

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 8, 2009/Agrahayana 17,
1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Q.No. 261

Employment in Agriculture Sector

*261. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of employment as well as employment opportunities in the agricultural sector have dwindled due to the drought conditions in several parts of the country including the Vidarbha region;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to create employment opportunities in the agricultural sector;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for empowering women in agriculture by making special provisions for them under the existing agriculture related schemes/programmes being implemented in the country including in Vidarbha; 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) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Due to the deficit rainfall during the South West Monsoon 2009, the agriculture operations were affected in several parts of the country, including Maharashtra.

(b) to (d) Due to deficit rainfall situation during South West Monsoon-2009, 13 States vi., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh declared drought/scarcity/ drought like conditions in 316 districts. To reduce the impact of drought situation in the country by taking appropriate remedial measures, the Central Government approved a sum of Rs. 4073.785 crores from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, subject to adjustment of 75% of the balance available with the States under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and also released the installments of central share under CRF to the states to the tune of Rs. 2117.46 crores.

The Government has taken a number steps to mitigate the impact of drought on agricultural sector to sustain agricultural production and thereby availability of adequate employment opportunity. this includes providing of diesel subsidy and additional power from the Central Pool to protect the standing crops in the field; making available funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and adequate amount of relevant agricultural inputs to the States to enable taking up of alternate crop plans in the germination failed/unsown areas and taking of early Rabi.

Keeping in view the drought/scarcity/drought like conditions during the current year, the Government has increased the limit of 100 days of guaranteed employment under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme by additional 50 days from CRF/NCCF. There are a number of centrally sponsored programme, under which fund is made available to the States to create agriculture infrastructure and adopt appropriate crop strategy to achieve higher agricultural production. These programmes are implemented by the States. Advisories have been issued to ensure that 30% of the benefit flows to the women beneficiaries.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Madam, there is drought like situation in 13 States due to scanty rainfall. An amount of Rs. 4,073 crores have been approved from the National Calamity Contingency Fund. The Hon'ble Minister has given a comprehensive statement and some suggestions in this regard. I had specially mentioned the situation of Vidarbha but the Hon'ble Minister has not mentioned anything regarding this situation of Vidarbha

in his reply. It is being ignored repeatedly and only thing mentioned in the reply that it is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure implementation of the relief funds given by the Central Government I would like to remind you that the Prime Minister has visited Vidarbha in the year 2006 after the incidents of suicide by farmers and he had announced a package of Rs. 3,750 crores for the farmers of Vidarbha. This amount was to be spent within three years but recently the Public Accounts Committee of Maharashtra has submitted a report in this regard in which serious issues have been raised.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Madam, the relief should have been provided to 23 lakh 60 thousand farmers but only 60 thousand farmers have been benefitted from this scheme. What are the reasons? People were not properly informed about the facilities announced such as providing relief to the farmers from the clutches of moneylenders.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Madam, the facility announced to be provided was not properly publicized. Through you Madam. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister that when we are providing the funds why we are giving the responsibility of monitoring to the State Governments.

Sir, the most horrible thing is that the Vasant Nayak Shetkari Swabhimani Mission was given the responsibility of implementation of this scheme but they were not provided any secretarial assistance and as a result, the incidents of suicide are still continue though the Prime Minister and Sonia ji have expressed their concerned over this issue. Total 1, 448, 1,246 and 1,147 cases of suicides have been reported in the year 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively and 777 suicides have been reported up to 31st October, 2009.

Madam, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister, through the Chair, that the case of Vidarbha, the incidents of suicide could not be solved from present efforts. This is a shame on all of us. I request the Hon'ble Minister to make a long term-policy to solve this problem.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Madam, this Question is relating to 'Employment opportunities in the agriculture sector and whether there is any drought in that particular area. I have already replied that there are only three to four districts, which the State Government has reported, where there is a drought like situation and in the rest of the districts in the Vidarbha region there was no drought. That is the information which has been communicated to us by the State Government. But the particular belt which the hon. Member has referred to is comparatively less irrigated. Perennial irrigation facilities in that part, as compared to other parts of the State, are less. It is an area which is essentially rain fed. Now, because of the impact of climate change and many such other issues there is uncertainty in monsoon and that does affect the crop.

Madam, when the hon. Prime Minister visited the area after there were reports of suicide deaths by the farmers, which was referred to by the hon. Member, and the Government announced a package and money has been released to the State Government. The thrust of that package was for completion of irrigation schemes and to take up new irrigation schemes. As per the information, since this particular subject was not slated for discussion today I do not have the detailed information with me, and since I know the ground level situation, I would like to submit that 80 per cent of the money has been spent for irrigation purposes. There are other schemes where enough money was not spent and those types of complaints have been received. I, at my level, called a meeting of the concerned Ministers and also the officials of the State Government and told them that money has been provided and now it was the responsibility of the State Government to execute all the schemes and that money should be spent. I hope the State Government will take it seriously and whatever complaints are being received from that belt from the farming community will disappear.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Madam Speaker, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Minister that he has mentioned the areas of scanty rainfall. I would like to inform you that there are six districts in Amravati division where there is no arrangement for irrigation of 2,90,690 hectares of land. The Planning Commission itself has said that cases of suicides are increasing day by day due to unavailability of irrigation facilities. They have given this opinion to the State Government also. Approximately 9000 crore's of rupees are likely to be spent on

completion of this irrigation project. If it is not done, the farmers of Vidarbha will face the calamity every year. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture that the funds provided on ad-hoc basis are not being properly spent and the schemes are not being implemented. The problem of Vidarbha should be tackled in a comprehensive way. Now, we are a developing economy. Our growth rate has increasey. We are talking about leading the world but the farmers of Vidarbha are committing suicide? This is not a good thing. We should find a solution so that farmers stop committing suicide. I request the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture to find a solution through this Parliament. He also belongs to Maharashtra. We should take initiative so that we will not need to discuss the issue of committing suicide by farmers further in the House. I humbly request the Government, through you Madam, to take initiates in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister, this is really a matter of grace concern that farmers are committing suicide. The Government should find a solution of it the earliest.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: In fact, as I said, we have to lay thrust upon irrigation purposes in this particular area. Maharashtra is a State where 17 per cent of the total area is under irrigation, and 40 per cent of the country as a whole is under irrigation. So, this State has not even reached near the average figure at the national level. There are some reasons for it. It is a permanent drought prone area, rainfall is less and there are a number of other reasons as to why this particular situation is there. The State Government has definitely spent substantial money for irrigation for years together. But particularly as regards Vidarbha, after the hon. Prime Minister's visit, special fund was provided by the Government of India as Vidarbha package. In addition to this, there is a scheme under the Government of India called the Accelerated Irrigation Programme. Under that scheme, practically, the Government of India has provided funds to complete most of the projects which were incomplete in the Vidarbha region for the last three years. Out of whatever funds provided to Maharashtra, I think, more than 60 to 65 per cent of the funds has been provided to this region only.

There is another major project, Gosikhurd where the Government of India have taken a decision for the first

time to treat it as a national project where more than 90 per cent of the funds have been provided by the Government of India and substantial work of that project is also completed. The ultimate fruits of all these projects will not be borne in one or two days. But I am sure that the process has been started. In another two to three years time, the situation will definitely improve and this type of serious instances like the suicide of farmers which really affect each and every person of the country will definitely be reduced.

[Translation]

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Madam Speaker, I have asked question about Marathawada and Vidarbha but there is no mention about Marathawada in that. Due to deficit rainfall in Marathawada, Vidarbha and other parts of the country a drought like situation has arisen and employment opportunities have also been reduced there. In Marathawada mainly crop of millet, wheat and sugarcane and in Vidarbha crop of paddy has been almost ruined. The labourers are jobless there and hence they are not getting even proper wages. The Government have implemented NREGA for ensuring employment guarantee. Most of the suicides have been committed in Vidarbha and Marathawada. If job opportunities have dwindled in agriculture, whether small ponds, irrigated areas will be covered under NREGA and this scheme will be implemented on Government expenditure not on labour contributed by farmers? This is my question.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Patil ji, you are asking a very different question.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, as regards Marathwada Region about which the supplementary has been put, in fact, I do not want to compare it with other regions. But as per the information which has been provided by the Government of Maharashtra regarding suicide of farmers, the total number of suicides this year in Marathwada Region is 48. It is a serious situation. In the Vidarbha Region, the number is 154. So, there is a difference between Marathwada Region and Vidarbha Region. The situation in Vidarbha Region is more serious than Marathwada Region. This is the first point.

Secondly, the percentage of irrigation in the Marathwada, as compared to Vidarbha, is better. In the last three or four years, a number of schemes have

been introduced by the State Government with the support of the Government of India in that region. They are in the process of completion. The hon. Member has mentioned about jowar cultivation in that particular area. It is correct. But that particular region has the second highest cultivation of sugarcane. The hon. Member himself is Chairman of a sugar mill. He himself is running that sugar mill in that particular area. This year the average rainfall in that belt is less. The reservoir position is not comfortable. That has affected sugarcane and other crops, particularly in the Marathwada region. The State Government, with the support of the Government of India, has taken many steps which will ultimately help the people of that region.

NREGA is not that popular in the State of Maharashtra because practically in the last forty years, a popular scheme called Employment Guarantee Scheme, is in operation there. It was started by the State Government. So, the local people, particularly the labourers, prefer Employment Guarantee Scheme to NREGA. But since the introduction of NREGA, the Government of India is pushing for it. The Government of India has no objection if the State Government wants to implement both the schemes. That would provide employment opportunities to vulnerable sections of the society.

Our latest report is that, upto 4th December, 2009, the number of households who have joined NREGA has definitely improved. About 78.4 crore of man-days were created exclusively for women. The total man-days which was created was 155 crore in that particular belt. NREGA is getting acceptance day by day. Women are getting more opportunities. The issue essentially is providing opportunities for women in the rural areas. The situation is definitely improving.

DR. RATNA DE: There has been an increase of 11.11 per cent in the number of cultivators and agricultural workers between 1991 and 2001 population census. This shows the plight of agricultural workers without employment. There are many schemes to increase the production of rice and wheat. But it seems there is no scheme to reduce unemployment among agricultural workers.

Would the hon. Minister state the steps taken by the Government to bring down the unemployment among

the agricultural workers, particularly among the agricultural graduates in the last five years?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: This particular scheme is mainly for the agricultural labourers. There is no specific scheme for the agricultural graduates in this country. One has to keep in mind that agriculture is essentially a State subject. The Government of India decides the policy and provides support to the State Governments. All these schemes are executed by the State Governments. In fact, NREGA has provided new opportunity and new avenue for the entire country. Our experience and our observation is that, in the last two years, day by day this is providing employment opportunities to rural India in a big way.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam. Speaker, if you permit me, I would like to ask the question in Marathi language.

MADAM SPEAKER: Not at this time. If you were speak in Marathi, you should have got prior permission.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, farmers and people of Vidarbha generally depend on agriculture. Due to dependency on agriculture, there is no other means of employment except agriculture in entire Vidarbha. This agriculture in Vidarbha depends on rain and nature. Even today, there is no irrigation facilities in the entire Vidarbha. I know that State Government certainly makes some efforts but these efforts are not sufficient. On the basis of the written reply and information given by the Hon'ble Minister out of the total suicide cases in Maharashtra, most of the suicides have been committed in Vidarbha. Today, in the 'Lok Satta', there is a news item regarding suicide committed by four farmers as their demand for crop insurance was not accepted. Today, in the 'Lok Satta' there is a news item that four farmers have committed suicide.

I would like to know, through you, from the Hon'ble Minister and the Government, where the State Government and Government of India both accept that Vidarbha is a backward region of Maharashtra then whether the Union Government will make efforts by constituting a special committee for the relief of this

backward region? Whatever relief we provide is only emergency relief, and that does not help that region. Whether efforts will be made to remove the backwardness in Vidarbha by constituting any Committee?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: It will not be appropriate for Government of India to monitor it by appointing a Committee. The State Government should pay attention to that. As far as the position of Vidarbha is concerned, there is only one State in India for which separate special budgetary provision has been enshrined in the Constitution.

[English]

Under Article 371A, this is the only State where the Minister of Finance, Chief Minister or the Council of Ministers has no authority to provide money in the budget. The authority has been given to the Governor. It is the responsibility of the Governor to see that those areas which are lagging behind and which are below average, first he has to provide funds to these areas and after that he has to look after the other scheme. During the last ten years, that particular provision has been implemented and more money has been provided, but still it requires a substantial support. That is why the Government of India has also given Rs. 4,000 crore separate package. I am sure that in the course of time, the situation will definitely improve.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Question No. 262.

9 — 16
Cold Storage Facilities

+
*262. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High-Level Expert Committee set up by the Government to examine and report on the issues relating to cold storage facilities in the country has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the salient recommendations made by the said Committee alongwith the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

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

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A Task Force on Development of Cold Chain in India was set up in May 2007 by Ministry of Agriculture in association with Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) for developing a Cold Chain Development Roadmap in the country. The Task Force submitted its report in August 2008.

The salient recommendations made by the Task Force include—

- (i) Establishment of Special Purpose Vehicle for Cold Logistics of Refrigerated containers and insulated pre-cooled vans as well as creation of National Green Grid to develop an end-to-end transport network linking production centers of perishable agricultural commodities to far off consumption centers.
- (ii) Establishment of Integrated Multi Product Multi Purpose Commodity Complex (Mega Perishable Commodity Complex) at major Consumption cum Export centers.
- (iii) Establishment of Information Technology (IT) based Market Information and Management System.
- (iv) Drawing up standards and protocols for cold chain infrastructure and processes.
- (v) Cold chain industry may be given the status of infrastructure industry and allowed relevant Tax benefits.
- (vi) Creation of additional cold chain infrastructure such as Controlled Atmospheric Facilities, Ripening chambers as well as creation and modernization of Cold Storages in the country through participation of private sector, Co-operatives and Public Sector Undertakings.
- (vii) Establishment of National Centre for cold Chain Development as autonomous centre with support from industry overall development of Cold Chain in the Country.

Based on the report of the Task force, Government has taken following steps for implementation of the recommendations:

- (i) Central Warehousing Corporation has been designated as nodal agency to take action for setting up of Special Vehicle for Cold Logistics, creation of Integrated Multi Product Multi Purpose

Commodity Complex as well as to develop software for commissioning of IT based Market Information and Management System.

- (ii) A Technical Standard Committee has been set up to draw up the technical standards and protocols for cold chain infrastructure in the country. The committee has finalized the technical standards and protocols for the cold storage for commodities not requiring pre-cooling.
- (iii) Investment-linked tax incentives have been announced for the business of setting up and operating cold chain, warehousing facilities for storing agricultural produce in the Union Budget 2009-10.
- (iv) Under the schemes of National Horticulture Mission, financial assistance of Rs. 44.87 crore has been provided for establishment of 156 cold storages from 2005-06 to 2009-10. Under NHM, a new scheme of Terminal Market Complex has been approved by Government to link farmers to markets by shortening supply chain of perishables with provision for state of the art technology for infrastructure which includes cold chain logistics. National Horticulture Board has provided assistance for establishment of 2172 number of cold storages with eligible subsidy of Rs. 604.60 crore from 1999-2000 to 2009-10.
- (v) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a scheme for cold chain, value addition and preservation infrastructure where by financial assistance is provided for strengthening of cold chain infrastructure etc. and has accorded approval to 10 cold chain projects during 2008-09 in States of Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Haryana.
- (vi) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority under Ministry of Commerce and Industry also provides assistance for setting up of integrated pack house which includes pre-cooling, sorting, grading and cold storage facilities. Under this scheme, capacity of 9700 MT has been created with assistance of Rs. 35.35 crore in 2008-09.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Madam Speaker, I thank our hon. Minister for providing a very detailed statement on cold storage.

The Task Force on development of cold chain was set up in May, 2007 and it has submitted its report in

August, 2008 with so many recommendations.

Madam, it is a known fact that in our country, agricultural community is feeding the entire 110 crore population of our country by providing food. But the pity is that farmers cannot get reasonable price of their produces. The buyers are fixing the prices. Hence, our farmers are born in debt, live in debt and die in debt. For example, at times, tomato is being sold at Rs. 1/- per kilo. If it is preserved for at least two months, it may be sold at Rs. 25/- per kilo. Likewise, if the produces are kept in cold storages at affordable rate towards rent, the farming community will be benefited to a large extent.

Madam, may I ask the hon. Minister, through you, what are the follow up works done by our Government to start and modernize cold chain in the public sector?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: This particular Task Force was appointed. The report has been submitted in August, 2008. Only three months back, we have got that report. In fact, most of the items where we have to take action have been given in the reply. Certain actions have definitely been taken. But the real problem is this: to set up cold storages, the responsibility has been given to many organisations. For instance, we have the Horticulture Development Board. The Horticulture Development Board has provided money to set up cold storage in pre-cooling stage in the entire country. Two, we have an organisation called the APEDA which takes the responsibility to export agricultural items. It is also providing money to set up these types of cold chains. Thirdly, the Ministry of Food Processing, which is the nodal Ministry that is supposed to look after this subject, is also providing financial support to set up the cold storages. With the help of various Departments, it is done. Of course, the country requires much more cold storages.

Today, the total number of cold storages in the country is 1352 which are set up, whose installed capacity is about 21.7 million metric tonnes. But still, the country needs more. There are some problems. For instance, the cold storages are essentially set up somewhat in the rural areas. In many States, the availability of power itself is a serious. If you set up a cold storage, if there is no power, the cold storage will not be effective. A farmer may like to keep his perishable item in the cold storage but without power, the cold storage will not be effective. There are some States where similar problems are there. To run the cold storage with the diesel pump is absolutely expensive and that is not viable. So, these problems are definitely there. We are continuously asking the State Governments to try to provide more power easily to these cold storages, two,

to provide land and third, the financial institutions have also been requested to provide more money for that. In the last Budget, the investment in cold storage has been treated as a capital investment and tax concession has been announced by the hon. Finance Minister. We hope the outcome of all these actions will be good.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: In our Dindigul Parliamentary Constituency, Oddanchattiram has a very big perishable vegetable market. So also, there are so many such markets in our country. As we know, vegetables are perishable commodities and hence our farmers are not getting reasonable prices which I have said earlier also. In order to encourage the farming community, will our Government take initiatives to announce more concessions to start the cold storages of a small size by enhancing the subsidy amount to 50 per cent and also by providing power subsidy to cold storages?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There is no provision of subsidy as on today, except as I said, that the Horticulture Board and the Horticulture Mission as also some organizations are providing some subsidy. So, the time has come when we have to propagate and create awareness among the farmers also that they should take advantage of the cold storages. Whatever capacity is available in the country, out of that, 80 per cent capacity is used only for one product, potato. The rest of the 20 per cent is used for a number of other agricultural products. That is why, there is not sufficient response. As I said earlier, it is expensive; the question of power is there and a number of other issues are also there. But, after getting the report from the Task Force, the Government of India would like to introduce a new policy, provide more financial support and encourage to set up more cold storage chains because the loss in transit itself is a serious issue.

Up to 25 to 30 agricultural products get wasted because of non-availability of this facility which is very serious. That is why we would like to have certain more such facilities.

SHRI VARUN GANDHI : Madam Speaker, in the light of the staggering rise in the price of vegetables, my request to the Government is that the Government should revisit its policy on cold storages which is of greater relevance at the moment. There is a need to look beyond the policy of merely providing capital subsidy. My question is whether the Government has received a proposal to establish ultra modern grain storage facilities in 50 locations. Also, to what extent does the hon. Minister propose public private partnership in operating cold chain facilities in the country?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, I have not received any specific proposal yet, but public private partnership concept has been definitely accepted. A cold chain does not mean just a cold storage. There are a number of other facilities one has to provide like, for example, the ripening station. Suppose raw bananas are brought by farmers and if we keep them in the ripening house, they will mature in two or three days. So, like that, there are a number of other facilities which we have to provide and for that purpose, the Government of India took a decision to encourage the setting up of terminal markets where marketing facility will be there along with cold storage, ripening house and a number of other facilities including packing facility.

Here, we do not want the entire thing to be run by the Government. The intention of the Government is to set up such facilities and run them efficiently. For that purpose, if the private sector is ready to come forward, the Government of India is willing to support public private partnership concept here. Not only that, we are also providing financial support to set up this type of markets. The Government of India is ready to provide financial support up to Rs. 50 crore for this purpose. For the time being, I would like to inform that some applications were received from State Governments. These applications were studied and approved. We are going to set up one such facility near Patna in Bihar, one in Thane in Maharashtra, one in Orissa and we are thinking of setting up two such facilities near Kolkata. This is the first set of projects which the Government of India is going to set up in association with State Governments and private participation.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has come forward with a usual answer. After 62 years of Independence, now only we have sought the help of the Task Force and the Task Force is yet to submit its report. We always say that more than 70 per cent population of this country is involved in farming and allied activities and the farming community has received a lot of sops from the Government during the last year and also in previous years. More than Rs. 70,000 crore worth loan has been waived of taking into account their help to the nation.

But, to my surprise, the hon. Minister has come forward with a reply that about 1,300 cold storages have been set up in all these years. Considering the problems faced by small and marginal farmers, who are growing green vegetables, onions, potatoes etc., which are perishable in nature because of the climatic conditions,

I would like to know from the Minister as to how many cold storages have been set up for the past three years and how many cold storages are going to be set up in the near future. I would also like to know whether there is any proposal to set up cold storages under PPP mode. The hon. Minister should not come forward by saying that diesel is not available, power is not available and all those things...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: This is not the way. I want to have a categorical answer from my friend who is capable of answering everything. He should not come forward with a routine answer.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, firstly, with regard to the total State-wise figure on cold storages in India, I think something was wrong from my side. The total figure is 5,101. The installed capacity is about 21.7 million MTs. I have said about that we are going to set up these and we have cleared some of the projects. For terminal market, as I said, the name of district in Orissa is Sambalpur. I gave a wrong name so I withdraw that. Another place is in district Erode in Tamil Nadu. The land is also taken and a project of Rs. 110 crore has been approved with the recommendation of hon. Member, Shri T.R. Baalu.

As I said, we are seriously thinking to introduce a new policy here because wastage is on the quite high side. That is why, we will definitely consider the suggestion which the hon. Member has made and we will create such a scheme which will be practically accepted by investors.

[Translation]

15-16
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Minister in his written reply has stated that through Ministry of Food Processing industries he is about to set up ten cold chain projects in various States. Major States like Himachal Pradesh, North East and Uttar Pradesh have perhaps been overlooked in this policy. It is very unfortunate. I would like to ask about the experience of the country till date when it must have been reviewed by the task force. A number of cold chain and cold storage already set up in Uttar Pradesh have been closed down our the last years. Hon'ble Minister told that energy is also a major problem. It has also been observed that National Horticulture Mission and Board provide a grant of cost Rs. 50 lac approximately. If I have correct information then this amount is released in two installments. Whether many cases have been found out in which people got first instalment. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your question please.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: After getting first instalment the project remained only on paper and due to shortcomings in planning, approval for the same could not be got or due to energy problem cold storage project in the state has been stopped. Whether any such case has come to notice where Task Force has reviewed it at national level?

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, I need a separate notice for this because I have to collect the information.

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received a request from Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh to club his Q.No.270 with Q.No.263, which I have accepted. Now, Q. No.263 – Shri Sanjay Nirupam.

Act +
16 + Television Content Code
+
*263. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government had constituted a Committee for reviewing the Programme and Advertising Code (Content Code) prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act.

(b) if so, whether the aforesaid Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee in relation to television contents;

(d) the action taken by the government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective enforcement of the Content Code?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Committee constituted for reviewing the Programme and Advertising Codes (Content Code) prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, has submitted its report and made recommendations in the form of draft 'Self-

regulation Guidelines for the broadcasting sector (2008)'. The report of the Committee is available on the Ministry's website. www.mib.gov.in under the heading 'Code and Guidelines' sub-heading 'Self-Regulation Guidelines (2008)'.

(d) and (e) The Government is in the process of holding consultations with all concerned stakeholders to arrive at broad consensus on the recommendations of the Committee. The process of consultation is going on.

[Translation]

17-28
Setting Up of New Television Channels

*270. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought the advise of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on the parameters or eligibility criteria and also financial viability for setting up of new Television (TV) channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the TRAI has recommended raising of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Limit in TV channels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number and the names of TV channels with FDI permitted to operate in the country presently alongwith the details of FDI therein, category-wise?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A reference has been made by this Ministry to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in October 2009. Among other things, TRAI has been requested to examine the maximum number of channels which can be permitted in the country keeping view the available spectrum and transponder capacities as well as technological developments and general practice internationally and to examine the eligibility criteria with regard to financial viability and experience of the organization seeking permission. Reply from TRAI is awaited.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. TRAI had given a recommendation for raising the FDI limit in news and current affairs TV channels to 49% from the present 26%. The matter has been referred back to TRAI as to whether it would like to revisit its recommendations in the light of press notes 2 and 4 of 2009 issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion with regard to the calculation of indirect foreign investment. The reply from TRAI is awaited.

(e) The Uplinking/Downlinking guidelines prescribe the criteria for foreign equity. As per these guidelines, out of 512 private satellite TV channels which have been permitted so far, 233 TV channels have varying amount of foreign investment within the prescribed limit. The list indicating the names of channels along with percentage of foreign equity therein as per available records is given in the enclosed Annexure. Since the Foreign Investment caps prescribed are composite caps including both FDI and FII investments no further break-up is being maintained with regard to the type of foreign investment within the cap.

Annexure

Sl.No.	Name of Channels	Name of Companies	Percentage of Foreign Investment in the Applicant
1	2	3	4
1.	Aaj Tak	TV Today Network Ltd.	5.37%
2.	Headlines Today		5.37%
3.	Delhi Ajj Tak		5.37%
4.	Aajtak Tez		5.37%
5.	Business Today		5.37%
6.	Sun TV	Sun TV Network Ltd.	8.99%
7.	Sun News		8.99%

1	2	3	4
8.	Surya TV		8.99%
9.	Chutti TV		8.99%
10.	Sun Music		8.99%
11.	Adithya TV		8.99%
12.	Kiran TV		8.99%
13.	Ushe TV		8.99%
14.	Udaya News		8.99%
15.	Teja News		8.99%
16.	KTV		8.99%
17.	Udaya TV		8.99%
18.	Udaya TV-II		8.99%
19.	Udaya Varthegalu		8.99%
20.	Udaya Movies		8.99%
21.	Gemini TV		8.99%
22.	Teja TV		8.99%
23.	Gemini Cable Vision		8.99%
24.	Gemini News		8.99%
25.	Gemini Music		8.99%
26.	Jain TV	Jain Studios Ltd.	17.88%
27.	Asianet News	Asianet News Pvt. Ltd.	1.33%
28.	Suvarna News		1.33%
29.	Asianet	Asianet Communications Ltd.	72.33%
30.	Asianet Plus		72.33%
31.	Suvarna		72.33%
32.	Sitara		72.33%
33.	Raj TV	Raj TV Network Ltd.	5.22%
34.	Raj Digital Plus		5.22%
35.	Vissa		5.22%
36.	Raj Musix		5.22%
37.	Raj News Tamil		5.22%
38.	Raj News		5.22%

1	2	3	4
39.	Raj News Kannada		5.22%
40.	Raj Musix Kannada		5.22%
41.	Raj News Malayalam		5.22%
42.	Raj Pariwar		5.22%
43.	Raj Musix Telugu		5.22%
44.	Raj Musix Malayalam		5.22%
45.	Raj TV Asia		5.22%
46.	Zing	Zee Entertainment	49.84%
47.	Zee TV	Enterprises Ltd.	49.84%
48.	Zee Cinema		49.84%
49.	Zee Next		49.84%
50.	Smile TV		49.84%
51.	Premiere Cinema		49.84%
52.	Classic Cinema		49.84%
53.	Action Cinema		49.84%
54.	Jagran		49.84%
55.	Zee Salaam		49.84%
56.	Zee Sports		49.84%
57.	Zee TV UK		49.84%
58.	Zee TV USA		49.84%
59.	Zee TV-South Africa		49.84%
60.	Zee International	Zee Entertainment	49.84%
61.	Zee Cinema UK	Enterprises Ltd.	49.84%
62.	Zing UK		49.84%
63.	Alpha Punjabi UK		49.84%
64.	Zee TV SE Asia		49.84%
65.	Jagran USA		49.84%
66.	Jagran UK		49.84%
67.	Classic Cinema USA		49.84%
68.	Classic Cinema UK		49.84%
69.	Action Cinema USA		49.84%

1	2	3	4
70.	Action Cinema UK		49.84%
71.	Zee Cinema USA		49.84%
72.	Alpha Gujarati UK		49.84%
73.	Alpha Gujarati UK		49.84%
74.	Zee TV Russia		49.84%
75.	Movie on Demand-Hindi		49.845
76.	Movie on Demand-English		49.84%
77.	Zee Cinema-Africa		49.84%
78.	Zee Sea		49.84%
79.	Zee Me		49.84%
80.	Zee Astro		49.845
81.	Zee Bollywood		49.84%
82.	Zee Punjabi		49.84%
83.	TV South Asia	Broadcast Worldwide Ltd.	11.29%
84.	Tara Muzik		11.29%
85.	Tara Punjabi		11.29%
86.	NDTV 24x7	New Delhi Television Limited	22.94%
87.	NDTV India		22.94%
88.	NDTV Profit		22.94%
89.	NDTV Metro Nation		22.94%
90.	NDTV Middle East		22.94%
91.	NDTV Metronation Chennai		22.94%
92.	NDTV Metronation Mumbai		22.94
93.	NDTV Metronation Bangalore		22.94%
94.	NDTV Metronation Kolkatta		22.94%
95.	Jeevan TV	Jeevan Telecasting Corporation Ltd.	6.17%
96.	CNBC-TV 18	Television Eighteen India Ltd.	18.21%
97.	CNBC Awaz		18.21%
98.	India TV	Independent News Service Pvt. Ltd.	2.31%
99.	India TV Wiz		2.31%
100.	CARE TV	Tanu Healthcare Limited	2.01%

1	2	3	4
101.	Star News	Media Content & Communications Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.	26%
102.	Star Anando		26%
103.	Star Maazza		26%
104.	Ananda	Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd.	0.18%
105.	M-3		0.18%
106.	Shalom Television	Shalom Communications	1.72%
107.	Hungama TV	United Home Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.	100%
108.	Zee Business	Zee News Ltd.	13.46%
109.	Zee Marathi News		13.46%
110.	Zee Cinamalu		13.46%
111.	Zee Bangla News		13.46%
112.	Zee Punjabi News		13.46%
113.	Zee News		13.46%
114.	Zee Tegulu		13.46%
115.	Zee Kannada	Zee News Ltd.	13.46%
116.	Zee 24 Taas		13.46%
117.	Zee Talkies		13.46%
118.	Zee Tamil		13.46%
119.	Zee 24 Ghantalu		13.46%
120.	Zee News - Uttar Pradesh		13.46%
121.	CNN-IBN	IBN 18 Broadcast Ltd.	8.74%
122.	CNN IBN Channel 1		8.74%
123.	CNN IBN Channel 2		8.74%
124.	CNN IBN Channel 3		8.74%
125.	Power Vision	Value Vision Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.	23%
126.	Times Now	Times Global Broadcasting Co. Ltd	0.21%
127.	ET Now		0.21%
128.	Neo Sports	Neo Sports Broadcast Pvt. Ltd.	100%
129.	Neo Cricket		100%
130.	OTV	Orissa Television Ltd.	7.23%
131.	Tarang		7.23%

1	2	3	4
132.	Tarang Music		7.23%
133.	NDTV Good Times		100%
134.	Bindaas	Genx Entertainment Ltd.	100%
135.	Bindaas Movies		100%
136.	Life 24	BAG Glamour Pvt. Ltd.	35.78%
137.	E 24		35.78%
138.	News 24	BAG News line Network Pvt. Ltd.	6.25%
139.	Biz 24		6.25%
140.	9X	INX Media Pvt. Ltd.	46.22
141.	9XM		46.22
142.	Channel Eight	Bangla Entertainment Pvt.	100%
143.	NDTV Imagine	NDTV Imagine Ltd.	100%
144.	Home Shop 18	TV 18 Home Shopping Network Pvt. Ltd.	100%
145.	World Movies	UTV Entertainment Television Ltd.	100%
146.	Raaz		100%
147.	Tehkekaat	UTV Entertainment Television Ltd.	100%
148.	UTV Movies		100%
149.	IBN Lokmat	IBN Lokmat News Pvt. Ltd.	13.80%
150.	Zoom	Zoom Entertainment Network Ltd.	25%
151.	Zoom Diva		25%
152.	Music Choice	Music Choice India Pvt. Ltd.	100%
153.	MTV	Viacom 18 Media Pvt. Ltd.	100%
154.	Vh1		93.41%
155.	Nick		93.41%
156.	Colors		93.41%
157.	MTV3		93.41%
158.	Star Telugu	Vijay Television Pvt. Ltd.	100.00%
159.	Vijay		100.00%
160.	Star Bangla	Star Entertainment Media Pvt. Ltd.	100.00%
161.	Star Marathi		100.00%
162.	Star Gujarati		100.00%

1	2	3	4
163.	NDTV Lumiere	Alliance Lumiere Pvt. Ltd.	41.82
164.	Imagine Showbiz	Imagine Showbiz Ltd.	41.82
165.	Vision TV Entertainment	Vision Corporation Ltd.	0.36%
166.	Vision TV Shiksha		0.36%
167.	Vision TV Music		0.36%
168.	What's on India	What's On India Media Pvt. Ltd.	44.78%
169.	Arihant	Aastha Broadcasting	25%
170.	Jai Hind	Bharat Broadcasting Network Ltd.	24.22%
171.	God TV	Angel Media Network Pvt. Ltd.	99.88%
172.	B4U Movies	B4U Television Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.	85.91%
173.	B4U Music		85.91%
174.	BBC World	BBC World (India) Pvt. Ltd.	100.00%
175.	BBC Entertainment	BBCW Channiels Pvt. Ltd.	100.00%
176.	C Beebies		100.00%
177.	Bloomberg Television Asia Pacific Feed	Bloomberg Television Production Services	99.99%
178.	Channel V	Channel V Music & India Pvt. Ltd.	99.99%
180.	Discovery Channel		100.00%
181.	Discovery Science		100.00%
182.	Discovery Science		100.00%
183.	Discovery HD		100.00%
184.	Discovery Turbo		100.00%
185.	Star Cricket (Deemed)	ESPN Software India Pvt. Ltd.	99.99%
186.	ESPN		99.99%
187.	Star Sports		99.99%
188.	CCTV-9	Essel Shyam Communication Ltd.	31.31%
189.	Baby TV	Fox Channels (India) Pvt. Ltd.	99.99%
190.	Fox Crime		99.99%
191.	FX Channel		99.99%
192.	National Geographic HD		99.99%
193.	Net Geo Adventure		99.99%

1	2	3	4
194.	Net Geo Music		99.99%
195.	Net Geo Wild		99.99%
196.	Channel News Asia International	MCN International (India) Pvt. Ltd.	99.99%
198.	SAB	Multi Screen Media Pvt. Ltd.	68.00%
199.	SET Max		68.00%
200.	SET Pix		68.00%
201.	Sony Entertainment Television (SET)	68.00%	
202.	Animax		68.00%
203.	AXN		68.00%
204.	Fox History and Entertainment Channel	NGC Network (India Pvt. Ltd.)	99.99%
205.	National Geographic Channel		99.995
206.	Hope TV	Noida Software Technology Park Ltd.	1.89%
207.	KBS World		1.89%
208.	NHK World Premium		1.89%
209.	NHK World TV		1.89%
210.	Mana Telugu		1.89%
211.	Star One	One Entertainment Network Pvt. Ltd.	99.85%
212.	Arrirang TV	Planet E Shop Holdings India Ltd.	49.00%
213.	Miraclenet		49.00%
214.	Real TV	Real Global Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.	50.00%
215.	Star Utsav	Star India Pvt. Ltd.	99.85%
216.	Star Plus		99.85%
217.	Channel V International	Star International Networks Pvt. Ltd.	99.99%
218.	Star Movies		99.99%
219.	Star World		99.99%
220.	Ten Sports	Taj Television Disney Company	90.00%
221.	ABC News Now	The Walt Disney Company (India) Pvt. Ltd.	100.00%
222.	Disney Channel		100.00%
223.	Toon Disney		100.00%
224.	CNN International	Turner International India Pvt. Ltd.	100.00%

1	2	3	4
225.	HBO		100.00%
226.	Boomerang		100.00%
227.	Cartoon Network		100.00%
228.	POGO		100.00%
229.	TCM Turner Classic Movies		100.00%
230.	WB		100.00%
231.	Zee-Cafe	Zee Entertainment	49.84%
232.	Zee-Studio	Enterprises Ltd.	49.84%
233.	Zee-Trendz		94.84%

[Translation]

33, 36
 SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, Satellite Channels have completed about 17 years in our country and terrestrial television has completed more than three decades. The entire country is a witness that privatization and commercialization on large scale have taken place in television world during this period. This commercialization has caused competition among all channels and that is called competition for TRP. Now a reality television has been launched and that has increased commercialization more.

In this situation a contents code was required for which a committee was constituted. The committee has submitted its report. I would like to draw attention of hon'ble Minister by saying that I am not in favour of too much censorship. I respect freedom of expression enshrined in the Constitution of India but what the government is doing to check violation of the sanctity of the right of freedom of speech? The second point is that hon'ble minister writes letters about many programmes and tells it is wrong, it is crossing limitations. Without going into details of the number of the letters I have to know whether there is any plan to form any Broadcasting Regulatory Authority when privatization has been done?

[English]

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, this is true that Indian media and entertainment industry has grown at a very fast pace, especially, in the last some years. It is a fact that today about 512 channels have been given permission. Every year, there is a different figure. I have

the figures. Out of these, approximately half are news channels and half are general and entertainment channels.

It has been felt over the last 12 years, at least, that there should be some kind of a regulation of what the private channels broadcast to Indian audiences. We have a Cable Television Regulatory Act which very explicitly defines both a programme code and an advertising code. Every person who is given the permission to uplink and downlink private channels in India is a signatory to this Cable Television Regulatory Act and has to abide by the content and advertising code.

But having said that, it is true that very often civil society has had concerns about the content of some of the broadcasts on the various channels and it is because of this that various attempts have been made by successive Governments across the board since 1997 to bring some kind of a regulatory authority to control content. This desire to bring this Regulatory Act has not been able to keep pace with the advancement of technology, with the result the Bill which was brought in 1997 had to give way to a Convergence Bill in 2002-03, which again gave way to another attempt and in 2005, the Government of India constituted a Committee headed by the Secretary, I&B and comprising of representatives across the board, civil society and others. It gave a report in January 2008.

The Committee had mainly recommended two tiers of self-regulation; one at the level of broadcast service provider and another at the level of the industry itself. It

had also recommended a broadcasting regulatory authority of India. This, in 2007, was put on the Ministry's website to elicit public opinion and comments. Thereafter, the Government received several representations from the broadcasting stakeholders which should be primarily be seen, as I said earlier, in two categories, the news broadcasts and the general entertainment.

Having seen the report of the Committee, they themselves formed two associations, the Indian Broadcasters Federation (IBF) and News Broadcasters Association (NBA) with their own code of content so much so that the NBA also formed a Grievance Redressal Committee with a defined code of content. This Committee is headed by a very eminent judge, former Chief Justice, Justice Verma. Its opinion is that we would give an opportunity of self-regulation and that we can abide by the code and general concerns of the civil society.

I must admit that in the five months that I have been in this Ministry, we have had several attempts with the private broadcasters, the Editors' Association, the Advertisers' Association, Women's Groups, NGOs, Council of Women, Ministry of Women and Child Development, and Children's Rights NGO. We are arriving at some kind of a resolution of this problem. I am not trying to pre-empt that discussion; I had asked the hon. Members for some time to take this to its logical conclusion. I do feel that the news broadcasters, over the last couple of months that I have been watching them personally almost, have shown restraint. Each time without even issuing a notice or an advisory to the news channels, we have been able to talk to the editors and get the news corrected and not by censoring, not by influencing the content; I would not attempt to do that under the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister is telling you in detail, listen to her.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: You each will ask ten questions. I am giving their reply. If you give any opinion I shall accept that also.

MADAM SPEAKER: You do not interrupt. Keep quiet.

[English]

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: The news broadcasters have shown restraint. I do not want to mention the exact

incidence when NBA has shown restraint; but I am conscious of it and I can inform the hon. Members of such incidents. We just had on the 5th of December a whole-day Meeting of State Information Ministers. For the first time we had invited all the private stakeholders to this day-long meeting; and we have arrived at certain points of view which we are discussing.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: My second supplementary question is regarding contents shown on news channel. It is difficult to decide whether it is news channel or entertainment channel. There should be a regulation stipulating that only news should be shown on news channels, time of ghost news airing should be reduced. There is a major question before me that as media revolution has taken place a person who is the owner of newspaper, the same person is the owner of the channel and the same person is the owner of radio-channel. To check this there is a law in the U.S.A. that is called "cross media restriction" or anti trust law. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister that keeping in view sense of democracy a person should not acquire so much power that he may cause very bad impact on people. Whether it is proposed to bring such legislation with this feeling?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I guess that this question does not relate to the original question asked by the hon. Member, yet I would like to inform you that. TRAI has given us guidelines on cross-holding and we are looking into. We will make every possible effort to stop cross-holding.

36 -
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you about the perverse trends being enforced by all and sundry TV channels through their obscene and derogatory programmes all over the country which is affecting the Indian values and culture. Today, it becomes a face-saving exercise to watch TV programmes in company of one's children and family members. Although I want to thank the hon. Minister for making genuine effort in this direction so that the good sense prevail and she also has got a committee constituted for the purpose and there is an Act too. Yet, please tell us the number of such small TV Channels identified by you which are telecasting offending programmes and the measures contemplated thereon alongwith the concrete steps taken on the report presented by the said committee.

[English]

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, Speaker, I have already mentioned this in my initial reply that we have the Cable Regulatory Act to which everybody is a signatory. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Please speak in Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, We have urged the Chief Secretaries of the States repeatedly during the last few years to constitute District Monitoring Committees and a State Monitoring Committee to monitor the operation of the TV channels relaying programmes on District and State levels. This will help us to decide whether their content stands in violation of our Cable Regulatory Act. We have reminded them many times and we have also made public the legal authorities in this regard, say, District Collector, SDM and Police Commissioner; yet it is regretted to note that only six States have so far constituted their state-level Monitoring Committee and only 67 District Committees have been set up. If there is breach of limits of district level, we have a regulation under which the violating channels can be prosecuted. But, if the District level monitoring Committees are not set up, we as per the Constitutional provisions, cannot take action against anyone right from the Centre.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Madam, 26 percent FDI is allowed in TV Channels. And the Government in their reply has admitted, that TRAI has recommended it to be increased upto 45 percent. But the government has sent the proposal back for re-consideration. The hon. Minister has accepted that there is a steep rise in the number of TV channels for we can see the start of a 5 new channel almost every fortnight. My contention is, if you permit high FDI in this sector it will be a situation at stake as we have got a number of such countries which are eyeing on our unity and integrity. The electronic media of the day follows perverted trends. We have seen some examples during the 13 th Lok Sabha itself. Once there was a negative story against the hon. Minister and he warned that he would not attend the sittings until a probe was conducted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Madam, I would like to ask whether government have made any mechanism to ward off the unwanted dangers coming along the increased FDI flow which could put at stake on the unity and safety of our country in the wake of prevailing perverse atmosphere in the electronic media circles?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, the question of FDI doesn't directly related to my Ministry but we do

keep vigil on the TRAI recommendations whenever they relate to broadcasting media or print-media which we are concerned with. The hon'ble Member has himself mentioned that TRAI had made some recommendations on increasing the FDI and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry circulated some press. Notes on that in the early 2009. They sent it I documents to TRAI asking them whether they would like to amend their recommendations in the wake of facts and figures noted therein. I would like to note here that my Ministry is quite sensitive on the matter and we do not prefer higher investment from outside in our broadcasting sector, radio, TV and print-media but whatever decision would be taken by the government will be a collective decision. But, I will certainly like to tell you that we are very sensitive in this regard.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Madam. Speaker, as the hon'ble Minister has just admitted indirectly that it is a sensitive issue and alongwith that I have said earlier that it is a matter related to unity and integrity of our country. Now you have mentioned about self regulatory mechanism in the reply to the first supplementary question No. 263. I remember the incident of terrorist attack taken place in Mumbai on 26.11.2008. People were watching its live coverage on their TV sets. Movements of our para-military forces and positions taken by them were live telecast throughout day and night. It is possible that the terrorist hidden inside the hotel rooms might have been following the movement of our para-military forces and that is why operation was extended so long. Despite this negative thinking you are insisting on self regulatory mechanism. The ill treatment meted out to a teacher by the parents of students in Delhi as resulting of a fake news aired by a TV Channel, is evident. I want to know that concept of self regulatory mechanism which is being mentioned by the hon'ble Minister will it be applicable merely to the TV channels. I am talking about electronic and print media both. Are you contemplating to have regulation which does not have an impact on their autonomy or you want to have any such regulatory mechanism, which do not affect their autonomy but merely regulate them?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, in the very beginning I have replied to this point, it is a part of Cable Regulatory Act, 1995 passed by Parliament, in which it IS mentioned that what the Advertising code would be*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: That code is being violated.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: It is a fact that the said code has been violated many a times and that is the reason why 30 notices have been sent to different channels in the last six months and we did so when ever the Ministry received any complaints or Ministry felt that the said code has been violated and I have the list of all those channels with me to whom we have sent notices and regarding whom hon'ble Member has raised his objection. I have got the response received from all those channels. If any hon'ble Member wants to have some more information regarding any channel or programme to whom we have sent notices, they can have it after the question hour is over, I have got the list with me. As far as 26.11.2008 is concerned it was discussed many a times. There was an acrimonious atmosphere in the whole of the country. The manner in which it was broadcasted, we all watched it in our homes, whole of the country watched it. There was a feeling of anger in the country. That was the reason we requested our news broadcaster association that there should be a nodal empowered group which should be accessed for seeking factual information in case of any such incident that take place in any part of country, be it tsunami or some epidemic or any kind of critical situation which may arise, so that 26-11-08 like situation are never repeated again. I want to tell the hon'ble Members that Government is nearly at the final stage of constituting this nodal group.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Uday Singh, not present.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Madam Speaker, I, through you, want to ask hon'ble Minister that she has mentioned about many regulations and acts but she has not told us about action which the Government has taken. Recently during a cricket match its commentary was like as if war has been announced between the two countries. Mahabharata, Ravana and many other things were being quoted. If Censor Board is sensitive to it then I want to know about the action taken in this regard?

12.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam Speaker, I and the Ministry have full right to work according to the law of the land. I have given an instance that I try to do I can do. If it is the considered opinion of the Parliament to amend the article 19 of the Constitution and if consensus is there to amend the fundamental rights then it is fine.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

40-41

Modernisation of Doordarshan

*264. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government/Prasar Bharati has drawn up a plan for the modernisation of Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the new technologies, equipment and infrastructure proposed to be upgraded; and

(c) the allocation made in this regard in the current Five Year Plan and the manner in which the allocation is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (c) Modernization of Doordarshan is a continuous process. Doordarshan has been formulating and implementing schemes for modernization of its facilities from time to time. It has also been keeping itself abreast of the latest technological developments in the field of TV broadcasting and adopting new technologies to the extent possible, within the available resources. The emphasis in the Eleventh Plan schemes is primarily on modernization, this being a key thrust area. These schemes include work on digitalization of existing Studios, establishment of digital transmitters, replacement & augmentation of old Studio, Transmitter & Satellite broadcast equipment & setting up of HDTV facilities.

Presently Doordarshan has a total of 66 studio centres spread all over the country. Out of 66 studio centres, 23 centres are either already digitalized or being digitalized. 39 studio centers, which are partially digitalized or analog are planned to be fully digitalized in the 11th Plan. Remaining four studios, which are analog, are proposed to be digitalized in the 12th Plan.

It is planned to take up 40 locations where analog High Power Transmitters are operational for setting up of Digital terrestrial transmitters (DTT) in the country during the 11th Plan.

In addition, it is proposed to replace existing obsolete 14 numbers of High Power TV transmitters (HPTs) and 60 numbers of Lower Power TV transmitters (LPTs) by state of the art analog transmitters besides modernization and augmentation of equipment at existing studio centres.

Satellite Earth Stations are used in Doordarshan for networking of its programmes channels throughout the country. It is proposed to upgrade and modernize existing Earth Stations, Digital Satellite News Gathering (DSNG) equipment in the 11th Plan.

High Definition TV (HDTV) broadcasting transmission provides pictures with a resolution 4 to 5 times higher than the existing transmission. It provides clear, noise free picture quality on wide screen TV receivers in aspect ratio of 16:9. It is proposed to establish two numbers of HDTV studios in Delhi and Mumbai, field production & post production facilities in four metros, HDTV uplink at Delhi apart from HDTV terrestrial transmitters in four metros.

An outlay of Rs. 1369 crore approved for the new schemes in the 11th Plan includes, inter alia, an amount of Rs. 1209 crore for modernization purpose.

[English]

- 11 - 42

Road Safety

*265. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has decided to cross-check the design of projects on safety grounds in all the upcoming projects across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NHAI also proposes to conduct safety audit of projects on their completion;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps taken/contemplated to ensure safety of roads?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Projects taken up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are based on Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)/Feasibility Reports prepared by design consultant as per the norms and guidelines laid down by Indian Roads Congress (IRC), which cater for safety aspects also. A system is also in place for Peer Review of DPRs and proof checking of the designs of major structures through a proof consultant in case of projects taken up through Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC). During the implementation stage of the projects, the supervision consultants/independent consultants review the project designs.

(c) to (e) Safety audit of 2,825 km of completed sections were undertaken by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and additional safety measures recommended are being included in the six-laning projects or in Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contracts. To further enhance safety NHAI is appointing safety consultants to review the project designs, to conduct the safety audit of completed projects and also once in every accounting year during O&M stage. A Road Safety Cell has been created within NHAI. One safety officer has been designated in each Regional Office of NHAI to oversee the safety measures during construction as well as O&M of the project stretches. Ministry is also contemplating to set up a National Road Safety Board (NRSB) based on Sundar Committee Report.

42 - 80

Widening of National Highways

*266. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to widen stretches of different National Highways (NHs) from two to four lane, four to six lane and six to eight lane in various States including Bihar and Gujarat;

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

(c) the details of the requests received from various State Governments to convert/widen lanes, State-wise and NH-wise, during the above period;

(d) whether the Government has taken any action on the above requests; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (e) Several requests are received from various State Governments from time to time to widen the existing National Highways, Projects for development of National Highways to 4/6/8 lanes are being taken up under National Highways

Development Project (NHDP) based on traffic volume, connectivity of important towns/cities, inter-se priority and viability of projects. State-wise and NH-wise details of projects under implementation and to be taken up in various phases of NHDP for 4/6/8 laning on different National Highways are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

List of Projects [Under Implementation] and [Balance for award Projects]: Status as on 31.10.09

Sl.No.	Stretch	NH No.	Total Length (in Km)	Completed Length (in Km)	Date of Start	Date of Completion as per Contract	Date of Completion/ Anticipated Completion	Total Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10)	7	40	33.9	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10	194.8
2.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5)	7	74.65	74.62	Sep-06	Mar-09	Nov-09	592
3.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15)	7	45.6	36.5	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10	243.64
4.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14)	7	42	38.75	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10	205.92
5.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C13)	7	40	29.75	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10	243.38
6.	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurmoll	18	188.75			Agreement yet to be signed		1585
7.	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	7	55	39.75	May-07	Nov-09	Mar-10	360.42
8.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	7	42.4	35.8	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10	308.46
9.	Kadal to Armu (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	7	31	30.89	May-07	Nov-09	Nov-09	271.73
10.	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowendpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)	7	23.1	16.2	Dec-05	Dec-06	Dec-09	71.57
11.	Islam Nagar to Kadthal (NS-2/BOT/AP7)	7	48	39.51	Mar-07	Mar-10	Jul-10	546.83
12.	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (Approved Length 60.25)	7	59	-	Feb-10	Aug-12	Aug-12	390.56
13.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	9	181.63	-	Apr-10	Oct-12	Oct-12	1740
14.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	7	42.6	26.88	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10	239.19
Balance for award								
1.	Vijayawada-Machhlipatnam	9	121	-	#	#	#	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Hyderabad-Yadgiri	202	30	-	#	#	#	-
Four lane to six lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Chikaluripet-Vijayawada (Four lane to six lane)	5	82.5	-	May-09	Oct-11	Oct-11	572.3
Balance for award								
1.	Tada-Nellore Bypass (Four lane to six lane)	5	127.97	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Vishakapatnam-Ankapalli-Rajamundry (Four lane to six lane)	5	201.14	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Srikakulam-Vishakhapatnam (Four lane to six lane)	5	94.41	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Nellore-Chikaluripet (Four lane to six lane)	5	183.52	-	#	#	#	-
5.	Vijayawada-Elluru-Rajamundry (four lane to six lane)	5	198	-	#	#	#	-
6.	Ichchapuram-srikakulam(Four lane to six lane)	5	135.8	-	#	#	#	-
Arunachal Pradesh								
Two lane to four lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Itanagar-Arunachal pradesh/assam Border	52A	22	-	#	#	#	-
Assam								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-25)	54	28	-	Oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-10	199.84
2.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	31	25	-	Nov-05	Jun-09	Dec-10	225
3.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	31	27.3	-	Oct-05	Apr-08	Dec-10	208
4.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	31	30	-	Dec-05	Jun-08	Jun-10	200
5.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9)	31	21.5	-	Dec-05	Jun-08	Jun-10	142
6.	Narangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	54	16	-	Aug-06	Feb-09	Dec-10	280
7.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-27)	54	21	-	Oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-10	200
8.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20)	37	22	-	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10	160
9.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-26)	54	23	-	May-06	Nov-08	Dec-10	167.64
10.	Nagaon to Dharmatul (AS-2)	37	25	-	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-10	264.72
11.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-24)	54	15	-	May-06	Nov-08	Dec-10	155.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Sonapur to Guwahati (As-3)	37	19	-	Sep-05	Jun-09	Dec-10	245
13.	Lumding to Daboka (AS-15)	54	18.5	-	Feb-08	Aug-10	Sep-10	130
14.	Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17)	36	30.5	10.2	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-10	225
15.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	37	25	1.2	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-10	200
16.	Lanka to Daboka (AS-16)	54	24	13.61	Dec-05	Jun-08	Aug-10	225
17.	Brahmputra Bridge (AS-28)	31	5	-	Oct-06	apr-10	Dec-10	217.61
18.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	54	24	-	Jan-07	Jul-09	Dec-10	196
19.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21)	54	26	-	Jan-07	Jul-09	Dec-10	212
20.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11)	31C	33	-	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-10	195
21.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10)	31C	33	-	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-10	237.8
22.	Nagaon bypass (AS-18)	37	23	13.82	Dec-08	Jun-08	Mar-10	230
23.	Silchar-Udarband (AS-1)	54	32	-	Sep-04	Sep-07	Jun-10	154.57
24.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	31	28	-	Dec-05	Apr-08	Dec-10	176.96
25.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	31	28	-	Oct-05	apr-08	Dec-10	198.16
26.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12)	31C	30	-	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-10	230
Balance for award								
1.	Silcha - Assam/Mizoram Border	54	50	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Assam/Meghalaya border - Assam/Tripura Border	36	124	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Doboka-assam/Nagaland Border	36	124	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Banderdewa - Assam/AP Border	52A	9	-	#	#	#	-
5.	Udarband to Harangajo	(AS-14)	54	31	-	#	#	#
6.	Baihata Chariali - Banderdewa	52	314	-	#	#	#	-
Bihar								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-2)	57	38	31	Nov-05	Apr-08	Dec-09	310
2.	Purnea - Gayakota (EW-12/BT)	31	28	25.68	Sep-01	Sep-04	Mar-10	205.73
3.	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	28	41.09	-	-	Terminated	-	300
4.	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond & Afflux Bond (BR-5)	57	10	-	Apr-07	Apr-10	Jun-10	418.04
5.	Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4)	57	15	11.5	Apr-06	Apr-08	Dec-09	100.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Ring bunds to Jhanjhapur (BR-9)	57	45	18.366	Jan-06	Jun-08	Jun-10	340
7.	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-9)	57	30	30	Jan-06	Jun-08	Jun-10	291.8
8.	Jhanjhapur to Darbanga (BR-7)	57	40	2.11	Apr-06	Sep-08	Mar-11	340
9.	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	28	38	1.31	Nov-05	Nov-08	Mar-11	240
10.	Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	57	40	2	apr-06	Ssep-08	Dec-10	332.94
11.	Muzzaffarpur to Mehsi (LMNHP-12)	28	40	8	Sep-05	Sep-08	Mar-11	275
12.	Mehsi to Kotwa (LMNHP-11)	28	40	18.79	Sept-05	Sep-08	Mar-11	275
13.	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-1)	57	41	39	Nov-05	Apr-08	Dec-09	276
14.	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-8)	57	40	19	Jan-06	Jun-08	Jun-10	305
15.	Patna-Muzzaffarpur	19 & 77	60		LOA issued in Nov 09			

Balance for award

1.	Simrahi to Phulparas I/c Kosi Bridge & approaches	57	63	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Bakhtiarpur-Begusarau-khagaria-Purnea	31	255	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Gopalganj-Chappra-Hajipur	85.19	153	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Patna-Bakhtiarpur	30	53	-	#	#	#	-
5.	Patna-Gaya-dobhi	83	125	-	#	#	#	-
6.	Mothari-Raxaul	28A	67	-	#	#	#	-
7.	Forbesganj-Jogwani	57A	13	-	#	#	#	-
8.	Patna-Buxar	84	130	-	#	#	#	-
9.	Puhlparas-Muzaffarpur	57	130	-	#	#	#	-
10.	Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa	77	89	-	#	#	#	-
11.	Mokama-Munger	80	70	-	#	#	#	-

Bihar[135]/UP[57]**Four lane to six lane****Balance for award**

1.	Varanasi-Aurangabad (Four lane to six lane)	2	192	-	#	#	#	-
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Bihar[70]/Jharkhand[150]**Four lane to six lane****Balance for award**

1.	Aurangabad-Barwa Adda (Four lane to six lane)	2	220	-	#	#	#	-
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh								
Tow lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	End of Durg Bypass-Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border	6	82.69	-	Jan-08	Jan-11	Jan-11	464
2.	Aurang-Raipur	6	45	-	apr-06	Jan-09	Feb-10	190
Balance for award								
1.	Kurnud-Dhamtari	43	23	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Raipur-Simga	200	28	-	#	#	#	-
Delhi								
Eight Lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Eight laning of Haryana/Delhi Border to Mukaraba Chowk (NS-18/DL)	1	12.9	4.6	Jun-09	Sep-10	Sep-10	87.89
Two lane to four lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Up to Delhi/UP Border	1&24	8	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Delhi-Hissar (Delhi Portion)	10	20	-	#	#	#	-
Delhi/Haryana								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	4.4	-	Dec-08	Dec-10	Sep-10	340
Goa								
Two lane to four lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Panji-Goa/Karnatka Border	4A	69	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Maharassthra/Goa Border-Panaji Goa/KNT Border	17	139	-	#	#	#	-
Gujarat								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV)	15.8A	90.3	83.4	Feb-05	Nov-09	Nov-09	479.54
2.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port Section	6	132.9	-	Nov-09	May-12	May-12	1509.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balance for award								
1.	Gujarat/MP Border-Ahmedabad	59	210	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Kandla-Mundra Port	8A	73	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Jetpur-Somnath	8D	127	-	#	#	#	-
Four lane to six lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway (Four lane to six lane)	NE-1	93.4	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Vadodara-Surat (Four lane to six lane)	8	148	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Samaikhiali-Gandhidham (Four lane to six lane)	8A	56.16	-	#	#	#	-
Gujarat[118.2]/Maharashtra[120.77]								
Four lane to six lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Surat-Dahisar (Four lane to six lane)	8	239	-	Feb-09	Aug-11	Aug-11	1693.75
Gujarat[140]/Rajasthan[95]								
Four lane to six lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Udaipur-Ahmedabad (Four lane to six lane)	8	235	-	#	#	#	-
Haryana								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	10	63.49	-	May-08	May-10	May-10	486
Balance for award								
1.	Rohtak-Hissar	10	80	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Ambala-Kaithal	65	78	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Rohtak-Jind	71	45	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Panchkula-Barwala-Saha-Uamuna Nagar upto UP Border	73	108	-	#	#	#	-
5.	Panipat-Rohtak	71A	73	-	#	#	#	-
6.	Rohtak-Bawal	71	97	-	#	#	#	-
Four lane to six the								
Under Implementation								
1.	Six laning of Panchi Gujran to Kamaspur (sonapat) (NS-17/HR)	1	21.7	21.7	Jan-06	Jul-07	Oct-10	83.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Panipat to Panchi Gujran (Six laning work) (NS-89/HR)	1	20	20	Oct-06	Oct-08	Nov-09	109
Haryana[116]/Punjab[175.1]								
Four lane to six lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Panipat-Jalandhar (Four lane to six lane)	1	291	-	May-09	May-11	May-11	2288
Haryana[20]/Himachal Pradesh[6.69]/Punjab[2]								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Zirakpur-Parwanoo	22	28.69	7	Feb-08	Aug-10	Aug-10	295
Haryana[64.3]/Rajasthan[161.3]								
Four lane to six lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur (Four lane to six lane)	8	225.6	-	Apr-09	Oct-11	Oct-11	1673.7
Haryana[74]/UP[106.3]								
Four lane to six lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Delhi-Agra (Four lane to six lane)	2	180.3	-	#	#	#	-
Himachal Pradesh								
Two lane to four lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Parwanoo-Shimla	22	103	-	#	#	#	-
Jammu and Kashmir								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A)	1A	1.23	-	Jun-06	Dec-08	Dec-10	62.96
2.	Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS-33/J&K	1A	15	-	Nov-05	May-08	May-10	85.34
3.	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J&K)	1A	30	-	Sep-05	Feb-08	Apr-10	166.27
4.	Pathankot to Jammu and Kashmir Border (NS-36/J&K)	1A	19.65	0.6	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10	97.73
5.	Srinagar Bypass (Road Portion) (NS-30)	1A	17.8	11	Oct-03	Sep-08	Nov-09	60.66
6.	Kunjwani to Vijaypur (NS-15/J&K)	1A	17.2	16	Jan-02	Dec-04	Mar-10	110

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/J&K)	1A	33.65	-	Sep-05	Feb-08	May-10	193.09
Balance for award								
1.	Udhampur-Banihal (only tunnel)-NS-99A/J&K	1A	9	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Sringar-Khanbal-Banihal-NS-92/J&K	1A	30	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Srinagar-Khanbal-Banihal (Except Tunnels) - NS-93/J&K	1A	32	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Udhampur-Banihal-NS-94/J&K	1A	17	-	#	#	#	-
5.	Udhampur-Banihal-NS-96/J&K	1A	21	-	#	#	#	-
6.	Four laning of Jammu-Udhampur section (ns-1A 103/J&K)	33.86	-	#	#	#	-	-
7.	Udhampur-Banihal-NS-95/J&K	1A	20	-	#	#	#	-
8.	Four laning of Jammu-Udhampur section (Including Three Tunnels) (NS-102A/J&K)	1A	8.5	-	#	#	#	-
9.	Srinagar-Khanbal-Banihal (only tunnel) -NS-93a/J&K	1A	7	-	#	#	#	-
10.	Udhampur-Banihal-NS-97/J&K	1A	21	-	#	#	#	-
11.	Four laning of Jammu-Udhampur section from km 15 to Km. 19 of Jammu Bypass including Tawi Bridge and Nagrota Bypass (NS-101/J&K)	1A	20.1	-	#	#	#	-
12.	Four laning of Jammu-Udhampur section (NS-102/J&K)	1A	15.48	-	#	#	#	-
13.	Srinagar-Khanbal-Banihal (Plain)-NS-88/J&K	1A	30	-	#	#	#	-
Jharkhand								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	33	75	-	Agreement signed in Oct 09	-	-	625.07
2.	Gorhar-Barwa Adda (TNHP/V-C)	2	78.75	77.58	Sep-01	Mar-05	Nov-09	399.75
Balance for award								
1.	Ranchi-Rargaon	33	150	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Barhi-Hazaribagh	33	40	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Rargaon-Jamshedpur	34	-	-	#	#	#	-
Jharkhand[42.1]West Bengal[73.8]								
Four lane to six lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Barwa Adda-Panagarth (Four lane to six lane)	2	115.9	-	#	#	#	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Bangalore-Hoskote-Mudbagal Section	4	79.72	27	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10	565
2.	Bangalore-Neelamangala	4	19.5	2	Nov-07	Jul-09	Mar-10	445
3.	Haveri-Harihar	4	56	46.85	Nov-08	Jul-10	Jul-10	196.65
4.	AP/Karnataka border-Nandi Hill crossing & Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte Village	7	61.38	59.5	Mar-07	Mar-09	Nov-09	402.8
5.	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli	48	81	3	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10	441
6.	Elevated Highway from Silk board junction to electronic city junction	7	9.98	9.98	Jul-06	Jul-08	Nov-09	450
7.	Harihar-Chitradurga	4	77	62.92	Oct-08	Jun-10	Jun-10	207.56
8.	Chitradurga Bypass	4	18	18	Apr-07	Sep-08	May-10	104
9.	Tumkur Bypass	4	13	9.7	Jun-09	Sep-10	Sep-10	83
10.	New Mangalore Port	13, 17 & 48	37	12	Jun-05	Dec-07	Dec-09	196.5
11.	Kundapur-Surathkal	17	71	-	-	LOA issued in Nov 09		
Balance for award								
1.	Bijapur-Hospet	13	194	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Belgaum-KNT/Goa Border	4A	84	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Mangalore-KNT/Kerala border	17	18	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Mulbagal-Karnataka/AP border	4	11	-	#	#	3	-
5.	Neelamangala-Hassan	48	73	-	#	#	#	-
Four lane to six lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Six Laning of Bangalore-Hosur Section of NH-7	7	14.38	11	Apr-07	Jul-08	Nov-09	110
Balance for award								
1.	Neelamangala-Tumkur (Four lane to six lane)	4	35	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Hubli-Chitradurga (Four lane to six lane)	4	200	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Chitradurga Bypass-Tumkur Bypass (Four lane to six lane)	4	145	-	#	#	#	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Belgaum-Hubli (Four lane to six lane)	4	111	-	#	#	#	-
5.	Kagal-Belgaum (Four lane to six lane)	4	77	-	#	#	#	-
Kerala								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-II)	17	81.5	-	LOA issued in July 2009	-	-	1312
2.	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	47C	17.2	-	Aug-07	Feb-10	Feb-10	557
3.	Cochin Port	47	10	-	Nov-08	Apr-10	Apr-10	193
4.	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-I)	17	83.2	-	LOA issued in July 2009	-	-	1366
5.	Thrissur to Angamali (KL-I)	47	40	25	Sep-06	Mar-09	Dec-09	312.5
Balance for award								
1.	Four lanning of Walayar-Vadakkancherry section	47	58	-	#	#	#	-
2.	KNT/Kerala Border-Khozikode-Eddapally	17	286.3	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Trivendrum-Kerala/TN Border	48	29	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Charthalai-Pallakad-Thiruvananthapuram	47	180	-	#	#	#	-
Four lane to six lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissuresection	47	30	-	#	#	#	-
Madhya Pradesh								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Sagar Rajmarg choraha (ADB-IIC-7)	26	42	42	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-09	206.96
2.	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	26	26	14.7	Apr-06	oct-08	Dec-10	151.3
3.	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1BOT/MP-1)	75.3	42	10	Apr-07	Oct-09	Oct-10	300.93
4.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3)	7	56.48	26.22	Dec-07	Jun-10	Jun-10	407.6
5.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9)	26	54.7	14	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10	229.91
6.	Lalitpur-Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	26	55	21.52	Apr-06	Oct-08	May-10	225
7.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2)	7	49.35	40	Mar-07	Sep-09	Sep-10	263.17
8.	Khalghat-MP/Maharashtra Border	3	82.8	23	Nov-08	May-11	May-11	549
9.	Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	26	44	3.96	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10	203.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lahknadon (ADB-II/C-8)	26	54	24.1	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10	251.03
Balance for award								
1.	Bhopal-sanchi	86Ex	40	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Jhansi-Khajuraho	75	100	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Obaidullaganj-Bheembetka	69	13	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Bhopal-Bareli	12	297	-	#	#	#	-
5.	Indore-Jhabua-Gujrat/MP	59	168	-	#	#	#	-
6.	Rajmarg Crossing-Jabalpur	12	0	-	#	#	#	-
7.	Bareli-Rajmarg Crossing	12	0	-	#	#	#	-
Four lane to six lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Indore-Dewas (Four lane to six lane)	3	55	-	#	#	#	-
Madhya Pradesh[1]/Rajasthan[9]								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Dholpur-Morena Section (including chambal bridge) NS-1/RJ-MP/1	3	10	-	Sep-07	Sep-10	Mar-11	232.45
Madhya Pradesh[68.5]/Uttar Pradesh[11.5]								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Gwalior-Jhansi	75	80	-	Jun-07	Dec-09	Dec-10	604
Maharashtra								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Jam-Wadner (NS-59/MH)	7	30	28.61	Oct-05	Apr-08	Dec-10	145
2.	Butibori ROB (NS-29/MH)	7	1.8	-	Jun-05	Dec-06	Mar-10	26
3.	Dhule-Pimpalgaon	3	118	116	Mar-06	Mar-09	Dec-09	556
4.	Devdhari-Kelapur (NS-61/MH)	7	30	28.27	Oct-05	Apr-08	Mar-10	144
5.	Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62)	7	22	6	May-06	Nov-08	Jun-11	117.4
6.	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-II (Approved Length I & II 170 Km)	9	105	-	Agreement signed in Nov 2009	-	-	835

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH)	7	29	-	-	Terminated	-	145
8.	Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde	3	60	-	Jan-10	Jul-12	Jul-12	940
9.	Gonde-Vadape (Thane)	3	100	79	Apr-06	Apr-09	May-10	579
10.	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	3	98	-	Dec-09	Jun-12	Jun-12	835
11.	Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH)	7	27.4	25.7	Jun-05	Dec-07	Mar-10	110
12.	Talegaon-Amravat (Approved Length 58Km)	6	67.8	-	LOA issued in Aug 2009	-	-	567
13.	Nagpur-kondhali	6	40	16	Jun-06	Dec-08	Dec-09	168
14.	four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	7	95	-	Agreement signed in Oct 09	-	-	1170.52
15.	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I (Approved Length Pkg I & II 170 Km)	9	110.05	-	Nov-09	Mar-12	Mar-12	1110
16.	Chhasttisgarh Maharashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge	6	80.06	29	Mar-08	Sep-10	Sep-10	424
Balance for award								
1.	Kalamboli-Mumbra (6 laning)	4	20	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Panvel-Indapur	17	84	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Solapur-Maharashtra/Karnatka Border	13	30	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge	6	60	-	#	#	#	-
Four lane to six lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Pune-Satara (Four lane to lane)	4	145	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Satara-Kagal (Four lane to six lane)	4	133	-	#	#	#	-
Manipur								
Two lane to four lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Nagaland/Manipur Border-Imphal	39	111	-	#	#	#	-
Meghalaya								
Two lane to four lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Jowai-Assam/Meghalaya Border	44	109	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Shillong (Excluding Shillong By Pass) - Jowai	44	27	-	#	#	#	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram								
Two lane to four lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Assam Mizoram Border to Aizawl	54	140	-	#	#	#	-
Nagaland								
Two lane to four lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Kohima-Nagaland/Manipur Border	39	28	-	#	#	#	-
Orissa								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Balasore-Bhadrak (OR-III)	5	62.64	35.56	Dec-08	Dec-10	228.7	
2.	Bhubaneswar-Khurda (OR-I)	5	26.3	26.3	Jan-01	Jan-04	Dec-09	140.85
3.	Sunakhala-Ganjam (OR-VII)	5	55.71	21.2	Oct-09	Oct-11	Oct-11	-
4.	Ganjam-Ichchapuram (OR-VIII)	5	50.8	31.77	Jul-06	Nov-08	Jun-10	263.27
Balance for award								
1.	Rimoli-Roxy-Rajarmunda	215	163	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Duburi-Talchar	200	98	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Sambalpur-Baragarh-Chhattisgarh/Orrisa Border	6	98	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Chandikhole-Duburi	200	39	-	#	#	#	-
5.	Bhuaneswar-Puri	203	59	-	#	#	#	-
6.	Panikholi-Keonjhar-Rimoli	215	106	-	#	#	#	-
Four lane to six lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Chandikhol-Paradeep (Four lane to six lane)	5A	77	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Chandikhol-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar (Four lane to six lane)	5	61	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Balasore-Chandikhol (Four lane to six lane)	5	139.14	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Bhubneswar-Ichchapuram (Four lane to six lane)	5	164.33	-	#	#	#	-
Puducherry								
Two lane to four lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Pondicherry-TN/Puducherry Border	66	4	-	#	#	#	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Amritsar-Wagha border	1	36.22	13	Jun-08	Jun-10	Jun-10	205.88
2.	Kurali-Kiratpur	21	42.9	26	Dec-07	Jun-10	Jun-10	309
3.	Amritsar-Pathankot (Approved Length 10 Km)	15	106	-	LOA issued in July 2009	-	-	705
4.	Jalandhar-Amritsar	1	49	44.4	May-06	Nov-08	Mar-10	263
5.	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	1A	44	0.15	-	Terminated	-	229
Balance for award								
1.	Jalandhar-Amritsar	1	20	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Ludhiana-Talwandi	95	84	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Chandigarh-Kurali	21	30	-	#	#	#	-
Four lane to six lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Ludhiana-Chandigarh (Four lane to six lane)	95 & 21	82	-	#	#	#	-
Punjab[29]/Himachal Pradesh[11]								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB)	1A	40	25	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10	284
Rajasthan								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 Km)	11	54	-	LOA issued in Oct 2009	-	-	267.81
2.	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	76	1.4	-	Nov-06	Feb-10	Dec-10	281.31
3.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8	82	-	Agreement signed in May 2009	-	-	795
4.	Gogunda to Udaipur (RJ-3)	76	31	30.62	Jan-06	Jul-08	Dec-09	288.06
5.	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	76	25	13	May-06	Nov-08	Jun-10	250.39
6.	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli (Approved Length 148.77 Km)	12	150	-	LOA issued in Oct 2009	-	-	792.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balance for award								
1.	Reengus-Sikar	11	41	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara	14	246	-	#	#	#	-
3.	UP/Rajasthan Border-Bharatpur	11	21	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Deoli-Kota-Jhalawar	12	178	-	#	#	#	-
Four lane to six lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Kishangarh-Udaipur (Four lane to six lane)	79A, 79 & 76	315	-	#	#	#	-
Tamil Nadu								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin	45B	128.16	65.7	Jan-07	Jan-10	Jan-10	629
2.	Trichy-Dindigul	45	88.27	16	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10	576
3.	Kangayam to Coimbatore (KC-2)	67, KC2	55.2	44.2	Aug-06	Aug-08	Dec-09	-
4.	Trichy Bypass end to Tovaramkurchi (Package-VII A)	45B	60.95	56.75	Feb-06	Aug-08	Dec-09	261
5.	Improvement of Access of GQ within Chennai City including Construction of 4 grade Separators	205, 4 & 45	4	-	Apr-05	Apr-07	Dec-10	210
6.	Pondicherry-Tindivanam	66	38.61	9.15	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10	285
7.	Tovaramkurchi to Madurai (Package-VII B)	45B	63.89	61.2	Feb-06	Aug-08	Dec-09	263
8.	Thumpipadi to Salem (NS-26/TN)	7	19.2	18.9	Sep-01	Aug-03	Dec-09	82.49
9.	Chennai-Ennore Express Way	SR	9	-	-	Terminated	-	45.29
10.	Thopurghat to Thumpipadi (NS-25/TN)	7	16.6	16.1	May-05	Nov-07	Nov-09	92.54
11.	Karur to Kangayam (KC-1)	67,	59.2	54.57	Aug-06	Aug-08	Dec-09	-
12.	Tuticorin Port	7A	47.2	-	Feb-04	Aug-06	Dec-09	231.2
13.	Trichy-Karur	67	79.7	-	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10	516
14.	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-42/TN)	7	42.7	34.81	Sep-05	Mar-08	Dec-09	507.49
15.	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port-Maduravoyal	4	19	-	Agreement signed in May 2009	-	-	1655
16.	Padalur-Trichy (Pkg-VI-C)	45	40	34	Nov-06	May-09	Dec-09	320

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Chennai Bypass Phase II	45, 4 & 5	32	27.26	May-05	Nov-07	Dec-09	480
18.	Karur to Madurai (TN-4)	7	68.13	64.71	Oct-06	Apr-09	Nov-09	327.2
19.	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-41/TN)	7	39.51	39.23	Sep-05	Apr-08	Nov-09	323.36
20.	Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06)	68	136.36	31.26	Jan-08	Jan-11	Jan-11	941
21.	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-6)	47	53.53	40.6	Jul-06	Jan-09	Nov-09	469.8
22.	Chennai-Ennore Express Way	SR	15	-	-	Terminated	-	76.76
23.	Kanniyakumari-Panagudi (NS-32)	7	30.6	6	Apr-08	Apr-10	Apr-10	120
24.	Thanjarur-Trichy	67	56	32.22	Dec-06	Jun-09	Mar-10	280
Balance for award								
1.	Kerala/TN Border-Kanyakumari	47	56	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni	45Ext	73	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Madurai-Ramnathapuram-Rameshwaram-Dhanuskodi	49	186	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Chennai-Ennore Express Way	SR	6.1	-	#	#	#	-
5.	Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram	210	100	-	#	#	#	-
6.	Salem to km 100 & Salem-Coimbatore-Kerala Border Section	47	82	-	#	#	#	-
7.	Krishnagiri-Tindivanam	66	170	-	#	#	#	-
8.	Nagapatanam-Thanjarur	67	74	-	#	#	#	-
9.	Theni-Kumili	220	57	-	#	#	#	-
10.	Trichy-Karaikudi	210	100	-	#	#	#	-
11.	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	67Ex	45	-	#	#	#	-
Four lane to six lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Chennai-Tada (Four lane to six lane)	5	43.4	-	#	#	#	353.37
Balance for award								
1.	Tambaram-tindivanam (Four lane to six lane)	5	43.4	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Bangalore-Krishnagiri (Tamil Nadu portion) (Four lane to six lane)	7	61	-	#	#	#	-
3.	krishnagiri-Poonamalee (Four lane to six lane)	4 & 48	243	-	#	#	#	-
Tamil Nadu[81.5]/Andhra Pradesh[44]								
Two lane to four lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai	205	125.5	-	#	#	#	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	25, 26	49.7	28	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10	355.06
2.	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8)	28	41.12	25	Dec-05	Dec-08	Dec-10	227
3.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	2	50.83	50.76	Mar-02	Mar-05	Dec-09	367.49
4.	Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6)	25	5.6	-	Dec-05	Sep-08	Jun-11	201.66
5.	Sitapur-Lucknow	24	75	1.5	Jun-06	Jun-09	Jun-10	322
6.	Lucknow Bypass (EW-15/UP)	56A & B	22.85	10.75	Mar-09	Aug-10	Sep-10	111.78
7.	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	28	40	19.71	Dec-05	Dec-08	Dec-10	242
8.	Lalitpur Sagar (DB-II/C-3)	26	38	13.66	May-06	Nov-08	Sep-10	198
9.	Garhmukteshwar-Muradabad	24	56.25	34	Mar-05	Sep-07	Dec-10	275
10.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	28	44	10.2	Oct-05	Oct-08	Dec-10	227
11.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II)	2	38.99	38.99	Jun-04	Dec-06	Nov-09	440.93
12.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-2)	28	47	38	Oct-05	Oct-08	Jun-10	217
13.	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-1)	2,3	32.8	-	Oct-07	Oct-10	Feb-11	348.16
14.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-3)	28	41.93	32.5	Nov-05	Nov-08	Jun-10	212
15.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-1)	28	36	25.5	Oct-05	Oct-08	Jun-10	193
16.	Bara to Orai	2,25	62.8	51	oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-09	465
17.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-4)	25	66	29.2	oct-05	Apr-08	Jun-10	451.97
18.	orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	25	50	17.69	Sep-05	Mar-08	Dec-10	340.68
19.	Hapur-Garhmukteshwar	24	35	7	Mar-05	Sep-07	Dec-10	220
20.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-3)	26	49.3	9	Mar-07	Sep-09	Sep-10	276.09
21.	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	58	79	63.5	Mar-06	Mar-09	Dec-09	359
22.	Fatehpur-Khaga (TNHP/II-C)	2	77	76.19	Mar-01	Oct-04	Dec-09	372.4
23.	Gorakhpur Bypass	28	32.6	-	Apr-07	Oct-09	Dec-10	600.24
24.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-4)	28	29	9.7	Nov-05	Nov-08	Jun-10	205
25.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (lmnhp-6)	28	43.7	29	Oct-05	Oct-08	Jun10	239
26.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-III	2	44.71	44.71	Nov-04	May-07	Nov-09	534.39
27.	Lucknow-Kanpur (EW/3A)	25	16	15.3	Dec-03	May-05	Dec-09	51.28
28.	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	25	15	13.13	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-09	158.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balance for award								
1.	Addl. 2 Lane Rapti Bridge	28	2	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Kanpur Bypass	2, 25	30	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Ghaziabad-Aligarh	91	106	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Delhi/UP Border to Meerut	58	46	-	#	#	#	-
5.	Muradabad-Bareilly	24	112	-	#	#	#	-
6.	Bhognipur (Jcn of NH-2) to Jhansi	25	155	-	#	#	#	-
7.	Bareilly-Sitapur	24	134	-	#	#	#	-
Four lane to six lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Agra-Etawah Bypass (Four lane to six lane)	3	123.4	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Etawah-Allahabad (Four lane to six lane)	2	306.3	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Hapur-Moradabad (Four lane to six lane)	24	60	-	#	#	#	-
4.	Delhi-Hapur (including Delhi portion) Four lane to six lane)	24	60	-	#	#	#	-
5.	Agra-Gwalior (Four lane to six lane)	3	85	-	#	#	#	-
6.	Allahabad Bypass-Varanasi (Four lane to six lane)	2	156.7	-	#	#	#	-
Uttar Pradesh[20]/Madhya Pradesh[110]								
Two lane to four lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Jhansi to RJ/MP Border	25, 76	130	-	#	#	#	-
Uttar Pradesh[21]/Uttarakhand[56]								
Two lane to four lane								
Balance for award								
1.	Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar	58,72	77	-	#	#	#	-
Uttar Pradesh[55]/Bihar[21]								
Two lane to four lane								
Under Implementation								
1.	Varanasi-Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	2	76	76	Mar-08	Mar-05	Jan-10	467.93
Uttar Pradesh[80.77]/Bihar[25.43]								
Two lane to four lane								
Balance for Award								
1.	Gopalganj-Gorakhpur	28	106.2	-	#	#	#	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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Uttarakhand**Two lane to four lane****Balance of award**

1.	Haridwar-Dehradun	72	69	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Rampur-Kathgodam	87	88	-	#	#	#	-

West Bengal**Two lane to four lane****Under Implementation**

1.	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1)	31C	32	8.87	Jun-06	Nov-08	Jun-10	221.82
2.	Haldia Port	41	53	26.7	Sep-08	Sep-10	Sep-10	522
3.	Siliguri to Islampur (WB7)	31	26	15.67	Jan-06	Jul-08	Jun-10	225
4.	Dalkola Bypass	34	5.5	-	Sep-06	Aug-08	Dec-10	67
5.	Bridges section (WB-III)	6	1.73	0.48	-	Terminated	-	81

Balance for award

1.	Ghoshukur (km 351 of NH 31(to Salsalabari (km 226 of NH31C) via Fulbari-Mainagnri-dhumpgiri-Falkata (3 Packages)	31, 31C	201	-	#	#	#	-
2.	Barasat-Bangaon	35	60	-	#	#	#	-
3.	Kolkata-Dalkola	34	438	-	#	#	#	-

Four lane to six lane**Balance for award**

1.	Panagarh-Dhankunj (Four lane to six lane)	2	129	-	#	#	#	-
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West Bengal[182.27]/Orissa[53.41]**Four lane to six lane****Balance for award**

1.	Dhankuni-Balasore (Orissa portion Balasore-Lazmannath (Four-lane to six lane)	2, 6&	235.68	-	#	#	#	-
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#Dates not indicated as these projects are yet to be awarded.

