delved into the problems that the universities are facing in that State. It will be better if the role and the character of the two new universities are designed on new lines meant for 21st century. What is required today is free flow of students and researchers to enable the central universities to impact education and research facilities in new areas. I hope over a period of time when that State is free from its present traverse; these two central universities would provide a window of opportunity to attract the best talent that builds institutions engaged in the pursuit of excellence.

While going through a recent Report of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on higher education I came across an alarming comment. As you are aware, we rarely discuss neither the Reports of the Standing Committees in the House, nor the Reports of the Estimates Committee. The Report said that the shortage of faculty in higher education is a matter of great concern. In a majority of universities, particularly in case of Allahabad University alone, as was pointed out by Shri Rewati Raman Singh, there are about 200 vacancies. He was only mentioning about the Vice-Chancellors. This is the Report of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on higher education from which I am quoting. In majority of the States, including Jammu and Kashmir, the vacancy of the faculty members is very acute. The Committee has stated that it was not convinced by the arguments of the Department about raising the retirement age from 62 to 65 years. This was an idea to raise the retirement age and try and tide over the crisis for some time, but it was not accepted. They said it was a long term policy and has gone on say that the Department should review its decision about raising the retirement age and provide a level playing field for the youth so that they accept teaching as an attractive career option. I would like to know from the Government as to what steps are being taken to fill up the vacancies in the Central Universities, leave aside the State Universities. I am concerned about the Central Universities such as the Assam University, the Hyderabad University, the North-Eastern Hill

University, Mahatma Gandhi Antrashtriya Viswavidyalaya, Tripura University, Puducherry University, Nagaland University and Allahabad University. Does the Government have any time-bound policy to fill up these posts? If faculty positions are not filled up, how does the Government expect universities to achieve a national standard, let alone achieving a world class standard?

Sir, I would like to state that what is required is free flow of students and researchers to enable the Central Universities to impart education and research facilities in the new areas. I am reminded of the day when the hon. Minister went to Koraput and I was told, it was also reported in the media, that he was very impressed by the greenery and lush forest of that place. As has been stated by the member preceding me, that there are certain areas where institutions of higher learning is necessary and one such place is Orissa because a large number of people come out of the State to study in different other universities. There is a requirement to have larger number of Central Universities in such places and Koraput is a new one. I would like to know if the Government would allow these Central Universities to have branches, not necessarily only in case of Orissa. Central Universities, as I know, is a single university located at one place. The IITs have been allowed to have branches at different places. Likewise, would the Government allow opening of branches for the Central Universities? The State of Orissa had a long-pending demand for an IIT. It is coming up there. The State is also now given a Central University. But there has also been a long-standing demand of the State for an Indian Institute of Management. The State has been asking the Central Government for establishment of an IIM for a very long time. I would like to get an assurance from the hon. Minister about this.

Finally, I would like to submit that these two universities of Jammu and Kashmir need not duplicate each other's efforts and disciplines. This way the students and researchers will have access to a wide range of subjects to delve into. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Sir, I would like to submit some different views. I have no regrets to the fact that the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development has provided two universities to Jammu and Kashmir. I only like to state that Uttar Pradesh is the most populated State in India. It has

sixth place in the world from population point of view and there is no logic or sense in providing only one university to such a state. I represent Uttar Pradesh and Khajuraho, Mahoba, Hamirpur, which is called Bundelkhand falls under my area. There are only two degree colleges in each district and there is not even a single girls degree college among three districts. There is no proper arrangement for education...*(Interruptions)*. As 'Badi Behenji' is not present here, so please do not disturb. You can express your views when your 'Badi Behenji is here...*(Interruptions)*. It is a tradition that whenever a 'Yagya' is performed devils arrive there to interrupt it. I have seen it from geographical point of view. I was practicing as an industrial lawyer in the High Court...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to State that besides achieving excellence in education. The Central University should also pay attention towards regional development. In the absence of regional development through such university our objective is not help us. I want to state that if there is a central university in Bundelkhand then it should strive for regional development and as Kapil Sibalji is an efficient lawyer as well as Minister that he would agree with my statement. Otherwise if an all India Central examination is conducted for entrance then no student of Bundelkhand will be able to get admission there. So I would request you to give reservation at recruitment stage to the regional area besides achieving excellence in education. This is my first point.

My second point is that a university should be established according to the population and requirement of that area. So this procedure should be modified. I am a legal advisor—Law for Banaras University for the last 10-12 years. It is a very cumbersome procedure and this act was enacted in pre-independence period which is still continue. An appeal is sent to the Visitor and then goes to the President of India. So this procedure should be simplified. No sitting of Academic Council is held for one year. One head of department is from Chennai and another is from Kolkata so it is difficult to hold meetings there and hence seats remain vacant there.

I would also like to state that you should provide medical colleges with universities as is the case with Aligarh University and Banaras Hindu University. The reason behind this demand is that 200 doctors are allotted to Hamirpur, Mahoba and Bundelkhand but only 50 doctors go there. The MBBS passed outs from Delhi, Chandigarh, Kolkata and Mumbai are not willing to work in villages. So, I would request you to open Medical

Colleges in these areas with 80 to 90 per cent reservation for the students of that area. If a poor boy from Hamirpur would study in Medical College then, he will be definitely willing to serve in the same area. A boy from Chandigarh could not live in Bundelkhand for a single day.

Sir, I have seen in Copenhagen and I suggest Government should open a three tier medical college on the lines of Sweden. For excellence All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Sanjay Gandhi is already there. In Bundelkhand no midwife is available for delivery upto a distance of 50 miles. I would request the Government to open a three tier medical college, wherein MBBS degree could be awarded in three years. They should provide first aid and treat preliminary diseases and 737 having better MBBS degree should be appointed at the district level and the superior MBBS degree holders appointed at division level. At present there is acute shortage of doctors. Doctors do not join there, even after getting the appointment. I represent three districts ...*(Interruptions)*

Lawyers are ruling here. Disputes might have arisen right now in the absence of layers. Please do not talk about the lawyers ... *(Interruptions)*. I urge you to introduce such syllabus of education in medical college, which can eliminate quacks and produce basic doctors and the period of MBBS course should be of five years for superiors and after that MD degree should be awarded.

I would like to raise another point here. Education is being sold. I practice in Allahabad. It has an agricultural institute. The Principal of that institute calls himself a deemed Vice Chancellor and has started distance education by establishing a deemed university and whosoever can pay, is getting degree there. They have earned crores of rupees through this. Degrees are being sold there in the name of religion, Catholics. This matter should be investigated. Now what is going on there? Two hundred people are getting PHD degree there but they do not know anything. There is a university in Jhansi, where one hundred and fifty persons are getting PHD degrees. I asked them why monsoon has not arrived; they replied that they don't know. You should concentrate on quality. Quality could only be improved by improving the procedure of recruitment. Recruitment procedure should be improved. Two universities are being opened in Jammu & Kashmir and I would like to inform Shri Lal Singh ji that if all India recruitment would be held then not even four students will be selected from there. All students would come from Kerala or other places and only building will belong to that area.

I would like to state one more thing that distribution regarding establishment of university should be correlated with the population. I would like to demand that at least four central universities should be opened in Uttar Pradesh at present I am not talking about Keshavdev Malviya, BHU and Aligarh. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to request that there is a need to open more universities in Uttar Pradesh and less universities in Jammu & Kashmir in view of the population of these areas.

At last, I would like to state that if you want to improve higher education then you should bring changes in primary and middle education otherwise there is no use of higher education. And education could be improved in the area where there is no materialism or industrialization. Bundelkhand has no village for 50 miles and is surrounded by hills. It is a peaceful area. From five to seven districts of Bundelkhand like Panna, Chhatarpur, Datia and Satna etc. have no university. Your dream of promoting education cannot be fulfilled by opening one or two universities among twenty districts.

With these words, I would like to repeat that there is still time. If somebody announces to give one litre of petrol to vehicle owners then it is useful for scooter owners but it is of no use for car owners because they would not be able to start this car with it. Likewise Uttar Pradesh is a big vehicle. Government should set up at least four universities there to bring revolution in the field of education. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome and support the Central University (Amendment) Bill, 2009 moved by honourable Minister of Human Resource Development. This Bill is regarding an additional central university to be established in Jammu & Kashmir, which is an integral part of this country. The honourable Minister of this Department Shri Kapil Sibalji is an alert and diligent Minister.

Our country and we all have great expectations from him. This Bill has been moved for incremental development of education in this country. Its aim is to improve the quality of education through central university in poor regions. It's a coincidence that Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Home Affairs both are present here in this House. Education and poverty are interdependent. Poverty can be alleviated only through development of education in States and the entire country. Poverty creates unrest and anarchy. Today the entire country and our Minister of Home Affairs is concerned about naxalism, which we are discussing today. I hail

from Bihar. The Gaya and Jahanabad districts of Bihar are in news in the entire world for naxalism and massacre. My constituency is Jahanabad. Naxalism emerged there during the year 1978. I have been a legislator of that area since the year 1977. I was elected as MLA in 1977 for the first time and got elected as MP in the year 2009. I got elected as MLA consequently for eight terms so I know the root cause of all this. Our Minister of Home Affairs is concerned that how to tackle naxalism. Naxalism is directly related to poverty. The proper advocacy and expansion of education in each section of society is the best way of poverty alleviation. Central University can play an important role in it.

The present Government and the honourable Minister have provided a central university to Bihar State. I am grateful and thank a lot from the core of my heart to the Government for this. But I would like to draw the attention of this House towards Bodhgaya in Bihar, where Lord Buddha attained enlightenment. What does it mean? When Lord Buddha left his house in the search of knowledge, tended his search in Bodhgaya at Bihar only. It means that Bodhgaya had a remarkable place in the field of knowledge and education during that era. How will you impart knowledge without learned persons? Bodhgaya, where Lord Buddha attained enlightenment is burning today. The place, wherefrom the Lord Buddha gave message of peace to the entire India and the entire world is now badly affected from naxalism. I have already mentioned about poverty alleviation. Sir, through you, I would like to request the Minister of Human Resources Development to do an experiment to check naxalism from there and provide a Central University in Gaya-Jahanabad area.

So that, a message may reach to the entire country and the people related to naxalism that Government of India wants to uproot naxalism and eradicate the poverty.

Sir, I would not like to repeat the issue of acute shortage of teachers in the country as it has already been discussed elaborately. The teachers of all the universities, whether they are under State Government or Central Government, are retiring and the procedure of their recruitment is so complicated that all the posts remain vacant and there is nobody to teach. When I was in Patna University it was a renowned university in Bihar. They had a system to appoint first ten toppers of the university as teachers and hence there had been no pending vacancies.

You should issue a global advertisement for this purpose. A special scale should be given to teachers

because talented people move to Private sector. They are getting Rs. 1 lakh salary in private sector whereas only Rs. 15000 is being paid in government sector. Therefore, people with talent and having ability to teach are unwilling to join the government sector. Better results cannot be achieved without competent teachers. I would like to request through you to implement the best pay scales for the teachers of the country. Even persons belonging to the IAS or IPS services are joining private sector. They are offering better packages but competent teachers are rarely to be found in the government sector. The Netarhat School was established in Bihar at the time of the then Chief Minister Dr. Shri Krishna Sinha. Teachers of the Netarhat school were paid the best of pay scale of the country. The Netarhat School earned its name and fame in not only India but abroad too, a majority of people belonging to the IAS or the IPS services have the Netarhat School as their alumni. What is the situation of today? Teachers are being recruited as per the pay scales of the Government of Bihar or Jharkhand, questions papers are being openly sold by these people and the number of talented students passing out from there are on decline.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

I would request through you to frame a special scale for teaching sector from Primary to University level and only competent persons no matter whether they belong to any special caste of religion should be appointed only then the standard of education would improve. Lastly I would also request to establish a Central University at Jehanabad or Bodh Gaya to further develop Bihar and control naxalism there.

[*English*]

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I welcome the amendment proposed by the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development.

The previous UPA-led Government was in a hurry to set up 12 Central Universities across the country. In several places, the Universities have not started functioning; only the post of Vice-Chancellor was called for. Many technical problems delayed the setting up of Universities. The Government should, therefore, lay down stringent measures to avoid further delay. On this occasion, I would also like to request urgent intervention of the Government in the functioning of existing Central Universities because some administrative lacunae and corruption are prevailing there.

16.00 hrs.

Also, the Union elections were not conducted in the Central Universities. I am not going to mention other issues relating to the functioning of the Central Universities.

Education is the prime privilege of the society. The role of education has always been transformative in nature. It is shaped by social, political and economic conditions of a society. History has shown several instances where social groups and elites have used education as their privilege and as a tool for maintaining their hegemony and perpetuating the values upon which it has rested. On the other hand, there are also cases in which a social and cultural revolution has been brought about in a system and also in some instances a new social system established through critical understanding of society using the opportunities that have been opened due to education.

Today, the Indian Government has laid down strategies that have come in favour of the privatization and commercialization of education sector. This will disrupt the public education system. The Government is going to introduce the new Central Universities to increase the GER in our country. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education is only 11 per cent in India while the GER in developed countries and developing nations is 54.6 per cent and 36.5 per cent respectively. China, with a population of over 100 crores has a GER of 22 per cent. Our Government targets increment of GER to 15 per cent in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and to 21 per cent in Twelfth Five Year Plan. How will this be possible when the Government has decided to reduce the allotment in the higher education sector? The Government is presently spending only 3.02 per cent of GDP in education. The Planning Commission has directed to reduce this to 1.8 per cent by the end of 2015. This shows the Government's attempt to commercialize and privatize the education sector.

The HRD Minister has announced that a Bill would be introduced in the Parliament for setting up off-campus centres for foreign universities in the country. It is clear that the Government has not learnt any lesson from its earlier mistake of setting up private deemed universities. Though it was argued that private universities would help improve the quality of education, our experience has not been satisfactory. The Yashpal Committee has called for a review of the system. Yashpal Committee's

recommendation, which is to permit setting up of foreign universities within the framework of strict regulations, appears to be misplaced. Such a step would not help improve the quality of education, even assuming that only the best institutions would be permitted to set up campuses and such institutions would be interested in running their quality programmes and post their best faculty in India. Improvement of quality has to come from within, through an internal process. Collaboration with foreign institutions can certainly assist this process. What we need therefore is not independent campuses of foreign universities operating on the Indian soil, but active academic collaboration of the best foreign universities with Indian universities. Hence instead of setting up campuses of foreign universities in India, steps may be taken to encourage academic collaboration of foreign universities with Indian Universities.

The Draft Central Legislation for prohibition of unfair practices in unaided higher and technical education institutions seeks to legitimize corporatization and commercialization of higher education. The present form will not help or protect our higher education from unfair practice and corruption.

MHRD is promoting Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the establishment new educational institutions as well as in the modernization of existing institutions. This would not only lead to *de facto* commercialization of educational institutions, but also privatization of public assets in existing as well as new institutions. PPP would confer private initiatives the colour of public activities and create an enabling framework for classification of traditional commercial activities as non-commercial when they are undertaken by educational institutions. This will also enable private entrepreneurs to cover up their business activities under the cloak of educational activities and evade taxes on the profits generated. The provision for outsourcing core, auxiliary and support educational activities will open up academic and non-academic activities to educational entrepreneurs and generate hidden profits while projecting the facade of charitable educational activity.

The myth around not-for-profit PPP is being deliberately floated to create a policy frame that will distinguish PPP mode from self-financing mode, so that that the legal embargo against profiteering through self-financing institutions will not be applicable to commercial educational activities undertaken through PPP mode. The new initiative on the part of MHRD has special significance against the background of the increased

allocation for Higher and Technical Education (HTE) under the 11th Plan. The nine-fold increase in allocation for HTE is only intended to attract the private entrepreneurs into HTE by placing before them the lure of public funds. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,52,000 crore required for the establishment of new Centrally-sponsored institutions; the Central Government's contribution would be around Rs. 30,000 crore. The rest has to come through PPP. Under such circumstances, public control over the private institutions under PPP would be minimal.

The argument that PPP would be required for further expansion of HTE is belied by the actual experience of a large-scale expansion of HTE, especially in the professional and technical sector, in the last two decades through the Private Finance Initiative (PFI). What is required is a strong regulatory framework to rein in the predatory interests of the private entrepreneurs. Additionally, the following alternative development models could be tried out.

The first one is that we have to keep public and private investments distinct and separate. While public investment could be utilized for promoting quality education in basic disciplines, private initiative could take care of the needs of the volatile and profitable professional and technical educational sectors.

The second thing is Private-Public-Partnership. The Government could partner with the Government controlled non-profit-making autonomous bodies for the establishment of new institutions, in both traditional and professional sectors.

The Government has given license to set up foreign universities and FDI in India. The hon. HRD minister in his 100 day programme has stressed on this policy and this too reflects commercialization of higher education sector. All these will affect the opportunities of the common man to secure education. The Government should avoid commercialization and privatization in higher education sector, and come forward to strengthen our public education sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have 15 more hon. Members to speak. I would request the hon. Members to confine their speech to five minutes.

Now, Shri S.S. Ramasubbu.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak.

I rise to support the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009. Two Central Universities are going to be established in Jammu and Kashmir separately. It is really a very harmonious one. It is also welcomed by all the people in that area. Our able hon. Human Resource Development Minister has taken a very good step. This step is welcomed by the people. I am also welcoming this Bill.

The Central Universities Act, 2009 has given 15 Central Universities in our country. Kashmir University is one among them. Now, this University is divided into two and it is given to Jammu also. This is welcomed by the people.

Sir, nearly 40 Central Universities are there in our country. These Universities are given all the infrastructural and other facilities. Most of the research works are going on there in various segments such as engineering, medicine micro-biology etc. Out of these 40 Universities, 15 Universities are having Common Entrance Test.

Gradually, you are going to conduct the entrance test for these 40 universities also. But there is one point, which I want to insist here, most of the students appearing in the entrance test for the Central Universities are from the rural villages and semi-urban areas. When in every State, the Central University would be established, I would request you to allot, at least, 50 per cent seats for these students.

Sir, there is one Central University coming up at Tiruvarur, Tamil Nadu. I would like to know whether the Government is conducting the entrance test there for students all over the country. Here, I want to insist and request that at least 50 per cent of the students must be accommodated in the Central University from that State itself.

Sir, the University Grants Commission is allotting funds for various universities in the country. There are so many universities in various States. While allotting funds from the UGC, there is a need to verify and check whether these funds sanctioned are utilised properly. I am saying so because there are so many Vice Chancellors, who are being appointed without following any norms. I think, some Vice Chancellors are not at all having high standards in education. They are appointed by the State Governments and some politics are involved there. In such a situation, how is it possible to develop the level of education? Education is very important. Human resource development is very important. For the human resource development in our country, higher

education is very, very important. Therefore, I would request our honourable and able Minister of Education to analyse and scrutinise this aspect properly because education is a must for the development of our nation and for the overall development of our people. Various kinds of standards in higher education are inevitable for our country.

Sir, I come from Tirunelveli constituency. It is an agrarian area and most of the people living there depend on agriculture. But getting higher education remains a distant dream for the people of Tirunelveli due to non-accessibility and non-availability of higher education centres, like the Central Education Centres. The agrarian economy does not find any affordability to make their children study in cities like Coimbatore, Chennai and Bangalore. Consequently, understanding this ground reality, people from Tirunelveli district are compelled to choose jobs in cement factories, bidi factories, cracker industries, weaving mills, matchbox industries etc. This is the pathetic condition of people living in my area. In some cases, the situation leads to child labour, social disharmony and unemployment. With this existing scenario, it becomes very essential to establish a Central University in Tirunelveli district to save the youth from taking extreme steps due to their poor social conditions, particularly, in higher education.

As higher education is regarded as investment, it is expected that this investment should be made for the needy. When a Central University is established in Tirunelveli district, there is no doubt that it would attract even the international student communities. Therefore, the corporate sector, commerce sector and tourism sector may see the facelift. In the era of globalization and liberalization, the Central University will definitely play a crucial role in bridging the urban and rural divide.

With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): I welcome the approval of setting up of two Central Universities in Jammu and Kashmir. We consider Jammu and Kashmir, as the Crown of India there is age-old tradition of Acharyas, it has been a center of knowledge. However, one question has crept up in everybody's mind as to on what basis setting up of two universities in Jammu and Kashmir alone. Right now Sh. Lal Singh Chaudhary who comes from Jammu and Kashmir has mentioned that the state has suffered from the hands of Sh. Mukherjee to

Shri Rajnathji. I would like to mention that the debate was regarding the support of the motion and he was supposed to speak on the question of Central University but he gave it a political colour. I believe that he lowered the dignity of the House for making objectionable comments against Shri Mukherjee who was appointed as a Minister by the first Prime Minister of the country Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and attained martyrdom in Jammu and Kashmir. I would also like to mention that as all other Members have said there should have been a serious debate keeping in view the entire country. Had it been so I think that not only the two universities that have been given approval in Jammu and Kashmir but all other proposals that have been received regarding the opening up of universities in various parts of the country too would have been sanctioned? Had it been so I would have felt happy?

Sir, I would also like to mention about the current education system of the country. As has been mentioned by Hon'ble Members there is an acute shortage of faculties in many universities of the country. I would like to inform about it to the hon. Minister more unfortunate is the fact that the number of professors and teachers belonging to the SG and OBC categories in the entire country is negligible. The posts belonging to the reservation quota meant for the universities have not been filled entirely. By what time such posts would likely to be filled up? I am making a request to the Minister in this regard. Foreign countries are inviting our universities and it should be welcomed. We also welcome it for the reason that it would be better for the country if education is made more popular. Many institutes have opened up in hotels in our country with new buildings. I believe that new institutions have been established purely based on commercial considerations instead of making it as a centre of knowledge and there is no control over it. Poor children would find it tough to get admissions in such institutes. It is a matter of concern for the country as to how poor students would get themselves admitted and pursue their studies there. It is the right of everyone to have social equality in the society and get uniform education. But with the system of education that we have in the country I do not think that poor students would be able to get admissions in such notable schools and institutions and read there. Unless and until children belonging to the lower strata of the society do not get education and come at the front I do not think that equality and harmony would be established. It is therefore, necessary that opportunities should be created for the poor, dalits. I demand that posts of such Universities and Degree

colleges which are lying vacant for years in universities should be filled up at once.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, many hon. Members have expressed their views on education right now but I would like that every person should contribute to get the nation forward in the field of education by rising above party considerations, only then the country can move forward. We can mobilize resources, open central universities and make buildings, brick by brick, but it is important to ensure whether the poor have access to such buildings or not. The Nation cannot feel itself proud without their development. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to have qualitative changes in all the universities functioning and making recruitment on all vacant posts.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no central university in western Uttar Pradesh. Of course, there is Aligarh Muslim University but it can't cater to the need of all the students of western Uttar Pradesh. I have been a member of Agra University from 1927. I demand the Hon'ble Minister to grant it the status of Central University as it is a very old university.

[*English*]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you hon. Chairman. I stand to support the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill. While supporting this Bill, I would like to seek some clarifications from the hon. Minister. In its report, the National Knowledge Commission recommended the creation of 50 Universities that would provide education at the highest standard and act as an example for the rest of the nation's students in a variety of disciplines. I think the National Knowledge Commission did not recommend two Universities in a particular State – Jammu and Kashmir. What was the necessity for creating a new University in Jammu?

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is mentioned – 'It was felt necessary to establish two separate Central Universities each in Jammu region and in the Kashmir Valley for maintaining regional harmony in the State.' So, regional harmony is the main thing. Taking this point into consideration the Union Government has come out with a proposal for creation of a new University in Jammu.

I think, regional harmony is a matter, an issue which is confined not to Jammu and Kashmir only. So, in the coming days, if such a problem arises, then the Union Government would have to take the same stand to create

new universities in another particular area, in another particular zone. So far as my understanding is concerned, the State of Jammu and Kashmir is administratively divided into four parts – Kashmir Valley, Jammu, Leh and Kargil regions. I do not know if they may come up with creating four universities in a particular State for regional harmony.

My point is that it is a temporary solution. Taking into consideration only regional harmony is not enough for creation of a new university for providing the highest standard of education. In this respect, the National Knowledge Commission recommended 50 universities to be created in our country. So far, till day only 15 universities have been created. Though we have 40 universities till up to date, the other 15 universities, which are proposed to be created in our country, are confined to 12 States. Why is there no creation of new universities in other States? So far as West Bengal is concerned, renowned universities are there, which are the universities that have been taken for upgradation and the Government has proposed to give them Central University status.

Secondly, what was the necessity for promulgation of the ordinance? The ordinance route should not be taken as the only route. The Parliament is here. The duration between the date of promulgation of ordinance and the commencement of this Session is not so long. Why did the Government not wait for the Session? This kind of ordinance *raj* should go. So far as we remember, when the National Congress Party was in the Opposition and the NDA was in power, in respect of each and every ordinance, they used to fight and condemn it. They used to comment that 'it is nothing but ordinance *raj* has come'. Why are they now taking the same route? What was the necessity? I think, in this House itself, there is no Member on any side who is disputing this Bill. So, it is generally accepted.

I think, in the future, the Government would come out with laws not through the ordinance route. They should also think about creation of new universities in other parts of the country, but not taking into account the only consideration of communal harmony. It may temporarily resolve the situation, but it is a very dangerous symptom. If you take this route to solve the regional problems in every aspect and every sphere, ultimately you will have to suffer.