Rajinidesh *79*
Border Patrolling *para military files*

*267. **SHRI RAMEN DEKA:**
SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the geographically rough terrain along the Indo-Bangladesh border including riverine areas and

presence of Bangladeshi enclaves in Indian territories makes border patrolling very difficult;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure effective border patrolling and security;

(c) whether the Border Security Force (BSF) has submitted any proposal for a new type of fencing along Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 (e) the steps taken by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A significant portion of Indo-Bangladesh border is characterized by rough terrain, low-lying areas, hilly and forest land. Of the total stretch of 4096.7 km of the international border with Bangladesh about 1116 km is riverine. Besides, there are 51 enclaves of Bangladesh (area-7110 acres) in the Indian territory. The Border is also heavily populated and the cultivation in several areas is being carried out till the zero line. As such, the task of border patrolling by the Border Security Force (the designated border guarding force) is both challenging and difficult.

For effective domination of the borders and to meet security imperatives, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which, *inter-alia*, includes:

- (i) Round the clock surveillance and patrolling both on the land and water borders. The domination of riverine borders is being done through water crafts and floating Border Out Posts;
- (ii) Establishment of observation posts;
- (iii) Construction of border fencing and flood lighting;
- (iv) Introduction of modern and *hi-tech* surveillance equipments;
- (v) Establishment of additional Border Out Posts along borders to reduce *inter-se* distance;
- (vi) Up-gradation of intelligence set up; and
- (vii) Appropriate co-ordination with the concerned State Government and the intelligence agencies;

(c) to (e) Based on the experience of patrolling by border guarding forces on international borders, the earlier design of single row barbed wire fence has been modified with the new upgraded composite type design with raised platform and concertina coil. Technical modifications to suit the local conditions are also adopted in specific cases.

[Translation]

Supply of Damaged Foodgrains

*268. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
 RADADIYA:

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

(a) whether there are reports on the supply of poor quality and damaged foodgrains unfit for human consumption to the beneficiaries under the Public Distribution System / Targeted Public Distribution System / Antyodaya Aana Yojana in place of good quality foodgrains procured by the Government due to the irregularities in storage, transport and delivery system;

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

(c) whether any machinery is in place to check the irregularities including swapping of foodgrains during their storage and delivery; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Four complaints were received by the Government during 2009 regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The details are as follows:

- (i) A complaint was received in January, 2009 from Shr: Parshottam Rupala, Hon'ble M.P. about poor quality of foodgrains being issued to BPL families 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. This complaint too was general in nature. FCI was directed to ensure the supply of good quality wheat under PDS in West Bengal.
- (iii) A complaint was 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 inferior quality stocks were not issued by FCI.

(c) and (d) The following measures are taken to check irregularities and supply good quality foodgrains:

- (i) Fair Average Quality (FAQ) foodgrains conforming to Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA) Standards and free from insect infestation are issued for distribution under PDS.
- (ii) Ample opportunities are provided to the officials of the State Governments/UT Administrations to inspect the stocks prior to lifting from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns.
- (iii) Instructions have been issued to all the State Governments/UT Administrations that an officer not below the rank of Inspector should be deputed to check the quality of foodgrains before lifting from the FCI godowns.
- (iv) To check the swapping of foodgrains, the samples of foodgrains are jointly drawn and sealed by the officers of the State Governments/UT Administrations and the FCI at the time of issue of stocks from FCI godowns for display at the counters of Fair Price Shops.
- (v) The officers of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations and Department of Food & Public Distribution of the Ministry carry out surprise checks of the FPSs, to oversee the quality of foodgrains being distributed through PDS.

[English]

2385
Strengthening of PDS

*269. SHRI S. ALAGIRI :—
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :—

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

(a) whether the Wadhwa Committee has made certain recommendations on the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether suggestions have also been received from some State Government in this regard; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this behalf so as to strengthen the PDS?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Central Vigilance Committee appointed by Hon'ble Supreme Court to study functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) has submitted its reports to the Court for Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand. The Committee is yet to submit reports on TPDS in other States/UTs. A gist of common recommendations contained in the reports submitted is enclosed as Statement.

Reports of the Committee have been sent to concerned State & UT Government to examine and take necessary action thereon. So far comments have been received only from the Government of NCT, Delhi and Jharkhand.

As per the order of Supreme Court dated 10.01.2008, the CVC has been asked to study TPDS all over the country and the court would consider suggestions contained in these reports thereafter. However, Government has directed State/UT Governments to streamline functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring and vigilance, using information technology tools and creating awareness among public about TPDS operations.

Statement

Central Vigilance Committee reports on TPDS in States (Delhi, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Orissa and Uttarakhand) - common Recommendations

1. For identification of BPL families - income criteria be revisited and use of consumption criteria be explored.
2. APL category should be abolished, alternatively only those APL households should be covered under TPDS whose annual income is upto Rs. one lakh.
3. Computerization of TPDS operations be taken up.
4. Independent agency to monitor working of TPDS-Ombudsman/Regulator be set up.

5. global Positioning Systems be installed on vehicles transporting TPDS foodgrains.
6. Re-survey/reidentification of BPL and AAY families be done to check exclusion and inclusion errors.
7. Public awareness campaign about TPDS be carried out for beneficiaries.
8. Fair Price Shop licences be issued to kirana shop owners.
9. 24 hrs. help line for beneficiaries to lodge complaints about TPDS be established.
10. Strengthening of enforcement and anti-hoarding machinery be done to ensure zero tolerance of malpractices.
11. Supply of TPDS foodgrains in small packages of 5 & 10 kgs be done in HDPE bags instead of jute bags.
12. Constitution/re-constitution and strengthening of vigilance committees at FPS and district levels.
13. For increasing viability of fair price shops, minimum 300 & 500 ration cards should be attached to every fair price shop in rural and urban areas.
14. Door-step delivery of foodgrains should be done to fair price shops without any charge.
15. Political influence in operation of TPDS should be done away with.

85-92

Survey of Minerals

*271. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and other concerned agencies have conducted any survey to explore the mineral resources/deposits in the country including in un-explored mines/areas;

(b) if so, the outcome of such surveys during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and mineral-wise;

(c) the quantum of metal and mineral reserves/deposits estimated alongwith its value in these areas, State-wise and mineral-wise;

(d) the total amount allocated and the expenditure incurred on these surveys during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the details of the new areas identified by GSI for conducting fresh surveys and the time by which commercial exploitation of such minerals is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) At national level, Geological Survey of India (GSI) carries out regional survey and exploration for minerals on an annual basis and estimates mineral resources do survey and exploration on detailed basis. However, the information is not maintained by Government of India.

(b) The investigations taken up as part of the survey for minerals by GSI, State wise and mineral wise during the last three field seasons 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 and being taken up during the current field season 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Reports on these investigations are available with GSI and is also being put up in GSI Portal (www.portal.gsi.gov.in).

(c) GSI does not estimate mineral reserves. This work is undertaken by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM). Based on the data obtained from various agencies engaged in detailed exploration and exploitation including State Government Agencies, IBM publishes an Indian Mineral Year Book annually and a copy is available in Parliament Library.

(d) The total amount allocated to GSI and the expenditure incurred on these surveys in the last three years and the current year, Region-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The potential areas for initiating new programmes are selected based on the favourable geological milieu identified through modern and sophisticated exploration methods/techniques and on the basis of these studies, the exploration strategy is prioritized on an annual basis keeping in view the short-term as well as long term requirements of minerals in the country as per the National Mineral Policy. The items identified by GSI for

survey and exploration during the Field Season 2009-10 are available on the GSI Portal: ww.portal.gsi.gov.in Since commercial exploitation of surveyed areas is done on the basis of grant of mineral concessions under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957, it is not possible to state the time by which commercial exploitation of any minerals found during survey can commence.

Statement I

Geological Survey of India [GSI] has been conducting regional scale surveys for mineral resources in the country. The details of such surveys during the last three years State-wise and mineral-wise is as below-

[no. of investigations in brackets]

State	Year/Mineral			
	Field Season (FS): 2006-07	FS: 2007-08	FS: 2008-09	FS: 2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Coal/Lignite(2), Gold(3), Diamond(7)	Coal/Lignite(1), Gold(3), Diamond(4)	Coal/Lignite(1), Gold(3), Diamond(4)	Iron Ore(1), Gold(2), Diamond(2), Coal(1)
Assam				Glass sand (1)
Bihar	Iron Ore(1)		Gold(1)	Gold(1)
Chhattisgarh	Coal/Lignite(5), Gold(1), Diamond(2), Iron Ore(1)	Coal/Lignite(4), Diamond(3)	Coal/Lignite(4), Diamond(3), Iron Ore(1)	Iron Ore(1), Coal(4), Phosphorite(1)
Gujarat	Basemetal(1)			Base metal and Gold(1), Phosphorite (1), Potash(1)
Haryana	Basemetal(1)	Basemetal(1)	Basemetal(2)	Copper(2)
Himachal Pradesh		Basemetal(2)	Basemetal(2)	Lead-zinc(2)
Jammu and Kashmir				Lead-zinc(2)
Jharkhand	Coal/Lignite(4), Gold(5), Iron Ore(2), Manganese(2)	Coal/Lignite(5), Gold(4)	Coal/Lignite(1), Gold(2)	Gold(1), Gold, Nickle, Platinoid Group of Elements (PGE) and Chrome(1)
Karnataka and Goa	Gold(6), Diamond(1), PGE(3), Iron Ore(3)	Gold(6), PGE(3), Iron Ore(1)	Gold(4)	Gold(3), Iron Ore(1), Diamond (1)
Kerala	Gold(1)	Gold(1)	Gold(1),	PGE(1)
Madhya Pradesh	Coal/Lignite(7), Basemetal(3), Diamond(2)	Coal/Lignite(4), Basemetal(3), Diamond(3)	Coal/Lignite(5), Basemetal(3), Diamond(2)	Coal(6), PGE(1), Phosphorite(1)

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	Coal/Lignite(2), Basemetal(3), Gold(1), PGE(1)	Basemetal(3), PGE(1)	Basemetal(3), PGE(1)	Manganese(1), coal(1), PGE, Nickle and Cobalt(1), Copper (1)
Manipur				PGE(1)
Meghalaya	Basemetal(1), PGE(1)	Basemetal(2),	Basemetal(3) PGE(1)	Iron Ore(1), Basemetal and Rare Earth Elements(1)
Orissa	Coal/Lignite(5), Diamond(1), PGE(1), Iron Ore(3)	Coal/Lignite(4), Diamond(2), Iron Ore(1), Manganese(1)	Coal/Lignite(4), Diamond(2), Iron Ore(2), Manganese(1)	Coal(4), coal(4), Manganese(2), Chromite(1), Iron Ore(1)
Rajasthan	Coal/Lignite(3), Basemetal(12), Gold(5)	Coal/Lignite(2), Basemetal(13), Gold(5), Iron Ore(1)	Coal/Lignite(1), Basemetal(8), Gold(4), Iron Ore(1)	Ferrous and associated metallic minerals(2), Gold-copper(4), Basemetal(6), Lignite(2) Basemetal and Gold(1)
Sikkim				Basemetal and Gold(1)
Tamil Nadu	Coal/Lignite(3), Gold(1), PGE(2), Iron Ore(1)	Coal/Lignite(1), Gold(1), PGE(2), Iron Ore(1)	Coal/Lignite(1), PGE(2), Iron Ore(1)	PGE(3), Lignite(1), Molybdenum (2)
Uttarakhand		Gold(1)	Gold(1)	Gold(1)
Uttar Pradesh	Basemetal(1), Gold(1)	PGE(1)		Tungsten(1)
West Bengal	Coal/Lignite[2], Gold(1), Iron Ore (1)	Coal/Lignite[1], Gold(2)	Coal/Lignite[3], Basemetal (1), Gold(1)	Basemetal(1), Coal(4), Apatite(1)

Statement II

Amount allocated to GSI and expenditure incurred on mineral exploration in the last three years and the current year, Region-wise, is as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

Region	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
	Grant	Expenditure	Grant	Expenditure	Grant	Expenditure	Grant	Expenditure (upto Oct., 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Region	1.14	1.06	0.94	0.82	0.61	0.63	0.60	0.36
Eastern Region	1.22	1.10	0.98	0.96	1.01	1.97	0.72	0.43
North Eastern Region	0.26	0.25	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Region	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.85	1.28	1.30	0.94	0.72
Southern Region	0.03	1.91	1.87	1.71	1.94	1.90	1.13	0.74
Western Region	1.57	1.57	1.38	1.32	1.36	1.33	1.18	0.58
Coal Investigation	4.74	4.73	4.62	4.60	5.48	5.47	4.95	2.72
Total	11.8	11.45	10.81	10.43	11.85	11.75	16.50*	5.57

*Includes Rs. 6.82 crores indistributed amount which will be allocated during this financial year to Regions based on demand.

Note:

- Central Region=Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
- Eastern Region=Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa
- North Eastern Region=Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura
- Northern Region=Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir
- Southern Region=Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala
- Western Region=Rajasthan, Gujarat.

[Translation]

Impeachment 9, -96

Rainfed Areas

*272. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rainfed areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether production and productivity in rainfed areas is low in comparison to the irrigated areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures being taken to increase the production and productivity in rainfed areas by developing irrigation and water harvesting system?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The net sown area in the country is about 140.30 million ha of which 60.86 million ha area is covered under irrigation and the remaining 79.44 million ha is rainfed. The State-wise extent of net sown area and rainfed area is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Yes, Madam. There is a difference in rate of productivity of crops under rainfed and irrigated condition. The productivity of rainfed area is about 1 tonne/ha which is much less than the irrigated areas. The rainfed areas contribute to about 40% of the food production of the country.

(c) Yield of principal crops under irrigated and un-irrigated conditions, is as under:

Crop	Yield in Kg. per ha	
	Irrigated	Un-irrigated (Rainfed)
Rice	1880.3	1220.4
Sorghum	1242.6	606.9
Pearhum	1170.2	596.2
Maize	2040.5	1339.2
Ragi	1966.8	995.9
Wheat	2068.1	1100.1
Barley	1836.6	1127.2
Gram	830.0	548.5
Groundnut	1244.2	844.4
Sugarcane	70687.5	43161.2
Rapesead and Mustard	893.6	573.2

(d) Government has accorded very high priority to the holistic and sustainable development of rainfed areas through integrated watershed management approach. More thrust is given for *in-situ* moisture conservation and rain water harvesting under watershed interventions. Following major schemes are being implemented by Government to enhance soil and water conservation.

Ministry of Agriculture

- (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA)
- (ii) Soil Conservation for enhancing productivity of degraded lands in the catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR)
- (iii) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA)

Ministry of Rural Development

- (iv) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Government of India has established the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) to address various problems of farming in the rainfed areas

and to ensure a coordinated strategy for development of rainfed areas. Under the programmes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, Micro Irrigation, National Horticulture Mission also, special focus is given to rainfed areas for improving the production and productivity.

Water being a State subject under the Constitution, schemes for development of irrigation are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments as per their own priorities. The Government of India encourages the State Governments to create additional irrigation potential through early completion of the ongoing major and medium irrigation projects and taking up surface minor irrigation schemes by providing grants under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

Statement*State-wise extent of Net Sown Area and Rainfed Area (2006-07)*

(In thousand hectares)

Sl.No.	States	Net Sown Area	Net irrigated land	Rainfed area	Rainfed area percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10147	4453	5694	56.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	209	52	157	75.12
3.	Assam	2753	140	2613	94.91
4.	Bihar	5556	3161	2395	43.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	4722	1282	3440	72.85
6.	Goa	137	24	113	82.48
7.	Gujarat	9852	3388	6464	65.61
8.	Haryana	3556	2990	566	15.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	543	104	439	80.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	742	309	433	58.36
11.	Jharkhand	1769	164	1605	90.73
12.	Karnataka	10105	2946	7159	70.85
13.	Kerala	2101	392	1709	81.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14735	6365	8370	56.80
15.	Maharashtra	17475	2951	14524	83.11
16.	Manipur	224	51	173	77.23
17.	Meghalaya	213	67	146	68.54
18.	Mizoram	92	16	76	82.61
19.	Nagaland	322	65	257	79.81
20.	Orissa	5739	1846	3893	67.83
21.	Punjab	4243	4028	215	5.07
22.	Rajasthan	16764	6496	10268	61.25
23.	Sikkim	112	9	103	91.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	5126	2889	2237	43.64
25.	Tripura	280	61	219	78.21
26.	Uttarakhand	768	343	425	55.34
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16633	13080	3553	21.36
28.	West Bengal	5296	3136	2160	40.79
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	0	13	100.00
30.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22	7	15	68.18
32.	Daman and Diu	3	0	3	100.00
33.	Delhi	24	24	0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	3	1	2	66.67
35.	Puducherry	20	18	2	10.00
Total		140300	60859	79441	56.62

[English]

Cyber Terrorism

*273. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been reports of the use of internet/e-mails by terrorists;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of instances which have come to light in the current years;

(c) whether in view of the increased threat perception from cyber terrorism, the Union Government has taken

any steps for skill enhancement, augmenting technical infrastructure and cyber surveillance in coordination with the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken in this regard alongwith the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per available information, there have been reports of misuse of electronic communication including internet/e-mails by terrorists and criminals by way of hacking, virus attacks, Spam, identity theft, etc.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken several measures to prevent misuse and enhance the security of computer networks in the country. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has been set up under the Department of Information Technology which performs both pro-active and reactive roles in Computer Security incidents prevention, identification of solution to security problems, analyzing products vulnerabilities, malicious courts etc.

The Government has evolved and integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary system are in place to address the threat effectively. The amended Information Technology Act, 2008 has come into effect from October, 2009. The amended Act has provisions for monitoring of electronic communication in national interest and stringent punishment of imprisonment which may extend to imprisonment for life for committing or conspiring to commit an act of Cyber Terrorism. The Department of Information Technology has initiated a major programme on Cyber forensic tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigation, and training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers, in the use of these tools to collect and analyse the digital evidence and present them in Court. Besides assistance is provided in setting up Cyber Forensic Training Labs. Some States have also enacted laws to regulate cyber cafes.

97-98
National Highway Development

*274. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop National Highways that are outside the ambit of the National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) and other Centrally sponsored road projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the said proposal would help in accelerating the pace of national highway development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Out of the total National Highway (NH) network of 70,548 km, about 47,054 km length of NHs is included for their development/upgradation under various phases of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP). For the balance length, the Government has taken initiatives for development of NHs under various programmes, such as Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package (5,184), Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas (1,202 km) and through normal budgetary resources based on traffic density, availability of funds and inter-se priority.

Ministry is also exploring the possibility of securing World Bank Loan of US \$2.96 Billion to part finance the programme to widen about 6,000 km of single/intermediate lane NHs to 2-lane NH standards.

(c) As of now, development works on NHs are being taken up in small stretches spread out on various NHs keeping in view the limited availability of funds. However, the proposed strategy for Annual Plan 2010-11 is to adopt Corridor Development Approach in order to make visible impact of the development initiatives.

All these programmes and strategies are intended at accelerating the pace of development of NHs towards giving an impetus for achieving the objective of inclusive growth and socio-economic development of the country.

Police 98-100
National Police Mission

*275. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted a National Police Mission and Micro-Missions thereunder;

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

(c) whether the National Police Mission/Micro-Missions have submitted any report to the Government including a project report relating to human resource development and transparency in recruitment of State Police forces; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) National Police Mission (NPM) has been set up with the broad objective of seeking to transform the police forces in the country into effective instruments for maintenance of internal security and facing the challenges of the next century, by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources. The Mission is also tasked with the responsibility of creating a new vision for the Police. Six Micro Missions have been set up under the National Police Mission to achieve the objectives of the NPM pertaining to specific areas of Policing viz. Human Resource Development; New Processes (Process Engineering); and Proactive Policing and Visualizing future challenges. All of them encompass, as far as possible, the entire canvas of policing.

(c) and (d) The following projects recommended by the various Micro-Missions have been approved by the Government for implementation:

(i) The project 'community Counselling Centres' aims to facilitate an integrated approach towards resolution of conflicts affecting the women, children and other vulnerable sections of the society in partnership with resource persons, voluntary organizations and police. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) is monitoring the Project with support from the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).

(ii) The Project 'Soft Skill Training' aims to inculcate a citizen-friendly, service oriented attitude and improve service delivery of the police. The project will be implemented in Public Private Partnership

(PPP) Mode and Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has agreed to extend support to implement the project.

(ii) The project 'Needs of Indian Police for Effective Incident Response-Dial 100' aims at providing a prompt and effective police incident response management system for ensuring accountable and transparent delivery of police services with an assured quality level.

(iv) The project 'Transparent Recruitment Process' aims to ensure Transparency in the police recruitment by minimum human intervention and extensive use of technology.

The project report on 'Transparent Recruitment Process' has been circulated by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) to Director General of Police, Inspector General of Police of all states/Union Territories on 18th September, 2009. This was followed up with a reference dated 16.11.2009 from Union Home Minister to Chief Minister of all States highlighting the importance of this Project and urging the State Governments to adopt the same for early implementation. The Ministry of Home Affairs, keeping in view the importance of this Project, has revised the recruitment process of constables in various Central Paramilitary Forces in order to make it fair, efficient, effective and transparent with an aim to reduce the scope of subjectivity and to maximize use of technology.

100-109

Land Acquisition Constraints

*276. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has been unable to acquire any land in eight States in the first quarter of the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the major constraints encountered by the NHAI in acquiring land for its projects alongwith the number of projects delayed on this account, State-wise and NH-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Land acquisition is a continuous process and involves certain stages and legal procedures prior to final possession which includes issue of Notifications, payment of compensation etc. Final possession of land in the eight states namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and West Bengal during the first quarter was nil as it was in the different stages of land acquisition activities as mentioned above. These different stages are not reflected in the land acquired though these processes constitute major progress in the overall land acquisition process.

(c) Details regarding major constraints in Land Acquisition and ongoing projects affected due to delays in land acquisition are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Ministry/NHAI has taken up the matter with State Governments at the level of Chief Minister/Chief Secretary to expedite land acquisition. Chief Secretaries have also been requested to head Monitoring Committees in the States to accelerate the land acquisition process. The regional offices headed by Chief General Managers (CGMs) of NHAI have been set up at 10 regions in the country to have effective coordination and regular

meetings with the State Government. 72 special land acquisition units have also been set up in various states to speed up the process.

Statement

Major Constraints in Land Acquisition

1. Delay in nomination of competent authority by the State Governments.
2. Frequent transfers of Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALAs) in States.
3. Inadequate Institutional Capacity in the State Governments.
4. Valuation of the structures and other assets like trees on land requires coordination with other departments and this process takes time.
5. Outdated and inaccessible revenue records.
6. Time lost in arbitration.
7. delays due to changes in alignment.
8. Timeframes for expediting various activities for completion of Land Acquisition.

ON GOING PROJECTS AFFECTED DUE TO DELAYS IN LAND ACQUISITION

Sl.No.	State	Total length of Project (in Km)	No of Projects affected	NH No.	Length affected (in Km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	535.6	7	7	1.56
2.	Assam	555.3	5	31	54.48
			5	37	13.21
			5	31C	31.00
			3	54	5.01
			1	36	0.36
					104.06
3.	Bihar	460.29	4	57	9.21
4.	Haryana	102.09	1	22	4.00
			1	10	5.60
			1	2	0.30
					9.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	113.65	1	1A	0.80
6.	Karnataka	577.24	1	4	0.29
7.	Kerala	67.2	1	47	1.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	702.452	4	26	6.89
			2	75	4.693
			1	3	1.90
					13.483
9.	Maharashtra	707.5	2	7	17.90
			1	3	1.00
					18.90
10.	Orissa	327.589	2	5	0.60
			1	5A	1.20
					1.80
11.	Punjab	251.77	1	1	0.50
			3	1A	3.40
			1	21	2.00
					5.90
12.	Rajasthan	287.4	1	3	2.014
13.	Tamil Nadu	1692.23	1	45	20.40
			1	45B	18.50
			2	47	0.90
			1	4	9.80
			1	7(MK)	1.45
					51.05
14.	Uttar Pradesh	983.445	1	2,3	20.00
			8	28	32.281
			1	24	12.00
			1	25,26	2.57
			2	26	5.90
			3	25	6.11
					78.861
15.	Chhattisgarh	127.685	2	6	10.00
16.	West Bengal	113.2	1	31	4.00
			1	31C	3.66
			1	34	2.10
					9.76

[*Translation*]

+ 105-47

Import of Foodgrains

*277. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI M.L. SHANAVAS:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to import foodgrains including pulses, rice, gram and sugar during the current year to improve availability and check prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the production, stock and import of the said commodities during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the names of the countries from where it was imported;

(c) the price of the said imports alongwith the agencies involved therein; and

(d) the concessions including duty cuts provided/proposed to be provided to the importing agencies?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No decision has been taken by Government to import wheat, rice sugar and pulses on Government account in the current year. However, import duty on these commodities have been reduced to nil to facilitate imports and to increase availability.

(b) and (c) The production, stock and import of wheat, Rice, Sugar and pulses on Government account during the last three years and the current year and countries of import and price are as under:-

Wheat:

(Quantity in lac tons)

Year (April- March)	Production	Stocks with FCI		Imports on Government Account
		Date	Quantity	
2006.07	758.1	1.7.2006	82.07	53.79
2007.08	785.7	1.7.2007	129.26	18.44
2008.09	805.8#	1.7.2008	249.12	Nil
2009.10*		1.7.2009	329.22	Nil

#Fourth Advance Estimate.

*No estimate available.

During 2006-07 wheat was imported from Russia, Australia, Canada, Hungary, France, Ukraine, Argentina, Czech Republic & Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria. During 2007-08, wheat was imported from Russia, Argentina, Canada, Brazil and Australia.

During 2006-07 wheat was imported at the weighted average price of US\$ 205.34 per ton (Approx). The agency involved in import of wheat was State Trading Corporation. During 2007-08 wheat was imported at the weighted average price of US\$ 366.83 per ton (Approx). The agencies involved in the import of wheat were STC, MMTC & PEC Ltd.

Rice:-

(in lac tons)

Year (April- March)	Production	Stocks with FCI Date	Quantity	Imports on Government Account
2006-07	933.50	1.4.2006	136.75	Nil
2007-08	966.90	1.4.2007	131.72	Nil
2008-09	991.50#	1.4.2008	138.35	Nil
2009-10	694.50*	1.4.2009	216.04	Nil

#Fourth Advance Estimates.

*Advance Estimates for Kharif Season.

Sugar:-

The production and stock of sugar for the month of October during last three years and the current year is given as under:

(in lac tons)

Sl. No.	Sugar Year (October- September)	Production	Stock with Sugar Mills
1.	2006-07	282.00	110.00
2.	2007-08	263.00	105.00
3.	2008-09	146.80	24.70
4.	2009-10	1.85	N.A.

(Upto Oct., 09)

There has been no import of sugar on Government account.

Pulses:-

(In lac tons)

Sl.No.	Year	Production
1.	2006-07	142.0
2.	2007-08	147.6
3.	2008-09#	146.6
4.	2009-10*	44.2

#Fourth Advance Estimate.

*Estimate for Kharif.

The Government does not maintain stocks of pulses. There has been no import of pulses on Government account.

(d) The current import duty structure of wheat, rice, pulses and sugar is as under:

Sl.No	Commodity	Custom duty
1.	Wheat	Nil
2.	Meslin	Nil
3.	Rice (semi or wholly milled)	Nil
4.	Rice (in husk or husked)	80%
5.	Pulses (including grams)	Nil
6.	Sugar	Nil

[English] 107-09 Taxation
Road Tax

*278. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had constituted a Committee to examine the issues pertaining to the Motor Vehicle Taxation Regime, the system of one-time payment of Road Tax and uniformity in the rate of Composite Tax for National Permit throughout the country;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and composition of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has since submitted its report;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) A Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Road Transport and Highways) was constituted to look into the issues relating to National Permit system and rationalization of motor vehicle taxes. The composition and terms of reference of the Committee are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Committee has prepared a draft report inter-alia recommending collection of a lumpsum amount of composite fee of Rs. 15,000/- per annum per vehicle allowing the vehicle to ply throughout the country which could be redistributed amongst the States on the basis of an agreed formula. The draft report also envisages implementation of e-payment system of collection of composite fee on National Permit.

(e) The draft report was discussed in the meeting of the Principal Secretaries (Transport) of the State/Union Territories on 23.9.2009 to evolve a consensus. The report of the committee would also have to be deliberated by the Transport Development Council comprising State Transport Ministers under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways.

Statement

The composition and terms of reference of the Committee to look into the issues relating to National Permit system and rationalization of motor vehicle taxes are as under:

A-COMPOSITION:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (1) Shri Brahm Dutt, Secretary, M/o Road Transport and Highways (RT&H) | -Chairman |
| (2) Finance Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh | -Member |
| (3) Finance Secretary, Government of Gujarat | -Member |
| (4) Finance Secretary, Government of Gujarat | -Member |
| (5) Transport Commissioner, Government of Punjab | -Member |
| (6) Transport Commissioner, Government of Karnataka | -Member |
| (7) Transport Commissioner, Government of Tamil Nadu | -Member |
| (8) Transport Commissioner, Government of West Bengal | -Member |

- (9) Adviser (Transport Research), M/o Shipping, Road Transport and Highways -Member
- (10) Managing Director, Transport Corporation of India -Member
- (11) Four representatives from All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) -Member
- (12) Shri S.K. Dash, Joint Secretary (Transport), M/o RT&H -Convener

(c) the preventive steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has placed a proposal before the SAARC countries to create a collective crop safety cycle; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the member countries thereto?

B-TERMS OF REFERENCE:

- (i) To assess gross revenue earned by the various States/UTs on account of composite fee on National Permit.
- (ii) To work out a mechanism for grant of National Permit by the home State on payment of lumpsum amount on yearly basis and distribution thereof amongst all the States/UTs on the basis of the share of the kilometers of National Highways passing through respective States/UTs or on the basis of the any other acceptable analogy.
- (iii) To assess likely loss/gain of revenue of all the States/UTs on account of introduction of the new policy for collection of composite fee.
- (iv) To recommend the quantum of composite fee on National Permit trucks to be charged on annual basis upfront so as to make it acceptable and user friendly to all the stakeholders including States/UTs.
- (v) To suggest a uniform rational structure for taxes on other transport vehicles including passenger buses.
- (vi) Any other matter that may be referred by the Government relating to taxation on motor vehicles.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. While scientific estimates of crop losses due to pests, weeds and diseases in the country are not available as the damage depends on various factors including weather conditions, crop cultural practices and plant protection practices, the crop losses due to insect pests, diseases and weeds in the country are assessed to range between 10 to 30 percent annually, depending on severity of pest attack.

(c) The Government has adopted Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as the main plank of plant protection strategy under the scheme 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach'. The Government also provides assistance for suitable plant protection interventions through schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Macro Management of Agriculture, National Food Security Mission etc.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

*Courts
Crime +*

Inter-state Crimes

*280. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to evolve a mechanism to tackle inter-state crimes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to remove the constraints of territorial jurisdiction for improving the administration of the criminal justice system and to control crimes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

SAARC + 109-110

Loss of Foodgrains

*279. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some portion of foodgrains produced in the country get spoiled due to various diseases and insects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Since the entries 'Police' and 'Public Order' are in the State List under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, any mechanism to tackle inter-State crimes by removing the territorial jurisdiction of the State police would infringe the federal structure of the Constitution. No such proposal is, therefore, under consideration of the Government of India.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing them financial assistance for modernization of their Police Forces in terms of weaponry, communication, equipment, mobility, training and other infrastructure under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces. Further, intelligence inputs are regularly shared by the Central security and intelligence agencies with the State law enforcement agencies for improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

The Government is implementing a Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) for improving the effectiveness of policing at the Police Station level through adoption of principles of e-Governance, and creation of a nationwide networked infrastructure so that data relating to criminals active in one State is available to the police of other States.

[English]

11-12 *Anta...*
Crime +
Faulty Number Plate

2895. SHRI PURNMAJI RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding faulty number plates being supplied by the car manufacturers resulting in such car being challaned by the police;

(b) if so, the number of such challans issued during the last one year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue any directive to the car manufacturers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) As per information made available by the Union Ministry of Road

Transport and Highways, under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989, the vehicle manufacturers are not required to supply number plate to the vehicle owners and no complaint in this regard has been received. It is the responsibility of the vehicle owner to ensure that the number plate of his vehicle is maintained in proper manner. Further, enforcement of the statutory provisions regarding number plates is the responsibility of the respective State Government. As such, the Union Ministry of Road Transport and Highways does not propose to issue any direction to the car manufacturers in this regard. Neither the National Crime Records Bureau (BCRB) nor the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways maintain such information regarding the challans on account of faulty number plates.

[Translation]

112-13
Contempt of Court by Police Officials

2896. SHRI ANJANKUMAR-M. YADAV:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of police officials have been held responsible for contempt of court; and

(b) if so, details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" is a State subject. No data about the number of police officials held responsible for contempt of court is maintained in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Containment Facility in DWSR

2897. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Laboratory Containment Facility at the Directorate of Weed Science Research (DWSR), Jabalpur is functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the researches carried out by the DWSR during each of 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) and (b) The Containment Facility Laboratory started functioning in March 2008 and since then has been in use for various experiments.

(c) Two experiments on Effect of added heavy metals (manganese/zinc) on the metal removal by plants grown in contaminated medium and Studies on germination and growth of invasive weeds in containment condition were conducted during 2008-09. Five more experiments on Studies on growth pattern, phenology and productivity of weedy rice types, effect of soil moisture and temperature on the efficacy of herbicides, Studies on the effect of Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR) microbes on infection of *Cuscuta* in chickpea, Efficacy of pretilachlor as influenced by simulated rainfall conditions and Studies on herbicide efficacy under two temperature regimes were conducted during 2009-10.

[English]

seed

113-14
Mutant Seeds

2898. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has developed 37 mutant varieties of seeds for commercial cultivation using nuclear techniques and radiation technology for food preservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked and utilised for research 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 number of crop varieties have been developed in the country using nuclear techniques in various crops including rice, millets, chickpea, pigeonpea, mungbean, urdbean, rapeseed-mustard, groundnut, sunflower, soybean, jute and cotton. Research in the field of

radiation technology applied to agriculture and food processing has contributed towards extending the shelf life of certain vegetables and fruits. Processing with low dose radiation has helped in inhibiting sprouting in onion, potato, ginger, garlic and yam; insect disinfestations of cereals, pulses, spices and dry fruits, and making meat and meat products pathogen free.

(c) Overall budgetary support for the development of new varieties and research on post-harvest processing is met from the Plan and Non-Plan funds. No separate funds is specifically earmarked for these programmes.

Farmer 114-10
Supply of Seeds

2899. SHRI NRIPENDRA-NATH ROY:
SHRI PRASANTA-KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total demand of seeds in the country and the quantity of seeds supplied by Government agencies during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the supply of seeds to the farmers of the country by Government agencies is not satisfactory and the farmers have to procure seeds from markets which are sub-standard and give low yield per hectare;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the production and supply of seeds in the current year; 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) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam, The Government has reviewed the production and supply of seeds in the current year and the details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I*Details of Government Agencies/Public Sector in making available/supply certified/quality seed during last four years*

Quantity in Lakh Qtls.

State	2006-07				2007-08				2008-09				2009-10			
	Require- ment	Availability			Require- ment	Availability			Require- ment	Availability			Require- ment	Availability		
		Govt. Agencies	Private	Total		Govt. Agencies	Private	Total		Govt. Agencies	Private	Total		Govt. Agencies	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	23.82	12.99	22.83	35.82	32.27	14.84	24.09	38.93	34.65	26.03	25.95	51.98	39.27	23.09	20.91	44.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.12
Assam	2.34	2.04	0.30	2.34	2.17	1.82	0.35	2.17	2.81	2.73	0.07	2.81	4.82	2.60	2.22	4.82
Bihar	6.31	3.89	2.21	6.10	7.19	4.21	1.37	5.58	8.25	5.23	1.47	6.69	11.83	8.63	4.03	12.66
Chhattisgarh	1.27	0.75	0.00	0.75	1.85	1.28	0.00	1.28	3.17	2.16	0.00	2.16	4.28	4.27	0.00	4.28
Goa	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
Gujarat	4.72	2.24	3.74	5.98	6.04	2.06	4.51	6.57	7.10	2.48	6.20	8.67	7.90	2.62	6.61	9.23
Haryana	5.03	3.46	9.99	13.45	7.25	2.90	8.91	11.81	8.17	5.04	11.05	16.09	8.53	11.58	1.87	13.45
Himachal Pradesh	0.76	0.63	0.13	0.76	0.86	0.70	0.16	0.86	0.86	0.69	0.17	0.85	1.38	0.78	0.59	1.38
Jharkhand	0.54	0.50	0.04	0.54	1.17	1.09	0.18	1.27	1.14	1.11	0.04	1.14	2.49	2.09	0.00	2.09
Jammu and Kashmir	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.58	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.56	0.81	0.84	0.00	0.84	0.70	0.67	0.04	0.71
Karnataka	8.33	4.95	4.19	9.14	8.84	5.56	3.93	9.49	8.73	5.42	3.54	8.96	10.36	7.29	4.63	11.92
Kerala	0.76	0.82	0.00	0.82	0.73	0.61	0.00	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.00	0.65	1.20	1.24	0.00	1.24
Madhya Pradesh	8.67	4.86	6.00	10.86	12.06	6.73	7.29	14.02	14.72	9.05	6.25	15.29	17.63	11.78	13.77	25.55
Meghalaya	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.13	0.013	0.01	0.13
Maharashtra	14.79	9.58	6.30	15.88	17.02	9.85	8.75	18.60	21.21	11.76	9.86	21.62	25.31	21.93	4.88	26.81
Manipur	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	1.27	0.10	1.17	1.27	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.45
Mizoram	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02
Nagaland	0.46	0.36	0.10	0.46	0.40	0.23	0.21	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.40	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.09
Orrissa	2.99	2.91	0.00	2.91	3.48	3.93	0.00	3.93	4.70	5.19	0.00	5.19	6.48	6.64	0.00	6.64
Puducherry	0.11	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.12
Punjab	8.91	4.85	1.33	6.18	9.34	6.09	1.41	7.50	10.25	1.85	9.05	10.90	14.28	5.82	9.47	15.29
Rajasthan	10.07	4.58	5.83	10.41	13.68	5.31	9.52	14.83	17.19	8.43	9.66	18.09	19.36	10.63	9.82	20.45
Sikkim	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
Tamil Nadu	2.44	2.44	0.02	2.46	10.02	7.76	2.63	10.39	22.33	11.19	9.97	21.16	11.15	3.79	10.75	14.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tripura	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.22	0.027	0.00	0.27
Uttaranchal	1.09	2.37	0.00	2.37	1.25	2.98	0.00	2.98	0.77	5.40	0.00	5.40	1.69	1.66	0.00	1.67
Uttar Pradesh	12.73	8.18	0.00	8.18	32.32	30.21	0.00	30.21	26.75	38.50	0.00	38.50	42.70	34.23	8.83	43.06
West Bengal	11.36	5.89	5.52	11.41	11.48	2.14	9.35	11.49	10.84	5.87	5.11	10.98	16.49	8.22	8.37	16.60
Total	128.76	79.62	68.56	148.18	180.74	111.59	82.72	194.31	207.28	150.73	99.62	250.35	249.12	170.80	108.92	279.72

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	527368	380376	1671766	2067293	395527	6564658	7340561	775903
Maize	661072	666463	5391	169500	210682	41182	830572	877145	46573
Jowar	183636	206096	22460	116710	135060	18350	300346	341158	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	5844	201732	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	-3772	-2241	6013	3772	-2241
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	1079324
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	102521	105093	2572	50125	138691	88566	152646	243784	91138
Grand Total	11096728	12650976	1554248	13815291	15321211	1505920	24912019	27972187	3060168

119 - no Technology
Nuclear and Missile Intelligence Centre

Nuclear Weapon

2900. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create a new centre for nuclear and missile intelligence with representation from intelligence and other agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish a new counter intelligence centre in the country; 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 available information, no such proposal for creation

of a new centre for nuclear and missile intelligence with representation from intelligence and other agencies, is under consideration.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. There is no proposal to establish a new counter intelligence centre in the country. A Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) is already functioning in the Intelligence Bureau on a 24x7 basis, to share intelligence with all other agencies, including agencies of the State Governments and Union Territories. Representatives of the Member Agencies of the MAC meet regularly for analysis and assessment of threats.

1202
Food Security Tribunals

2901. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Food Security Tribunals in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said tribunals 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) to (c) At present, the Government is examining various aspects of the proposed National Food Security Act, including the setting up of Food Security Tribunals, in consultation with various stake-holders.

121—
Modifications of MDA Guidelines

2902. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has received any request with regard to modifications of the guidelines of Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) scheme for the projects of the Coir Board from various State Governments including Kerala;

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

(c) the action taken to settle the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government of Kerala has requested for modification of the guidelines of Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme, being implemented by the Ministry of MSME through Coir Board—a statutory body under the administrative control of this Ministry, and suggested inclusion of certain additional components like purchase of raw material, purchase of transport vehicle and payment of wages to workers etc. as eligible components, especially for the Primary Spinning Cooperative Societies in Kerala.

Coir Board has been asked to submit a comprehensive proposal after consulting the State Government.

121—44
Radio Stations

2903. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Amplitude Modulation(AM)/ Frequency Modulation(FM) radio stations presently operating the the country, separately State-wise including Karnataka;

(b) the total funds allocated/released/utilized by such stations during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the revenue earned from such stations during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the number of radio listeners have declined in the country; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) At present, 233 numbers of All India Radio (AIR) Amplitude Modulation (AM)/ Frequency Modulation (FM) radio stations operating in the country including in Karnataka. The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I. The Details of 251 private FM stations operational in the country are given State-wise including Karnataka in the Statement-II.

(b) The information is being collected in respect of AIR and will be laid on the table of the House. Funds allocated for private FM is 'NIL'.

(c) The revenue earned by AIR radio stations for the last three years and the current year is as below:

Sl. No.	Year	Revenue (Rs. in crore)
1.	2006-07	236.1465
2.	2007-08	233.2953
3.	2008-09	232.9251
4.	2009-10 Upto Sept. 2009	85.2027

The State-wise revenue earned from such stations during the said period are enclosed as Statement-III.

Government has earned revenue to the tune of Rs. 133 crore (approx.) during the last three years and in the current year so far from the private FM stations.

(d) No Sir. As per the Radio Listenership Survey conducted by Audience Research Unit of DG:AIR it has increased from 47% in 1997-98 to 58% during the year (2008-09).

(e) Does not arise.

Statement I*List of Existing A.I.R. Stations alongwith details of AM/FM Transmitter*

Sl.No.	Stations	Stations	Transmitter Power/Type		
			NW(AM)	FM	SW(AM)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	1KW	-	-
2.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	-	6KW	-
3.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	100KW	-	-
4.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	200KW	6KW	50KW
5.	Kothagudam	Andhra Pradesh	-	6KW	-
6.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	-	6KW	-
7.	Machrela	Andhra Pradesh	-	3KW	-
8.	Merkapuram	Andhra Pradesh	-	6KW	-
9.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	-	6KW	-
10.	Tirupathi	Andhra Pradesh	-	10KW 3KW	-
11.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	100KW	1KW (int.set up)	-
12.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	100KW	10KW	-
13.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	-	10KW	-
14.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	100KW	10KW	50KW
15.	Passisght	Arunachal Pradesh	10KW	-	-
16.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	10KW	-	-
17.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	10KW	-	-
18.	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh	1KW	-	-
19.	Dhubri	Assam	-	6KW	-
20.	Dibrugarh	Assam	300 KW	-	-
21.	Diphu	Assam	1KW	-	-
22.	Guwahati	Assam	100 KW 10KW	10KW	50KW 50KW
23.	Haflong	Assam	-	6KW	-
24.	Jorhat	Assam	-	10KW	-
25.	Kokrajhar	Assam	20KW	-	-
26.	Nowgong	Assam	-	6KW	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Silchar	Assam	20KW	-	-
28.	Tezpur	Assam	20KW	-	-
29.	Aurangabad	Bihar	-	10KW	-
30.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	20KW	-	-
31.	Darbhangha	Bihar	20KW	-	-
32.	Patna	Bihar	100KW	6KW	-
33.	Purnea	Bihar	-	6KW	-
34.	Sasaram	Bihar	-	6KW	-
35.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	20KW	-	-
36.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	-	6KW	-
37.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	100KW	-	-
38.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	-	6KW	-
39.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	100KW	1KW (Int set up)	-
40.	Saraipalli	Chhattisgarh	-	1KW	-
41.	Delhi	Delhi	200KW 'A' 100 KW 'B' 20KW 'C' 20KW VB 10 KW NC	20KW 20KW	50KW (6 nos.) 100KW (2nos.) 250KW(7nos.)
42.	Panaji	Goa	100KW 20KW	6KW	250KW 250KW
43.	Ahmedabad	Guajarat	200KW	10KW	-
44.	Ahwa	Gujarat	1KW	-	-
45.	Bhuj	Gujarat	20KW	-	-
46.	Godhra	Gujarat	-	6KW	-
47.	Himmatnagar	Gujarat	1KW	-	-
48.	Rajkot	Gujarat	300KW 1000KW (temporarily shutdown)	10KW	-
49.	Surat	Gujarat	-	6KW	-
50.	Vadodra	Gujarat	-	10KW	-
51.	Hissar	Haryana	-	6KW	-
52.	Kurukshetra	Haryana	-	6KW	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	Rohtak	Haryana	20KW	1KW (Int. set up)	-
54.	Dharmshala	Himachal Pradesh	-	10KW	-
55.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	-	6KW	-
56.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh	-	10KW	-
57.	Kinnaur(Kalpa)	Himachal Pradesh	1KW	-	-
58.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	-	6KW	-
59.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	100KW	1KW (Int. set up)	50KW
60.	Bhadarwah	Jammu and Kashmir	-	6KW	-
61.	Diskit	Jammu and Kashmir	1KW	-	-
62.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	1KW	-	-
63.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	300KW	3KW 10KW	50KW
64.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	1KW 20KW	-	-
65.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	-	10KW	-
66.	Khalsi	Jammu and Kashmir	1KW	-	-
67.	Kupwara	Jammu and Kashmir	20KW	-	-
68.	LEH	Jammu and Kashmir	20KW	100KW	10KW
69.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	20KW	-	-
70.	Nyoma	Jammu and Kashmir	1KW	-	-
71.	Padam	Jammu and Kashmir	1KW	-	-
72.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir	-	6KW	-
73.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir	-	10KW	-
74.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	300KW 10KW	10KW	50KW
75.	Tiesuru	Jammu and Kashmir	1KW	-	-
76.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand	-	6KW	-
77.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand	-	10KW	-
78.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	-	6KW	-
79.	Jmshedpur	Jharkhand	1KW	6KW	-
80.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	100KW	6KW	50KW

1	2	3	4	5	6
81.	Bangalore	Karnataka	200KW	10KW 10KW	500KW (6nos.)
82.	Bellary	Karnataka	-	1KW (Interim setup)	-
83.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	20KW	-	-
84.	Bijapur	Karnataka	-	6KW	-
85.	Chitradurga	Karnataka	-	6KW	-
86.	Dharwad	Karnataka	200KW	10KW	-
87.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	20KW	1KW (Interim setup)	-
88.	Hassan	Karnataka	-	6KW	-
89.	Hspet	Karnataka	-	10KW	-
90.	Karwar	Karnataka	-	3KW	-
91.	Madikeri (Mercara)	Karnataka	-	6KW	-
92.	Mangalore/UDIPI	Karnataka	20KW	10KW	-
93.	Mysore	Karnataka	-	10KW	-
94.	Raichur	Karnataka	-	10KW	-
95.	Alappuzha	Kerala	200KW	-	-
96.	Devikulam (Idduki)	Kerala	-	6KW	-
97.	Kannur	Kerala	-	6KW	-
98.	Kochi	Kerala	-	6KW 10KW	-
99.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	Kerala	100KW	10KW	-
100.	Manjeri	Kerala	100KW	3KW	-
101.	Trissure	Kerala	100KW	-	-
102.	Thruvananthapuram	Kerala	20KW	10KW	50KW
103.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	-	6KW	-
104.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	-	6KW	-
105.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	10KW	6KW	50KW
106.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	20KW	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
107.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	-	6KW	-
108.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	-	6KW	-
109.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	20KW	-	-
110.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	200KW	6KW	-
111.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	-	6KW	-
112.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	-	6KW	-
113.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	-	1KW	-
114.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	-	3KW	-
115.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	20KW	-	-
116.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	-	6KW	-
117.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	-	6KW	-
118.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	-	6KW	-
119.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	-	6KW	-
120.	Akola	Maharashtra	-	6KW	-
121.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	1KW	1KW(Int. set up)	-
122.	Beed	Maharashtra	-	6KW	-
123.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	-	6KW	-
124.	Dhule	Maharashtra	-	6KW	-
125.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	20KW	-	-
126.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	-	6KW	-
127.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	100KW 'A' 100KW 'B' 50KW	10KW 10KW	100KW 50KW
128.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	300KW 1000KW	6KW	-
129.	Nanded	Maharashtra	-	6KW	-
130.	Nasik	Maharashtra	-	6KW	-
131.	Oras	Maharashtra	-	5KW	-
132.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	-	6KW	-
133.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	20KW	-	-
134.	Pune	Maharashtra	100KW	6KW	-
135.	Rathnagiri	Maharashtra	20KW	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
136.	Sangli	Maharashtra	20KW	-	-
137.	Satara	Maharashtra	-	6KW	-
138.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	1KW	-	-
139.	Yevatmal	Maharashtra	-	6KW	-
140.	Imphal	Manipur	300KW	10KW	50KW
141.	Jowai	Meghalaya	-	6KW	-
142.	Nongstion	Meghalaya	1KW	-	-
143.	Shillong	Meghalaya	100KW	-	-
144.	Tura	Meghalaya	20KW	-	-
145.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya	1KW	-	-
146.	Aizawal	Mizoram	20KW	6KW	10KW
147.	Lunglei	Mizoram	-	6KW	-
148.	Saiha	Mizoram	1KW	-	-
149.	Kohima	Nagaland	100KW	1KW (int. setup)	50KW
150.	Mokokchung	Nagaland	-	6KW	-
151.	Mon	Nagaland	1KW	-	-
152.	Tuensang	Nagaland	1KW	-	-
153.	Baripada	Orissa	1KW	5KW	-
154.	Berhampur	Orissa	-	6KW	-
155.	Bhawanipatna	Orissa	200KW	-	-
156.	Bolangir	Orissa	-	6KW	-
157.	Cuttack	Orissa	300KW 1KW	6KW	-
158.	Deogarh	Orissa	-	100KW	-
159.	Jeypore	Orissa	100KW	-	50KW
160.	Joranda	Orissa	1KW	-	-
161.	Keonjhar	Orissa	1KW	3KW	-
162.	Puri	Orissa	-	3KW	-
163.	Rourkela	Orissa	6KW	-	-
164.	Sambalpur	Orissa	100KW	-	-
165.	Soro	Orissa	1KW	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
166.	Bhatinda	Punjab	-	6KW	-
167.	Jalandhar	Punjab	300KW 200KW 1KW	10KW	-
168.	Patiala	Punjab	-	6KW	-
169.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	200KW	-	-
170.	Alwar	Rajasthan	-	6KW	-
171.	Banswara	Rajasthan	-	6KW	-
172.	Barmer	Rajasthan	20KW	-	-
173.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	20KW	-	-
174.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	-	6KW	-
175.	Churu	Rajasthan	-	6KW	-
176.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1KW	6KW	50KW
177.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	-	10KW	-
178.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	-	6KW	-
179.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	300KW	6KW	-
180.	Kota	Rajasthan	20KE	-	-
181.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan	-	6KW	-
182.	nagaur	Rajasthan	-	6KW	-
183.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	-	6KW	-
184.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	300KW	-	-
185.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	20KW	1KW (Int. set up)	-
186.	Gangtok	Sikkim	20KW	-	10KW
187.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	20KW 'A' 20KW 'B' 20KW	10KW 20KW	50KW 100KW
188.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	20KW	10KW	-
189.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	-	10KW	-
190.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu	-	10KW	-
191.	Madhurai	Tamil Nadu	20KW	1KW	-
192.	Nagarcoil	Tamil Nadu	-	10KW	-
193.	Oottacamund	Tamil Nadu	1KW	-	-
194.	Salem (Yercaud)	Tamil Nadu	-	100KW	-
195.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	100KW	10KW	-
196.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	20KW	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
197.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	200KW	-	-
198.	Agartala	Tripura	20KW	10KW	-
199.	Belonia	Tripura	-	6KW	-
200.	Kailashahar	Tripura	-	6KW	-
201.	Chandigarh	Union Territories	-	6KW	-
202.	Daman	Union Territories (Daman and Diu)	-	3KW	-
203.	Karaikal	Union Territories (Puducherry)	-	6KW	-
204.	Puducherry	Union Territories (Puducherry)	20KW	5KW (interim setup)	-
205.	Kavaratti	Union Territories (L & M Island)	1KW	-	-
206.	Port Blair	Union Territories (A & N Island)	100KW	10KW	10KW
207.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	20KW	-	-
208.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	-	6KW	250KW (4nos.)
209.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	20KW	10KW	-
210.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	-	6KW	-
211.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	-	6KW	-
212.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	100KW	1KW(Int. set up)	50KW
213.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	-	6KW	-
214.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1KW	1KW(Int. set up)	-
215.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	300 KW, 10KW	10KW	50KW
216.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	1KW	-	-
217.	Najibabad	Uttar Pradesh	200KW	-	-
218.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh	-	6KW	-
219.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	20KW	-	-
220.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	100KW 1KW	1KW (int. setup)	-
221.	Almora	Uttarakhand	1KW	-	-
222.	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)	Uttarakhand	1KW	-	-
223.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand	-	10KW	-
224.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	1KW	-	-
225.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	1KW	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
226.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	1KW	-	-
227.	Asansole	West Bengal	-	6KW	-
228.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	-	100KW	-
229.	Kolkata	West Bengal	200KW 'A' 100KW 'B' 20KW 1000KW	10KW 10KW	50KW
230.	Kurseong	West Bengal	1KW	5KW	50KW
231.	Murshidabad	West Bengal	-	6KW	-
232.	Shantiniketan	West Bengal	-	3KW	-
233.	Siliguri	West Bengal	200KW	10KW	-
Total(375 Tr.)			149	172	54

Statement II*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

1	2	3
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	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

Statement III

State-wise revenue earnings of all India radio (Prasar Bharati) from amplitude modulation (AM)/frequency modulation (FM) radio stations for the Last 3 Years and the current year (2009-10) upto September 2009

(Rs. in Crores)

States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (upto Sept. 2009)	
	AM(MW)	FM	AM(MW)	FM	AM(MW)	FM	AM(MW)	FM
Gujarat, Daman and Diu	1.3256	1.9510	1.4030	1.4986	1.8907	1.3394	0.5915	0.4239
Karnataka	2.7630	2.2433	3.2562	2.1417	2.9834	1.8186	1.6627	0.8900
M.P. & Chhattisgarh	2.6303	1.9634	2.0274	1.5587	2.8326	1.2679	1.7258	0.5632
Punjab, Haryana, H.P. & Puducherry	1.1929	3.8724	0.8994	2.8315	1.2046	3.1034	0.3286	1.2981
Orissa	1.1767	0.2307	1.2476	0.3112	2.1091	0.3746	1.0807	0.2748
Delhi	16.3261	1.4517	30.8517	2.6582	22.8402	4.2173	6.7691	2.6813
Andhra Pradesh	2.1541	2.3359	4.0076	1.8559	2.4970	1.5861	0.7412	0.4525
Rajasthan	2.0330	0.6790	2.0739	0.4991	2.4706	0.7547	1.4165	0.1181
U.P. & Uttarakhand	5.1659	1.8724	5.5583	2.1580	3.1136	0.9152	1.6196	0.6865
W.B., NER & Sikkim	3.7558	1.1065	3.8162	0.9519	4.1566	1.1165	1.7808	0.5642
Maharashtra & Goa	2.5561	3.3187	4.5961	3.4484	4.5505	3.5946	1.9049	1.8002
Bihar & Jharkhand	5.7345	3.6788	5.2443	3.7148	4.8275	3.6984	0.5063	0.2352
Jammu and Kashmir	2.0063	0.0399	1.4354	0.2822	1.6996	0.3014	0.7720	0.2535
Kerala & Lakshadweep	5.3485	2.0331	5.7167	3.0122	5.4042	1.9311	2.5764	1.2894
Revenue earned by CSU, ARI, Mumbai through Central Window Bookings across all the States/UTs	82.8879	25.4024	73.9654	27.0540	70.0339	38.7835	29.4535	15.913**
Total	139.555	64.2971	147.0995	65.2484	133.8617	74.7296	53.3143	31.8884
Total (AM+FM)	202.8526		212.3479		208.5913		85.2027	

Other Commercial Revenue received at Delhi

Kissan Vani	22.4878	15.2768	22.1457	0.0000
M/o Minority Affairs	0.0000	2.5793	0.0000	0.0000
Vigyan Prasar	0.0000	0.2471	2.1881	0.0000
NACO	0.0000	2.8742	0.0000	0.0000
Cricket World Cup	9.6361	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
M/o Rural Dev.	1.1700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Grand Total	236.1465	233.2953	232.9251	85.2027

[Translation]

143-64

All India Radio
Air Station

2904. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of All India Radio (AIR) stations functioning in the country including Gujarat, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new AIR stations in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Gujarat; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Presently, 233 AIR Radio Stations are functioning in the country. Out of which 8 AIR Radio Stations are functioning in Gujarat. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. There is no approved scheme to set up new stations in any part of the country including Gujarat in the 11th Plan.

Statement*List of Existing A.I.R. Stations alongwith details of AM/FM Transmitter*

Sl.No.	Stations	Stations	Transmitter Power/Type		
			MW(AM)	FM	SW (AM)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW		
2.	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh		6 kW	
3.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	100 kW		
4.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	200 kW	6 kW	50 kW
			20 kW	5 kW	
5.	Kothagudam	Andhra Pradesh		6 kW	
6.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh		6 kW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Macherla	Andhra Pradesh		3 kW	
8.	Merkapuram	Andhra Pradesh		6 kW	
9.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh		6 kW	
10.	Tirupathi	Andhra Pradesh		10 kW	
				3 kW	
11.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	100 kW 1 kW	1 kW (int. set up)	
12.	Vishkhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	100 kW	10 kW	
13.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh		10 kW	
14.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	100 kW	10 kW	50 kW
15.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	10 kW		
16.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	10 kW		
17.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	10 kW		
18.	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW		
19.	Dhubri	Assam		6 kW	
20.	Dibrugarh	Assam	300 kW		
21.	Diphu	Assam	1 kW		
22.	Guwahati	Assam	100 kW 10 kW	10 kW	50 kW 50 kW
23.	Haflong	Assam		6 kW	
24.	Jorhat	Assam		10 kW	
25.	Kokrajhar	Assam	20 kW		
26.	Nowgong	Assam		6 kW	
27.	Silchar	Assam	20 kW		
28.	Tezpur	Assam	20 kW		
29.	Aurangabad	Bihar		100 W	
30.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	20 kW		
31.	Darbhanga	Bihar	20 kW		
32.	Patna	Bihar	100 kW	6 kW	
33.	Purnea	Bihar		6 kW	
34.	Sasaram	Bihar		6 kW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	20 kW		
36.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh		6 kW	
37.	Jagdapur	Chhattisgarh	100 kW		
38.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh		6 kW	
39.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	100 kW	1 kW (Int set up)	
40.	Saraipalli	Chhattisgarh		1 kW	
41.	Delhi	Delhi	200 kW 'A' 100 kW 'B' 20 kW 'C' 10 kW, 'D' 20 kW NC	20 kW (FM Gold) 20 kW (FM Rainbow)	50 kW (6 nos.) 100 kW (2 nos.) 250 kW (7 nos.)
42.	Panaji	Goa	100 kW 20 kW	6 kW	250 kW 250 kW
43.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	200 kW	10 kW	
44.	Ahwa	Gujarat	1 kW		
45.	Bhuj	Gujarat	20 kW		
46.	Godhra	Gujarat		6 kW	
47.	Himmatnagar	Gujarat	1 kW		
48.	Rajkot	Gujarat	300 kW 1000 kW (temporarily shutdown)		10 kW
49.	Surat	Gujarat		6 kW	
50.	Vadodara	Gujarat		10 kW	
51.	Hissar	Haryana		6 kW	
52.	Kurukshetra	Haryana		6 kW	
53.	Rohtak	Haryana	20 kW	1 kW (In set up)	
54.	Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh		10 kW	
55.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh		6 kW	
56.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh		10 kW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	Kinnaur (Kalpa)	Himachal Pradesh	1 kW		
58.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh		6 kW	
59.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	100 kW	1 kW (Int. set up)	50 kW
60.	Bhadarwah	Jammu & Kashmir		6 kW	
61.	Diskit	Jammu & Kashmir	1 kW		
62.	Drass	Jammu & Kashmir	1 kW		
63.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	300 kW	3 kW 10 kW	50 kW
64.	Kargil	Jammu & Kashmir	1 kW 200 kW		
65.	Kathua	Jammu & Kashmir		10 kW	
66.	Khalsi	Jammu & Kashmir	1 kW		
67.	Kupwara	Jammu & Kashmir	20 kW		
68.	Leh	Jammu & Kashmir	20 kW	100 kW	10 kW
69.	Naushera	Jammu & Kashmir	20 kW		
70.	Nyoma	Jammu & Kashmir	1 kW		
71.	Padam	Jammu & Kashmir	1 kW		
72.	Poonch	Jammu & Kashmir		6 kW	
73.	Rajouri	Jammu & Kashmir		10 kW	
74.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	300 kW 10 kW	10 kW	50 kW
75.	Tiesuru	Jammu & Kashmir	1 kW		
76.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand		6 kW	
77.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand		10 kW	
78.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand		6 kW	
79.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1 kW	6 kW	
80.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	100 kW	6 kW	50 kW
81.	Bangalore	Karnataka	200 kW	10 kW 10 kW	500 kW (6 nos.)
82.	Bellary	Karnataka		1 kW (Int. set up)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
83.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	20 kW		
83.	Bijapur	Karnataka		6 kW	
85.	Chitradurg	Karnataka	200 kW	10 kW	
86.	Dharwad	Karnataka	200 kW	10 kW	
87.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	20 kW	1 kW (Int. set up)	
88.	Hassan	Karnataka		6 kW	
89.	Hospet	Karnataka		10 kW	
90.	Karwar	Karnataka		3 kW	
91.	Madikeri (Mercara)	Karnataka		6 kW	
92.	Mangalore/Udipi	Karnataka	20 kW	10 kW	
93.	Mysore	Karnataka		10 kW	
94.	Raichur	Karnataka		6 kW	
95.	Alappuzha (Alleppy)	Kerala	200		
96.	Devikulam	Kerala		6 kW	
97.	Kannur	Kerala		6 kW	
98.	Kochi	Kerala		6 kW 10 kW	
99.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	Kerala	100 kW	10 kW	
100.	Manjeri	Kerala		3 kW	
101.	Trissure	Kerala	100 kW		
102.	Trivandrum	Kerala	20 kW	10 kW	50 kW
103.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
104.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
105.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	10 kW	6 kW	50 kW
106.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	20 kW		
107.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
108.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
109.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	20 kW		
110.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	200 kW	6 kW	
111.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	200 kW	10 kW	
112.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
113.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh		1 kW	
114.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh		3 kW	
115.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	20 kW		
116.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
117.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
118.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh		6 kW	
119.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra		6 kW	
120.	Akola	Maharashtra		6 kW	
121.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	1 kW	1 kW (Int. set up)	
122.	Beed	Maharashtra		6 kW	
123.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra		6 kW	
124.	Dhule	Maharashtra		6 kW	
125.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	20 kW		
126.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra		6 kW	
127.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	100 kW 'A' 100 kW 'B' 50 kW	10 kW 10 kW	100 kW 50 kW
128.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	300 kW 1000 kW	6 kW	
129.	Nanded	Maharashtra		6 kW	
130.	Nasik	Maharashtra		6 kW	
131.	Oras	Maharashtra		5 kW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
132.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra		6 kW	
133.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	20 kW		
134.	Pune	Maharashtra	100 kW	6 kW	
135.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	20 kW		
136.	Sangli	Maharashtra	20 kW		
137.	Satara	Maharashtra		6 kW	
138.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	1 kW		
139.	Yevatmal	Maharashtra		6 kW	
140.	Imphal	Manipur	300 kW	10 kW	50 kW
141.	Jowai	Meghalaya		6 kW	
142.	Nongstoil	Meghalaya	1 kW		
143.	Shillong	Meghalaya	100 kW	10 kW	50 kW
144.	Tura	Meghalaya	20 kW		
145.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya	1 kW		
146.	Aizawl	Mizoram	20 kW	6 kW	10 kW
147.	Lungleh	Mizoram		6 kW	
148.	Saiha	Mizoram	1 kW		
149.	Kohima	Nagaland	100 kW	1 kW (Int. set up)	50 kW
150.	Mokokchung	Nagaland		6 kW	
151.	Mon	Nagaland	1 kW		
152.	Tuensang	Nagaland	1 kW		
153.	Baripada	Orissa	1 kW	5 kW	
154.	Berhampur	Orissa		6 kW	
155.	Bhawanipatna	Orissa	200 kW		
156.	Bolangir	Orissa		6 kW	
157.	Cuttack	Orissa	300 kW 1 kW	6 kW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
158.	Deogarh	Orissa		100 kW	
159.	Jeypore	Orissa	100 kW		50 kW
160.	Joranda	Orissa	1 kW		
161.	Keonjhar	Orissa	1 kW		
162.	Puri	Orissa		3 kW	
163.	Rourkela	Orissa		6 kW	
164.	Sambalpur	Orissa	100 kW		
165.	Soro	Orissa	1 kW		
166.	Bhatinda	Punjab		6 kW	
167.	Jalandhar	Punjab	300 kW 200 kW 1 kW	10 kW	
168.	Patiala	Punjab		6 kW	
169.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	200 kW		
170.	Alwar	Rajasthan		6 kW	
171.	Banswara	Rajasthan		6 kW	
172.	Barmer	Rajasthan	20 kW		
173.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	20 kW		
174.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan		6 kW	
175.	Churu	Rajasthan		6 kW	
176.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1 kW	6 kW	50 kW
177.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan		10 kW	
178.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan		6 kW	
179.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	300 kW	6 kW	
180.	Kota	Rajasthan	20 kW		
181.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan		6 kW	
182.	Nagaur	Rajasthan		6 kW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
183.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan		6 kW	
184.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	300 kW		
185.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	20 kW	1 kW (In. set up)	
186.	Gangtok	Sikkim	20 kW		10 kW
187.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	200 kW 'A'	20 kW	50 kW
			20 kW 'B'	20 kW	
			20 kW		100 kW
188.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	20 kW	10 kW	
189.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu		10 kW	
190.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu		10 kW	
191.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	20 kW	1 kW	
192.	Nagarcoil	Tamil Nadu		10 kW	
193.	Oottacamund	Tamil Nadu	1 kW		
194.	Salem (Yercaud)	Tamil Nadu		100 kW	
195.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu		100 kW	10 kW
196.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	20 kW		
197.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	200 kW		
198.	Agartala	Tripura	20 kW	10 kW	
199.	Belonia	Tripura		6 kW	
200.	Kailashahar	Tripura		6 kW	
201.	Chandigarh	Union Territories		6 kW	
202.	Daman	Union Territories (Daman & Diu)		3 kW	
203.	Karaikal	Union Territories (Puducherry)		6 kW	
204.	Kavaratti	Union Territories (L & M Island)	1 kW		

1	2	3	4	5	6
205.	Puducherry	Union Territories (Puducherry)	20 kW	5 kW (Int. set up)	
206.	Port Blair	Union Territories (A & N Islands)	100 kW	10 kW	10 kW
207.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW		
208.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh		6 kW	250 kW (4 nos.)
209.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW	10 kW	
210.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh		6 kW	
211.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh		6 kW	
212.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	100 kW	1 kW (int. set up)	50 kW
213.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh		6 kW	
214.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW	1 kW (int. set up)	
215.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	300 kW, 10 kW	10 kW	50 kW
216.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW		
217.	Najibabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 kW		
218.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh		6 kW	
219.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW		
220.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	100 kW 1 kW	1 kW (int. set up)	
221.	Almora	Uttarakhand	1 kW		
222.	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)	Uttarakhand	1 kW		
223.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand		10 kW	
224.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	1 kW		
225.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	1 kW		
226.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	1 kW		
227.	Asansole	West Bengal		6 kW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
228.	Darjeeling	West Bengal		100 kW	
229.	Kolkata	West Bengal	200 kW 'A' 100 kW 'B' 20 kW 1000 kW	10 kW 10 kW	50 kW
230.	Kurseong	West Bengal	1 kW	5 kW	50 kW
231.	Murshidabad	West Bengal		6 kW	
232.	Shantiniketan	West Bengal		3 kW	
233.	Siliguri	West Bengal	200 kW	10 kW	

SC/SC/DBL 165-77

Scheme for Self-Employment

2905. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has launched a scheme to provide self-employment to the disabled, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and persons living Below the Poverty Line in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of such persons benefited during each of the last three years, State-wise and category-wise;

(d) whether the KVIC proposes to formulate new comprehensive scheme for the persons living below the poverty line in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (e) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, had been implementing Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) a credit-linked subsidy programme since 1994, for creation of new

job opportunities by providing assistance in setting up village industries units. The said programme has been discontinued on 31 March 2008 and a new scheme titled Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has been introduced in 2008-09 for creation of employment opportunities through setting up of micro enterprises with more attractive levels of subsidy than REGP. Under both the programmes, special provisions were made for weaker sections like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, physically handicapped, women, beneficiaries from North Eastern States, hilly areas, etc. Under PMEGP, 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 margin money subsidy upto 35 per cent for the beneficiaries belonging to weaker section (25 per cent in the case of general category) of the project cost in rural areas while it is 25 per cent (15 per cent in the case of general category) for urban areas. The own contribution of the beneficiary belonging to weaker sections is 5% of the project cost while it is 10% in the case of general category.