These are my points. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify these points during his reply. I think, he will be able to satisfy me. With these words, I support this Bill.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, one Central University is already there in Jammu and Kashmir. Second university will not be opposed rather it will be welcomed. There are 39 Central Universities in the country and this will be the 40th one and no one is going to oppose it. I do not want to go into the details regarding knowledge commission and other things. On the one hand I am in favour of having 2 Central Universities in Jammu and Kashmir and on the other I strongly oppose this Bill. The House will surprise to know why am I opposing the Bill though I am in favour of two universities.

Sir, the anti-social elements could not succeed in dividing Jammu and Kashmir. I have serious reservations in regard to name of the university or changing name of the university or the mention of regional jurisdiction in the Bill. I have got logic for this. Mahatma Gandhi said to Dr. Lohia that he is a scholar but lawyers are also learned people. He called Dr. Lohia brave but even lions are also brave. Advocate Ministers are very efficient and famous but such Ministers have certain weaknesses because they always cite example of old cases to get justice in their cases. They lack for sightedness. It will be a great injustice to the country and the State of Jammu and Kashmir as well. No body succeeded in dividing Jammu and Kashmir in two regions, but they are establishing separate Universities for two regions. According to the old Bill and existing law, there is J&K Central University in Jammu and Kashmir. I still support it. But I warn you if you change the name of this university. If you want to open another university, open it in Jammu. Be it named Srinagar or Jammu. But it is being named as Kashmir region and Jammu region. It is gross injustice to the nation. There may be two, three or four universities, we have no objection. Jammu and Kashmir is a State confronting with many problems and if there would be a University, how can I oppose it? But I can imagine that changing the name of the University will create a problem in future for the country. I went to the State and observed the feelings of the people on the issue of Amarnath. Therefore, I strongly oppose this Bill. I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to get it corrected by the Prime Minister under the Rule 12. There is already J&K Central University. You can open another university named as Jammu University either at Srinagar or Jammu, we have no objection. But you have no authority to divide Jammu and Kashmir State into two regions *i.e.* Kashmir region and Jammu region and thereby encouraging the separatist forces. Therefore, I strongly

oppose this Bill. You are establishing an University but are talking about regional jurisdictions. What would be the regional jurisdiction of this University village, city or the State? The people from all over the world come to study in Universities. What is the regional jurisdiction of Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University? Whether the people of only that region will study in that university through it is a Central University. Therefore, I strongly oppose these two sections of the Bill. One section is related to the name *i.e.* Kashmir Central University and Jammu Central University. The other point of objection is the Jammu region of J&K and Kashmir region of J&K there. Hence amend the column number or it would be a gross injustice to the Nation due to an ordinary mistake. We should think about the future.

The second thing is that the Hon'ble Minister is intelligent and competent. He gives logic that examination system should be removed from the education system. What is the meaning of education without examination? He mentions Hunter Commission, Hartly Commission, Dr. Radha Krishnan Commission, Kothari Commission, Mudaliyar Commission, Acharya Ram Murti Commission. The recommendations of these Commissions have not been implemented. Does it mean that the Ministers of then Cabinets were not competent enough to implement them? He says that the commission has mentioned that nobody could implemented the recommendations for the last 50 years. Education will be meaningless without examination.

The Prime Minister was compelled to intervene and that is why no decision has been taken in this regard so far. Is there any education system in which there is no place for examination? The Commission has asked why it has not been implemented for the last 50 years. The learned Minister should think over it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bihar Government has submitted a proposal for opening of an university in the State for which it is providing land in Chamaran. Mahatma Gandhi has started a movement in Champaran in 1917 and after this movement Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi named as Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, a Central University should be opened at the earliest and named as Bapu University. Everyone would support this move. Arrangements should be made for better and world class education in that University. Sometimes they talk about winding up UGC, what are they doing? The Knowledge Commission is of the view that qualitative world education should be imparted there, but nobody is paying attention towards it. Every State has an University

and thus the number of Universities is 39-40. It is being said that an University is being set up in Jammu and Kashmir to fulfill the regional aspiration. Whether the question raised by Sh. Prabodh Panda will not be raised by other states? Therefore it would be better to open Universities in the states from where there is demand and the government should consider it. The Government is considerate in this regard and Universities should also be opened in that State also so that the education can be imparted in a proper way there. The quality of education in those universities should be at par with Central Universities. It will also help in improving the other universities. If we will not accord top priority to the education than how the manpower and the country would progress?

Therefore, emphasis should be on education so that our education system may become world-class. We support all these but injustice should not be done to the country due to this simple lapse.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the proposals for these two Universities but I strongly oppose these two clauses and these should be corrected after due consideration. With these words, I conclude. Thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate. Before making certain small observations of mine on this Bill, I would like to say that this Government, specially Kapil Sibal Ji, deserves all congratulations. Really, you are addressing the real problem. Even though this Bill is a small one, you are making basic reforms. You are addressing the crux of the problem. For a Minister, floating with the flow is an easy thing; anybody can do it, but swimming across is something difficult which only Kapil Sibal Ji alone can do it. You are doing that, and hearty congratulations to you for that.

When we started these Central Universities, we had some high hopes, that is, to set them as an example to the entire country and ensure merit based admissions, to maintain an all-India character, to maintain a high standard of teaching and research, and introduction of innovative ideas such as credit-semester system, continuous evaluation and things like that. After all, our ambition was to make these Central Universities as a model to the State Universities. When we examine

whether we have attained our goal or not, we are not having full satisfaction. Even then, we have taken effective steps to ensure the achievement of these kinds of goals.

The policy decision of the UPA Government to start Central Universities in each State is really laudable. I had some experience as the then Education Minister of Kerala. I tried my level best to pursue the Government of India to start a Central University in Kerala. Unfortunately, that was not granted. The UPA Government has now taken a policy decision to start Central universities in each State. As far as quantity is concerned, we are okay. We are having a satisfactory figure as my learned friends were narrating that, I do not want to enter into such details. But as far as quality is concerned, we must have a critical analysis.

Report of Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission to Knowledge Commission and then to Yashpal Commission are all available. I myself had the opportunity to work on a Committee in the Central Board for Education under Shri Veerappa Moily on decentralisation of education management. We had worked together and we made several recommendations. What exactly is happening is that we are moving at a very slow manner. We have to realise the fact that this is an era of competition. 'Survival of the fittest and survival of the fastest' is the slogan of this era. We have to get to be on the fast track. There is no meaning in moving at such a slow pace.

This is the golden era for India because the 21st century is controlled by knowledge. In a knowledge-driven society, India can play a vital role and move ahead of other countries. However, we are lagging behind in many things. What exactly is the reason? I would like to say that our system is very rigid. We must have flexibility in the system. We must be prepared to change ourselves according to the changes taking place around us in the world. Some loud-thinking is required on the present situation. Can we continue with these age-old courses? It is very much required that we must redesign our courses and we must restructure the existing courses.

We must ask ourselves whether students coming out of our Universities and colleges have attained the real skill required to meet the challenges in the wider world. There is a gap between the skills acquired and the skills required. That gap should be bridged. There is a lot of scope for application of technology in the field of education. Edusat is an exclusive satellite meant for spreading education. Unfortunately, optimum utilisation of

Edusat has not been made properly. I hope the hon. Minister will address that problem also.

As far as tie-ups with universities of other countries is concerned, there is a controversy on whether we should allow the foreign universities to come into the country at all. I am of the opinion that there is no harm in allowing the foreign universities to come into the country. But we must take some precautions. This is a different subject and I do not want to go into details. But we can have tie-ups with international universities; we can have institutional collaboration; and we can have academic collaboration. We can start twinning courses, sandwich courses, etc. That area also may kindly be explored.

Incentives should be given to the best-performing universities. Poor performance also may be discussed. Everybody need not be treated in the same way. Performance-wise analysis should be done and encouragement should be given to the universities. Awarding the excellence also should be there. I suggest that an award in the name of the first Education Minister of the country Maulana Abul Kalam Azad may be instituted to reward the best university in the country.

Our universities depend mainly on Government-funding. Can the Government meet all the needs of all universities? I myself had some experience as the Education Minister of Kerala for seven years. Universities used to make many recommendations.

But Government is having only limited resources. Within these limited resources, we cannot meet the demands of the universities. So, what is the alternative? Universities will have to be motivated for generating their own income. They can do that. Internal resource mobilisation should be there in the agenda of the university. They can do it. I would like to request the hon. Minister to loudly think on this matter, encourage the universities to generate their own income.

Another area is about the linkage with the industrial establishments, research institutions and other institutions at the national level. Unfortunately, our universities are not at all bothered about this. They have to be encouraged for developing this area also.

About the social responsibility of the university, I would say that university is a part of the society, it should give guidance, they should have extension programmes in the best interests of social service. We

are having NSS activities. But that is not sufficient. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to take this as a priority agenda. We must think on how make our universities having social commitment. Similarly, I would say that the university should be motivated for extending freeship and scholarship and things like that. We must ensure that education should be reachable everybody irrespective of caste, creed or financial position. Accessibility to all sections of society should be ensured. In that direction, I hope the hon. Minister and this Government would think loudly on this topic also.

Education is our strength; education is our wealth; and education is everything. Any honest effort to revamp this sector will have to be congratulated. I congratulate this Government and the hon. Minister for taking bold initiative in revamping this sector. I wish you all the best, and conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, I am here to support the Central Universities Bill, 2009 brought by the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development.

During the ancient period and the medieval period development was restricted only to cities so the fruits of the development were so restricted that gradually regional imbalance was created in the States and the States and Kingdom got divided. We are reeling under its effects even today. Our party through several schemes provided for decentralization in view of it.

[English]

What I mean to say is that it is necessary to address the regional imbalance and our hon. Minister has rightly brought this Bill to address this regional imbalance by giving two universities to Jammu and Kashmir, and Srinagar.

[Translation]

There should be quality in Higher education be it in National University or Central University. If it is restricted to only cities its fallout would be regional imbalance and if aspirations of that region are left unaddressed then there would be division or separation as happened in the case of Uttarakhand which was separated from Uttar Pradesh. It is due to this reason that Jharkhand was separated from Bihar and Chhattisgarh was separated

from Madhya Pradesh. This is reality and therefore, it is not a crime to seek recognition, it could be Srinagarkhand or Jammukhand. Every child or human being seeks an identity. He wants recognition as he grows up. It was necessary to recognize every region. The hon. Minister has brought this Bill fully comprehending the situation, so I support this Bill. There is diversity in the country. The U.P.A. Government has made consistent efforts to bring in unity. The Hon'ble Minister is pretty efficient. The efforts being made by the Hon'ble Minister after joining office show the honest approach of the Government to bring equality in the country through quality and standard higher education. Thus, I support this Bill.

Sir, Kalahandi is the most backward area. The demand for a Central University there is pending since 1998. The people gave a number of memoranda and are staging peaceful demonstrations demanding a Central University and supporting this Bill again, I conclude.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, I am also participating in the discussion on Central Universities Amendment Bill introduced in the House. Shri Kapil Sibal is a name synonymous with fertile imagination, it's a name synonymous with the desire of developed society presiding over developing society, it's a name of the resolution associated with sensitivity. I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for it. He brought a Bill in the House one and a half month back. There was discussion on this Bill till approximately 9 O' clock and the entire House gave a serious consideration to the Bill. It was passed. He has brought amendment in the Bill within one and a half month. This legislation was crawling on its knees when he had to operate upon it. What operation he has done? What has he inserted? The Jammu and Kashmir Central University established under sub clause 4 of clause 3 shall be known by the name of Kashmir Central University and its regional jurisdiction would be limited upto Kashmir division of Jammu and Kashmir. Secondly, another University with the name of Jammu Central University shall be established, which would be a corporate body. Its jurisdiction shall extend on Jammu division of Jammu and Kashmir.

Mr. Chairman, as far as my study goes I know, no such Bill has been passed till date, which would fix the jurisdiction of a University. A University may be established in Jammu and in Srinagar there but jurisdiction should not be imposed. What would happen to Ladakh? Under whose jurisdiction would Ladakh fall? There are three divisions of Jammu-Kashmir-Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. The jurisdiction of Jammu Central University

and Kashmir Central University was fixed but where would Ladakh go? There is so much discrepancy and such a mindset that is why some one has rightly stated that learned man should not rule. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was not a literate person, however, he proved to be a good administrator. Hyder Ali was not a learned man but proved a good administrator. Akbar was not a literate person but became a great king. Kapil Sibal ji is a learned and logical person, and Supreme Court lawyer. When I look at Soniaji, I am reminded of Indiraji, so I reiterate it often that Soniaji, after considering all aspects has appointed him to this office. Therefore, welcoming it I would urge him to do away with the jurisdiction of University and maintaining its identity. A faculty of Jammu University and Kashmir University could be set up. Regional, geographical, historical, local characteristics could be added to it so that it could attract students from all comers of the country. Kindly do not bind it in regional jurisdiction.

The House passed this Bill with the objectives with which it was brought. The purpose was to establish a world-class institution at local level showcasing the local, geographical and historical characteristics of the State. This was their intention and they also visited Europe for this purpose. Sir, I also had an opportunity to visit Soviet Union. There I saw Madam Victoria sitting before the statue of Lenin in a school. She said that she considered him her father and would not like to sit showing him her back. All kinds of colourful articles were lying there. I asked what was that. I was told that if a child picked up a religious book it would mean that he had religious inclinations. If he picked up pen and ink it would mean he had intellectual endowment or these would be developed gradually. If he picked up liquor it would mean that he would be addicted to luxurious life.

I asked how would someone, judge the aptitude of a child if he picked up a bottle of wine, a Ramayan, a Geeta, a pen and an inkpot altogether? She said such child would become a politician.

Shri Kapil Sibal ji, in this context I would like to say that once Aristotle was taking a stroll along the sea coast when he saw a man filling a pit with sea water with the help of a spoon. Aristotle told him admonitively if he was a fool to endeavour to pour the entire sea water into a small pit. How was it possible? The man replied if he was a fool, Aristotle was a bigger fool because his mind was smaller than the pit. "Your Almighty God is greater than the sea. If you are trying to confine the Greatness of God in the smaller pit of your mind, can't I confine the sea, for smaller than the God, in a bigger pit."
...(*Interruptions*)

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know that you come to occupy the Chair every time it is my turn to speak. Whenever I rise to speak, you are there. ...*(Interruptions)* I have no option but to comply with your orders.

With these words, I would once again like to submit that as the Bill has been presented before the House for amendment in respect of both the Universities these should be confined by the faculty and not merely by the universities. I welcome this Bill. There is commercialization of education in this country. Though there is commercialization of politics as well, yet education is trapped in the jaws of commercialization. I extend my thanks to you for making efforts to gift the country healthy mind set, devoted posterity and powerful cultural traditions.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Thank you, Mr. Chairman for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

At the outset, I would like to say that I support the amendment to the Central Universities Bill, 2009. We must congratulate the people of Jammu and Kashmir for good fortune and for building up the capability of giving access to a larger number of students for higher education.

Insofar as the Central University is concerned, I would like to make a mention that whilst we are building capacity and giving access to a larger number of students across the country, which is the intention of the Government, I think there is a need to understand that local issues and local sentiments as has been amply demonstrated in the bringing of this Bill, needs to be taken into consideration. The point that I am trying to make is that whilst we are in the process of setting up these universities, it needs to be taken into consideration that at least at the level of the Executive Council or at the level of the Academic Council, there needs to be some reservation of seats for local people who need to find space in these councils because the governance of the universities and the direction in which these universities would take has to be rooted in the local areas. One of the reasons I am making this statement is because in the Central University which has been set up in the State of Sikkim, for which we are very grateful

and which was set up about three years ago, that has changed the entire complexion of the entire debate of higher education in our State. Not only the debate, but also the way the children are able to now access higher education for those who are not able to get it outside.

May I also remind this House that it is estimated that over Rs.300 crore actually passes out of the North-East for children who go to other centres like Pune or Andhra Pradesh or Maharashtra or Delhi and so on and so forth. So, this is a huge amount of transfer of these resources which could otherwise have been used up locally. Therefore, the argument to have higher education capacity in local areas is strengthened. We would like to also state that Ph.D. programmes should be fast tracked so that local faculty can be set up. For this, I think the North-Eastern Hill University is the case in point which to my mind is one of the best examples wherein local talent has actually found a place over the last 20 years to 25 years. So, with these words I would like to say that the process of setting up more and more such Central universities with adequate resources in terms of funding as well as in terms of faculty needs greater consideration. I would like to end my statement here with these words.

DR. TARUN MONDAL (Jaynagar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Central University (Amendment) Bill, 2009 which is intended to bifurcate not only the already existing single University of Jammu and Kashmir, but also spreading a sentiment of separation of State of Jammu and Kashmir by making two universities out of one. We cannot add fuel to the fire of separatism. I know that as per the demand and supply ratio of our huge population, a large number of Central and Autonomous Universities are required to be set up, but not in the manner in which it is being done in case of this historical and world famous of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. State Minister of Human Resource Development to create not only two but even more number of universities in that State but to withdraw the explanation as given by him for creating the two universities out of one.

Our country lacks higher institutions and various other kinds of professional institutions including universities to absorb the students passing out of schools and colleges. Right to education, especially higher education is thereby being denied due to lack of seats in the existing universities all over the country. Maybe, this is one way of curtailing down the number of

educated unemployed in the country. Secondly, the Central Government should bear all the financial liabilities and responsibilities not only for these universities in Jammu and Kashmir but for all other Central and State run universities. Different fee structure for education in higher education are on the rise resulting in the denial of education to over 90 per cent of students in the country, particularly affected are those hailing from poor and low income families particularly belonging to the rural belt. Privatization of education, making money out of education is a crime and our country cannot afford it. The policy of globalisation, commercialization should be withdrawn from the education sector. Not only in erstwhile USSR, but in capitalist countries like France, Canada, and Switzerland education is imparted free upto the university level.

I would like to request the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development to recall the recommendations of the Kothari Commission of the 1960s which clearly directed that education should be free in free India and this should be done in a phased manner from the primary level to the university level. Fees in any form can never be the means to run the expenditure of educational institutions. I strongly oppose such an idea. All sorts of self-financing institutions as promulgated by the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) and Yashpal Committee are deviation from the thoughts of our great nation builders. The autonomy of universities must be maintained and political interference must be stopped to maintain sanctity and sovereignty of education. Partisan political appointments of Vice-Chancellors, Faculties must be stopped to maintain freedom of education as was said by Revered Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. The Mudaliar Committee besides Kothari Commission also suggested that 10 per cent of the Budget should be spent on education, which I demand.

Sir, students passing out from our colleges and universities are practically ruling the world in the field of education and training and research including in countries like Western Europe and the United States of America. The merits and our systems are no inferior to that of the foreign countries. I wonder as to why the UPA Government is keen on opening our land for foreign universities to enable them to enter and plunder our economy and people. I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to repeal such kind of thoughts of inviting foreign universities in our Motherland.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Sir, through you I would like to congratulate our hon. Minister of Human Resource Development for introducing new methods in our education system. This amendment is being brought forward only with the intention of starting a new Central University in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, 15 new Central universities have been set up on 15th January, 2009 in uncovered States which include conversion of three State Universities into Central Universities. The amendment is going to help the people of Jammu and Kashmir towards strengthening the national integration path. That is why, I am supporting this amendment.

The essence of human resources development is that education must play a significant role in removing the imbalance in the socio economic fabric of the society. Basic education has also greatly contributed to the quality of human life particularly with regard to life expectancy, infant mortality, learning levels and nutritional status of children.

Several new initiatives have been taken by this Government in this regard. I am congratulating such initiatives which lay an emphasis on decentralisation with the participation of the people at the grassroot level. Consequently, universal basic education has vastly contributed to social justice, equality and participative economic growth. In this regard, this concept of central universities is contributing, to a great extent, to our education system.

In higher education sector, the Government has been making vigorous efforts to achieve the goals as per the priorities fixed in the Eleventh Plan. There are major achievements in higher education during the Eleventh Plan in various areas like elementary education, cent per cent literacy, etc.

In this occasion, I would like to highlight two or three small points regarding my State, Kerala. Kerala is known for its educational expertise. In Kerala, in almost all panchayats, there are secondary and higher secondary schools. It is one of the pioneer States in which cent per cent literacy rate has been achieved earlier. But, unfortunately, there are no world class institutions in our State like IIT, IIM and so on. There is a real lack of such institutions in our State. I am requesting the hon. Minister for world class institutions in our State. Even though there is a Central University allotted to Kerala, unfortunately, it is situated in the northern part of the State. Though I am congratulating the Minister for it,

considering its contribution towards education in Kerala, I request him to start a new Central University in the central part of Kerala which will fulfil the ambition of our students in their educational needs.

We have made tremendous achievements in the field of elementary education. Quantitatively, our contribution in the education field is wonderful. But as regards quality education, we are not upto the mark. Sir, I hope the concept of Central Universities will become an answer to quality education.

Nowadays, some anti-social elements are trying to propagate and support regional feelings. The concept of Central University is the right solution towards the problem of regional feelings. The concept of teacher evaluation by the student community is the modern trend of education. These Central Universities will, I hope, fulfil the teacher evaluation process by the students. I hope this will find a place in our education system.

With these words, I am supporting this amendment. I would say that our hon. Minister for Human Resources Development is proceeding in the right path towards supporting the educational needs of the people of the entire country.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Sir, we are discussing Central University (Amendment) Bill, 2009 in the House. Education is an important foundation stone of a nation. It is the most important means of nation-building and moulding capable citizens for a nation. It is most likely that nobody may have any objection over the amendment moved by the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development in the House because education should encompass vast sects of the society under its purview. A Central University for higher education was sanctioned to be set up in Jammu but it was shifted to Srinagar due to non-availability of land on time over there and a movement was launched to get it shifted back to Jammu, which is but natural. I would like to say that not only for Jammu and Srinagar, but one Central University should also be provided in Laddakh. I suppose that everybody would support and be happy with this proposal.

I would like to make certain submission before the hon'ble Minister in respect of some issues. Even today there are certain areas in this country which are educationally, socially and economically backward. Even after the lapse of 62 years of independence the

percentage of literacy is just 65% today. It means 35% people are still illiterate as on date. Among these there are one-fourth people who are unable to pass high school or intermediate examination of those who wish to get further education after passing high school or intermediate examination only 25% people succeed to get admission in higher education. The resources of State Governments are limited. A University was set up in Gorakhpur in the year 1955-56. At that time Maharana Pratap Educational Council that we used to run gave its own building and resources and thus, the university was set up and started operation. Today the intension behind setting up of a university should not be confined to setting up a factory of awarding just the degree, but a university should play an important role in local social, cultural and economic development and uphold popular traditions and it will be possible only when there are adequate resources. The State Government is not in a position to provide resources. It is natural that the development will get hindered if the resources are not available.

I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that Gorakhpur University is the only University catering to a population of three crore, which is run by the State Government. Today it is running in such a condition on account of lack of resources that it does not have even half the faculty and the situation of admissions in the colleges affiliated to it is worse. There is no other institution to get admission in higher education for such a large population. There is no IIM, IIT for the population of three crore. After all the institutes like technical institutes, management institutes or the Central Universities run by the Union Government in the field of higher education should be set up with an aim to cater to the needs of the local population and for removing regional disparities. I would like to submit that the efforts like this in the field of higher education will probably not fructify and be much effective unless we strengthen the primary and secondary education in the country because the edifice of a strong building cannot be built over a weak foundation. We will have to strengthen the base if we wish to construct a strong building. The issues of the situation of education, disparity in education are frequently taken up in the House. The issue of social justice is also discussed frequently, but have we been able to provide uniform education to the country in 62 years? If we are not providing uniform education, what kind of social justice and social uniformity are we talking about? The children of farmers and the soldiers of this country get education in village primary schools and in the junior high schools where there are no resources, no buildings, no teachers and there is lack of basic facilities like A toilets, drinking

water and so whereas the children of those who have resources get education in expensive convent and public schools. I think that efforts should be made to remove this disparity.

If people are reposing faith in you, this inequality should be removed as whatsoever important decision you take, will be in the interest of the country which may displease many. However, if that decision is for the larger good of the country, its far-reaching impact is to be in the interest of the country. The Government will have to take such steps. The commercialization of education should be stopped as every citizen of this country has equal right to education. There is a need to take firm steps to make education a fundamental right. Unless and until there is a uniform education for the farmers, youths and for every class of the people. The foundation of education will not be strengthened. If the foundation of education is not strong, the foundation of the nation will also not be strong. If we can't afford to provide uniform education, we cannot propel the country to move forward by merely talking of social justice and reservation. I rise to support this motion of amendment moved by you. However, I would like to request you to take care of those areas also, as for instance, I talked of Gorakhpur. Even way back in 1956-57, universities would be set up there with private participation none the less the University is crying for resources even after 50 years of the establishment of the University. Sufficient number of faculty is not there, students find it difficult to secure admission into them. Quality of education still remains a distant dream. So therefore, I would like to request you to pay your attention to such areas also where the spirit of the founding fathers of University could be taken care of. Through you, I would like to urge upon the Union Government to include education in the Union list-as the fact remains that education has turned out to be the most corrupt department right from district level to the UGC level. Be it the conduct of Basic education officer or District school Inspector at the district level corruption is brewing all across. In UP the status of education has been degraded to such an extent that every field is cleared only after providing inducements. I myself have been through the mill. Once I was required to get No objection certificate for a school and on submission of an application to this end. I was asked to pay Rs. 2 lakh. I asked them to issue a receipt for the amount. I was asked to pay the amount over and above the legitimate charge.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You talk about the Bill.