The state-wise number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and physically handicapped category during last three years of implementation of REGP is given in the enclosed statement. It is estimated that around 1.60 lakh persons belonging to above mentioned category have benefited under PMEGP during 2008-09.

KVIC is also implementing a scheme namely 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' providing assistance

to individual and groups of Below Poverty Line khadi artisans for construction of worksheds for better work environment.

Statement

State-wise and category wise number of persons benefited under REGP during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08.

I. Persons Belonging to Scheduled Castes

		(Number of persons)		
Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	0	15	0
2.	Delhi	0	15	16
3.	Haryana	3184	176	1042
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1651	2689	2872
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2194	710	0
6.	Punjab	1998	1370	1022
7.	Rajasthan	3500	4953	3284
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	539	17	0
9.	Bihar	1373	117	535
10.	Jharkhand	450	180	145
11.	Orissa	1160	2446	1378
12.	West Bengal	5527	5304	10811
13.	Assam	5951	4636	4414
14.	Manipur	49	0	0
15.	Tripura	430	414	1263
16.	Sikkim	0	0	82
17.	Andhra Pradesh	1693	4205	3090
18.	Karnataka	3255	6363	3411
19.	Kerala	3670	498	458
20.	Puducherry	24	64	182

1	3	4	5	6
21.	Tamil Nadu	2562	3110	3749
22.	Gujarat	2153	652	687
23.	Maharashtra	3672	5997	3157
24.	Chhattisgarh	702	417	1697
25.	Madhya Pradesh	1843	494	1385
26.	Uttaranchal	451	387	675
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4807	1459	1645
Total		52838	46688	47000

II. Persons Belonging to Scheduled Tribes

(Number of persons)

SI.No.	State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	1857	0	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	203	824	1708
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1279	899	0
4.	Punjab	1165	70	1045
5.	Rajasthan	1663	2408	1132
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	314	13	0
7.	Bihar	801	17	43
8.	Jharkhand	262	29	324
9.	Orissa	676	1223	302
10.	West Bengal	2579	610	6006
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1857	2106	1783
12.	Assam	3471	2318	3720
13.	Manipur	28	286	1105
14.	Meghalaya	1569	2042	3074
15.	Mizoram	18255	16455	17299
16.	Nagaland	5549	3358	6910

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Tripura	553	583	1941
18.	Sikkim	1750	2208	806
19.	Andhra Pradesh	550	423	1267
20.	Karnataka	1899	3181	1426
21.	Kerala	2141	0	7
22.	Lakshadweep	0	0	037
23.	Tamil Nadu	1157	1532	103
24.	Gujarat	1256	45	295
25.	Maharashtra	2120	3700	200
26.	Chhattisgarh	231	324	1326
27.	Madhya Pradesh	1075	213	346
28.	Uttarakhand	254	29	577
29.	Uttar Pradesh	3144	0	0
Total		57658	44896	52781

III. Persons Belonging to Other Backward Classes

(Number of persons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	15	55	18
2.	Haryana	6369	1372	11648
3.	Himachal Pradesh	731	1289	2679
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	4388	326	8773
5.	Punjab	3996	3013	2937
6.	Rajasthan	17757	13395	23888
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1078	55	0
8.	Bihar	2746	5238	10015
9.	Jharkhand	901	3225	4011

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Orissa	2320	4403	6571
11.	West Bengal	7739	1810	24025
12.	Assam	11902	8346	11176
13.	Manipur	99	12	0
14.	Meghalaya	18	13	0
15.	Tripura	1013	1549	3411
16.	Sikkim	0	0	657
17.	Andhra Pradesh	10934	13712	23010
18.	Karnataka	6510	11453	17208
19.	Kerala	7340	17113	14948
20.	Lakshadweep	224	0	0
21.	Puducherry	105	472	1082
22.	Tamil Nadu	5934	6965	39712
23.	Goa	188	98	0
24.	Gujarat	4307	1903	4384
25.	Maharashtra	7384	9106	10466
26.	Chhattisgarh	4352	3874	8708
27.	Madhya Pradesh	3687	8726	16762
28.	Uttaranchal	432	338	1754
29.	Uttar Pradesh	10973	15484	17795
Total		123442	133345	265638

IV. Persons Belonging to Minorities

(Number of persons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	0	6	0
2.	Haryana	1592	63	215
3.	Himachal Pradesh	216	460	248

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1097	12246	6579
5.	Punjab	999	403	124
6.	Rajasthan	2099	1657	1766
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	269	8	0
8.	Bihar	686	1295	1164
9.	Jharkhand	225	668	724
10.	Orissa	580	815	0
11.	West Bengal	2211	4561	8408
12.	Assam	2975	1545	9517
13.	Manipur	24	7	0
14.	Meghalaya	0	69	164
15.	Tripura	208	162	674
16.	Sikkim	0	0	85
17.	Andhra Pradesh	3852	2716	4907
18.	Karnataka	1627	2121	5672
19.	Kerala	1835	9531	7613
20.	Puducherry	2	3	48
21.	Tamil Nadu	1311	2006	2328
22.	Goa	47	1106	48
23.	Gujarat	1076	427	913
24.	Maharashtra	1933	3246	1009
25.	Chhattisgarh	1695	1044	803
26.	Madhya Pradesh	921	1218	2428
27.	Uttaranchal	715	894	1820
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2779	6813	9093
Total		30974	55190	66350

V. Persons Belonging to Physically Handicapped

(Number of persons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Haryana	530	191	155
2.	Himachal Pradesh	10	93	239
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	365	33	2954
4.	Punjab	332	415	79
5.	Rajasthan	277	963	111
6.	Andaman and Nciobar Islands	89	0	0
7.	Bihar	288	77	118
8.	Jharkhand	75	0	0
9.	Orissa	193	489	0
10.	West Bengal	737	150	1201
11.	Assam	991	927	25
12.	Tripura	6	0	0
13.	Andhra Pradesh	997	927	25
14.	Karnataka	542	1272	93
15.	Kerala	611	6	0
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	5
17.	Tamil Nadu	165	613	0
18.	Gujarat	358	52	111
19.	Maharashtra	605	2666	123
20.	Chhattisgarh	0	63	29
21.	Madhya Pradesh	307	58	206
22.	Uttaranchal	69	0	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	897	59	302
Total		7585	8674	6353

(English)

177-12

Assistance for Aqua Culture

2906. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided for the development of aqua culture and for the welfare of fishermen in the country including Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries during the said period; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to boost the aqua culture sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

Statement I

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture'
State-wise funds released as well as number of beneficiaries during the last three years*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Amount released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363	120	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	1185	24.00	0	36.00	4175
3.	Assam	40	482	0.00	2140	75.02	0
4.	Bihar	40	1319	20.00	95	0.00	1928
5.	Chhattisgarh	80	3186	100.00	3308	50.00	2500
6.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	0.00	519	0.00	543	25.00	757
8.	Haryana	20.00	1572	100.00	1376	25.00	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	176	32.43	175	27.00	220
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	207	0.00	0	100.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	2325	50.00	5766	62.50	5769
12.	Karnataka	165.60	439	0.00	0	0.00	333
13.	Kerala	50.00		0.00	3814	70.00	2423

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland fisheries and Aquaculture as well as National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen are being implemented in all States and Union Territories including Tamil Nadu. The details of financial assistance provided for the development of aquaculture and for the welfare of fishermen in the country including Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years, state-wise as well as the number of beneficiaries during the same period are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(c) In addition to the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, assistance is also being provided the States/UTs and other organizations for promotion of aquaculture through the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	160.00	2846	200.00	2314	100.00	2950
15.	Maharashtra	23	616	0.00	529	20.00	249
16.	Manipur	75	1645	0.00	0	40.00	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Mizoram	61	15	50.00	245	40.00	4199
19.	Nagaland	90	1164	62.55	600	90.00	900
20.	Orissa	200	2067	50.00	2271	190.00	2280
21.	Puducherry	5	16	0.00	0	5.00	26
22.	Punjab	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.00	0
23.	Rajasthan	44.05	0	0.00	122	24.05	0
24.	Sikkim	30	66	0.00	0	34.98	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	50	0	50.00	0	0.00	0
26.	Tripura	40	1688	47.35	1328	24.00	1007
27.	Uttar Pradesh	250	7939	288.57	11708	88.00	7511
28.	Uttarakhand	20	313	9.00	169	33.45	0
29.	West Bengal	225	4113	200	3887	100.00	2757
30.	National Federation of Cooperative Delhi	0.00	0	0.23	0	0.00	0
Total		2075.65	34018	1284.23	40390	1360.00	40073

Statement II*Centrally Sponsored 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen'**State-wise funds released as well as number of beneficiaries during the last three years.*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Amount released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.36	6786	100.00	2000	140.34	14115
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	320	16.00	80	0.00	0
3.	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	60.79	405	43.14	0	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.02	598	0.00	0	3.38	1500
6.	Daman and Diu	15.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Goa	0.00	0	8.00	40	2.15	718
8.	Gujarat	0.00	0	70.00	344	86.03	745
9.	Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.10	2268	4.99	2220	5.50	2446
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.00	0	25.00	250	29.58	0
12.	Jharkhand	258.40	1000	327.20	1200	123.60	600
13.	Karnataka	348.20	17338	0.00	0	304.08	35744
14.	Kerala	162.96	228000	150.00	750	232.21	601183
15.	Maharashtra	61.86	0	143.00	715	20.00	243
16.	Madhya Pradesh	33.82	5938	21.20	100	31.46	16457
17.	Manipur	0.00	0	4.26	0	22.16	220
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0	25.18	118	0.00	0
19.	Nagaland	54.00	400	29.50	0	96.50	458
20.	Orissa	39.92	18000	50.00	0	89.64	19880
21.	Puducherry	150.00	29900	126.00	31000	150.00	33000
22.	Rajasthan	31.36	1250	11.98	1853	5.40	1826
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	300.00	127985	269.93	63322	240.00	80000
25.	Tripura	24.00	120	24.00	120	36.00	90
26.	Uttar Pradesh	350.00	0	165.50	0	200.00	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	8.60	40	6.45	30
28.	West Bengal	241.00	170000	243.20	170000	361.20	163500
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.48	366	1.37	228	1.68	280
30.	National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives, Delhi	104.00	1426896	131.65	1814801	192.82	2699883
	Total	2380.27	2037570	1999.70	2089181	2380.18	3672918

183-

Scheme for Fishery Sector

2907. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted several proposals for the development of the fishery sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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 Andhra Pradesh has submitted two proposals to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and four proposals to the National Fishery Development Board (NFDB) relating to the Fisheries Sector.

The proposals relate to development of freshwater aquaculture, extension and training, modernization of fish market, reservoir stocking, ornamental fisheries and renovation of fish seed hatcheries and seed rearing farms.

(c) Since the progress of implementation of funds sanctioned earlier under Centrally Sponsored Schemes have not been reported by the State Government, the two proposals submitted to the Department have not sanctioned. NFDB has sanctioned two of the four proposals. The other two proposals have been referred back to the State Government for certain clarifications.

[Translation]

Agriculture

183-85-

Effect of Drought on Rabi Crops

Natural calamity

2908. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the losses in area and production of rabi crops due to drought;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the 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) to (c) It is too early to make any assessment of the losses in area and production of rabi crops due to drought. However, for increasing rabi production Government of India conducted rabi conference on 24th & 25th Oct. 2009 and video conferences with the major drought declared States on 5th & 6th Oct. 2009 to review the issues relating to drought management and preparedness for rabi season. Strategies have been adopted for enhancing production during rabi season by increasing area of wheat to the extent of half million hectare and to improve the productivity in major states which may result in an increased production of two million tonnes of wheat compared to last year. The increase in area of summer/winter/boro rice is targeted to the extent of 12 to 15 lakh hectare in the states like West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Eastern Uttar Pradesh which may result in additional production of 4 (four) million tones of rice. With the improved moisture level it is also envisaged to increase the area under rabi pulses to the extent of about 15 lakh hectare which will result in additional production of one million tones of pulses. Similarly, additional production of oil seeds like rabi summer groundnut, Sunflower, Sesamum can also bring about 1.2 million tones of additional oil seeds production. Thus, efforts would be made to produce about 8.5 million tones of additional food grains in the current rabi season and additional production of about 1.5 million tones of oilseeds. Due to late rains received in the major parts of the country, moisture level in the soil has been improved which has unlightened the prospects of rabi crop production in major parts of the country. The assessment of area coverage in the country as on 03.12.2009 compared to the corresponding period of the last year at the same time is as follows:

Crop	Area Sown		Increase/decrease over last year
	2009-10	2008-09	
Wheat	167.36	162.40	+4.96
Rice	2.47	1.68	+0.79
Total coarse cereals	52.98	58.18	-5.20
Oilseeds	77.23	82.03	-4.82
Pulses	105.08	99.00	+5.48

Area coverage is likely to increase during rabi season 2009.

In view of the recent drought, the distribution of certified seeds on subsidy under various programmes of the schemes namely Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (MMA) has been enhanced with an additional estimated subsidy of Rs. 288.26 crores for distribution of certified seeds during current Rabi Season.

Government of India has taken several other initiatives to increase more coverage of various crops during Rabi, 2009 and also to enhance the productivity. States have been given more flexibility to utilize the funds to meet the additional demand for requirement of seed distribution component. Subsidy norms of Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra and Pulses (only for Rabi/summer 2009) have been increased under various crops development schemes of Ministry of Agriculture to reduce the burden of farmers in drought affected area. Age norms of certified seed of rice, wheat and pulses have been relaxed and additional area coverage under boro/summer rice/wheat/pulses are planned for enhancing production. Additional allocation of rust resistance and terminal heat-tolerant varieties of wheat minikits has been done. Availability and supply of essential inputs such as fertilizer, additional power for irrigation has been ensured in coordination with States and various Central Ministries.

[English]

185-86
 Subsidy for Rice

2909. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted bills for the release of provisional subsidy for the distribution of rice under the decentralized procurement for the period from April, 2008 to March, 2009;

(b) if so, whether a large part of the said amount is yet to be released by the Union Government to the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government of Kerala has sent any communication with request for release of the said dues;

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

(f) the time by which the amount 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) and (c) Against an amount of Rs. 11,840.18 lakhs claimed by the Govt. of Kerala/Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. as provisional subsidy (95%) for distribution of rice during April, 2008 to March, 2009, a total amount of Rs. 11,366.17 lakhs, found admissible, has been released to the State.

The difference in the amount claimed and amount found admissible was mainly on account of excess distribution of 4215.50 MT of rice under APLY by the State as compared to the allocation made by the Government of India.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam.

Govt. of Kerala has requested for release of balance amount of Rs. 4.25 crore for the period April, 2008 to March, 2009 vide a memorandum dated 13.11.2009.

The provisional subsidy amount found admissible for the period April, 2008 to March, 2009 has already been released to the State Govt.

(f) In view of reply to para (b) to (e) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

SUSTI/DRC
 All India Radio +
 Doordarshan

Expansion of AIR and DD

186-87

2910. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand the broadcasting capacity of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) Kendras during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering any proposal for providing AIR/DD coverage programmes exclusively for the benefit of the people living in backward and rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) (a) and (b) The details of schemes for expansion/upgradation of Doordarshan Kendras (Studios & Transmitters) implemented, so far, during 11th Plan & those presently under implementation, as part of 11th Plan, are given in the enclosed statement. AIR's 11th Plan proposal for the purpose has not yet been approved.

(c) and (d) In terrestrial mode, Doordarshan coverage is estimated to be available to about 92% population of the country, including a large segment of population in backward and rural areas. In addition, multi channel TV coverage has been provided in the country through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus". DTH signals can be received with the help of small sized dish receive units.

At present AIR is having coverage of 91.79% (by area) and 99.14% (by population) and it covers the population of rural backward as well as urban areas. In addition, AIR is also providing 21 radio channels in Ku band on DD DTH Direct plus platform and it is available all over India except Andaman & Nicobar Islands where DD DTH footprint beamed from the Satellite INSAT 4B is not available at present.

Statement

I. Schemes for expansion/upgradation of DDKs (Studios & Transmitters) implemented, so far, during 11th Plan (01.04.2007 to 30.11.2009)

(1) Studio Centres

1. Gorakhpur (permanent set up)
2. Panaji (additional Studio)

(2) Transmitters

(a) Upgradation from LPT to HPT

1. Hissar
2. Hissar (DD News)
3. Port Blair
4. Port Blair (DD News)
5. Chhattarpur
6. Kokrajhar (int.)

7. Bikaner
8. Saharsa
9. Dharamshala

(b) Upgradation from interim set up (IKW) to IOKW (permanent set up)

1. Kupwara
2. Kupwara (DD News)
3. Vadodara
4. Vadodara (DD News)
5. Balurghat
6. Jalgaon
7. Kharagpur
8. Barmer

II. Schemes for expansion/upgradation of DDKs (Studios & Transmitters) presently under implementation, as part of 11th Plan

(1) Studio Centres

1. Jammu (additional Studio)
2. Chandigarh (additional Studio)
3. Leh (permanent set up)
4. Dehradun (permanent set up)

(2) Transmitters

1. Bilaspur (upgradation from LPT to HPT)
2. Mehboobnagar (upgradation from LPT to HPT)
3. Kokrajhar (pmt.) (upgradation from 1 KW to 10 KW with 150M tower)
4. Kumbakonam (pmt.) (upgradation from 1 KW to 10 KW with 150M tower)
5. Cannanore (pmt.) (upgradation from 1KW to 10 KW with 150M tower)
6. Amritsar (DD1 & DD News) (permanent set up with 300M tower)

[English]

Quality of Copra

2911. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to procure fair average quality of Ball Copra under Minimum Support Price;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various State Government including Karnataka have requested the Union Government to relax the condition regarding the size of copra while fixing MSP;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. NAFED, as a central nodal agency for procurement of copra, has procured 1250 MT of ball copra valuing Rs. 638.38 lakh at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Rs. 47000/- per MT during 2009 season.

(c) to (e) The Government of Karnataka had requested Government of India to relax the norms of Fair Average Quality of copra size/diameter from 75mm to 45mm. Considering the hardship faced by the farmers, the Government of India acceded to the request of the Government of Karnataka by reducing the price 10% less than the MSP of Rs. 47000/- per MT.

[Translation]

National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development

2912. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes covered under the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD);

(b) the details of the States covered under the scheme; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance proposed to be extended to all the States under such scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) is being operated on all India basis. The programmes covered under NPYAD scheme are Youth Leadership and Personality Development, Promotion of National Integration, Promotion of Adventure, Development and Empowerment of Adolescents and Technical and Resource Development.

(c) The details of funds earmarked state-wise under the scheme of NPYAD for the year 2009-10 are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement*Funds Earmarked for 2009-10 under scheme National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development*

General Rs. 7.25 crore

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UT	State/UT Allocation Share	(Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.39%	60.82
2.	Bihar	5.68%	41.18
3.	Chhattisgarh	3.28%	23.78
4.	Delhi	0.72%	5.22
5.	Goa	0.13%	0.94
6.	Gujarat	5.78%	41.90
7.	Haryana	1.79%	12.97
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.22%	8.84
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.18%	30.30
10.	Jharkhand	2.67%	19.35

1	2	3	4
11.	Karnataka	5.84%	42.34
12.	Kerala	2.24%	16.24
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8.14%	59.01
14.	Maharashtra	9.81%	71.12
15.	Orissa	4.42%	32.05
16.	Punjab	2.06%	14.93
17.	Rajasthan	8.51%	61.69
18.	Tamil Nadu	5.30%	38.42
19.	Uttaranchal	1.30%	9.42
20.	Uttar Pradesh	12.27%	88.95
21.	West Bengal	5.41%	39.22
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.16%	1.16
23.	Chandigarh	0.04%	0.29
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01%	0.07
25.	Daman and Diu	0.03%	0.21
26.	Lakshadweep	0.03%	0.21
27.	Puducherry	0.05%	0.36

Funds Earmarked for 2009-10 under scheme National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development

North Eastern Rs. 0.75 Crores

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UT	State/UT Allocation Share	(Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.33%	12.99
2.	Assam	49.03%	36.77
3.	Manipur	7.03%	5.27
4.	Meghalaya	6.97%	5.22

1	2	3	4
5.	Mizoram	5.40%	4.05
6.	Nagaland	5.70%	4.27
7.	Sikkim	2.04%	1.53
8.	Tripura	6.08%	4.56

Purely 192-93

Unequal Distribution of Sugar

2913. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make any changes in the distribution system for Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the quantum of sugar being distributed to BPL card holders and under the 'Antyodaya Anna Yojana' is not equal;

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

(e) 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) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), focused on the poor is operated under joint responsibility of Central and the State/UT Governments. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the State sIUTs and their distribution to TPDS beneficiaries, rest with the concerned State & UT Governments.

Under TPDS, foodgrains, @ 35 kg per family per month are allocated to the States/Union Territories for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) (including 2.43 crore 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.

However, as announced in the address of Hon'ble President of India to joint session of Parliament on 04.06.2009, Government proposes to enact a National Food Security Act, details of which are yet to be finalized.

(c) to (e) Government restructured supply of levy sugar under the TPDS in February 2001 and restricted its supply to BPL families except in the North Eastern States, Hilly States and Island Territories, where the coverage allowed is of BPL as well as APL families.

Since the BPL families include the AA Y families to whom the levy sugar is distributed under TPDS, its quantum is the same.

[English]

Agiculture 193 - 247
Crops Under Insurance Scheme

2914. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the various crops covered under insurance schemes for farmers in the country including Karnataka;

(b) the area in hecatres for various crops covered and the premium amount collected under insurance during the last three years crop-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of crop insurance claims disbursed during the said period as compared to the premium paid;

(d) the details of complaints received from farmers in regard to non-payment of crop insurance; and

(e) the steps taken to increase crop coverage and widen the nature of insurance cover in the country including Karnataka?

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)

Details of various crops covered under two Central Sector schemes, namely, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) in the country, including Karnataka State are given in Statement-I and II, respectively. Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) has recently been approved by the Government.

(b) State-wise and Crop-wise details of area covered and premium amount collected under NAIS and Pilot WBCIS during last three years (Kharif and Rabi seasons) are given in the Statements-III and IV, respectively.

(c) Details of premium and claims disbursed during the last three years under NAIS and WBCIS are given in Statement-V.

(d) All the admissible claims under crop insurance schemes are settled/paid as per provisions of the scheme. However, some complaints from farmers regarding non-payment of claims on account of incorrent submission of insurance proposals by financial institutions, unrealistic assessment of crop loos due to large unit area of insurance etc., are received from time to time. All the complaints are suitably addressed as per provisions of the schemes.

(e) The Government and the Implementing Agencies make efforts by way of extension and publicity programmes to increase the coverage under crop insurance schemes.

To widen the nature of insurance cover, Government has introduced Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Plam Insurance Schemes (CPIS) in the country including Karnataka.

Statement I

NAIS-CROPS covered under kharif and RABI seasons in NAIS implementing States/UTs

Sl.No.	Kharif Season		RABI Season	
	Food Crops/Oilseeds	Annual Commercial/ Annual Horticulture Crops	Food Crops/Oilseeds	Annual Commercial/ Annual Horticulture Crops
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bajra (Pearl Millet)	Banana	Bajara (Pearl Millet)	Banana
2.	Black Gram (Urd)	Chilly	Barley	Brinjal

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Castor	Cotton	Black Gram (Urd)	Chilly
4.	Cowpea (Lobia)	Ginger	Gram	Coriander
5.	Gram	Jute	Green Gram (Moong)	Cotton
6.	Green Gram (Moong)	Onion	Groundnut	Fennel (Sonf)
7.	Groundnut	Pineapple	Horse Gram (Kulthi)	Garlic
8.	Guar (Cluster Bean)	Potato	Jowar (Sorghum)	Ginger
9.	Horse Gram (Kulthi)	Sugarcane	Linseed (Alsai)	Isabgol
10.	Jowar (Sorghum)	Tapioca	Maize	Jeera (Cumin)
11.	Kodo-Kutki/save (Little Mille	Turmeric	Masoor (Lentil)	Methi
12.	Maize	Orange	Paddy	Onion
13.	Moth (Pulse Crop Math in Gujarat)	PEA (Matar)	Patato	
14.	Navane (Foxtail Millet)	-	RAGI/Madua (Finger Millet)	Sugarcane
15.	Niger (Oilseed crop in Orissa)-		Rapeseed/Mustard	Tapioca
16.	Paddy	-	Safflower	Tomato
17.	RAGI/Madua (Finger Millet)	-	Seasmum (Til/Gingelly)	-
18.	Seasmum(Til/Gingelly)	-	Sunflower	-
19.	Soyabean	-	Taramira (Oilseed in RJ)	-
20.	Sunflower	-	Tur (Redgram/Arhar)	-
21.	TUR (Redgram/Arhar)	-	Wheat	-
22.	-	-	French Bean	-

Statement II

Crops covered under kharif and RABI seasons in WBCIS implementing States/UTs

Sl.No.	Kharif Season		RABI Season	
	Food Crops/Oilseeds	Annual Commercial/ Annual Horticulture Crops	Food Crops/Oilseeds	Annual Commercial/ Annual Horticulture Crops
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bajra	Chilly	Barley	Cashewnut
2.	Blackgram	Cotton	Bengal Gram	Chilly
3.	Greengram	Onion	Chick pea	coriander
4.	Groundnut	Tomato	Gram	Cotton

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Jowar	Orange	Groundnut	Cumin
6.	Maize	-	Jowar	Grapes
7.	Paddy	-	Lentil	Isabgol
8.	Pigeon Pea	-	Linseed	Mango
9.	Ragi	-	Maize	Methi
10.	Sesamum	-	Paddy	Onion
11.	Soyabean	-	Rape and Mustard	Potato
12.	Sunflower	-	Sesamum	Tomato
13.	Tur	-	Sunflower	Kinnu
14.	Moth	-	Wheat	Amla
15.	Guar	-	Gherkin	-

Statement III*NAIS-State-wise/Crop-wise area insured and premium since Kharif 2006 to Kharif 2008 season*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Crop Group/Crops	Kharif 2006		Kharif 2007		Kharif 2008	
			Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lakhs)	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lakhs)	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Bajra	218.10	0.59	29.42	0.10	249.08	0.16
		Blackgram	2576.38	5.05	3183.45	7.72	5493.21	4.13
		Castor	9351.49	20.62	6252.71	17.46	13998.33	13.65
		Greengram	10265.68	18.08	8849.71	17.18	22718.76	20.00
		Groundnut (I)	38439.63	118.68	16441.35	64.85	4216.53	15.74
		Groundnut (UI)	1160136.17	3726.33	1435611.14	4518.60	1416500.10	4701.97
		Horsegram	0.00	0.00				
		Jowar	3946.37	6.63	1965.97	4.32	4151.18	3.69
		Korra	0.00	0.00				
		Maize	44456.04	99.31	55279.63	97.72	90131.88	135.53
		Paddy	1342296.90	4026.22	1459408.42	4919.87	1013388.85	3531.05
		Redgram	27177.35	47.04	27113.82	53.31	31606.49	51.41
		Sesamum	0.00	0.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Soyabean	10024.20	28.18	13689.08	37.56	14132.56	37.27
		Sunflower	50874.26	103.75	36906.24	89.01	25324.23	68.64
		FC/OS Total	2699762.57	8200.48	3064730.94	9827.70	2641911.20	8583.24
		Annual Comm./hort.crops						
		Banana	793.13	27.41	1069.21	41.85	572.88	17.14
		Chilly (I)	24422.94	307.01	30869.47	371.93	17958.08	302.75
		Chilly (UI)	4023.57	63.41	6988.08	110.67	5801.43	85.24
		Cotton I	45835.22	487.78	70997.26	694.45	36367.52	411.90
		Cotton (UI)	78983.35	719.11	65003.13	314.89	94311.51	884.64
		Sugarcane (Plant)	241714.21	732.04	123488.70	996.65	43722.02	368.61
		Sugarcane (Ratoon)	38294.50	195.05	114161.83	525.52	50971.21	193.14
		Turmeric					15247.29	210.77
		AC/AH TOTAL	434066.92	2531.82	412577.68	3055.96	264951.94	2474.21
		STATE TOTAL	3133829.49	10732.30	3477308.62	12883.66	2906863.14	11057.44
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
2.	Assam	Ahu Paddy	587.31	1.62	374.26	1.15	466.58	1.51
		Sali Paddy	7717.85	15.76	7017.73	17.61	6827.42	15.32
		FC/OS TOTAL	8305.16	17.38	7391.99	18.76	7294.00	16.83
		Annual comm/hort.crops						0.00
		Jute	5.74	0.20	150.26	1.74	11.90	0.40
		AC/AH TOTAL	5.74	0.20	150.26	1.74	11.90	0.40
		STATE TOTAL	8310.90	17.58	7542.25	20.50	7305.90	17.23
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
3.	Bihar	Maize	12423.23	47.01	36466.66	149.42	19720.57	89.15
		Paddy	414555.19	1447.05	785133.40	2989.17	415641.57	1925.46
		FC/OS TOTAL	426978.42	1494.05	821600.06	3138.59	435362.14	2014.60
		Food crops and Oilseeds						0.00
		Chilly	26.98	0.33	52.61	0.75	52.70	1.72
		Jute	20.55	0.09	14.47	0.14	3246.24	27.62
		AC/AH TOTAL	47.53	0.42	67.08	0.89	3298.94	29.34
		STATE TOTAL	427025.95	1494.47	821667.14	3139.48	438661.08	2043.94
		Food crops and Oilseeds						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Maize	45441.14	71.59	42796.08	62.54	37854.50	70.80
		Moth	0.00	0.00				
		Paddy	55324.89	163.87	71138.50	220.53	66933.37	236.32
		Ragi	0.00	0.00				
		Sesamum	1733.47	2.93	55614.81	9.09	298.34	0.24
		Tur	9541.97	16.46	1488.55	7.98	3118.76	6.38
		FC/OS TOTAL	1809378.42	6989.98	1716161.73	7414.59	1776508.46	7882.77
		Annual comm./hort.crops						0.00
		Banana	893.45	7.67	873.18	7.91	375.02	2.12
		Cotton	59957.70	1222.35	31529.18	733.23	17517.02	378.64
		AC/AH TOTAL	60851.15	1230.02	32402.36	741.14	17892.04	380.76
		STATE TOTAL	1870229.57	8220.00	1748564.09	8155.74	1794400.50	8263.53
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
7.	Haryana	Arhar	306.19	1.07	6483.65	14.17	0.00	0.00
		Bajra	27013.35	70.51	0.00	0.00	614.15	2.39
		Maize	9.60	0.06	162.46	0.68	0.00	0.00
		FC/OS TOTAL	27329.14	71.64	6646.11	14.85	614.15	2.39
		Annual comm./hort.crops						
		Cotton	14567.88	117.33				
		AC/AH TOTAL	14567.88	117.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STATE TOTAL	41897.02	188.97	6646.11	14.85	614.15	2.39
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Maize	3994.51	13.77	6549.82	18.48	4929.50	20.72
		Paddy	297.68	0.57	226.23	0.47	391.70	1.44
		FC/OS TOTAL	4292.19	14.33	6776.05	18.95	5321.20	22.16
		Annual comm./hort.crops						0.00
		Ginger	13.70	0.19				
		Potato	78.30	1.16	100.73	3.73	141.13	3.54
		AC/AH TOTAL	78.30	1.16	100.73	3.73	154.83	3.73
		STATE TOTAL	4370.49	15.49	6876.78	22.68	5476.03	25.89
		Food crops and Oilseeds						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Maize	2458.39	2.86	2507.72	3.10	345.37	0.35
		Paddy	1913.30	3.01	2463.12	4.85	512.35	0.99
		FC/OS TOTAL	4371.69	5.87	4970.84	7.95	857.72	1.34
		AC/AH						0.00
		Potato	0.00	0.00				
		AC/AH TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		STATE TOTAL	4371.69	5.87	4970.24	7.95	857.72	1.34
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
10.	Jharakhand	Maize	1200.19	1.79	4646.16	7.03	30643.41	52.80
		Paddy	458962.97	697.83	322952.61	481.52	207249.30	454.26
		FC/OS TOTAL	460163.16	699.61	327598.77	488.55	237692.71	507.06
		Annual comm./hort.crops						
		cotton	0.00	0.00				
		Potato	0.00	0.00				
		Sugarcane	0.00	0.00				
		AC/AH TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STATE TOTAL	460163.16	699.61	327598.77	488.55	237892.71	507.06
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
11.	Karnataka	Bajra (Irr.)	257.13	0.43	104.26	0.33	469.65	0.75
		Bajra (R.F.)	11721.58	8.29	1393.72	2.20	19621.68	11.30
		Blackgram(RF)	78331.45	53.54	30952.17	26.84	65634.49	35.98
		Castor (Rf)	40.99	0.12	141.31	0.24	51.60	0.12
		Greengram (Rf)	182513.78	83.09	81284.97	23.84	198388.29	75.28
		Groundnut (Irr.)	5351.39	22.81	8628.34	17.42	4793.96	18.55
		Groundnut (RF.)	212720.87	438.01	124537.74	366.02	229917.42	509.84
		Horsegram (RF)	254.76	0.12	58.91	0.09	1328.53	0.42
		Jowar (Irr.)	404.50	0.93	130.81	0.41	1499.15	2.65
		Jowar (Rf)	25001.78	22.11	14457.72	14.00	31407.94	32.86
		Maize (Irr.)	29564.54	96.02	28990.74	90.17	47982.67	188.99
		Maize (R.F.)	164331.07	211.77	141433.40	236.11	147128.22	319.16
		Navane(RF)	29.18	0.01	9.31	0.00	423.89	0.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Paddy(Irr.)	147455.75	22.11	118550.45	331.19	56341.14	298.39
		Paddy (R.F.)	128315.54	288.33	128792.02	255.67	149552.42	398.64
		Ragi (Irr.)	31.90	0.07	3944.29	5.59	11.31	0.03
		Ragi (RF.)	1465.68	2.16	19.22	0.04	3612.69	5.41
		Save (RF)	92.86	0.06	5324.40	17.49	942.32	0.73
		Sesamum (Rf)	4269.20	5.85	503031.13	887.53	12566.47	23.67
		Soyabean (Irr.)	79.16	0.16	144.07	0.09	2351.02	4.24
		Soyabean (RF)	7997.54	11.28	840.23	1.56	68943.56	104.06
		Sunflower (Irr.)	7423.03	23.37	6325.75	10.38	20634.35	56.37
		Sunflower (RF)	119411.91	199.39	41.79	0.08	43946.38	211.77
		Tur (Irr.)	1029.93	1.91	4634.81	12.91	3260.70	9.85
		Tur (Rf.)	412660.22	961.92	67658.52	132.11	296442.52	792.88
		FC/OS TOTAL	1540755.74	2453.85	1271430.08	2432.31	1507252.37	3102.17
		Annual comm./hort.crops						0.00
		Chilly (Irr)	1683.70	27.82	1032.89	20.64	1052.64	30.80
		Cotton I	5913.28	87.35	4753.91	57.34	9087.28	72.29
		Onion (Irr.)	10975.28	87.36	12359.02	130.59	17316.84	214.44
		Onion (Rf)	47981.66	634.75				
		Potato (Irr.)	266.78	15.13	725.87	27.19	242.06	15.98
		Potato (RF)	29860.93	333.94	215961.92	876.97	23389.08	491.02
		AC/AH TOTAL	96681.63	1186.34	234833.61	1112.73	51087.90	824.53
		STATE TOTAL	1637437.37	3987.82	1506263.69	3545.04	1558340.27	3926.71
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
12.	Kerala	Paddy	8885.44	38.31	10673.10	52.86	7004.73	39.84
		FC/OS TOTAL	8885.44	38.31	10673.10	52.86	7004.73	39.84
		Annual comm./hort.crops						0.00
		Banana	1087.74	6.99	2272.02	19.87	633.93	6.57
		Ginger	313.65	4.35	290.51	4.79	120.74	2.14
		Pineapple	10.50	0.25	0.00	0.00		
		Tapioca	233.45	0.65	288.01	1.91	68.41	0.76
		Turmeric	0.3	0.01	0.00	0.00	2.19	0.03
		AC/AH TOTAL	1635.18	12.01	2861.04	26.82	825.27	9.50
		STATE TOTAL	10520.62	50.32	13534.14	79.68	7830.00	49.34
		Food crops and Oilseeds						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Bajra	2356.28	23.81	13816.42	12.58	4752.85	4.99
		Groundnut	99016.46	184.28	83567.10	152.27	43406.10	87.90
		Jowar	35404.40	24.03	23290.46	21.43	11504.76	10.67
		Kodo-kutki	4.80	469.50	0.18	0.00	0.00	
		Maize	59830.16	59.47	44896.43	44.03	41202.70	47.98
		Paddy (Irr.)	88252.73	70.80	251745.18	210.88	84365.58	86.24
		Paddy (U)	244551.11	161.33	60332.22	59.21	146724.37	124.02
		Sesamum	1269.50	22.41	15298.58	24.34	6962.83	10.28
		Soyabean	2288997.39	4458.13	2954960.77	6225.29	2061565.45	5172.64
		Tur	6235.52	6.05	18782.83	21.46	18243.58	15.84
		AC/OS TOTAL	2858556.35	5010.32	3467159.49	6771.66	2418728.22	5560.54
		Annual comm./hort.crops						0.00
		Banana	4912.32	22.70	5808.56	20.42	10666.98	37.72
		Cotton	138508.92	791.47	119303.78	580.43	111266.62	666.09
		AC/AH TOTAL	143421.24	814.17	125112.34	600.85	121933.60	703.81
		STATE TOTAL	3001977.59	5824.49	3592271.83	7372.51	2540661.82	6264.36
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
14.	Maharashtra	Bajra	149568.26	112.29	135059.48	102.64	166045.98	147.44
		Black Gram	83727.36	158.81	166771.47	352.04	231671.74	500.03
		Green Gram	129194.13	195.94	176935.38	383.02	346161.00	698.99
		Groundnut	37677.35	112.14	34169.28	124.31	76179.88	251.21
		Jowar	93452.03	130.50	57913.68	78.76	111049.91	170.76
		Maize	335.21	0.36	2720.34	3.11	15007.79	21.04
		Niger	2021.38	1.52	5128.89	4.02	6446.29	4.74
		Paddy	171643.77	471.06	165647.47	495.25	151020.40	456.73
		Ragi	2622.88	4.21	2262.83	4.10	1869.78	2.60
		Sesamum	18638.04	30.69	62595.50	123.32	43987.17	60.40
		soyabean	312244.88	187.20	32082.91	40.36	702277.33	2549.45
		Sunflower	7192.13	10.47	305398.93	1034.78	40167.23	62.49
		Tur	58743.16	96.69	18466.78	27.85	149424.65	334.61
		FC/OS TOTAL	1067060.56	2117.88	1165152.94	2773.54	2041229.15	5260.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Orange	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Annual comm./hort.crops		0.00				
		Cotton	200995.57	1688.07	45651.56	367.12	188967.54	2065.62
		Onion	382.16	4.73	761.89	11.86	1831.05	82.39
		Sugarcane (Adsall)	339.08	5.06	29.60	0.67	528.44	12.52
		Sugarcane (Pre-Seasonal)	0.00	0.26	99.60	1.74		
		Sugarcane (Ratoon)	0.00	0.39	740.35	5.24		
		Sugarcane (Suru)	0.00	0.01	274.89	3.52		
		AC/AH TOTAL	201716.81	1698.53	47557.89	390.15	191327.03	2160.52
		STATE TOTAL	1268777.37	3816.41	1212710.83	3163.69	2232556.18	7421.00
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
15.	Meghalaya	Ahu Paddy	30.46	0.05	43.60	0.13	0.00	0.00
		Sali Paddy	321.50	0.57	279.00	0.52	148.00	0.35
		FC/OS TOTAL	351.96	0.62	322.60	0.65	148.00	0.35
		Annual comm./hort.crops						0.00
		Ginger	40.82	0.30	90.50	0.47	8.00	0.14
		Potato	820.00	1.05	44.68	0.32	505.20	3.36
		AC/AH TOTAL	860.82	1.35	135.18	0.79	513.20	3.50
		STATE TOTAL	1212.78	1.97	457.78	1.44	661.20	3.85
		Food crops and Oilseeds						0.00
16.	Orissa	Groundnut	281.60	0.18	1271.97	2.00	9.58	0.01
		Maize	7494.98	21.18	8945.14	29.30	11454.03	43.51
		Niger	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Paddy	875823.82	2698.03	880120.47	2724.61	568592.63	2086.84
		Redram	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	13.28	0.02
		FC/OS TOTAL	883600.40	2719.39	890338.96	2755.91	580069.52	2130.38
		Annual comm./hort.crops						0.00
		Cotton	6520.85	31.01	15594.10	68.24	10858.78	46.54
		Jute	8.85	0.02				
		AC/AH TOTAL	6520.85	31.01	15594.10	68.24	10863.43	46.56
		STATE TOTAL	890121.25	2750.40	905933.06	2824.15	590932.95	2176.94
		Food crops and Oilseeds						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Rajasthan	Bajra	1674900.28	1674.86	1452020.36	1863.51	832938.02	1340.83
		Blackgram (Urd)	71707.59	67.38	56818.68	53.22	24855.35	27.43
		Castor	0.00	0.00				
		Cow Pea	40287.75	43.64	41607.81	48.82	8101.93	12.86
		Green Gram	460731.70	415.60	549631.33	574.27	358649.21	434.18
		Groundnut	82881.79	269.50	58653.17	268.62		
		Guar	130253.20	733.32	807686.10	859.33	775316.24	936.42
		Jowar	172015.43	162.29	196919.16	201.99	81398.94	98.74
		Maize	297015.15	383.06	342173.87	491.65	161913.96	319.17
		Moth	330221.13	195.60	324841.78	290.17	310001.85	317.81
		Paddy	0.00	0.00				
		Redgram	334.55	0.45				
		Til	195389.32	211.59	190405.34	208.40	27128.06	77.53
		Tur	8.78	0.01	120024.47	349.41		
		FC/OS TOTAL	4072530.33	3887.35	4165345.24	5210.71	2760959.97	4018.92
		Annual comm./hort.crops						0.00
		AC/AH TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STATE TOTAL	4072530.33	3887.35	4165345.24	5210.71	2760959.97	4018.92
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
18.	Sikkim	Aman Paddy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Finger Millet	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Maize	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Syabean	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Urd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		FC/OS TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Annual comm./hort.crops	0.00	0.00				
		AC/AH TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STATE TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
19.	Tamil Nadu	Bajra (Cholam)	1.00	0.00	20.21	0.02	63.09	0.09
		Groundnut (UJ)	766.00	2.20	1268.83	4.93	1541.14	7.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Jowar (Cumbu)	115.00	0.07	490.40	0.03	54.47	0.03
		Maize (Rainfed)	3.00	0.00	87.21	0.09	90.69	0.16
		Paddy	173594.00	237.72	23343.81	74.26	22211.39	128.09
		Ragi	1.00	0.00	78.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
		Seasmum	8.50	0.01				
		FC/OS TOTAL	74480.00	240.00	24847.46	79.37	23969.28	136.08
		Annual comm./hort.crops						
		Banana (Peri)	1347.73	24.84	1633.64	18.63	2973.17	40.12
		Chillies	1.00	0.01				
		Cotton (UI)	193.00	2.93	330.36	5.90	490.74	6.92
		Ginger	1.00	0.01	2.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
		Onion	136.00	0.27	97.44	0.36	11.37	0.08
		Pine Apple	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Potato(s)	0.00	0.00	545.20	4.84	37.04	0.55
		Tapioca	136.00	1.36	1566.47	11.15	2172.23	16.86
		Turmeric	45.00	0.63	104.12	2.48	794.01	13.40
		AC/AH TOTAL	1859.73	30.05	4279.53	43.38	6484.56	78.83
		STATE TOTAL	76339.73	270.06	29126.99	122.75	30453.84	214.72
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
20.	Tripura	Aman Paddy	262.19	0.58	267.56	0.58	406.05	1.86
		Aus Paddy	3.48	0.01	14.65	0.03	98.97	0.42
		FC/OS TOTAL	265.67	0.58	282.21	0.61	505.02	2.28
		Annual comm./hort.crops	0.00					
		TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STATE TOTAL	265.67	0.58	282.21	0.61	505.02	2.28
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Arhar	25021.90	34.97	22158.44	84.76	21622.64	32.30
		Bajra	24294.82	84.81	243814.12	313.96	16959.56	35.17
		Blackgram	216398.28	226.54	119.84	0.68	12300.04	31.16
		Groundnut	17436.89	37.19	55610.30	1081.07	23511.56	53.00
		Jowar	44121.54	72.21	40870.83	97.41	33073.17	78.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Maize	28222.94	71.53	765577.48	1845.24	3600.03	5.86
		Moong			21769.33	60.02	588978.22	1399.03
		Paddy	124257.39	1530.12	31266.40	71.38	36642.65	38.71
		Soyabean	658.19	0.11	484.66	0.63	114205.65	143.80
		Til	16001.11	13.71	49557.58	55.34	229.95	0.23
		FC/OS TOTAL	1096620.06	2071.35	1237930.68	2617.50	851123.97	1823.02
		Annual comm./hort.crops						
		sugarcane	98909.49	272.33	83999.76	257.62	64633.46	202.79
		AC/AH TOTAL	98909.49	272.33	83999.76	257.62	64633.46	202.79
		STATE TOTAL	1195529.55	2343.68	1321930.44	2875.12	915757.43	2025.81
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
22.	Uttarakhand	Paddy	7176.68	24.57	10001.53	39.59	43.19	0.36
		Ragi	413.73	0.94	169.82	0.70	12354.08	58.35
		FC/AH TOTAL	7590.41	25.51	10171.35	40.29	12397.27	58.71
		Annual comm./hort.crops						
		Ginger	1296.87	4.00	1637.48	5.35	1296.87	4.00
		Potato			1195.45	7.29	3017.45	64.80
		AC/AH TOTAL	0.00	0.00	2832.93	12.64	4314.32	68.80
		STATE TOTAL	7590.41	25.51	13004.28	52.93	16711.59	127.51
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
23.	West Bengal	Aman Paddy	221208.92	713.27	245217.12	841.82	154291.61	585.95
		Aus Paddy	27.90	0.33	98.89	0.29	0.28	0.00
		Maize	0.00	0.00				
		FC/OS TOTAL	221236.82	713.60	245316.61	842.12	154291.89	585.96
		Annual comm./hort.crops						0.00
		Jute			1343.09	6.46	1527.34	3.96
		AC/AH TOTAL	0.00	0.00	1343.09	6.46	1527.34	3.96
		STATE TOTAL	221236.82	713.60	246659.70	848.57	155819.23	589.91
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
		Paddy I	106.00	0.24	230.40	0.59	276.44	0.60
24.	A & N Island	FC/OS TOTAL	106.00	0.24	230.40	0.59	276.44	0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		annual comm./hort.crops	0.00					
		AC/AH TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STATE TOTAL	106.00	0.24	230.40	0.59	276.44	0.60
				0.00				
		Food crops and Oilseeds		0.00				
25.	Puducherry	Paddy I	718.00	2.59	7.81	2.88	73.13	0.24
		Yanam (Pdy I)	13.00	0.06	813.63	0.00	5.81	0.03
		FC/OS TOTAL	731.00	2.65	821.44	2.88	79.24	0.27
		Annual comm./hort.crops	0.00					
		Cotton	0.00	0.00				
		Sugarcane	0.00	0.00				
		AC/AH TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STATE TOTAL	731.00	2.65	821.44	2.88	79.24	0.27
		Food crops and Oilseeds	8611700.00	38802.79	19790538.80	46108.29	16953522.23	44175.13
	Grand Total	Annual comm./hort.crops	1061229.36	7926.78	963847.58	6323.14	739819.76	6991.05
		Perennial crops	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Cumulative	19672929.36	46729.57	20754384.38	52431.43	17693341.99	51166.18

Note: Blank cells indicate that particular crop was not notified in that particular State/UT.

Agriculture Insurance Co. of India Ltd. H.O., New Delhi

*NAIS-State wise/crop wise area Insured and Premium since RABI 2006-07 to RABI 2008-09 season
(As On 03.12.2009)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Crop Group/Crops	Rabi 2006-07		Rabi 2007-08		Rabi 2008-09	
			Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lakhs)	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lakhs)	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Food crops and Oilseeds						
		Bengalgram	96886.51	249.02	33173.62	64.90	131565.36	289.90
		Blackgram	2210.18	2.62	2847.02	4.82	1382.74	2.50
		Greengram	31.72	0.04	9.58	0.02	9.63	0.01
		Groundnut	31356.51	65.69	29779.71	72.45	52551.47	113.72
		Horsegram			0.00	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Jowar	3088.68	4.42	1476.87	2.22	1996.30	3.22
		Maize	5596.31	15.09	5861.76	13.16	8243.63	24.69
		Paddy	350341.54	819.54	293375.73	779.31	484981.38	1218.26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Ragi			0.00	0.00		
		Sesamum			0.00	0.00		
		Sunflower	21509.87	38.88	17014.76	47.98	97642.51	201.45
		FC/OS TOTAL	511021.32	1195.30	383539.05	984.87	778373.02	1853.76
		Annual comm./hort.crops						
		Chilly	3774.00	38.74	4409.45	61.10	8966.12	143.51
		Mango			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Onion	55.95	0.34	73.22	0.30	1085.96	2.19
		AC/AH TOTAL	3829.95	39.08	4482.67	61.40	10052.08	145.71
		STATE TOTAL	514851.27	1234.38	388021.72	1046.27	788425.10	1999.46
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
		Paddy	3772.85	14.88	2924.52	9.88	13715.70	52.21
		Rape and Mustard	171.78	0.39	874.71	2.25	1977.11	5.76
		Wheat	15.82	0.04	415.91	0.85	211.00	0.44
		FC/OS TOTAL	3960.45	15.31	4215.14	12.98	15903.81	58.41
2.	Assam	Annual comm./hort.crops						
		Potato	756.78	8.92	1302.19	36.03	3824.36	61.12
		Sugarcane	40.67	0.38	89.38	1.37	398.08	4.84
		AC/AH TOTAL	797.45	9.30	1391.57	37.40	4222.44	65.96
		STATE TOTAL	4757.90	24.61	5606.71	50.38	20126.25	124.37
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
		Arhar			1081.60	6.31	287.75	1.48
		Bengalgram	950.92	3.67	357.80	1.25		
		Horsegram	2363.04	5.98			1050.99	6.23
		Lentil	3798.93	12.92	8343.50	40.24	23251.85	140.07
		Maize	15298.09	64.34	6652.80	18.62	14509.59	125.33
		Rape and Mustard	181.74	1.32	8245.70	52.68	698.96	1.86
		Wheat	373820.80	777.18	298611.61	769.43	496538.53	1342.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Bihar	FC/OS TOTAL	396413.52	865.42	323293.01	888.52	536337.67	1617.13
		Annual comm./hort. crops						
		Brinjal			21.52	0.45	9.88	0.22
		Onion	313.43	3.21	242.03	4.85	536.59	4.60
		Potato	7765.58	145.19	4044.49	93.86	16981.57	313.57
		Sugarcane	7494.23	17.35	8474.09	26.51	8879.77	40.42
		Tomato					0.00	0.00
		AC/AH TOTAL	15573.24	165.75	12782.13	125.66	26407.81	358.81
		STATE TOTAL	411986.76	1031.17	336075.14	1014.19	562745.48	1975.93
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
		Gram	32614.60	27.77	11091.41	11.29	61427.88	61.76
		Linseed	6.40	0.01	65.69	0.05	0.00	0.00
		Rape and Mustard	11.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Wheat (I)	839.27	0.56	12255.77	8.71	20507.57	14.04
4.	Chhattisgarh	Wheat (UI)	3901.82	1.68	202.25	0.12	5512.04	3.13
		FC/AH TOTAL	37373.47	30.02	23615.12	20.17	87447.49	78.93
		Annual comm./hort crops					0.00	0.00
		Potato	24.09	0.08	0.00	0.00	9.59	0.09
		AC/AH TOTAL	24.09	0.08	0.00	0.00	9.59	0.09
		STATE TOTAL	37397.56	30.10	23615.12	20.17	87457.08	79.02
		Food crops and Oilseeds	0.00					
		Paddy	0.00	0.00	425.07	0.03	0.00	0.00
		FC/OS TOTAL	0.00	0.00	425.07	0.03	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	Annual comm./hort crops						
		Sugarcane	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		AC/AH TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STATE TOTAL	0.00	0.00	425.07	0.03	0.00	0.00
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
		Bajra	114.56	0.14	0.00	0.00	20.05	0.03
		Gram	0.00	0.00	2.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Groundnut	328.59	0.91	320.92	0.59	209.81	0.67
		Rape and Mustard	1211.01	1.88	900.59	2.49	859.23	1.55
		Wheat (I)	18032.78	30.24	20997.15	39.61	49656.08	89.68
		Wheat (UI)	102.62	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Gujarat	FC/OS TOTAL	19789.56	33.25	22221.30	42.70	50745.17	91.92
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Cumin	869.42	2.97	702.06	2.37	499.24	1.86
		Fennel					0.00	0.00
		Garlic	190.70	0.50	69.94	0.67	150.29	1.05
		Isabgol	4.50	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Onion	2162.79	17.72	1836.82	14.10	3265.22	33.83
		Potato	2847.64	15.71	879.18	7.56	1756.59	8.36
		AC/AH TOTAL	6075.05	36.91	3488.00	24.69	5671.34	45.11
		STATE TOTAL	25864.61	70.17	25709.30	67.39	56416.91	137.03
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
		Gram	835.00	1.27	12777.19	26.17	645.02	1.29
		Mustard	28530.76	69.59	147846.31	407.57	806.36	2.65
7.	Haryana	FC/AH TOTAL	29365.76	70.87	160623.50	433.74	1451.38	3.94
		Annual comm./hort crops					0.00	0.00
		AC/AH TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STATE TOTAL	29365.76	70.87	160623.50	433.74	1451.38	3.94
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
		Barley	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Wheat	15879.95	20.88	6783.72	11.13	15952.51	34.08
8.	Himachal Pradesh	FC/OS TOTAL	15879.95	20.88	6783.72	11.13	15952.51	34.08
		Annual comm./hort crops			0.00	0.00		
		AC/AH TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STATE TOTAL	15879.95	20.88	6783.72	11.13	15952.51	34.08
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
		Mustard	17.85	0.03	13.05	0.02	10.00	0.01
		Wheat (I)	2075.02	2.76	4093.43	4.52	2620.49	2.28
		Wheat (UI)	1124.05	1.34				
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	FC/OS TOTAL	3216.92	4.12	4106.48	4.54	2630.49	2.29
		AC/AH					0.00	0.00
		Potato			22.90	0.03	4.85	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		AC/AH TOTAL	22.90	0.03	4.85	0.01		
		STATE TOTAL	3216.92	4.12	4129.38	4.57	2635.34	2.30
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
		Bengalgram	7561.79	11.51	3713.08	7.09	3784.85	7.52
		Rape and Mustard	585.36	0.89	439.40	0.65	638.38	1.24
		Wheat	47230.71	56.07	30923.09	43.60	47870.71	90.62
10.	Jharkhand	FC/OS TOTAL	55377.86	68.47	35075.57	51.34	52293.94	99.38
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Potato	1495.30	8.50	2699.64	31.69	2718.80	20.94
		AC/AH TOTAL	1495.30	8.50	2699.64	31.69	2718.80	20.94
		STATE TOTAL	56873.16	76.97	37775.21	83.02	55012.74	120.32
		Bengalgram (I)	2136.54	2.35	294.40	0.56	18176.66	22.22
		Bengalgram(UI)	230213.91	219.94	7470.71	9.93	139472.16	148.57
		Blackgram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Greengram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.01	0.09
		Groundnut (UI)			0.00	0.00	1.10	0.01
		Horsegram	115241.35	9.61	464.01	0.22	10362.73	4.53
		Jowar (I)	2475.73	2.79	517.17	0.51	2762.75	4.00
		Jowar (UI)	137902.51	52.14	21552.54	31.15	55802.29	48.52
		Linseed (UI)	4553.76	3.00	129.70	0.09	4007.00	2.88
		Maize (I)	6784.58	15.04	1338.25	3.52	5755.27	16.32
		Maize (UI)	1003.62	2.08	328.37	1.04	519.70	1.45
		Paddy (I)	1110.39	4.81	1671.58	7.30	3670.23	15.32
		Ragi (I)	60.32	0.07	21.42	0.03	25.76	0.06
		Ragi (UI)	5788.37	3.69	525.71	1.58	85.49	0.27
		Safflower (UI)	72709.59	83.94	1564.02	1.97	24413.14	31.72
11.	Karnataka	Sunflower (I)	24943.47	32.50	4162.39	3.39	19357.49	42.40
		Sunflower (UI)	385347.28	239.98	40321.40	3598	210093.01	196.14
		Wheat (I)	12459.77	9.02	1464.70	2.28	7915.73	11.62
		Wheat (UI)	28177.39	5.27	656.10	0.67	9109.90	3.40
		SUMMER 2000-01						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Groundnut (I)	7392.71	15.01	3468.91	7.70	3358.11	8.69
		Groundnut (UI)			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Paddy	16227.24	49.84	12215.42	42.72	19968.58	78.50
		Ragi	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.01
		Sunflower	814.42	1.09	1563.38	2.73	2999.02	5.67
		FC/OS TOTAL	1055344.05	752.18	99730.18	153.36	537965.13	642.38
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Cotton (I)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Cotton (UI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Potato	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		AC/AH TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STATE TOTAL	1055343.05	752.18	99730.18	153.36	537965.13	642.38
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
12.	Kerala	Paddy (Rabi-I)	0570.40	42.79	11321.12	49.80	9566.51	46.24
		Paddy (Rabi-II)	3097.41	10.38	3838.62	13.79	6617.35	24.95
		FC/OS TOTAL	13667.81	53.17	15159.74	63.60	16183.86	70.19
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Banana (Rabi-I)	175.79	1.28	675.73	6.12	363.23	6.62
		Banana (Rabi-II)	183.58	3.39	45.36	1.23	61.42	1.52
		Tapioca (Rabi-I)	36.43	0.47	37.78	0.82	14.45	0.22
		Tapioca (Rabi-II)	6.61	0.05	16.69	0.15	3.75	0.04
		AC/AH TOTAL	402.41	5.19	775.56	8.30	442.85	8.39
		STATE TOTAL	14070.22	58.36	15935.30	71.90	16626.71	78.59
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Gram	324566.45	314.37	615404.08	820.40	267895.36	215.23
		Linseed	67.10	0.03	1.92	0.00	289652.43	153.69
		Mustard	40273.21	30.96	33865.66	45.45	278956.96	314.26
		Wheat (I)	90220.32	29.15	1411726.58	1335.65	304689.76	389.53
		Wheat (UI)	1082505.39	827.51	57807.80	19.43	411473.74	346.96
		FC/OS TOTAL	1537632.47	1202.01	2118806.04	2220.93	1552668.25	1419.67
		Annual comm./hort crops						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Onion	99.55	0.37	407.05	5.27	145623.25	346.89
		Potato	8556.13	67.17	3101.09	43.16	135698.74	378.89
		AC/AH TOTAL	8655.68	67.54	3508.14	48.43	281321.99	725.78
		STATE TOTAL	1546288.15	1269.55	2122314.18	2269.36	1833990.24	2145.45
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
14.	Maharashtra	Paddy	228.81	0.28			5.12	0.01
		Gram	21342.33	13.02	19149.64	20.58	26455.09	39.03
		Groundnut	1.30	0.00	52.64	0.19	45.45	0.23
		Jowar (I)	12984.04	4.03	10139.17	6.24	3743.19	5.44
		Jowar (UI)	762.61	0.43	31562.86	12.97	13860.98	13.14
		Safflower	345.22	0.34	1262.14	1.77	2776.37	4.26
		sunflower	86.42	0.08	325.78	0.52	739.91	1.22
		Wheat (I)	9080.79	9.78	5292.74	7.07	4007.56	8.22
		Wheat (UI)	487.28	0.12	267.63	0.09	37.53	0.02
		FC/OS TOTAL	45318.80	28.09	68483.21	49.81	51671.20	71.57
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Onion	72.39	1.40	574.19	9.44	22.64	1.08
		Sugarcane	0.00	0.00				
		AC/AH TOTAL	72.39	1.40	574.19	9.44	22.64	1.08
		STATE TOTAL	45391.19	29.49	69057.40	59.25	51693.84	72.65
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
15.	Meghalaya	Paddy	193.50	0.32	107.50	0.16	335.84	0.48
		Rape and Mustard	94.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	95.00	0.11
		FC/OS TOTAL	287.50	0.40	107.50	0.16	430.84	0.59
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Potato	2591.90	20.62	588.90	13.35	2184.04	22.26
		AC/AH TOTAL	2591.90	20.62	588.90	13.35	2184.04	22.26
		STATE TOTAL	2879.40	21.02	696.40	13.51	2614.88	22.85
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
16.	Orissa	Groundnut	30946.88	79.87	20916.86	58.23	12601.73	44.07
		Mustard	0.70	0.00	22.30	0.06	6.89	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Paddy	135003.54	354.85	111036.94	299.69	127441.17	432.56
		FC/OR TOTAL	165951.12	434.72	131976.10	357.97	140049.79	476.66
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Potato	11760.96	25.34	6557.79	23.22	4514.28	21.18
		Sugarcane	22012.64	65.77	0.00	0.00		
		AC/AH TOTAL	33773.60	91.11	6557.79	23.22	4514.28	21.18
		STATE TOTAL	199724.72	525.83	138533.89	381.19	144564.07	497.83
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
17.	Rajasthan	Barley	19026.28	21.82	7829.75	12.09	17720.35	31.85
		Bengalgram	255143.35	227.21	92707.84	117.94	388339.75	454.93
		Lentil	35.56	0.05	16.69	0.04		
		Rape and Mustard	458909.54	684.50	456954.89	667.41	439652.07	923.95
		Taramira	14825.76	16.21	13330.95	12.54	17319.51	17.94
		Wheat	648518.88	830.72	446092.00	766.96	517529.68	982.91
		FC/OS TOTAL	1396459.37	1780.51	1017233.52	1576.98	1380561.36	2411.59
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Coriander	16852.74	54.35	27018.12	70.17	34778.23	241.60
		cumin	141185.44	749.56	49753.89	361.46	78757.99	1087.95
		Isbgol	74732.92	405.87	45855.82	194.48	84002.67	875.78
		Methi	957.09	3.34	200.52	1.06	2413.52	13.36
		Sonf	0.00	0.00				
		AC/AH TOTAL	233728.19	1213.12	122828.35	627.17	199952.41	2218.68
		STATE TOTAL	1630187.56	2993.64	1140061.87	2204.15	1580513.77	4630.27
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
18.	Tamil Nadu	Blackgram	14738.58	13.32	25731.63	25.63	21614.68	20.17
		Bajra			4.04	0.01	198.17	0.36
		Greengram			274.00	0.30	9044.14	14.40
		Groundnut	8979.36	24.87	4007.39	14.54	2298.79	8.20
		Horsegram					0.00	0.00
		Jowar	19.21	0.02	21.07	0.02	1.67	0.01
		Maize	2426.47	1.88	713.05	1.50	2510.12	4.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Paddy II	21154.69	62.27	739615.95	1548.08	819081.42	3745.17
		Paddy III	298561.97	645.41	19190.66	67.70	21234.72	77.81
		Ragi	0.69	0.00	43.00	0.04	137.56	0.47
		Sesamum	75.11	0.12	184.90	0.38	10.90	0.32
		FC/OS TOTAL	346956.08	747.89	789785.69	1658.21	876132.17	3870.99
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Banana	1439.80	16.48	3257.12	40.11	2788.92	73.33
		Chilly	284.78	0.96	608.58	6.82	17386.04	476.44
		Cotton	391.94	2.69	349.07	1.92	104.43	16.52
		Cotton	0.00	0.00	720.50	12.02	0.81	0.01
		Onion	196.34	1.09			59.35	0.51
		Potato	2356.16	41.46	628.59	10.12	68.33	3.02
		Sugarcane	5322.35	38.33	29506.84	187.43	21546.86	256.86
		Tapioca	7678.39	44.13	3037.44	19.36	4218.71	26.21
		Tumeric	39.80	0.64	238.43	6.74	1216.14	12.46
		AC/AH TOTAL	17709.56	145.78	38346.57	284.51	47389.59	865.35
		STATE TOTAL	363665.64	893.67	828132.26	1942.72	923521.76	4736.34
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
19.	Sikkim	Barley					0.00	0.00
		Blackgram/Urd					0.00	0.00
		Rapeseed and Mustard					0.00	0.00
		Wheat					0.00	0.00
		FC/OS TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Ginger	20.43	12.13	19.23	0.05	360.30	0.70
		Potato	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.13	0.02
		AC/AH TOTAL	20.43	12.13	19.23	0.05	373.43	0.72
		STATE TOTAL	20.43	12.13	19.23	0.05	373.43	0.72
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
20.	Tripura	Paddy	1027.88	2.43	185.38	0.69	853.18	4.64
		FC/OS TOTAL	1027.88	2.43	185.38	0.69	853.18	4.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Potato	441.92	7.14	364.55	5.41	1297.85	12.80
		AC/AH TOTAL	441.92	7.14	364.55	5.41	1297.85	12.80
		STATE TOTAL	1469.80	9.57	549.93	6.10	2151.03	17.44
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Gram	73788.09	97.60	95387.21	138.50	74737.46	109.56
		Lentil	47576.75	63.22	43213.73	65.00	26823.51	31.54
		Pess	67578.46	109.69	56432.05	83.05	67071.60	101.80
		Rape and Mustard	13481.13	17.81	3792.34	6.30	3401.29	7.03
		Wheat	1073486.62	1353.45	1364277.98	1721.58	1428645.02	2107.64
		FC/OS TOTAL	1275911.05	1641.78	1563103.31	2014.43	1600678.88	2357.57
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Potato	113635.76	1638.79	120460.00	1504.45	117415.46	1297.53
		Sugarcane					71030.43	243.12
		AC/AH TOTAL	113635.76	1638.79	120460.00	1504.45	188445.89	1540.66
		STATE TOTAL	1389546.81	3280.57	1683563.31	3518.87	1789124.77	3898.23
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
22.	Uttarakhand	Wheat	15581.54	47.87	24058.33	50.24	46967.44	115.83
		FC/OS TOTAL	15581.54	47.87	24058.33	50.24	46967.44	115.83
		Annual comm./hort crops	0.00					
		Potato	49.04	0.30	0.00	0.00		
		AC/AH TOTAL	49.04	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STATE TOTAL	15630.58	48.16	24058.33	5024	46967.44	115.83
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
23.	West Bengal	Paddy	148724.89	529.01	149095.36	567.67	140016.08	549.76
		Bengalgram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00
		Greengram					0.00	0.00
		Kalal					0.00	0.00
		Lenti(Masur)					0.00	0.00
		Linseed (Aisai)					0.00	0.00
		Tur					0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mustard	977.63	2.67	941.21	3.46	335.97	0.71
		Sesamum	0.40	0.00			0.00	0.00
		Wheat	1056.50	1.95	811.95	1.45	802.21	1.39
		FC/OS TOTAL	150759.52	533.62	150848.52	572.59	141155.68	551.86
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Potato	114722.19	1299.85	122513.97	1887.51	199076.26	7094.89
		AC/OS TOTAL	114722.19	1299.85	122513.97	1887.51	199076.26	7094.89
		STATE TOTAL	265481.71	1833.47	273362.49	2460.10	340231.84	7646.75
		Food crops and Oilseeds						
24.	Puducherry	Groundnut	29.92	0.04	0.00	0.00	45.60	0.03
		Paddy (Yanam)	1734.19	4.62	3.44	0.02		
		Paddy II	5.70	0.03	1573.00	5.67	2196.46	4.15
		Paddy III	903.32	2.29	433.91	1.61	1580.22	1.54
		FC/OS TOTAL	2673.13	6.98	2010.35	7.29	3822.28	5.72
		Annual comm./hort crops						
		Cotton	34.60	0.06	101.68	0.27	0.00	0.00
		Sugarcane	280.80	1.67	264.35	1.70	91.73	1.33
		AC/AH TOTAL	315.40	1.73	366.03	1.97	91.73	1.33
		STATE TOTAL	2988.53	8.71	2376.38	9.26	3914.01	7.05
	Grand Total	Food crops and Oilseeds	7078968.13	9535.27	6945385.83	11176.27	7890275.44	15839.11
		Annual comm./hort.crops	553913.55	4752.33	441770.19	4694.71	974199.87	13149.75
		CUMMULATIVE	7632881.68	14287.60	7387156.02	15870.98	8864475.31	28988.86

Note: Blank cells indicate that particular crop was not notified in that season in that particular State/UT.

Statement IV

WBCIS-State-wise/crops wise area insured and premium collected

Sl.No.	State	Crop	Kharif 2007		Kharif 2008	
			Area (Hec.)	Total Prem. (Rs.)	Area (Hec.)	Total Prem. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Karnataka	Blackgram	8905	7418979	2904	2322800
		Greengram	9750	9764446	4954	3963272

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Groundnut	5778	11721409	2322	3482295
		Jowar	1188	1642551	750	750320
		Maize	5217	6077682	1046	1045730
		Ragi	79	110419	1	660
		Soyabean	495	971130	449	673935
		Tur	18663	32600946	14737	17684604
		Chilly			432	777942
		Cotton			239	344347
		Onion			379	613883
		Sunflower			742	742130
		Total	50075	70307562	28955	32401918
2.	Bihar	Paddy			83726	167452000
		Maize			2928	5855820
		Total			86654	173307820
3.	Haryana	Onion			213	323989
4.	Jharkhand	Blackgram			14615	14625361
5.	Punjab	Paddy			338	474087
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Cotton			7187	15392678
		Paddy (UI)			2643	4290748
		Soyabean			2579	3980409
		Total			12409	23663835
7.	Maharashtra	Cotton			4107	7391700
8.	Orissa	Paddy			22278	44556294
9.	Rajasthan	Bajra			391	391210
		Blackgram			216	173064
		Cotton			4543	5547808
		Groundnut			247	226586
		Jowar			17	17490
		Maize			8703	9247909
		Sesamum			64	64390
		Soyabean			5216	1440000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Moth			1689	5257296
		Green Gram			2006	2008900
		Guar			23274	22603898
		Orang			204	305327
		Total			46571	47283878
10.	Tamil Nadu	Paddy II			7141	17407050
		Blackgram			19	36450
		Total			7160	17443500
11.	West Bengal	Boro Paddy			173	356000
Season Total			50075	70307562	223472	361828382

WBCIS-State wise/crops wise area insured and premium collected

Sl.No.	State	Crop	Rabi 2007-08		Rabi 2008-09	
			Area (Hec.)	Total Prem. (Rs.)	Area (Hec.)	Total Prem. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	Gram	10056	10682722	1593	1911876
		Wheat	6334	7323234	126584	227852028
		Lentil			4437	5324136
		Potato			7614	36549072
		Total	6334	7323234	138636	269725236
2.	Chhattisgarh	Gram	26614	29033816	4014	3771106
		Wheat			6478	4527306
		Linseed	61	73250		
		Rape and Mustard	0	0	0	0
		Potato	72	430212		
		Total	26747	29537278	10491	8298412
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Pape and Mustard	3960	4751748		
		Wheat	2260	3970476		
		Gram	7810	9371796		
		Potato	3611	23004172		
		Total	17641	41098192		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Rajasthan	Barley	7845	8490028	116	139692
		Gram	267561	310748074	10226	12271404
		Coriander	11054	20274711	3799	5508932
		Cumin	79083	209694940	3065	5353323
		Methi	1113	1563952	86	150672
		Isabgol	62025	112222192	4252	7958395
		Mustard	210849	225195825	12473	8299955
		Wheat	301114	439199217	55721	92115767
		Amla			2	2157
		Kinnu	32	744022	33	107718
		Total	940675	1328132960	89774	131908015
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Tomato			88	1053768
6.	Haryana	Barley			654	881355
		Tomato			47	351021
		Potato			19	112773
		Total			720	1345149
7.	Jharakhand	Paddy			308	369432
8.	Karnataka	Jowar (I)			52	49613
		Jowar (RF)			4294	3435456
		Bengal Gram (I)			156	187548
		Bengal Gram (RF)			1247	1197370
		Potato			360	2158680
		Grapes			243.1	4375800
		Mango			8427	572436
		Total			14779	11976902
9.	Kerala	Paddy			707	1130611
		Mango			5240	376806
		Cashewnut			422	2531448
		Total			6369	4038865
10.	Tamil Nadu	Maize			682	818590
		Paddy II			2892.8	4628288

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Groundnut			3774.8	7549880
		Sesame			1269.6	1523582
		Sunflower			612.4	734916
		Tomato			40.4	146059
		Onion			30	108432
		Chilly			669.2	2810991
		Cotton			725.2	2175430
		Mango-Irrigated*			7309	384252
		Gherkin			80	264700
		Total			18085	21145120
11.	West Bengal	Paddy			1336.57	2675254
		Mustard			3.98	4776
		Wheat			8.19	9828
		Total			1348.74	2689858
Season Total			1001452	1416774387	282192	454462633

For mango the area means number of trees
Pilot WBCIS is being implemented from Kharif 2007 season.