[English]

You are going to the other subject.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYANATH: But I am talking of education and how rampant corruption has crept into the department of education and Rs. two lakh as inducement is demanded for the issuance of No Objection Certificate. You approach them to get NOC for starting C.B.S.E. Curriculum and the State Government official will ask for Rs. two lakh. Today in higher education sector if anyone wants to set up a college with his resources, he is asked to pay graft of Rs. 15 lakh to obtain recognition. After all where will you lead the education to? Efforts ought to be made to rein in this corruption and I would like to request you to pay due regard to the feelings of the Members as honourable Members and people have reposed their faith in you. I once again support this amendment.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. This issue assumed more importance as today's discussion was postponed and the Members found plenty of time to discuss the issue of education throughout the day. Many words of appreciation have been used here for the honourable Minister and I hope the degree of applause he has received from the Members, particularly from the opposition bench will certainly be taken care of by the Minister. In the first place I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government for setting up a Central University in Jammu and Kashmir.

This has been a long standing demand of the Bhartiya Janata Party and you have accepted it. The Bhartiya Janata Party has always been in the leading role in upholding the interest of Jammu. We are fortunate enough that you have established a Central University in the region. No body in the country will have any objection to whatever goes to Jammu-Kashmir. No political party can have any objection to the fact that we hold Jammu-Kashmir as pride of the country. Whatever initiative you take there, the entire Parliament will be with you in unanimity. I was listening to Lal Singh Ji and it occurred to me that this is an essential aspect to be placed as they have leveled three allegations, which is why I have replied. Many learned persons have put forward their views. In the morning I was raising the issue of Vikramshila in the Zero Hour and on getting an opportunity I conveyed my leader Smt. Sushma Swarajji that I wanted

to add something at the end of the subject. Therefore, I associate myself to whatever has been stated here. Yogiji, Bholu Babu and the other Members who have spoken here have conveyed their fair views and I don't want to reiterate anything. I would like to submit here that the states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have large population and so are the number of students there. I would like to request whether the Government would take this factor into consideration while formulating a policy as Bihar has a population of nearly nine crore. Uttar Pradesh is home to such a large population that setting up of one University sounds like a drop in the ocean. When Kapil Sibalji assumed the office of the HRD and lots of people attached expectation from him. If people have expectations from you we want you to stand up to their expectations. If any Government makes this country self-reliant, there can be no scope of debate on it. We extend our full cooperation and support. I would like to ask as to where from education is being imparted to them. Today too much discussion has been held on the situation of education in states where will one go to receive education. Let's take the example of Bihar. The students of Bihar are going to Kota for studies, they are securing admission into IITs and are going to take the examinations at different places. They are being subjected to discrimination driven by regional feelings. I would like to say that Bihar is also a part of this country. There is no need to make any discrimination. Recently, our Government came to power in Bihar. For the last 15 years there was no electricity and now some areas have been electrified. Nitish Kumarji is heading the NDA Government there, it was not easy to pursue education without electricity, this is the reason why the students were migrating from Bihar. Today, the students of Bihar are migrating to other states not for jobs but for education. Do you want to check migration? People of Bihar also deserve same educational opportunities as are enjoyed by the people of other states. Nalanda and Vikramshila represent the culture of Bihar. In these universities, education was imparted to people from across the world. It is true that when Nitishji came to power in Bihar, a programme of centre of excellence has been launched with the assistance of several countries and that work is being carried out.

Sir, I am M.P. from Vikramshila and M.P. Nishikantji, who is sitting with me, is a resident of Vikramshila. I rise to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister towards Vikramshila, however, this subject needs no introduction. Our Members have praised Kapil Sibalji so much that I have associated myself with this subject. Though I don't

need to tell more about this to you, however, I would like to draw your attention towards this issue. It is true that Bhagalpur is an important place and the Members of congress remember this city very well. It earned infamy due to various reasons. Today I am a BJP M.P. from Bhagalpur where Vikramshila town is situated. Buddhism was preached in Nalanda while in Vikramshila subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Astrology, Astronomy were taught. If we compare Vikramshila with Nalanda, we will find that in Nalanda there was one gate protector or gate scholar (Dwarapala) while in Vikramshila there were seven gate protectors or gate scholars. Besides it was famous for studies in 'Tantra' and other kinds of education. At that time there were 108 teachers in this University.

More than 14,000 students of different countries were studying in this university. The university was spreading the light of knowledge world over for 400 years. Therefore, I can say that I am fortunate to be an M.P. from that place. Shri Gyan Deepankarji, who was principal and first vice chancellor of that university, founded Lama religion in Tibet and Dalai Lama belongs to that religion only. It was Gyan Deepankarji who propagated Buddhism in Tibet. From there it spread to Japan, China, Thailand and Afghanistan. Shri Deepankarji hailed from Subbour of Bhagalpur. If you visit Tibet, you will find his statue erected at various crossings. I have already raised the issue of Vikramshila today during the Zero Hour. Excavation work has been done at that place and the remains of the university are visible towards which the Government is not paying any attention. Through you, Sri, I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Education Minister that if the Government is developing centre of excellence in Nalanda then why it cannot set up a Central University at Vikramshila. When Shrimati Ambika Soni was Minister of Tourism, at that time she sanctioned Rs. 50 crore. It would have been better had that amount been earmarked for Vikramshila. However, that amount was spent for Bodhgaya, Nalanda and not for Vikramshila.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to request that the Government should pay attention towards this issue. I am not politicizing this issue rather, through you, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that if the people of the country wish to feel proud over Nalanda and Vikramshila then Vikramshila University, which is situated in Bihar, should also be given the status of a Central University. You have given a Central University to Bihar which is a welcome step but I urge you to set up one more Central University at Vikramshila. There, land is available. If a university is set up there, it will bring name and fame to Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I visited China under the leadership of Smt. Nirmala Deshpande. When I talked to the people, they wanted information about Vikramshila. I would like to tell that Bihar needs your assistance. Hon'ble Minister, sir, if you want to politicize...(*Interruptions*). I would also like to thank you. I will conclude my speech within a minute. Hon'ble Minister sir, if you do something for Bihar you will get applause but merely making promises will not do. Otherwise also, injustice is being done to Bihar. You do this work, you will earn name and fame. I will not take any credit for this work, Congress leader Shri Kapil Sibal will get full credit. We should feel proud on our culture by setting up a Central University in Vikramshila. This is my request.

[*English*]

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneshwar):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly allow me to lay my speech.

*I am extremely happy to express my views on the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009. This Act may be called the Central Universities Act shall be deemed to have come into force. The Central Universities of Jammu & Kashmir established under the territorial jurisdiction.

I have no objections if there would be two Central Universities established at Jammu & Kashmir too. But I seek your permission to express my views very open to this august House. According to UGC norms there should be more universities in the neglected regions. Looking to the States those are below poverty line special consideration to establish more Universities. My State Orissa is highly neglected when the education is concerned compared to other States and population. My State is below poverty line should draw the attention of concerned Minister who is initiating this Bill until and unless the rural poor downtrodden including Adivasi region are not properly educated, the recent upsurge of Maoist movement would be never ended. It happened because of unconsciousness, uneducated citizens those are leading their lives in rural jungle and border areas. I am grateful to my Chief Minister and Central Education Minister to in establishing only one University in Koraput of Orissa. In the last 14th Lok Sabha myself with other Parliament Members from BJD as directed by our Chief Minister we rush to the well of the Parliament to protest why the Central Government is ignoring us by shifting IIT to other States and also one Central University to

be installed in Orissa. After much attempts appealed by us we stall the entire House honorable Minister Order for IIT and Central University to be sanctioned for Orissa. According to UGC norms, Orissa needs 30 Universities, though in Private level after my personal initiative more universities are being recognized like KIITs; SUM; High-tech through private organization but from the Government side more Universities are needed. According to population we demand one more Central university after Koraput may kindly be declared to open at Bhubaneswar-the Capital of Orissa on priority.

A Central University in each State will help remove inequality in education. If there is one sector there is ultimately going to be crucial for sustaining economic growth it would have to be the education sector. Alongwith physical capital land raw materials it is equality the human capital that eventually determine the growth of potential of any modern economy. But we must also remember that education ought not to be looked upon only as a means to achieving a higher growth rate for the economy at large. It is also an end in itself. Economists have long emphasized that education is a merit good where the State can ended must play on active role in ensuring adequate resources to be channelized to impact high quality education to one and all. Therefore, much interest was naturally centered on how the education sector would be treated in the Budget. After the major initiatives that have been allocated some crores for the opening of one Central University in each uncovered State although belated but finally the move has come. An obvious problem with the Indian education system in general and the higher education segment in particular each is deep inequality. There are islands of excellence in Capital and other metropolitan cities where the students and faculty enjoy facilities that are comparable to standards in the developed world. But what is also true is that there are schools and colleges in the remote corners of the country where students do not have even basic and functional facilities like blackboards, there are no chalk and there are hardly any books in the library if there is a library at all. Having a Central University in each State would go somewhere towards disseminating Centre of learning. A good qualify Central University in the remote State likely to have positive demonstration effect on the State run in the cities which are not only strapped for funds but are typically directionless. Other measures include an increase of the overall plan budget for the higher education. We must remember that education is in the concurrent list which means that in our federal structure the development of primary and secondary education is

very much in the State domain. In other words, the States have an obligation to make this contribution too. The other words, the States have an obligation to make this contribution too. The renovation and rejuvenation of higher education in India has made a number of recommendations of revamp aging the higher education in the country. It emphasized that the universities need to be given much greater autonomy and that the State has to play a strong regulatory role in the private sector participation in higher education.

Hon'ble Minister Mr. Kapil Sibal ji, you have announced boldly if you face any problem and need my help send me an SMS. You have already said each University will have world class facilities to attract faculty from foreign countries. The UGC guidelines for recruitment of faculty will be amended to facilities the foreign faculty join the universities. The new Universities are being set up in the respective States. I am soliciting your kind attention setting of another Central University i.e., the cultural capital of India-Bhubeneshwar and I like to draw your kind attention after KIITs one well organized institute in the city is growing up under my constituency i.e. ASBM, the founder father is great international writer and author and former Vice-Chancellor of KIITs, Dr. Vishwajeet Patnaik who has been permitted by the State Government and only name is submitted to the Central Government for recognition of a deemed university is highly neglected. I don't understand this proposed university having massive structure with fully equipped educational kits and faculty, also the well organised infrastructure and its own educational campus is already opened with huge building at Hyderabad and the then Vice-President of India and other dignitaries from the Centre visited the institute and committed to promote is ignored. I don't understand your policy, to be clarified, not in recognizing the full fledged educational temple of modern Orissa. Could you kindly pay your special views adn attention in recognizing it as University?

As a number of preparatory steps I require to be taken for operationalising the proposed Central Universities for the next academic session. The Govt. is of the view that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action for the establishment of one more Central University in the Capital of our State otherwise the concurrence and recognition must be given immediately to ASBM to be declared immediately as a full-fledged university can serve and promote the State in educating students. There are also

more colleges with those have fulfilled their norms and conditions to be taken into consideration to recongnize and necessary permission may be accorded according to UGC norms and conditions. It has, therefore, been decided to recommend the precedent of the Ordnance under Article under 23 of the Constitution for the establishment and incorporation of the proposed Universities.

[Translation]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Through you, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Human Resource Development towards the I.I.T., I.I.M. and the Central University proposed to be set up in Rajasthan and would like to say that the Government of India has given its approval to set up above mentioned institutions in Rajasthan and has requested the State Government to send a proposal for the same after selection of suitable sites for said institutes. The State Government, as per the instructions, constituted a high level committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. V.S. Vyas for selection of suitable sites for said institutions. The committee have submitted their report and recommended Bikaner as the most suitable place.

Therefore, through you, Sir, I am raising a demand to the Minister of Human Resource Development to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Bikaner expeditiously so that the city of Bikaner could march ahead progressively in the field of education. I would like to point out the reasons why Bikaner is the appropriate location for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya:-

1. Bikaner city being the divisional headquarters is marching ahead progressively in the field of education. Even before independence, important schools and colleges were established in Bikaner. After independence, in-principle approval was accorded for developing Bikaner as a centre of education during the formation of Rajasthan State. Keeping this in view, Directorate of Primary Education was set up in Bikaner.
2. The eligibility criteria regarding the basic facilities fixed by the Government of India for the selection of locations for the said institutions are their rail and air connectivity, availability of adequate quantity of water, road connectivity through National Highways/State Highways,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

availability of healthcare facilities, availability of colleges and universities (Medical college, Engineering college etc.) industrial development and developed industrial sectors, adequate supply of electricity, hostels and restaurant facility for lodging and food and a flourishing location in view of tourism. Except air travel facility, all the facilities are available adequately in Bikaner. Union Civil Aviation Minister has laid a foundation stone for setting up the terminal during the first week of March, 2009 for improving facilities of air travel and by the time the said institutions come up, the air travel facilities would be available in Bikaner city.

3. Apart from the divisional headquarters at Bharatpur (which was formed in recent years) national level institutions are available in all the remaining divisional headquarters. Some divisional headquarters have one such institution, and some others have two and even three such institutions. Despite being an important divisional headquarters on the point of view of strategic and area-wise prominence, even a single institution of Government of India is not situated in Bikaner.
4. Sufficient Government land is available in Bikaner for the setting up of anyone of the said institutions and by setting up such an institution in Bikaner divisional headquarters, the residents of Shriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Nagour, Pune, Jhunjhunu and Seeker districts may also benefited directly from it.
5. Bikaner has a distinguished place at national level in industrial services and business (ISB) sectors also and Bikaner has obtained international recognition in the field of development of wool, dairy food and animal husbandry.
6. Constitution of India has adopted the principles of welfare state and the principle of removal of regional imbalances. Owing to political and certain other reasons, more institutions and budget for development were allocated to Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer and Kota, therefore, Bikaner remained under developed compared to other divisional headquarters. So in order to do away with the regional imbalances also, Bikaner deserves such institutions.

7. Bikaner also occupies a special place for its communal harmony, proper law and order situation and peaceful atmosphere. Educational environment of the city is also developed one and every year students of Bikaner obtain meritorious positions in all the examinations.

*SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): I, Member of Parliament from Nalanda, Bihar on behalf of my party Janta Dal (United), rise to support this amendment Bill. The Union Government has brought this amendment Bill to establish Central University in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is a positive step of the Union Government. This will help disseminate education in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir is comparatively lagging behind other developed States in terms of higher education. The setting up of Central University would help in removing backwardness of the State in the field of higher education.

I represent the parliamentary constituency of Nalanda, Bihar which at one point of time was home to the ancient Nalanda University where Buddhist Philosophy and philosophy of life was taught and students from across the foreign countries used to come to study in this University. There were 10,000 students and 1,000 teachers and there was boarding arrangement for everyone within the University premises. The student could be admitted only after an interview with the gatescholar (Dwarpal). The Government of Bihar has made arrangement for 665-acres of land to re-establish this ancient University. Nalanda University was the most ancient Centre across the world for education.

However, today there is not even a single Central University in Bihar. Whereas the Government has given an assurance of establishing a Central University in Bihar. However, it is inadequate for a state like Bihar since it stands third in the country in terms of population and there are brilliant students who have to come to Delhi to pursue their studies. Bihar is a poor state so their financial condition does not permit them all to pursue studies in Delhi. Whereas the students of Bihar are very talented but are not able to pursue their studies in absence of funds.

Through this House the Union Government is requested to establish at least two Central Universities in Bihar so as to meet the demands of the people there and to make the state self-reliant in the matter of higher education. With these words I conclude.

*SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Yesterday, while beginning a discussion on the Bill the hon. Minister told that the state of Jammu-Kashmir had proposed to provide land in Jammu under the Central University Construction Scheme envisaging to set up Central University in each state however, the designated Vice Chancellor gave green signal to undertake the University establishment related procedure from Srinagar, the capital of the State (although, like Srinagar, Jammu is also winter capital of the State). As a result this message was construed in the Jammu area as if the Central University was being established in the Kashmir valley in place of Jammu. The explanation led the people of the valley to believe that they were being deprived of a university. Hon'ble Madam Speaker, it was mentioned by the Hon'ble Minister that a decision was taken to set up a Central University each in both areas to assuage the feeling of discontent that necessitated this amendment as a result thereof.

Hon'ble Kapil Sibalji is an eminent and established advocate, however, 801 this plea lacks conviction. It appears that owing to the place and 'misunderstanding' of the Chancellor and additional University was granted to Jammu and Kashmir. Would any other State get the benefit of such misunderstanding?

Nobody would disagree with the fact that the Kashmir valley and the youths of Jammu should get reasonable and increasing opportunities for higher education. However, it is extremely necessary to pay attention to the Western Uttar Pradesh in wake of maintaining regional balance. Madam, there are 4 Central Universities for a population of 18 crore in the State of Uttar Pradesh among which Allahabad University, Banaras Hindu University and Baba Saheb Ambedkar Lucknow University are in the eastern part of the State and Aligarh Muslim University in the West, however, latter enjoys a special status. So, there is no Central University in the Western Uttar Pradesh to meet its educational requirements. Chaudhary Charan Singh University can be set up as a Central University in Meerut.

Chaudhary Charan Singh University is the first university of the State which has been awarded the status of a five star University by NAAC. The contribution of Chaudhary Charan Singh University in the field of Science, Art, Commerce, Linguistic Science, Agriculture etc is exemplary. Every year approximately 5 lakh students seek admission in 85 courses of 400 colleges affiliated with the University. The massive premises of Chaudhary Charan Singh University equipped with infrastructural

facilities spreads across 300 acres and the desired 200 acres can be made available in the near future. Madam, it is requested that in view of regional balance and providing higher education opportunities to the youth of Western Uttar Pradesh the hon. Minister should sanction the status of Central University to Chaudhary Charan Singh University.

[English]

Sir, we have grown up the child, please adopt the child

[Translation]

The entire Western Uttar Pradesh and I would remain ever so grateful to him.

*SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): While supporting the Central University (Amendment) Bill, 2009, I would like to submit that it was stated that the congress, the UP A Government have taken a decision to set up central universities for bringing about qualitative changes in higher education. It is a welcome step that the centre is going to set up a central university in each state. The previous Central University Amendment Bill, 2009-Bill No.-3F of 2009 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 19th February, 2009 followed by its passage in the Rajya Sabha on 24th February, 2009, in which a decision was taken to set up 12 Central universities. In that context it was decided to set up a central university each in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. A new central university is going to be set up in Jammu by brining certain amendment to it. There is a similar demand of setting up a central university in Jammu region due to which this decision has been taken to maintain harmony in the state. The manner in which the demand for setting up central university being raised is indicative of the fact that today these universities are doing good work in the field of qualitative and advance knowledge as well as in research work in all the states. Today the Indian students are getting attracted towards the United States of America, Canada, and Australia for higher education. It is-a matter of concern in future that our students are going out of the country. To prevent them from going abroad there is a need to bring gradual progress in the quality of higher education in India. There are 35 countries in the world having followers of Buddhism today. Research on Buddhism is being carried out today

in Thailand. Gautam Buddha was born in India. There should be one Gautam Buddha University in Siddharth Nagar (Uttar Pradesh), the birth place of Gautam Buddha, to attract the students in India from the countries like Thailand, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, China, Philippines etc. where there are followers of Buddhism. The Union Government has always been ready to provide assistance to the universities of the States. This year for the first time, the UPA Government at the centre has constituted a fund of Rs. 31000 crore with which we are ready to provide financial assistance to the universities of all the States of the country. States, too, will have to set up more universities. This is for the first time that the Union Government is going to set up six thousand schools in development blocks of the country for the children in the age group of 6 to 14 years in order to provide them free and compulsory education aimed at preparing the students of India for higher education. With such a move the amendment Bill will definitely prove to be another milestone for bringing about improvement in education. I support this Bill.

*SHRI KAMAL KISHORE 'COMMANDO' (Babraich): Mr. Chairman Sir, while supporting the Central University (Amendment) Bill, 2009 I would like to say that the UPA Government of the centre is setting up a Central University in all the States and again by bringing amendment to that Bill it is setting up two universities in Jammu and Kashmir for bringing about qualitative changes in higher education. This is a welcome step. I wish that there should be a minority university in Babraich.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rest of the hon. Members, if they desire, may lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

Now the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I wish to thank all the hon. Members of this House who have participated in this debate and all those also who have not participated in this debate because I believe that, as I stand, there is unanimity about the proposal for setting up two Central Universities one in Jammu and one in Kashmir. So I thank the hon. Members for rising to support this particular amendment.

Before I respond to some of the points that have been made by hon. Members, I just want to place some facts before this House to put things in perspective. Aditya Nath ji, in fact, said that you cannot build a strong university system unless you address the problem at the primary level.

Sir, the hon. Member is absolutely right. If you look at the figures, there are 220 million children who go to school, primary and secondary. Only 12.4 per cent of them actually are eligible to graduate; not that all of them actually graduate but eligible to graduate. So, if you really consider their numbers, out of 220 million, out of 22 crore, only about 26 million are eligible to go to college. More than 196 million are not even eligible to go to college. Unless we create a critical mass of people who move from Class XII into the University system, we will not get the kind of human resource that is necessary to build the strong pillar that the hon. Member has talked about as the nation move forward. It is for this reason that the UPA Government initiated the legislation for the right to free and compulsory education which now gives a fundamental right to every child in this country who is in school and who is out of school. Incidentally of the 220 million children who are in school, there are 160 million children who are out of school.

The Right to Education Bill, a historic landmark decision initiated by this Government under the leadership of the Prime Minister and the UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji was realised, and now it is a fundamental right for every child to go to school. By 2020, our aim is that the Gross Enrolment Ratio of 12.4 per cent increases to 30 per cent. That is our aim. If it increases to 30 per cent by 2020, then the children eligible to go to University, which, at present, are about 26 millions will be over 66 million by 2020.

Now, if they are eligible to go to University and there are 66 million children who will be eligible, then you must fill the gap of 40 million children who will then be eligible and who have no Universities to go to. So, we need to exponentially expand the higher education system. We need to build more and more Universities; we need to build private Universities; we need to build State Universities; and we need to build Central Universities. A few Universities here and there – two Universities here and two Universities there – are not going to serve the needs of the 40 million extra children who will be eligible to go to University.

So, what we need is a national effort, above politics. What we need is non-politicisation of education. What we need is the House to think in terms of the future of our children, not us. We have been educated, but what about the generations to come? How do we fulfil their dreams? How do we provide them with the basic necessities both at the primary, secondary and the higher level of education? That is the challenge the country faces. It is in that context that our Prime Minister, under the Eleventh Plan – that is called the Education Plan – decided to invest hugely in human resource. This has never been done in the history of this country. The allocation for higher education in the Budget is Rs. 85,000 crore. This has never been done in the history of this country before. It is nine times more than the previous allocation. This is our vision. This is our dream.

The hon. Member, Shri Anurag Thakur initiated the debate. I was hoping that it would be above politics. I was hoping that he would talk about how we all can get together to, in fact, bring higher education to ordinary people living in rural areas of this country. The issue is not whether the university should be set up in this place or that place. That is politics. When we, in fact, ask for request that please tell us where the university should be located, the State Governments should, in fact, give us three-four choices. We expect the State Government to do that.

The money comes from the Central Government. All that we want from the State Governments is 500 acres of land free of cost. The rest is our responsibility. What we expect of the State Government is to say: "These are the two, three, four sites that are available. Please look into these sites and choose the best in consultation with the State Government." But what is happening is the other way. The State Governments are telling us: "This is where we want it." As if there is no other site in the State where a university can be set up!

Some hon. Members have asked for two universities in the State. If there were to be two universities, the State Governments would have given us two sites or four sites or five sites." That means, there are enough sites available. Then, why is the State only is talking about 'a' site.

Sir, it is time to rise above this. What is at stake is the future of our children. It does not matter if the university is in Dera, Hamirpur or some other place. That is not the issue.

The hon. Member talked about the fact that we were doing some *bhedbhav* because there is an Opposition Government in power in Himachal Pradesh. Let me tell the hon. Member that there are five sites, which have already been confirmed by us where universities have started. Four of those five sites do not have any Congress Government. Let me name. Karnataka; there is no Congress Government in Karnataka. The site has been finalised in Gulbarga district. Orissa; there is no Congress Government in Orissa. The site has been finalised in Korapur district. Punjab; there is no Congress Government in Punjab. The site has been finalised in Bhatinda district. Tamil Nadu; there is no Congress Government in Tamil Nadu. The site has been finalised in Tiruvarur. The only site finalised in a Congress ruled State is Haryana, which is Mahindergarh district.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): But Tamil Nadu is your State.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I said, it is not a Congress ruled State...*(Interruptions)*

First of all, it is not my State; it belongs to the people of India. No State is mine, no State is yours, every State is ours...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, is that if we had political considerations in mind, we would not have done this. We are now sending a team for inspection to Bihar at a particular site. The point that I am making is that this is not the time to talk about these things. In fact, you should give us more choices. Now, I do not want to go into the merits of it because that we will decide in another forum. But the fact of the matter is, of the site that has been presented, only 20 per cent of the total over 600 acres is available for construction. The rest are all trees. Now, I do not want to go into that issue.