Statement V

NAIS-Claims paid and premium during the last three years i.e. from 2006-07 to 2008-09 (As on 03.12.2009)

Amount (In Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Premium Paid	Claims Disbursed
1.	2006-2007 (Kharif 2006 + Rabi 2006-07)	61017.17	229001.11
2.	2007-08 (Kharif 2007 + Rabi 2007-08)	68302.41	171132.57
3.	2008-09 (Kharif 2008 + Rabi 2008-09)	80155.04	181221.55

WBCIS-Premium and claims paid during the last two years i.e. from 2007-08 to 2008-09 (As On 03.12.2009)

Amount (In Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Premium Paid	Claims Disbursed
1.	2007-2008 (Kharif 2007 + Rabi 2007-08)	14870.81	10745.85
2.	2008-09 (Kharif 2008 + Rabi 2008-09)	8158.98	4977.60

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ANTI-India Propaganda

2915. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BORADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether anti-India propganda is being aired by some of the countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has received any reports that programmes from neighbouring countries are better received in the Border areas in comparison to the programmes of All India Radio and Doordarshan;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to tackle such propaganda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BORADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) According to inputs received, anti-India propaganda is being received from across the border, particularly in Jammu and Kashmir State.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that the Programmes from neighbouring countries are received in India as well. In addition, there are some programmes being received from neighbouring countries as a part of their external services.

(e) Strengthening of the coverage of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) networks is an ongoing process. Proposals for setting up of new High Power/Low Power AIR/DD transmitters and FM transmitters in the border areas are considered and approved by the Government as per th requirement from time to time. Jammu and Kashmir special Package Phase-II and North East Package Phase-II have been approved in September 2007 and May 2006 respectively for expansion of DD and AIR services. Multi channel AIR and TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus" has been provided in the entire country. It is possible to receive DTH service "DD Direct Plus" has been provided in the entire country. It is possible to receive DTH signals anywhere in the country, including NE States and Jammu and Kashmir, with the help of small sized receiver units.

Several programmes are mounted by both AIR and DD to counter anti-India propaganda by the neighbouring countries.

Crime
Court 250 -

Convicts on Death Row

2916. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of convicts lodged in various jails facing death penalty in the country at present;
- (b) the total number of mercy petitions pending with the Union Government; and
- (c) the time by which such mercy petitions are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As on 31.12.2007, 308 convicts are lodged in various jails facing death penalty in the country.

(b) 29 mercy petitions involving 52 death convicts are pending with the Union Government under Article 72 of the Constitution.

(c) The power under Article 72 of the Constitutions does not contain any limitation as to the time, in which the power conferred might be exercised.

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Fund for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

2917. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated in percentage of the GDP to the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry sector during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the contribution of the said sector in percentage to the GDP during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) the details of percentage of growth of these sectors during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to promote these sectors?

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 funds allocated to Agriculture and

Animal Husbandry sector during the last three years and its percentage to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country at current Market Prices is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Agriculture and allied sector GDP as a percentage to the GDP State-wise and the year-wise growth is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) In addition to ongoing schemes, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched two schemes (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for 25,000 crore and (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) for Rs. 4883 crore during the Eleventh Five year Plan to increase production and productivity in the agriculture and allied sectors.

Statement I

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Plan Funds allocated to Agriculture (including state plan scheme)	% GDP
1.	2006-07	6967.00	0.17
2.	2007-08	8090.00	0.17
3.	2008-09	12865.67	0.24
4.	2009-10	14167.07	-

Statement II

Gross Domestic Products, State Agriculture & Allied Sectors GDP and ITS contribution at constant (1999-2000) Prices & Growth Rate

(In Crore Rupees)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total			Agriculture			Percentage			% Growth over previous year		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	277286	328405	371229	45155	51941	52941	16.3	15.8	14.3	2.85	15.03	1.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3400	3683	NA	568	590	0	16.7	16.0		10.75	3.88	
3.	Assam	63769	70440	77507	11689	11741	11768	18.3	16.7	15.2	2.75	0.45	0.23
4.	Bihar	99767	114722	131873	22794	20477	23206	22.8	17.8	17.6	34.2	-10.17	13.33
5.	Jharkhand	63229	69253	75711	5294	5332	5370	8.4	7.7	7.1	7.42	0.72	0.72
6.	Goa	15248	17215	NA	549	464	0	3.6	2.7		-16.2	-15.52	
7.	Gujarat	262723	306813	NA	27815	32802	0	10.6	10.7		-2.67	17.93	
8.	Haryana	130033	153087	180494	20245	20432	20782	15.6	13.3	11.5	14.48	0.92	1.71
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28603	32220	NA	4120	4504	0	14.4	14.0		-5.61	9.32	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29030	31793	NA	5519	5608	0	19.0	17.6		2.99	1.61	-6.41
11.	Karnataka	205852	238348	271902	24005	28149	26345	11.7	11.8	9.7	-2.07	17.26	
12.	Kerala	142470	162415	NA	14976	15181	0	10.5	9.3		2.70	1.37	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	130571	142500	NA	23746	23239	0	18.2	16.3		2.42	-2.14	0.90
14.	Chhattisgarh	57806	68036	80698	8117	8362	8437	14.0	12.3	10.5	5.67	3.02	
15.	Maharashtra	508836	590995	NA	47551	52677	0	9.3	8.9		10.82	10.78	3.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Manipur	5403	5848	6344	891	913	941	16.5	15.6	14.8	-3.27	2.44	
17.	Meghalaya	6959	7605	NA	1041	1092	0	15.0	14.4		4.86	4.86	2.27
18.	Mizoram	2996	3305	3363	321	329	337	10.7	10.0	10.0	1.62	2.74	
19.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0						-4.56
20.	Orissa	93374	106466	122165	13721	14335	13682	14.7	13.5	11.2	3.08	4.48	5.13
21.	Punjab	121189	138467	158972	28299	29683	31206	23.4	21.4	19.6	2.82	4.89	5.38
22.	Rajasthan	153345	175845	203248	31119	32878	34648	20.3	18.7	17.0	10.40	5.65	3.78
23.	Sikkim	2039	2298	2612	272	282	292	13.4	12.3	11.2	2.37	3.35	-2.65
24.	Tamil Nadu	276914	304989	339212	23837	22116	21530	8.6	7.3	6.3	14.65	-7.22	
25.	Tripura	10282	NA	NA	1741	0	0	16.9			3.20		4.32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	309834	344346	398732	64341	66812	69701	20.8	19.4	17.5	4.72	3.84	
27.	Uttarakhand	383	35592	40159	4032	4070	4033	1052.7	11.4	10.0	4.73	0.94	-0.91
28.	West Bengal	266353	303705	NA	39943	41995	0	15.0	13.8		1.98	5.14	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2009	NA	NA	192	0	0	9.6			18.79		
30.	Chandigarh	12256	14176	16431	53	53	52	0.4	0.4	0.3	-1.04	-0.45	-1.85
31.	Delhi	125282	143911	NA	735	707	0	0.6	0.5		0.01	-3.78	
32.	Puducherry	8470	10312	1174	170	199	216	2.0	1.9	18.4	17.39	17.39	8.12

Pakistan + 253-54
Punjab **Visa Restrictions**

2918. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed any restrictions on Pakistani nationals intending to visit their relatives in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such visitors are issued visa for Delhi instead of permitting them entry from the Wagha Attari check post;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposals to relax such visa restrictions to enable direct entry into Punjab to the Pakistani nationals from the Wagha Attari?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are no specific

restrictions on Pakistani nationals intending to visit their relatives in Punjab.

(c) to (e) As per information available, no flights are at present operating to amritsar Airport from Pakistan. In respect of the other two modes of travel *i.e.* by Bus and Train, Pak nationals are not allowed to embark or disembark en route for security reasons. They are, therefore, required to travel to Delhi before going to Punjab.

254-55 Live stock
veterinary diseases
Disease Among Holstein Breed of Cows

2919. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cows of the Holstein Friesian breed on the Anan Agriculture University (AAU) Campus, Vadodara have been diagnosed with Tuberculosis;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date on which the first case was noticed;

(c) the details of the preventive measures being taken to control the disease;

(d) whether such cows have been provided proper treatment;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of cows treated; and

(f) the details of the research being carried out to find the origin of the said disease and to effectively treat the same?

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) In most of the developed/developing countries screening against Tuberculosis (TB) is done routinely and positive reactors are eliminated following bio-security measures. On the similar lines in India, screening of farm animals is routinely being carried out and positive reactors are segregated following all bio-security measures. The disease in the campus was first noticed in 2005. Since then the positive reactors are removed from the herd from time to time and bio-security measures are being following for the control the disease.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) 42 and 25 animals in Anand Campus, Vadodara have been found positive reactors for TB in July, 2009 and October, 2009 respectively. Positive reactors have been sent to Panjarpole for segregation and kept for isolation and for proper treatment.

(f) The exact origin is not know. Remaining animals in the farm are under strict health monitoring protocol which includes testing every three months, removal of positive reactors and implementation of bio-security measures.

[Translation]

256-62
Livestock

Scheme for Protection of Cows

2920. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes under implementation for protection of cows and cow progeny;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the achievements made regarding protection of cows and cow progeny through this allocation?

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) Government of India has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, "National Project for Cattle and Buffalo breeding" (NPCBB) on 100% grant-in-aid basis from October 2000 over a period of ten years, in two phases each of five years, with an allocation of Rs 402 crore and Rs 775.87 crore for phase-I and phase-II respectively. NPCBB envisages genetic upgradation of bovine population on priority basis and also has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds. Government is also implementing three Central Sector Scheme, namely Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs), Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS) and Central Frozen Semen production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI) for development of bovine population. The funds allocated, released and utilized during each of the last three years State wise and year wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The achievements made under the scheme during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement

Financial Achievement*

(Rs in crore)

Allocation	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Nov. 2009)	Total
BE	106.00	51.00	61.00	112.25	330.25
RE	152.00	51.00	89.70	-	292.70
Actual expenditure	119.34**	49.48	87.37	79.96	336.15

* State wise allocation is not made under the scheme and further release of funds is considered after the receipt of UC and progress report.

** Including an amount of Rs. 63.91 crores released under the special package in suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra.

State-wise funds released under the project during last three years and current year:

(Rs in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto No. 2009)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300	400	905.95	1000.00	2605.95
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh		200	162.7		362.70
3.	Assam	319.5				319.50
4.	Bihar	499.8		508.25		1008.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	250	562.35	284.06		1096.41
6.	Gujarat	100		643.24		743.24
7.	Haryana	200		774.35	500.00	1474.35
8.	Himachal Pradesh		100	155.46	297.19	552.65
9.	Jammu and Kashmir			300	250.00	550.00
10.	Jharkhand	200		417.4		617.40
11.	Karnataka	0			500.00	500.00
12.	Kerala	88.17	450	792.39	300.00	1630.56
13.	Madhya Pradesh	711	197.5	500	750.00	2158.50
14.	Maharashtra	500		250	161.40	911.40
15.	Manipur				323.80	323.80
16.	Meghalaya		103.34	650.34		168.68
17.	Mizoram	30	150			180.00
18.	Nagaland	80	109.39	68.29		257.68
19.	Orissa	740.2	562	882.98	390.58	2575.76
20.	Punjab	350	100	646	441.81	1537.81
21.	Rajasthan			632.73	200.00	832.73
22.	Sikkim	51.32	75	131.82		258.14
23.	Tamil Nadu	400	600	234.15	700.00	1934.15
24.	Tripura	53.2	211	256.82		521.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Uttar Pradesh	100			737.60	837.60
26.	Uttanchal	300	356.72	415.68		1072.40
27.	West Bengal	265	770.3	352.6	800.00	2188.03
Total		5543.19	4947.73	8736.97	7995.62	21452.09

State-wise Utilization of Funds and unspent balance available as on date

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Funds released during last three years	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	265.95	2605.95
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	362.70	190.49
3.	Assam	319.50	179.50
4.	Bihar	1008.05	309.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	1096.41	808.04
6.	Gujarat	743.24	743.24
7.	Haryana	1474.35	1382.73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	552.65	552.65
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	550.00	403.09
10.	Jharkhand	617.40	200.00
11.	Karnataka	500.00	500.00
12.	Kerala	1630.56	1630.56
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2158.50	2158.50
14.	Maharashtra	911.40	911.40
15.	Manipur	323.80	323.80
16.	Meghalaya	168.68	168.68
17.	Mizoram	180.00	180.00
18.	Nagaland	257.68	257.68
19.	Orissa	2575.76	2575.76
20.	Punjab	1537.81	1474.43

1	2	3	4
21.	Rajasthan	832.73	831.36
22.	Sikkim	258.14	215.31
23.	Tamil Nadu	1934.15	1934.15
24.	Tripura	521.02	167.53
25.	Uttar Pradesh	837.60	837.60
26.	Uttarakhand	1072.40	927.40
27.	West Bengal	2188.03	2125.53
	Total	27218.51	24594.47

Statement-II*Physical Achievements made under NPCBB during last three years*

Quantifiable Deliverable	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.
(i) Establishment of mobile AI units	7000	7221	5500	6780	3000	4300	7000	7339
(ii) Strengthening of Semen stations	12	13	10	13	5	7	15	16
(iii) Establishment of frozen semen banks	50	56	60	65	30	31	15	15
(iv) Establishment/Strengthening of training centres	28	27	12	16	5	5	45	48
(v) No. of Semen doses produced (in million)	35	37	36	39	22.5	40	45	46
(vi) No. of AI carried out (in million)	34	34	35	34	21.5	41	43	44
(vii) No. of animals brought under conservation programme	9000	7200	20000	20000	25000	26000	50000	49700
(viii) No. of improved calves born through AI (in million)	12	10	13	12	7	10	13	12.5
(ix) No. of progeny tested bulls produced	10	10	10	10	8	10	15	16
(x) No. of progeny tested bulls used for breeding	100	82	100	100	100	100	200	200

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Road Accidents Involving Children

2921. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to create awareness amongst the motorists for safe driving;

(b) if so, the details thereof including funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised for the purpose, during the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the States in view of the increasing road accidents involving children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. However, this Ministry has taken several steps to inculcate safe driving habits and acquaint the drivers with the rules on roads. The funds allocated to this Ministry for Road Safety are utilized for implementing the schemes - Awareness Campaign for Road Safety, Refresher Training to Heavy Motor Vehicle Drivers, Setting up of Model Driver Training Schools and National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme under which the cranes and ambulances are procured and provided to the State/UT Governments and NGOs for post accident care. The details of funds allocated and utilised on the various road safety schemes during the last two years and the current year are as under:

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Funds spent
2007-08	52.00	42.87
2008-09	73.00	54.89
2009-10	79.00	7.62

(As on 18.11.2009)

(c) and (d) Need to educate children about road safety to make them responsible, safe and deff'n'sive road users has been emphasized from time to time in National Road Safety Council (NRSC) meetings as well as in meetings with State representatives. Educational and awareness campaigns are being carried out throughout the country on a continuous basis through print and electronic media, viz, newspaper advertisements, cinema slides, radio jingles and T.V. spots. Besides, calendars, posters, hand bills/stickers, multi-media CD, activity books and fun games for school children conveying simple and direct road safety messages are produced and distributed by the Central Government annually to State Governments and NGOs. The first week of January of every year is celebrated as the Road Safety Week during which a number of activities are undertaken by the States, NGOs and Public Transport organizations to spread the message of Road Safety among students and road users. Every year All India Essay Competition on road safety for school children with a view to create awareness is also being organised by this Ministry.

In addition, on the suggestion of this Ministry, National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the apex body for curriculum of the schools administered by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), has included road safety education in school curriculum for Class VII.

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Border area Development Project

2922. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to various States under Border Area Development Programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the funds allocated to border States including Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The statement showing the details of funds allocated to various States under Border Area Development Programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The budgetary allocation, as fixed by the Planning Commission, under the Border Area Development

Programme for the current financial year is Rs. 635 crore. The allocation of funds to the States is done on the basis of a formula approved by the Planning Commission.

There is no proposal under consideration to increase this allocation to border States including Rajasthan during the current financial year.

Statement

Statement showing the final allocation during the years 2006-07 to 2009-10 under the Border Area Development Programme

Position as on 2.12.2009

State	Rs. in lakh			
	2006-07 Final Allocation	2007-08 Final Allocation	2008-09 Final Allocation	2009-10 Allocation
Arunachal Pradesh	4498.00	6608.00	7965.62	5849.00
Assam	2338.34	1969.00	2106.87	2424.00
Bihar	3119.00	3172.00	3358.80	3660.00
Gujarat	2096.00	2249.72	2144.48	2769.00
Himachal Pradesh	1269.00	1119.00	1297.00	1276.00
Jammu and Kashmir	9793.05	10583.00	10394.88	10000.00
Manipur	1250.00	1244.63	1533.37	1336.00
Meghalaya	1313.36	1127.80	1267.00	1247.00
Mizoram	2262.00	2086.00	2535.00	2495.00
Nagaland	1577.00	1000.00	2674.47	1150.00
Punjab	3641.12	2173.94	2218.00	2188.00
Rajasthan	5731.36	7659.00	8916.23	8696.00
Sikkim	1566.04	1000.00	1150.00	1150.00
Tripura	2678.48	2282.89	2604.11	2746.00
Uttar Pradesh	2231.00	2369.15	2385.52	2869.00
Uttarakhand	871.00	1191.82	1915.90	2261.00
West Bengal	5765.25	10164.05	9032.75	9790.00
Total	52000.00	58000.00	63500.00	61906.00
Kept reserved for contingencies etc.				1594.00
Grands Total				63500.00

[English]

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Oilseeds Production

2923. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of various oilseed crops like mustard, soyabean, etc., the area under oilseeds cultivation and its yield per hectare during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the per hectare yield of oilseeds in India is lagging behind the international average;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost oilseeds production and productivity?

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 production, area coverage and yield of oilseeds during the year 2006-07 to 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The yield of oilseeds in India for 2007-08 has been estimated at 1115 kg/hectare.

Against this, as per reports of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World average yield of oilseeds during 2007 stands at 1628 kg/hectare.

(d) In order to boost production and productivity of oilseeds, pulses, oilpalm and maize in the country, the Government of India is implementing an Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) in 14 major oilseeds and pulses growing States, 15 maize growing states and 12 oil palm growing States.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minkits, distribution of plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, weedicides, supply of rhizobium culture/phosphate solubilising bacteria, distribution of gypsum/pyrite/liming/dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, training, publicity, etc. to encourage farmers to grow these crops.

Further, information on improved production technologies amongst the farmers is disseminated through block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management demonstrations organized by State Department of Agriculture and Front Line demonstrations through Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR).

Statement*Estimates of Area, Production and Yield of Oilseed Crops during 2006.07 to 2009.10*

States	Area ('000 Hectares)				Production ('000 Tonnes)				Yield (Kgs./Hect.)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2009-10#	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10#	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2009-10#
Groundnut	5615.1	6292	6219.5	4552	4863.5	9182.5	7338.2	4528	866	1459	1180	995
Castorseed	628.4	786.9	801.1	755.7	762.3	1053.6	1114.7	945.6	1213	1339	1392	1251
Sesamum	1703.2	1799.1	1847.4	1844.7	618.4	756.9	733	552.4	363	421	397	299
Nigerseed	469	407.6	395.6	242.6	120.9	109.5	115	70.6	258	269	291	291
Soyabean	8328.7	8881.7	9517.5	9563.6	8850.8	10968	9900.6	8929.5	1063	1235	1040	934
Sunflower	2164.8	1911.6	1833.8	560.7	1227.5	1463.1	1251.6	207.1	567	765	683	369
Rapeseed and Mustard	6790	5825.5	6189.5	Rabi Crop	7437.8	5833.6	7368	Rabi Crop	1095	1001	1190	Rabi Crop
Linseed	436.5	467.9	362.6	Rabi Crop	167.9	163.4	155	Rabi Crop	385	349	427	Rabi Crop
Safflower	377	320.3	287.8	Rabi Crop	240.3	224.5	180.3	Rabi Crop	637	701	626	Rabi Crop
Total Nine Oilseeds	26512.7	26692.6	27456.1	17519.4	24289.4	29755.3	28157.4	15233.3	916	1115	1026	870

*4th Advance Estimates released on 07.07.2009

#1st Advance Estimates released on 03.11.2009 (Kharif only)

[*Translation*]

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Transmission Capacity of DDKS

2924. SHRI DILIP SINGH DUDEV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of very low power Doordarshan Kendras (DDKS) set up in the country alongwith their transmission capacity, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the transmission capacity of the said DDKs of the country has not been enhanced so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise and location-wise including Jashpur Nagar; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to upgrade the transmission capacity of DDKs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) There are, at present, 389 Very Low Power Transmitters (10W/ 50W) in Doordarshan network. State-wise locations are given in the enclosed statement,

(b) to (d) Multi channel TV coverage has been provided in the country through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus". DTH signals can be received with the help of small sized dish receive unit. There is no scheme to increase transmission capacity of above Very Low Power Transmitters including that at Jashpur Nagar.

Statement*Very Low Power Transmitters in Doordarshan network*

State/UTs

Andhra Pradesh	Duttalur	Maripadu	Seetampetta
	Ichhapuram	Paderu	Srisalem
	Kanigiri	Chintapalli	Vijaywada
	Madipardu	Parwatipuram	
Arunachal Pradesh	Along	Hayuliang	Rupa
	Basar	Hunli	Roing
	Baririjo	Inkeyong	Sagalee
	Boleng	Kalaktang	Sangram
	Bomdilla	Khimiyong	Seijosa
	Changlang	Khonsa	Seppa
	Chayangtajo	Mariyang	Taliha
	Daporizo	Mechuka	Tawang
	Darak	Mukto	Tirbin
	Deomali	Namsai	Tuting
	Dirang	Nampong	Yomcha
	Geku	Palin	Ziro

	Gensi	Raga	Sankhi view
	Hawai		
Assam	Digboi	Guwahati	
Bihar	Masrakh	Marhaura	
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	Kondagaon	Pathalgaon
	Devbhog	Koylibeda	Sarangarh
	Jashpurnagar	Pakhanjore	
Gujarat	Kakrapar	Netrang	Sagwara
Himachal Pradesh	Ajhu Fort	Diar	Jhatingari (Phooladhar)
	Ahwa devi	Holi	Parwanoo
	Ashapuri	Jahalma	Pirbhayanu
	Bajjnath	Hamirpur	Rohru
	Bandla	Palampur	sarkaghat
	Banjar	Jogindernagar	Shivabadar
	Bijli Mahadev	Kaja	Thanedar
	Bharathi	Kalpa	Tissa
	Bharmour	Karsog	Una
	Chamba	Keylong	Udaipur
	Chaupal	Khara Pathar	Veer
	Chaurikhas	Kotkhai	Rajgarh
	Chirgaon	Nehri	Solan
	Dalhausi	Nichar	
Jammu and Kashmir	Abran	Hira Nagar	Poni
	Ardh Kumari	Ichar	Pulwama
	Arnas	Jajjar Kotli	Ramban
	Ashmuqam	Kalakot	Ramkot
	Banihal	Kangan	Ramnagar
	Bani	Khaltsi	Ringdom Gompa

	Baramulla	Khatlai	Sanasar
	Basecamp (Siachin)	Khrew	Sankoo
	Basgo	Kishtwar	Sonmarg
	Basoli	Kotranka	Shopian
	Batalik	Kud	Sidh-Mahadev
	Batot	Lollab velley	Tangste
	Bilawar	Lati	Tangmarg
	Bhadarwa	Loran	Tatapani
	Bodh Khurboo	Machil	Thanamandi
	Boniyar	Mahore	Thathri
	Budhal	Mandi	Tilel
	Chanani	Manjakot	Tral
	Chushul	Mendhar	Turtok
	Chumathang	Mohra	Uri
	Dah	Mulbekh	Uri (RLS-k)
	Daskit	Nagrota	Zangla
	Dhar	Nimu	Mansur
	Doda	Nyema	Panicker
	Domchuk	Nowgam	Sakti
	Dras	Padam	Yusmarg
	Fatula	Pahalgam	Kargil
	Gujjaron Nagrota	Panamik	Surankot
	Hanle		
Jharkhand	Simdega	Ramgarh Hill	Garhwa (DD News)
Karnataka	Badami	Sakleshpur	Suliya
	Huyin Hippargi	Madhugiri	Sringeri
	Kudligi		
Kerala	Devikolam	Eratupetta	Mundakayam
	Kanjirapalli		

Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Budhni	Parasia
	A lot	Diamond Mining Proj.	Singrauli
Maharashtra	Ambet	Kerjat	Pimpalner Sakri
	Arjuni	Khed	Sakoli
	Ashti	Malkapur	Sindewahi
	Bhokar	Malwan	Tiwsa
	Chikaldhara	Karanja	Vasantgarh
	Chimur	Koregaon	Wai
	Junnar	Kurkheda	
Manipur	Chandel	Moreh	Senapati
	Kangpokpi		
Meghalaya	Baghmara	Nongstoin	Shillong
Mizoram	Champhai	Saiha	Aizawal
Nagaland	Mon	Satakha	Kohima
	Phek	Wokha	Barabasti
	Shamtor	Zunheboto	
Orissa	Bada Barbil	Lanjigarh	Simlipalgarh
	Jayapatna	Nagchi	Subdega
	Koksara	Aul	Sukinda
	Thuamal Rampur	Chitrakonda	Rourkela (DD News)
	Kashipur	Kalampur	Lalitgiri (DD News)
	Machhkund	Paikamal	Sunabeda
	Nayagarh		
Punjab	Talwara		
Rajasthan	Amet	Kotra	Rawatbhata
	Aadhi	Kumbhalgarh	Sikrai
	Bhim	Laxmangarh	Tibi
	Chaumahla	Mandalgarh	Virat Nagar
	Deogarh	Neem ka Thana	Jamua Ramgarh

	Fatehpur	Rajgarh	Lalsot
	Gangapur		
Sikkim	Gyalshing	Namchi	Singtam
	Mangan	Rangpo	Zorethang
Tamil Nadu	Gingee	Valparai	Thiruvanamalai
	Mettupalayam	Vaza Padi	Dindigul
	Valliur	Kanchipuram	
Tripura	Dharma Nagar	Bellonia	
Uttar Pradesh	Khubia Nangal	Manikpur	Thakurdwara (DD News)
	Mankapur		
Uttarakhand	Almora	Fata	Naugaonkhal
	Aroli (Banoli)	Gajja	Okhimath
	Badrinath	Ghandyal	Pratapnagar
	Bageshwar	Gopeshwar	Pokhri
	Basot	Joshimath	Ranikhet
	Bhatiari	Kaljikhali	Rajgarhi
	Chaukhatia	Karan Prayag	Rudraprayag
	Devprayag	Kausani	Tharali
	Dewal	Maneshwar	Uttarkashi
	Dharchula	Manila	Srinagar
	Didihat	Munsiari	Mussoorie
	Dugadda	Nandprayag	
West Bengal	Egra		
A & N Islands	Baratang	Katchal	Swaraj Gram
	Campbel Bay	Hutbay	Teressa
	Chowra	Long Island	Campbel Bay (DD News)
	Diglipur	Mayabunder	Diglipur (DD News)
	Harinagar	Nancowry	Hutbay (DD News)
	Havelock	Neil Island	Mayabunder (DD News)
	Kadamtala	Rama Krishna Puram	Nancowry (DD News)
	Kalighat	Rangat	Rangat (DD News)

Lakshadweep	Agatti	Kalpeni	Andrott (DD News)
	Amini	Kilton	Kadmat (DD News)
	Andrott	Minicoy	Kavaratti (DD News)
	Chetlat	Agatti (DD News)	Minicoy-(DD News)
	Kadmat	Amini (DD News)	Kalpeni (DD News)
Puducherry	Mahe	Yanam	

[English]

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Chaturvedi Committee Report

2925. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chaturvedi Committee on National Highways has suggested that the NHAI would need a loan of 1,190,000 crore for highway development programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Chaturvedi Committee has estimated that NHAI may require to borrow Rs. 1,91,948 Crores spread over a period between 2005-06 to 2024-25, based on the estimation that 56% of roads will be constructed on BOT basis, 35% on Annuity and the remaining 9% on EPC basis. The annual average borrowings for the next 10 years works out to about Rs. 13,000 Crores with the peak cumulative outstanding debt at the end of 2019-20 would be about Rs. 71,449 Crores. It has been decided by the Government that the recommendations of the Chaturvedi Committee in this regard shall be considered by a recently constituted Empowered Group of the Ministers (EGoM) to arrive at the final Financing Plan for 2010-11 onwards for the National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

Animal Husbandry Sector

2926. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether animal husbandry sector is unprofitable in the country;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to make animal husbandry sector profitable?

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. In fact the production of most animal products show substantial increase over the years.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The animal husbandry is a State subject. However, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing various Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding, Assistance to State Poultry/Ducks farms, Project for Feed and Fodder Development, Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases, Livestock Insurance to make animal husbandry sector more profitable. The Central Government provides financial assistance to State Governments for implementation of the schemes. Various field studies conducted at different states by ICAR and state agricultural universities found that the sector is a profitable venture and it provides regular and sustainable income to the farmers and provides livelihood security to the vast majority of animal keepers in our country.

Notification of National Highways

2927. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Governments for notifying National Highways in their States;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action on these proposals;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds released during the above period and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise and project-wise; and

(e) 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, Sir. The consolidated details of proposals received from the various State Government for declaration of National Highway State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Project-wise and year-wise details are not maintained.

(c) to (e) A few proposals have been declared as new National Highways, the details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Extension of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se, priority and availability of funds.

Statement I

Updated Details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from State Governments after 25.2.2004 (As on 31.10.2009)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals received	Total Length in Kms
1	2	3	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	6192.35
2.	Assam	01	250

1	2	3	5
3.	Bihar	01	—
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	02	240
5.	Gujarat	19	3806.00
6.	Haryana	04	63.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11	1793.50
8.	Jharkhand	02	450.55
9.	Karnataka	28	7020
10.	Kerala	01	164
11.	Madhya Pradesh	02	371.96
12.	Maharashtra	17	6968.870
13.	Meghalaya	02	442
14.	Manipur	01	163
15.	Mizoram	01	179
16.	Nagaland	03	725
17.	Orissa	03	1584.87
18.	Puducherry	05	—
19.	Punjab	03	2480
20.	Rajasthan	25	4673
21.	Sikkim	04	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	07	753.20
23.	Tripura	01	310
24.	Uttar Pradaesh	08	1291.065
25.	Uttarakhand	03	773
26.	West Bengal	01	102

Statement II

Notified National Highways during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise (2006-07)

State	National Highways No.	Stretch	Approx. Length (Km)
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	24B	Lucknow-Rai Bareilly- Allahabad	185
Tamil Nadu	226	Thanjavur-Gandharvakottai-Sivaganga-Manamadurai	144

1	2	3	4
	227	Thiruchirappalli-connecting-Lalgudi-Kurnaratchi-Chidambaram	135
Gujarat	228	Ahrnedabad-Dandi (Dandi heritage route)	374
West Bengal	2B	Burdwan-Bolpur	52
Bihar	2C	Dehri-Akbarpur-Bihar/UP Border	105
(2007-08)			
West Bengal	31D	Siliguri -Balsalabari-Fulbari- Mainaguri-Dhugguri Falakata and Sonapur	147
Kerala	47C	Kalamassery, crossing NH-17 and terminating at Vallarpadam	17
(2008-09)			
Arunachal Pradesh	229	The highway starting from Tawang passing through Bomdila, Nechipu, Seppa, Sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.	1090
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 52 B	The highway starting from Mahadevpur Passing through Namchik, Changlang, Khonsa and Kanubari in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the state of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeel bridge.	450
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 37	The National Highway Number 37 is extended from its dead end near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.	60
Tamil Nadu	Extension of NH-226	The highway starting from Perambalur connecting Perali, Keelapalur, Ariyalur, Kunnam, Thiruvaiyaru, Kandiyur and joining NH-226 at Thanjavur in the State of Tamil Nadu.	85
Tamil Nadu	230	The highway starting from Madurai connecting Tiruppuvanam, Poovandhi, Sivaganga, Kalaiyarkoil, Tiruvadana and terminating at Tondi Port town in the State of Tamil Nadu.	82
West Bengal	Extension of NH-2B	The highway starting from Bolpur connecting Prantik, Mayureswar and terminating at Mollarpur at the junction of NH-60 in the State of West Bengal.	54

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	20 A	The highway starting from Nagrota at the Junction of NH 20 connecting Ranital, Dehra and terminating at Mubarikpur at the Junction of NH 70 in Himachal Pradesh.	91
Himachal Pradesh	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Utrakhhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	109
Uttarakhand	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Utrakhhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	51
Uttar Pradesh	231	The highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratapgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	169
	232	The highway starting from Ambedkarnagar (Tanda) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	305
	232A	The highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (junction of NH 232) in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	68
	233	The highway starting from India/Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarthnagar, Bansi, Basti, Tanda, Ajamgarh and terminating at Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	292
	235	The highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	66
Andhra Pradesh	18A	The highway starting from Puthalapattu and terminating at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.	42
Andhra Pradesh Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	234	The highway starting from Mangalore connecting Beltangadi, Mudigare, Belur, Huliyar, Sira, Madhugiri, Chintamani Karnataka, Venktagiri Kota in Andhra Pradesh, Pernampet, Gudiyattam, Katpadi, Vellore, Pushpagiri, Polur and terminating at Tiruvanmalai-Viluppuram in Tamil Nadu	780 in

(2009-10)

Nil

Subsidy + *287 -*
Subsidies Pulses and Edible Oil

2928. SHRI JIGAJINAGI RAMESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for distribution of pulses at subsidised rates is currently in operation under the administrative control of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a similar scheme for distribution of subsidised edible oil has been discontinued;

(d) if so, whether the said scheme is proposed to be revived; and

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

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. Department of Consumer Affairs is implementing the Scheme for supplying of imported pulses by PSUs to the State Government at the subsidy of Rs. 10/kg to be distributed through PDS. The scheme has been extended up to 31.3.2010, So far quantity of 97019 tonnes of pulses has been supplied by the PSUs to 8 state governments during the current year.

(c) to (e) Government had launched a scheme on 28.07.2008 to distribute up to one million tons of edible oils to States/UTs at a subsidy @ Rs. 15/kg which was enhanced to Rs. 25/- per kg. in January, 2009. Although the scheme ended on 31.3.2009, it was revived. The Scheme has been continued in the current year till 31.03.2010 with a subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg.

Termination

Reduction of Toll Tax

287-89

2929. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representation from the Road Safety Forum to reduce the number of toll booths and the toll rates for short distances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action on the said representation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Government regularly receives feed back from all the stakeholders including the Road Safety Forum. The President, Road Safety Forum in his letter of 19 November, 2009 has mentioned about high tollage for short distances, reduction of number of toll booths, training for toll booth attendants and public amenities along the highways, especially the National Highway NH-5. Factual status has been conveyed to the Road Safety Forum as given is the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Government of India
Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
Transport Bhawan, 1, Parliament Street,
New Delhi-110001

No.RW/NH-25011/17/2009-P&P

December 07, 2009

To,

The President,
 Road Safety Forum,
 Polavaram, West Godavari District,
 Andhra Pradesh-53415

Sub: Reduction in toll tax number of toll plazas etc.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 'Nil' dated 19.11.2009 regarding reduction in toll tax, number of toll plazas etc. The concern expressed by you has been examined and the factual status is given below:-

The user fee (Toll) rates for any stretch are fixed based on the length of the tollable section and the capping rates provided in the National Highways (Rates of Fee) Rules, 1997 and as prescribed in National Highway (Determination of Fee) Rules 2008, for the projects (both public as well as private funded) completed after their notification on 05 December 2008.

As per section 7 (2) of National Highways (Rates of fee) Rules, 1997 the distance between two plazas can be around 80 Km. This distance is specified in Section

8 (2) of new National Highways (Determination of Fee) Rules, 2008 as 60 kms. Further, the locations of toll plazas are decided on the basis of various factors which include availability of Government land, sufficient distance from existing fee plaza if any, clear site for accelerating and decelerating zone, minimum loops available for avoidance of fee, away from habitation as far as possible, not on bypass, away from other check barriers etc. The variation from specified distance is sometimes due to above reasons also.

There are eighteen toll booths on NH-S. As per the conditions specified in the contract between National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and the collection agencies, which are the Ex-Service-man (ESM) agencies sponsored; by the Directorate General of Resettlement, the collection agencies have to train the staff before deploying them for collection at Toll booths. NHAI implements this provision whenever any such lapse is noticed.

A mandatory provision has been included in the Bid Documents of the projects undertaken on Build Operate & Transfer (BOT) basis that rest area will be provided at identified locations including toilets, a telephone and a cafeteria. It is not correct to say that NHAI does not care for public. National Highways developed by NHAI are being used by each and every section of public.

This issues with the approval of competent authority.

Sd/-
(S. Narendra)
Director (PPP)

28990
Laboratory

DNA Testing Laboratories

2930. SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to strength the network of laboratories for DNA testing in the country;
- (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) The Central Government has approved 26 Plan Schemes under XI five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 200 crores. One of the Schemes

is for Networking Facility among the Central, Zonal, State and Regional Forensic Science Laboratories (LSLs) Level.

Crime & Police *280-91*
Arbitrary Arrest

2931. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Police Commission has conducted any survey with regard to arrest of persons by Police Personnel without assigning any reasons;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the survey;
- (c) the total number of persons so arrested and jailed during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to formulate a law to curb arbitrary arrests; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The National Police Commission was constituted in 1972 to study the problems of police and make comprehensive review of the police system at national level and submitted eight reports during the period February 1979 to May 1981. In its third Report the Commission identified that wrongful use of arrest powers was one of the chief sources of corruption and mal practices accompanied by extortion and harassment to the public. The specific directives were sent from Central Government to all State Governments/ UT Administrations that these reports may be examined and appropriate action taken. Directives on aspects of functioning and conduct of Police were also issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court in Joginder Kumar Vs State of U.P. and others 1994 see 260 and D.K. Basu Vs State of West Bengal 1997 see 610 on arrest and procedural safeguards to be adopted for affecting arrest and detention of an accused in custody. Directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in above cases have been conveyed to the State Governments for implementation as "Police" is a State Subject.

(c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain any record of persons arrested/Jailed by Police Personnel without assigning any reasons.

(d) and (e) There is no specific proposal before the Government to formulate a law to curb arbitrary arrest. However, Section 41 of Cr. P.C. relating to arrest without warrant has been amended through the code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 the provisions of which are yet to be enforced.

Farmers

291-92

National Agricultural Commission

2932. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agricultural Commission has recommended for providing lands to landless peasants of the country;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features of its recommendations;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to implement the recommendation of the said commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which the programme is likely to be implemented; and

(f) the likely number of beneficiaries after the implementation of the 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 (f) The National Commission on Agriculture, 1976, in paras 67.5.26 to 67.5.30 of its report had recommended that in the distribution of surplus land, priority should be given to landless agricultural population, particularly to the *Harijans, Tribals and those belonging to backward communities, who in any capacity are already tilling the land.*

Besides this, the National Commission on Farmers (NCF) set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan submitted a "Revised Draft National Policy for Farmers" along with its fifth and final report on 4.10.2006. In this document it was mentioned that the ownership of a small plot of land will help the landless family improve household income and nutrition security and wherever feasible, landless labour households should be provided with at least 1 acre per household, which will give them space for home gardens and animal rearing.

Based on the above mentioned "Revised Draft National Policy for Farmers" submitted by the NCF and after consulting the States, the Government of India approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007. Para 4.2.1 of the NPF 2007 envisages the necessity of strengthening implementation of laws relating to land reforms, with particular reference to tenancy laws, land leasing, distribution of ceiling surplus land and wasteland, providing adequate access to common property and wasteland resources and the consolidation of holdings. The NPF has been circulated to all State Governments for further suitable action. The subjects of Agriculture and Land are under the State List under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and the States are expected to take further action in this regard.

Subsequently, an Inter-Minister Committee constituted by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation finalized a Plan of Action for operationalisation of the NPF, 2007 and the same was circulated in October 2008 to all the State Governments and the central Ministries/Departments concerned for necessary action.

A regular monitoring mechanism has also been put in place to oversee the progress of implementation of NPF 2007.

[Translation]

Hall marking
292-94

Hallmarking Centres

2933. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hallmarking centres functioning in the country presently, Statewise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish some more centres in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) As on date 148 Assaying and Hallmarking Centres recognized by Bureau of Indian Standards are operational in the country. State-wise details of these centres are as under:

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	09
2.	Chandigarh	01
3.	Chhattisgarh	01
4.	Gujarat	13
5.	Goa	01
6.	Haryana	01
7.	Jharkhand	01
8.	Karnataka	12
9.	Kerala	22
10.	Maharashtra	21
11.	Madhya Pradesh	03
12.	New Delhi	19
13.	Orissa	02
14.	Punjab	01
16.	Rajasthan	01
16.	Tamil Nadu	26
17.	Uttar Pradesh	04
18.	West Bengal	10
Total		148

(b) to (d) Assaying and Hallmarking Centres are set up by entrepreneurs, based on their commercial judgment. With a view to encourage entrepreneurs to set up more such centres in different parts of the country, the Government is operating a scheme under which financial assistance of 15% of the cost of machinery and equipment, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs per centre is extended. The assistance for setting up of such

centres in North-Eastern region, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and rural areas in the country is 30% of cost of machinery and equipment, subject to maximum of Rs. 30 lakhs per centre.

[English]

2817

Border Dispute

2934. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any complaint with regard to the border dispute between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the claims made by both the States;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to resolve such dispute;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which such dispute is likely to be resolved?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

2817 — 95

Training to Private Security Guards

2935. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide training to Private Security guards in the country from private Indian and foreign security agencies;

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

(c) the total number of guards likely to undergo training and the duration of the training course alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to provide training to private security guards in the country by the Central Government. However, as per Section 11 (1) of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, the State Governments are required to frame rules which shall include the requirement of training of security guards. The Central Government has framed and notified the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules 2006 which, inter-alia, prescribe the period and broad subjects for security training, standard of physical fitness of private security guards, etc. The model rules have been circulated to all the States Governments to enable them to frame their own rules under the aforesaid Act based on the Central model rules and prescribe, inter-alia, the requirement of training of private security guards. The clause 5 (1) of the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2005 provides for compulsory training for a minimum period of 100 hours of class room instructions and 60 hours of field training spread over at least 20 working days for security guards. Training will be imparted by State/private agencies as may be decided by the Controlling Authority.

Arms and Ammunition 285
Weapon Procurement

2936. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to procure weapons on behalf of States in a bid to quicken procurement process;

(b) if so, the total number of suggestions made in this regard in a conference of internal security held recently;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints from the various State Governments with regard to long process and malpractices in procuring the weapon;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the concrete steps taken by the Government to procure weapons for the States; and

(e) the time by which such weapons are likely to be distributed to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Most of the requirement of weaponry of the State Governments is being met through various Ordnance Factories under Ordnance Factory Board. Demand of all States & Union territories is being called for annually, consolidated and discussed with Ordnance Factory Board in the annual Target Fixation Meeting. The quantity agreed to are being allocated to State Governments from Ordnance Factory Board by the Ministry of Home Affairs. For the next financial year 2010-11, Target Fixation Meeting with OFB has been held on 13.11.2009 at Ammunition Factory, Khadki and stores targeted in the meeting will be issued by OFB in 2010-11 to State Police forces.

(b) and (c) In the recent Chief Minister Conference held in New Delhi, various suggestions have been made, which includes procurement of various weapons required by the States over and above the OFB route should also be facilitated by the Ministry of Home Affairs so as to quicken the process of procurement.

(d) The requirement of weaponry of the State Police Forces which are not in the production range of Ordnance Factory Board is facilitated by the Central Govt. by issue of import permission, Custom Duty Exemption Certificate, No Objection Certificate for import licence, supplying relevant technical information such as Qualitative Requirements, and to the extent feasible clubbing the requirement of the State Governments to any of the ongoing procurement process by the Central Para Military Forces.

(e) As indicated in para (a) the indent placed with the Ordnance Factory Board on behalf of the State Police Forces, the weaponry will be supplied by Ordnance Factory Board in the year 2010-11.

Assam 246-97
Renaming of Railway Station

2937. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for renaming of Silchar Railway Station as Bhasha Shaheed Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The proposal for renaming of Silchar Railway Station as Bhasha Shaheed Station as a tribute to the martyrs who laid down their lives for the sake of their mother tongue Bengali, was received from Shri Basudeb Acharia, Member of Parliament and Shri Kabindra Purkayastha, Member of Parliament.

(c) The proposal was examined and found not in conformity with the instructions issued by this Ministry regarding change of name of villages, towns, etc. The decision rejecting the proposal has been conveyed to the State Government of Assam on 27.11.2009.

[Translation]

297

Irregularities in Prasar Bharati

2938. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi High Court has directed for a probe by the Central Vigilance Commission into financial irregularities in Prasar Bharati; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A Public Interest Litigation (No. 8780/2009) had been filed by Centre for Public Interest Litigation in the High Court of Delhi wherein the issues relating to functioning of the Prasar Bharati Board and financial irregularities in the Board had been raised. The High Court in its interim order dated 27.7.2009 had inter-alia ordered that the allegations regarding financial and administrative irregularities etc. are referred to the Central Vigilance Commission for appropriate investigation. The same has been referred to Central Vigilance Commission by Prasar Bharati. The High Court in its final order dated 13.11.2009 upheld the interim directions to refer allegations regarding financial and administrative irregularities to Central Vigilance Commission.

[English]

Centrally sponsored scheme
297 - 99

Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System

2939. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released for assistance to farmers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System' during each of the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether funds for the scheme were reduced;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the extent to which the sugarcane production has been increased since the implementation of the Scheme;

(e) whether any review of the Scheme has been made; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to make the Scheme more effective?

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 State-wise and year-wise funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System' (SUBACS) under Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) during last two years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. There has been marginal decrease in funds released to the state during 2008-09 compared to 2007-08, which was Rs. 27.54 crore in 2007-08 compared to Rs. 26.59 crore during 2008-09. The work plans under Macro Management of Agriculture are prepared by the State Government as per their priorities. Accordingly, they decrease or increase the requirement of funds under various schemes including SUBACS under Macro Management of Agriculture. Further, after introduction of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) scheme in 2007-08, States have much more flexibility in choice of interventions, including on sugarcane crop as per their requirement. These are the main reasons for marginal decrease of release of funds in 2008-09 compared to 2007-08.

(d) to (f) The SUBACS was subsumed under MMA in 2000. The production of sugarcane was 295.96 million tones in 2000-01, and reached maximum of 355.52 million tones during 2006-07 and 273.93 million tones (4th Advance Estimate) in 2008-09. The performances of scheme was reviewed each year during meeting of Action Plans with states for various scheme of MMA.

Based on these reviews, SUBACS has been modified during 11th Plan Period by enhancing assistance level for various components as well as introduction of new components like distribution of micro nutrients, planting materials, seed treatment chemicals, pump sets, farmers visit, etc.

Statement

State-wise funds released to different States during 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. in Lakh)			
Sl.No.	State	2007-2008	2008-2009
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	20.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.00	5.00
3.	Assam	13.85	76.00
4.	Bihar	204.00	320.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	98.00	84.10
6.	Goa	25.65	4.65
7.	Gujarat	105.50	87.5
8.	Haryana	226.21	295.73
9.	Karnataka	0.00	100.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	57.07	61.85
11.	Maharashtra	1300.25	1156.18
12.	Manipur	87.50	17.10
13.	Mizoram	16.40	9.00
14.	Nagaland	60.00	11.50
15.	Orissa	23.50	117.25
16.	Punjab	110.70	30.00
17.	Tripura	6.99	2.95
18.	Uttar Pradesh	265.00	199.00
19.	Uttarakhanad	75.73	0.00
20.	West Bengal	50.00	61.15
Total		2754.35	2659.46

National Highway Network in States Bordering China and Nepal

2940. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to expand and strengthen the existing National Highway network in States bordering China in view of their strategic importance;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for this purpose, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal to upgrade and broaden the National Highways in States bordering Nepal for impending connectivity;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and project-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the time by which the work in this regard is likely to be commenced/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N SINGH): (a) Development & upkeep of National Highways, including those located in States bordering China is a continuous process and works are being taken up for their expansion and strengthening from time to time depending upon necessity and availability of funds. However, no specific plan has been drawn to expand and strengthen the existing National Highway network in states bordering China.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) and (f) Details state-wise and project-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of proposals to upgrade and border the National Highways in States bordering Nepal*

Sl.No.	NH No.	Name of work	Estimated/ Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in crore)	Likely date of commencement/ completion	Remarks
State: Uttarakhand					
1.	125	Strengthening from km 1.00 to 7.00	6.33	--/14.06.09	Work completed
2.	125	IRQP from km 28.00 to 38.40	4.18	--/28.12.09	80% of work completed
3.	125	Widening to 2 lane from Tanakpur to Pithoragarh	27.93	2015	-
State: Uttar Pradesh					
1.	29 E	Two laning with paved shoulders from Gorakhpur-Sonauli (length=104.4 km).	-	-	
2.	28 C	Two laning with paved shoulders from Barabanki-Baraich-Nanpara-Rupaidhiha (length=152.9 km).	-	-	Included in NHDP Phase-IV. DPR in progress.
State: Bihar					
1.	104	Construction of bridge in km 47 & 48 and raising of road (1.25 km) with river Bagmati embankment up to Dubaghat bridge approach (length 800m).	10.56	-	
2.	104	Construction of RCC H.L. bridge in km 77.41.	1.60	-	
3.	104	Construction of 3X24m span RCC H.L. bridge in existing narrow and old SP bridge in km92.	2.00	-	Included in Annual Plan 2009-10
4.	104	Construction of 2X6m span RCC H.L. bridge in existing narrow and old SP bridge in km 92.	1.00	-	
5.	104	IRQP work in km 69 to 80.	9.00	-	
6.	104	IRQP work in km 81 to 96.	6.20	-	
7.	28 A	Two laning with paved shoulders from Motihari-Raxaul (length=67 km).	235.00	-	Likely date of award 31.03.2010
8.	57 A	Two laning with paved shoulders from Forbesganj-Jogwani (length=13 km).	46.00	-	Likely date of award 31.03.2010
9.	77	Two laning with paved shoulders from Sonbarsa-Muzaffarpur (length=89 km).	3.12	-	Likely date of award 31.03.2010
State: West Bengal					
1.	31 C	Strengthening/raising from km 182.00 to	5.85	-	
2.	31C	Reconstruction and widening of bridge at km. 117.55	3.00		Work included in Annual Plan 2009-10

[Translation]

Agriculture Channel

2941. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch an exclusive Agriculture Channel:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether at present programmes for the benefit of farmers are being telecast from all the Doordarshan Kendras (DDKs) and All India Radio Stations in the country;

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

(e) whether the services of agricultural scientists are being availed while producing such programmes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of agricultural scientists recruited for this purpose?

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

Ministry of Agriculture has outsourced an agency to prepare a "Detailed Feasibility cum Project Report" for operationalising a 24 hour Channel on Agriculture.

(c) Yes, Madam. Under the Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of Agriculture "Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension", programmes on agriculture and allied areas for the benefit of farmers are being telecast through National, 18 Regional, 180 High/Low Power Transmitters (I-IPT/LPT) of Doordarshan and 96 Rural FM Stations of All India Radio. Besides, Doordarshan is telecasting half an hour programmes six days a week from Monday to Saturday through the National Channel and five days a week from Monday to Friday through 18 Regional Channels and 180 HPTs/LPTs. AIR is also broadcasting half an hour programme 6 days a week from Monday to Saturday through 96 Rural FM Stations.

(d) State-wise details of Doordarshan Kendras and AIR FM Stations are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) and (f) The services of Agriculture Scientists/ Experts/Specialists or Indian Council of Agricultural Research, State Agricultural Universities, Departments of Agriculture and Allied areas are being utilized by Doordarshan Kendras and AIR Stations on a regular basis for the benefit of farming community. However, there is no recruitment of agricultural scientists has taken place for this purpose.

Statement*List of Narrowcasting, Regional and FM Kisan Vani Stations in the country*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Narrowcasting Station		Name of the FM Kisan
		Programme production Production Centres	Narrowcasting Transmitters	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada (N) Hyderabad (N & RK)	Vijaywada, Machlipatam, Nellore, Ongole, Kavali Amalapuram, Bhimavaram, Kadkinada, Tuni, Rajahmundry, Bhimadolu	Tirupati Warangal Anantpur Kothagudam Kurnool Markapuram Nizamabad Adilabad

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assam	Dibrugarh (N)	Tinsukia, Margheretia, Jorhat, Sonari, Nazira, Dibrugath	Jorhat
		Guwahati (RK)		Haflong Nowgoon
3.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur (N)	Darbhanga, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Saharsa, Muzaffarpur	Purnea
		Patna (RK)		Sasaram
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur (N & RK)	Bilaspur, Champa, Sakti, Korba, Dongargath, Raipur	Bilaspur Raipur Raigarh Jagdalpur
		Jagdalpur (N)	Jagdalpur, Dantewada, Narayanpur, Konta, Kanker	Ambikapur
5.	Gujarat	Rajkot (N)	Junagadh, Dhoraji, Mangrol, Veraval, Bantva, Rajkot	Godhra
		Ahmedabad (RK)		
6.	Haryana	Hissar (N)	Hissar, Charakhi Dadri, Mandi Dabwali, Sirsa, Karnal, Yamunanagar	Hissar Kurukshetra
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla (RK)		Dharamshala Hamirpur
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu (N)	Jammu, Kathua, Samba, Poonch, Udhampur, Rajouri	Kathua Leh Bhadarwaha
		Srinagar (RK)		Poonch Jammu
9.	Jharkhand	Daltonganj (N)	Lohardagga, Gumia, Daltonganj	Daltonganj
		Ranchi (N & RK)	Deoghar, Chaibasa, Kodarma, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Godda	Ranchi Chaibasa Hazaribagh
10.	Karnataka	Gulbarga (N)	Bidar, Basavakalyan, Indi,	Mangalore Mysore

1	2	3	4	5
		Bangalore (N & RK)	Bagalkot, Raichur, Bijapur Bellary, Hospet, Sindhanur, Sandur, Mundargi	Bijapur Hassan Hospet Chitradurga Raichur Karwar Mercara Bhadrawati
11.	Kerala	Trichur (N) Thiruvananthapuram (RK)	Palakkad, Thrissur, Shornur, Manjeri, Kalpatta, Iddukki	Kochin Idukki (Devikulam) Cannanore
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore (N) Gwalior (N) Bhopal (RK)	Ujjain, Khargone, Ratlam, Khandwa, Barwani Gwalior, Bhind, bhander, Datia, Kelas Stand-by: Lahar	Balaghat Betul Chindwada Guna Khandwa Sagar Shehdol Shivpuri
13.	Maharashtra	Nagpur (N) Pune (N) Mumbai (RK)	Akola, Amravati, Khamgon, Akot, Paratwada Pune, Karad Kolhapur, Sangli, Mangaon,	Ahmednagar Akola Chandrapur Dhule Kolhapur Nanded Nasik Satara Yeotmal Beed Osmanabad
14.	Manipur	Imphal (N)	Imphal, Churchandpur, Ukhrul	
15.	Meghalaya	Shillong (N)	Shillong, Jowai, Cherrapunjee, Nongstoin	Jowai
16.	Mizoram	Aizawl (N)	Aizawl, Lawngtlai, Lunglei	Lunglei
17.	Nagaland			Mokokchung
18.	Orissa	Sambalpur (N)	Sambalpur, Bargarh, Redhakhhot, Kuchinda, Sundergarh	Puri Rourkela Bolangir, Berhampur Jeypore

1	2	3	4	5
		Bhubaneshwar (RK)		
		Bhawani Patna (N)	Bhawanipatna, Bolangir, Nabrangpur, Khriar, Jeypore, Nuapara,	
19.	Punjab	Jalandhar (N & RK)	Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Pathankot, Ferozpur, Bhatinda, Fazilka	Patiala Bhatinda
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur (RK)		Jaisalmer Alwar Banswara Chittorgarh Churu Jhalawar Nagaur Sawai- Madhopur
21.	Sikkim	Gangtok (N)	Gangtok	
22.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (N & RK)	Coimbatore, Pollachi, Udumalaipet, Palani, Erode, Yercaud	Nagarcoil
23.	Tripura	Agartala (N)	Agartala, Teliamura, Kailashahr, Amarpur, Jolaibari	Kailashahr Belonia
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi (N)	Varanasi, Sultanpur, Obra, Akbarpur	Mathura Bareilly Jhansi
		Mau (N)	Mau, Deoria, Akbarpur, Dudhinagar, Mohammadabad, Ballia, Sikanderpur,	Faizabad Obra
		Allahabad (N)	Banda, Raebareli, Fatehpur, Gauriganj, Lalganj (Raebareli)	
		Lucknow (RK)		
		Bareilly (N)	Bareilly, Rampur, Pilibhit, Puranpur	

1	2	3	4	5
		Gorakhpur (N)	Athdama, Naugath, Basti, Faizabad, Balrampur	
25.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun (N)	Mussoorie, Kashipur, Nainital, Kotdwar, Pauri, Haldwani	Almora
26.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri (N)	Kurseong, Balurghat, Malda, Alipurduar, Coochbehar	Murshidabad Shantiniketan
		Kolkata (RK) Shantiniketan (N)	Shantiniketan, Asansol, Berhampur, Burdwan, Kalna, Ryna	
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	Port Blair (N)	Port Blair, Car Nicobar	Port Blair
28.	Daman & Diu			Daman
29.	Puducherry			Karaikal

SC/ST/DAC 311-12

Displacement of Reang Tribes

2942. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of families belonging to Reang tribes of Tripura having been displaced recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to protect the lives and properties of such families and to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) There are no such reports pertaining to Bru (Reang) families of Tripura. However, after a Mizo youth was shot dead on 13th November 2009 by suspected Bru (Reang) militants on Mizoram

Tripura border, some Bru hutments were burnt by unknown miscreants in Bru inhabited villages of Mizoram. Some Bru families of Mizoram also reportedly fled to Tripura. Government of Mizoram has taken steps to contain violence and restore normalcy. State Government of Mizoram has separately been advised to instill confidence among Bru families living in Mizoram and to persuade those families who have fled to Tripura to return to Mizoram.

[English]

Funds + Ministry
312-14

Funding MSME Clusters

2943. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has granted funds for the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises MSME clusters;

(b) if so, the total funds granted during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the total employment created and provided to the jobless and below poverty line persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Micro and Small Enterprise Clusters are supported for their holistic development under Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme Scheme of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(b) The details of total funds granted during each of the last three years, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per quick results of 4th All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (reference year 2006-07), this sector has provided employment (including for jobless and below poverty line persons) to 597.29 lakh persons.

Statement

Funds granted under Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	162.70	4.50	12.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	5.00	9.00
3.	Assam	16.15	10.70	31.62
4.	Bihar	47.80	11.30	8.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	6.10	15.16	0.00
6.	Delhi	20.32	0.00	0.50
7.	Goa	14.20	14.20	0.00
8.	Gujarat	264.49	0.45	2.25
9.	Haryana	21.86	24.15	5.97
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6.15	7.85	5.28

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	48.95	0.00	0.80
12.	Jharkhand	8.41	0.00	3.06
13.	Karnataka	29.31	24.73	20.93
14.	Kerala	757.74	196.80	312.41
15.	Maharashtra	8.90	5.92	30.46
16.	Madhya Pradesh	19.85	18.99	7.20
17.	Manipur	0.50	5.00	22.19
18.	Mizoram	1.50	5.00	20.50
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	4.05	5.40
20.	Nagaland	17.00	10.38	0.00
21.	Orissa	26.52	67.57	19.22
22.	Punjab	65.80	31.70	13.63
23.	Rajasthan	26.30	41.83	62.23
24.	Tamil Nadu	17.60	73.85	262.96
25.	Tripura	1.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	56.29	79.94	243.28
27.	Uttarakhand	38.10	13.68	3.70
28.	West Bengal	256.85	96.56	81.04
Total		1940.39	769.31	1184.75

314-15 Left Wing Extremism *TEWARI*
 2944. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn any policy for dealing with Left Wing Extremism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning/implementing a comprehensive security operation against Left Wing Extremists in the affected States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any response to the repeated appeals to the Left Wing Extremists to abjure violence;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the possibility of holding dialogue with the Left Wing Extremist Organisations; and

(g) the details of the organizations political parties actively fermenting violence in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) (a) to (d) 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 Modernization of State Pollee Forces (MPP scheme); re-Imbursement 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 inter-State 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.

(e) to (g) State Governments have from time to time, appealed to the Left Wing Extremists to abjure violence and hold talks with the Government on any issues that are of concern to them. Government would welcome talks between State Governments and left Wing Extremists provided Left Wing Extremist abjure violence and give up their so-called "armed struggle"

315-17 *Fishery*
Constraints in Fishing Sector

2945. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state:

(a) the details of total marine fish production in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the fisheries sector in the country is facing constraints in its development;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to redress the constraints in the fishing industry; and

(e) the break up data of prawns production in the country, 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 information given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Though like other sectors, fisheries sector two faces several constraints, the Government is addressing them through various Centrally sponsored and Central sector schemes for development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, Development of Marine Fisheries and Welfare of fishermen.

(e) The information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise Marine Fish Production

		(In '000 Tonnes)
Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	2007-08
1.	Andhra Pradesh	254.89
2.	Goa	32.26
3.	Gujarat	644.53
4.	Karnataka	175.57
5.	Kerala	586.29
6.	Maharashtra	419.82
7.	Orissa	130.77
8.	Chennai	393.27
9.	West Bengal	182.74
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.60
11.	Daman and Diu	26.28
12.	Lakshadweep	11.04
13.	Puducherry	33.44
Total		2919.50

Statement II*State-wise Prawn Production during 2007*

(in tonnes)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Production
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36732
2.	Goa	9545
3.	Gujarat	74068
4.	Karnataka	8800
5.	Kerala	67201
6.	Maharashtra	99221
7.	Orissa	27664
8.	West Bengal	86895
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	585.00
10.	Daman and Diu	210
11.	Puducherry	2283
Total		413204

UN-4 FAO Report on Agriculture

2946. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has found that by 2050 developing countries would need 50% more investments as against the current level in agricultural sector;

(b) if so, whether the Government has examined the said UN FAO report;

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

(d) the present level of investment in agriculture sector under 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) Yes, Madam. In a background paper prepared for

the High Level Expert Forum on How to Feed the World in 2050, the FAO estimated that investment in developing countries needs to be increased by about 50% from current levels to support the required expansion in agricultural output to meet projected food demand in 2050.

(c) The government has taken several initiatives for improving agriculture including stepping-up investments in agriculture and rural development significantly.

(d) The investment measured in terms of Gross Capital Formation(GCF) at 1999-2000 prices in the agriculture and allied sector has shown a continuous improvement during the period 2003-2004 to 2007-2008. Gross Capital Formation in Agriculture and allied sector as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (at 1999-2000 prices) from Agriculture and allied sector improved from 11.1 per cent in 2003-2004 to 14.2 per cent in 2007-2008. The 53rd Meeting of National Development Council (NDC) decided to substantially increase investment in the agriculture sector to facilitate achieving targeted rate of growth of more than 4% in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

317-19 *Fineasy*
Illegal Fishing

2947. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal fishing by fishermen from Thailand, Bangladesh and other foreign vessels in Indian waters is on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such illegal fishing has adversely affected the livelihood of fishermen living on the Indian coasts; 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) and (b) There are no specific reports indicating increase in illegal fishing in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by fishing vessels belonging to Thailand and Bangladesh. However, reports have been received from the Indian Coast Guard indicating increase in apprehension of Sri Lankan fishing vessels due to violation of the Indian Maritime boundaries as given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Year wise details of Sri Lankan Fishing vessels apprehended during last five years

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Boats	No. of fishermen
1.	2005	06	29
2.	2006	11	55
3.	2007	07	35
4.	2008	70	362
5.	2009 (till 30th Nov. 2009)	115	605

Fishing

Ban on Fishing

319-

2948. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed ban on fishing of certain species of fishes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has demanded to lift the ban on such fishes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ten species of Sharks and Rays; Giant Groupers and, Sygnathidians have been included in Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, thus prohibiting fishing of these species.

(c) and (d) The Government of Tamil Nadu had requested the Ministry of Environment and Forests for lifting of ban on collection of Holothurians (Sea Cucumbers). However, no request for lifting ban on fishing of Scheduled fishes has been received from Tamil Nadu.

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Fishing

Rehabilitation of Fishermen

2949. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of fishermen living along the coastal areas in the country including Tamil Nadu and Kerala are adversely affected by "Sea Erosion" after the Tsunami;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to save the livelihood of such fishermen;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any special package to the affected fishermen;

(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) There are no reports of any large scale adverse effects on fishermen along the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala on account of sea erosion. However, there are only scattered reports of such erosion in a few places. The concerned State Governments undertake necessary conservation works in the affected areas.

320-324

Coverage Under Central Agriculture Scheme

2950. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States/districts have not been covered under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and National Food Security Mission;

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

(c) the criteria adopted for selection of States/districts for the said schemes;

(d) whether the Union Government has received requests from the various State Governments including Kerala for inclusion of more districts under the said Schemes;

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

(f) the reaction of the Union 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) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana covers all districts of the country. National Food Security Mission is implemented in select 312 districts of the country.

(b) and (c) Criteria adopted for identifying districts under NFSM is:

(d) and (e) Details of States including Kerala, that have requested for inclusion of additional districts under NFSM is given enclosed Statement.

(f) Only districts which meet the criteria as stated above have been considered for inclusion.

Rice	Wheat	Pluses
Districts with more than 50,000 ha. area under rice and productivity less than the state average.	Districts in which irrigation coverage under wheat is more than 50% and productivity is less than the state average.	Districts in which a large area under pulses exists and there is potential for area expansion through intercropping and utilization of rice fallows.

Statement

List of States which requested for inclusion of more districts of their States under NFSM:

1. Kerala
2. Karnataka
3. Punjab
4. Gujarat
5. Uttar Pradesh
6. West Bengal
7. Orissa
8. Tamil Nadu
9. Haryana
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Assam
12. Jharkhand
13. Maharashtra
14. Rajasthan
15. Himachal Pradesh
16. Bihar

[Translation]

Construction Work of Air Stations

2951. SHRI PREMCHAN GUDDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of some All India Radio Stations of the country has not been started despite being included in the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise, including Ujjain district; and

(c) the time by which work on such stations is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The construction work for setting up of 16 stations of All India Radio in the country under 11th Five Year Plan has not been started.

(b) and (c) The main reason for not starting the construction was delay in offer of suitable site land by the respective State Governments.

The status of setting up of 5 kW FM transmitter at Ujjain is as below:

Site has already been acquired and security fencing work completed and Building- Work is in progress. The technical area of transmitter building will be completed by May, 2010 and balance works by August, 2010. Erection of 100M tower by ECIL is complete. Purchase proposal for FM Transmitter Equipment is under process.

The details with reasons and time by which work of 16 stations is likely to be started and completed are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement*Places where construction work of the building of All India Radio has not started*

S.N.	Location	State	Scheme	Reason for delay and current status	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM Tr.	Site identified by the District Administration in Sept. 2009 Zonal office team is visiting the site to find out its technical suitability.	2011-12
2.	Suryapet	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM Tr. (relay), receiving fac. & S/Qtrs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site acquired and fencing completed. • Building Drawings are under finalization. • Interim setup with 1 kW FM Tr. installed at BSNL site. 	2010-11
3.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 kW FM Tr. (relay), receiving facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Acquired. Work of security fencing could not start due to obstruction from local residents. Matter was taken up with DC. Dhanbad who assured to provide security during civil works. 	2011-12
4.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 kW FM Tr.	Site: Distric Administration has shown inability to vacate the land earlier offered and has suggested for alternative land. The state Govt. in Oct. 09 has asked its Veterinary Department to allot the 2 acre plot of land belonging to the District Veterinary office which is lying unused. Matter is being pursued.	2011-12
5.	Dawki (Location	Meghalaya	1 kW FM Tr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Government could not offer suitable site. Therefore, location has been changed with the apporral of the Ministry to Cherrapunjee. New site at Sohra, Cherrapunjee was taken over on 22.09.2009. • Estimate received from EE(PHE), 	2010-11

1	2	3	4	5	6
				<p>Sohra for shifting PHE water line from the acquired land has been sanctioned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCW asked to conduct survey and send Estimate for PSF. The jungle clearance estimate received from CCW. 	
6.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 kW FM Tr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site-Govt. land not available. A 2.014 acre private site identified and demand note for Rs. 27.06 lakhs received in feb. 09 sanctioned (June, 09). payment made to DC. wokha to hand over the site at the earliest. • state Govt. has already notified to hand over the land to AIR on lease clarification on lease rent etc. awaited from state Govt. 	2010-11
7.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW FM Tr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site taken over on 11/12/08. But state Govt. is yet to start the construction of Approach road due to which construction work has delayed. 	2010-11
8.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 kW FM Tr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A suitable site is yet to be identified. District authority Zunheboto proposed a private site at Amiphoto Ward no.1, but it was not found suitable. state Govt. has been requested to allot another site. 	2010-12
9.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW FM Tr. Ltd. studio fac & Staff Qtrs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site- Tr. to be installed at existing TV site • Building- PE for building work sanctioned. Work can start only after the completion of 300 M TV tower. Erection work for TV tower has reached upto 110M 	2010-11

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Chautan hill	RAJASTHAN	20kW FM Tr. Ltd. studio fac.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site- to be installed at TV site • building-Estimate for civil works to be sanctioned for which SFC is under revision 	2011-12
11.	Rae Bareli	UTTAR PRADESH	20kW FM Tr.(relay), receiving fac. & S/Qtrs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site-District authorities have shown a 2.5 acre site in village dhaurahare under Nagar palika parishad, rae Bareily. offer of land and Demand note for the cost of site is awaited from the district authorities • the proposal for allotment of the land to air is pending for clearance with principal secretary (Nagar Vikas), Govt of uttar pradesh, Lucknow. 	2011-12
12	Haldwani	UTTARAKHAND	10 kW FM Tr.(relay), receiving facility	<p>site- payment was made to Forest Department. But demand for lease amounting to Rs 56.70 lakhs as premium charges with an annual lease rent of Rs. 5.67 lakhs was high. Matter is being pursued with the State Govt. to allot site at a nominal cost.</p>	2011-12
13.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM Tr. (relay), receiving fac. & S/Qtrs.	<p>Site has been identified and demand note received.</p>	2011-12
14.	New Tehri	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM Tr. (relay), receiving fac. & S/Qtrs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site acquired and security fencing completed. • Building-Estimates sanctioned to start the civil works. 	2011-12

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Bardhaman	West Bengal	10 kW FM Tr. Relay	Site acquired and boundary work completed.	2011-12
16.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	10 kW FM Tr. Ltd. studio fac. & S/Qtrs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site acquired. However, there is a dispute regarding a portion of site which is being pursued with the State Govt. Boundary will be complete except the disputed portion. • Estimate for building works sanctioned and tender action is in progress to award the work. • Tower-100M tower-Foundation is in progress by ECIL. 	

Research and Development

[English] 22-3 Agriculture **Agreement in Agricultural Research**

2952. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into various agreements with European Countries in the field of agricultural research;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the countries with which such agreements have been signed; and

(c) the extent to which these agreements are likely to help in improving agricultural productivity 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) to (c) Yes, Madam. The details of such agreements are as follows:-

(1) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique

(INRA) - Centre de Cooperation International en Recherche Agronomique pour le Development (CIRAD), France was signed on 17th April 2003 by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for cooperation in the field of Agricultural Research and Education.

(2) An Agreement between Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of India in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DoAC) and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Republic of Hungary was signed on 18th January 2008. Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is a participating Department in the said MoU.

(3) An Agreement between Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of India in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DoAC) and Government of Republic of Serbia was signed on 3rd March 2009 for cooperation in the field of Agriculture and Allied Sectors.

(4) A MoU was signed between Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of India in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DoAC) and the Ministry of Environment, Rural

and Marine Affairs of Spain in May 2009.

- (5) Indo-French Project on Seabass breeding and Culture was in operation at the Central Institute of Brackish Water Aquaculture (CIBA), Chennai. A Financial protocol in this regard between India and French Republic was signed on 25.1.1998. The project expired on 30th June, 2006.

These agreements will help in promoting cooperation in the field of agricultural research and training through visits or exchange of scientists and technicians, exchange of genetic resources, scientific literature, information, methodology as also exchange of scientific equipment. All these will eventually help in improving the agricultural productivity in the country.

[Translation]

387-85
Seed Research & Development

2953. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Government owned research institutes/centres undertaking Research and Development works in seeds State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of the research work done by these institutes/centres;

(c) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized by such institutes/centres during each of the last three years and the current year, institution/centre-wise; and

(d) the reasons for under-utilization of funds and the corrective 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) Agriculture including higher agricultural education is a state subject. However, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) with government grant is the apex body for conducting and coordinating agricultural research for improving crop varieties and breeder seed production. Various ICAR institutes, National Research Centres, Directorate of Crop Research and All India Coordinated Research Projects develop improved varieties of different crops and undertake breeder seed production and seed technology research. The list of Institutions is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Under Indian Seed Act 1966, so far 5423 varieties have been released for commercial cultivation. Matching agro-production and protection technologies are also developed. Breeder seed produced of centrally released varieties of field crops during last three years is given below:

Year	Production (Quint)
2006-07	52914
2007-08	71623
2008-09	74163

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

List of Institutes

A.P.

Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajamundry(A.P.)
 Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad (A.P.)
 Directorate on Sorghum Research, Hyderabad (A.P.)
 Directorate of Oilseed Research, Hyderabad (A.P.)
 Directorate of Oil Palm, Pedivegi (A.P.)
 AICRP on Sunflower, Safflower, Castor, Hyderabad (A.P.)
 AICRP Rice, Hyderabad (A.P.)
 AICRP Sorghum, Hyderabad (A.P.)

BIHAR

NRC Litchi, Muzzafarpur (Bihar)

DELHI

IARI, New Delhi (Delhi)
 National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources, New Delhi (Delhi)
 Directorate of Maize Research, New Delhi (Delhi)
 Directorate of Floriculture, New Delhi (Delhi)
 NRC on Plant Biotechnology New Delhi (Delhi)
 Network Project on Transgenics (Part of NRC Plant Biotechnology) (Delhi)

AICRP on Under Utilised Crops, New Delhi (Delhi)

AICRP on Maize, New Delhi (Delhi)

GUJARAT

Directorate on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Anand (Gujarat)

Directorate on Groundnut, Junagarh (Gujarat)

AICRP on Medicinal & Aromatic Plants and Betelvine, Anand (Gujarat)

AICRP on Groundnut, Junagarh (Gujarat)

Network on Tobacco, Anand (Gujarat)

HARYANA

Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal (Haryana)

AICRP on Wheat & Barley Improvement Project, Karnal (Haryana)

H.P.

Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla (H.P.)

AICRP Potato, Shimla (H.P.)

KARNATAKA

Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore (Karnataka)

Directorate of Cashew, Puttur (Karnataka)

AICRP Cashew, Puttur (Karnataka)

AICRP on Small Millets, Bangalore (Karnataka)

AICRP Tropical Fruits, Bangalore (Karnataka)

KERALA

Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut (Kerala)

Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum (Kerala)

Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod (Kerala)

AICRP Palms, Kasargod (Kerala)

AICRP Spices, Calicut (Kerala)

AICRP Tuber Crops, Tiruvanthapuram (Kerala)

M.P.

Directorate on Soybean, Indore (M.P.)

AICRP on Soybean, Indore (M.P.)

AICRP on Sesame and Niger, Jabalpur (M.P.)

MAHARASHTRA

Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur (Maharashtra)

Directorate on Onion and Garlic, Pune (Maharashtra)

NRC Citrus, Nagpur (Maharashtra)

NRC Grapes, Pune (Maharashtra)

NRC Pomegranate, Sangola, (Maharashtra)

Network Project on Improvement of Onion and Garlic, Pune (Maharashtra)

AICRP on Cotton, Nagpur (Maharashtra)

ORISSA

Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack (Orissa)

RAJASTHAN

Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Bikaner (Rajasthan)

Directorate on Rapeseed & Mustard (NRCRM), Bharatpur

(Rajasthan)

NRC Seed Spices, Ajmer (Rajasthan)

AICRP Arid Zone Fruits, Bikaner (Rajasthan)

AICRP on Rapeseed & Mustard, Bharatpur (Rajasthan)

AICRP on Arid Legumes, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)

AICRP on Pearl Millets, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)

TAMIL NADU

Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore (T.N.)

NRC Banana, Trichi (Tamil Nadu)

U.P.

Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi (U.P.)

Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi (U.P.)

Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow (U.P.)

Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur (U.P.)

Central Institute of Sub Tropical Horticulture, Lucknow (U.P.)

Directorate of Seed Research, Mau (U.P.)

NRC Agroforestry, Jhansi (U.P.)

AICRP on Chickpea, Kanpur (U.P.)

AICRP on MULLARP, Kanpur (U.P.)

AICRP on Pigeon Pea, Kanpur (U.P.)

AICRP on Forage Crops, Jhansi (U.P.)

AICRP on Agroforestry, Jhansi (U.P.)

AICRP on Sugarcane, Lucknow (U.P.)

AICRP on Linseed, Kanpur (U.P.)

AICRP NSP Crop Mau (U.P.)

AICRP Sub Tropical Fruits, Lucknow (U.P.)

WEST BENGAL

Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres, Barrackpore (W.B.)

AICRP on Jute and Allied Fibres, Barrackpor (W.B.)

[English]

NHAIT

Fast Tracking of Highway Projects

2954. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) proposes to fast track the work of clearance of the restructured highway projects;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to give more time and allocate more budget for carrying out surveys, feasibility reports and detailed project reports for timely completion of highway projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the projects cleared by the NHAI board requires further clearance from the Public Private Partnership (PPP) appraisal Committee;

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

(g) whether the Government proposes to make additions to the existing National Highways for improving road network in the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, 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) National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has prepared work plan for 2009-10 under which 123 projects with approximate length 12,652 Kms and approximate cost Rs. 1,00,000 Crores, is targeted to be awarded in 2009-10 Out of this work plan, the status of 30 projects restructured is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) In view of reply at 'c' above, question do not arise.

(e) and (f) Bids are invited for the Highways projects approved by the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) and the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) and award of project is made to the best bidder approved by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) Board. Expansion of National Highway (NH) network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon the requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

(h) The details of the newly declared National Highways during the last three years and current are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I*Status of Re-structured PPP Projects*

Sl.No.	Name of Project	NH No.	Length	State (km)	NHDP Phase	Total Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)		Status
						Before Re- structuring	After Re- structuring	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Walayar-Vadakkancherry section	47	58	Kerala	II	717	665	RFQ received
2.	MP/MH Border-Nagpur Section	7	95	Maharashtra	II	1171	1171	Work Awarded
3.	Kundapur-Surathkal section	17	90	Karnataka	III	677	671	Work Awarded
4.	Vijayawada-Machilipatnam section	9	65	Andhra Pradesh	III	468	538	Bids invited
5.	Goa/Karnataka Border to Panaji Section	4A	65	Goa	III	365	471	Bid under process
6.	Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section	91	126	Uttar Pradesh	III	1458	1141	Bid under process
7.	Amritsar-Pathankot section	15	102	Punjab	III	775	705	Work Awarded
8.	Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar-Dehradun Section	58/	126	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	III	1251	1294	Bids invited
9.	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli section	12	149	Rajasthan	III	1184	792	Work Awarded
10.	Jaipur-Reengus section	11	54	Rajasthan	III	377	268	Work Awarded
11.	Purnia-Khagaria section	31	140	Bihar	III	1254	1270	RFQ invited
12.	Bakhtiarpur-Khagaria section	31	120	Bihar	III	1651	1501	RFQ invited
13.	Patna-Buxar Section	30	125	Bihar	III	1556	1515	RFQ invited
14.	Kannur- Kuttipuram Section (Package-I)	17	83	Kerala	III	1373	1366	Work Awarded
15.	Kannur-Kuttipuram Section (Package-II)	17	82	Kerala	III	1330	1312	Work Awarded

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Cherthalai-Ochira Section	47	84	Kerala	III	1541	1540	Bids under process
17.	Ochira-Trivendrum Section	47	86	Kerala	III	1490	1488	Bids under process
18.	Tirupati-Tiruthani Chennai Section	205	125	Andhra Pradesh/ Tamil Nadu	III	882	571	RFQ received
19.	Nagapatnam-Thanjavur Section	67	77	Tamil Nadu	III	681	392	Restructuring under process
20.	Kuttipuram-Edapally Section	17	112	Kerala	III	1274	910	RFP to be invited
21.	Chandikhole-Dubari section	200	133	Orissa	III	810	561	RFQ received
22.	Rimuli-Roxy-Rajamunda section	215	106	Orissa	III	654	449	RFQ received
23.	Panikoili-Rimuli section	215	163	Orissa	III	1086	923	RFQ received
24.	Krishnagiri-Walahjpet section	46	148	Tamil Nadu	V	1490	1250	Bids under process
25.	Kishangarh-Udaipur section	79 A 79 & 76	315	Rajasthan	V	3076	2534	Part of mega project Kishangar-Udaipur-Ahmedaba
26.	Belgaum-Dharwad section	4	80	Karnataka	V	638	480	Bids invited
27.	Indore-Dewas section	3	45	Madhya Pradesh	V	410	325	RFQ invited
28.	Delhi-Agra section	2	180	Haryana/ Uttar Pradesh	V	1918	1433	RFQ received
29.	Vijayawada-Elluru-Raiarnundry Section	5	198	Andhra Pradesh	V	2658	1653	RFQ received
30.	Chilikaluripet-Nellore Section	5	184	Andhra Pradesh	V	2380	1465	RFQ received

Statement II*Notified National Highways during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise***(2006-07)**

State	National Highways No.	Stretch	Approx Length (Km)
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	24B	Lucknow-Rai Bareilly- Allahabad	185
Tamil Nadu	226	Thanjavur-Gandharvakottai-Sivaganga-Manamadurai	144
	227	Thiruchirappalli-connecting-Lalgudi-Kurnaratchi-Chidambaram	135
Gujarat	228	Ahrnedabad-Dandi (Dandi heritage route)	374
West Bengal	2B	Burdwan-Bolpur	52
Bihar	2C	Dehri-Akbarpur-Bihar/UP Border	105

(2007-08)

West Bengal	31D	Siliguri -Balsalabari-Fulbari- Mainaguri-Dhupguri Falakata and Sonapur	147
Kerala	47C	Kalamassery, crossing NH-17 and terminating at Vallarpadam	17

(2008-09)

Arunachal Pradesh	229	The highway starting from Tawang passing through Bomdila, Nechipu, Seppa, Sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.	1090
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 52 B	The highway starting from Mahadevpur Passing through Namchik, Changlang, Khonsa and Kanubari in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the state of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeel bridge.	450
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 37	The National Highway Number 37 is extended from its dead end near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.	60
Tamil Nadu	Extension of NH-226	The highway starting from Perambalur connecting Perali, Keelapalur, Ariyalur, Kunnam, Thiruvaiyaru, Kandiyur and joining NH-226 at Thanjavur in the State of Tamil Nadu.	85

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	230	The highway starting from Madurai connecting Tiruppuvanam, Poovandhi, Sivaganga, Kalaiyarkoil, Tiruvadana and terminating at Tondi Port town in the State of Tamil Nadu.	82
West Bengal	Extension of NH-2B	The highway starting from Bolpur connecting Prantik, Mayureswar and terminating at Mollarpur at the junction of NH-60 in the State of West Bengal.	54
Himachal Pradesh	20 A	The highway starting from Nagrota at the Junction of NH 20 connecting Ranital, Dehra and terminating at Mubarikpur at the Junction of NH 70 in Himachal Pradesh.	91
Himachal Pradesh	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	109
Uttarakhand	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	51
Uttar Pradesh	231	The highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratapgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	169
	232	The highway starting from Ambedkarnagar (Tanda) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	305
	232A	The highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (junction of NH 232) in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	68
	233	The highway starting from India/Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarthnagar, Bansi, Basti, Tanda, Ajamgarh and terminating at Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	292
	235	The highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	66

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	18A	The highway starting from Puthalapattu and terminating at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.	42
Andhra Pradesh Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	234	The highway starting from Mangalore connecting Beltangadi, Mudigare, Belur, Huliya, Sira, Madhugiri, Chintamani Karnataka, Venktagiri Kota in Andhra Pradesh, Pernampet, Gudiyattam, Katpadi, Vellore, Pushpagiri, Polur and terminating at Tiruvanmalai-Viluppuram in Tamil Nadu	780 in

(2009-10)

Nil

345-47

National Highway Projects in South India

2955. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted any survey/proposes to conduct any survey of the construction of new National Highways in South India including Karnataka;

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

(c) the details of the amount allocated/sanctioned/ released for the survey and construction works during the said period, State-wise and NH-wise;

(d) the present status of the works undertaken alongwith the length of roads proposed to be constructed in this regard;

(e) the time by which these works are likely to be commenced/completed; and

(f) the amount released and sanctioned for pending works, State-wise and stretch-wise?

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 of new National Highways declared during the last 3 years in South India and the details of survey and construction works taken up on these highways are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

Statement I

Sl.No.	NH No.	Starting/terminating station	Length (km) declaration	Date of
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	18A	Puthalapattu-Tirupati	58	25.2.2009
2.	234	Mangalore-Tiruvanmalai (Venktagiri-Kota)	23	
Tamil Nadu				
1.	226	Thanjavur-Pudukkotai- Sivaganga-Manamadurai	126.00	31.05.2006

1	2	3	4	5
2.	227	Tiruchirapalli-Lalgudi- Chidambaram	135.40	31.05.2006
3.	230	Madurai-Tondi	82.00	14.11.2008
4.	226 Extn	Paramalur-Thanjavur	85.4	14.11.2008
5.	234	Mangalore-Tiruvanamalai (Pernampet-Villupuram)	135.4	25.02.2009
Puducherry		Nil	Nil	Nil
Karantaka				
1.	234	Mangalore-Tiruvanamalai (Mangalore-Chintamani)	553	25.02.2009
Kerala				
1.	47C	Kalamassery-Vallarapadam	17.20	24.12.2007

Statement II

Sl.No.	State Highway	National	Particulars of work Allocated/ Sanctioned (Rs. Cr)	Amount amount Released (Rs. Cr)	Expenditure/ Status of Work	Present Commencement of	Date of completion	Likely date
I.	Andhra Pradesh	18 A 23 A	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	- -	- -	- -
II.	Tamil Nadu	226	(i) Preparation of Detailed Project Report.	1.90	0.87	In Progress	May, 2008	Feb, 2010
			(ii) IRQP in selected stretches of 23.50Km	5.32	4.62	Completed	May, 2008	March, 2009
		227	(i) Preparation of Detailed Project Report.	1.43	Nil	In progress	May, 2008	Dec, 2009
			(ii) IRQP in selected stretches (in 40.0Km.)	10.33	9.15	Completed	May, 2008	March, 2009
		230	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
		226 Ext.	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
		234	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
III.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IV.	Karnataka	234	Nil	Nil	Nil	The NH has been entrusted to the agency <i>i.e.</i> , State PWD vide Notification dated 12.10.2009.		
V.	Kerala	47 C	ICTT Vallarapadam port Connectivity Project.	542.30 Cr.	365.3 Cr.	In progress	Aug, 2007	Dec, 2010

[Translation]

349-54

Utilisation of Funds by NGOs

2956. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
 SHRI ADHARAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered NGOs and Voluntary Organisations which received foreign funds during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise;

(b) the total funds utilised by such organisations, in the field of education, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint with regard to misuse of such funds and involvement of these organisations in suspicious activities, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of action taken against such NGOs during each of the last three years; and

(e) the details of NGOs which have been banned from receiving foreign assistance on account of their involvement in anti national activities during each of the last three years, State-wise?

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

(a) As per the information available, the State-wise number of Associations, which have reported receipt of foreign contribution under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 1976 during the last three year, is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The foreign contribution utilized in the field of education by the said Association during the last 3 years is given in the table below. This data is not maintained State/UT wise.

Year	Total amount utilized in the field of education (Rs. in crore)
2005-06	656.53
2006-07	3651.73
2007-08	3546.49

(c) to (e) As and when any complaint relating to the violation of provisions of FCRA by Association come to the notice of the Government, appropriate action is taken against such Associations under may include (i) prohibiting the Association from receiving foreign contribution, (ii) placing the Association in prior Permission Category, (iii) freezing the bank accounts of the Association and (iv) prosecuting the Association in a court of law. In case, Associations are found to be indulging in serious violations such as impropriation or diversion of foreign contribution for purposes other than the stated objectives of the Association, the case is referred to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for a detailed investigation and prosecution, if required. However, if the violation is unintentional wherein there is no misutilisation/diversion of foreign contribution of undesirable purposes, such violations are condoned on a case to case evaluation.

On the basis of various complaints received and inquiries made, 41 associations have been prohibited from receiving foreign contribution, 35 Associations have been placed in Prior Permission category and bank accounts of 11 Associations have been frozen. A list of Associations against which action have been taken for violation of various provisions of the Act, is available on Ministry's website: <http://mha.nic.in/fcra.htm>.

Statement

State-wise no. of associations, which reported receipt of foreign contribution during the last three years

State/UT Name	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	8	7
Andhra Pradesh	1344	1302	1302
Arunachal Pradesh	11	7	10

1	2	3	4
Assam	135	127	138
Bihar	245	288	297
Chandigarh	19	22	20
Chhattisgarh	130	123	140
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	9	10
Daman and Diu	0	1	0
Delhi	776	787	798
Goa	73	51	60
Gujarat	635	641	659
Haryana	56	51	52
Himachal Pradesh	73	74	75
Jammu and Kashmir	44	48	43
Jharkhand	268	238	279
Karnataka	1006	994	999
Kerala	1197	1154	1147
Lakshwadeep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	236	246	246
Maharashtra	1035	1023	1007
Manipur	86	89	95
Meghalaya	95	84	47
Mizoram	11	16	14
Nagaland	35	36	35
Orissa	452	457	473
Pondicherry	40	51	45
Punjab	73	56	64
Rajasthan	204	219	222
Sikkim	6	6	5
Tamil Nadu	1990	1946	1984

1	2	3	4
Tripura	13	14	14
Uttar Pradesh	478	451	496
Uttarakhand	154	140	157
West Bengal	816	905	838
Total	11754	11564	11814

[English]

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Licence for FM Radio Stations

2957. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue new licences to the private players for setting up of FM Radio Stations in the country;

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

(c) the names of the private players/operators who have applied for licences to start new FM Radio Stations in the country during the last two years and the current year, State-wise including West Bengal; and

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon?

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

(b) Government had issued licences to private FM radio broadcasters under Phase-I and Phase-II of expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies. Government has now proposed to issue new licences to the private FM radio broadcasters under Phase-III for which Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was requested to submit their recommendations. TRAI have since sent their recommendations on Phase-III of FM radio expansion, which are under consideration.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The question of receiving applications for new licences does not arise as the FM Phase-III policy is not yet finalized.

Funds for Repair and Maintenance of Roads

2958. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) the funds allocated under Repair and Maintenance head for the road sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount sanctioned, released and utilised to/ by various State Governments for the maintenance and repair of National Highways during the said period, State-wise and project-wise including Haryana; and

(c) the status of widening of lanes alongwith the details of roads in kilometres converted into four/six lanes in various parts of the country during the current Plan period, State-wise and Project-wise including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The development and maintenance works on NHs including bridges are taken up based on the availability of fund, traffic density and inter-se priority of works. The allocation of fund is done State-wise and not NH-wise or project-wise. The State-wise allocation and expenditure including Haryana for maintenance and repair of NHs during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise status of widening of NHs to four/ six lanes for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise details of allocation and expenditure made for the maintenance & repairs of National Highways for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Amount Rs in crore)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (upto 31.10.09)	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.19	56.59	78.13	77.36	83.25	97.70	60.25	21.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30	0.09	0.37	0.33	1.82	0.02	0.90	0.00
3.	Assam	25.98	21.18	41.62	32.86	40.20	40.47	49.80	12.58
4.	Bihar	34.34	24.58	29.90	25.32	44.50	38.02	65.03	15.14
5.	Chandigarh	0.66	0.64	0.98	0.84	0.68	0.80	0.75	0.03
6.	Chhattisgarh	24.15	23.52	27.19	26.58	27.26	27.76	34.59	9.32
7.	Delhi	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00
8.	Goa	3.51	3.30	4.92	4.74	5.01	4.61	4.85	1.92
9.	Gujarat	33.99	33.95	40.27	39.56	42.04	41.92	42.65	12.91
10.	Haryana	24.27	21.34	18.13	17.95	19.64	19.79	18.97	6.20
11.	Himachal Pradesh	18.90	18.28	17.70	17.07	18.84	20.94	31.37	8.38
12.	Jharkhand	22.27	21.68	27.82	23.38	20.38	18.56	31.55	6.61
13.	Karnataka	39.88	39.88	59.45	60.30	71.24	67.04	56.85	18.08
14.	Kerala	19.30	29.54	27.36	55.80	21.75	30.12	28.50	13.20
15.	Madhya Pradesh	51.70	50.89	59.03	58.22	48.66	50.37	60.55	11.81
16.	Maharashtra	59.54	59.16	63.16	57.54	62.92	53.04	66.91	17.09
17.	Manipur	3.04	2.91	14.30	11.52	10.24	9.72	9.46	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	9.84	7.09	13.39	8.19	17.53	17.41	18.30	0.03
19.	Mizoram	5.19	3.42	7.25	4.27	9.20	7.40	7.08	0.72
20.	Nagaland	3.91	2.63	7.43	4.88	10.78	12.55	10.40	1.45
21.	Orissa	43.70	43.78	50.51	50.28	52.56	61.88	59.20	11.30
22.	Puducherry	0.94	0.30	0.91	0.91	1.10	1.47	1.63	0.00
23.	Punjab	17.44	15.20	23.82	20.40	25.58	27.47	23.40	12.31
24.	Rajasthan	67.58	67.54	70.57	70.56	72.35	75.06	74.25	17.71
25.	Tamil Nadu	25.67	23.71	30.16	30.35	49.40	46.55	30.83	15.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	45.63	48.54	62.48	62.21	55.22	61.04	74.30	30.63
27.	Uttaranchal	15.80	15.39	19.10	17.12	21.87	20.86	23.31	8.01
28.	West Bengal	18.50	16.38	24.08	23.26	31.49	21.69	27.15	7.16
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00
30.	NHAI	105.76	105.76	147.91	147.91	70.00	70.00	30.00	30.00
31.	BRDB	22.28	22.05	30.06	28.71	26.35	21.68	24.00	12.05

Statement II

State-wise status of completion of widening of National Highways to 4/6 lanes for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	(length in Kms)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 1.10.2009)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	0.00	2.50
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.60
3.	Bihar	0.00	2.50	3.25
4.	Delhi	0.00	2.80#	1.20#
5.	Gujarat	0.00	6.00	13.90
6.	Haryana	0.00	2.48	3.08
7.	Karnataka	3.00	2.00	3.00
8.	Manipur	2.00	5.00	1.60
9.	Punjab	0.00	10.07	1.80
10.	Rajasthan	0.00	5.00	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	11.00	20.00	1.00
12.	Uttaranchal	5.00	6.00	0.00
13.	NHAI	1682.73	2203.00	1283.00
14.	BRDB	4.97	0.90	0.05
Total		1718.70	2265.75	1314.98

#Figures indicate widening to 8 lanes.

[Translation]

Hoarding

2959. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether any report of the Planning Commission on hoarding and its impact on prices and availability of essential commodities is under consideration of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 empowers the Union Government to monitor the utilisation of the funds sanctioned to States/Union Territories for providing foodgrains and other essential commodities for the welfare of the people in each block of the country; and

(d) if so, the time by which the joint inspection team of the Union and State Governments is likely to assess the utilisation of funds in the States as well as certify to the Union Government about the stock position with each shopkeeper/fair price shop in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE 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) Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides that if the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do for maintaining or increasing supplies of any essential commodity or securing their equitable distribution and availability at fair prices, it may, by order, provide for regulating or prohibiting the production, supply and distribution thereof and trade and commerce therein.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, in order to maintain supplies and securing availability and distribution of essential commodities under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 has been notified by the Government on 31st August, 2001. An offence committed in violation of the provisions of this Order is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Clause 5 and 6 of this Order, inter-alia, contain the procedure for distribution of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India to the State Governments or their nominated agencies and taking delivery of stocks by fair price shops owners from the authorized nominees of the State Governments to ensure that essential commodities are available at the fair price shops within first week of the month for which the allotment is made.

This Order also provides that State Governments will regulate functioning of fair price shops (FPSs). Para 6 of the annexe to the Order prescribes formats for periodical reporting on distribution of foodgrains by fair price shops and State Governments.

As stipulated under PDS (Control) Order, 2001, reports are obtained from State Governments on their monitoring of TPDS under clause 8 and penal action taken under clause 9 for malpractices noticed. Reports in Form "C" are obtained on distribution of foodgrains and status of ration cards. Utilization Certificates (UCs) for the foodgrains allocated to State Governments are obtained regularly from the State Governments. Review meetings are held with Food Secretaries of State Governments on functioning of TPDS. Area Officers of the Department of Food & Public Distribution also visit the States to monitor the functioning of TPDS in the States.

To make TPDS operations transparent and amenable to public scrutiny by use of provisions of Right to

Information Act, 2005, a revised Model Citizens' Charter was issued by the Department of Food and Public Distribution in July 2007 for adoption and implementation by all State/UT Governments.

There is no proposal for sending joint inspection team to State Governments as provisions for monitoring the functioning of TPDS in the States exists in the PDS (Control) Order, 2001.

[English]

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National Highway from Jammu to Srinagar
g.d. Kashwin

2960. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to construct an alternate highway from Jammu to Srinagar to supplement the existing National Highway as the roads remain closed/damaged in winters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the existing highway to allow free flow of traffic in the said region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard besides maintaining the bio-diversity of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The National Highway No1A from Jammu to Srinagar is to be four laned under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). This would make the existing alignment all whether by providing tunnels at various locations of this National Highway. Thus the widening to four lane including provision of tunnels would allow free flow of traffic alongwith this National Highway. The four laning project comprising of six construction packages for this reach is likely to be awarded by March, 2010 and targeted to be completed by 2015.

Proper care has been taken to make the project environment friendly by providing Environmental Mitigation Plan which shall be executed alongwith the original work thereby maintaining the bio-diversity of the region.

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Committee for Commonwealth Games, 2010

2961. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI JATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a three member sub-committee to oversee all financial matters related to the progress of the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the composition of the Committee;

(c) the total budget earmarked and released by the Government for holding the Commonwealth Games;

(d) whether the Government has enhanced the budget allocation for holding the games; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and additional funds released therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has directed the Organizing Committee(OC), Commonwealth Games, 2010 to constitute a Financial Sub-Committee with Government nominees of their Executive Board *i.e.* with Secretary(Urban Development), Secretary(Sports), Additional Secretary/Special Secretary(Expenditure) of the Ministry of Finance and. Chief Executive Officer, OC. The Committee will scrutinize in particular, all the decisions that are placed before the Executive Board of OC for approval.

(c) to (e) The total budget earmarked for the conduct of Commonwealth Games for the OC has been enhanced by the Government from Rs. 767 crore to Rs. 1620 crore, as projected by the Organizing Committee, CG-2010. The total amount released, till date, by the Government to the Organizing Committee, CG-2010 is Rs. 591.56 crore.

Agriculture

Pricing Policy for Crops

Foodgrains

2962. DR. THOKCHOM-MEINYA:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAJ D. VASAVA:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to change the pricing policy of the crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the MSP for wheat, rice and mustard; 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) The Government fixes the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of different agricultural commodities based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and in consultation with the concerned Departments of the Central Government, State Governments etc. Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee to Examine Methodological Issues in Fixing MSP headed by Professor Y.K. Alagh, the Government has revised the Terms of Reference of the CACP. The revised Terms of Reference includes, inter-alia, additional items of cost such as premium actually paid by farmers for crop insurance and marketing & transport charges incurred by farmers.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

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Agriculture

Agricultural Schemes

2963. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/programmes undertaken for promotion/development of agriculture and achievements thereunder in various States during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned/allocated and expenditure incurred under these schemes during the said period, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of the constraints experienced in the implementation of the said schemes and the remedial measures taken in this regard;

(d) whether any monitoring mechanism exists to check irregularities of the implementation/utilisation of funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Details of funds sanctioned/allocated and expenditure incurred and achievements in various States during each of the last three years and current year, scheme-wise & State-wise for major schemes/programmes undertaken for

promotion/development of agriculture-Macro Management of Agriculture, Technology Mission on Cotton, Integrated Oilseeds, Oilpalm, Pulses and Maize Development, National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility, Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in NE States, Sikkim & Jammu and Kashmir, HP & Uttarakhand, National Bamboo Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Micro Irrigation, Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms and National Food Security Mission are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) One major constraint is delay in funds reaching implementing agencies at the state level. States have been advised that allocations for centrally sponsored schemes are budgeted and released in time and not held back due to ways and means position of the State.

(d) and (e) This is primarily ensured by the State Governments. For complaints received and matters coming to the notice of the Central Government, appropriate corrective action is taken.

Statement

Macro Management of Agriculture

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized	% of Achievement 2006-07	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2007-08	% of Achievement	Allocation 2008-09	Funds Utilized 2008-09	% of Achievement	Allocation 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4210.00	5866.23	139.34	5200.00	3884.12	74.69	6535.00	6875.78	105.21	6535.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2200.00	2146.86	97.58	2650.00	2527.00	95.36	2050.00	765.83	37.36	2050.00
3.	Assam	2000.00	2467.06	123.35	2050.00	1629.64	79.49	1625.00	812.50	50.00	1625.00
4.	Bihar	2170.00	2083.55	96.02	2400.00	2184.62	91.03	3900.00	4514.75	115.76	3900.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2300.00	2797.03	121.61	2350.00	2461.09	104.73	2170.00	2170.00	100.00	2170.00
6.	Goa	260.00	418.97	161.14	300.00	304.75	101.58	100.00	317.01	317.01	100.00
7.	Gujarat	2810.00	5571.82	198.29	4350.00	5382.86	123.74	3645.00	1707.92	46.86	3645.00
8.	Haryana	2040.00	2643.52	129.58	2250.00	2323.11	103.25	1690.00	746.37	44.16	1690.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2040.00	2644.37	129.63	2300.00	2259.09	98.22	2000.00	2766.47	138.32	2000.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4000.00	2505.96	62.65	4240.00	2790.13	65.80	3660.00	3637.80	99.39	3660.00
11.	Karnataka	5990.00	6402.65	106.89	7010.00	7165.66	102.22	5025.00	5550.34	110.45	5025.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Kerala	3060.00	3428.38	112.04	3450.00	2041.01	59.16	1275.00	2301.61	180.52	1275.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4980.00	3878.78	77.89	6500.00	5194.85	79.92	6285.00	6822.08	108.55	6285.00
14.	Jharkhand	1660.00	920.71	55.46	1700.00	479.80	28.22	1065.00	944.76	88.71	1065.00
15.	Maharashtra	8730.00	11626.63	133.18	12450.00	11661.85	93.67	9275.00	3860.29	41.62	9275.00
16.	Manipur	2200.00	2354.91	107.04	2650.00	3309.25	124.88	2050.00	2050.00	100.00	2050.00
17.	Mizoram	2500.00	2227.00	89.08	3000.00	2764.28	92.14	2325.00	2380.00	102.37	2325.00
18.	Meghalaya	1800.00	991.96	55.11	1850.00	1062.23	57.42	1425.00	1062.67	74.57	1425.00
19.	Nagaland	2500.00	2221.04	88.84	3000.00	2384.00	79.47	2325.00	2325.00	100.00	2325.00
20.	Orissa	2550.00	3704.93	145.29	3300.00	3748.25	113.58	3280.00	1640.00	50.00	3280.00
21.	Punjab	0.00	1482.04		1300.00	1575.54	121.20	1750.00	1278.23	73.04	1750.00
22.	Rajasthan	7390.00	9572.25	129.53	8600.00	5356.56	62.29	5750.00	6421.42	111.68	5750.00
23.	Sikkim	1900.00	1823.57	95.98	2400.00	2365.40	98.56	1850.00	1785.08	96.49	1850.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4590.00	6491.77	141.43	5450.00	6298.60	115.57	3460.00	3746.16	108.27	3460.00
25.	Tripura	2000.00	1853.25	92.66	2400.00	2539.07	105.79	1850.00	1095.03	59.19	1850.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7400.00	6950.17	93.92	8100.00	7525.24	92.90	11375.00	11723.06	103.06	11310.00
27.	Uttarakhand	2170.00	2646.17	121.94	2650.00	2661.95	100.45	2300.00	2211.39	96.15	2300.00
28.	West Bengal	3190.00	2765.21	86.68	3500.00	2985.30	85.29	4425.00	2055.33	46.45	4425.00
	Total	88640.00	100486.79	113.37	107400.00	96865.25	90.19	94465.00	83566.88	88.46	94400.00

Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized	% of Achievement 2006-07	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2007-08	% of Achievement	Allocation 2008-09	Funds Utilized 2008-09	% of Achievement	Allocation 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1320.00	1049.97	79.54	1640.00	1062.12	64.76	1700.00	1122.40	66.02	1115.00
2.	Gujarat	1200.00	1072.18	89.35	1500.00	1249.12	83.27	1650.00	1290.44	78.21	1115.00
3.	Haryana	300.00	192.26	64.09	425.00	362.19	85.22	450.00	446.34	99.19	370.00
4.	Karnataka	560.00	461.03	82.33	610.00	408.09	66.90	500.00	423.90	84.78	325.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	450.00	364.37	80.97	660.00	310.00	47.06	450.00	357.36	79.41	340.00
6.	Maharashtra	1000.00	834.82	83.48	2000.00	908.89	45.44	1750.00	1294.84	73.99	1215.00
7.	Orissa	125.00	95.74	76.59	170.00	124.39	73.17	150.00	144.64	96.43	135.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Punjab	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.0000	0.00	10.00	234.06	2340.60	5.00
9.	Rajasthan	580.00	284.69	49.08	500.00	200.48	40.10	330.00	160.18	48.54	170.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	245.00	344.59	140.65	360.00	380.60	105.72	400.00	391.48	97.87	235.00
11.	Tripura	200.00	32.00	16.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	16.00	16.00	100.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	80.00	39.29	49.11	50.00	28.29	56.58	60.00	48.09	80.15	40.00
13.	West Bengal	80.00	66.07	82.59	350.00	108.61	31.03	250.00	93.73	37.49	135.00
	Total	6150.00	4837.01	78.65	8315.00	5143.38	61.86	7800.00	6023.46	77.22	5300.00

Integrated Oilseeds, Oilpalm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized	% of Achievement 2006-07	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2007-08	% of Achievement	Allocation 2008-09	Funds Utilized 2008-09	% of Achievement	Allocation 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4542.00	4173.04	91.88	5325.00	5420.90	101.80	3000.00	4362.44	145.41	3000.00
2.	Assam	30.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
3.	Bihar	385.00	528.37	137.24	1100.00	813.77	73.98	800.00	1218.54	152.32	600.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	675.00	426.00	63.11	500.00	752.38	150.48	884.06	883.70	99.96	650.00
5.	Goa	3.00	2.12	0.00	0.00	2.55	-	0.00	1.26	-	1800.00
6.	Gujarat	975.00	1648.42	0.00	1000.00	1663.83	166.38	1600.00	2243.35	140.21	5.00
7.	Haryana	411.00	549.74	133.76	800.00	779.91	97.49	700.00	720.71	102.96	600.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	68.91	91.88	100.00	58.84	58.84	10.00	63.77	637.70	60.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	-	75.00	73.85	98.47	0.00	110.95	-	75.00
10.	Karnataka	2700.00	1923.56	71.24	2500.00	2949.56	117.98	2700.00	2319.36	85.90	2350.00
11.	Kerala	15.00	40.16	267.73	0.00	28.49	-	60.00	0.00	0.00	60.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3750.00	3378.34	90.09	2500.00	3204.41	128.18	3500.00	3597.50	102.79	3000.00
13.	Maharashtra	925.00	2715.58	293.58	2000.00	2879.97	144.00	2900.00	2821.52	97.29	2200.00
14.	Mizoram	180.00	170.00	94.44	300.00	150.00	50.00	390.00	406.62	104.26	400.00
15.	Orissa	525.00	574.85	109.50	900.00	832.78	92.53	575.00	719.37	125.11	600.00
16.	Punjab	0.00	34.37	-	0.00	148.31	-	30.94	65.52	211.76	50.00
17.	Rajasthan	2934.50	2828.77	96.40	3600.00	3906.99	108.53	3140.00	3287.76	104.71	3000.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	1345.00	1586.153	117.93	1200.00	1722.20	143.52	1900.00	1248.64	65.72	1900.00
19.	Tripura	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1115.00	1260.33	113.03	1600.00	1691.60	105.73	1450.00	1744.48	120.31	1550.00
21.	West Bengal	674.50	489.24	72.53	800.00	750.13	93.77	400.00	587.87	146.97	600.00
Total		21300.00	22397.95	105.15	24300.00	27830.47	114.53	24040.00	26403.36	109.83	22500.00

National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility

(Rs.in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	Allocation/ Release 2008-09	Funds Utilized 2008-09	% of Achievement	Allocation/ Release 2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175.00	-	-	0.00
2.	Karnataka	125.40	-	-	270.57
3.	Kerala	150.00	-	-	177.30
4.	Rajasthan	415.00	-	-	0.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	-	-	240.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	86.00	-	-	0.00
7.	Punjab	35.00	-	-	135.00
8.	West Bengal	163.75	-	-	0.00
9.	Uttarkhand	25.00	-	-	0.00
10.	Nagaland	15.00	-	-	0.00
11.	Orissa	217.50	-	-	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	-	-	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	65.00	-	-	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	-	-	60.25
15.	Mizoram	60.00	-	-	0.00
16.	Goa	5.00	-	-	0.00
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	-	-	255.80
18.	Bihar	0.00	-	-	640.10
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	-	-	250.00
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	-	-	60.00
Total		1662.65	0.00	0.00	2089.02

The Scheme has been approved in 2008-09

Releases are made as per proposals of the State. No statewise allocation are made.

*Technology Mission for Integrated development of Horticulture in NE States, Sikkim & J&K,
Himachal Pradesh and Uttrakhand (Mini-Mission II)*

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2006-07	% of Achievement	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2007-08	% of Achievement	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2008-09	% of Achievement	Allocation 2009-10
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1612.90	1612.90	100.00	2830.00	2830.00	100.00	260.00	1665.00	640.38	2000.00
2.	Assam	1400.00	1400.00	100.00	2680.00	2680.00	100.00	3952.00	3543.00	89.65	3300.00
3.	Manipur	1700.00	1700.00	100.00	2228.00	2228.00	100.00	2500.00	2500.00	100.00	2500.00
4.	Meghalaya	2000.00	2000.00	100.00	2700.00	2700.00	100.00	3248.00	2862.50	88.13	2500.00
5.	Mizoram	3200.00	3200.00	100.00	3095.00	3095.00	100.00	3325.00	3050.00	91.73	2600.00
6.	Nagaland	2356.00	2356.00	100.00	2500.00	2500.00	100.00	3300.00	2450.00	74.24	2700.00
7.	Sikkim	2331.00	2331.00	100.00	3110.00	3110.00	100.00	3315.00	1997.62	60.26	2950.00
8.	Tripura	1400.00	1400.00	100.00	2400.00	2400.00	100.00	2200.00	1700.00	77.27	2500.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3500.00	3500.00	100.00	2000.00	2000.00	100.00	2800.00	1713.58	61.20	1800.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4000.00	4000.00	100.00	2400.00	2400.00	100.00	3220.00	2100.00	65.22	2000.00
11.	Uttrakhand	4000.00	4000.00	100.00	2839.94	2839.94	100.00	2800.00	2000.00	71.43	2000.00
	Total	27499.90	27499.90	100.00	28782.94	28782.94	100.00	30920.00	25581.70	82.74	26850.00

National Bamboo Mission

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2006-07	% of Achievement	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2007-08	% of Achievement	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2008-09	% of Achievement	Allocation 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1510.35	1510.35	100.00	1115.05	873.60	78.35	838.17	196.00	23.38	50.00
2.	Assam	1080.31	987.49	91.41	601.36	557.78	92.75	906.17	755.08	83.33	164.44
3.	Manipur	647.17	647.17	100.00	472.71	371.21	78.53	497.77	496.10	99.66	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	508.31	508.31	100.00	361.63	332.54	91.96	619.11	349.89	56.51	144.00
5.	Mizoram	865.45	865.45	100.00	1001.97	1001.97	100.00	901.11	825.27	91.58	501.31
6.	Nagaland	1616.72	1315.96	81.40	1565.86	1484.17	94.78	1508.44	1370.44	90.85	342.61
7.	Sikkim	429.32	429.32	100.00	600.89	450.44	74.96	375.36	193.84	51.64	130.00
8.	Tripura	122.16	122.16	100.00	664.90	546.05	82.13	550.67	137.67	25.00	40.00
9.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	-	112.80	51.98	46.08	170.62	42.65	25.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	-	608.95	162.35	26.66	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
11.	Chhattisgarh	715.28	275.34	38.49	1411.98	786.95	55.73	729.49	540.27	74.06	127.24
12.	Goa	0.00	0.00	-	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
13.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	-	204.98	179.20	87.42	608.92	438.84	72.07	225.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	-	282.58	108.73	38.48	272.34	60.68	22.28	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	-	357.78	0.00	-	200.78	23.08	11.50	20.00
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	-	387.97	99.79	25.72	310.23	178.18	57.43	109.14
17.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	-	900.00	212.17	23.57	697.01	271.36	38.93	160.00
18.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	-	151.00	151.00	100.00	194.38	48.59	25.00	30.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	-	601.59	319.23	53.06	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	-	219.56	109.78	50.00	702.36	465.48	66.27	52.00
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	-	395.71	191.23	48.33	317.92	21.62	6.80	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	139.25	92.85	66.68	220.45	0.00	-	310.85	260.00	83.64	50.00
23.	Orissa	1202.10	327.47	27.24	870.73	711.82	81.75	263.77	130.84	49.60	89.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	-	262.89	186.60	70.98	198.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	-	410.19	319.86	77.98	355.50	59.38	16.70	0.00
26.	Uttarkhand	554.68	261.87	47.21	502.26	387.00	77.05	389.90	282.53	72.46	44.50
27.	West Bengal	82.32	24.31	29.53	108.62	0.00	-	216.60	38.04	17.56	0.00
	Total	9473.42	7368.05	77.78	14434.41	9595.45	66.48	12135.86	7185.83	59.21	2279.77

National Horticulture Mission

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2006-07	% of Achievement	Allocation 2007-08 (GOI)	Funds Utilized 2007-08 (GOI)	% of Achievement	Allocation 2008-09 (GOI)	Funds Utilized 2008-09 (GOI)	% of Achievement	Allocation 2009-10 (GOI)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10029.90	6950.52	69.30	14372.44	9558.25	66.50	19694.49	12184.44	61.87	13405.58
2.	Bihar	11531.20	2403.91	20.85	10771.57	2342.56	21.75	14235.47	3310.67	23.26	3825.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	11192.08	4733.26	42.29	13100.81	3357.33	25.63	10748.72	8479.26	78.89	6846.11
4.	Goa	335.00	182.27	54.41	127.37	160.75	126.21	274.60	164.05	59.74	336.03
5.	Gujarat	8796.00	2784.71	31.66	6917.86	3638.28	52.59	8500.00	3119.23	36.70	6375.00
6.	Haryana	4018.43	3072.52	76.46	9137.50	4669.53	51.10	17929.15	5512.18	30.74	8547.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Jharkhand	8324.93	1948.42	23.40	9018.21	2351.33	26.07	9872.70	3000.00	30.39	4764.27
8.	Karnataka	13358.80	7798.02	58.37	12980.27	13739.30	105.85	20944.85	9302.00	44.41	11220.00
9.	Kerala	20230.05	2359.40	11.66	17368.14	6416.97	36.95	14807.12	5000.70	33.77	5883.22
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7427.10	4795.89	64.57	11790.11	4424.39	37.53	10400.43	5823.50	55.99	6800.00
11.	Maharashtra	24444.93	8837.12	36.15	22267.35	12677.89	56.93	24177.82	16623.09	68.75	13895.48
12.	Orissa	9620.02	1711.61	17.79	8967.50	3016.75	33.64	8111.55	5910.71	72.87	6520.25
13.	Punjab	5974.00	2299.08	38.48	6853.69	1791.51	26.14	7802.28	3573.92	45.81	4396.89
14.	Rajasthan	7626.67	3306.96	43.36	7575.49	4602.29	60.75	12180.62	4428.86	36.36	5978.80
15.	Tamil Nadu	9304.72	3353.15	36.04	22227.17	10396.60	46.77	15376.45	7466.52	48.56	10200.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	12398.10	3341.49	26.95	18062.41	6672.26	36.94	14420.94	8764.90	60.78	11477.09
17.	West Bengal	9377.00	1013.19	10.81	3114.51	2500.65	80.29	4765.10	2817.36	59.12	3627.38
	Total	173988.93	60891.52	35.00	194652.40	92316.64	47.43	214242.29	105481.39	49.23	124098.83

Micro Irrigation

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10
	Allocation	Exp.	% of Achievement	Allocation	Exp.	% of Achievement	Allocation	Exp.	% of Achievement	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	27529.00	11277.00	40.96	14865.67	14559.42	97.94	14931.68	14353.56	96.13	16832.01
Bihar	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	35.14	-	0.00	48.20	-	0.00
Chhattisgarh	6065.80	256.21	4.22	3686.44	1750.98	47.50	2201.89	2165.80	98.36	3450.24
Goa	0	1.00	-	15.44	6.25	-	15.76	6.57	41.69	0.00
Gujarat	8825.74	3930.95	44.54	16510.69	4927.41	29.84	15077.31	7395.85	49.05	14656.42
Haryana	587.78	231.79	39.43	959.41	508.11	52.96	1719.82	1277.71	74.29	577.92
Jharkhand	459.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Karnataka	4085.93	4451.69	108.95	8309.6	7597.97	91.44	11431.42	6185.81	54.11	14370.24
Kerala	636.30	80.67	12.68	0.00	263.55	-	0.00	154.73	-	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	981.62	4010	40.85	1296.65	839.32	64.73	9056.92	4113.42	45.42	5114.82
Maharashtra	13974.73	13466.37	96.36	14781.64	12792.07	86.54	18969.87	13439.99	70.85	17355.11
Orissa	708.52	143.19	20.21	835.85	101.27	12.12	358.67	292.78	81.63	947.63
Punjab	751.86	183.72	-	509.47	61302	120.33	1037.1	530.46	51.15	1001.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	7553.09	2687.46	35.58	3087.3	2908.00	94.19	7628.1	3009.15	39.45	6493.80
Tamil Nadu	7948.07	0.00	0.00	13372.09	1559.91	11.67	0.00	3469.68	-	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	145.67	-	0.00	562.71		2567.03	306.15	11.93	0.00
West Bengal	1490.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.67	-	0.00	
Grand Total	81598.60	37256.72	46.66	78230.25	49026.13	62.67	84995.57	56780.53	66.80	80799.99

Support to State Extension Programmes for Extensions Reforms

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2006-07	% of Achievement	Allocation 2007-08	Funds Utilized 2007-08	% of Achievement	Allocation 2008-09	Funds Utilized 2008-09	% of Achievement	Allocation 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	396.00	355.32	89.73	2079.00	1095.50	52.69	1436.30	2080.71	144.87	1430.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	84.00	70.07	83.42	261.00	48.02	18.40	450.50	204.00	45.28	448.80
3.	Assam	288.00	141.38		894.00	0.00		508.80	0.00	0.00	506.88
4.	Bihar	798.00	181.03	22.69	2359.00	55.96	2.37	2771.90	1791.07	64.62	2761.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	168.00	100.91	60.07	522.00	0.00	0.00	773.80	263.55	34.06	770.88
6.	Goa	33.00	12.85		102.00	0.00	0.00	58.30	2.75		58.08
7.	Gujarat	225.00	71.36	31.72	699.00	239.75	34.30	1192.50	357.38	29.97	1188.00
8.	Haryana	117.00	105.26	89.97	363.00	206.66	56.93	630.70	294.22	46.65	628.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	156.00	218.05	139.78	484.00	384.78	79.50	397.50	307.99	77.48	396.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	180.00	3.98		634.00	72.56		641.30	0.00		638.88
11.	Karnataka	183.00	144.84	79.15	811.00	127.09	15.67	932.80	369.16	39.58	929.28
12.	Kerala	141.00	5.83	4.13	522.00	30.18	5.78	810.90	325.63	40.16	807.84
13.	Madhya Pradesh	360.00	112.86	31.35	1119.00	461.83	41.27	1658.90	1466.23	88.39	1652.64
14.	Jharkhand	264.00	147.91	56.03	756.00	315.09	41.68	1081.20	195.15		1077.12
15.	Maharashtra	477.00	489.23	102.56	1818.00	965.96	53.13	1870.90	973.47	52.03	1863.84
16.	Manipur	39.00	0.00		112.00	93.58	83.55	196.10	0.00	0.00	195.36
17.	Mizoram	42.00	33.60	80.00	140.00	136.75	97.68	132.50	67.00	50.57	132.00
18.	Meghalaya	42.00	0.00		130.00	0.00		174.90	0.00		174.24
19.	Nagaland	51.00	50.00	98.04	130.00	0.00		275.60	270.36	98.10	274.56
20.	Orissa	510.00	258.37	50.66	1584.00	1033.89	65.27	2082.90	1784.24	85.66	2075.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Punjab	249.00	100.55	40.38	671.00	282.49	42.10	699.60	460.46	65.82	744.48
22.	Rajasthan	291.00	181.73	62.45	1659.00	789.40	47.58	1256.10	790.98	62.97	1251.36
23.	Sikkim	57.00	64.79	113.67	102.00	47.42	46.49	111.30	150.87	135.55	110.88
24.	Tamil Nadu	399.00	327.21	82.01	1249.00	509.00	40.75	2019.30	1181.46	58.51	2011.68
25.	Tripura	33.00	17.83	54.03	177.00	1.61	0.91	212.00	229.64	108.32	211.20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1125.00	488.05	43.38	3496.00	1731.63	49.53	4340.70	2562.32	59.03	4329.60
27.	Uttarakhand	198.00	80.49	40.65	616.00	134.95	21.91	503.50	306.73	60.92	501.60
28.	West Bengal	324.00	225.54	69.61	1007.00	595.54	59.14	2459.20	1752.59	71.27	2449.92
Total		7230.00	3989.04	55.17	24496.00	9359.64	38.21	29680.00	18187.96	61.28	29620.80

National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

(Rs.in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2007-08	Funds Utilized 2007-08	% of Achievement	Allocation 2008-09	Funds Utilized 2008-09	% of Achievement	Allocation 2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.82	26.07	58.17	106.03	83.78	79.02	125.05
2.	Assam	11.67	8.90	76.26	32.63	24.27	74.38	27.28
3.	Bihar	36.30	13.31	36.67	109.61	36.89	33.66	81.88
4.	Chhattisgarh	14.55	1.98	13.61	87.52	54.89	62.72	50.83
5.	Gujarat	7.37	0.79	10.72	21.55	6.86	31.83	15.11
6.	Haryana	21.51	3.62	16.83	27.21	23.08	84.82	29.41
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	-	13.07	3.49	26.69	11.93
8.	Karnataka	7.87	2.21	28.08	35.81	18.34	51.21	48.73
9.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	-	1.89	1.89	100.00	3.47
10.	Madhya Pradesh	46.47	8.97	19.30	114.58	57.63	50.30	84.35
11.	Maharashtra	14.14	7.42	52.48	78.88	66.77	84.65	72.56
12.	Orissa	11.34	3.81	33.60	69.26	63.33	91.44	43.10
13.	Punjab	32.88	24.29	73.87	45.19	43.70	96.70	48.59
14.	Rajasthan	24.62	4.08	16.57	41.70	27.08	64.94	42.16
15.	Tamil Nadu	13.87	1.67	12.04	47.82	29.58	61.86	32.38
16.	Uttar Pradesh	83.79	49.64	59.24	192.25	127.88	66.52	253.03
17.	West Bengal	16.00	9.23	57.69	70.39	37.93	53.89	72.29
Total		387.20	165.99	42.87	1095.39	707.39	64.58	1042.15

Scheme started from 2007-08

*[Translation]***Activities of NYKs**

2964. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

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

(a) the details of the functions and activities undertaken by the Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) in various States during the current year;

(b) the funds earmarked/allocated and released for the implementation of programmes through the NYKs during the said period alongwith the criteria/procedure adopted for the same;

(c) whether funds have been properly utilised by these kendras during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) The following functions and activities have been undertaken by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) in various States during the current year:

- Youth Awareness Campaign.
- Capacity Building of Youth for Social Sector Programmes.
- Skill Up-gradation Training Programme for Women in 100 border/tribal/backward districts.
- Incentives and Awards to Youth Clubs.
- Provision of Sports Material for youth Clubs.
- Sports Promotion Programme.
- District Folk Cultural Festival.
- Celebration of Important National/International Days & Weeks
- District Youth Convention.
- Grant-in-aid to Youth Clubs.

(b) Annually, Block grants are released to NYKS for meeting expenditure on Regular Programmes &

Establishment. During the current year, till date, an amount of Rs.87.25 crores has been released against the earmarked funds of Rs.112.00 crores.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. NYKS have furnished the proper Utilization Certificates (UCs), as per the relevant rules, for the first two instalments of the funds released during the current year.

Conservation of Minerals

2965. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
 Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote and conserve the mineral resources of country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) The Government has announced the National Mineral Policy, 2008, which seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources. The policy gives thrust on exploitation of mineral resources in which the country is well endowed so that the needs of domestic industry are fully met keeping in mind both present and future needs, while at the same time exploiting the external markets for such minerals. The Policy enunciates that Conservation of minerals shall be construed not in the restrictive sense of abstinence from consumption or preservation for use in the distant future but as a positive concept leading to augmentation of reserve base through improvement in mining methods, beneficiation and utilisation of low grade ore and rejects and recovery of associated minerals. The Government has also revised the threshold values for 12 minerals which would entail stacking and utilisation of low grade ore.

*[English]***Strengthening of Bridges on National Highways**

2966. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

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

(a) the details of bridges/overbridges constructed in the country on various National Highways (NH) including Orissa during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and NH-wise;

(b) the details of bridges/overbridges in a dilapidated condition on various National Highways including on NH-215 alongwith the details of bridges/overbridges declared dangerous by the Road Safety Review Committee, State-wise;

(c) the details of the requests received from various State Governments including Orissa for strengthening/widening of NHs and bridges/overbridges passing through their States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise project-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard including the number of bridges proposed to be constructed/strengthened during the above period alongwith the amount allocated for the same, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of House.

[Translation]

Immigrants
+ 373-88
Illegal Stay of Bangladeshis

2967. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA-SAROJ:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreigners including Bangladeshis and Afghans are illegally staying/over staying in the country;

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

(c) whether such persons are posing a threat to the internal security of the country;

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

(e) whether such persons have acquired ration cards, voter identity cards and driving licenses etc.;

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

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

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

(a) and (b) A number of foreign nationals who have entered into the country on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying. Details of such cases of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying in the country during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement. Furthermore, there are reports of foreign nationals having entered into the country without valid travel documents. As entry of such foreign nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to estimate the total number of such illegal immigrants staying in the country.

(c) and (d) Violation of the law and involvement in illegal activities by the foreign nationals cannot be ruled out. Registration of cases and action thereon comes within the purview of police stations and State Governments concerned. Statistical data of this nature are not centrally maintained.

(e) and (f) Certain instances of some illegal immigrants having obtained ration cards, voter identity cards and driving licenses through fraudulent means have been reported. Statistical data of this nature are not centrally maintained. As and when such instances are detected, the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations take necessary action for cancellation of such documents further appropriate action as per the provisions of law.

(g) 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 Governments/UT Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process.

Statement

Details of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying in the country during the last three years

Country	No. of foreigners who were found to be overstaying		
	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4
Afghanistan	11759	11875	14511
Australia	155	186	176
Bangladesh	24497	25712	31229
Canada	278	383	357
China	104	495	479
Fiji	42	156	309
France	172	234	191
Germany	110	169	158
Iran	215	247	184
Iraq	12	106	371
Japan	231	133	161
Kenya	181	207	237
Korea (South)	435	340	516
Malaysia	334	295	201
Mauritius	87	204	510
Myanmar	266	282	558
Nigeria	289	525	451
Oman	126	154	351
Pakistan	5392	6038	7547
Philippines	50	83	124
Portugal	8	229	12
Russia	107	115	120
Seychelles	27	111	295

1	2	3	4
Singapore	283	170	153
Sri Lanka	821	1124	1790
Stateless-Tibet	152	226	194
Sudan	119	140	163
Tanzania	115	179	303
Thailand	76	113	116
USA	1302	1366	998
United Kingdom	581	630	491
Yemen	189	191	168
Others	1430	1527	1725
Total	49945	53945	65149

+ 387 - 208

Investment in Mining Sector

2968. **SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR**: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to explore the possibility of allowing investment in the mining sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;

(d) if so, the details of amendments likely to be made;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to simplify the method for obtaining No Objection Certificate with regard to environment clearance acquiring land etc. from the concerned State/Union Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) With the enunciation of

National Mineral Policy in 1993, investment, including private investment has been allowed in the mining sector. This policy continues in the National Mineral Policy 2008.

(c) to (g) Based on the National Mineral Policy, 2008, the Government has drafted legislative changes which are available on the website of Ministry (<http://mines.gov.in>).

388 - 90
Tourism - National Highways
Construction of Expressways

2969. **SHRI LALJI TANDON**:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has set an annual target for constructing expressways on Built-Operate-Transfer basis for linking of tourist places in various States;

(b) if so, the details of the length of expressways constructed, proposed to be constructed and those under construction during each of the last three years and the current year as against the targets set, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether construction work on some expressways has been delayed;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) the details of the requests received from various States for construction of expressways during the said period, Statewise and project-wise including Kerala;

(f) whether the Government has taken any action on these proposals; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise and project-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 the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) including National Expressways. No annual target has been set for constructing expressways on Build Operate & Transfer (BOT) basis for linking of tourist places in various States. However, so far, one National Expressway has been constructed between Ahmedabad and Vadodara for a total length of about 93.4 km. At present, no National Expressways are under construction. The Government approved construction of 1,000 km of Expressways under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase VI through Public Private Partnership (PPP) on BOT basis in November 2006 for a total cost of Rs. 16,680 crore. This is targeted for completion by December, 2015. The details of sections included under NHDP Phase VI are given below:

S.No.	Section	Length (in km)
1.	Vadodara-Mumbai	400
2.	Delhi-Meerut	66
3.	Bangalore-Chennai	334
4.	Kolkata-Dhanbad	277

In addition, there is proposal to develop National Expressway No. NE-II, i.e. Eastern Peripheral Expressway, for a total length of about 134 km in the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh connecting NH-1 at km 36.083 near Kundli and terminating on NH-2 at km 64.330 near Palwal.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) The Ministry had awarded a Consultancy Services in December, 2008 for Formulation of a Master Plan for the National Expressway Network in the country. The Final Report submitted by the Consultants, duly considering the views/observations received from the State Governments and inter-alia recommending total Expressway Network of about 18,637 km for completion in prioritized manner in three phases spanning upto the year 2022, has been accepted by the Government. However, the detailed programme of implementation is yet to be finalized.

Food grains Sown Area and MSP

2970. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sowing area of wheat in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether sowing areas of wheat and its production is likely to increase due to increase in minimum support price; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) A statement indicating the State-wise sown area of wheat from 2006-07 to 2008-09 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The acreage under wheat depends on several factors such as weather conditions, market price, minimum support price, market prices of other competing crops etc.

Statement

State/UT	Area under Wheat ('000 Hectares)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	10.0	9.0	13.0
Arunachal Pradesh	4.0	3.6	\$
Assam	60.0	56.0	65.0
Bihar	2049.7	2162.5	2144.2
Chhatisgath	91.5	93.3	88.9
Gujarat	1201.0	1274.0	1207.0
Haryana	2376.0	2462.0	2482.0
Himachal Pradesh	362.2	366.6	265.9
Jammu and Kashmir	260.0	278.3	261.5
Jharkhand	84.3	86.3	94.1
Karnataka	269.0	276.0	267.0
Madhya Pradesh	3992.8	3742.3	3785.2
Maharashtra	1231.0	1253.0	1014.0
Meghalaya	0.6	0.6	\$
Nagaland	1.5	1.5	\$
Orissa	3.9	5.6	5.3
Punjab	3467.0	3488.0	3540.0
Rajasthan	2564.8	2591.8	2296.8
Sikkim	6.5	4.5	\$
Tripura	1.0	1.0	\$
Uttar Pradesh	9197.6	9115.0	9513.0
Uttaranchal	391.0	397.0	398.0
West Bengal	350.6	352.6	307.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.6	0.6	\$
Delhi	17.9	17.5	\$
Others	-	-	29.0
All India	27994.5	28038.6	27877.0

*4th Advance Estimates.

\$Included in others.

J&K +
 Para military 393-97
 Forces
 +
 Allowances to CRPF Personnel
 Naxalism

2971. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy for providing special allowance for the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Personnel deployed in disturbed areas including naxal affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation regarding disparity in the payment of allowance among CRPF personnel deployed in Kashmir and Naxal affected areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) (i) High Altitude Allowance at the same rates as admissible to Army personnel when deployed in areas with altitude more than 9000 ft. as well as those co-located in the area specified by Army under Category-III and uncongenial areas below the height of 9000 ft. under Category-I.

(ii) CPMFs personnel deployed in areas/co-locates defines by Army either under Ops control or otherwise are entitled to the field area allowances or the Counter Insurgency Operations (CIOps) Allowance as admissible to personnel of Army at the same rates.

(iii) Personnel of the CPMFs deployed (strictly operational strength) for specified Anti Naxal Operations in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas on specific notification/orders of Ministry of Home Affairs are entitled to LWE risk allowance at rates equivalent to CIOps in Modified Field Area Allowance admissible to Army.

(iv) CPMF Bns/Coys deployed for counter insurgency operations in J&K, NE Areas and extremely difficult areas along the border and other such areas, which are not covered by

areas/coordinates defined by Army are considered on case to case basis.

(v) In addition to the above, CPMFs, personnel shall have an option to receive their existing package of Compensatory Allowances and Detachment Allowance.

(vi) Special allowance @ Rs.500/- per month to CPMFs personnel below the rank of Assistant Commandant deployed continuously on Law and Order/Election duties for prolonged period beyond 30 days of deployment is admissible.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam some representation have been received in CRPF.

(e) (i) Grant of risk/hardship allowance in LWE area to the personnel of entire battalions (including Adm. Staff) treating them as part of operational strength.

(ii) Grant of additional HRA for keeping family anywhere in India on posting to Kashmir valley.

394-95
Funds for Commonwealth Games

2972. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the expenditure made on development work done against the amount allocated for holding the Commonwealth Games (CG) before allocating double budget;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Commonwealth Organising Committee has called Mike Ferrell, CEO of Commonwealth Games Federation; and

(d) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As President of the Commonwealth Games Federation, Mr. Mike Fenell comes to Delhi from time to time for attending meetings of the Organizing Committee (OC), CG 2010 and for discussions with the OC, Stake Holders and Agencies concerned with the Conduct of the Games, 2010.

Act + 895-99
Consumer Awareness

2973. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
 SHRI R. K. SINGH PATEL:
 SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) the total amount spent on consumer awarness programme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any assessment has been made regarding the impact of implementation of Consumer Protection Act in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of consumer complaints received and those dismissed on technical grounds during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) the steps being taken by the Union Government to bring more awareness among the public about the Consumer Protection Act and to protect the interest of the consumers;

(f) whether accused persons under the Act are taking benefit of procedural delays in disposal of the cases; and

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

Department has incurred following expenditure on Consumer awareness scheme.

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1	2006-07	69.39
2	2007-08	45.09
3.	2008-09	84,50
4	2009-10	48.00 (Till 30-11-2009)

(b) No Madam. The Department of Consumer Affairs has not made any assessment regarding the impact of implementation of Consumer Protection Act in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The consumer complaints are decided as per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Consumer Protection Rules 1987 and Consumer Protection Regulations 2005 framed thereunder. Generally, the complaints filed before the Consumer Fora are not dismissed on technical grounds. However, in case the complainant/appellant/petitioner does not appear, after due notice, before the Consumer Fora on the date of hearing, the matter is dismissed for non- prosecution. Thereafter, if the complainant/appellant/petitioner makes an application for restoration of matter, the same is restored unless the lawyer/party is very negligent in pursuing the matter.

(e) The Government is running the Multi Media Publicity campaign Jago Grahak Jago through which apart from other topics of relevance to consumers, awareness is being spread about the provisions of consumer Protection Act 1986. Campaign has been undertaken on the different themes/subjects such as Banking, Education, Legal Metrology, Public Distribution System, Travel Services, Telecommunications and Medicines etc.

(f) and (g) In the Consumer Fora complaint against whom is filed, is called Opposite Party. Unless the complaint is decided, it cannot be said that the opposite party is taking advantage of procedural delays in disposal of cases. The Consumer Fora pass orders for awarding compensation to the parties but they are finding difficulty in execution of the orders as they do not have their own implementing agency and send the same to the concerned State agency for execution.

The following steps are being taken by the National Commission Dispute Redressal Commission for effective functioning of the Consumer Fora in the country since as per Section 24B(1) of Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the National Commission shall have administrative control over all the State Commissions in the following matters, namely:

- (i) calling for periodical return regarding the institution, disposal pendency of cases;
- (ii) issuance of instructions regarding adoption of uniform procedure in the hearing of matters, prior service of copies of documents produced by one party to the opposite parties, furnishing of English translation of judgments written in any language, speedy grant of copies of documents;
- (iii) generally overseeing the functioning of the State Commissions or the District Fora to ensure that the objects and purposes of the Act are best served without in any way interfering with their quasi-judicial freedom.

As per Section 24B(2) of the Act, the State Commission shall have administrative control over all the District Fora within its jurisdiction in all matters referred to in sub-section (1):

- (i) The National Commission holds annual Conference of the Presidents & Registrars of the State Commissions and Secretaries in-charge of Consumer Affairs in the States/UTs to evaluate the functioning of the Consumer Fora in the country and effective implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and issue necessary guidelines.
- (ii) The President of the National Commission regularly interacts with the Presidents of the State Commissions to get first hand information regarding functioning of the State Commissions & District Fora and the difficulties faced by them.
- (iii) For timely filling up the vacancies of the Presidents and Members in the District For and the State Commissions, President of the National Commission takes up the matter with states. Central Govt. is also reviewing and calls for

periodic report on functioning of the Consumer Fora at the State & district level.

- (iv) Some of the State Commissions and District Fora are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases.
- (v) The National Commission also holds Circuit Bench sittings as per the provisions of Section 22 C of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, for rendering speedy justice at the doorsteps of the consumers of that particular State. So far, the National Commission has held Circuit Bench sittings at Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Pune & Kochi and in the month January & February 2010 the National Commission has proposed to hold Circuit Bench sittings in Kolkata.
- (vi) In the National Commission 05 benches are functioning.
- (vii) In the following States, Additional Benches are functioning:
 - (a) Gujarat - 03 Additional Benches
 - (b) Maharashtra - Additional Bench at Nagpur & Aurangabad
 - (c) Uttar Pradesh - 01 Additional Bench
 - (d) West Bengal - 01 Additional Bench
- (viii) The National Commission has recently launched a "Consumer Advocate" (quarterly) containing the important judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and National Commission and the copies of the same are being sent to all the State Commissions and District Fora for their use.

358-99

Additional Funds for Commonwealth Games

2974. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has provided/proposes to provide additional funds for the Commonwealth Games;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the manner in which the additional funds are likely to be spent;
- (d) whether the Commonwealth Games is likely to generate revenue including from advertisements television rights/ tickets sales/ merchandise sale etc.; and
- (e) if so, the details of revenue likely to be generated therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The total budget earmarked for the Conduct of the Commonwealth Games has been enhanced by the Government from Rs. 767 crore to Rs. 1620 crore.

(c) The additional funds are likely to be spent by the Organizing Committee(OC), CG-2010 on the new items like Accreditation, City Operations, Sponsorship & T. V. Rights, Security, Sustainability & Environment, Ticketing which were not projected by the OC in their initial budget and also on those items for which there have been a change in the scope of work such as Accommodation, Catering, Opening & Closing Ceremonies, Protocol & CGF Relations, Queen's Baton Relay, Technology etc.

(d) and (e) 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.

[English]

339-410
Laboratory
BIS Laboratories

2975. SHRI P.T THOMAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) laboratories in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken to ensure that BIS standard are maintained by private laboratories accredited by the BIS?

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) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) does not give accreditation for laboratories.

[Translation] *महाराष्ट्र*
Employment 400 - 18

Multipurpose Training Centres

2976. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has opened multipurpose training centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such centres opened including spice making centres till date, State-wise including the Vidharbha region; and

(c) the total number of persons who have been imparted training and provided employment in the country including Vidharbha region 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) and (b) There are 15 Multi Disciplinary Training Centres (MDTCs) of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) functioning across the country of which 4 MDTCs are in the State of Maharashtra. List of such training centres is given in the enclosed statement I. Besides, 06 Departmental Training Centres of State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and 18 institutional training centres are also functioning. In these training centres, specialised training programmes like bee-keeping, handmade paper, biotechnology, spice making, leather, pottery, oils & soaps, etc., are also conducted keeping in view the local demand.

Further, to accelerate the process of rural industrialization in the country, a national level institute namely 'Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation' has been operationalised at Wardha, Maharashtra in association with IIT, Delhi by revamping Jamnalal Bajaj Central Research Institute.

(c) State-wise number of persons trained including those from Vidharbha region and persons employed in khadi and village industries sector during last three years are given in the enclosed Statements-II and III,

respectively.

Statement I

*List of Multidisciplinary Training Centres
Functioning Under KVIC*

- | | | | |
|---|--|-----|--|
| 1 | Multi Disciplinary Training centre
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat
New Delhi-110 002 | 8. | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
Near F.C.I. Godown
Doorvaninagar, Vijinapura
Bangalore-560 016 |
| 2 | Multi Disciplinary Training centre
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
Medical College Campus, Rampur Road,
Haldwani-263 139,
Distt. Nainital (Uttarakhand) | 9. | Central Village Pottery Institute
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
NH-4, Belgaon-Goa Road
Khanapur-591 302, Distt. Belgaum (Karnataka) |
| 3 | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
Sahastradhara Road, Adhoiwala,
Dehradun-248 001 (Uttarakhand) | 10 | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
Nadathara-680 751, Distt. Trichur (Kerala) |
| 4 | Ch.Charan Singh Multi Disciplinary Training Centre
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
Panjokhara-247 775,
Distt. Muzaffarnagar (U.P.) | 11. | Central Palmgur & Palm Products Institute
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
44-Kwnarappapuram
Madhavaram Milk Colony (MMC)
Chennai-600 051 |
| 5 | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
Abhoy Ashram Campus, Vidyapith Road
Birati-700 051, Distt. Kolkata | 12. | Central Bee Research & Training Institute
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
1153-Ganesh Khind Road, Shivajinagar
Pune-411 016 |
| 6 | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
Near Gandamunda Chhak, Udyogpuri
Gram: Villind
Khandagiri-751 030, Distt. Bhubaneswar | 13 | Gajanan Naik Multi Disciplinary Training centre
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
Agar Road
Dahanu-401 601, Distt. Thane (Maharashtra) |
| 7 | Dr. Rajendra Prasad Multi Disciplinary Training
Centre
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
Bihar Veterinary College, Sheikhpura
Patna-800 014 | 14 | C.B. Kora Intitute of Village Industries
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
Shimpoli Road, Borivali (West)
Mumbai-400 092 |
| | | 15 | Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Institute of Rural Tech. & Mgmt.
Khadi & Village Industries Commission
Trymbak Vidyamandir
Nashik-422 213 |

Statement II

Number of persons trained in Khadi and village industries sector during last three years

Sl.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	New Delhi	1418	2535	1799
2.	Rajasthan	505	1075	1853

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	2077	2111	2566
4.	Jharkhand	755	822	0
5.	Orissa	2459	2336	2745
6.	West Bengal	2605	2409	1988
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	721	1351	1956
8.	Assam	2844	2851	7482
9.	Mizoram	2846	2563	2824
10.	Manipur	472	0	0
11.	Nagaland	385	360	1256
12.	Meghalaya	718	0	533
13.	Sikkim	0	0	353
14.	Tripura	0	0	200
15.	Andhra Pradesh	2537	4200	3197
16.	Karnataka	3796	3356	3096
17.	Kerala	4836	5533	4290
18.	Tamil Nadu	5908	4197	3980
19.	Maharashtra	10797	15499	12357
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2319	2657	2678
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2397	2829	3076
22.	Uttarakhand	5594	3797	3797
	Total	55989	60481	62026

Statement III

Estimated Figures of persons employed Under Khadi and Village Industries Sector during last three years

(In lakh persons)

Sl.No.	States/U.Ts.	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	0.15	0.18	0.18
2.	Delhi	0.31	0.31	0.31

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Haryana	2.45	2.92	3.03
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.63	1.89	2.02
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.89	2.35	2.42
6.	Punjab	2.86	3.25	3.28
7.	Rajasthan	7.04	8.05	8.27
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.2	0.2	0.21
9.	Bihar	2.98	3.08	3.7
10.	Jharkhand	0.35	0.44	0.51
11.	Orissa	2.61	2.85	3.06
12.	West Bengal	6.44	7.65	8.09
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	0.09	0.1
14.	Assam	2.48	2.98	3.67
15.	Manipur	0.66	0.65	0.65
16.	Meghalaya	0.35	0.39	0.39
17.	Mizoram	0.64	0.81	0.83
18.	Nagaland	0.44	0.52	0.53
19.	Sikkim	0.19	0.22	0.22
20.	Tripura	0.45	0.59	0.59
21.	Andhra Pradesh	6.18	7.18	7.28
22.	Karnataka	3.62	4.25	4.55
23.	Kerala	3.63	4.13	4.21
24.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0	0
25.	Puducherry	0.08	0.09	0.1
26.	Tamil Nadu	13.21	13.85	14.16
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01
28.	Goa	0.16	0.16	0.016
29.	Gujarat	1.52	1.77	1.9
30.	Maharashtra	6.47	6.95	7.24

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Chhattisgarh	0.83	1.11	1.18
32.	Madhya Pradesh	3.09	3.53	3.58
33.	Uttarakhand	0.86	1.07	1.21
34.	Uttar Pradesh	15.06	15.75	16.27
Grand Total		88.92	99.27	103.91

[English]

407-08
MULLA
 Crime + Brain Mapping

2977. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a committee under the Director, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) to examine the brain mapping procedures in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether brain mapping procedure in criminal investigation are based on scientific methods;

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

(e) whether brain mapping procedure in criminal investigation followed in the country comply with the Danbert criteria for admissibility of expert evidence in courts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) According to the information received, a committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Professor D. Nagaraja, Director, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences (NIMHANS) to study the brain mapping procedure. The committee, which has submitted its report, has referred to the Daubert standard criteria.

(c) to (f) The constitutionality of the tests like narco-analysis, brain mapping, and lie detector test as tools of investigation in criminal cases has been challenged

through Criminal Appeal No. 1267 of 2004 in the matter of Selvi and others vs. State of Karnataka before the Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court of India has not pronounced a verdict. The matter is sub-judice.

Language *408*
Revenue Record of Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Administrative Record

2978. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to finalise the revenue record of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Port Blair Municipal area of Port Blair in Hindi, Urdu and English;

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

(c) whether the Government has also conducted any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the survey operation is likely to be conducted by existing staff of settlement department or by out-sourcing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. It has been decided to maintain records in English.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. A re-survey was conducted in 1961 for creation of new records. After the promulgation of Andaman & Nicobar Land Revenue and Land Reforms Regulation, 1966, re-survey was conducted in 1978 according to new Regulation. Re-survey work has been completed in five Tehsils. It has been decided to out source the remaining work.

[Translation] *Court* 409 -

Delay In Road Projects Due To Legal Disputes

2979. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:

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

- (a) whether many road projects have been delayed due to legal disputes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the cost escalation due to the pendency of such projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for their early completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The projects in Bhadrak-Balasore-Ganjam-Ichapuram-Sunakhala Section of NH-5 in Orissa and Chitradurga-Haveri Section of NH-4 in Karnataka were delayed due to legal disputes. The above contracts were terminated and delay occurred due to the contractor disputing the termination. The contracts were terminated at the risk and cost of the contractors. The balance works of these contracts have already been awarded and the works are in progress as per State-wise details given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Projects Delayed Due To Legal Disputes

Sl.No.	Name of Project		Reason
(i)	Contract Package OR-V III (Ganjam-Ichapuram, km 284.00 to km 233.00. section of NH-5)	Orissa	The contract of M/s Bhumi Hiways - DDBL was terminated due to persistent non- performance in January, 2004. After settlement of court cases filed by the terminated contractor, the balance work could be awarded only in July, 2006.
(ii)	Package OR-VII Orissa (Sunakhala-Ganjam section of NH-5), km 338.00 to km 284.00	Orissa	The contract of M/s PCL - STICC was terminated due to persistent non-performance in April 2008. After settlement of court case filed by the Contractor, the balance work was awarded in October, 2009.
(iii)	Contract Package OR-III (Bhadrak-Balasore, km 136.50 to km 199.141 Section of NH-5)	Orissa	The contract of M/s Elsamex-TWS-SNC was terminated due to persistent non-performance in December 2007. After settlement of court case filed by the contractor, the balance work was awarded in November, 2008.
(iv)	Balance Work for Chitradurga-Harihar section (Km. 207 to 284 of NH-4)	Karnataka	Balance work awarded was delayed as the contractor M/s UEM Essar (TV) challenged NHAI taking possession of his plant & machinery following the termination of the contract. The new contractor M/s Gammon India Ltd. could not commence work immediately, as the terminated contractor obtained restraining orders from Court. This ultimately resulted in a delay of 6 to 8 months.
(v)	Balance work for Harihar-Haveri section (Km. 284 to 340 of NH-4)		

Termination 409 -

Activities of Anti-National Groups

2980. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various anti-national groups have joined hands to ferment violence and create anarchy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) (a) and (b) As per available information, there are no specific inputs signifying joining of hands of various terrorist groups to foment violence in the country. However, inputs indicate that the 151 is providing tactical support to anti-India terrorist groups operating from Pakistan. Further, many under ground (UG) outfits operating in North Eastern States are having linkages with each other.