Rest assured, when we sit in the positions, we sit in. We think of India and we think of the future of our children. So, rest assured, there is no *bhedbhav*. We have no intents to anything. And, let us not spoil the case of the State Government of Himachal Pradesh by making an allegation of *bhedbhav*.

Sir, having said that, now the issue is limited. The issue is in the context of Jammu and Kashmir. In my opening statement, I said why it was necessary to bring about this Ordinance. I gave an explanation in the beginning and the explanation was very simple.

The explanation was that at the time when it was decided to have a university in Jammu and Kashmir, the State of Jammu and Kashmir wrote to us saying they have three sites in Jammu. But they did not particularise those sites. They did not tell exactly what those sites are. So, we could not send the team.

In the mean time, the Vice-Chancellor had already been appointed and the Vice-Chancellor was functioning from Srinagar. The people of Srinagar thought that the university is going to be set up in Srinagar and the people of Jammu thought that since the Vice-Chancellor was functioning from Srinagar, there is going to be no university in Jammu. Then some other elements got into the fray and I do not want to raise any politics here. We believe that if we allowed the issue to linger on, then what would happen is a state of utter anarchy. We did not want that to happen for the sake of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and for the sake of peace and unity. Therefore, we said, okay, we will have a separate central university for Jammu and a central university for Kashmir.

Three hon. Members have raised an important point saying why we have divided the State of Jammu and Kashmir into Jammu and Kashmir. The point is very simple. When you set up a university, you have to decide on the jurisdiction of the university. That is necessary because if you have a limited jurisdiction, then the institutions that are within that jurisdiction can be affiliated to the university. Institutions which are outside that jurisdiction cannot be affiliated. Supposing you have a university in Bihar or a University in Jharkhand, then the jurisdiction of the university will be the State of Jharkhand. Then that university in Jharkhand cannot affiliate a college outside Jharkhand. That is the law. Otherwise, what happens is, States start competing with each other and they say why a college outside the State will be affiliated to a university inside our State. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the jurisdiction of the university. Therefore, we determined the jurisdiction as Jammu division and Kashmir division. Somebody talked about Leh and Kargil. Leh and Kargil come in Kashmir division. We all know that. There is no issue on that.

In fact, if you inject sentiment, if you inject sectarianism into the debate, then the result would not be happy. I would suggest that this is a purely administrative decision to ensure that the outreach of

the university is limited by its jurisdiction. The affiliation is limited by the jurisdiction and that university can set up branches anywhere within the jurisdiction and that would be something positive in the context of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Please do not consider the limitation of the jurisdiction. Supposing we were to set up another university in some other State, we will still have to decide on jurisdiction. Because otherwise now-a-days what is happening is that the State of Kerala or the State of Andhra Pradesh will not be allowed to affiliate colleges outside Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. This is the problem that I face everyday. In fact, States are saying why we do not allow them to do that. And the other State where the college is located say why we are allowing them to do it. We do not want to enter into these conflicts. We are doing what is consistent with the law and consistent with the constitutional structure. Please do not think that we have either acceded to or being party to any sectarian motive. That is far from it. The Congress Party can never be seen to be sectarian – far from it.

Several other points have been raised and I will try and meet them one by one. Shri Rewati Raman Singh has talked about the fact that there should be more universities in Uttar Pradesh. Basically, this Amendment is not concerned with issues that are not part of this Amendment. But since education is a subject that makes each Member emotive, that is in fact a positive sign. That means that each Member is concerned about the future generations of India. Therefore, I am going to participate and try and answer each of the points that has been raised by all the Members. The point that I am making is that as it is in Uttar Pradesh there are four universities. We have the Banaras Hindu University, we have the Allahabad University, we have the Ambedkar University and we have the Aligarh University.

Now, the point is you have four Universities. That does not mean you should not have more. That does not mean you should not have more because there are three ways to set up a University in India. One is that it should be a Central University set up by funds provided by the Central Government. The other is a State University. The State Legislature passes a law to set up a State University. The third is a University which is neither a Central University nor a State University; but under the University Grants Commission Act it is deemed to be a University. There is no fourth type of University in this country.

Now, the needs of India – and that is why I started with the numbers – cannot be satisfied by one extra University to another State. It cannot be even if we try. The needs of India will have to be satisfied if the nation rises as one and says education is a national imperative. We will not be able to get double digit growth unless we create a critical mass of people who will create knowledge for the future of India.

Let me give you one other fact. Which are the most developed countries in the world and what is their Gross Enrolment Ratio? The Gross Enrolment Ratio of Europe is above 53 per cent whereas India is at 12.4, which is why it is a developed world. The Gross Enrolment Ratio in the United States is above 60 per cent as opposed to India which is 12.4. The Gross Enrolment Ratio of Sub-Saharan Africa is 6.6 per cent which is where Sub-Saharan Africa is. We are closer to Sub-Saharan Africa than we are to the developed world. Why is the developed world developed? It is because of that Gross Enrolment Ratio. It is national imperative to raise that Gross Enrolment Ratio.

Let me give you another figure. The Scandinavian countries are, perhaps, in terms of research, the most advanced countries in the world. Per million population, the number of people doing research in Scandinavian countries is 6,700; per million population the number of people doing research in the United States of America is 4,700. In India the number of persons doing research per million population is 156. This is the nature of the problem. Please understand it. A figure of 156 as opposed to 6,700, as opposed to 4,700.

So, what do we need to do? One is – we need to set up quality institutions in this country as a benchmark for the rest of the University system in the nation to learn and to understand why quality is important so that others match it. The Central Universities that we are talking about are supposed to be those quality institutions where the nature of the courses will be far different from those that are taught in ordinary Universities, where there will be emphasis on research, where there will be a semester system, where the teacher and the University will decide what course to teach, where there will be collaborations with other Universities in the world. That is what we have set out in the Central Universities Act as it was passed in February, 2009 by this House. We want to set up these Central Universities to provide benchmarks for the education system so that others may follow suit. This is not a quantitative exercise, it is a qualitative exercise. Quantity will not take us anywhere.

Even if you provide 'X' number of Universities, they are not built in a day. The Harvard University was started in 1636. It took 400 years, almost 400 years to reach where they are.

Many of the universities abroad through philanthropic means were started in the 18th century or 19th century. You cannot build a university in a day; you cannot get faculty in a day; you cannot get students in a day; and you cannot get an eco-system in a day. You need years of labour, of commitment, of research, of collaboration and then only will you be able to build a university. What we are trying here to do is to bring that ethos, that eco-system into the national mainstream in the field of education. That is what we are trying to do. Do not belittle that effort by fighting about where it should be, why not here and why there. That is not the purpose of the exercise. This university is meant for anybody in India who can come and be educated there and whether it is Himachal, Koraput or Thiruvapur, it makes no difference. There is going to be ultimately a central examination which will be monitored by the UGC and they will set up a Coordination Committee. There will be a central examination and the best students will decide where to go. I am trying very hard.

In fact, if you want to set up a university, the problem is that you may have the students, but where is the faculty? We may talk big numbers, where are we going to get faculty from and how are we going to get that faculty? You set up a university in a remote area, which quality faculty member would like to go there? Unless there is connectivity, unless there is an airport, unless it is near a city, unless the schooling for the faculty is good, unless the housing is good, why will you get the faculty?

If you cite the example of a university in a remote area and there is no faculty to go there, how will we build that quality and that benchmark that we are talking about? This is for the States to decide. We cannot force them. It is the States who must think about it because ultimately it is their children. You must think that you must give a place which has proper connectivity. You must give a place where faculty will come. In fact, I am exercised because I get examples of State universities wanting to be set up in marshy lands far away from the city, where I cannot even build anything. I have to do the land-fill, spending crores of rupees before I start a university. That is no way to deal with the future of our children. So, I request you, each State that when you decide or you want to suggest something, suggest three

or four sites to us. Then, we can send Site Selection Committee. We can then have a discussion with you and say 'we believe this is the best site, what do you think?' We will take your views into consideration and then decide. I request all the State Governments, who have not yet given site, to do that.

As far as we are concerned, rest assured, politics is far removed from this mind, no matter how hollow it might be. At least politics is nowhere near the picture. When I look at a university, when I look at a school – primary or secondary, what I see before me is the face of that child. That is all. I do not see beyond that. That is what I want to do. I want State Governments to set up more universities.

In fact, I read a newspaper report the other day, and we will certainly find out, that State of Himachal Pradesh has given permission recently to set up about 39 universities. I am very happy. ...*(Interruptions)* I will be very happy. But the point is what kind of university?

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: That is his right.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Of course, I wish that Bihar should do it, so should Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra. I wish that there should be good universities and I will extend support to them. This is for the first time that in the budget of India an amount of Rs. 31,000 crore has been earmarked for providing assistance to the State Universities. This has been done for the first time in the history, no Union Government did so ever in the past. I want to extend support and if it comes to my notice that you will set up a university, I will provide one third of the expenses. I am ready to support, but you set your benchmark.

18.00 hrs.

Do set your benchmark, which is very essential. Our objective is just to ensure quality. No knowledge is created without quality. I wanted to put forth these things before you.

In this context I would like to say that I can't oust any vice-chancellor, we have formed such a system that we do not interfere.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please take your seat for a minute.

Now, it is 6 o'clock. I am extending the time of the House till the hon. Minister completes his reply, and there are also a few items left of 'Zero Hour'. I hope that the House agrees with it?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The hon. Minister may please continue with his reply.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I do not make any intervention. Recently the examination of the CAT has been conducted. I say that there is total autonomy for CAT. I do not intervention in CAT. IIM itself decided the date and time of the examination and the name of the agency through which the examination is to be held. Thus, there is no intervention of the Government in it. We have given them autonomy. But, when any irregularity is committed, allegation is leveled on the Government ...*(Interruptions)*. This is a double-edged sword....*(Interruptions)*. You say there should be control. ...*(Interruptions)*. I am giving you an example. The university people urge me, "not to intervene in it." I have decided that I will not appoint vice-chancellors in the coming days. I will constitute a collegium. At present this proposal is under consideration. A decision has not been taken in this regard till date, but I want an experts' collegium to be constituted. The Government should not interfere therein. There should be no representation of the Government in it. There should be a collegium comprising world standard people in their own fields and it should tell us that there are three-four people, so anyone of these should be appointed. I am ready to give full autonomy. The approach of our Government is that we do not want to intervene therein. But, those

[English]

The UGC has recently initiated various measures to attract bright young people to adopt teaching in higher education as a career. They include revised and much attractive pay-scales and service conditions to teachers in the Universities and Colleges; enhancement of rates of Junior and Senior Research Fellowships by 50 per cent; disbursement of grant for presentation of research

papers in international fora/conferences; permitting Universities to engage adjunct guest-faculty allowing contractual appointments for faculty; and allowing consultancy charges to be shared by the faculty. The Government has also set-up a Committee to suggest ways-and-means to enhance the availability of faculty in higher education.

[Translation]

We are making every effort. Mahtab Ji also put forth so many points before me and said that I ave I.I.T., but did not give I.I.M. ...*(Interruptions)*. He had some engagement, so he has left. For what reasons we had embarked on a decision to set up as many as 15 universities? We had taken this decision, as there was no university in some of the States. It was also an element of regional imbalance ...*(Interruptions)*. Thereby we attempted to put right regional imbalances. The UPA Government thinks of all the regions, have always thought on this pattern and will continue to take initiatives in this regard. In so far as finance is concerned, I would like to assure you that there shall be no dearth of funds when it comes to the issue of Higher education. Some people have even questioned about the entry of foreign universities. For the obvious reasons I have presented you details to evince how much difference it will make. We will have to accommodate as many as forty million people in the universities. Where shall we arrange the money from? It is improbable for the Central Government to provide forty million people with university.

We will have to receive support. States too will have to set up universities. At the same time we will have to gain support from overseas as well. Today if you make a visit to Malaysia you will come to see that Australian universities are functioning in Malaysia and they are not facing any problem whatsoever. It is not that Australian fee is being charged in Malaysia. This is also incorrect. The students there are charged with the same fee that they have to remit in Malaysia. Let me tell you there is no other option except collaboration. It is not that universities from abroad shall immediately be established here, this will also not be done. First, there shall be training arrangement followed by collaborations leading to collaboration of courses in subsequent. Some children will go there for studies for one to two years and some of them will continue to study here. Collaborations will be of this order. There shall be collaborations in Research. This will prove advantageous for us also. They will also be benefited and investment as well as flow of money shall follow suit. We are not having a parochial approach

about it. As I said, we are doing what we would need the year 2020, [what are we supposed to do for them today]. If we think on the line today, only then we will be able to actualize them. I accept that I am a lawyer, however, I too have been gifted with some degree of fore-sightedness. Perhaps I have lesser amount of knowledge than that of yours. However, I learn from your words. I enlighten myself in your juxtaposition sitting here. We receive knowledge from you ... *(Interruptions)*. I am quite aware) you have well spoken and have said many good things ...*(Interruptions)*. I support it. ...*(Interruptions)*. It has been stated in the Central Universities Act what sort of education should be imparted, how research should be conducted and how autonomy shall be accorded to the university system.