(c) As part of an ongoing exercise several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence and security 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. These measures include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; the CISF Act has been amended to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture or private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; legal powers have been given to DG, NSG for requisitioning aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau to enable it to function on 24X7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with all other intelligence and security agencies of the Central and State Governments/Union Territories; The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts in the Schedule.

[English]

मिनेस 411-12

Strengthening of GSI

2981. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the Geological Survey of India (GSI) to explore/exploit the mineral wealth of the country optimally; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The Government of India vide Resolution No. 11(39)/2007-M.I dated 7th January, 2008 constituted a High Powered Committee to thoroughly review the functioning of the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and assess its capacity to meet the emerging challenges taking into account the organisation's technological and manpower resources. The Report of the High Powered Committee submitted on 31.3.2009 is available on the website of the Ministry of Mines www.mines.nic.in. The Government has on 1.5.2009 accorded in principle acceptance of the recommendations of the High Powered Committee and has constituted a Committee, which is monitoring the process of implementation of the recommendations.

[Translation]

412-13

Bridges on National Highways

2982. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) the norms and criteria fixed for construction of bridges/overbridges on the rivers on various National Highways including Delhi and Bihar;

(b) the details and number of the bridges/overbridges on the various National Highways alongwith the companies engaged in the construction of the said bridges and the cost involved therein, State-wise, project-wise and river-wise;

(c) whether there has been cost overruns and irregularities in the construction of these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the said projects are likely to be commenced and completed; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and to punish the companies responsible for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Bridges/overbridges are constructed on

National Highways as per Standards and Design Codes of Indian Road Congress and Ministry's Specifications for Road and Bridge works.

(b) to (e) Information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of House.

[English] Agriculture 413-14

Shifting to Cash Crop Cultivation

2983. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in some parts of the country have shifted to cultivation of cash crops like bio-diesel and cotton;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the impact of such changes in cropping pattern on the country's foodgrain production;

(e) whether the Government has issued/proposes to issue guidelines in regard to such changes in the cropping pattern; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no report of shifting of area to cash crops like bio-diesel and cotton crops. However there is increase in area under cotton during 2009-10. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

There was significant increase in cotton area in 2009-10 compared to 2008-09 in three states, namely Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. In Maharashtra, there is general increase in area under various crops including cotton during Kharif 2009 due to favorable conditions. There was decrease in groundnut area in Gujarat. Due to late monsoon, farmers cultivated more area under cotton as it requires less water compare to groundnut. Like wise, more area was covered under cotton in Rajasthan due to availability of water during sowing period/and more favorable conditions for cultivation of cotton.

(c) and (d) The increased area under cotton benefits farmers & their income. Since no replacement of foodgrains area has been reported, there is no adverse affect in foodgrains production.

(e) and (f) Question does not arise.

Statement

Area under cotton during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on November, 2009) in major cotton growing States.

State	Area under cotton (Lakh Ha)	
	2009-10 (1st Advance Estimate)	2008-09 (4th Advance Estimate)
Andhra Pradesh	12.70	13.99
Gujarat	26.25	23.54
Haryana	5.27	4.55
Karnataka	2.90	4.08
Madhya Pradesh	6.46	6.25
Maharashtra	35.03	31.42
Orissa	0.54	0.58
Punjab	5.30	5.27
Rajasthan	4.45	3.03
Tamil Nadu	0.66	1.09
Total	99.74	94.06

[Translation]

Desert and Barren Land

2984. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of desert, dry and barren land in the country including Maharashtra, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been an expansion of such lands;

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

(d) the extent to which the agricultural production has declined as a result of increase in the said lands;

(e) whether any scheme has been devised to promote agricultural production in these areas and to contain soil erosion and desertification; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Desert, dry and barren land come under the category of barren and unculturable lands. State-wise details of barren and unculturable lands including Maharashtra is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. Barren & unculturable lands in the country has decreased from 38.16 million ha. in 1950-51 to 17.44 million ha. in 2006-07.

(e) and (f) Government is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes namely (i) National

Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR); (ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR); (iii) Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils(RDAAS); (iv) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA); (v) Watershed Development Fund(WDF); (vi) Externally Aided Projects (EAPs); (vii) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP); and (viii) National Afforestation & Eco-Development Project(NAEP) through different Ministries in the country for management and development of the degraded lands.

Government is also implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM), 334 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for boosting the agricultural production in the country including such areas.

Statement

State-wise Barren and Unculturable Lands (2006-07)

(Area in 000 Hect)

Sl.No.	State	Barron and unculturable lands
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2098
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42
3.	Assam	1447
4.	Bihar	436
5.	Chhattisgarh	313
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	2607
8.	Haryana	103
9.	Himachal Pradesh	672
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	289
11.	Jharkhand	573
12.	Karnataka	788
13.	Kerala	26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1406
15.	Maharashtra	1719
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	137
18.	Mizoram	9
19.	Nagaland	0

1	2	3
20.	Orissa	843
21.	Punjab	21
22.	Rajasthan	2427
23.	Sikkim	107
24.	Tripura	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	502
26.	Uttarakhand	313
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515
28.	West Bengal	21
29.	Union Territories (including Delhi)	20
Total		17438

Source: Land Use Statistics at a Glance, 2008, published by Dte. of Economic and Statistics, DAC.

[English]

Pakistan Based Terror Groups

2985. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan based terror groups are planning to set up base in the coastal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such terror groups are circulating fake currency in the said areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) while there are no specific inputs to suggest that Pakistan based terror groups are planning to set up a base in coastal area of the country, other reports indicate that Pakistan based-lehadi groups are making concerted efforts to organize terrorist attacks in western coastal areas of the country to target iconic institutions, prominent industrial installations and tourist locations.

(c) and (d) There are reports that Pakistan based terror groups are responsible for printing, infiltrating and circulating fake Indian currency notes in India.

(e) The Government has been, on continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of

emerging challenges, including terrorist incidents, and a number of significant steps have been taken to enhance the level of preparedness to counter terror attacks, to strengthen the intelligence and security apparatus, and strengthen legislative and investigative provisions to counter terrorism. With a view to strengthen coastal security of the country, the following important decisions/initiatives have been taken:

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 Indian Coast Guard is taking many other steps for strengthening their infrastructure. The implementation of existing Coastal Security Scheme, which provides for setting up of 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks, equipped with 204 vessels and vehicles, in the nine coastal States four coastal Union Territories, has been expedited. So far, 64 coastal police stations have already been operationalised. Supply of interceptor boats to the States/UTs has also started and 56 boats have been supplied till November, 2009.

For further strengthening the coastal security, several other Important Initiatives have been taken. The coastal States/UTs have carried out the exercise of vulnerability/gap analysis Jointly with Coast Guard, to firm up their additional requirements, in respect of coastal police stations, vehicles, boats etc., for formulation of a comprehensive proposal to be known as Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II.

Department of Shipping has been mandated to streamline the process of registration of all types of vessels, *i.e.* fishing as well as non-fishing vessels, and also to ensure fitting/provision of navigational and communication equipments on these boats.

Department of Fisheries is taking steps to issue ID cards to all the fishermen. The Registrar General of India (RGI) is also undertaking an exercise to issue ID cards under Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNICs) Scheme to the population residing in the coastal villages including fishermen.

[Translation] *AD + Television* ^{11.7.22}

Monitoring Committee For TV Channels

2986. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to set up State and District Level Monitoring Committees for monitoring TV channels to ensure compliance of provisions of Cable TV Act and rules framed thereunder;

(b) if so, the names of the States and Union Territories which have not set up such Committees so far; and

(c) the step taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that such Committees are set up in all the States?

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

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) Chief Secretaries of the States and Administrators or Union Territories are reminded to ensure, to set up monitor Committee at State level Committee in the State and Distt. Level Committee in the Districts of the State/ Union Territory.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise status of constitution of State and District level Monitoring Committee for Private Television channels

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	State Level Committee set up	Name (Nos.) of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)		
2.	Andhra Pradesh		Warangal

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		Lower Subansiri
4.	Assam		Diphu, Nalwari (2)
5.	Bihar		Hajipur, Patna, Shekhpara (3)
6.	Chhattisgarh		Raigarh
7.	Chandigarh		Chandigarh
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)	Constituted State Level Committee	Dadra and Nagar
9.	Daman & Diu		
10.	Delhi		
11.	Goa		
12.	Gujarat		
13.	Haryana		Panipat, Ambala (2)
14.	Himachal Pradesh		Bilaspur
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Constituted State Level Committee	Kathua
16.	Jharkhand		Ranchi, Deoghar, Koderma, Sahebganj (4)
17.	Karnataka		Gulburga
18.	Kerala		Mahalappuram, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Palakkad (4)
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Constituted State Level Committee	Khargon, Nimachi, Dhindori, Shahdol, Mandso, Narsinghpur, Harda, Anup Pur, Sagar, Balaghat, Chhindwada, Mivrain, Tikamgarh, Rajgarh, Badhbani, Guna, Rewa, Burhanpur, Bhind, Shivpuri, Dhar, Sshor, Ashok Nagar, Jabalpur, Datiya, (25)
21.	Maharashtra		Garchiroli, Dhule (2)
22.	Manipur		Ukhrul
23.	Meghalaya		
24.	Mizoram	Constituted State Level Committee	Aizwal, Kolasib (2)
25.	Nagaland		Kohima

1	2	3	4
26.	Orissa		Jagatsinghpur, Nayagarh (2)
27.	Puducherry (UT)		
28.	Punjab		Patiala, Moga, Ludhiana (3)
29.	Rajasthan	Constituted State Level Committee	Bhilwada, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Rajsamand (4)
30.	Sikkim		
31.	Tamil Nadu		Perambalur, Ratnanathapuram (2)
32.	Tripura	Constituted State Level Committee	
33.	Uttarakhand		
34.	Uttar Pradesh		Aligarh
35.	West Bengal		Malda

421-22

Disaster Management Plan

2987. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas identified by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) as disaster prone area in the country till date;

(b) whether the NDMA has formulated/proposes to formulate any National Disaster Management Plan to mitigate the impact of such natural disasters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has not identified disaster prone areas in the country. However, Building Material & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), under the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, has identified various disasters prone zones in the country and prepared their maps.

(b) and (c) National Plan is to be prepared by the National Executive Committee (NEC), constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, having regard to the National Policy and in consultation with the State Governments and expert bodies or organizations in the field of disaster management to be approved by NDMA.

National Policy on Disaster Management has been approved by the Union Government recently and preparation of national Plan has been initiated.

[English]

422-23

Freedom Fighters Pension

2988. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted Freedom Fighters Pension to persons who participated in the Goa Liberation Movement Phase-II (1954-55) under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also sanctioned Freedom Fighters Pension to some persons belonging to Jammu and Kashmir, who participate in the said movement;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Union Government has received recommendations from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to grant Freedom Fighters Pension to more persons; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Government has decided on 4.2.2003 to grant Central Pension to approximately 3500 participants of Phase-II of Goa Liberation Movement (GLM) (1954-55) from the State of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Goa by relaxing the eligibility criteria of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) At the time of taking the above decision, information that some freedom fighters from Jammu and Kashmir and other States had also participated in GLM Phase-II and the State Governments had granted them pension, was not available/provided. Therefore, the benefit of pension could not be extended to such freedom fighters.

(f) Union Government had received applications of 8 persons from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir alongwith their recommendation.

(g) The applications of above persons were examined and rejected as they did not fulfill the criteria laid down by Central Government.

Decontrol of Sugar Sector

2989. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to decontrol the sugar sector to effect a cut in the subsidies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to provide sugar at reasonable rates to vulnerable sections especially in view of the spiraling prices of sugar in the open market?

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 is no proposal under consideration of the Government to decontrol order.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government has raised the levy obligation on sugar factories from 10% to 20% for 2009-10 sugar season to ensure adequate supply of levy sugar in the Public Distribution System.

Spice List

2990. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the spice list prepared by the Government alongwith the criteria adopted for inclusion of spices in the said list;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has requested to include greater Galangal and Lesser Galangal in the spice list; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Spices and condiments are vegetable products or mixtures thereof free from extraneous matter, used for flavouring, seasoning and imparting aroma in foods. A statement showing the list of spice is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Greater Galangal (*Alpinia galanga* L.) is already included in the list of spices under the purview of Spices Board. However, all the three viz. Greater Galangal (*Alpinia galanga* L.), Lesser Galangal (*Alpinia officinarum* H.) Galangal (*Kaempferia galanga* L.) are listed as spices by International Organisation for Standardization (ISO).

Statement

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cardamom (Small) & Cardamom (Large) 2. Pepper 3. Chilli—Bird Eye, Capsicum, Chilli and Paprika 4. Ginger 5. Turmeric 6. Coriander 7. Cumin 8. Fennel 9. Fenugreek 10. Celery 11. Aniseed 12. Bishop's Weed 13. Caraway 14. Dill 15. Cinnamon 16. Cassia 17. Garlic 18. Curry leaf 19. Kokam 20. Mint 21. Mustard 22. Parsley 23. Pomegranate 24. Saffron 25. Vanilla 26. Tejpat 27. Pepper Long 28. Star Anise 29. Sweet Flag 30. Greater Galanga | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 31. Horse Radish 32. Caper 33. Clove 34. Asafoetida 35. Cambodege 36. Hyssop 37. Juniper berry 38. Bay leaf 39. Lovage 40. Marjoram 41. Nutmeg 42. Mace 43. Basil 44. Poppy seed 45. All-spice 46. Rosemary 47. Sage 48. Savory 49. Thyme 50. Oregano 51. Tarragon Tamarind |
|---|---|

[Translation]

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Benefits of Rise in Sugar Prices To Farmers

2991. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of the increasing sugar prices are not reaching the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the price of sugar in the open market and price paid for procurement of sugarcane in the country including Maharashtra during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to ensure that the benefits of price rise reaches the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Prior to sugar season 2009-10, the Central Government was fixing the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane. However, the Central Government has amended the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 vide Notification dated 22.10.2009 to provide for reasonable margins for the growers of sugarcane on account of risk and profits and fixed the 'Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP)' of sugarcane 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 for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level. The FRP has been fixed on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACAP) taking into account various factors including the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar. However, some sugarcane producing States have fixed the State

Advised/Agreed Price (SAP) of sugarcane which is higher than FRP as indicated below:

State	SAP (in Rs. Per quintal)
Punjab	175 (Mid varieties)
Haryana	180 (Mid varieties)
Uttar Pradesh	165 (Other varieties)
Tamil Nadu	Rs. 143.74 per quintal linked to 9.5% with increase Rs. 1.13 for every 0.1% point increase in recovery above 9.5%.

A Statement indicating the range of SMP fixed and the range of price paid by the sugar mills in the major sugar producing States during each of the last three sugar seasons including Maharashtra enclosed. However, for the current sugar season 2009-10, information can not be furnished at this stage as the range of cane price paid during the season as well as the working results of sugar mills become known only after the end of the season.

Statement

Range of Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane notified and the price paid by the sugar mills in major sugar producing states of the country

State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09(P)	
	SMP Notified	Price Paid	SMP Notified	Price Paid	SMP Notified	Price Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	80.25 to 94.65	122.50 to 130.00	81.18 to 95.58	81.18 to 123.00	81.18 to 95.58	137.50 to 145.00
Uttaranchal	80.25 to 86.55	124.50 to 132.00	81.18 to 91.98	110.00 to 132.00	81.18 to 92.88	143.00 to 148.00
Bihar	82.95 to 87.45	82.95 to 108.00	81.18	87.50 to 96.00	81.18 to 87.48	81.18 to 120.00
Punjab	80.25 to 92.85	126.00 to 132.00	81.18 to 99.18	126.00 to 132.00	81.18 to 101.88	155.00 to 165.00
Haryana	80.25 to 91.05	126.00 to 138.00	81.18 to 95.58	126.00 to 138.00	81.18 to 95.58	160.00 to 170.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	80.25 to 100.95	80.25 to 132.74	81.18 to 100.08	93.72 to 108.14	81.18 to 97.38	81.18 to 118.00
Maharashtra	80.25 to 121.65	85.00 to 112.00	81.18 to 118.98	81.18 to 118.98	81.18 to 123.98	81.98 to 123.48
Gujarat	82.95 to 103.65	82.95 to 137.30	84.78 to 106.38	44.50 to 106.38	83.88 to 106.38	86.58 to 108.89
Andhra Pradesh	80.25 to 101.85	80.25 to 125.00	81.18 to 104.58	81.18 to 104.58	81.18 to 103.68	115.00 to 150.00
Tamil Nadu	80.25 to 97.35	80.25 to 113.30	81.18 to 97.38	102.60 to 119.60	81.18 to 97.38	110.00 to 127.00
Karnataka	80.25 to 113.55	80.25 to 120.00	81.18 to 109.08	81.18 to 109.08	81.18 to 113.58	81.18 to 113.58

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Misleading Advertisements

2992. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether any guidelines exist to safeguard the interest of the consumers from the misleading advertisements depicted in the electronic media/print media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several advertisements are being broadcasted/published through the electronic and print media in violation of the code of Advertising Standards Council of India;

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

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government against such companies during the said period, company-wise and media-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. So far as Electronic Media (Private Television) is concerned, all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels, transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network, are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. Action is taken as per rules whenever any violation of Code is brought to the notice of the Government. This Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the specific complaints or suo motu take cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising codes and action is taken as per rules if violation is established. Government has also set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content of private television channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes.

As regards Print Media, the Government has set up the Press Council of India (PCI) which is a statutory autonomous body under the Press Council of India Act, 1978 with the twin objectives of preserving the freedom of the press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. The Government does not exercise any control over the

content of print media. However, the Press Council monitors and takes cognizance, suo motu or on complaints, of advertisements, which it is prima facie satisfied, are violative of the ethics of journalistic practice. Accordingly Press Council of India, in order to prevail upon the Press to practice self-regulation has been issuing directions/appeals to newspapers/magazines to guide them in publication of advertisements etc. The Press Council of India has formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under Article 13(2) (b) of the Press Council Act 1978.

(c) and (d) As reported by Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) complaints of violation of ASCI's

code by electronic and print media have been received by them during last three years. A statement/shOWing the number of complaints received by ASCI and details of action taken thereon is enclosed.

(e) Action is taken against the TV channels whenever any violation of Advertising Code comes to notice. Similarly, Press Council of India also issues JJ notices/directions to newspapers/magazines only. A statement II the details of action taken against Electronic/Print Media for violating AdvertisIng Code/ Norms of Journalistic Conduct of Press Council of India as well as the code of ASCI during the last three years is enclosed.

Statement I

ASCI

Media Complaints Year	Total	Upheld	Electronic Not Complained	Remarks
April 2006-March 07	71	31	4	Before Cable TV Act
April 2007-March 08	52	18	0	
April 2008-March 09	78	35	0	
April 2009-September 09	35	14	2	Awaiting Compliance

Media Complaints Year	Total	Print and Other Media Upheld	Not Complained	Remarks
April 2006-March 07	69	47	18	
April 2007-March 08	70	51	17	
April 2008-March 09	59	31	4	
April 2009-September 09	35	25	3	Awaiting Compliance

Media Complaints Year	Total	Print and Other Media Upheld	Not Complained	Remarks
April 2006-March 07	140	78	22	
April 2007-March 08	122	69	17	
April 2008-March 09	137	66	4	
April 2009-September 09	70	39	5	Awaiting Compliance

Statement II

Complaint received and against misleading and surrogate Advertisements and Action Taken thereon during last three years and current year. Show Cause Notice issued.

Sl.No.	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of SCN	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
Year 2006-2007			
1.	Sanskar Channel	For telecast of advertisements of "D. Care Plus (Ayurvedic)" on 18.11. 2005	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
2.	Aastha	For telecast of advertisements of 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device' on 1.1.2005	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
3.	ITV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device' on 30.9.2005	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
4.	AXN	For telecast of advertisements of 'Yoko Height Increase Device' on 8.11.2005	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
5.	Zee Punjabi	For telecast of advertisements of 'Herbal Slim Tea' on 2.11.2005	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
6.	Sony TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device' on 30.9.2005	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
7.	Aaj Tak	For telecast of advertisements of 'OKA Good Height Device' on 1.10.2005 and 'OSS Luribo Height Increase Device' on 1.10.2005	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
8.	Aaj Tak Channel	For Advt. of product 'Panch Mukhi' Rudraksh	Advisory dated 12.11.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
9.	Rashtriya Sahara Channel	For Advt. of product 'Panch Mukh Rudraksh Mala'	Advisory dated 12.11.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
10.	ETV Bangla	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' telecast on 30th March to 8th April, 2006.	Prior to issuance of Notification dated 09.08.2006 amending the Cable TV Rules vide which advertisement of brand extension of alcoholic and tobacco products were permitted subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, most of the broadcasters were found to have aired advertisement in the nature of surrogate form. Therefore, show Cause notices were issued to these channels and in some cases Warnings, with orders for scrolling apology were also issued. However, considering the representation made by all the broadcasters and the amendment in Cable TV Rules on 09.08.2006, the Competent Authority decided to grant-permanent stay to the operations of the orders issued/to be issued. MATTERS CLOSED.

1	2	3	4
11.	ETV Kannada	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March to 8th April, 2006.	
12.	ETV Marathi	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March to 8th April, 2006.	
13.	HBO	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 31st March, 2006.	
14.	MTV	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March and 31st March, 2006.	
15.	Star Plus	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March and 31st March, 2006.	
16.	Star World	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March and 31st March, 2006.	
17.	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.	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,	
19.	Channel [V]	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' during 1st week of April, 2006.	
20.	Sahara One Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' during 1st week of April, 2006.	
21.	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.	
22.	Star One	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' during 1st week of April, 2006.	
23.	Zee Sports Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Kingfisher Mineral Water', 'Hayward's 5000 Soda' and 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' on 18.4.06 at 5:00 pm.	
24.	Channel [V]	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked', 'Seagram's Imperial Blue'	

Prior to issuance of Notification dated 09.08.2006 amending the Cable TV Rules vide which advertisement of brand extension of alcoholic and tobacco products were permitted subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, most of the broadcasters were found to have aired advertisement in the nature of surrogate form. Therefore, show Cause notices were issued to these channels and in some cases Warnings, with orders for scrolling apology were also issued. However, considering the representation made by all the broadcasters and the amendment in Cable TV Rules on 09.08.2006, the Competent Authority decided to grant-permanent stay to the operations of the orders issued/to be issued.

MATTERS CLOSED.

1	2	3	4
25.	Star Movies	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked', 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' and 'White Mischief Holidays'	Prior to issuance of Notification dated 09.08.2006 amending the Cable TV Rules vide which advertisement of brand extension of alcoholic and tobacco products were permitted subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, most of the broadcasters were found to have aired advertisement in the nature of surrogate form. Therefore, show Cause notices were issued to these channels and in some cases Warnings, with orders for scrolling apology were also issued. However, considering the representation made by all the broadcasters and the amendment in Cable TV Rules on 09.08.2006, the Competent Authority decided to grant permanent stay to the operations of the orders issued/to be issued. MATTERS CLOSED.
26.	National Geographic	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music', 'White Mischief Holidays'.	
27.	Star Gold	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music', 'Seagram's Imperial Blue', 'Hayward's 5000 Soda' and 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water'.	
28.	Star One Channel	SSCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' 'White Mischief Holidays'.	
29.	Animal Planet	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' 'White Mischief Holidays'.	
30.	Sahara One	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' 'White Mischief Holidays', 'Kingfisher Mineral Water'.	
31.	CNBC TV 18	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Kingfisher Model Hunt' on 7th April and 8th April, 2006.	
32.	National Geographic	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 pipers pure music'	
33.	Raj TV	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Sandpiper NA Malt Beverage' on 7th April, 2006.	
34.	Aaj Tak	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 7th April, 2006.	
35.	Channel News	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 8th April, 2006.	
36.	Headlines Today	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 8th April, 2006.	
37.	Sahara Samay Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 8th April, 2006.	

1	2	3	4
38.	Star News Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 4th April to 8th April, 2006.	
39.	TEZ TV (TV Today)	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 7th April, 2006.	
40.	ETC Music	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Bagpiper Soda' and 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 28.3.2006.	
41.	NDTV 24X7	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 24th April to 28th April, 2006.	<p>Prior to issuance of Notification dated 09.08.2006 amending the Cable TV Rules vide which advertisement of brand extension of alcoholic and tobacco products were permitted subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, most of the broadcasters were found to have aired advertisement in the nature of surrogate form. Therefore, show Cause notices were issued to these channels and in some cases Warnings, with orders for scrolling apology were also issued. However, considering the representation made by all the broadcasters and the amendment in Cable TV Rules on 09.08.2006, the Competent Authority decided to grant-permanent stay to the operations of the orders issued/to be issued. MATTERS CLOSED.</p>
42.	Zee Sports	For telecast of Kingfisher Mineral Water on 23/24/28/4.2006	
43.	FTV	For telecasting advertisement 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' on 20.5.2006	
44.	F.TV Bangla	For telecast of advertisement 'Bagpiper Mineral Water' on 10.3.06 to 16.3.06	
45.	Star Plus	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' and 'Bagpiper Club Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	
46.	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	
47.	History	For telecast of advertisement of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	
48.	Star Gold	For telecast of advertisement of 'Bagpiper Club Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	
49.	In Cable Net (Indusind Media)	For telecast of advertisements of 'Manik Chand Oxyrich', 'Manik Chand Gutka' and 'Manik Chand Tea' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	
50.	NDTV 24X7	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Games' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	
51.	Channel [V]	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	
52.	HBO Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	
53.	Star World	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' and 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' from 23.4.2006 to 28.4.2006	
54.	Star Movies	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' from 24.4.2006 to 28.4.2006	
55.	Star Gold	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' and 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' from 23.4.2006 to 28.4.2006	
56.	Star Ananda	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' from 06.5.2006 to 11.5.2006	

1	2	3	4
57.	NDTV Profit	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's Signature Success' from 17.5.2006 to 20.5.2006	
58.	NDTV 24X7	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's Signature Success' from 17.5.2006 to 20.5.2006 and 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 7.5.2006 to 14.5.2006.	
59.	NDTV India	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 17.5.2006 to 20.5.2006. 'Hayward's 5000 Soda' from 16.5.2006 to 20.5.2006	Prior to issuance of Notification dated 09.08.2006 amending the Cable TV Rules vide which advertisement of brand extension of alcoholic and tobacco products were permitted subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, most of the broadcasters were found to have aired advertisement in the nature of surrogate form. Therefore, show Cause notices were issued to these channels and in some cases Warnings, with orders for scrolling apology were also issued. However, considering the representation made by all the broadcasters and the amendment in Cable TV Rules on 09.08.2006, the Competent Authority decided to grant-permanent stay to the operations of the orders issued/to be issued. MATTERS CLOSED.
60.	Sahara TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' between 1.5.2006 to 3.5.2006.	
61.	SS Music	For telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' between 5.5.2006 to 13.5.2006 and between 15.5.2006 to 19.5.2006.	
62.	Tez TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 13.5.2006.	
63.	Aaj Tak	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 13.5.2006.	
64.	Headlines Today	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 13.5.2006.	
65.	Channel 7	For telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' between 1.5.2006 to 4.5.2006.	
66.	CNN IBN	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' on 30.4.2006 and between 1.5.2006 to 7.5.2006 and 'McDowell's Signature Success' between 18.5.2006 to 20.5.2006 and 'Hayward's 5000 Soda' between 16.5.2006 to 20.5.2006.	
67.	Times Now Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 10.5.2006 to 10.5.2006.	
68.	Raj TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Sand Piper NA Malt Beverage' between 7.5.2006 to 19.5.2006.	
69.	Star News	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 19.5.2006.	
70.	CNBC AWAZ Channel	For the telecast of an advertisement of 'Martlac Whiskey	Warning dt. 24.09.2007 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
Year 2007-2008			
1.	Zee Marathi	For advertisement of 'Godrej Fair Glow Soap'.	SCN withdrawn and the matter closed.
Year 2008-2009			
NIL			
Year 2009-2010			
1.	INDIA TV	Telecast of the advertisement of product	No violation established matter closed.

Print Media

Sl.No.	File No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	14/470/08-09	Sh. Benjamin G. Macwan, Vapi, Gujarat	The Editor, Gujarat Samachar,	Publication of misleading advertisement	Show-cause Notice dated 15.4.2009 was issued to the respondent Gujarat Samachar. The matter is being placed before the inquiry committee of the Council.
2.	17/36/08-09	VIP reference received from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi	The Editor, Namaskar, Inflight magazine of Air India, New Delhi.	Publication of surrogate advertisement of liquor products	Notice for comments dated 19.6.2009 was issued to the respondent editor. Written statement dated 2.7.2009 received from the respondent. The matter is under consideration.
3.	14/184/09-10	Shri Randip Thakur, 4, LIG Barra-2, Kanpur (UP)	The Editor, Dinik Jagran	Publication of news/ advertisements in favour of a candidate by selling news column	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 6.8.2009 to comply with the basic requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received so far.
4.	14/209/09-10	Shri Sukh Dev Singh, Pankaj House, Charan Singh Nagar, Sikar (Rajasthan).	The Editor, Rajasthan Patrika, Kesargharh, Nehru Marg, Jaipur	Publication of misleading/objectionable advertisements for commercial gain	Show-cause notice dated 28.8.2009 was issued to the respondent Rajasthan Patrika. No response has so far been received from him.
5.	14/253/09-10	Shri Rajendra Prasad Tiwari, Village-Jamuniyan, Post-Hirdennagar, Mandala	The Editor, Nai Duniya	Publication of misleading advertisement	Matter has been treated as closed for being outside jurisdiction of the Council on 4.9.2009
6.	14/297/09-10	President/Secretary, Om Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, "Kasturi", Om Chowk, Anjangaon, Suri (Maharashtra)	The Editor, Lokmat, Marathi daily	Publication of Aphrodisiac advertisement news with photograph of Hon'ble President of India	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 25.9.2009 to comply with the basic requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received so far.
7.	14/301/09-10	Shri Kush Kalara, Standard Battenes, Shop No. 2 Ambala	The Editor, Hindustan Times,	Publication of false advertisements	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 30.9.2009 to comply with the basic requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations,

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Road, Near Darpan Cinema, Saharanpur (UP)				1979. The matter is under consideration
8-9. 14/309-310/	Shri Khushal Singh, 426, IVth Floor, Ganpati Plaza, M.I. Road, Jaipur	The Editor, Rajasthan Patrika	Publication of take advertisement		The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 15.10.2009 to comply with the basic requirements of press Councila (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979, No response has been received so far.
10. 14/347/09-10	Col. C Jaishankar c.jaishankar @yahoo.com	The Editor, Dinakaran	Publication of unsolicited advertisement on the sale of his property		The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 12.11.2009 to comply withthe basic requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. Reply is awaited.

[English]

47

Online Trading in Essential Commodities

2993. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK:

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

SHRI J. RAMESH:

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

(a) whether the ban on futures/online trading on rice, urad and other essential commodities has been lifted;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban futures/online trading in essential commodities in view of its speculative nature and its relation to rising prices; and

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

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, suspension on futures/online trading on rice, urad, tur and sugar has not been lifted.

(c) and (d) No Madam. It has been observed in recent period that commodities in which there are no futures trading have shown sharp acceleration in price rise. For instance there is no future trading in Urad and Tur since January 2007 when it was suspended. But the prices of these commodities are showing sharp increase during 2008-09. The year-on-year price increase (in terms of Wholesale Price Index) at the end of financial year 2008-09 (29.3.2009) was 14.7% for Urad and 17.1% for Tur. During the year 2009-10 (as on 17.10.09) Y-o-Y increase was 20.6% and 56.6% for Urad and Tur respectively. As against this there is futures trading in Gram. Year on Year change of Prices of Gram was negative at -6.8% in 2008-09 and -4.2% during 2009-10 (as on 17.10.09) respectively. Futures trading give only the advance and aggregated information of the likely price scenario of a particular commodity at future date. It is only a messenger of future event and not the cause of the same.

In the context of discussion regarding whether and to what extent futures trading in agricultural commodities influence the wholesale and retail prices of these commodities, the Government had set up an Expert Committee to study this aspect. The Expert Committee set up by the Government 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 Expert Committee also analyzed annual growth rate in prices of sensitive commodities (food grains and sugar) in pre-future period and post future period and concluded that although inflation clearly increased post-futures in some sensitive commodities that have higher weight in consumer price indices, it is not possible to make any general claim that inflation accelerated more in commodities with futures trading.

Therefore, the Expert Committee found that there is no conclusive link between futures trading and rise in prices of the commodities.

147-47

OR

Bauxite Reserves

2994. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantum of bauxite reserves in the country, State-wise including Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh;

(b) the steps taken for exploitation of bauxite reserves in the country; and

(c) the number of proposals received by the Government from the State Governments seeking

approval for allotment of mining rights alongwith the status of such proposals during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) State-wise information on total reserves of Bauxite 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.

(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 tachyon-economic judgements and commercial considerations. 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, including Bauxite, 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 Bauxite.

(c) The details of the proposals received by Government from the State Governments for grant of mineral concessions are given on the website of Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.gov.in>).

[Translation]

147-47
 Reflectors On Vehicles
 Safety

2995. SHRI ARJUN MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate rules for installing reflectors on the vehicles plying on the National Highways during the night;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take action against vehicles without reflectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (d) Rule 104 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 already prescribes fitment of reflectors on motor vehicles including trailers, semi-trailers, construction equipment vehicles, agricultural tractors, power tillers etc.

Enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 as well as action against the defaulters is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. 449-50

Fruit and vegetables
Scheme For Turmeric and Banana Growers
Spices + Farmers

2996. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced a new scheme for the welfare of Banana and Turmeric growers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has announced special package for providing subsidy for the said activities in the country including Uttar Pradesh; 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) 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 schemes, assistance is provided for various components aimed at increasing production and productivity alongwith post harvest management and marketing of horticultural crops including Banana and Turmeric. Under the scheme, assistance is being provided for cultivation of spices including turmeric @ 75% of cost subject to Rs. 11,250/ha limited to 4ha per beneficiary. Similarly, for cultivation of banana assistance is being provided @ 50% of cost subject to Rs. 15,000/ha limited to 4ha per beneficiary in three installments.

(c) and (d) The Government has not announced any special package for providing subsidy to bani'ha and turmeric in the country including Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

449-50-56
Foodgrains + PDS
Shortage of Wheat For APL
Provided by

2997. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of wheat for the Above Poverty Line (APL) families under the Public Distribution System;

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

(c) whether the State Governments have sought additional wheat for APL families under the Public Distribution System;

(d) if so, the Steps taken by the Union Government thereon;

(e) the quantity of additional wheat allocated to each State during the last one year and the current year; and

(f) the instructions issued by the Union Government for the distribution of wheat under TPDS?

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) Allocations of foodgrains-rice and wheat-for Above Poverty Line (APL) category are made depending upon availability of stocks of these foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake, Presently, these allocations range between 10 kg and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs. There is no shortage of wheat for allocations under APL category.

Requests have been received from States/UTs from time to time for additional allocations of wheat under APL category. Considering these requests, the Government has made additional allocations of wheat to these States/UT Governments.

A comparative statement-I on allocation of wheat for APL category made during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is enclosed.

Under Open Market Sales Scheme, additional wheat has been allocated to State/UT Governments during the last year and the current year. State-wise details of allocation of wheat made under OMSS for distribution to retail consumers and for sale to bulk consumers during the last year and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

State/UT Governments are required to lift the allocated quantity of wheat and rice under OMSS from the godowns of FCr and distribute it to retail consumers

through their own Corporations/cooperatives/federations/self-help groups or any other Government or Semi-Government organization. The State/UT Government may also use this wheat for various educational institutions, SC/ST/women hostels, etc. They may also convert wheat into flour for distribution to retail consumers. In addition to retail consumers, State Governments may sell wheat to small processors of wheat like chakkies, bakeries, etc. whose monthly consumption of wheat is less than 30 tons.

Statement I

A Comparative Statement on allocation of wheat for APL category made during 2008-09 and 2009-10

(in Thousand Tons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.298	147.153
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.360	6.360
3.	Assam	224.364	250.935
4.	Bihar	217.860	678.477
5.	Chhattisgarh	138.182	206.877
6.	Delhi	319.564	324.768
7.	Goa	6.709	7.476
8.	Gujarat	210.273	796.440
9.	Haryana	271.941	588.080
10.	Himachal Pradesh	160.514	181.311
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	170.316	152.816
12.	Jharkhand	59.553	252.756
13.	Karnataka	69.133	129.507
14.	Kerala	161.324	166.324
15.	Madhya Pradesh	349.373	1152.277
16.	Maharashtra	370.194	1316.772
17.	Manipur	10.500	15.409
18.	Meghalaya	14.160	17.160

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
19.	Mizoram	7.488	7.488	28.	Uttar Pradesh	415.568	2311.037
20.	Nagaland	22.476	24.255	29.	West Bengal	764.683	1052.580
21.	Orissa	158.458	392.820	30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.233	7.164
22.	Punjab	465.608	939.184	31.	Chandigarh	1.800	21.600
23.	Rajasthan	343.114	848.382	32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.189	0.288
24.	Sikkim	2.940	2.940	33.	Daman and Diu	0.407	1.884
25.	Tamil Nadu	125.396	210.396	34.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000
26.	Tripura	25.044	28.044	35.	Puducherry	2.890	11.940
27.	Uttarakhand	122.792	177.192		Wheat Total	5259.704	12428.092

Statement II

Release of Wheat and Rice to States/UTs under OMSS for Retail/Bulk Consumers During 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Qty. in tons)

State/UT	Wheat for retail consumers		Wheat for retail consumers	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5000	798	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	50000	8239	93681	30396
Arunachal Pradesh	10000	1535	2000	-
Assam	30000	66247	87098	28355
Bihar	40000	5332	3500	1475
Chandigarh	5000	-	17100	7209
Chhattisgarh	25000	4939	11375	1412
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	45	1000	-	1000
Daman and Diu	1000	-	1000	-
Delhi	50000	80481	195520	82422
Goa	5000	1604	7249	2107
Gujarat	40000	15991	-	1686
Himachal Pradesh	25000	49523	5845	1425
Haryana	30000	19522	39787	16772

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	30000	40264	61074	25746
Jharkhand	20000	3149	5325	548
Karnataka	50000	18032	214966	66918
Kerala	60000	40660	94138	29235
Lakshadweep	1000	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	50000	53885	22672	
Maharashtra	75000	68267	112888	29130
Manipur	5000	3162	1000	-
Meghalaya	5000	3677	1000	-
Mizoram	5000	1885	1000	-
Nagaland	10000	7572	1000	-
Orissa	30000	31807	74823	19920
Puducherry	1000	380	10500	2810
Punjab	40000	88982	75860	33244
Rajasthan	30000	86932	19138	7532
Sikkim	5000	738	2025	42
Tamil Nadu	50000	30893	114680	38381
Tripura	10000	4472	1000	-
Uttar Pradesh	40000	51518	55290	23152
Uttarakhand	25000	26477	55768	20269
West Bengal	50000	182990	75794	21206
Total	909000	1000000	1469095	500000

1935-5 Employment
Projects under PMEGP

2998. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides any financial assistance to the various projects running under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and details of projects provided financial assistance against the target set forth during the current year; and

(d) the reasons for not reaching the targets in this regard and the corrective action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Union Government has introduced 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), during 2008-09 which is a

Nuclear power 458

Threat to Atomic Power Plans

significant initiative for setting up micro enterprises 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 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 (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of banks.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance in the form of Margin Money subsidy is provided for the projects selected under PMEGP by the District Level Task Forces constituted by the respective State Governments for the purpose. To make the scheme more effective, the beneficiaries who are first generation entrepreneurs are trained before disbursement of credit and for this, a fairly detailed process has been stipulated. Although no rigid targets as regards the number of projects has been kept, on the basis of availability of margin money subsidy within the budget, the PMEGP target for 2009-10 was worked out to be around 61,697 units. As against the target, a total of 1,23,600 applications have already been received by the Task Force of which 38,318 projects were recommended to Banks. Banks have, however, sanctioned 12,470 cases as on 13.11.2009. It is expected that achievements would pick up faster towards the end of current financial year.

For achieving the targets of 2009-10 several steps have been taken. Chief Ministers of all States have been requested to instruct the State implementing agencies, namely, DICs, KVIBs to put in more concerted efforts in achieving the targets under PMEGP. Regular review meetings are undertaken by National Level Monitoring Committee and at the level of KVIC and others. Project profiles of more than 300 model projects have been made available in the websites namely www.kvic.org.in and www.pmegp.in and around 515 training centers across the country have been accredited by KVIC for imparting EDP training to the PMEGP beneficiaries for facilitating the off-take of bank finance with margin money subsidy. A review meeting has also been held with senior management of Banks to further improve and expedite the process of sanction of projects and release of subsidy to beneficiaries.

2999. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the atomic power plants in the country are under threat from various terrorist groups and outfits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present safety and security apparatus in place, in atomic power stations; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect such power plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. In view of the prevailing security scenario, the atomic power plants continue to remain prime target of the terrorist groups and outfits. Central Security Agencies conduct security audit of Atomic Power Plants every two years and also sensitize the concerned State Governments! managements of these installations from time to time. The CISF has been mandated to undertake security arrangements for all strategically sensitive nuclear installations. Besides CISF, in some cases air defence measures are also additionally provided in cooperation with the defence forces. Adequate security arrangements are ensured which are periodically updated to protect Atomic Energy Establishments in the country.

[*Translation*]

Perikumb + 457 .. 62
Crimes +
Undertrials in Jails

3000. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of undertrials languishing in various jails in the country;

(b) whether some of them even after completing punishment period for the offences Committed by them continue to be lodged in jail without trial;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and release undertrials who have not committed heinous crimes and thereby reduce overcrowding of the jails;

(e) is so, the details thereof and the time by which the proposed amendments are likely to be made; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the undertrials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): The National Crime Records Bureau has informed that they do not have such information. (a) As per the information received from the National Crime Records Bureau, a statement showing State/UT-wise number of undertrials prisoners in jails at the end of 2006, 2007 and 2008 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The National Crime Records Bureau has informed that they do not have such information.

(d) and (e) The following provisions have been incorporated in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in 2005 regarding the undertrial prisoners:-

(i) Section 436 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has been amended to make a mandatory provision that if the arrested person is accused of a bailable offence and he is an

indigent and cannot furnish surety, the Court shall release him on his execution of a bond without sureties.

(ii) A new section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has been inserted in the Code to provide that where an undertrial prisoner other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, has been under detention for a period extending to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the alleged offence, he should be released on his personal bond, with or without sureties. It also provides that in no case will an undertrial prisoner be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment for which he can be convicted for the alleged offence.

In addition to the above, a new Chapter on Plea Bargaining has also been inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 for early disposal of criminal trials and appeals so that unnecessary crowding of jails may be avoided.

(f) Eligible prisoners are in receipt of the financial assistance and legal aid from the respective State Governments wherever applicable.

Statement

Number of Undertrial prisoners in Jails at the end of 2006, 2007 and 2008

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10082	9445	8669
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—	—
3.	Assam	4960	5090	NA
4.	Bihar	37375	3316	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	6073	5899	NA
6.	Goa	236	219	NA
7.	Gujarat	6387	5886	6971
8.	Haryana	7686	8117	8662
9.	Himachal Pradesh	572	560	578

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1634	1732	1706
11.	Jharkhand	13339	12063	12647
12.	Karnataka#	8649	9046	9408
13.	Kerala	3619	3787	3934
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16686	16300	18488
15.	Maharashtra	16365	16537	16554
16.	Manipur	323	252	NA
17.	Meghalaya	539	557	477
18.	Mizoram	516	635	461
19.	Nagaland	517	394	396
20.	Orissa	10247	11020	10061
21.	Punjab	9751	10981	NA
22.	Rajasthan	8288	8765	9120
23.	Sikkim	134	144	192
24.	Tamil Nadu	2885	5542	9746
25.	Tripura	581	503	451
26.	Uttar Pradesh	50163	53992	58948
27.	Uttarakhand	1737	1661	NA
28.	West Bengal	14092	13961	14111
Total (States)		233436	240404	191130
29.	A and N Islands	265	325	NA
30.	Chandigrah	331	355	NA
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33	28	NA
32.	Daman and Diu	42	56	27
33.	Delhi	10934	9314	9552
34.	Lakshadweep	0	11	19
35.	Puducherry	203	234	203
Total (UTs)		11803	10323	9801
Total (All India)		245244	250725	200931

*Jails do not exist

#Provisional data

Source : Prison Statistics India

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Census on SC/ST/OBC

3001. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to collect separate demographic data of socially and educationally backward classes alongwith SC/ST and other Backwar Classes (OBC) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given such instruction to the Registrar General of India (Census); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the RGI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal to collect separate demographic data of socially and educationally backward classes alongwith SC/ST and Other backward Classes (OBC) in the country.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

[English]

Funds for Autonomous District Councils

3002. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR
BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds for the development of all Autonomous District Councils including Bodoland set up under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution;

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

(c) The steps taken by the Government for overall development of the said councils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Government provides assistance to the States for various Plan Schemes. The respective States provides funds to the Autonomous

District Councils/Autonomous Councils set up under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. However, in pursuance of Memorandum of Settlement signed between the Government of India, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) in the year 2003, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has sanctioned 42 projects worth Rs. 476.26 crore for creation of socio-economic infrastructure since the year 2004-05 and Rs. 437.05 crore has been released to the State Government of Assam.

Mine + mineral 463

Amendment in MMDR Act

3003. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amended Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, (MMDR) is in contravention of recommendations Hoda Committee;

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

(c) the status of implementation of the recommendations of the Hoda Committee including constituting the Empowered Committee?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Hegulation) Act, 1957 has not been amended recently. It was last amended in 1999.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Based on the recommendations of the Hoda Committee, Government have announced the new National Mineral Policy, 2008. Separately, a Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been constituted in the Central Government on 4.3.2009 which includes representatives from Ministries of Mines, Environment and Forest, Defence, Home Affairs, Steel, Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey of India. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 24.7.2009.

51 NIS 66-65

Contribution to NSDF

3004. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide full income tax rebate for contributions made towards the National Sports Development Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such rebate is likely to help in the promotion of Sports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) and (b) There is already a provision for 100% tax exemption towards all contributions made to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) as per sub-section (2) (iii) of Clause (a) of the Section 80G of the Income Tax Act.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. At the time of institution of NSDF, the Government made a seed money contribution of Rs. 2.00 crore. Since the inception of NSDF, the NSDF has received contributions amounting to about Rs. 53.41 crore from corporate entities, both in public and private sector, and individuals. Government has contributed about Rs. 25.17 crore to NSDF as matching share, apart from initial seed money contribution of Rs. 2.00 crore. Funds available to NSDF are used for promotion of sports by funding customized training of elite athletes, setting up of sports infrastructure, sports academies, other related activities for sports development.

Reservation - Industry
Exclusive Procurement from MSME
465-466

3005. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation policy for exclusive procurement by Government departments from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is being implemented;

(b) if so, the details indicating the items reserved and value of procurement made during each of the last three years and current year;

(c) whether complaints regarding non-compliance of reservation policy particularly with reference to paper products by the Government procurement agencies have been received recently;

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

(e) the number of MSMEs in the paper sector alongwith the total production and export of such units during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Under the existing policy, 358 items are reserved for exclusive purchase from micro and small enterprises (MSEs) by the Government agencies. The details of 358 items are available on the website www.dcmsme.gov.in. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) is the nodal agency of the Government for Purchase Policy and Procedure. As per data furnished by DGS&D, the value of purchases made against DGS&D contracts by different Government agencies from MSE Sector during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (latest available) is Rs. 932 crore, Rs. 720 crore and Rs. 1027 crore respectively.

(c) and (d) The complaints on non-compliance of provisions contained in the existing policy received from time to time are taken up with the Government agencies concerned for providing the benefits/facilities available under the policy.

(e) As per the quick results of Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) with reference year 2006-07, the number of registered Entrepreneur Memorandum (EM) filed MSMEs in the paper sector is estimated to be 12,996. The estimated employment, production and export of such units during 2006-07 is 1.75 lakh persons, Rs. 15,422 crore and Rs. 190 crore respectively.

[Translation]

466-62
4th India Census
Upgradation of Surat Akashwani Bhawan

3006. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade/develop Surat Akashwani Bhawan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which Surat Akashwani Bhawan is likely to be upgraded;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S.

JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (e) No, Madam. There is no scheme/proposal to upgrade/develop Surat Akashwani Bhawan building. However, replacement of existing 6 kW FM transmitter by 10 kW FM transmitter as part of 10th Plan carried over to 11 th Plan has been approved with target for completion in 2010-11.

Bank
Subsidy For Rural Godowns

3007. ~~SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ:-~~
~~SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCIINDIA:~~

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides subsidy to the rural godown builders for developing storage capacity in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the guidelines for sanction of new projects, State-wise;

(c) the details of target fixed to develop storage capacity during the 11 th Plan Period under NABARD in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether grant of subsidy to rural godowns builders has been stopped in some States including Madhya Pradesh;

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

(f) the time by which the said subsidy 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement. The Operational Guidelines of the scheme are available in the website (www.agrarnet.nic.in).

(c) Since Rural Godown Scheme is a demand-driven scheme, no State-wise targets are fixed. However, the overall target for creation of storage capacity for XI Plan is 90 lakh MTs.

(d) to (f) As per para 3 (XV) of the revised Operational Guidelines of Rural Godown Scheme applicable w.e.f. 26.06.2008, there is a restriction of capacity to a maximum of 18 lakh MT (20% of 90 lakh MT target of XI Plan) for sanction of new projects in a State.

As the State of Madhya Pradesh was close to the cap of 18 lakh MT (20% of 90 lakh MT target of XI Plan) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and National Cooperative Development Corporation were requested to slow down the new sanctions.

During the review of scheme in the month of September, 2009, it was observed that the capacity sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh State was 17.08 lakh MT as on 30th June, 2009. Hence, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development/ National Cooperative Development Corporation were requested to sanction new advance subsidy cases upto 92000 MT capacity for the State, so that it may reach to 18 lakh MT capacity.

The cases will be dealt with as per procedure laid down in operational guidelines of the scheme.

Statement

Rural Godown Scheme

Sl.No.	State	Physical progress since inception of scheme w.e.f. 1.4.2001 and upto 31.10.2009 (cumulative)	
		No.of projects	Capacity in tonnes
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	797	3151515
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	945
3.	Assam	172	282539
4.	Bihar	43	82662
5.	Chhattisgarh	235	661532
6.	Goa	3	290
7.	Gujarat	4729	1352501
8.	Haryana	307	1757992
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1772
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	400
11.	Jharkhand	3	5848

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	1946	1419300
13.	Kerala	36	33584
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1580	3463901
15.	Maharashtra	1994	2416063
16.	Meghalaya	4	8985
17.	Mizoram	1	756
18.	Nagaland	1	250
29.	Orissa	270	515294
20.	Punjab	1216	2718048
21.	Rajasthan	573	452169
22.	Tamil Nadu	123	421251
23.	Uttar Pradesh	218	1216987
24.	Uttarakhand	92	185552
25.	West Bengal	2671	1122260
Total		17025	21272396

[English] *Fishery 169-70*

Welfare of Traditional Fishermen

3008. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for release of grants for the welfare of traditional fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds released/disbursed for the purpose during the last three years in the country including Maharashtra?

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 Maharashtra submitted a proposal for release of Central assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakh during

2009-10 for construction of fishermen houses. This proposal has been sanctioned and Rs. 20.00 lakh released to the State Government.

(c) Funds released to the Government of Maharashtra under the National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Maharashtra	All India
2006-07	Rs. 61.86 lakh	Rs. 2380.82 lakh
2007-08	Rs. 143.10 lakh	Rs. 1999.80 lakh
2008-09	Rs. 20.00 lakh	Rs. 2380.18 lakh

[Translation] *11-70 Court - SC/5/2008*

Supreme Court's Directives To NHRC

3009. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India has issued directives to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the Union Government regarding setting up of protection cells, appointment of nodal officers and establishment of special courts in each district for the protection of dalits in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of NHRC and the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. *11-70*

Irrigation Facilities

3010. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under cultivation with assured irrigation facilities during each of the last three years, State-wise as on date;

(b) whether there has been a sharp decline in area under assured irrigation and the successive Five Year Plans in this regard failed to realise the targets;

(c) the facts thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to develop agriculture under assured irrigation and expansion of such area?

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 Act irrigated area for the years 2004-05 to 2006-07 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. There has been continuous increase in the irrigation potential creation and irrigation potential utilized over various Five Year Plans. The total irrigation potential created up to the end of X Plan is 102.77 million hectares and the total irrigation potential utilized is 87.23 million hectares. Plan-wise cumulative irrigation potential created and utilized is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) extends financial assistance to the States for creation of irrigation potential and by completion of identified ongoing irrigation projects. 272 major/medium irrigation projects and 10236 surface water minor irrigation schemes have been included under AIBP till 11th November 2009. Out of these, 109 major/medium projects and 6640 surface minor irrigation schemes have been

completed. An additional irrigation potential of 59.39 lakh hectares has been created till March 2009.

65 major/medium irrigation projects under the Prime Minister's relief package for agrarian distressed districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra have been selected for receiving financial assistance under AIBP. So far 38 projects have been funded under AIBP.

The Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes for North-Eastern States, Hilly States of Sikkim, Uttaranchal, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts of Orissa have also been provided Central Loan Assistance under this programme since 1999-2000. As per the existing AIBP criteria effective from December, 2006, grant amounting to 25% of the project cost for major and medium irrigation projects in non-special category States and 90% grant of the project cost for major/medium/minor irrigation projects in special category States (including undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Orissa) are provided to the selected projects.

For the year 2009-10, projected grant requirement of AIBP is Rs. 12285 crore for creation of an additional irrigation potential of 10.50 lakh hectare. Budget allocation made available for 2009-10 for AIBP is of Rs. 8000 crore.

Since February 2009, scheme of National Projects has also been implemented for funding high priority projects of international and inter-state importance. So far, 14 projects have been identified as National Projects, which are at different stages of planning and execution.

Statement I

State-wise Net Irrigated area for the Years 2004-05 to 2006-07

(Thousand Hectares)

State/Union Territory	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3881	4392	4453
Arunachal Pradesh	49	50	52
Assam	140	140	140
Bihar	3034	3161	3161

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	1208	1248	1282
Goa	24	24	24
Gujarat	3388	3388	3388
Haryana	2954	2936	2990
Himachal Pradesh	104	104	104
Jammu and Kashmir	311	311	309
Jharkhand	164	164	164
Karnataka	2820	2970	2946
Kerala	393	401	392
Madhya Pradesh	6042	5681	6365
Maharashtra	2953	2950	2951
Manipur	54	51	51
Meghalaya	58	55	67
Mizoram	16	16	16
Nagaland	66	67	65
Orissa	1846	1846	1846
Punjab	4028	4028	4028
Rajasthan	5880	6294	6496
Sikkim	9	9	9
Tamil Nadu	2637	2920	2889
Tripura	61	61	61
Uttarakhand	345	343	343
Uttar Pradesh	13119	13080	13080
West Bengal	3182	3135	3136
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0
Chandigarh	1	1	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	7	7
Daman and Diu			
Delhi	25	24	24
Lakshadweep	1	1	1
Puducherry	18	18	18
All India	58816	59877	60857

Statement II*Plan-wise Cumulative Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized*

(In MH)

Plan Total	Potential created				Total		Potential Utilized			
	Major and Medium	SW	Minor GW	Total	Major and Medium	SW	Minor GW	Total		
Upto 1951 (Pre-Plan)	9.7	6.4	6.5	12.9	22.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	12.9	22.6
First Plan 1951-56	12.2	6.43	7.63	14.06	26.26	11.98	6.43	7.63	14.06	25.04
Second Plan 1956-61	14.33	6.45	8.3	14.75	29.08	13.05	6.45	8.3	14.75	27.8
Third Plan 1961-66	16.57	6.48	10.52	17	33.57	15.17	6.48	10.52	17	32.17
Annual Plan 1969-74	18.1	6.5	12.5	19	37.1	16.75	6.5	12.5	19	35.75
Fourth Plan 14969-74	20.7	7	16.5	23.5	44.2	18.39	7	16.5	23.5	41.89
Fifth Plan 1974-78	24.72	7.5	19.8	27.3	52.02	21.16	7.5	19.8	27.3	48.56
Annual Plan 1978-80	26.61	8	22	30	56.61	22.64	8	22	30	52.64
Sixth Plan 1980-85	27.7	9.7	27.82	37.52	65.22	23.57	9.01	26.24	35.25	58.82
Seventh Plan 1985-90	29.92	10.9	35.62	46.52	76.44	25.47	9.97	33.15	43.12	68.59
Annual Plan 1990-92	30.74	11.46	38.89	50.35	81.09	26.31	10.29	36.25	46.54	72.85
Eighth Plan 1992-97	32.95	12.51	40.8	53.31	86.26	28.44	11.07	37.7	48.77	77.21
Ninth Plan 1997-2002	37.05	13.6	43.3	56.9	93.95	31.01	11.44	38.55	49.99	81
Tenth Plan 2002-2007	42.35	14.31	46.11	60.42	102.8	34.42	12	40.81	52.81	87.23

Source: Eleventh Five year plan, 2007-12 (Vol. III)

Agriculture Marketing System

3011. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the prevailing agriculture marketing system to contain the role of middlemen and ensuring direct benefits to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in the 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) In order to facilitate better price realization to the farmers through improved marketing opportunities and to provide alternative marketing system, the Ministry of Agriculture had drafted a Model Act titled "The State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003" which was circulated to all States during 2003 for their guidance. The Model Legislation provides for establishment of Private Markets/Yards and promotion of direct marketing, contract fanning and Public Private Partnership in the management and development of Agriculture Produce Market in the country. Provision

has also been made in the Model Act for constitution of State Agricultural Produce Marketing Standards Bureau and setting up of Training/Extension Cell in the State Agricultural Marketing Boards.

Status of reforms in Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act in various States is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Progress of Reforms in Agricultural Markets (APMC Act) as on 31.10.2009

Sl.No.	Stage of Reforms	Name of States/ Union Territories
1.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done for Direct Marketing; Contract Farming and Markets in Private/ Coop Sectors	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat; Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura.
2.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done partially	(a) Direct Marketing: NCT of Delhi. (b) Contract Farming: Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh. (c) Private markets Punjab and Chandigarh
3.	States/UTs where there is no APMC Act and hence not requiring reforms	Bihar*, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, and Lakshadweep.
4.	States/UTs where APMC Act already provides for the reforms	Tamil Nadu
5.	States/UTs where administrative action is initiated for the reforms	Mizoram, Meghalaya, Haryana, J&K, Utrakhand, West Bengal, Puducherry, NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

*APMC Act is repealed with effect from 01.09.2006.

[English]

Sugarcane Production

3012. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sugarcane production during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the sugarcane production is likely to decline in the current year as compared to the previous year;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide relief to sugarcane farmers in view of crop loss;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether drought has affected sugarcane production in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof 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) The

State-wise details of production of sugarcane during the years 2006-07 to 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. As per the 1st advance estimates released on 03.11.2009, the production of sugarcane at all-India level is estimated at 249.48 million tonnes as compared to the production of 273.93 million tonnes (4th advance estimates) during the previous year.

Besides, the effect of drought and other climate conditions on the production of sugarcane, the reasons for decline in sugarcane production are:

- The higher MSP for rice and wheat and some other crops compared to sugarcane distorted the cropping pattern in favour of rice and wheat.
- There has been delay and large amount of arrears of cane price payment to farmers by sugarcane mills particularly during the year 2007-08 resulting in decrease in sugarcane production during subsequent years.
- There has been also diversion of sugarcane towards the production of gur and khandasari units resulting in less sugar production.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has fixed the

Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable by sugar mills for the sugar season 2009-10 at Rs. 129.84 per quintal linked to basic recovery rate of 9.5% subject to a premium of Rs. 1.37 per quintal for every 0.1% increase in the recovery above that level. The FRP is substantially higher than the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) for sugar season 2008-09 which was Rs. 81.18 per quintal, with an additional premium of Rs. 0.90 for every 0.1% increase in recovery above 9%.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. The drought has adversely affected the productivity of sugarcane which has declined from 62.32 tonnes per hectare during 2008-09 (4th advance estimates) to 59.71 tonnes per hectare during 2009-10 (1st advance estimates), resulting in decline in total production of sugarcane in the country.

The Government has provided additional allocation of power from the Central Pool and diesel subsidy to save the standing crops in the field; provided appropriate agricultural advisories including positioning of inputs, use of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Macro Management in Agriculture (MMA) to create agricultural infrastructure and facilitate adoption of crop specific strategies to achieve higher production.

Statement

State-wise estimates of Production of Sugarcane during 2006-07 to 2009-10

States/UTs	Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2009-10\$
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	21692.0	20296.0	15322.0	11184.0
Arunachal Pradesh	16.8	21.8	#	#
Assam	1055.0	980.0	897.0	1077.0
Bihar	5955.5	3854.9	4783.5	5210.5
Chhattisgarh	18.7	27.5	25.4	25.6
Gujarat	15630.0	15190.0	15280.0	15280.0
Goa	58.0	56.0	#	#
Haryana	9580.0	8860.0	5663.0	4725.0
Himachal Pradesh	59.0	58.4	53.0	15.2

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3
Jharkhand	142.0	150.0	150.0	75.0
Karnataka	28669.7	26240.0	23157.0	21735.8
Kerala	440.0	218.0	255.5	234.3
Madhya Pradesh	2806.0	3180.0	2975.0	2674.0
Maharashtra	78568.0	88437.0	50813.0	47553.0
Manipur	23.0	16.8	#	#
Meghalaya	0.2	0.3	#	#
Mizoram	4.6	0.8	#	#
Nagaland	233.9	247.3	#	#
Orissa	1274.4	1096.2	646.2	726.6
Punjab	6020.0	6690.0	4670.0	5020.0
Rajasthan	629.7	593.8	414.0	112.7
Tamil Nadu	41124.0	38071.0	32220.1	32223.4
Tripura	42.4	46.7	#	#
Uttar Pradesh	133949.4	124665.3	109048.0	94187.3
Uttarakhand	6100.0	7686.0	5532.0	4900.0
West Bengal	1266.7	1272.0	1404.6	1900.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.6	3.5	#	#
Puducherry	157.3	228.4	#	#
Others	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	622.0	622.0
All India	355519.7	348187.9	273931.4	249481.8

*4th Advance Estimates released on 21.07.2009

\$1 st Advance Estimates released on 03.11.2009 (Kharif only)

#Included in others.

National Manual for Drought Management

3013. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Disaster Management has prepared a National Manual for Drought Management; and

(b) if so, the detail is 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) The National Institute of Disaster Management has been entrusted with the task of preparing a Manual for Drought Management. The Manual reflects a comprehensive approach to drought management in the

country and recommends measures, which need to be implemented for effective drought relief and mitigation. Printed copies of the Manual are likely to be received shortly.

[Translation]

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Target For Production of Wheat and Pulses

Foodgrains + pulses

3014. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI—Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for production of wheat and pulses for the current Five Year Plan, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of achievements made in this regard; and

(c) the area of land under wheat and pulses cultivation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Target for wheat and Pulses are fixed every year by the Government based on various factors including the past trends of the production of this corps, demand of growing population, prevailing world market prices of Wheat and Pulses, requirement for human consumption, seed, and other industrial uses and buffer stocks for next year. The targets, are fixed every year in consultation with State Government during National Kharif/Rabi conference.

The statement-I indicating State-wise targets and wheat & pulses during 2007-08 to 2008-09 and target-wise for year 2009-10 is enclosed. The area of wheat & Pulses during 2007-08 to 2008-09 is also given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Production of Wheat and pulses during 2007-08 to 2008-09 and target for the year 2009-10

(in lakh tonnes)

States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 Wheat	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 Pulses
	Wheat		Wheat			Pulses		Pulses		
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	0.5	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.08	13.2	16.97	14.20	14.54	14.80
Assam	0.69	0.71	0.65	0.75	0.75		0.63	0.66	0.82	0.66
Bihar	38.64	44.5	40.00	43.96	44.50	6	4.97	6.00	4.76	7.20
Chhattisgarh	0.52	0.99	0.52	0.93	0.9	5.8	5.37	5.80	5.06	4.95
Gujarat	19.89	38.38	38.00	28.97	38.00	5.4	7.43	6.05	6.68	5.95
Haryana	98.96	102.36	103.00	105.93	104.00	2.2	1.02	1.70	1.93	1.65
Himachal Pradesh	7.51	5.04	6.10	6.05	6.10	0	0.36	0.20	0.37	0.20
Jammu and Kashmir	4.76	4.96	4.80	4.80	4.80	0	0.15	0.30	0.14	0.30
Jharkhand	1.5	1.4	1.30	1.41	1.30	0	3.02	1.65	2.84	1.15
Karnataka	1.88	2.61	2.40	2.41	2.60	10.5	12.65	10.70	9.66	11.15
Kerala	0	0	0.00	0.00		0	0.08	0.20	0.04	0.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	82.25	60.33	67.00	65.22	63.00	36.85	24.54	34.20	36.77	35.75
Maharashtra	18.53	20.79	21.00	14.71	21.00	21.25	30.24	22.00	17.10	24.85
Orissa	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.10	3.8	3.84	3.45	3.81	4.05
Punjab	159.75	157.2	157.00	157.53	155.00	0.7	0.23	0.70	0.34	0.70
Rajasthan	62.55	71.25	71.00	69.99	71.00	14.3	15.33	15.10	17.14	16.95
Tamil Nadu	0.01	0	0.00	0.00		4.2	1.85	4.70	2.04	4.80
Uttar Pradesh	239.85	256.79	255.00	285.54	260.00	24.2	15.77	24.00	19.38	0.33
Uttarakhand	8.04	8.14	8.00	8.56	8.00	0	0.5	0.32	0.39	25.80
West Bengal	8.43	9.17	8.30	7.98	8.15	2.1	1.48	2.10	1.75	2.10
All India	755	785.7	785.00	805.83	790.00	155	147.62	155.0	146.63	165.00

Statement II

(area in lakh hectare)

States	Wheat		Pulses	
	2007-08	2007-08	2007-08	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.09	0.13	21.13	17.72
Assam	0.56	0.65	1.13	1.51
Bihar	21.63	21.44	6.07	5.92
Chhattisgarh	0.93	0.87	9.16	9.26
Gujarat	12.74	12.07	8.81	8.82
Haryana	24.62	24.82	1.69	1.87
Himachal Pradesh	3.67	3.66	0.34	0.34
Jammu and Kashmir	2.78	2.62	0.30	0.31
Jharkhand	0.86	0.94	4.10	3.76
Karnataka	2.76	2.67	23.83	20.79
Kerala	0.00	0	0.09	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	37.42	37.85	40.26	45.39

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	12.53	10.14	40.56	30.83
Orissa	0.06	0.05	8.59	8.05
Punjab	34.88	35.40	0.29	0.41
Rajasthan	25.92	22.97	38.70	36.69
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	6.09	6.61
Uttar Pradesh	91.15	95.30	21.56	21.34
Uttarakhand	3.97	3.98	0.63	0.64
West Bengal	3.52	3.07	1.86	2.14
All India	280.09	278.77	236.33	223.70

[English]

Indo-Myanmar Agreement

3015. SHRI B.D. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Myanmar agreed in 2007 to lunch co-ordinated operations against militants along the common border areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the success achieved so far in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

487-18 Pakistan Nationals in Indian Jails

3016. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide access to the families of Pakistani Nationals lodged in Indian Jails on serious charges including terrorism and help them to seek their release judicially; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of the proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

3017. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the number of the Below Poverty Line families in the country alongwith the number of ration cards issued, State-wise;

(b) the details of foodgrains based welfare schemes being implemented by the Union Government for poor people in the country;

(c) the quantity and price of foodgrains and other commodities provided to such families under the said schemes;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding irregularities in the supply of foodgrains to such families during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(f) whether some States failed to lift their quota during the last three years and the current year; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise?

PDS + Directly 488 502
Allocation of Foodgrains

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 State-wise details of the accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families and the number of actual ration cards issued by the State/UT Governments as reported by 30.11.2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (g) FOODGRAINS: The allocation of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is made for Below Poverty Line families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35 kg. per family per month on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 1.3.2000, or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by State Government, whichever is less.

Also, allocations of foodgrains are made under various other welfare schemes such as Annapurna, Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), etc.

State-wise details of the allocations and offtake of foodgrains for BPL and AAY families under TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes during the last three year and the current year are given in the enclosed statement-II and III respectively.

The Central Issue Price of foodgrains for BPL and AAY category under TPDS are as follows:

Category	CIP (Rs. per quintal)	
	Rice	Wheat
BPL	565	415
AAY	300	200

Allocations to all the other welfare schemes, except Village Grain Bank (VGB) scheme, are made at BPL Central Issue Price (CIP). Under VGB, food grains are issued free of cost to the States/UTs.

However, food grains under Annapurna and Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) are issued by the State/UT Governments free of cost to the beneficiaries on the basis of subsidy received from Ministry of Rural Development in respect of Annapurna scheme and the Planning Commission (under the Backward Regions Grant Fund) in respect of EFP.

Targeted Public Distribution (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Government of India and State/UT Governments. The responsibilities for lifting of the allocated foodgrains, their distribution within State/UT, identification of eligible BPL & AAY families based on estimates of Planning Commission, issuance of ration cards to them, and supervision of distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible ration cardholders through fair price shops rest with the State/UT Governments.

As per provisions of PDS (Control) Order, 2001, functioning of FPS is regulated by State/UT Governments. Hence, complaints of irregularities received regarding distribution of foodgrains, etc., under TPDS are forwarded to concerned State/UT Governments for verification and taking appropriate action.

TPDS is being operated in all States and UTs. For streamlining its functioning, the Government has directed State and UT Governments for-

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

Reasons that may contribute to gaps between allocation and offtake of foodgrains in various States/UTs could include local production and availability of foodgrains, local food preferences, convenience, income levels of the population, variation in demand on account of difference in TPDS and market price from time to time, and availability of funds with the State/UT Governments, etc.

LEVY SUGAR: Sugar is one of the items supplied under Targeted Public Distribution System. The Central Government, in a move towards better targeting in PDS, has restricted the supply of levy sugar under PDS to BPL families except in the North Eastern States, Hilly States and Island Territories, where universal coverage is allowed to continue. Further, the allotment of levy sugar is made on the basis of fixed State/UT quotas with effect

from 1.2.2001. A quantity of about one lakh MT is allotted as fixed annual festival quota of the States/UTs as per the scheduled festival requirement of the State

Government/UT. Administrations. Statement-IV showing State-wise levy sugar quota supplied under TPDS during last three years is enclosed.

Statement I

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of House Holds in 2000	No. of Accepted BPL (including AAY) House Holds in 2000	Ration Cards issued by State/UT Govts as reported by 30.11.2009	
				BPL	AAY
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	158.21	40.63	175.54	15.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.42	0.99	0.61	0.38
3.	Assam	44.93	18.36	12.02	7.04
4.	Bihar	118.79	65.23	39.94	24.29
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.11	18.75	11.56	7.19
6.	Delhi	27.82	4.09	2.14	1.50
7.	Goa	3.20	0.48	0.13	0.14
8.	Gujarat	87.57	21.20	25.71	8.10
9.	Haryana	31.48	7.89	9.02	2.92
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12.57	5.14	3.17	1.97
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.02	7.36	4.80	2.56
12.	Jharkhand	43.56	23.94	14.76	9.18
13.	Karnataka	94.37	31.29	90.25	12.00
14.	Kerala	61.10	15.54	14.83	5.96
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97.03	41.25	52.65	15.82
16.	Maharashtra	177.27	65.34	45.55	24.64
17.	Manipur	4.07	1.66	1.02	0.64
18.	Meghalaya	4.49	1.83	1.13	0.70
19.	Mizoram	1.67	0.68	0.42	0.26
20.	Nagaland	3.02	1.24	0.77	0.47
21.	Orissa	67.91	32.98	37.63	12.65
22.	Punjab	39.76	4.68	2.89	1.79
23.	Rajasthan	88.67	24.31	16.53	9.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Sikkim	1.05	0.43	0.27	0.16
25.	Tamil Nadu	138.82	48.63	180.75	18.65
26.	Tripura	7.22	2.95	1.82	1.13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	261.42	106.79	65.84	40.95
28.	Uttarakhand	12.19	4.98	3.46	1.51
29.	West Bengal	145.23	51.79	38.12	14.80
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.81	0.28	0.13	0.04
31.	Chandigarh	2.03	0.23	0.09	0.02
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.36	0.18	0.12	0.05
33.	Daman and Diu	0.26	0.04	0.03	0.01
34.	Lakshadweep	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.012
35.	Puducherry	2.24	0.84	1.54	0.32
Total		1803.78	652.03	854.87	242.75

Statement II

Allocation and offtake of foodgrains (RICE+WHEAT) for BPL including AAY families under TPDS during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10

(In thousand tons)

Sl.No.	States	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	170.376	1711.402	1706.376	1802.933	1706.376	1680.226	1706.376	834.183
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.496	25.333	41.496	28.866	41.496	41.169	41.496	20.135
3.	Assam	770.916	751.382	770.916	778.824	770.916	768.799	770.916	384.667
4.	Bihar	2681.104	1014.921	2739.792	1617.367	2739.792	1511.293	2739.792	952.259
5.	Chhattisgarh	778.938	834.106	774.632	746.665	787.632	774.638	787.632	390.059
6.	Delhi	171.780	169.365	171.780	168.067	171.780	141.520	171.780	68.384
7.	Goa	11.568	8.340	11.568	10.468	11.568	10.816	11.568	5.540
8.	Gujarat	851.478	753.904	856.648	779.734	826.549	786.101	890.448	376.722
9.	Haryana	330.545	305.610	331.392	314.839	331.392	309.824	331.392	153.778
10.	Himachal Pradesh	123.637	122.556	215.878	203.555	215.880	208.786	215.880	107.251

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	309.084	307.906	309.084	309.199	309.084	315.781	309.084	171.388
12.	Jharkhand	1005.492	727.238	1005.492	814.611	1005.492	872.709	1005.492	473.289
13.	Karnataka	1259.466	1233.731	1274.276	1247.076	1302.756	1303.546	1314.276	660.990
14.	Kerala	652.608	650.339	652.608	653.293	652.608	653.043	652.608	324.440
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1714.698	1653.577	1681.476	1653.407	1732.476	1803.040	1732.476	921.093
16.	Maharashtra	2744.304	2335.970	2704.304	2278.696	2744.304	24483.83	2744.304	1290.831
17.	Manipur	69.732	56.195	69.732	66.712	69.732	60.177	69.732	41.833
18.	Meghalaya	76.860	76.787	76.860	75.027	76.860	77.760	76.860	38.299
19.	Mizoram	28.560	28.886	28.560	31.109	28.560	25.510	28.560	13.456
20.	Nagaland	52.080	60.632	52.080	53.922	52.080	55.621	52.080	29.571
21.	Orissa	1696.692	1110.266	1696.692	1462.028	1696.692	1691.215	1696.692	878.850
22.	Punjab	196.536	96.419	196.536	108.316	196.536	150.764	196.536	79.933
23.	Rajasthan	1021.020	864.899	984.020	903.454	1021.020	991.742	1021.020	510.625
24.	Sikkim	18.240	18.240	18.240	18.240	18.240	19.059	18.240	9.088
25.	Tamil Nadu	2042.376	1934.368	2042.376	2060.150	2042.376	2177.007	2042.376	1067.097
26.	Tripura	123.900	108.617	123.900	122.837	123.900	126.676	123.900	58.128
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4486.677	4173.370	4485.180	4163.540	4485.180	4065.288	4485.180	2150.403
28.	Uttarakhand	209.172	182.069	209.172	188.773	209.172	180.811	209.172	101.280
29.	West Bengal	2143.750	1559.890	2175.264	1871.518	2175.264	1894.480	2175.264	1033.402
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.840	3.460	6.840	4.622	6.840	5.459	6.840	2.127
31.	Chandigarh	3.400	0.280	3.828	4.264	3.828	3.510	4.196	1.715
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.720	2.920	6.720	6.442	6.720	6.720	6.720	2.240
33.	Daman and Diu	1.680	0.830	1.680	0.470	1.680	0.335	1.680	0.574
34.	Lakshadweep	0.456	0.400	1.177	1.603	1.248	1.248	1.254	0.000
35.	Puducherry	35.112	16.730	35.112	17.152	35.112	17.364	35.112	12.567
Total		27373.293	22900.958	27461.687	24567.779	27601.141	25180.420	27676.934	13166.197

*offtake reported by FCI upto September, 2009.

Statement III

Statement showing allocation of foodgrains (WHEAT & RICE) under other welfare schemes during 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09, 2009-10

(Figures in 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	482.04	608.35	306.54	310.97	416.21	325.67	410.84	122.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.63	3.23	16.51	10.04	12.39	1.79	17.43	0.85
3.	Assam	205.85	283.03	192.27	168.29	115.55	49.69	80.24	36.41
4.	Bihar	398.27	234.08	309.59	166.82	247.50	161.42	283.69	103.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	161.90	105.71	176.67	153.17	192.98	64.43	159.60	9.74
6.	Delhi	20.28	16.46	23.83	16.47	37.36	15.90	42.64	8.34
7.	Goa	1.90	0.93	2.61	1.19	4.37	1.37	5.13	1.32
8.	Gujarat	161.73	140.71	171.59	148.07	177.99	169.70	155.52	70.53
9.	Haryana	71.52	55.77	74.69	50.40	35.91	26.34	55.82	16.11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	35.75	34.28	34.98	27.09	34.12	28.77	29.30	14.57
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.43	30.19	39.49	25.57	31.62	22.91	30.28	16.80
12.	Jharkhand	135.41	118.40	108.78	73.06	112.79	75.01	97.62	42.75
13.	Karnataka	561.19	508.47	296.11	277.25	284.92	174.95	240.78	92.69
14.	Kerala	87.97	39.19	87.06	114.85	82.07	70.31	88.72	41.72
15.	Madhya Pradesh	387.14	360.11	363.66	292.19	329.75	285.19	332.88	148.80
16.	Maharashtra	405.78	364.80	341.67	356.23	364.92	272.12	384.14	149.69
17.	Manipur	19.02	13.23	18.15	9.79	8.71	4.85	19.38	6.26
18.	Meghalaya	23.76	29.08	18.07	17.72	13.85	13.53	14.14	10.56
19.	Mizoram	6.47	7.68	12.77	4.68	7.06	5.01	5.73	2.53
20.	Nagaland	23.44	39.84	17.41	19.11	26.25	24.30	29.18	12.63
21.	Orissa	267.89	317.90	244.69	217.54	267.92	250.65	269.10	124.98
22.	Punjab	74.08	60.73	66.00	62.41	67.14	50.83	48.25	19.14
23.	Rajasthan	389.47	395.95	267.50	360.52	145.45	146.45	146.38	77.46
24.	Sikkim	5.37	2.32	3.37	2.73	2.67	2.44	2.83	1.49
25.	Tamil Nadu	496.61	473.24	228.82	229.60	198.11	191.48	148.43	90.45
26.	Tripura	35.08	26.26	19.61	18.98	23.73	17.03	13.44	2.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	826.48	389.83	838.26	467.82	570.51	442.00	448.19	232.70
28.	Uttarakhand	66.52	47.51	53.01	45.41	41.59	23.04	36.97	9.64
29.	West Bengal	293.48	274.23	207.34	172.01	273.09	168.69	270.16	79.72
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.90	0.53	0.70	1.82	1.83	1.20	1.83	0.50
31.	Chandigarh	1.39	0.51	1.38	2.03	2.33	1.15	1.99	0.27
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.40	0.12	0.84	0.05	1.58	0.00	1.20	0.02
33.	Daman and Diu	0.26	0.10	0.26	0.07	0.39	0.08	0.45	0.06
34.	Lakshadweep	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.03	0.27	0.00
35.	Puducherry	2.27	1.36	1.40	0.96	2.87	2.15	2.60	0.63
Total		5693.87	4984.13	4545.82	3825.09	4135.74	3090.51	3875.15	1547.85

*Upto September 2009 as reported by Food Corporation of India

Statement IV

Statement showing State-wise levy sugar allocated during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto November, 2009) sugar seasons

(October-September)
(Quantity in '000' Tons)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10* (Upto Nov, 09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.30	124.46	132.48	23.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	10.61	10.32	11.29	1.73
3.	Assam#	224.20	224.29	233.26	38.35
4.	Bihar	77.54	84.60	97.58	7.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	42.95	54.12	59.92	9.04
6.	Delhi	36.38	36.49	37.76	6.98
7.	Goa	1.59	1.58	2.48	0.13
8.	Gujarat	75.40	75.35	79.66	14.20
9.	Haryana	21.15	31.16	33.64	6.97
10.	Himachal Pradesh	56.01	56.74	59.62	10.03
11.	Jammu and Kashmir#	87.59	88.47	91.57	15.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jharkhand	0.15	0.12	4.90	14.56
13.	Karnataka	82.71	109.64	115.89	20.06
14.	Kerala	49.35	52.92	53.02	8.22
15.	Madhya Pradesh	155.98	155.53	161.13	27.82
16.	Maharashtra	148.70	171.89	189.45	32.39
17.	Manipur#	21.91	21.93	22.73	3.83
18.	Meghalaya#	20.95	20.86	21.76	3.66
19.	Mizoram#	8.37	8.35	8.65	1.40
20.	Nagaland#	14.56	14.49	15.14	2.46
21.	Orissa	108.50	106.99	111.42	17.47
22.	Punjab	15.67	20.77	21.70	4.29
23.	Rajasthan	55.37	97.05	99.30	20.00
24.	Sikkim	4.34	4.68	4.91	0.80
25.	Tamil Nadu	125.39	136.74	146.44	25.05
26.	Tripura#	32.93	32.94	34.38	5.44
27.	Uttar Pradesh	365.48	412.02	433.35	73.76
28.	Uttarakhand	72.81	73.28	75.78	12.51
29.	West Bengal	178.45	169.62	188.43	36.28
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	4.62	4.60	4.74	0.84
31.	Chandigarh	1.01	0.90	0.93	0.09
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.60	0.60	0.63	0.10
33.	Daman and Diu	0.53	0.12	0.13	0.02
34.	Lakshadweep#	1.38	1.32	1.34	0.28
35.	Puducherry	2.18	2.12	2.32	0.34
Total		2229.66	2407.06	2557.73	445.17

*Sugar season is reckoned from October to September.

#These are FCI operated States/UTs for allotment & lifting of levy sugar.
(Including Special Festival quota)

Pay Television Piracy

3018. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKHARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Cable and Satellite Broadcasting Association of Asia (CASBAA) has conducted any survey on pay television piracy;

(b) if so, whether the Government has examined the report of such study;

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

(d) the estimated loss incurred annually on account of piracy in the country; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to curb/check such piracy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) It has come to the notice of the Government that Cable and Satellite Broadcasting Association of Asia (CASBAA) has brought out a report on pay television piracy in November 2009.

(b) Copy of the report has not been received in the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such data is available with the Ministry.

(e) The TV channels in India are regulated as per the programme code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the Cable Act) and the policy guidelines for uplinking and downlinking of TV channels in India. Under the various policy guidelines issued by the Ministry, it has been made compulsory for TV channels and service providers to comply with the programme code. Further the sub-rule 3 under rule 6 (Programme Code) of the Cable Television Networks Rules 1994 provides that no cable operator shall carry or include in his cable service any programme in respect of which copyright subsists under the Copyright Act, 1957 unless he has been granted a license by the owner of copyright under that Act in respect of such programme. Also as per section 22 of the Cable Television Networks(Regulation)

Act, 1995 application of other laws such as Copyright Act, 1957, the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1948 & the Cinematograph Act, 1952 etc. is not barred. The authorized officers under the Cable Act are empowered to take action in case of violation of the Programme Code and other provisions of the Cable Act.

[Translation]

SD 4 - 06

Construction of National Highways

3019. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned for the construction/widening of each National Highways during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, and project-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to construct widen and construct the proposed National Highways at the earliest alongwith the time by which the said 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) Allocation of funds for development, including construction/widening of National Highways (NHs) is done State-wise and not NH-wise or project-wise. Development and maintenance and repairs of NHs is a continuous process and these are taken up based on the availability of funds, traffic density and inter-se priority of works. State-wise details of funds allocated for development/construction/widening of NHs for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise details of funds allocated for development including construction/widening of NHs for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.76	82.44	192.97	169.13
2.	Assam	79.11	87.96	88.25	122.04
3.	Bihar	107.99	96.82	104.02	162.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Chandigarh	1.00	2.00	3.39	4.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	39.45	42.19	67.42	78.76
6.	Delhi	3.00	9.00	15.80	15.00
7.	Goa	2.95	15.00	34.39	33.00
8.	Gujarat	69.00	67.70	102.33	129.59
9.	Haryana	64.00	81.25	103.23	105.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	39.50	57.00	76.21	78.00
11.	Jharkhand	34.86	57.25	96.41	120.00
12.	Karnataka	88.91	104.21	215.30	199.82
13.	Kerala	58.02	58.48	72.53	88.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	93.73	80.88	110.14	130.09
15.	Maharashtra	160.81	142.55	195.18	215.95
16.	Manipur	14.74	12.14	23.77	40.13
17.	Meghalaya	25.40	22.88	51.60	60.80
18.	Mizoram	15.53	15.00	13.55	28.00
19.	Nagaland	11.82	12.00	30.60	40.00
20.	Orissa	73.37	139.31	209.55	202.07
21.	Puducherry	5.00	7.55	2.95	7.00
22.	Punjab	75.34	85.95	156.77	156.12
23.	Rajasthan	81.87	103.18	214.35	187.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	84.69	94.03	133.77	130.85
25.	Uttar Pradesh	104.20	135.87	223.51	258.74
26.	Uttaranchal	54.61	41.30	112.40	92.67
27.	West Bengal	47.00	58.00	95.30	142.00
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

[English]

Infiltration Through Sea Routes

3020. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are intelligence inputs regarding the possibility of seaborne terrorists attack on offshore vital installations of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the measures being taken by Union Government to counter such threats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) intelligence inputs generally indicate the possibility of seaborne terrorist attacks and the continuing efforts of Pakistan based Jehadi groups to target iconic institutions, prominent industrial and scientific research installations and tourist locations.

(c) The Government has been, on continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of emerging challenges, including terrorist incidents, and a number of significant steps have been taken to enhance the level of preparedness to counter terror attacks, to strengthen the intelligence and security apparatus, and strengthen legislative and investigative provisions to counter terrorism. Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been vitalized for sharing such inputs with Nodal Officers of concerned agencies which are constituents of MAC for further developing the intelligence inputs and taking necessary measures to counter the threats. With a view to strengthen coastal security of the country, the following important decisions/initiatives have been taken:

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 Indian Coast Guard is taking many other steps for strengthening their infrastructure.

The implementation of existing Coastal Security Scheme, which provides for setting up of 37 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks, equipped with 204 vessels and vehicles, in the nine coastal States four coastal Union Territories, has been expedited. So far, 64 coastal police stations have already been operationlised. Supply of interceptor boats to the States/UTs has also started and 56 boats have been supplied till November, 2009.

For further strengthening the coastal security, several other important initiatives have been taken. The coastal States/UTs have carried out the exercise of vulnerability/gap analysis jointly with Coast Guard, to firm up their additional requirements, in respect of coastal police stations, vehicles, boats etc., for formulation of a comprehensive proposal to be known as Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II.

Department of Shipping has been mandated to streamline the process of registration of all types of vessel, *i.e.* fishing as well as non-fishing vessels, and also to ensure fitting/provision of navigational and communication equipments on these boats.

Department of Fisheries is taking steps to issue ID cards to all the fishermen. The Registrar General of India (RGI) is also undertaking an exercise to issue ID cards under Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNICs) Scheme to the population residing in the coastal villages including fishermen.

Registration of Small and Medium Newspapers

3021. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) takes longer time to register the small/medium newspapers and magazines;

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

(c) the number of requests from such newspapers/magazines for registration pending with RNI during the current: year; and

(d) the time by which such newspapers are likely to be registered with the RNI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Madam. No discrimination is made among the small, medium or big newspapers and magazines for registration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As on 30.11.2009 in all 736 registration applications are pending.

(d) The application received complete in all respects, are issued Registration Certificate within one month from the date of their receipt in the Office of RNI.

559-15 Agriculture
Statutory Status for CACP

3022. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prof. Y.K. Alagh Committee has recommended for statutory status to the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other recommendations made by the Committee; 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) The Expert Committee headed by Prof. Y.K. Alagh Constituted to Examine Methodological Issues in Fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) has recommended that a statutory status be assigned to CACP, which has not been accepted by the Government.

(b) It has been recorded by the Committee that "Considering the increasing tendency of political-economic compulsions outweighing the rational choices in the matter of MSPs, there is a case in assigning statutory status to CACP and also to MSP. The High Power Committee on Long Term Grain Policy (Sen, 2002) had also recommended for assigning statutory status to CACP and to the MSPs recommended by it."

Other recommendations made by the committee are as follows:

1. The Terms of Reference of CACP should be revised as follows:

(i) To advise on price policy of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fiber crops and such other commodities

as the Government may indicate from time to time with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure for the agricultural sector in the perspective of overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the farmers and the consumers;

(ii) To advise from time to time on the tariff structure and other measures relating to imports and exports of agricultural commodities and their processed products.

(iii) While recommending the agricultural price policy and trade related measures, the commission may keep in view the following.

(a) The need to provide incentives to the farmers for adopting improved technology and for developing a production pattern broadly in the light of demand pattern including that for exports.

(b) The need to ensure food security both at macro and household level

(c) The need to ensure sustainable use of land, water and other natural resources.

(d) The likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, cost structure of agro-based products, and competitiveness of agriculture and agro-based commodities.

(iv) The Commission may also suggest such non-price measures related to credit policy, crop and income insurance and other sectors as would facilitate the achievements of the objectives set out in (i) above.

(v) To recommend from time to time, in respect of different agricultural commodities, measures necessary to make the price and tariff policy effective.

(vi) To take into account the changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

(vii) To examine, where necessary, the structure of taxes, levies and transport costs of agricultural commodities and recommend measures as would facilitate the achievements of the objectives set out in (i) above.

(viii) To keep under review the developing price situation and to make appropriate recommendations, as and when necessary, within the framework of the overall price policy.

- (ix) To undertake studies in respect of different crops as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.
- (x) To keep under review studies relating to the price policy and arrangements for collection of information regarding agricultural prices and other related data and suggest improvements in the same, and to organize research studies in the field of price policy.
- (xi) To advise on any problems relating to agricultural prices and production that may be referred to it by Government from time to time.
- (xii) To effectively integrate these measures with its pricing recommendations and to show to the extent possible, with numbers and monetary calculations the extent of such integration in meeting the cost requirements of a competitive agriculture.

2. The trade policy objectives and the level of MSPs should be integrated. The CACP should be repositioned and emphasis should be laid not only on cost but also on issues such as tariffs, credit policies, market trends, market structure and broad macro economic policy to meet new challenges so that it can play vibrant and dynamic role in consonance with domestic and global changes. Besides, CACP should put in place a system of preparing periodical reports, preferably quarterly or biannually on 'State of Indian Agriculture: Its competitiveness'.

3. The CACP should continue to monitor complementary system of trade, tariff, rural credit and marketing and related policy environment and incorporate its recommendations in the price policy reports submitted to the Government from time to time.

4. A roadmap for principal crops not based on historical costs but opportunity costs at the margin be developed so that technological progress and India's competitive advantage such as bright sunshine and cheap labour are given a free reign to play.

5. A variant of the principle of Long Range Marginal Cost, adopted for the reform of industrial pricing in India and currently used for fertilizer pricing as recommended first by the CERC for power pricing, should be considered for analysis and development pricing and economic policies in the Road Map for agriculture. The farmer must be given incentive of pricing and non-pricing nature to

internalize these costs in a transitional regime for a well-defined and limited period. Higher level policies of support have to be implemented to meet the costs of a competitive agriculture in the medium term of three to five years.

6. Valuation of family labour should be based on the actual market rate for casual labour.

7. The rate of interest which is actually paid by farmers (and not nominal rate of interest) on credit should be taken into account by DES while estimating the cost of production.

8. The CACP and DES should jointly conduct a study to ascertain the actual spread of expenditure *vis-a-vis* borrowings during the crop season.

9. Data on premium actually paid by farmers for crop insurance should be regularly collected and be included in the cost estimates.

10. In a trade-dominated economy, the opportunity cost of resources is determined in theory by the working of competitive forces. The argument for ignoring land rent does not exist any more in a WTO policy led system. In an era of market led growth, it would be most appropriate to consider rent as it prevails in the market.

11. Estimates of marketing and transport charges incurred by farmers should be generated at least once in three years and CACP should take these into consideration while formulating its recommendations on MSPs.

12. The DES should take necessary steps to replace the existing software with a new one with latest features so that full potential of the data collected under the CS Scheme is exploited. Once new software is put in place, it would also enable DES to switch over from normative rate of interest to actual rate of interest paid by farmers.

13. The Committee is of view that the data collected under CS Scheme are of fairly good quality and it will not be statistically sound to blend the yield rates from any other source with the data collected under the Scheme. Therefore, the existing practice of deriving the yield rate from the CS Scheme should continue.

14. A Technical Committee, comprising officers from DEA, CACP, NSSO and IASRI be constituted to look into the relevance of the existing Survey Schedule for Cost Studies and modify it, if necessary.

15. For continued cooperation of sample farmers under CS Scheme, innovative methods of encouragement such as award of recognition certificates and token gifts for family members of respondent farmers should be put in place.

16. DES should explore the possibility of expanding the crop coverage to certain fruits and vegetables such as tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, ginger, turmeric, apple, pineapple, mango, banana, grapes and citrus fruits (potato and onion are already under the Scheme) and build up strong and sound data base on cost of cultivation cost of production of these horticultural crops.

17. The need for undertaking in-depth quantitative analysis and also, building sound in-house data is strongly felt. To strengthen analytical work in the CACP, the statistical wing and also trade and tariff wing in CACP at various levels be strengthened to cater to the multi-fold functions of the Commission in the emerging scenario. Also CACP should have adequate financial resources to conduct field studies including selective visits abroad.

18. The CACP should consider quality aspects in its price and non-price recommendations while recommending the level of MSPs for various commodities to induce farmers to produce better varieties of commodities covered under the MSP regime and to integrate policy with the market economy.

19. For effective implementation of MSP policy in all parts of the country, FCI, NAFED, CCI & JCI should be restructured so that price support operations become effective in all parts of the country and do not remain confined to a few selected regions.

20. For effective implementation of price policy, responsibilities of national nodal agencies and concerned State Governments in the matter of advance planning and implementation of price support policy should be clearly delineated.

21. Import of edible oils to India has been progressively increasing, especially during post-1995 period. Its percentage to domestic production was as high as 95% during 2002-03. The data on wholesale prices of oilseeds indicates that the terms of trade have been moving against the edible oil sector. The tariff rates on edible oils should be revised upwards for sustaining the assurance of Minimum Support Prices to oilseed growers.

22. There are distortions in cotton trade. There are issues of supply of cotton to the textile industry in a phase in which quotas have been abolished. These are important. Policy can be designed to establish a level playing field between highly subsidized imported and domestic cotton for the Indian yarn manufacturer. This can consist of automatic setoffs for the producer. The Committee recommends that additional protection in the form of reasonable level of tariffs be applied on cotton.

23. APMC Act be amended so as to increase the involvement of private sector in development of marketing infrastructure.

24. A massive campaign of publicising the benefits of amendments in state APMC Acts and sensitization of key stakeholders (farmers, traders, processors, consumers and PRIs) should be launched by the Government of India.

25. The Producers Company legislation now on the statute book provides an important method of strengthening farmer groups to take advantage of strategic alliances for growth

26. The Commodity exchanges should be promoted in various parts of the country.

27. The CACP may consider using the NCDEX and other networks for informed analysis and as a policy instrument in its working.

28. Though India's software achievements are remarkable, yet rural India is unconnected. There is an urgent need that IT must bloom in the fields. For a wider spatial coverage to generate useful database and information packages to enable farmers to take right decision at right time, there is a need to extensively promote IT in agricultural marketing.

29. The Committee is of the considered opinion that if recommendations of different Committees on rural credit are implemented, it would-help Indian agriculture sector become more competitive in the global market. The Committee endorses these recommendations and suggests for its implementation in a definite time frame.

30. The Committee recommends that CACP should continue to monitor the complementary systems of trade, tariff, rural credit and marketing, insurance and related policy environment and incorporate its recommendations in the price policy reports submitted to the Government from time to time. The committee has in a counterfactual

below shown that achievable targets in instruments like tariffs, taxes, reduced effective interest rates and better marketing support can be integrated with pricing recommendations which are alternates with MSP increases. These should become the standard practice. This integration would be market friendly and WTO compatible in the sense that it would not show in Aggregate Measure of Support (AMS) calculations and would serve the purpose of policy. The Committee also recommends that this should be specifically incorporated in the revised ToR of CACP.

31. The Committee recommends that trade policy objectives and the level of MSPs be integrated. The Committee has analysed the efficiency shifters with which Indian agriculture can move from a subsistence low yielding activity to a dynamic competitive sector capitalizing on the advantage of a peasantry which has historically proved its enduring and hard working nature and the sunshine with which the nation is endowed. Now is the time to move to a dynamic trading agriculture competing with the rest of the world. Unfortunately, the global agricultural market is highly distorted and phasing of the reforms has to be consistent with the changes in the world markets. India has assumed a leading role after Cancun round of negotiation. This would determine phasing and volume of tariff levels. But the policies for enhancing the competitiveness of Indian Agriculture have to be implemented with a sense of urgency. To make agriculturalist competitive, the farmer has to be supported in terms of the cost of production of efficient farming. These costs monetize existing practices, meet the immediate costs of technology adoption and learning and are sometimes embodied in new inputs. Many of them are of immediate kind and after an initial thrust and support, the farmer will compete on its own.

32. The existing support policy for subsistence agriculture with average cost has to continue in transitional period. Also if monetary/tax and tariff policy do not work on account of limitation of Inter-Ministerial coordination or market failure, MSP has to take the slack. The CACP has to function and continuously re-work these numbers and policies.

33. Taking into consideration the importance of reliable cost data and concerns expressed in earlier sections of this report, the Committee also recommends that

- (i) adequate budgetary support should be provided to CS scheme;

- (ii) for facilitating better supervision of data collection, Field supervisors of the scheme should be provided transport facilities;
- (iii) posts falling vacant in the scheme at the level of implementing agencies and Cost Study Division of DES should be filled in on priority; and
- (iv) adequate promotional avenues be provided to the staff of the scheme working in, Implementing Agencies.

34. This report should also be translated into regional languages for wider public discussion.

(c) Concerned Departments have been requested to take action on the recommendations accepted by the Government.

516

Mining Lease for Major Minerals

3023. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to fix the minimum extent of area for obtaining mining lease for major minerals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Based on the National Mineral Policy, 2008 which enunciates that the areas of operations shall be suitably rationalised in the interest of scientific mining and at the same time ensuring time bound survey and exploration, the Government has drafted legislative changes which are available on the website of the Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.gov.in>)

516-17 +
Edible Oil under PDS

3024. SHRI E.G.-SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has allotted huge quantities of edible oil to various States for distribution through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS);

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

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to meet the shortfall, if any, in the distribution of edible oil;

(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) In order to ensure adequate availability and to control the prices of edible oils in the country, the Government had launched a Scheme on 28.07.2008 to distribute upto 10 lakh tons of edible oils to States/UTs at a subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg. which was enhanced to Rs. 25/- kg. from January, 2009 to March, 2009. Orders were placed for import of 3.60 lakh tons of edible oils, of which about 2.61 lakh tons were distributed to various States/UTs by Central PSUs and NAFED for distribution. The States were free to distribute the edible oils through outlets of their choice, including PDS outlets. The Scheme has been continued in the current year also with a subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg. till 31.03.2010. As on 27.11.2009, a quantity of 1,04,000 MTs of edible oils has been contracted, out of which about 70,879 MTs have landed in the country and about 51,366 MTs of edible oils has been handed over to the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh for distribution. There is no shortfall in the availability of edible oils in the country.

[Translation]

517-19

Review of PIB

3025. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

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

(b) whether shortcomings have been noticed in the working of the PIB;

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

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

(e) If so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome thereon; and

(f) the details of the strategy formulated by the Government on the basis of the said outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) Press Information Bureau (PIB) is the nodal agency of the Government of India to disseminate information to the print and electronic media on Government policies, programme initiatives and achievements through different modes of communications such as Press Releases, Press Notes, Feature Articles, Backgrounders, Press Briefings and Photographs, Press Conferences, Interviews, Press Tours, etc. It functions as an interface between the Government and the media and also provides feedback to the Government on public reaction as reflected in the media. The information released in Hindi, English, Urdu and other regional languages reaches about 1400 newspapers and media organizations. PIB also conducts Public Information Campaigns (PICs) under Media Outreach Programme in various districts of the country. These campaigns have won appreciation for their effectiveness. No major shortcomings have been noticed.

(d) to (f) The functioning of PIB is monitored through a system of periodical review of performance by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Parliamentary Committees, Planning Commission, etc. The recommendations made at such forums are implemented to make the functioning of PIB more effective and to improve efficiency in its working.

[English]

Small Retailers

3026. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 for protecting the interest of small retailers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 was promulgated in the year 2006 for promotion, development and enhancing the competitiveness of the micro, small and medium enterprises which includes 'small retailers'. Presently, there is no proposal by the Government for

amendment in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

Museum of Moving Images

3027. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Museum of Moving Images (MOMI);

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

(c) the estimated cost involved and the location identified for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the MOMI is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has decided to set up a Museum of Moving Images (MOMI) with the objective of showcasing of the history and development of Indian cinema through the ages in the Films Division Complex at an estimated cost of Rs. 131.40 crores. It is likely to be set up by the end of 11th Plan period.

519-20 *Fishery*
Tuna Fish

3028. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Tuna fish production in the country including Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government proposes to purchase ships and equipment for specialised catching of Tuna fish and to give training facilities in this regard to the fishermen in the country including Gujarat; and

(c) 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) Tuna fish production in the country during the year 2008 was 93827.3 tonnes.

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal for purchase of ships and equipments by the Government for catching Tuna fish. However, the Fishery Survey of India operates Tuna Long Liners for survey and training to the fishermen sponsored by maritime State Governments. In addition, the Institute regularly conducts Open Houses, Fishermen meets etc for imparting training on different fishing technologies.

[Translation]

Prisoners

520
Modernisation of Prisons

3029. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide state of the art facilities/security/communication system etc. in the prisons of the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to continue the scheme of modernisation of prisons (2002-03 to 2006-07); and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal for the time being, though Government of India had proposed to take it up in the second phase of scheme of modernization of prisons which has been shelved for the time being.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the demands of various States/UTs for providing funds for modernisation of prisons, proposal for second phase of scheme of modernisation of prisons was formulated by Ministry of Home Affairs. The proposal was examined by the Committee of Non .o Plan Expenditure (CNE) in the Ministry of Finance. As outcome of CNE meeting is was decided not to go ahead with the second phase of scheme for the time being owing to heavy commitment of Government of India on other important sector. It has, however, been decided that the Government of India will support the proposals of the State Government seeking more funds for modernisation the prisons as and when it is submitted to the Planning Commission.

[English]

520-521
FBI Office in India

3030. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of the USA had been allowed to set up an office in the country;

India

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the activities undertaken by the FBI in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Government of India had accorded approval for opening the FBI Legal Attache Office in the US Embassy in New Delhi on the basis of reciprocity in Feb. 2000. The activities of the Office are limited to liaison with Indian Law Enforcement Agencies and do not include any independent investigation or any other activity outside the liaison function.

521 *SECRET*
Food Kits for Tribals

3031. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide food kits in the tribal areas of the country including Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal before the Government to provide food kits in the tribal areas of the country.

(b) Does not arise.

521-71
Rice Production

3032. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the rank India holds in the production of rice in the world; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the production of rice?

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 the reports of Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) for 2007, India holds the Second rank in the production of rice in the world.

(b) In order to increase the production of rice in the country, the Government is implementing following schemes/programmes:

- The Government has introduced National Food Security Mission from Rabi 2007-08. It, inter alia, aims to increase the production of rice by 10 million tonnes by the end of the Eleventh Plan *i.e.* by 2011-12 through area increase and productivity enhancement in targeted districts in the country.
- The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with an objective to incentivise the States to increase investment in agriculture and allied sector has also been launched during 2007-08. Under RKVY, the States have been provided flexibility and autonomy in the process of selection, planning, approval and execution of schemes to meet appropriate local choices.
- A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Rice)," subsumed under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture is being implemented to provide more flexibility to States based on local needs.

Crime against Women
Flesh Trade *522*

3033. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of a large number of girls belonging to the North Eastern region being forced into the flesh trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of such girls rescued and rehabilitated during each of the last three years;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to rescue all the girls; and

(e) the details of the steps taken to identify and apprehend the culprits responsible for pushing such girls into the flesh trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Government has no specific information in this regard. However, as per the statistics provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise details of the cases registered under crime relating to human trafficking during 2006-2008 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No such information is being maintained by NCRB.

(d) and (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking, lies with the State Governments. However, the Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking viz. Issue of Advisory dt. 9.9.2009 advising

them to deal with the crime of trafficking in a holistic manner and to evolve a effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing rescue, relief and rehabilitation of victims besides taking deterrent action against the law violators; setting up of Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; organizing workshops on the issue to create awareness among law enforcement agencies and to enhance their capacity building.

Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) has launched a comprehensive scheme- "Ujjawala" for prevention of trafficking, and for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation. MWCD also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CN), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) for total crimes committed under human trafficking during 2006 to 2008*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006						2007						2008*					
		CR	CS	CN	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	720	672	267	1954	1883	711	681	666	143	1846	1735	366	427	437	77	1307	1398	251
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	31	32	10	126	68	20	22	20	6	53	46	15	28	26	10	63	91	17
4.	Bihar	61	57	8	103	97	13	128	102	9	212	169	17	114	95	17	212	176	29
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	18	3	94	94	8	21	19	2	80	80	8	13	13	3	28	28	5
6.	Goa	27	24	25	62	74	61	10	7	3	27	22	6	15	12	12	46	34	43
7.	Gujarat	99	83	15	417	390	95	83	82	13	304	344	44	82	76	12	322	313	45
8.	Haryana	92	82	13	383	347	78	92	93	15	360	367	27	81	85	21	375	376	117
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	6	4	0	3	3	0	9	11	0	5	2	1	15	4	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	4	0	14	13	0	1	2	0	9	10	0	4	4	0	10	10	0
11.	Jharkhand	42	28	2	64	79	5	43	32	3	80	73	4	66	42	5	142	122	13
12.	Karnataka	794	742	409	2547	2497	1014	624	620	396	1911	1877	877	529	522	216	1684	1670	576
13.	Kerala	225	195	48	494	476	167	224	205	50	544	515	176	204	210	134	443	523	197
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22	22	16	82	84	34	42	42	8	148	148	55	32	24	8	84	67	14
15.	Maharashtra	433	328	16	1841	1372	42	373	375	36	1356	1356	61	371	350	62	1490	1317	144

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	6	0	0	4	0	0	10	1	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	14	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
19.	Nagaland	9	7	7	19	15	11	4	3	5	20	3	3	1	1	1	10	1	1
20.	Orissa	59	40	3	133	143	18	41	52	3	133	131	24	30	37	3	108	83	15
21.	Punjab	79	50	6	298	179	45	50	56	11	161	256	35	49	50	12	178	166	28
22.	Rajasthan	150	147	54	400	402	245	95	92	13	321	321	22	75	72	65	255	255	41
23.	Sikkim	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1739	1696	1631	2253	2292	2385	1203	1056	893	1978	1839	1282	692	735	809	1285	1215	1032
25.	Tripura	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	70	70	28	491	536	130	50	49	26	308	278	140	57	47	38	383	375	285
27.	Uttarakhand	16	16	5	55	60	3	10	7	2	61	45	10	5	5	6	22	28	20
28.	West Bengal	268	146	77	395	239	84	191	149	22	363	302	14	169	119	12	312	258	20
	Total State	4970	4464	2644	12237	11346	5169	4004	3735	1659	10298	9934	3186	3053	2966	1524	8789	8512	2894
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	6	1	7	16	6	5	7	2	21	27	6	7	2	0	35	3	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	3	4	0	22	20	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	28	0	0	6	6	0	30	48	0
33.	Delhi UT	114	185	89	378	371	103	65	97	76	220	225	112	61	51	40	166	293	119
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	8	8	3	42	42	28	5	5	5	24	24	21	3	3	1	19	19	7
	Total UT	126	200	93	432	434	137	83	109	83	301	276	139	80	67	41	272	385	126
	All India Total	5096	4664	2737	12669	11780	5306	4087	3844	1742	10599	10210	3325	3133	3033	1565	9061	8897	3020

*Includes heads (Immrorall Trafficking+Importation of Girls+Procuration of Girls+Buying of Girls+Seilling of Girls+Child Marriage Restrict Act)

[Translation]

Reserved List of SSIs

3034. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have excluded 79 items from the reserved list of small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): The Government, in February 2008, excluded 79 items from the list of items reserved for exclusive manufacture by micro and small enterprises sector. The details of these 79 items is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Names of the products dereserved vide Notification S.O.246 (E) dated 05.02.2008.

Sl. No.	Sl.No. (Gazette Notification)	Name of the item
1	2	3
FOOD AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES		
1.	8A	Pastry
2.	9	Hard boiled sugar candy
3.	10	Rapeseed oil (except solvent extracted) Other than cases of State Agro-Co-operatives and Growers Co-operatives
4.	12	Sesame oil (except solvent extracted) Other than cases of State Agro-Co-operatives and Growers Co-operatives
PAPER PRODUCTS		
5.	53	Decorative papers
6.	55	Paper Bags
7.	57	Paper board cartons (unlaminated)
8.	58	Paper cups/ plates
9.	59	Paper envelopes
10.	60	Corrugated fibre board containers
11.	65	Paper napkins including facial tissue napkins
12.	67	Teleprinter rolls
13.	68	Stencil paper
14.	70	Slitting of ordinary paper into rolls & sheets
15.	71	Toilet paper rolls and sheets
16.	73	Stickers, labels of gummed paper etc.
17.	74	Treated tracing paper
18.	75	Gummed paper for stamps
19.	76	Gummed paper other than for stamps
20.	78	Transfer labels
21.	80	Letter pads
22.	81	File covers and file board
PLASTIC PRODUCTS		
23.	128	Acrylic sheets except by continuous extrusion process

1	2	3
24.	129	Fibre-Glass reinforced plastic products other than the following: (a) SMC & DMC and its mouldings. (b) Continuous Filament Winding (Pipes above 600 mm diameter) (c) Pultruded products (d) FRP sheets by continuous process
25.	130	Hessian, paper and cloth to Polyethylene laminations-Straight and sandwiched by extrusion coating process except paper to polythelene laminations for integrated packing.
26.	131	H.D. Polythylene Mono-Filament (Except: for captive, use for rope manufacturers)
27.	132	Polypropylene Mono-Filament (Except, for captive use for rope manufactures)
28.	137	Industrial items from engg. Plastics material by fabrication process only.
29.	140	Polythylene and PVC flexible hoses (except wire braided hoses)
INJECTION MOULDING THERMO-PLASTIC PRODUCTS		
30.	140 C	3 Buckets
CHEMICALS AND CHEMICALS PRODUCTS		
31.	211	DYESTUFF BASIC DYES
		1. Basic yellow 2
		2. Basic green 4
		3. Basic green 1
		4. Basic violet 11
		5. Basic violet 1
		6. Basic blue 7
		7. Basic violet 10
		8. Basic blue (Methylene Blue) 9
32.	213	AZODYES
		Direct
		1. Direct yellow 8
		2. Direct yellow 17
		3. Direct yellow 9
		4. Direct yellow 29
		5. Direct red (Congo red) 28
		6. Direct red 13

1	2	3
		7. Direct dye [Brilliant Congo C (A)]
		8. Direct red 1
		9. Direct brown 2
		10. Direct brown 59
		11. Direct orange 1
		12. Direct yellow 20
		13. Direct orange 1
		14. Direct violet 45
		15. Direct violet 1
		16. Direct black 29
		17. Direct blue 2.
		18. Direct blue 6
		19. Direct red 61
		25. Direct yellow 4
		26. Direct yellow 12
		(Chrysophenine)
		27. Direct violet 7
		28. Direct viole 31
		29. Direct violet 9
		30. Direct violet 51
		31. Direct red 81
		32. Direct yellow 44
		33. Direct red 31
		34. Direct Orange 26
		35. Direct red 23
		36. Direct red 83
		37. Direct brown 1
		38. Direct brown 5
		39. Direct black 38
		40. Direct green 1
		41. Direct green 6
		42. Direct green 8

1	2	3
	43. Direct brown	75
	44. Direct blue	71
	45. Direct black	56
	ACID DYES	
	1. Acid yellow	36
	2. Acid orange	7
	3. Acid red	88
	4. Acid red (Food Red 7)	18
	5. Acid red (Food Red 10)	1
	6. Acid violet (Food Red 11)	7
	7. Acid yellow	11
	8. Acid yellow	76
	9. Acid yellow (Food Yellow 5)	17
	10. Acid yellow (Food Yellow 4)	23
	11. Acid brown	55
	12. Acid orange	24
	13. Acid brown	14
	14. Acid black	1
	15. Acid red	85
	16. Acid yellow	42
	18. Acid blue	113
	19. Acid red	142
	21. Acid red	17
	22. Acid yellow	73
33.	214	
	NAPHTHOLS	
	1. Azoic coupling Components (Naphthol AS)	2
	2. Azoic coupling Component (Naphthol ASE)	10
	3. Azoic coupling Component (Naphthol AS-BS)	17
	4. Azoic coupling Component (Naphthol AS-D)	19
	5. Azoic coupling Component (Naphthol AS-TR)	8

1	2	3
		6. Azoic coupling Component (Naphthol AS-OL) 20
		7. Azoic coupling Component (Naphthol AS-LT) 24
		8. Azoic coupling Component (Naphthol AS-PH) 14
		9. Azoic coupling Component (Naphthol AS-BO) 4
		10. Azoic coupling Component (Naphthol AS-SW) 7
		11. Azoic coupling Component (Naphthol AS-G) 5
34.	215	Phthalocyanine Blue (Except for Captive consumption for manufacture of Phthele Cyanine green.)
35.	216	REACTIVE DYES
		1. Brilliant red M-5B Reactive Red-2
		2. Brilliant red H-7B Reactive Red-4
		3. Rubine M-5B Reactive Red-6
		4. Scarlet H-CR Reactive Red-8
		5. Brilliant Red M-8B Reactive Red-11
		6. Brilliant red H-8B Reactive Red-31
		7. Rubine H-BN Reactive Red-32
		8. Pink RB Reactive Red-37
		9. Brilliant red EB Reactive Red-73
		10. Brilliant pink B Reactive Red-74
		11. Brilliant purple H-RR Reactive Violet-1
		12. Brilliant magenta B Reactive Violet-13
		13. Brilliant violet PR Reactive Violet-14
		14. Brilliant violet 5RX Reactive Violet-21
		15. Magenta B
		16. Yellow MY-R Reactive Yellow-1
		17. Yellow 4-AS Reactive Yellow-3
		18. Yellow MY-R Reactive Yellow-4
		19. Yellow M-GR Reactive Yellow-7
		20. Yellow H-4G Reactive Yellow-18
		21. Brilliant yellow M-4G Reactive Yellow-22
		22. Brilliant yellow 6G Reactive Yellow-43

1	2	3	
	23. Yellow	R	Reactive Yellow-44
	24. Black	H-N	Reactive Black-8
	25. Brilliant blue	H-70	Reactive Blue-3
	26. Brilliant blue	M-R	Reactive Blue-4
	27. Brilliant blue	H-GR	Reactive Blue-5
	28. Navy blue	M-3R	Reactive Blue-9
	29. Brilliant blue	H-5G	Reactive Blue-25
	30. Navy blue	H-3R	Reactive Blue-28
	3. Navy blue	RX	Reactive Blue-39
	32. Blue	BRR	Reactive Blue-56
	33. Navy blue	RX	Reactive Blue-59
	34. Orange	MX-G	Reactive Orange-1
	35. Brilliant orange	M-2R	Reactive Orange-4
	36. Golden yellow	H-R	Reactive Orange-11
	37. Brilliant orange	H-2R	Reactive Orange-13
	38. Orange		Reactive Orange-14
	39. Orange	GEX	Reactive Orange-36
	40. Brilliant orange	RX	Reactive Orange-37
	41. Brilliant orange	3RX	Reactive Orange-38
	42. Brown	4-RH	Reactive Brown-9
	43. Brown	M-4R	Reactive Brown-10
	44. Yellow	H-AS	Reactive Yellow-46
	45. Navy blue	3RH	Reactive Blue-26

36. 217

FAST COLOUR BASES

1. Fast Yellow GG base 37000
(Azoic Diazo Comp 44)
2. Fast Orange GC base 37005
(Azoic Diazo Comp 2)
3. Fast scarlet GG/GCS Base 37010
(Azoic Diazo Comp 3)
4. Azoic Diazo Comp 7 37030

1	2	3
	5. Fast red 3 GL base	37040
	(Azoic Diazo Comp 9)	
	7. Fast red KB Base	37090
	(Azoic Diazo Comp 32)	
	9. Fast red GL base (Azoic	37110
	Diazo Comp 8)	
	10. Fast red R/RC base	37120
	(Azoic Diazo Comp 10)	
	11. Fast red B base	37125
	(Azoic Diazo Comp 5)	
	12. Fast scarlet R/RC base	37130
	(Azoic Diazo Comp 13)	
	13. Fast Violet B Base	37165
	(Azoic Diazo Comp 41.)	
	14. Fast blue BB Base	37175
	(Azoic Diazo Comp 20)	
	15. Fast garment GOG Base	37219
	(Azoic Diazo Comp 4)	

NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS

37. 219 Cashew shell oil
38. 226 Natural essential oils by steam/hydro distillation process

ORGANIC CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND DRUG INTERMEDIATES

39. 231 Pyrazolones
40. 232 Pottassium citrate-Indl. Grade
41. 2401 Niacinamide
42. 241 Paint driers-Napthhenates octoates linoleates etc. of lead, cobalt, manganese, zinc, calcium etc.
43. 247 Lanolin anhydrous
-

1	2	3
44.	249E	Turpentine by steam/hydro distillation process
45.	251	PVC compounds
46.	252	Alkyd resins (except for captive consumption)
OTHER CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS		
47.	254A	Potassium Nitrate produced from salt petre.
48.	269	Copper Sulphate-Other than manufactured as primary producer as a by-product.
49.	299	Graphite paints
50.	300	Paste paints
51.	307	Dry Distempers
52.	309	Formulated perfumery compounds
53.	311	Tooth powder
54.	320	Sodium silicate
55.	322	Industrial adhesives based on starch, gum dextrin and silicates
56.	322A	Camphor tablets
MECHANICAL ENGG. EXCLUDING TRANSPORT EQUIPMENTS		
57.	353	Bright bars
58.	399	Storage cupboards-(Iron and steel)
59.	400	Racks-All Types including angular Racks-Iron and Steel
60.	531	Sewing Machine-Domestic, hand operated Conventional type components except arms, and needles.
ELECTRICAL MACHINES, APPLIANCES & APPARATUS INCLUDING ELECTRONICS & ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES		
61.	552	Voltage stabilizers-Domestic type upto 5 KVA
62.	555	PVC wires-Domestic type
63.	558	Exhaust fans up to 460 mm
64.	564	Electric irons-Other than steam irons
65.	568	Storage water heaters/ Geysers up to 100 litres capacity/upto 3 KW
66.	569	Electric kettles—sauce pan/ring types up to 1.70 litres

1	2	3
67.	570	Mixers/Grinders such as meat mincer, juice extractor cap. of jar 1 litre max/up to 500 watts 30 minutes rating
68.	573	Hot air blowers/heat convector upto 2 KW upto fan Size 26 cmx20 cm x 6 cm:
69.	577	Espresso coffee makers upto 1.7 litres, capacity
70.	582	Bread toasters ordinary/up to/semi-auto upto cap 6 slices
71.	588	Electrical light fitting chokes
72.	589	Electrical light fittings starters
73.	593	Carbon brushes manufactured from carbon block
74.	596 A	Electric Bells and Buzzers
75.	597	Metal clad switches up to 1 00 Amps

ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENTS AND COMPONENTS

76. 604 Amplifiers for entertainment and public address system

STATIONERY ITEMS

77. 769 Ball point pens
 78. 770 Fountain pens
 79. 771 Pen nibs

543-45
Mines of Mining
Bauxite Mines

3035. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bauxite mines operating in the country, State-wise;

(b) the time by which bauxite reserves from the existing mines are likely to last;

(c) the name of the States selected for bauxite mining in the coming years;

(d) the name of the States where mining activities is likely to commence, State-wise; and

(e) the details of progress made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI

B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per available information, the State-wise reporting mines of Bauxite during 2008-09 are as under:

State	No. of Mines
Chhattisgarh	12
Goa	02
Gujarat	99
Jharkhand	33
Karnataka	02
Madhya Pradesh	21
Maharashtra	13
Orissa	04
Tamil Nadu	03
Total	189

(b) Based on the current level of production, the life index of bauxite resources is estimated at 142 years. However, the resources are dynamic and are dependent on further exploration and development of technology to use low grades ores.

(c) to (e) 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 judgments and commercial considerations. The Government has given 41 prior approvals for grant of Mining Lease for Bauxite in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Orissa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in the last three years, where mining is likely to commence after obtaining clearances. Out of 349 leases granted as on 31.3.2008, 189 have reported production.

[English]

545
Levy Sugar

3036. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the percentage of levy sugar under the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of levy sugar in each State especially Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) 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 2009-2010 (October-September).

(c) In the current sugar season, the levy sugar quota to all the States/UTs. including Andhra Pradesh (except Bihar) has been allocated as per the quota fixed by the Central Government w.e.f. 01.02.2001.

545
Kuttanad Package

3037. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund allocated so far for the implementation of Kuttanad Package in Kerala;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred on the said packages so far; and

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve the impediments in speedy implementation of the said package?

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) For development of Kuttanad Wetland Eco-system as a part of Rehabilitation Package for the farmers in suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, the Government has granted 'in-principle' approval for providing financial support involving financial outlay of Rs. 1,840.75 crore for implementing various programmes/interventions suggested by M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation.

As on 20th November, 2009, Government of Kerala has submitted 26 projects amounting to Rs. 390.36 crore under Kuttanad package of which 9 projects involving amount of Rs. 45.90 crore have been sanctioned/approved against which Rs. 11.31 crore has been released. State Government has been advised to implement 7 projects involving Rs. 112.54 crore under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management in Agriculture (MMA), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) etc. 5 projects involving Rs. 95.28 crore are pending with concerned Ministry/Department of Government of India due to lack of certain clarifications from the State Government. State Government has been asked to submit revised DPR for 5 projects involving amount of Rs. 136.64 crore.

(c) For speedy implementation of Kuttanad package, Government has approved constitution of an implementation mechanism consisting of Kuttanad and Alappuzha Prosperity Council, Task Implementation and Management Committee and a Project Management Unit. Besides, Government has constituted a Coordination Committee for sorting out the implementation issues in the package on a continuous basis with Government of Kerala. Various decisions to speed up the implementation of the package have been taken in the last review meeting that took place on 23.11.2009 in Delhi which was attended by Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, Minister of State (Agriculture), Members of Parliament from Kerala and officers concerned.

Financial Package
Kuttanad Package
545

547
 Natural calamity Assistance to BPL Farmers
 Poverty

3038. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to help the farmers of Below Poverty Line families facing difficulties due to drought;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the 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) to (c) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to take necessary remedial measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States with financial and logistic support. There is ready availability of funds with the States under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) to take immediate necessary remedial measures. The Government of India and State Governments concerned contribute to CRF in the ratio of 3:1. If additional assistance over and above CRF is required to deal with natural calamities of severe nature, the same is considered from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in accordance with an established procedure of submission of Memorandum for assistance from NCCF by the State Government. Assistance under CRF/NCCF is provided as per approved norms and farmers including Small and Marginal, facing difficulties due to drought, inter-alia, are included for this assistance. 2 M 547-118

Law and Order Situation

3039. SHRI MILIND DEORA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the law and order situation in the country is deteriorating;

(b) if so, where the Government has held consultations with the State Governments to improve law and order in their respective States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) As per the Constitution, "Public Order" is a State subject, and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to maintain law and order in their states. The Central Government, however, reviews the law and order situation in the country from time to time, by mechanisms such as Directors General of Police (DGPs) Conference (last held on Sept. 14-16, 2009), Chief Ministers Conference (last held on August 17, 2009) etc., and in the process, maintains close contact with State Governments, besides sharing information with them. Whenever necessary, advisories are also sent to the State Governments. Further, on the request of the State Government (s) also provides assistance in the form of deployment of Central para-military forces to aid States to effectively deal with any specific situation that may arise. Agreement 548

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Treaty

3040. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review India's participation in the Indian Ocean Tuna commission (IOTC) Treaty;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether India is not getting fair terms through the IOTC treaty; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam. India is getting its due privileges in the IOTC.

(d) Does not arise. 548-19

Electronic Surveillance System

3041. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to deploy hi-tech electronic surveillance system on the international borders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The hi-tech surveillance equipments such as Hand Held Thermal Imagers, Battle Field Surveillance Radars, Long rang Reconnaissance & Observation System (LORROS), Spotter Scopes and Night Vision Devices have been deployed on the International Borders of the country to act as force multiplier for effective border management.

549 *Filing of a of Purchase of Articles*

3042. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities in the purchase of articles like towels and tube-lights have been brought to the notice of Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs during 2007-08 and 2008-09;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) A reference was received in the Ministry alleging irregularities in the purchase of certain items such as towels, tube-lights etc. After detailed examination it was found that all procurements were made by following due procedure laid down in the General Financial Rules, 2005 and other instructions issued from time to time and no irregularity has been committed therein.

[*Translation*]

550 - 53
National Highways
Implementation of NHDP

3043. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received reports from various organizations regarding the loss of revenue to the State on account of faulty policies adopted in the implementation of the National Highways Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop a mechanism for redressal of complaints and to ensure speedy development of roads;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Government regularly receives feedback, including representations from the stakeholders. The public/users grievances are addressed through the Public Grievance Redressal Machinery of the Ministry as per the Citizen's charter. An officer is designated as Director (Public Grievances) in National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to address the Complaints received from Public. Any other disputes/complaints from other stakeholders, mainly the contractors/concessionaire are addressed as per the terms and conditions of the contract/concession agreement for dispute resolution and arbitration clauses and through Dispute Resolution Boards. In order to ensure speedy implementation of National Highways Development

Projects (NHDP) the Government has taken steps in accordance with the approved recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee. The details of measures adopted are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Government has Approved The Following Recommendations of The B.K. Chaturvedi Committee:-

(i) Modifications to the existing MCA, RFQ, and RFP documents for the road sector, as per details given below:-

- a. Termination Provisions in Road Concession Agreements (para 5.1.1).
- b. Exit Policy for (Developer) Concessionaire in MCA. (Para 5.1.2).
- c. Issue of Security to Lenders in MCA (Para 5.1.3).
- e. RFP Provisions - Forfeiture of bid security of bidders on account of non- responsiveness (para 5.1.4).
- f. Eligibility of applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions-common shareholding levels (para 5.1.5).
- g. Eligibility of applicants /conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions - Continuation of conflict of interest (Para 5.1.6).
- h. Associate - definition in RFQ thereof (Para 5.1. 7).
- i. "Threshold technical capability" "Eligible projects" (ITC) in latest RFQ (para 5.1.8). 1. Increase in Equity Grant (VGF) to 40% by merging 20% equity and 20% O&M Grant into Equity Grant (Para 5.1.9).
- j. RFQ process - project wise pre-qualification be substituted with annual/periodic pre-qualification (Para 5.1.10).

- k. Premium provisions under RFP !MCA (para 5.1.11).
- (ii) Issuance of the RFQ and RFP for the road sector projects after incorporating the recommendations made by the Committee in the Model RFQ and RFP documents issued by the Ministry of Finance, as referred to at clause I (i) above.
- (iii) Further amendments to RFQ and RFP provisions, where necessary, will be carried out by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) on the basis of recommendations of the NHAI Board.
- (iv) Setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MORTH with representatives of DEA, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Ministry of Law and Justice to consider issues relating to MCA. Where there is unanimity in the decision, the same will be then put up to the Minister, Road Transport & Highways for approval. Where there is no unanimity in the decision, the matter will be placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) comprising the Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport & Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The EGoM will also consider and take decision on all issues where there is no unanimity in committees at the level of officers and which do not require approval of the Cabinet/CCI.
- (v) Continuance of endeavour to award projects within the available overall budgetary ceilings, as per the detailed Work Plan for the current year (2009- 10) for 12,652 Km presented by the NHAI to the Committee.

- (vi) Recommendations made by the Committee as regards the 'Modes of Delivery' and the 'Financing Plan' approved with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onward would be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers for further action, including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary.
- (vii) Carrying out implementation of road projects on all the three modes of delivery viz. BOT (Toll), BOT (Annuity) and EPC (Item Rate Contract) concurrently rather than sequentially. Roads below a certain threshold in terms of traffic do not merit testing on BOT (Toll) as the process only leads to delays in implementation and award. Hence, a road not found prima facie suitable for BOT (Toll) can be implemented directly on BOT (Annuity) subject to the overall cap as envisaged in the Work Plan. The decision of shifting a project from BOT (Toll) to BOT (Annuity) would be taken by the IMG chaired by Secretary, MaRTH and approved by Minister of Road Transport & Highways.
- (viii) Before implementing a project on EPC basis, it will be compulsorily tested for BOT (Annuity) and only if unacceptable bids are received then only the project will be awarded on EPC basis. Normally, an Annuity bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 18% will be acceptable as per these norms. However, in the event of bids exceeding the Equity IRR of 18 %, the same will be bid out on EPe. In case of difficult areas having law & order problems, security, inhospitable terrain etc, a bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 21 % will be acceptable considering the risk premium of 3 %, on case to case basis. PPPAC will be empowered to give approval for projects to be moved from Annuity to EPC where acceptable bids have not been received.

[English]

554
 and milk products
 Milk Producers

3044. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the milk producers in the country are small land holders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to assist such milk producers to achieve higher milk 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) Yes Madam. About 70% of the cattle & Buffalo owners in the country are landless labourers and small and marginal farmers. As per the National Sample Survey Report, 2003, percentage of cattle & buffalo owned by landless labourers and small and marginal farmers is 0.6, 21.16 and 51.34 respectively.

(c) Government of India is implementing various schemes like Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production (CMP), Dairy Venture Capital Fund, Assistance to Cooperatives, National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding, Feed and Fodder Development Scheme and Livestock Health & Disease Control scheme to help them achieve higher milk production.

[Translation]

Defense Equipment
 554-55
Procurement of Bullet Proof Jackets

3045. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to procure Bullet Proof Jackets for the Para Military Forces (PMFs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether tenders for this purpose have been floated;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether proper testing procedure including ballistic tests were carried out before identifying the proposed suppliers;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken for expeditious procurement of bullet proof jackets for the PMFs?

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

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has been design-ted as the lead force to procure 59,000 Light Weight Bullet Proof ,Jackets (BP,Js) for 6 Central Para Military Forces, viz. CRPF Central Industrial Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, National Security Guard, Seema Suraksha Bal & Assam Rifles. The CRPF floated and open tender on 3.7.09 under a 2 bid system of procurement. The terms of tender enquiry stipulated testing of tender samples for short listing of the acceptable bidders.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Proper testing procedures including ballistic tests were carried out under the overall control and supervision of Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) under the DG, Bureau of Police Research & Development. As informed by the TEC, the following procedures were followed:

- (i) Physical Evaluation-For weight measurement & counting of number of layers, checking of certificates & declaration of material etc. at CRPF Headquarters.
- (ii) Fabric Evaluation-For Ultra-violet test, waterproof test, water penetration test and inflammability tests by Department of Textiles, IIT, Delhi.
- (iii) Area Measurement Test-For area measurement of various components of soft Armour Panels (SAP) by Survey of India, New Delhi.
- (iv) Ballistic Evaluation- For test firing against different threat levels by Terminal Ballistic Research Laboratory (TBRL), Chandigarh.

(g) The successful completion of this tender process will meet the present projected demand for the Light-Weight Bullet Proof Jackets by the PMFs.

New Technology For Animal Husbandry and Dairy Sector

3046. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed a new technology for the development of animal husbandry and dairy sector; 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. KV. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) ICAR has developed several technologies for the development of animal husbandry and dairy sector. Some of the technologies developed are viz. quality germplasm of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and pigs alongwith improved strains of poultry (layers, broilers, rural poultry) for enhancing productivity; enriched complete feed block technology for improving the utilization of nutrients; area specific mineral mixture for enhancing reproductive efficiency; cryscope for improving conception rate in large and small ruminants; by-pass nutrient technology for improving milk production; vaccines and diagnostics for major diseases of economic importance in livestock and poultry; value added novel milk and meat products and test kits for detection of adulterants in milk for ensuring quality standards, which have been transferred to end users.

[English]

Horticulture and Floriculture Research Centres

3047. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of locations of Horticulture and Floriculture Research Centres functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up some more centres in the country including Gujarat and West Bengal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There are various institutes/Directorates/NRCs involved in horticulture/floriculture research under ICAR. The State-wise details of horticulture/floriculture institutes is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) There is no such proposal at present under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Horticulture/Floriculture Institutes/Directorates/National Research Centres Working in India Under ICAR

Sl.No.	State	Institute/NRC/Directorate	Centres
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Central Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair-744101	—
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture, Rehmankhera, Lucknow-227107	—
		Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Post Bag No. 01, PO Jakhin, Varanasi-221005	—
3.	Rajasthan	Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Sri Ganganagar Highway, Bikaner-334006	Central Horticultural Experiment Station, Godhra-Vadodara Highway, Vejalpur, Panchmahals (Gujarat)
		National Research Centre on Seed Spices, Tabiji Farm, Ajmer-305206	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Rangreth, Srinagar	CITH Regional Station, Mukteswar, Distt. Nainital (Uttarakhand)
5.	Kerala	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod- 671124	1. CPCRI Research Centre Vittal, Dakshina Kannada-574243 2. CPCRI Research Centre, Minicoy, Lakshadweep-682559 3. CPCRI Research Centre, Guwahati-761017, Assam 4. CPCRI Research Centre, Kudu, Nettana-574230 (Karnataka) 5. CPCRI Research Centre Mohitnagar, Jalpaiguri-735101, West Bengal 6. CPCRI Research Centre Kayangulam, Alapuzha-690533 (Kerala)

1	2	3	4
		Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Sreekariyam, Thiruvananthapuram-695017	CTCRI Regional Station Dumduma Housing Board, P.O., Bhubaneswar-751019 (Orissa)
		Indian Institute of Spices Research, Marikunnu, P.O. Kozhikode-673012	1. IISR Experimental Farm, Peruvannamuzhi (P.O.), Perambra, Kozhikode-673528 2. Cardamom Research Centre, Heravanand P.O., Madikeri, Coorg-571201
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla-171001	1. Central Potato Research Station, Kufri, Shimla 2. Central Potato Research Station, Morar, Gwalior-474006 (M.P.) 3. Central Potato Research Station, Jalandhar-144003 (Punjab) 4. Central Potato Research Station, Ootacamund, Nilgiris-643004 (T.N.) 5. Central Potato Research Station, Patna-801506 (Bihar) 6. Central Potato Research Station, Shillong-793009 (Meghalaya) 7. Central Potato Research Station, Modipuram, Meerut-25110 (U.P.)
		Directorate of Mushroom Research, Chambaghat, Solan-173213	-
7.	Karnataka	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Hassaraghatta Lake Post, Bangalore-560089	1. Central Horticultural Research Station, Chettalli, Kodagu-571248 2. Central Horticultural Research Station, Hirehalli-572168 3. Central Horticultural Research Station, Aiginia, Bhubaneswar-751019 (Orissa)
		National Research Centre for Cashew, Darbe, Puttur, Dakshina Kannada-574202	Experimental Station, Shantigodu, Puttur Taluk, Dakshina Kannada-574202
8.	Tamil Nadu	National Research Centre for Banana, Thogamalai Main road, Thiruchirapalli-620102	—

1	2	3	4
9.	Maharashtra	National Research Centre for Citrus, Shankar Nagar P.O., Amravati Road, Nagpur-440010	-
		National Research Centre for Grapes P.B.No. 3, Manjri Farm Post, Solapur Road, Pune-412307	-
		Directorate of Onion and Garlic Research, Pune-Nasik Highway, Rajgurunagar, Pune-410505	-
		National Research Centre on Pomegranate, NH-9, Bypass Road, Shelgi, Solapur-413006	-
10.	Bihar	National Research Centre for Litchi, Mushari Farm, Muzaffarpur-842002	-
11.	Gujarat	Directorate of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, Boriavi, Anand-387310	-
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Directorate of Oil Palm Research, Near Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Pedavegi, West Godavari-534450	NRC for Oilpalm Regional Station, Palode, Pacha P.O., Thiruvananthapuram-695562
13.	Sikkim	National Research Centre for Orchids, Pakyong, Gangtok-737106	NRC for Orchids, Darjeeling Campus, AJC Bose Road, Darjeeling-734101 (W.B.)
14.	New Delhi	Directorate on Floricultural Research, IARI Campus, New Delhi-110012	—

561-62 Terrorism
Threat from Al-Qaida

3048. SHRI B. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any inputs that Indian political leaders are under threat from the Al-Qaida;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a): As per

available information, there are no inputs to suggest that Indian political leaders are under threat from Al-Qaida.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Accidents on National Highways + Nil

3049. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

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

(a) whether the Union Government/National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are unable to place safety measures which has resulted in alarming number of accidents on the National Highways/Expressways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of accidents including the accidents due to road caving in on various NHs/Expressways during each of the last three years and the current year, NH-wise and Stretch-wise;

(d) the corrective action taken in the matter;

(e) whether any provisions exists to provide free medical cover for the first 48 hours of hospitalization of victims of road accidents; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) No Madam. Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/Expressways. Various engineering measures have been taken to reduce accidents including widening of National Highways (NH) roads with provision of divider/median, provision of caution boards, signages, delineators, road markings, crash barriers, lighting in urban areas/bridges, flyovers, speed retarders on cross roads etc.

(c) and (d) State-wise break-up of number of road accidents on National Highways(including Expressways) for each of the years 2004 to 2007 (the latest available data) is given in the enclosed Statement. Road accident data is compiled in the Ministry in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). In this format, data of road accidents due to roads cavings, NH-wise and Stretch-wise is not collected and compiled. Road accidents are mainly caused due to a number of factors such as driver's fault, mechanical defects in the vehicles, fault of pedestrains, bad road, bad weather, cattle, increase in population, vehicular population, heterogeneous traffic, fallen trees etc.

The safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, this

Ministry has taken several steps to improve road safety for road users which are as under:

- (i) Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/Expressways.
- (ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.
- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.
- (iv) Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India.
- (v) Setting up of Driving Training Schools in the country.
- (vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.
- (vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
- (viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.
- (ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.
- (x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

(e) and (f) There is no provision in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to provide free medical cover for the first 48 hours of hospitalisation of victims of road accidents.

Statement*State-wise total Number of Road Accidents, on National Highways* 2004-2007*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total No. of Road Accidents on National Highways			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6
States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12179	9799	15188	13040
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	99	17	109	67
3.	Assam	2377	2533	2758	2334
4.	Bihar	967	1688	2695	3159
5.	Chhattisgarh	3726	4167	4608	3421
6.	Goa	1395	1254	1225	1398
7.	Gujarat	7480	7846	7030	7253
8.	Haryana	3219	3217	3492	4042
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1076	1178	1086	1947
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2401	2035	2013	2385
11.	Jharkhand	1761	1739	1849	1718
12.	Karnataka	11363	13106	13212	13310
13.	Kerala	11102	11585	10619	11000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8158	6420	11216	10468
15.	Maharashtra	14713	13643	14448	13563
16.	Manipur	250	391	310	307
17.	Meghalaya	272	244	294	153
18.	Mizoram	40	43	32	23
19.	Nagaland	43	90	98	121
20.	Orissa	3639	3305	3589	3699
21.	Punjab	1620	1884	1811	2240
22.	Rajasthan	7735	7728	7960	8218
23.	Sikkim	42	41	51	38
24.	Tamil Nadu	19797	17695	17763	19910
25.	Tripura	279	307	383	445
26.	Uttarakhand	561	623	647	788

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6520	9156	7892	8105
28.	West Bengal	5590	6296	5082	4343
UTs					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	15	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	38	67	86	99
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	1046	1057	1826	956
6.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
7.	Puducherry	777	825	786	372
Total		130265	129994	140158	138922

*Includes Expressways

New Items Under ISI

3050. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has brought some new items under compulsory certification of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several cases of sale of items carrying ISI mark without any proper certification by BIS has been reported recently;

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

(e) the remedial 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) and

(b) Four items of Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes have been brought under mandatory certification vide Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Notification S.O. No. 2953(E) dated 19th November, 2009. The details are as under:-

S.No.	IS applicable	Name of Products
1.	15627	Automotive Vehicles-Pneumatic Tyres for two and three-wheeled motor vehicles-specification
2.	15633	Automotive Vehicles-Pneumatic Tyres for passenger car vehicles-Diagonal and radial ply-specification
3.	15636	Automotive Vehicles-Pneumatic Tyres for commercial-vehicles-Diagonal and radial ply-specification
4.	13098	Automotive Vehicles-Tubes for Pneumatic Tyres-specification

(c) and (d) On receipt of information/report about misuse of BIS Standard Mark (ISI Mark) by any person/manufacturer without having a valid licence from BIS, raids are conducted for violation of Section 11(1) of BIS Act 1986 and further action is taken to prosecute such persons through appropriate Courts of Law based on

the findings of the raid. The details of raids conducted during last three years and current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Based on the findings of the raid, cases are filed in the appropriate Courts of Law for prosecution of the offender, if misuse of ISI Mark is established.

Statement

State-wise details of raids conducted during last three years and current year

State/Union Territories	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 upto Sep. 2009
Andhra Pradesh	21	16	12	7
Assam	5	2	1	-
Bihar	1	-	3	-
Chandigarh	1	-	-	-
Daman	1	-	-	-
Delhi	49	15	15	2
Gujarat	17	15	13	2
Haryana	11	4	8	3
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	3	1
Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	-	-
Jharkhand	1	3	-	-
Karnataka	5	5	3	1
Kerala	2	1	1	-
Madhya Pradesh	7	12	11	1
Maharashtra	21	10	23	6
Orissa	3	1	4	-
Punjab	12	6	10	-
Rajasthan	5	3	10	-
Tamil Nadu	10	20	12	6
Uttar Pradesh	13	3	9	6
Uttarakhand	1	-	-	-
West Bengal	23	8	18	2
Total	212	125	156	37

[Translation]

571

Utilisation of Sports Venues

3051. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has drawn up any plan to utilise the stadiums/sports venues etc., being constructed for the Commonwealth Games after the games are over;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The government plans to use the sports infrastructure for sports and allied purposes after the Commonwealth Games. The plan aims to increase the economy, efficiency and effectiveness through partnership with private providers. It is also proposed to enter into a 'Memorandum of Understanding' with the owners of other stadia which are being funded by Government.

Para Military Forces
571-72

*[English]***Land Holdings in Bangladesh**

3052. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian farmers are having land holdings in the territory of Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether such farmers are facing hardship due to restriction imposed by the Border Security Force (BSF);

(c) if so, the details of such instances reported during the last three years, and the current year and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the BSF has acquired some land for the purpose of fencing at the Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh Border; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the compensation paid thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY

RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) There is no information on Indian farmers having land holdings in the territory of Bangladesh. However, as per the available information about 2771.86 acres of the Indian land is in adverse possession of Bangladesh and 2922.25 acres of Bangladesh land is under adverse possession of India. Issues relating to adverse possession are being discussed between the two Governments. As regards the land ahead of border fencing, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to facilitate cultivation of these lands by farmers exists.

(d) and (e) Land for construction of fencing on the Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders is, where necessary, acquired by the Government as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Compensation to the land owners is paid as per the award given by concerned State Revenue authorities. Land acquisition is a work-related, disaggregated activity and, as such, the compensation data is not centrally maintained.

572-80 *AD & die Kendras*

Proposal for DD/Akashwani Kendras

Doordarshan

3053. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) the number of new Doordarshan/Akashwani Kendras opened in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received requests from the State Governments for setting up of new Akashwani and Doordarshan Centres in the country;

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

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) The number of new Doordarshan Centres commissioned in the country during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Following new Akashwani Kendras are opened in the country during each of the last three years and the current year:

Year	Places where new Stations of AIR opened
2006-07	i. 1 KW MW (Relay) Station at Drass (Jammu and Kashmir).
	ii. 1 KW MW (Relay) Station at Tiesuru (Jammu and Kashmir)
2007-08	i. 100 watt FM (Relay) Station at Auranagabad (Bihar),
	ii. 10 KW FM Station with studios at Dharmapuri (Tamil Nadu),
	iii. 1 KW MW Station with studios at Soro (Orissa),
	iv. 3 KW FM Station with studios at Machrela (Andhra Pradesh)
	v. 1 KW MW (Relay) Station at Nyoma (Jammu and Kashmir)
	vi. 1 KW MW (Relay) Station at Diskit (Jammu and Kashmir)
2008-09	1 KW MW (Relay) Station at Padum (Jammu and Kashmir)
2009-10	5 KW FM Station with studios at Oras (Sindhurnagari) in Maharashtra.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. Requests for setting up of new Doordarshan Centres received from the State Governments during the last three years & current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Multi channel TV coverage has been provided in the country through Doordarshans free to air DTH service "DD Direct Plus". New transmitters for expansion of coverage are, now, not envisaged. Also, no new Studio centre is envisaged, as part of new 11th plan schemes.

AIR has also received requests from the State Government for setting up of new Akashwani centres in the country. Details of such requests during the last 3 years and the current year and action taken are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Number of new Doordarshan Kendras (Studios/Transmitters) commissioned during 01.04.2006 to 30.11.2009

Year	State/UT	Transmitters	Studios
1	2	3	4
2006-07	Gujarat	1	-
	Haryana	1	-

1	2	3	4
	Madhya Pradesh	1	-
	Tamil Nadu	2	-
2007-08	Assam	1	-
	Bihar	1	-
	Haryana	1	-
	Himachal Pradesh	1	-
	Jammu and Kashmir	-	1
	Kerala	-	1
	Rajasthan	1	-
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	-
2008-09	Madhya Pradesh	1	-
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	-
2009-10 (Till Nov'09)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-

Statement II

Requests for new Doordarshan Centres received from State Governments during 01.04.2006 to 30.11.2009

Year	State/UT	Request Received for
2006-07	Haryana	Setting up of Studio at Rewari
2007-08	Jammu and Kashmir	Setting up of Studio at Mangal Devi
2008-09	Jammu and Kashmir	Setting up of Studio at Kargil
	Maharashtra	Setting up of Studio and HPT at Wardha
	Nagaland	Setting up of HPTs at Mon & Tuensang
	Uttarakhand	Setting up of Transmitters at Khunama, Nanakanyalikot, Kedar Kanth, Shirga & Jarmola Dhar
2009-10 (Till Nov'09)	Mizoram	Setting up of Studio at Lunglei
	Nagaland	Setting up of Transmitter at Tamlu Town

Statement III*Request received from State Governments from the last three years*

Sl.No.	State	Type & location of Station requested for	Action on the request and current status
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Setting up of FM Radio Station at Daporjio, Anini, Bomdila, Changlang, Khonsa.	1. 1 KW FM Radio Station had been approved in 10th Plan at Daporjio, Anini, Bomdila, Changlang & Khonsa in North-East Special Plan Phase-II and are being implemented in 11th Plan as continuing scheme.
		2. Setting up of 1 KW FM Radio Station with PB Studio at Aalo.	2. Aalo-100 watt FM transmitter has been proposed in 11th Plan. Which is yet to be approved.
2.	Assam	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Karimganj, Lumding, Goalpara.	1 KW FM Radio Station had been approved in 10th Plan at Karimganj, Lumding and Goalpara in North-East Special Plan Phase-II and are being implemented in 11th Plan as continuing scheme.
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Setting up of 50 nos. more FM transmitters in Himachal Pradesh	All India Radio is already having FM Transmission at 5 places Low power (100 watt) FM relay transmitters as requested by State Government have been installed at 10 places. The request of State Government for the installation of more low power FM transmitter for the coverage in valley surrounded by hills has been noted for future plan.
4.	Maharashtra	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Amravati,	Amravati-10 KW FM with production facility at Amravati has an approved scheme in 10th Plan and is as a continuing scheme in 11 Plan. Installation work is in progress.
5.	Manipur	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Ukhrul, Tamenglang.	1 KW FM Radio Station had been approved in 10th Plan at Ukhrul & Tamengland in North-East Special Plan Phase-II and are being implemented in 11th Plan as continuing schemes.
6.	Meghalaya	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Dawki.	No suitable site has been offered by State Government so far. Now new 1 KW MF Transmitter is proposed to be setup at Cherapunji in place of Dawki in 11th Plan.

1	2	3	4
7.	Mizoram	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Tuipang, Chemphai, Kolasib.	1 KW FM Radio Station had been approved in 10th Plan at Tuipang, Chemphai & Kolasib in North-East Special Plan Phase-II and are being implemented in 11th Plan as continuing scheme.
8.	Nagaland	1. Setting up of FM Radio Station at Wokha, Zunheboto, Phek. 2. Setting up of FM Radio Station at Kiphire. 3. Setting up of 100 watt FM transmitter at Tamlu Town.	1. 1 KW FM Radio Station had been approved in 10th Plan at Wokha, Zunheboto & Phek. in North-East Special Plan Phase-II and are being implemented in 11th Plan as a continuing scheme. 2. 100 watt FM Tr. has been proposed in 11th Plan at Kiphire. Which is yet to be approved. 3. 100 watt FM Tr. has been proposed in 11th Plan at Tamlu Town. Which is yet to be approved.
9.	Orissa	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Deogarh, Parlakhemundi & Phulbani.	There was a scheme to set up FM transmitter Parlakhemundi & Deogarhin 10th Plan. But these scheme have been dropped in the 11th Plan. 100 Watt FM Transmitter has been commissioned at Deograh. 100 watt FM Tr. has been proposed in 11th Plan at Baligurha (Phubani District). Which is yet to be approved.
10.	Rajasthan	Setting up of FM transmitter at Nathdwara.	100 watt FM Tr. has been proposed at Nathdwara City in 11th Plan. Which is yet to be approved.
11.	Tamil Nadu	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Salem.	Salem has an adequate FM coverage by 10 KW FM Radio Station at Dharmapuri & 100 Watt FM transmitter by Yercaud. Due to constraint of resources, at present, there is no approved scheme. The request has been noted for future Plan.
12.	Tripura	Setting up of 1 KW FM Radio Station at Udaipur & Nutan Bazar.	1 KW FM Radio Station had been approved in 10th Plan at Udaipur & Nutan Bazar in North-East Special Plan Phase-II and are being implemented in 11th Plan as a continuing scheme.