I don't want to go into controversial issues. Some of the members have pointed out that there should be provision of 50 per cent reservation in the universities to be set up. The problem really is that there is no such provision or section in the Central Universities Act. Even though the local students will take the test to get admission and they will be admitted there. This would be its final impact. Suppose there is a University in Koraput the adjoining areas of Orissa will be the thrust of syllabi. Courses shall be prescribed contextually in order that local problems could be solved besides imparting education. If thiruvapur is faced with problem, thiruvapur based university will also do so. Each and every university will think over the problems of their respective areas in different ways and will impart knowledge and education in that context. Alongside, we are also going to set up 14-15 innovation universities. This is our innovative approach as the forthcoming troubles and challenges of the 21st century are the challenges of unique kind. How should a city be planned, what should be the framework of urban development? If a university is set up in that area, what should be the management of urban cities, transportation system, energy system? How should the migrated population be habilitated? What sort of houses should be built up there? How should clean energy be used? If a university of innovation is set up at an international level to be run in International partnership, the immense benefit is anybody's guess. We are thinking along such lines as may enable India to provide global solutions. These days we are implementing the solutions provided by the other countries. On the contrary, we will be able to provide solutions to the entire world concerning global challenges and impediments. This is our line of thought. I expect and hope that with the same mindset every member of the House would move forward irrespective of party affiliations.

With these words let me thank you all.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: You have replied to everyone's concerns but you didn't answer my question ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I too belong to Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: You did not say even a single word for Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: For the first time I was elected MP from Bihar itself.(*Interruptions*) I am aware of the troubles being faced in Bihar so you need not be worried about that.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would allow a few Members to put questions very briefly. Shri Jagdambika Pal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Minister in his reply has very comprehensively stated that his intention is to remove regional imbalances and with this end in mind he embarked on a decision to open 12 Universities on 19th Day of February or took a decision to set up a University in Jammu with a view to maintaining regional coherence. Of course, the UPA Government at the centre has been continuously striving to set up new Central Universities for which I congratulate them ...(*Interruptions*). I do ask a question whether the Central Government will take a decision to set up Gautam Buddha University in Uttar Pradesh where Gautam Buddha was born at Siddharth Nagar in the time to come as the Buddhists live in 30-35 countries on the lines as Indian students are going to Australia, Canada and US to pursue higher education about which our Prime Minister also made a statement in the US that we have to work on higher education front. I would like to submit, as their intention is to ward off regional imbalances, the coherence should be such as to attract the students of the other countries to put a check on the outflow of finance. Certainly we too shall be successful in the field of education.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may answer the questions together.

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has brought a very good Bill to

the House and everybody appreciated it. The hon. Minister has gained the confidence of the entire Parliament and gained the confidence of the people of India with this Bill that is meant to provide education of the best quality to the people of India. However, I do not want him to talk about urban – if he wants to talk about urban, they have to change his portfolio - I request him to confine to education. There is one Satya Sai University in Andhra Pradesh in a remote village called Puttaparthi. The Chancellor of that university is Bhagvan Satya Sai Baba. It is a 28 year old university. Quality of education provided there, the moral values and patriotic feeling among students there are of a very high standard. From LKG to university level, there is no fee at all for either food or hostel.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bapiraju sahab, the discussion is over. You can just put one question.

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU: Because the hon. Minister is eager about providing good education and he wants India to be a model to the entire world, I would ask him to kindly visit this university at Puttaparthi. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would request all the hon. Members of Parliament to visit this university at Puttaparthi before this five-year term is completed. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Mr. Chairman Sir, it has been provided in the Central Universities Act that-

[*English*]

“provided that nothing in this Section shall be deemed to prevent the university from making special provisions for the employment or admission of women, of persons with disabilities, or of a person belonging to a weaker section of the society and in particular of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other socially and educationally backward classes of citizens.”

[*Translation*]

I hail from the State of Jharkhand. The tribals account for 27 per cent population there and the Scheduled Castes constitute 14-15 per cent population. If he has said that there will be Central examination, the local people who belong to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities...(*Interruptions*). I am asking a question only while they have provided in the Bill that special provision shall be made for the

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and for the educationally backward people. Please clarify whether the wards of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be able to receive education in this University. As far as the issue of regional imbalance is concerned, the reason why Jharkhand was separated from Bihar was that the development was not taking place in Jharkhand. Similarly, the sub-capital of Jharkhand-Santhal Pargana is tribal dominated area. All this exercise is aimed at gaining political mileage and nothing else. You let me know how will the students belonging to Scheduled Tribe category be admitted into it?

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has extensively replied to it. I would like to know that there is only one State University at Gorakhpur to cater to the academic needs of nearly 3.5 crore population that too was founded with the help of local people. Apart from that University there is no IIM nor IIT nor any Medical Institute on the pattern of AIIMS to cater to the needs of those 3.5 crore population. My question is whether the Government will take any step to provide the status of Central University to Gorakhpur University? Alongside, the institutions like University Grants Commission have been degenerated to be the Centre for corrupt practices. What steps shall be taken to put an end to this corruption?

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I represent Bikaner Constituency of Rajasthan. Hon'ble Minister has stated that he will remove regional imbalance which has been provided in this Bill also. I would like to know that Professor Vyas Committee has recommended to set up a Central University in Bikaner, whether the Hon'ble Minister will take a decision on that front and will take initiatives to set up a Central University in Bikaner?

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am very satisfied with the reply of the Hon'ble Minister and rise to support it. I represent the Nalanda parliamentary constituency of Bihar. Nalanda has had enjoyed the distinctive status of being Global Guru. I want Nalanda University to be re-established and the initiatives taken by the State Government in this regard is appreciable. The Government has also acquired 665 acres of land there. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to provide aid to the University and revive it.

[English]

DR. TARUN MONDAL (Jaynagar): Hon. Minister has given a mesmerizing presentation but my point is this. He has told in his reply that our country needs universities to accommodate more students. At the same time, he has said that private universities, including

foreign universities are required to set up to accommodate these students. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the UPA Government is lacking funds. Due to paucity of funds or lack of cooperation from the States or for any other reason, is UPA Government incapable of setting up these universities on their own?

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Hon. Minister has not answered any one of my questions. These controversial questions are easily neglected. Anyway, I am not going to that question again. I have only one question. A lot of corruption and administrative lacuna had taken place in Central universities, is there any mechanism with the Government to enquire with the existing Central universities such incidents?

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Sir, through you, I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for his idea of setting up a University for specialized subjects. Today the major problem the world is countenanced with is water. No University conducting specialized courses on Water Management exists anywhere the world over. Whether we can set up any specialized University on Water Management with this view in mind?

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): In reply to a question, the other day the hon. Minister told that the Central universities are endeavoured to maintain an all India character but putting the word 'division', does it not mean that it is diluting the all-India character, the national character of the university?

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to compliment the Hon'ble Minister for presenting things in the House in detail. Himachal Pradesh is a hilly State. It's impossible to consolidate 500 acres of land at one particular location. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to send a team for the inspection of area of land that we have already earmarked. They should identify the location so that work may start there. Besides this, we have earmarked 138 acres of land in Una district for setting up an Indian Institute of Technology. I would like to know the time by which work is likely to be started there.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Chairman Sir, the Hon'ble Minister in his reply recalled Harvard in 1636. It would have been better you referred Vikramshila in the 6th Century wherefrom the system of having a Vice-Chancellor in the Universities began. My submission is whether Bihar will also receive your benevolent attention like the other States and whether you will speak a few words relating to Vikramshila?

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, many of these proposals in respect of setting up new universities are not at the moment under the consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. As and when hon. Members make proposals certainly they will be considered at the highest level. I cannot make any promises. Some of the universities to which reference has been made are already in existence. Some of the universities which Members want that those universities be set up, proposals have to be sent. I think the Ministry of External Affairs is dealing with the university in Nalanda, in any case. The Ministry of HRD is not dealing with that university. As far as the Buddhist university is concerned, you send the proposal and it will be considered in the normal course.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the motion for consideration of the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will consider all other suggestions. He has given the assurance. We will now take up the motion for consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Universities Act 2009, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Shri Hansraj Ahir has to move his amendments. He is not present.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Hansraj Ahir – not present.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up a few left over items of the 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to raise an important matter.

Hubli-Dharwad, is the second biggest city after Bangalore in Karnataka. A train runs between Hubli and Bangalore by name Intercity. Since Hubli and Dharwad are the twin cities having a distance of 20 kms. Dharwad people are continuously demanding that this Intercity train should run between Dharwad and Bangalore. This demand is quite long pending and a request was submitted before the South-western Railway General Manager in this regard.

He said that there is no parking facility and there is no platform to park the train in Dharwad and that we need land for that. We, from the State Government, arranged the land and the land was handed over to the South-Western Railway. The platform was constructed. Even after construction of the platform, the train was not introduced. Then a request was made to the Minister and it was announced in the Interim Railway Budget in July. Even after the lapse of four to five months, this 20 kilometre extension of the train has not been done. People of Dharwad are extremely unhappy and they are

in agitating mood. I enquired the reason for that and I was informed a very simple reason for its delay that the hon. Railway Minister wants to flag off the extension of 20 kilometre train but she is not finding time. I would urge that just because the Minister does not have time, people of one district headquarters should not suffer for such a long time. Therefore, I would urge the Government that if she finds time, let her come immediately and flag off the train, otherwise, let the Minister forget all those formalities and introduce the train immediately.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Tiruppur town in Tamil Nadu is world famous for its spinning industry and exports in a big scale. Recently, a new district was carved out with Tiruppur as its headquarters. Thousands of people throng Tiruppur everyday from various districts of the State and from various States of the country. Many of these travelling public are put to avoidable inconvenience as there is no direct train connectivity between Tiruppur and Chennai. At least, thousands tonnes of cargo is transported from Tiruppur to Chennai everyday. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to introduce a new Daily Express Train between Tiruppur and Chennai taking steps to this on a war footing.

Daily Express Train No. 6610 running between Coimbatore and Nagercoil running via Tiruppur has got only 14 coaches. I request the Railways to add 10 more coaches to benefit the passengers from Tiruppur to make the best use of this train.

Daily Passenger Train No. 607 running between Erode and Coimbatore is parked idle between 9.15 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. at Coimbatore. This train may be run as a day train between Coimbatore and Salem via Tiruppur and Erode.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You may write your suggestions to the Railway Minister.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI: I am concluding in a minute, Sir.

The Train No. 6343 between Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad may be extended upto Erode to benefit the passengers from these industrial towns.

I also urge upon the Railways to consider introducing trains between Erode and Mumbai and also between Erode and Delhi via Tiruppur, Coimbatore and Palakkad as Express Trains running on the Konkan railway system.

Tiruppur may also be provided with 5 additional Road Over Bridges and an additional Computerised Railway Reservation Centre.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the complicated problems emerging in Bihar. The Ganga is an international and inter-state river but in lean period certain lower riparian States are being prevented from fetching water. Ganga or whatever river originates from the Himachal region it is only Bihar that suffers with its flood. Now, when there is scarcity of water in Bihar the share is not only denied of taking water from the Ganga but it is also denied to take wherefrom the Ganga river basin receive water from the Ganga.

All our developmental schemes are being impeded. Our thermal powers are not getting clearance as they are not allowed to receive water from the Ganga. The water of the river Ganga has become a part of international treaty. When an agreement was being clinched between Bangladesh and India, at that time we had raised the point that Bihar should be allowed to get water from the Ganga. At that time Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources had given assurance that Bihar's share of water will not be inhabited for Farakka.

However, at such a time when we have to install thermal power projects whether be it the installation by the Government of India or by NTPC or by the State Government of Bihar. It's being said that Bihar does account for its share in the Ganges.

Sir, there can be no injustice bigger than this meted out to Bihar. We are affected with floods due to water coursing from upper riparian States. A bridge was constructed in Tehri, water is being pooled there. In the diversion system the upper States are drawing water from it however, being rivers flowing into the Ganga-basins that adds water to the Ganga is also not being made accessible to us. The basic reason behind it is that the tributaries of the Ganga that have to contribute to the Ganga are not able to contribute properly. The Government of India also finds it difficult to exert due pressure for this cause. Hence, it's incumbent upon the Government of India to regulate the Ganga water and to allow Bihar to draw water from it in order that irrigation, thermal and power projects of Bihar may run properly. This is the demand I ask from the Government of India through you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Lok Sabha stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 02, 2009/ Agrahayana 11, 1931 (Saka).

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