1	2	3	4
13.	UT (Daman and Diu)	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Diu.	100 watt FM (Relay) transmitter at Diu has been installed.
14.	UT (Lakshadweep)	Setting up of independent FM Radio Station at Kavaratti.	Kavaratti:- 1 KW FM Transmitter has been proposed in 11th Plan. Which is yet to be approved.
15.	Uttarakhand	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Haridwar.	Haridwar has an adequate FM coverage by 10 KW FM Radio Station at Mussoorie. Due to constraint of resources, at present, there is no approved scheme. The request has been noted for future Plan.

579-80
 Pakistan + Terrorism
 Mumbai
 Threat of Terrorist Attacks

3054. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:
 SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:
 SHRI M. ANANDAN:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
 SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
 DUDHGAONKAR:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any inputs regarding possible terrorist attacks in the country from foreign terrorist outfits including Lashkar-e-Taiyaba (L-e-T);

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

(c) whether any links have been established regarding involvement of Pakistan's terrorist outfits in the Mumbai terror attacks, as also suggested by some foreign intelligence agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has handed over any dossiers to the Government of Pakistan after the Mumbai terror attacks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and response received thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per available information, there are indications that Pakistan/PoK based terrorist groups including the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) are active in organizing acts of terror. The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, including terrorist incidents, and a number of significant steps have been taken to enhance the level of preparedness to counter terrorist incidents, to strengthen the intelligence and security apparatus, as well as the legislative and investigative provisions to counter terrorism.

(c) and (d) Investigation indicates that Mumbai Terror Attacks were orchestrated by Pak based LeT terrorists. After investigation chargesheet has been submitted against 38 persons including 35 absconders (all Pak nationals). The case is under trial.

(e) and (f) The Government has handed over to Pakistan evidence regarding involvement of Pak-nationals in the Mumbai Terrorist Attacks.

[*Translation*]581-16
Doordarshan**Quality of DD Programme**

3055. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Prasar Bharati (PB)/Doordarshan (DD) has made any efforts to improve the quality of programmes being telecasted on DD channels and increase its viewership;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether PB/DD is making efforts for promoting programmes depicting healthy entertainment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the targets set in terms of increase in Television Rating Points and advertisement revenues, from Doordarshan programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Prasar Bharati has informed that steps have been taken by them to improve the quality of programmes with

digitalization of the studio equipment and transmission. Doordarshan has also made efforts to acquire quality software from various professionals, software houses/producers through Self Financed Commissioning (SFC) Scheme. In addition they have outsourced good feature films for telecast on DD-1 on various themes and better talents to improve overall quality of the in-house programmes.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan is following Programme and Commercial Codes to telecast healthy entertainment programmes.

(e) Prasar Bharati has informed that the Television Rating Points (TRPs) and viewership of DD Channels have substantially increased along with revenue for Doordarshan after introducing various innovative schemes like SFC Scheme and by enhancing quality and content of programmes on DD. As per the Television Audience Measurement (TAM) and Television Rating Points (TRPs), the viewership of DD National Channels has been enhanced. The Saturday and Sunday slots which were not popular earlier have started attracting viewership now. The TAM and TRP Rating of DD Channels in comparison with other private Channels for the period 22.11.2009 to 28.11.2009 is given in the enclosed statement-I. The details of top 20 DD and private, channels programmes and top 10 DD programmes are given in the enclosed statements-II and II respectively.

Doordarshan has set a target of Rs. 947 crores as gross revenue for the financial year 2009-10.

Statement I

Weekly average TVR and SHARE of Doordarshan Channels in India (total market) among all and Cable and Satellite viewers during 22.11.09 to 28.11.09 (as per TAM)

Sl.No.	Channel Market	1 (All 4+ Yrs)			2 (Cs 4+ yrs)		
		000s	TVR	Share	000s	TVR	Share
		197324			161283		
		30256			23159		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	DD 1	1605	0.81	7.78	119	0.07	0.68
2.	DD News	101	0.05	0.49	31	0.02	0.18
3.	DD Sports	5	0	0.03	5	0	0.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	DD India	2	0	0.01		0	0.01
5.	DD Bharati	2	0	0.01		0	0.01
6.	DD Rajya Sabha	1	0	0	1	0	0
7.	DD Gyan	1	0	0	1	0	0
8.	DD Gyan Darshan	3	0	0.01	3	0	0.01
9.	DD North East	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Lok Sabha TV	5	0	0.03	5	0	0.03
11.	DD Delhi	91	0.05	0.44	17	0.01	0.1

Statement II

Top 20 DD and Private Channels progs. in India (Total market) among all (Non Cable and Cable and Statellite) viewers during 22.11.09 to 28.11.09 (as per TAM)

(All 4+ YRS)

No.	Channel City	Date	Days	Time From	Programme	Dur (Min)	OOOs 197323 30192	TVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Colors	40142	Web	0.833333	Balika Vadhu	31	7888	4.0
2.	Colors	40143	Thu	0.91875	Uttaran	31	7874	3.99
3.	Star Plus	40142	Wed	0.895139	Yeh Rishta kYa KehlataH	31	7673	3.89
4.	DD 1	40141	Tue	0.88125	Samman ek Adhikar	30	7563	3.83
5.	DD 1	40145	Sat	0.875694	Aashiq Biwi ka	29	7561	3.83
6.	DD 1	40144	Fri	0.875694	Happy Home	30	7378	3.74
7.	DD 1	40143	Thu	0.88125	Kal to Hai Apna	31	7359	3.73
8.	DD 1	40143	Thu	0.902083	Krazzy Kiya Re	62	7214	3.66
9.	Zee TV	40140	Mon	0.8125	Chhoti Bahu	31	6993	3.54
10.	DD 1	40140	Tue	0.877083	Kalpna	29	6951	3.52
11.	DD 1	40141	Fri	0.901389	Tum Dena Saath Mera	30	6916	3.51
12.	DD 1	40144	Wed	0.854167	Sid Faarz	29	6734	3.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Zee TV	40142	Sat	0.875694	Pavtra Sishta	32	6698	3.39
14.	DD 1	40145	Wed	0.854167	Sohni Mahiwal	28	6637	3.36
15.	DD 1	40141	Tue	0.860417	Kynki Jeena Isi Ka Naam	29	6559	3.32
16.	DD 1	40143	Tue	0.859722	SID Faarz	30	6513	3.3
17.	DD 1	40142	Wed	0.897222	Tum Dena Saath mera	30	6409	3.25
18.	DD 1	40140	Thu	0.897222	Tum Dena Saath mera	29	6377	3.23
19.	Zee TV	40140	Wed	0.895833	Agle Janam Mohe Bitiya	31	6329	3.21
20.	DD 1	40142	Wed	0.875694	Kabhi Saas Kabhi Bahu	31	6071	3.08

Note:-Out of 20 Top programmes for the above mentioned period 14 programmes are from DD National.

Statement III

*Top 10 DD National Programmes
(Weekending 22.11.09 to 28.11.2009)*

Sl. No.	Channel City	Date	Days	Time from	Programme	All 4+ Yrs	
						OOOs 197323 30192	TVR
1.	DD 1	11/24/2009	Tue	21:09	Samman ek Adhikar	7563	3.83
2.	DD 1	11.28.2009	Sat	21:01	Aashiq biwi Ka	7561	3.83
3.	DD 1	11.27.2009	Fri	21:01	Happy Home	7378	3.74
4.	DD 1	11.26.2009	Thu	21:09	Kal to Hai Apna	7359	3.73
5.	DD 1	11.26.2009	Thu	21:39	Krazzy Kiya Re	7214	3.66
6.	DD 1	11.23.2009	Thu	21:03	Kalpana	6951	3.52
7.	DD 1	11.24.2009	Mon	21:38	Tum Dena Saath Mera	6916	3.51
8.	DD 1	11.27.2009	Tue	20:30	Sid Faarz	6734	3.41
9.	DD 1	11.28.2009	Sat	20:30	Sohni Mahiwal	6637	3.36
10.	DD 1	11.24.2009	Tue	20:39	Kyonki Jeena ISI Ka Naam Hain	6559	3.32

[English]

+ STT
Port Connectivity

3056. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI R.K.-SINGH PATEL:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any action plan to link major ports of the country with road network;

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

(c) the action 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) Yes, Madam. State-wise details of the projects for improvement of road connectivity to Major Ports alongwith present status is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Status of Major Port Connectivity Projects

Sl.No.	Name of Work	Length (in km)	Project Cost (Rs. crore)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	West Bengal Haldia Port Connectivity (NH-41) from Kolaghat to Haldia in West Bengal	52.20	522	Terminated contract re-awarded and commenced in October, 2008. Progress for balance work is 23.14%.
2.	Orissa Paradip Port Connectivity (NH-5A) from Chandikhole to Paradip in Orissa	77.00	500	Completed and opened to traffic in June, 2009.
3.	Andhra Pradesh Visakhapatnam Port Connectivity (Port Road) in Andhra Pradesh	12.50	116	Completed and opened to traffic in November, 2006.
4.	Tamil Nadu Chennai-Ennore Port Connectivity in Tamil Nadu	30	600	Two Road Contracts have been terminated, Bids for restructured project are to be invited after getting firm commitment for equity contribution from Chennai-Ennore Ports.
5.	Tamil Nadu Tuticorin Port Connectivity Project NH-7A in Tamil Nadu	47.20	231.2	The contract terminated in May, 2009. Bids of balance work received in November, 2009.
6.	Tamil Nadu 4-laning of Elevated Road from Chennai Port (Gate No. 10) to Maduravoyal on NH-4 on BOT	19.00	1345.00	The concession agreement was signed on 18.5.2009.
7.	Tamil Nadu 4-laning of Madurai-Tuticorin Section of NH-45B	128.00	629.00	The project started in January, 2007 and progress is 85%.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kerala 4-laning Cochin Port Connectivity on NH-47 from km 348.4 to km 358.75 in Kerala	10.40	193	Terminated contract re-awarded and commenced in October, 2008. Progress for balance work is 37.04%.
9.	Kerala 4-laning of NH connectivity to International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) Vallarpadam, Cochin	17.20	557.00	Work in progress. Physical progress is 41%.
10.	Karnataka New Mangalore Port Connectivity Project on NH-17, 13 & 48 in Karnataka	37.50	196.5	Work in progress. Present progress is 62.63%.
11.	Goa Mormugao Port, Goa - Connectivity on NH 17 B in Goa	18.30	145	13.1 km completed in 2004. Balance work awarded in June, 2009.
12.	JNPT JN Port Mumbai (i) Package-I (NH-4B & NH-4)	30	159	Completed and opened to traffic in June, 2005.
	(ii) Package-II (SH 54 & Aamra Marg including Panvel Creek Bridge)	14.40	143	Substantially completed in December, 2008.
13.	Gujarat Connectivity to Kandla Port (Gandhidham-Samakhiali Section of NH-8A)	56.20	197.77	Completed in 2002.

[Translation]

589-91 Bangladesh
PDS +
Bogus Ration Cards

3057. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether several instances of issuance of ration cards to illegal migrants including Bangladeshis have been reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the steps taken by the Union Government for detection and elimination of such ration cards;

(c) whether steps have been taken to detect the source of such cards and fix responsibilities in this regard; and

(d) 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) to (d) TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments. The operational responsibilities for identification of eligible families living below poverty line and issuance of rations cards to them rest with the concerned State/UT Government. The information about instances of issuance of ration cards to illegal migrants including Bangladeshis is being ascertained from State/UT Governments.

In order to maintain supplies and securing availability and distribution of essential commodities under TPDS, Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, has been issued by the Government of India on 31 st August, 2001. Clause 4 of this Order and paragraph 2 of Annexe to it provide guidelines to the State Governments/UT Administrations to issue distinctive ration cards to Above Poverty Line (APL), 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 ration cards.

A Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which inter-alia includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards. Special instructions were issued in January, 2008 to all States/UT Governments to take action as per law against the families /persons found in possession of bogus or fake ration cards and also against officials found responsible for issuing ration cards to ineligible families/persons.

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 State/UT Governments have reported detection and deletion of 159.42 lakh fake/bogus/ineligible ration cards.

Further instructions have also 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.

Agriculture 591-93

Requirement of Agricultural Production

3058. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS

LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government with regard to the requirement of agricultural production in the current Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the measures taken to enhance Research and Development activities in order to meet the above requirements?

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 working group of Planning Commission on "Crop husbandry, Agricultural inputs, demand and supply projections and agricultural statistics" assessed the demand of different food grains, oil seeds and sugar cane for 11th five year plan.

Crop	Demand by 2011-12 (in million tonnes)
Cereals	214.35
Pulses	19.91
Total foodgrains	234.26
Oilseeds	53.39
Sugarcane	322.54

(c) In order to meet the requirement of foodgrain and other agricultural crops in the country, the following steps have been taken by the Government.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed crop protection /production technologies, improved varieties /hybrids of different crops/ improved planting material, cost effective amelioration technology for waterlogged, salt affected and acidic soils, for achieving the targeted requirement.

In order to enhance the production & productivity of different crops, several crop Development Schemes namely, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RVKY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Technology Mission on Cotton/Jute (TMC-cotton jute), Integrated Scheme of oilseed, pulses, oil plam & Maize (ISOPOM) are being implemented by the Government.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) of food grain, oilseed and sugarcane has been increased in the past three years so that farmers get remunerative prices for their produce. Increased in MSP has encouraged farmers to grow more grains which have resulted in record production of wheat and rice during 2007-08 and 2008-09.

The Availability of credit is ensured through Kisan Credit Cards. Besides, Government has taken steps to develop Cold Chains, warehousing storages, as a post harvest management practices for horticultural produce. Terminal market and rural godowns are provided for storage of foodgrains.

[English]

593-96
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Smuggling on Borders

3059. SHRI J.M. AARON-RASHID:
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI KAMAL KISHORE "COMMANDO":

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of illegal activities like smuggling of cattle and fake currencies taking place on the borders;

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

(c) whether the connivance of personnel belonging to the para military forces guarding the borders in such activities has been reported;

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

(e) the details of the action taken against such personnel and steps taken to check such illegal activities at the borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are reports of clandestine illegal activities like smuggling of cattle and fake currencies taking place on the borders. As per the available information, the details of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year, border-wise are as follows:-

Border/Border Guarding Force	Year	No. of Cases of smuggling of cattle	Amount of fake currency (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
Indo-Bangladesh/Border Security Force	2006	16767	9,37,900
	2007	20851	6,95,300
	2008	18536	18,71,500
	2009	7791	24,07,890
Indo-Pakistan/Border Security Force	2006	NIL	17,92,400
	2007		1,12,700
	2008		63,99,900
	2009 (up-to-date)		64,23,500
Indo-China/Indo. Tibetan Border Police	2006	NIL	NIL
	2007		
	2008		
	2009 (up-to-date)		
Indo-Nepal/Sashtra Seema Bal	2006	54	1,50,700
	2007	91	2,37,640
	2008	70	1,18,100
	2009 (up-to-date)	33	2,45,300

1	2	3	4
Indo-Bhutan/Sashtra Seema Bal	2006		
	2007	1	1,000
	2008	8	52,500
	2009(up-to-date)	17	76,500
Indo-Myanmar/Assam Rifles	2006	NIL	5,000
	2007		92,500
	2008		11,98,600
	2009(up-to-date)		8,74,800

(c) to (e) There are no reports of connivance of staff in smuggling cases Indo-Pak, Indo-China, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Myanmar borders. However, along Indo-Bangladesh border the following number of such cases have been reported:-

Year	No. of Cases
2006	52
2007	43
2008	35
2009 (upto November)	18

The Government has taken various preventive measures and steps to stop trans-border criminal activities including smuggling which, *inter-alia*, includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders, establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and flood lighting; introduction of modern and *hi-tech* surveillance equipments; up-gradation 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. Appropriate action against the officials found involved in such activities is also taken as per the law. The BSF on its part have taken following steps in this regard:

- (i) The vigilance have been geared up to keep an eye on the activities of the personnel deployed on the border;
- (ii) Surprise checking of duties by officers at all levels;

(iii) Troops are being briefed daily about ill consequences of connivances;

(iv) Duty points are allotted randomly at the last moment; and

(v) Periodical inter BOP change of troops so that troops do not develop contacts with smugglers.

516 **Operation Against Naxalites** *Naxalism + Para military force*

3060. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has instructed CRPF, BSF and ITBP to spare some battalions for launching operations against the Naxalites;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations where such battalions are likely to be stationed;

(c) whether the withdrawal of forces from CRPF, BSF and ITBP would have any affect on the present security situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways on security and development fronts. On the security side 59 battalions of Central Para Military Forces have been deployed on anti-naxalite duties in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. There is no adverse effect on the situation as deployment is a dynamic process based on changing requirements of States and availability of forces.

Agriculture

Claims of Markfed

597

3061. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the requests of AP MARKFED for verification of claims, approval of economic cost and release of balance amount to enable release of Food Credit by Reserve Bank of India are pending with the Union Government for a long time;

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

(c) 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) to (c) Incidentals of coarse grains (Maize) procured by Government of Andhra Pradesh and its agencies, including Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. (AP MARKFED) for the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 have already been finalized and communicated to State Government on 03.12.2008 and 07.01.2009 respectively. Based on the request of the State Government for revision, the matter was discussed with State Government/AP MARKFED in the meetings on 20.04.2009 and 02.09.2009 and based on discussions, the State Government was requested to send additional information alongwith relevant documents for reconsideration of Department. The same has been received on 01.12.2009 in the Department.

Financial Accounts of Government of Andhra Pradesh/AP MARKFED in respect of procurement of rice for the year 2001-02 to 2005-06 were received in August, 2008. Kharif Marketing-wise accounts/claim have been sent only for 2002-03 on 04.11.2009. Thus time taken in finalization of accounts of AP MARKFED is due to delayed submission of accounts/incomplete information and documents from the State.

After issue of final incidentals, payment of balance amount to the State/State agency is made by the Food Corporation of India on receipt of claims from the State.

597-98 +
Recruitment in Para Military Forces

3062. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to encourage recruitment of persons belonging to backward areas of Jammu and Kashmir in the Para Military Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to relax age and education qualifications for the candidate desirous of joining Para Military Forces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The recruitment of Constable (General Duty) in CPMFs is conducted as per policy prescribed by this Ministry, in which 60% of vacancies are allotted amongst all States/UTs on the basis of population ratio, 20% vacancies in the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) are allotted to border Districts falling within the responsibility of BGFs and 20% vacancies in BGFs are allotted to the militancy and naxal affected areas and in forces other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy-affected areas, followed by further distribution of vacancies based on reservation amongst SC/ST/OBC.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

NALCO Park

3063. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NALCO (National Aluminium Company Limited) has signed a MoU with the Government of Orissa for setting up of Aluminium Park;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely benefits to be accrued as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has informed that the Company has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), a State Government of Orissa Public Sector Enterprise, to set up an aluminium park in the district of Angul, Orissa on a 50:50 joint venture partnership. The proposed aluminium park at Angul is expected to promote down-stream and ancillary industries that would encourage value addition within the periphery of the plant.

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North Eastern Region

Dialogue with Insurgent Groups

3064. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any talks with various insurgent groups in the North Eastern region including the NSCN (IM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the interlocutor for the negotiation with NSCN (IM) has been replaced; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government has entered into Ceasefire arrangements in Nagaland with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isac/Muivah) (NSCN/IM) and National socialist council of Nagaland (Khaplanag) (NSCN/K) with effect from 1st August 1997 and 28th April, 2001 respectively. Talks with NSCN(IM) are ongoing. There is currently no talk with NSCN(K). Among other North Eastern States, the Government has entered into Suspension of Operations (SoO) arrangement with United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), Dima Haram Daogah (DHD) and pro-talk faction of National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB) in Assam; Kuki National Organization and united People's Front and its constituents in Manipur; and Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) in Meghalaya. DHD (J), a banned outfit, has recently laid down its arms prior to talks with that group. The Government has appointed a Representative to negotiate with UPDS, DHD & DHD(J), NDFB (pro-talk faction) and ANVC.

(c) and (d) The term of the previous interlocutor for the negotiation with NSCN (IM) ended on 31.8.2009.

[Translation]

Damage To Food Grains

3065. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI N. CHALUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) the total procurement and stock of foodgrains in the country alongwith the quantity damaged during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, agency-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether foodgrains are rotting due to poor/Inadequate storage facilities and storage in the open particularly in the foodgrains surplus States;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantity of foodgrains stored in the open and the remedial measures taken in this regard; and

(d) the quantum of foodgrains exported 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) The total procurement of foodgrains during the last three years and current year, State-wise and agency-wise are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

The stock position of foodgrains (wheat and rice) in the Central Pool as on 30.9.2009 with FCI and State Agencies, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The quantities of foodgrains with rel which were damaged due to various reasons, such as, cyclone, floods, acceptance of below specifications stocks and movement to other regions are given below:

Year	Total quantity of damaged foodgrains (In lakh tons.)
2006-07	0.25
2007-08	0.34
2008-09	0.20
2009-10 (Upto Sept., '09)	0.03
Total	0.82

(b) and (c) Negligible quantity of foodgrains had got rotten or become unworthy of human consumption due to poor maintenance in the godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI). 142.64 lakh tons of wheat is stored in

open (Cover and Plinth) with FCI and State agencies in Punjab and Haryana.

To augment the storage capacity, FCI is likely to create 1.39 lakh tons additional storage capacity during the 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. FCI has also proposed to create additional storage capacity of about 126.35 lakh tons through private sector participation in various States for TPDS requirements.

Besides, the following steps have been taken by F.C.I. for safe storage and preservation of foodgrains in covered godowns and cover and plinth (CAP) complexes:

- (i) All FCI godowns are constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices of the foodgrains.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials, such as, wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check the migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out

regularly and timely in FCI godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.

- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in CAP storage are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black thene water proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff of FCI including senior officers.

(d) The quantity of foodgrains exported during last three years and current year is given below:

Year	Export (Fig. in lakh tons.)	
	Wheat	Rice
2006-07	00.47	47.48
2007-08	0.002	64.69
2008-09	0.011	24.88
2009-10 (Upto November, 2009)	0.008	12.18

Statement I

Procurement of Wheat During Last Three Years State-wise and Agency-wise

(Fig. in lakh tons)

State/U.T.	2006-07			2007-08			2008-9			2009-10		
	FCI	State Agencies	Total	FCI	State Agencies	Total	FCI	State Agencies	Total	FCI	State Agencies	Total
Haryana	2.69	19.60	22.29	3.50	30.00	33.50	7.84	44.46	52.30	9.31	59.93	69.24
M.P.	—	—	—	0.06	0.51	0.57	8.38	15.72	24.10	30.07	16.61	19.68
Punjab	10.63	58.83	69.46	7.26	60.54	67.80	10.74	88.65	99.39	17.18	90.07	107.25
Rajasthan	0.02	—	0.02	3.26	0.58	3.84	7.83	1.52	9.35	11.52	—	11.52
U.P.	0.05	0.44	0.49	1.32	4.14	5.46	12.16	19.22	31.38	4.69	34.13	38.82
Others	—	—	—	0.01	0.10	0.11	5.93	4.37	10.30	2.11	5.20	7.31
Total	13.39	78.87	92.26	15.41	95.87	111.28	52.88	173.94	226.82	47.88	205.94	253.82

Statement II*Procurement of Wheat During Last Three Years State-wise and Agency-wise*

(Fig. in lakh tons)

State/U.T.	2006-07			2007-08			2008-9			2009-10		
	FCI	State Agencies	Total	FCI	State Agencies	Total	FCI	State Agencies	Total	FCI	State Agencies	Total
Andhra Pradesh	49.21	4.07	53.28	72.65	3.34	75.99	84.13	6.48	90.61	2.89	0.16	3.05
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	-	-	-
Bihar	1.04	3.71	4.75	1.93	3.62	5.55	5.26	3.27	8.53	0.017	-	0.017
Chhattisgarh	13.04	15.62	28.66	17.20	10.24	27.44	13.69	14.79	28.48	0.49	3.66	4.15
Chandigarh	0.10	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	0.09	-	0.09	0.13	-	0.13
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	4.13	13.64	17.77	3.85	11.89	15.74	2.11	12.14	14.25	0.58	17.33	17.91
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	-
Jharkhand	0.05	-	0.05	0.17	0.02	0.19	1.29	0.06	1.35	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	0.23	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	0.21	0.01	0.22	0.19	-	0.19	1.07	-	1.07	-	-	-
Kerala	-	1.51	1.51	-	1.68	1.68	-	2.37	2.37	-	1.06	1.06
Madhya Pradesh	0.49	0.24	0.73	0.52	0.17	0.69	0.43	1.77	2.20	-	0.10	0.10
Maharashtra	0.12	0.85	0.97	0.76	0.84	1.60	1.51	1.10	2.61	-	0.27	0.27
Orissa	8.59	11.43	20.02	5.68	17.88	23.56	1.52	21.57	23.09	-	0.65	0.65
Puducherry	0.07	-	0.07	0.06	-	0.06	0.07	-	0.07	-	-	-
Punjab	9.04	69.26	78.30	11.55	68.26	79.81	5.94	79.58	85.52	4.48	88.01	92.49
Rajasthan	0.10	-	0.10	0.19	-	0.19	0.11	-	0.11	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	10.77	10.77	-	9.69	9.69	-	11.99	11.99	-	0.22	0.22
Uttar Pradesh	2.41	23.19	25.60	4.87	24.00	28.87	7.84	26.26	34.10	-	4.92	4.92
Uttarakhand	0.65	1.11	1.76	0.43	1.04	1.47	1.79	1.70	3.49	0.03	0.67	0.70
West Bengal	1.76	4.65	6.41	3.04	11.25	14.29	4.33	12.34	16.67	0.003	0.009	0.012
Total	91.01	160.06	251.07	123.42	163.92	287.34	131.26	195.42	326.68	8.62	117.06	125.68

Statement III*Total Stocks of Foodgrains In Central Pool as on 30.09.2009*

(In lakh MTs)

State	With FCI			With State Agencies			Total Central Pool Stocks		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	2.73	1.72	4.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	1.72	4.45
Jharkhand	0.72	0.30	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.30	1.02
Orissa	4.87	0.27	5.14	5.32	0.00	5.32	10.19	0.27	10.46
West Bengal	5.73	3.07	8.80	2.12	0.00	2.12	7.85	3.07	10.0
East Zone Total	14.05	5.36	19.41	7.44	0.00	7.44	21.49	5.36	26.85
Assam	1.49	0.18	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49	0.18	1.67
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Tripura	0.33	0.02	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.02	0.35
Mizoram	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04
Meghalaya	0.24	0.01	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.01	0.25
Manipur	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.06
Nagaland	0.013	0.03	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.03	0.16
NE Zone Total	2.41	0.26	2.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.41	0.26	2.67
Delhi	0.28	2.78	3.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	2.78	3.06
Haryana	3.49	14.37	17.86	0.63	57.51	58.14	4.12	71.88	76.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.07	0.16	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.16	0.23
Jammu and Kashmir	0.54	0.39	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.39	0.93
Punjab	49.56	14.95	54.51	5.98	96.28	102.26	45.54	211.23	156.77
Rajasthan	0.10	15.14	15.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	15.14	15.24
Uttar Pradesh	7.75	9.53	17.28	6.77	13.02	19.79	14.52	22.55	37.07
Uttarakhand	1.69	0.73	2.42	0.19	0.07	0.26	1.88	0.80	2.68
North Zone Total	53.48	58.05	111.53	13.57	166.88	180.45	67.05	224.93	291.98
Andhra Pradesh	28.85	2.52	31.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.85	2.52	31.37
Karnataka	3.58	4.21	7.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.58	4.21	7.79
Kerala	2.03	2.11	4.14	0.39	0.00	0.39	2.42	2.11	4.53
Tamil Nadu	7.00	3.11	10.11	3.92	0.00	3.92	10.92	3.11	14.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Zone Total	41.46	11.95	53.41	4.31	0.00	4.31	45.77	11.95	57.72
Gujarat	0.32	5.66	5.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	5.66	5.98
Maharashtra	2.68	11.12	13.80	0.25	0.00	0.25	2.93	11.12	14.05
Madhya Pradesh	0.65	9.39	10.04	0.75	12.90	13.65	1.40	22.29	23.69
Chhattisgarh	6.52	0.12	6.64	2.59	0.11	2.70	9.11	0.23	9.34
West Zone Total	10.17	26.29	36.46	3.59	13.01	16.60	13.76	39.30	53.06
Total	121.57	101.91	223.48	28.91	179.89	208.80	150.48	281.80	432.28
Stocks in Transit	3.01	2.77	5.78				3.01	2.77	5.78
Total (All India)	124.58	104.68	229.26	28.91	179.89	208.80	153.49	284.57	438.06

*[English]***607-612****Modernisation of Police Forces**

3066. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
 SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
 SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:
 SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
 SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
 SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
 SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised for different activities including purchase of modern and

sophisticated equipments, training, infrastructure facilities, accommodation facilities, strengthening of intelligence branches, modernisation of police station, mobility etc. under the scheme of modernisation of Police Forces during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether any mechanism has been set up to oversee the utilisation funds and implementation of various projects under the scheme;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some States have returned the funds released to them;

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

(f) the total funds received from foreign countries under the said scheme, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A statement showing the Central funds released and utilization reported by the States for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 and the funds released during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 30.11.2009) under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) is enclosed. The utilization certificates from the States for the Central funds released in 2008-09 would become due on 01.04.2010 and for the Central funds being released during the current financial year, 2009-10 the utilization certificates from the States would become due on 01.04.2011.

(b) and (c) A High Powered Committee under the Chairpersonship of Additional Secretary (CS) in the Ministry of Home Affairs has been constituted to approve the MPF annual action plans and monitor the progress of the implementation of the approved action plans. At the State level a State Level Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the concerned State exists for monitoring the implementation of the Scheme in the State. In addition, a system of concurrent audit of Central funds released under the MPF

Scheme has been introduced from the last quarter of the financial year 2008-09 to oversee the utilization of Central funds by the States under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise. In view of (d) above.

(f) No funds are received from foreign countries under the Scheme.

Statement

Central funds released and utilization reported by the States for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 and the funds released during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 30.11.2009) under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2006-07-Central funds		2007-08-Central funds		2008-09-Central funds Released	2009-10-Central funds	
		Released	Spent	Released	Spent		Allocated	Released (as on 30.11.2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.12	88.12	87.34	87.34	83.83	103.05	66.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.53	11.47	10.70	10.70	14.72	10.93	1.16
3.	Assam	52.18	47.95	87.82	72.93	68.11	68.54	46.02
4.	Bihar	51.62	51.62	16.24	9.47	41.57	66.11	7.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	57.06	37.03	41.72	32.07	26.54	20.93	2.25
6.	Goa	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	4	1.78	1.64
7.	Gujarat	45.52	45.52	51.90	51.90	48.02	44.55	17.35
8.	Haryana	19.69	19.69	35.75	35.75	27.51	19.98	19.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.92	3.91	10.27	9.41	9.99	6.10	5.08
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	88.13	88.13	115.34	114.69	109.65	111.17	80.32
11.	Jharkhand	47.00	45.84	50.95	49.80	69.85	32.03	3.63
12.	Karnataka	64.15	63.24	78.13	76.19	69.61	66.81	63.26
13.	Kerala	24.53	23.74	40.01	38.57	22.9	28.06	25.60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43.24	42.16	57.68	50.04	40.37	47.22	26.47
15.	Maharashtra	105.10	101.66	78.87	73.08	75.86	84.05	68.33
16.	Manipur	14.09	12.72	32.07	29.91	39.23	26.60	23.55
17.	Meghalaya	8.59	6.58	15.44	9.83	10.81	10.45	1.19
18.	Mizoram	10.48	10.48	11.00	7.69	12.69	13.30	9.91
19.	Nagaland	22.68	22.68	30.72	30.72	38.42	29.93	28.60
20.	Orissa	38.00	38.00	45.80	42.52	42.54	49.18	23.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Punjab	15.00	15.00	34.94	34.94	21.56	28.60	23.98
22.	Rajasthan	40.47	40.47	49.60	46.35	49.1	54.43	51.17
23.	Sikkim	3.46	3.25	4.42	3.74	6.12	4.94	3.80
24.	Tamil Nadu	61.65	61.20	75.74	52.84	50.1	60.67	49.18
25.	Tripura	11.34	3.22	14.47	1.34	20.66	21.85	17.55
26.	Uttar Pradesh	94.28	91.45	115.44	115.12	102.31	114.04	60.51
27.	Uttarakhand	5.28	5.28	9.89	8.70	19.39	5.86	4.58
28.	West Bengal	37.11	35.73	44.45	18.28	32.18	56.34	8.92
Total		1065.22	1017.14	1248.70	1115.92	1157.64	1187.5	742.17

[Translation]

Allocation For AAY

3067. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of foodgrains allotted to each State under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether requests have been received from the State Governments for increasing the amount of subsidy or providing additional subsidy under the said scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with 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) to (c) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) caters to 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, which include 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households. Foodgrains are allocated for these AAY families @ 35 kg per family per month. State-wise details of annual allocations of food-grains made for AAY category during the last two years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement.

AAY is a subset of BPL category under TPD, and subsidized foodgrains are allocated to States & UTs for these AAY families. Food subsidy is not directly released as grants in cash. For increasing number of AAY families for allocations, one request has been received from Government of Orissa for Kandhamal districts. This is presently under examination.

Statement

Allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) for the AAY category for the Year(s) 2007-08,

(In thousand tons)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	654.288	654.288	654.288
Arunachal Pradesh	15.972	15.972	15.972
Assam	295.446	295.692	295.692

	1	2	3
Bihar	1019.988	1019.988	1019.988
Chhattisgarh	301.944	301.944	301.944
Delhi	45.906	63.084	63.084
Goa	6.108	6.108	6.108
Gujarat	332.180	340.080	340.080
Haryana	122.820	122.820	122.820
Himachal Pradesh	82.740	82.740	82.740
Jammu and Kashmir	107.388	107.388	107.388
Jharkhand	352.091	385.536	385.536
Karnataka	503.892	503.892	503.892
Kerala	250.260	250.260	250.260
Madhya Pradesh	652.662	664.260	664.260
Maharashtra	1021.671	1034.880	1034.880
Manipur	22.566	26.724	26.724
Meghalaya	29.484	29.484	29.484
Mizoram	10.920	10.920	10.920
Nagaland	19.968	19.968	19.968
Orissa	531.120	531.120	531.120
Punjab	65.413	75.360	75.360
Rajasthan	391.488	391.488	391.488
Sikkim	6.936	6.936	6.936
Tamil Nadu	783.144	783.144	783.144
Tripura	45.938	47.520	47.520
Uttar Pradesh	1719.480	1719.480	1719.480
Uttarakhand	63.516	63.516	63.516
West Bengal	621.684	621.684	621.684

	1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.800	1.800	1.800
Chandigarh	0.888	0.822	0.624
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.196	2.196	2.196
Daman and Diu	0.636	0.636	0.636
Lakshadweep	0.464	0.492	0.498
Puducherry	13.548	13.548	13.548
Total	10096.545	10195.770	10195.578

[English]

615-16

Violation of Emblem Act

3068. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Swiss Luxury giant Mont Blanc are using the name and image of Mahatma Gandhi for sale of their 'Gandhi' pen in violation of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1952;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) to (c) Yes Madam. In this case, the Department of Consumer Affairs has received a Notice on 29th of October, 2009 from High Court of Kerala along with a copy of Writ Petition No. 27692 of 2009 filed by Shri Dijo Kappen, Managing Trustee, Centre for Consumer Education, Kottayam District, Kerala versus Union of India represented by its Cabinet Secretary as Respondent No. 1, Montblanc International GmbH, Hellgrundweg 100, 22525 Hamburg, Germany as

Respondent No. 2, Entrack International Trading Private Limited, 414, Star Plaza, Jasani Road, Rajkot, a sole distributor of 2nd respondent's products in India, as Respondent No. 3 and Ministry of Consumer Affairs represented by the Secretary as Respondent No. 4. The Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat has been requested to investigate the matter and to take appropriate action under the Emblems & Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 as the Respondent No. 3 viz. M/s. Entrack International Trading Pvt. Limited is located in Rajkot, Gujarat State.

616-20
Promotion of Sports by SAI

3069. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Sports Authority of India (SAI) proposes to set up sports training centres and sports stadium for promoting sports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Bihar and the time by which such centres and stadia are likely to be set up; and

(c) the names of the schemes for promotion of sports being implemented by the Government in the country including Bihar during the current year, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Sports Authority of India (SAI) has a large number of

sports training centers all over the country including Bihar.

(b) The following are the sports promotional schemes of the Sports Authority of India:

1. National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC) (trainees in the Age group 8-14 Years. Both residential & Non residential)

(i) Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (IG and MA)

(ii) Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNV)

(iii) NSTC regular schools

2. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) (age group 8-16, Residential only)

3. SAI Training Centre Scheme (STC) (age group 14-21 years, Both residential & Non residential)

4. Special Area Games Scheme (SAG) (age group 14-21, Both residential & Non residential)

5. Centre of Excellence (COE) (age group 17-25, residential only)

(c) State-wise details of SAI's Centres are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise details of SAI's Schemes

S.No.	State	National sports Talent Contest			SAG	STC	ABSC	COE
		IGMA	JNV	NSTC (regular schools)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Assam	1	2	1	2	2	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	3	1	-	5	1	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	2	2	-	3	1	1	-
5.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	1	-	-	1	-	-
7.	Delhi	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
8.	Gujarat	-	2	-	1	1	-	1
9.	Goa	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
10.	Haryana	2	2	2	-	4	-	2
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	2	-	-
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
13.	Jharkhand	2	2	2	1	-	-	-
14.	Karnataka	1	2	1	-	3	2	1
15.	Kerala	1	2	-	2	4	-	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Maharashtra	-	3	2	-	2	3	-
17.	Manipur	1	2	1	2	1	-	1
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
19.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	2	1	5	1	1
21.	Nagaland	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
22.	Orissa	2	3	2	2	2	-	-
23.	Punjab	1	2	1	-	4	-	1
24.	Puducherry	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
25.	Rajasthan	2	2	2	-	2	-	-
26.	Sikkim	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	1	-	-	2	2	-	-
28.	Tripura	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2	3	1	-	6	4	1
30.	Uttarakhand	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
31.	West Bengal	1	-	1	-	4	-	1
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total		27	49	22	21	58	15	13

619 21 PDS +
Non Lifting of Food Quota By States

3070. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) the details of sugar and other food items lying unutilised in godowns due to the failure of the States to lift their quota; and

(b) 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) Central Pool Stocks and Sugar as on 31.10.2009 were as under:

(Figs. In Lakh Tonnes)

Commodity	Quantity
Rice	216.21
Wheat	268.88
Sugar	0.30
Total	485.39

FCI is releasing wheat, rice and sugar to the State/ UT Governments or their nominees as per the monthly allocations made by the Government from time to time.

Lifting of wheat and rice under TPDS by State Governments in April, 2009-September, 2009 period was 86.4% & 97.8% respectively.

621-24

Stock of Foodgrains

3071. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
 SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
 SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ:
 SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *ALIAS* KUSHAL
 TIWARI:
 SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
 DR. MONAZIR HASSAN:
 SHRI BASORI SINGH MASRAM:
 SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
 SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN
 SINGH:
 SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
 DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
 SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
 DR. BHOLA SINGH:
 SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) the details of the buffer stock of foodgrains during the last three years and the current year, commodity-wise;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the present buffer stock vis-a-vis the last year's buffer stock;

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

(d) whether any scheme has been formulated to increase the procurement of foodgrains to augment the buffer stocks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to meet the shortage of foodgrains?

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 stock position of wheat and rice vis-a-vis buffer norms since 1.4.2006 is as under:

(in lakh tons)

As on	Actual stock of Wheat	Buffer norms	Actual stock of Rice	Buffer norms
1	2	3	4	5
1.4.2006	20.09	40	136.75	122
1.7.2006	82.07	171	111.43	98
1.10.2006	64.12	110	59.70	52
1.1.2007	54.28	82	119.77	118
1.4.2007	47.03	40	131.72	122
1.7.2007	129.26	171	109.77	98
1.10.2007	101.21	110	54.89	52
1.1.2008	77.12	82	114.75	118
1.4.2008	58.03	40	138.35	122
1.7.2008	249.12	171	112.49	98

1	2	3	4	5
1.10.2008	220.25	110	78.63	52
1.1.2009	182.12	82	175.76	118
1.4.2009	134.29	40	216.04	122
1.7.2009	329.22	171	196.16	98
1.10.2009	284.57	110	153.49	52

There is no decline in the stock of wheat and rice during the current year. On the other hand, as can be seen from the above, the stocks during the current year are higher than those during the corresponding period last year.

(d) and (e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to maximize procurement of wheat and rice for the Central Pool and augment their availability in the country:

Wheat

- (i) Wheat export on private account has been banned from 9.2.2007 till further orders.
- (ii) Import of wheat on private account at zero duty has been permitted till further orders.
- (iii) MSP of wheat during RMS 2010-1] has been further increased to Rs. 1100 per quintal.
- (iv) Allocation of 10 lakh tons of wheat was made to State/UT Governments under OMSS (Domestic) from September, 2009 to December, 2009 to check inflationary trends in food economy. 5 lakh tons of wheat have also been allocated by Government for sale to bulk consumers through open tenders by FCI from September, 2009 to December, 2009.

Rice

- (i) In KMS 2009-10, MSP of Rs.950/- and Rs.980/- per quintal has been fixed for Common and Grade 'A' varieties of paddy. The Government has also allowed a bonus of Rs.50/- per quintal on both varieties of paddy during KMS 2009-10.
- (ii) State Governments have been requested to maximize the procurement of rice by opening

sufficient number of procurement centres and by making other necessary arrangements for the procurement of paddy and its milling.

- (iii) State Governments have also been requested to enforce a minimum levy of 50% on rice millers.
- (iv) Commission to societies and Self-Help Groups (S"-1Gs) for KMS 2009-10 has been fixed at 2.5% of MSP.
- (v) Export of non-basmati rice has been banned w.e.f. 1.4.2008.
- (vi) Export of Basmati Rice has been restricted at Minimum Export price (MEP) of US\$ 900 per MT.
- (vii) Import of rice at zero duty has been permitted.
- (viii) To have an assessment of major rice purchases by private trade, a notification titled "Rice (Stock Declaration by Companies or Firms or individuals) Order, 2009 has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 on 11.11.2009.

J&K Displaced Kashmiris
rehabilitation & settlement
624-26

3072. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced a financial package for the rehabilitation of displaced Kashmiri migrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the activities undertaken under the said rehabilitation package and the number of families benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A package of Rs. 1618.40 crores for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley has been announced on 25.4.2008. The package provides for provision of assistance for housing, repair/renovation and damaged houses, 516 transit accommodation, continuance of cash and ration relief; students' scholarship, employment opportunities and financial assistance for self employment, financial assistance to agriculturists and horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans. For facilitating the return of migrants who are willing to return to the Valley, the Central Government has approved the construction of 200 flats at Sheikhpura in Budgam District. The shrine in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani has been developed into two model clusters containing temporary shelters for Kashmiri migrants where they could be settled temporarily till such time they can repair their existing residential houses. The State Government has constructed 18 flats at Mattan and 100 one roomed tenements at Kheer Bhavani. An initial amount of Rs. 8.35 crores has been released by the Central Government to the State Government for implementation of the package. So far, 4159 applications have been received by the State Government from Kashmiri migrants evincing interest to return to the Valley. State Government has identified land at three places for construction of additional transit accommodation. The proposal for construction of transit accommodation has been finalised and tenders have been floated. State

Government has created 3000 posts for Kashmiri migrants youths. The process for filling up of these posts has been initiated.

626-28
Roads in Forest Areas

3073. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct National Highways in the forest areas of various States including Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the time by which such National Highways are likely to be constructed alongwith the details of funds likely to be allocated for the purpose, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. While taking up improvement works on the National Highways like widening etc., generally forest areas are acquired in case the existing alignment/proposed alignment passes through forest. Details of projects through forest areas in various states where works are in progress but forest clearance is awaited for part length, the likely date of completion of these projects etc., are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Projects proposed through forest area in various States (works in progress but forest clearances are awaited) including the State of Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Area (Hactares)	Anticipated date of completion of stretch	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jhansi-Lalitpur section of NH-26 in the State of Uttar Pradesh	49.095	Sep. 2010	Funds are allocated project-wise and not forest area-wise

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border Wainganga Bridge section of NH-6 (km 450 to km 485) in the State of Maharashtra	85.058	Sep. 2010	Funds are allocated project-wise and not forest area-wise
3.	Dhule-MP Border in Dhule Distt. of NH-3 in the State of Maharashtra	63.7618	June 2012	-do-
4.	Construction of 4/6 lane in South Seoni Forest Division of NH-7 in the State of M.P.	53.99	Dec. 2010	-do-
5.	Khalghat to MP/Maharashtra Border NH-3	55.834	May 20 11	-do-
6.	Kachugaon and Haltugaon Forest Divisions in Kokrajhar Distt. of NH-3 1C in the State of Assam	88	Dec. 2010	-do-
7.	4-laning of NH-54 in Langthing Mupa Reserved Forest and Manderdisa-Hatikhali Reserve Forest in North Cachar Hills Division, Haflong in the State of Assam	148.50	Dec. 2010	-do-
8.	NH-54 from Lankajan to Jothang Basti and Odali to Lumding in Nagaon South Forest Div., Hojai in Distt. Nagaon in the State of Assam	119.90	Dec. 2010	-do-
9.	Construction of 4/6 lane in North Seoni Forest Division of NH-7 in the State of M.P.	43.870	Dec. 2010	-do-
10.	4/6 laning of NH-7 from km.626 to km.635.600 on the periphery of Mowgali Pench Tiger Reserve, M.P.	16.737	Dec. 2010	
11.	Widening and strengthening of the existing NH-24 from km. 86.00 to km. 93.00 (Hapur-Garhmukteshwar) to 4-lane standard in U.P. (Pkg 1)	3.9892 ha from Hastinapur Sanctuary	Dec. 2010	-do-
12.	Diversion of 6.925 ha forest land on Hapur-Muradabad Section of NH-24 between Km. 93 to km. 104.700 for construction of 4-lane, U.P. Pkg-II	6.925 ha from Hastinapur Sanctuary	Dec. 2010	-do-
13.	4/6 laning of NH-7 from MP/MH Border to Mansar in the State of Maharashtra	112.62	Dec. 2010	-do-
14.	Two lane with paved shoulder of Beawar-Gomti section of NH-8 in the State of Rajasthan	0.2508	Jan. 2011	-do-
15.	Construction of Budhani Ghat Road on NH-69	4.65	Dec. 2010	-do-
16.	Construction of NH-16 from Sironcha Km.0/00 to 57/310 district Gadchiroli in the State of Maharashtra under BRO.	171.5	May 2011	-do-

629-641

Publication of Foreign Newspapers

3074. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

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

(a) the number of foreign newspapers and magazines being published in the country;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued for publication of such newspapers and magazines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The Government has given Permission for publication of facsimile editions of 2 foreign newspapers, and also for publication of Indian edition of 2 foreign magazines dealing with news and current affairs. Besides permission has also been given for publication of Indian editions of 239 foreign magazines/journals under speciality/technical/scientific category.

(b) and (c) The copy of the detailed guidelines issued for publication of facsimile editions of foreign newspapers, Indian editions of foreign news magazines and Indian editions of foreign magazines/journals under speciality/technical/scientific category, are given in the enclosed statement and also available at Ministry's website www.mid.nic.in.

Statement**Ministry of Information And Broadcasting****GUIDELINES FOR**

- (i) PUBLICATION OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS DEALING WITH NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS.
- (ii) PUBLICATION OF FACSIMILE EDITIONS OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

New Delhi,
 Dated 31st March, 2006.

PREAMBLE

In supersession of the previous guidelines issued by this Ministry dated 13th July 2005, the Union Government have decided to allow, with immediate effect:

- (i) Foreign Direct Investment (which includes foreign direct investments by NRIs, PIOs) and portfolio investments by recognized FII's, together up to a ceiling of 26% of paid up equity capital, in Indian entities publishing newspapers and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs. Such investment would be permissible by foreign entities having sound credentials and international standing, subject to certain conditions.
- (ii) Facsimile editions, in whole or in part(s), of foreign newspapers, by Indian entities, with or without foreign investment, and also by foreign companies owning the original newspaper, provided they get incorporated and registered in India under the Companies Act, 1956.

The following guidelines are hereby prescribed:

1. Application

- (i) Nine copies of the prescribed application form, duly filled in, alongwith the requisite documents shall be submitted to the Ministry of I&B.
- (ii) Application fee of Rs. 5000/- will have to be submitted through demand draft made in favour of Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, payable at New Delhi.

2. Title of the Publication

Title verification shall continue to be done by the Press Registrar as per existing procedure, including for facsimile editions.

3. Eligibility Criteria**A. Foreign Investment in Indian entities publishing newspapers and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs:**

- (i) Foreign Investment will be allowed only where the resultant entity (hereinafter called "New Entity") is a company registered with the Registrar of Companies under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Foreign Investment including FDI by foreign entities, NRIs, PIOs etc. and portfolio investments by recognized FII's, will be allowed up to a maximum of 26% of paid-up equity of the New Entity.

- (iii) Permission will be granted only in cases where equity held by the largest Indian shareholder is at least 51% of the paid up equity, excluding the equity held by Public Sector Banks and Public Financial Institutions as defined in Section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956, in the New Entity. The term largest Indian shareholder used in this clause will include any or a combination of the following:

(1) In the case of an individual shareholder,

- (a) The individual shareholder
 (b) A relative of the shareholder within the meaning of section 6 of the Companies Act, 1956
 (c) A company/group of companies in which the individual shareholder/HUF to which he belongs, has management and controlling interest

(2) In the case of an Indian company,

- (a) The Indian company
 (b) A group of Indian companies under the same management and ownership control.

Provided that in case of a combination of all or any of the entities mentioned in sub-clause (1) and (2) above, each of the parties shall have entered into a legally binding agreement to act as a single unit in managing the matters of the New Entity.

- (i) While calculating the 26% foreign investment in the equity of the New Entity, the foreign holding component, if any, in the equity of the Indian shareholder companies of the New Entity will be duly reckoned on *pro rata* basis so as to arrive at the total foreign holding in the New Entity.
 (ii) At least 50% of the foreign direct investment will have to be inducted by issue of fresh equity. The balance, viz. upto 50% of the foreign direct investment, may be inducted through transfer of existing equity.

- (iii) Permission would be conditional on at least 3/4th of the Directors on the Board of Directors of the New Entity and all key executives and editorial staff being resident Indians.

B. Facsimile Editions of foreign newspapers:

- (i) Any Indian entity, with or without foreign investment, desirous of publishing a facsimile edition of a foreign newspaper, or any foreign company owning the original foreign newspaper will be permitted to publish the facsimile edition of its newspaper, in whole or in part(s), provided:

- (a) It is incorporated and registered as a company with the Registrar of Companies under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.
 (b) It has a commercial presence in India with its principal place of business in India.
 (c) That at least 3/4th of the Directors on the Board of Directors of the New Entity and all key executives and editorial staff are resident Indians.

- (ii) Any entity publishing a facsimile edition of a foreign newspaper in India shall be subject to all the relevant laws and guidelines applicable to Indian newspapers and their publishers.

4. Basic Conditions/Obligations:

- (i) Subject to the ceiling prescribed, it will be obligatory on the part of the all Entities to inform Ministry of Information and Broadcasting about any alteration in the foreign shareholding pattern as on 31 st March of every year and within 15 days of the end of the financial year.
 (ii) It will be obligatory on the part of the entities to take prior permission from the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting before effecting any changes in the shareholding of the largest Indian shareholder indicated in clause 3A (iii) above.

- (iii) All entities shall inform Ministry of Information & Broadcasting within 15 days of effecting any change in the composition of its Board of Directors or key executives and editorial staff. Such a change would be subject to post-facto approval of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
- (iv) All entities shall obtain prior clearance of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting of any foreigners/NRIs proposed to be employed/engaged in the New Entity either as consultants (or in any other capacity) for more than 60 days in a year, or, as regular employees.
- (v) Facsimile editions shall be permitted subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) The original foreign newspaper, whose facsimile edition is proposed to be brought out in India, is being published with the approval of the regulatory authority of the country of origin and is a standard publication in that country and is not specially designed for Indian readers.
 - (b) The facsimile edition shall not carry any advertisements aimed at Indian readers in any form.
 - (c) The facsimile edition shall not carry any locally generated content/India specific content, which is not simultaneously published in the original edition of foreign newspaper.
 - (d) Prior permission from Ministry of I&B is obtained for publication of facsimile editions and the title got registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI).
 - (e) The publication shall clearly indicate that it is a facsimile edition, in whole or in part(s), and shall prominently carry the masthead, the editorial page and the place of publication of the original foreign newspaper.

5. Processing of Applications

- (i) All new applications for foreign investments in Indian entities publishing newspapers and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs and proposals for publishing of facsimile editions of foreign newspapers, shall be processed and decided upon in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting on the basis of inter-ministerial consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and other Ministries, as may be required.
- (ii) The applicant entity shall make full disclosure, at the time of application, of Shareholders' Agreements and Loan Agreements that are finalized or proposed to be entered into. Any subsequent change in these shall be disclosed to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting within fifteen day 5 of such a change.
- (iii) The applicant entity shall frame its Articles/Memorandum of Association to ensure compliance with the prescribed eligibility criteria.
- (iv) All entities shall obtain prior clearance from the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting of all persons not being resident Indians who are proposed to be inducted in the Board of Directors of the New Entity.
- (v) If the applicant company, which has obtained permission for limited foreign investment, proposes to raise the limit within the caps, from investors other than those for whom permission for foreign investment has been granted, it will have to apply in the prescribed Application Form.
- (vi) Applicant companies, which have been granted permission for limited foreign investment and which seek further foreign investment from the same investor within overall ceiling need not re-apply in the prescribed Application Form, provided they seek enhancement of their foreign investment within 5 (five) years of grant of initial permission and provided there is no change in the Board of Directors or terms of Agreement.

- (vii) Applicant Companies seeking further funding from the same investors after 5 (five) years from grant of previous permission would also need to apply in the prescribed Application Form.
- (viii) All applications for publishing facsimile editions shall clearly indicate whether the facsimile edition is to be published in whole or in part. In case only a part of the original foreign newspaper is proposed to be published, each page shall be treated as one part, and the exact page numbers of the original foreign newspaper to be published, shall be clearly indicated.

No. 14/4/2008-Press (Part-I)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, dated 14 December 2008

**GUIDELINES FOR PUBLICATION OF INDIAN
EDITIONS OF FOREIGN MAGAZINES DEALING
WITH NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS**

Preamble

The Union Government has decided to allow publication of Indian editions of foreign magazines publishing news and comments on public news i.e., periodicals falling in the news and current affairs category, by Indian entity(ies), with or without foreign investment. Entities/publishers of such editions would be eligible for attracting 26% foreign investment. The ceiling of total Foreign Direct Investment [which includes foreign direct investments by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and portfolio investments by recognized Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs), together] is up to 26%, as per the provisions of the FDI Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting from time to time.

1. Definition of Magazine/Periodical

'Magazine' for the purpose of these guidelines will be defined as 'a periodical publication brought out on non-daily basis containing public news or comments on public news'.

2. Eligibility

Any Indian entity, with or without foreign investment, will be permitted to publish an Indian edition of a foreign magazine falling in the news and current affairs sector.

Entities/Publishers of such editions would be eligible for attracting 26% foreign investment as per FDI Guidelines issued by this Ministry from time to time.

3. Verification of Title of the Publication and Its Registration:

The title of the magazine should be got verified and subsequently registered by the Indian entities/publishers from the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and as per procedure in vogue.

4. Basic Conditions/Obligations:

The broad parameters for granting such permission are as under:

- (a) That the publisher/owner of the foreign magazine of which Indian edition is proposed to be published should have sound credentials.
- (b) Permission to publish such editions would be granted only to those entities/publishers which are registered as an Indian company with the Registrar of Companies under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1956.
- (c) The Indian companies would be allowed to enter into financial arrangements (such as royalty payment arrangements, etc.) with the owners of the foreign magazines subject to the rules and regulations of the Government of India issued on the matter from time to time.
- (d) At least 3/4th of the Directors on the Board of Directors of the Applicant Indian Company and all key executives and editorial staff should be resident Indians.
- (e) The applicant Indian company shall frame its Articles/Memorandum of Association to ensure compliance with the prescribed eligibility criteria.
- (f) 100% identical content of the foreign magazine concerned would be allowed and the Indian publisher would be free to add local content and advertisements.

- (g) That permission may be granted for publication of only such magazines which are being published in the country of their origin with the approval of the regulatory authority of the respective Governments of those countries in cases where such approvals are granted by the Governments.
- (h) That the proposed publication should have been published continuously for a period of at least 5 years, and the publication must have had a circulation of at least 10,000 paid copies in the last financial year in the country of its origin. The period of continuous publication and circulation must be certified by the respective Governmental authority of the country, and if there is no such Governmental authority regulating such matters, the certificate should be from respected and recognized agencies engaged in the business of certification.
- (i) Any Indian company publishing Indian edition of foreign magazines in India shall be subject to all the relevant laws and guidelines applicable to Indian news magazines and their publishers.
- (j) The applicant entity shall make full disclosure, at the time of application, of the Licence Agreement/ Financial Arrangement with the foreign entity for publishing such Indian editions. Any subsequent change, shall be disclosed to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting within fifteen days of such a change.
- (k) The applicant company shall inform the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting within 15 days of effecting any changes in the composition of resident Indian Directors or key executives and editorial staff. Such a change would be subject to post facto approval of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
- (l) The applicant company shall be liable to intimate the names and details of any foreigners/NRIs/PIOs proposed to be employed/ engaged in the Entity for more than 60 days in

a year, either as Consultant or as regular employees or in any other capacity. The Entity shall be liable to dispense with the services of such persons if subsequently not found security cleared.

- (m) The applicant company shall obtain prior clearance from the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting of all persons not being resident Indians who are proposed to be inducted in the Board of Directors/Key Executives/Editorial Staff of the company.
- (n) The applicant company shall permit the Government agencies to inspect the facilities required for publishing Indian edition of foreign magazine, as and when required.
- (o) The Government of India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting shall have the right to suspend/ withdraw/cancel the permission of the company for a specified period or for whole time, if the conditions specified in the grant of permission is violated or in public interest or in the Interest of national security. The company shall immediately comply with the directives issued in this regard.
- (p) The company shall stop publication of the Indian edition of the magazine whenever approval for such publication is suspended/withdrawn/ cancelled by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
- (q) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting shall have the right to amend these Guidelines, as and when necessary.

5. Procedure for Application

- (i) Eleven copies of the prescribed application form, duly filled in, along with the requisite documents shall be submitted to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
- (ii) Application fee of Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees Twenty thousand only) will have to be deposited through demand draft made in favour of Pay & Accounts

Officer, Ministry of information and Broadcasting, payable at New Delhi.

In case the original foreign magazine is in a language other than English/Hindi, the certified/authenticated English transcripts of the magazine, one issue each for the last five years alongwith the original copy may be provided with the application. Certification/authentication shall be done by the publisher of the original foreign magazine.

6. Processing of Applications:

All new applications for publication of Indian editions of foreign magazines dealing in news and current affairs sector, shall be processed and decided in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting on the basis of inter-ministerial consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Corporate Affairs and other Ministries/Departments, as may be required.

GUIDELINES FOR

- (i) PUBLICATION OF INDIAN EDITIONS OF FOREIGN TECHNICAL/SCIENTIFIC/SPECIALITY MAGAZINES JOURNALS/ PERIODICALS; AND
- (ii) FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN INDIAN ENTITIES PUBLISHING SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL/ SPECIALITY), MAGAZINES/JOURNALS/ PERIODICALS

PREAMBLE

The Union Government has decided to allow:

- (i) publication of Indian editions of foreign scientific, technical and speciality magazines/periodicals/ journals; and
- (ii) foreign investment upto 100% in Indian entities publishing scientific/technical and speciality magazines/periodicals/ journals.

1. Application

- (i) An application shall be made to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting in the prescribed format to determine the nature of contents of the publication

- (ii) Application fee of Rs. 5000/- (Rupees Five thousand only) shall have to be deposited through a Demand Draft in favour of the Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, payable at New Delhi.

2. Processing

- (i) The application shall be processed by the Ministry of I&B, after due inter-Ministerial consultations, to decide whether the proposed publication is covered under the category of scientific, technical or speciality magazine/periodical/journal. Representatives of the concerned Ministries/ specialist bodies and language experts, as found necessary will be associated in this task. In appropriate cases, the Ministry of I&B will issue:
 - (a) An approval, subject to compliance with the provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act and Rules made thereunder for publication of the foreign journal; or
 - (b) A No Objection Certificate (NOC) for foreign investment, a copy of which would be sent to RNI/SIA/RBI and the applicant.
- (ii) Determination of category assigned to the publication(s) is liable for review by the Ministry of I&B if the contents of the publication(s) undergo change at a later date.
- (iii) (a) In cases where both FDI and FII investment is envisaged, the applicant may approach the PIPB/RBI for clearance after obtaining the No Objection Certificate from the Ministry of I&B.
- (b) In cases involving only portfolio investment, the applicant may approach the Reserve Bank of India, for further clearance, if any, after obtaining the No Objection Certificate from the Ministry of I&B.
- (c) The Ministry of I&B will keep the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance and the Reserve Bank of India informed of the FDI projected by the Company and the balance permissible foreign investment on the portfolio investment route, while communicating the No Objection.

3. Title of the Publication

Title verification shall continue to be done by the Press Registrar as per existing procedure.

4. Foreign Investment

- (i) Total foreign investment upto 100% may be allowed. Guidelines of the Ministry of Finance on FDI and portfolio investment would apply.
- (ii) All cases involving Foreign Investment shall be handled by the prescribed agencies, viz. FDI on the government approval route through the mechanism of the FIPB and portfolio investment by the RBI.

[English]

Road Projects in Naxal Affected Areas

3075. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to fast track revamp road network connectivity in the naxal affected States to counter naxal threats;

(b) if so, the details of the road projects proposed to be covered in such areas, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the status of the ongoing projects, State-wise and project-wise including the Vijaywada-Ranchi Highway alongwith the time frame for completion; 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) and (b) The Government has approved scheme for development of 1202 km of National Highways and 4363 km of State Roads in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of 33 Districts in eight States at an estimated cost of 7300 crore for implementation in phased manner during next three years. State-wise details of the approved length of National Highways and State Roads are indicated below:

Sl.No.	State	Length identified (in km)		
		National Highways	State Roads	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120	340	460
2.	Bihar	75	1306	1381
3.	Chhattisgarh	410	1603	2013
4.	Jharkhand	534	41	575
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	121	121
6.	Maharashtra	0	402	402
7.	Orissa	0	470	470
8.	Uttar Pradesh	63	80	143
Total		1202	4363	5565

(c) and (d) State-wise details of the works sanctioned recently under LWE Scheme for improvement of State Roads is as under:

Sl.No.	State	No. of works	Length in km	Cost in Rs. crore
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	158	170
2.	Chhattisgarh	17	374	345
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3	80	66
4.	Orissa	1	40	49
Total		30	652	630

The Vijayawada Ranchi route comprises of some sections of National Highways and State Roads. Ongoing

improvement works on National Highways and State Roads on this route are targeted for completion by 2011-12:

Sl.No.	State	National Highway/ State Roads	No. of works	Length in km	Cost in Rs. crore
1	Jharkhand	National Highways	2	24	26
		State Roads	2	54	106
		Total	4	78	132
2	Orissa	National Highways	8	54	77
		State Roads	20	249	492
		Total	28	303	569
3	Andhra Pradesh	National Highways	4	52	38
		Total	36	433	739

643

Inner Line Permit for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3076. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept of inner line permit has been introduced for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Entry Permit system in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is applicable for areas covered by the Protection of Aborigines Tribals (PAT) regulation 1956. Entire Nicobar District (excluding Campbell Bay) is covered by PAT regulation, certain areas inhabited by primitive tribes have also been notified under PAT regulation. The PAT regulation is strictly enforced in the notified areas.

[Translation]

Purely + PDS 643-45
Food Subsidy to the Poor

3077. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended to replace the existing public distribution system by cash for food scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue therefrom;

(c) whether the Government has launched a pilot project in this regard;

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

(e) the time by which the proposal regarding an alternative mode for providing food subsidy to the poor is likely to be finalised; and

(f) the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure that the benefit/cash likely to be provided under the said scheme reaches the targeted beneficiaries?

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) Planning Commission has not recommended to replace the existing Public Distribution System by cash for food scheme. However, State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi submitted proposals for approval to direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in lieu of foodgrains under TPDS on pilot basis in five districts i.e. Lakhimpur Kheri and Hardoi in Uttar Pradesh, Panchkula and Jhajjar in

Haryana and Central District in Delhi. Based on those proposals, a draft scheme has been prepared to test feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy under TPDS to BPL/AAV families. The draft scheme is under examination. Government of Bihar has also suggested for disbursement of cash subsidy under TPDS. The Planning Commission has forwarded a request from Government of NCT of Delhi for inclusion of all nine districts of Delhi in pilot Scheme on transfer of food subsidy in cash. Clarifications have been sought for from Government of NCT of Delhi and Government of Bihar.

The actual benefits of the Scheme would be known after the implementation of the Scheme. Under the proposed scheme, the amount of subsidy in cash is proposed to be deposited in the bank Accounts of AAV and BPL beneficiaries.

[English]

Antoniades 645-46
Police Dept
Challan of Vehicles

3078. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police PCR vans instead of checking crimes, challan cars and motorbikes for traffic violation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of cars/bikes challaned by PCR vans during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to audit the performance of PCR vans for their effectiveness in curbing crime in NCT of Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Delhi Police had multi-tasked 50 PCR vehicles in the year 2007, to assist traffic police between 8 A.M and 8 P.M in challaning vehicles, to maximize the effectiveness of Police performance. But, these PCR vans, on receipt of distress calls, leave the traffic task and attend to its primary task *i.e.* to respond to distress calls, apart from their role in VVIP security, crime prevention etc. Presently, only few PCR vehicles are performing multi-tasking duties with traffic, in day and night shifts because of main focus being on attending distress calls and related duties. The number of cars/bikes challaned by the PCR vans during 2007, 2008

and 2009 (upto 15.11.2009) are 23965, 210602 and 129848 respectively.

(c) and (d) The review of performance of various units of Delhi Police including PCR unit is done from time to time by way of monitoring of crime trends/law and order reports, critical examination of the proposals regarding requirement of manpower/vehicles/equipments etc.

[Translation]

645-46
Act
Official
Popularisation of Hindi Language

3079. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions relating to the use of Hindi language in the Official Language Act, 1963 are being complied with by the Ministries/Departments of the Union Government in matters of official correspondence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given instruction to the various Ministries/Departments to constitute Hindi Advisory Committees to encourage/popularise the use of Hindi in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the Ministries/Departments which have not constituted the said Committee till date; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to set up such Committee in every Ministry/Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b): The provisions relating to the use of Hindi language in the Official Language Act, 1963 are being complied with in all the Ministries/Departments of the Union Government. In compliance with the instructions of the Official Language Resolution, 1968 passed by the Parliament for doing the official work of the Union in Hindi, every year an Annual Programme is prepared by the Department of Official Language. Targets are prescribed for different items in

this programme. Achievement against these targets are mentioned in the Annual Assessment Report. Last Annual Assessment Report was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 21.7.2009.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Department of Official Language has Issued instructions and guidelines for the constitution of Hindi Advisory Committees. Except the Ministry of Minorities Affairs, Hindi Advisory Committees are in position in all the remaining Ministries/Departments. The Department of Official Language have been writing letters from time to time at different level to all the Ministries/Departments requesting them to constitute/re-constitute Hindi Advisory Committees in their Ministries/ Department.

[English]

647-48

Review of Mining Policy

3080. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY;
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN;

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the National Mineral Policy(NMP), 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken the views of the mineral producing States and the mining experts in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the Mines and Mineral Development and Regulation Act for seamless grant of mineral concessions;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to attract foreign investors in the mining sector?

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

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

(c) and (d) The National Mineral Policy (NMP), 2008 has been enunciated on the basis of the Hoda Committee recommendations and consultations with State Governments, and other stakeholders.

(e) and (f) The proposed legislative changes in the Act in terms of the National Mineral Policy, 2008, including streamlining the procedure for grant of concessions is available on the website of Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.gov.in>).

(g) The Government has enunciated the National Mineral Policy, 2008 which lays down policy guidelines for streamlining and simplifying the procedures in grant of mineral concessions in order to attract investment into the mining sector in India.

648-49

Integrated Security System for Commonwealth Games

3081. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS;
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR;
SHRI MILIND DEORA;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any action plan to set up an Integrated Security System to cover all the Commonwealth Games venues and provide foolproof security for the sporting events;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the agencies likely to be involved in the setting up of the system;

(c) the total funds likely to be incurred in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure coordination with the Delhi Police and other international agencies with regard to security cover to the Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has approved the installation of an integrated Security System (ISS) for all the Competition/ Training/Non-Competition Venues for the CWG-2010 to be executed through M/s ECIL for total Rs. 370 crore which includes a provision of Rs. 30 crore for "bandwidth".

(d) An international Security Liaison Group has been constituted by M/o Home Affairs with representatives from various Central Security Agencies, Delhi Police, M/o Defence, M/o External Affairs and other to effectively liaison with the security administrators of all the

participating countries in the Commonwealth Games 2010 and to address their security concerns in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Fertilisers 649

Use of Organic Manure

3082. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote the use of fertilisers containing micro nutrients and organic manure; 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) The Government is already promoting the use of fertilizers containing micro nutrients and organic manure under the following schemes:

- (i) Under the National Project on Management of soil Health and Fertility, assistance is provided for promotion of organic manures and micro nutrients @ Rs. 500 per hectare.
- (ii) Under the National Project on Organic Fanning, use of organic manure is promoted through training, demonstration and awareness programme. To increase availability of organic manure, 25% back ended subsidy is provided for establishment of fruit/vegetable waste compost units and venni-culture hatcheries.
- (iii) Under National Horticulture Mission, to increase availability of organic manure, assistance is provided for setting up venni-compost units.

[*English*]

649-50

Expenditure on Litigation in DD

3083. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

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

(a) whether the Doordarshan (DD) has hired Law Officers for appearing in court to dispose off legal cases;

(b) if so, the amount paid by DD during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted/proposed to be conducted by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As intimated by Prasar Bharati, payment released against the bills of lawyers, SG, ASGs cleared in Doordarshan from 2006-07 to 2008-09 and current year is as under:

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Rs. 13910196	Rs. 17874788	Rs. 28372648	Rs. 755100*

*The payment made during 2009-10 pertains to the period April, 2009 to July, 2009.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) and (e) The CVC is looking into the matter and the enquiry is in progress.

Accident 650-51
Review of Driving Licensing System
National Highway

3084. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the driving licensing system and give licenses to genuine drivers only in view of the rise in accidents on the NHs/ expressways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure road safety in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Chapter II titled "Licensing of Drivers of Motor Vehicles" of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 prescribe a body of rules for testing and examination of the candidate prior to grant of driving license. The licensing authorities appointed by the State Governments are empowered to conduct driving test to their satisfaction so as to ensure that only genuine persons get license to drive motor vehicle. This Ministry has been taking a number of steps to ensure the road safety in the country. Those are as under:-

(i) Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/ Expressways.

(ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management

System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.

- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.
- (iv) Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India.
- (v) Setting up of Driving Training School in the country.
- (vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.
- (vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
- (viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.
- (ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Government/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 K.M. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation & Maintenance Contracts.
- (x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

[Translation] *Security to Senior Citizen* 657-57

Security to Senior Citizen

3085. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL-GAWALI:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crime against senior citizens are on the rise in the country including the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of cases registered during each of the last three years, State-wise, crime-wise and gender-wise including NCT of Delhi;

(c) whether the Government has issued any direction to various State Governments to provide security to senior citizens; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), information on crime against elderly persons is not maintained by them, separately. The information given by Delhi Police, regarding crime against senior citizens the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 is given in the enclosed.

(c) and (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 States/UTs. However, the Union Government has issued detailed advisory dated 27.3.2008, to all the State Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; and verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.

Statement

Crime Against Senior Citizens

Subject: Comparative Crime Data for last three years upto 15/11 for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2007 (upto 15/11)			2008 (upto 15/11)			2009 (upto 15/11)		
		Rep.	W/O	Persons Arrested	Rep.	W/O	Persons Arrested	Rep.	W/O	Persons Arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Murder	13	11	21	14	11	21	15	9	18
2.	Att. To Murder	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Kid./Abduction	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
4.	Eye-Teasing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	M.O. Women	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
6.	Robbery	9	9	19	6	5	8	7	6	15
7.	Dacoit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Rape	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
9.	Hurt	13	12	16	16	15	28	9	8	14
Total		38	34	60	40	35	62	38	29	54

divers

653-

Compensation For Custodial Death

3086. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any compensation to the family members of the victims of custodial death;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (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 including custodial crimes. The data relating to compensation paid to the victims of custodial crimes is not compiled and maintained, centrally.

[English]

654-56 Finaly

Financial Assistance to Fishermen

3087. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) to farmers/fishermen in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the criteria fixed for extending such assistance by the board?

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 financial assistance provided by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) to various states are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The proposals are examined and approved by the screening committee of NFDB in accordance with the approved guidelines.

Statement

Financial Assistance provided to the farmers/fishermen during the last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.06	17.52	1653.22	65.34
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	61.94	223.43	591.10
4.	Assam	0.00	1.59	14.39	13.22
5.	Bihar	0.00	73.64	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	198.82	250.62
7.	New Delhi	37.50	101.20	206.93	1.74
8.	Gujarat	0.00	2.79	0.00	0.00
9.	Haryana	0.00	33.68	10.29	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	162.68
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	104.28	67.40	57.42
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	314.20	0.00	0.00
13.	Karnataka	7.78	257.90	752.40	377.25
14.	Kerala	0.00	105.11	348.88	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	50.89	0.00	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	63.27	160.60	207.78	69.07
17.	Manipur	0.00	40.40	11.59	377.17
18.	Mizoram	0.00	205.59	454.46	31.63
19.	Nagaland	6.14	21.32	13.59	28.41
20.	Orissa	1.27	62.11	966.05	36.28
21.	Puducherry	0.00	2.99	1.05	0.00
22.	Punjab	0.00	5.38	40.37	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	10.86	1.38	0.00
24.	Sikkim	0.00	12.48	4.94	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	1.24	14.12	503.43	274.38
26.	Tripura	0.00	58.83	84.33	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63.72	75.31	10.47	0.00
28.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.82	1.60	0.00
29.	West Bengal	1.15	383.65	227.29	34.42
Total		259.12	2181.23	6004.06	2370.73

Act +
Television 657 → 708
Show Cause Notice to Channels

3088. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of show cause notices have been issued against the various Television (TV) channels for violating the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the nature of the warning issued and response received thereon;

(c) whether several TV channels have not been issued warning;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore, channel-wise; and

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

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

(b) A total number of 302 Show Cause Notices were issued to various TV channels in the last five years *i.e.*, from 2004-2009. In 125 cases where violations were established, advisories/warning orders were issued to the TV channels

(c) to (e) Out of 302 cases where Show Cause Notices were issued, violation of programme/advertising Codes was found in 125 cases. In remaining cases, advisories/warnings/orders were not issued as no violation could be established. A Statement showing the number of Show Cause Notices issued to various TV Channels and action taken thereon is enclosed.

Statement

Status of Show Cause Notices issued to TV Channels

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of SCN	Date of SCN issued	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	MM1	A SCN was issued for telecasting Songs "Kabhi Aar Kabhi Paar", Bin Tere Sanam", "Leke Pehla Pehla Pyaar", "Meri Beri Ke Ber"	8.10.2004	Final order issued warning them to be more careful in future and also to scroll the warning on their channel round the lock for three days. MATTER CLOSED.
2.	ETC	A SCN was issued for telecasting songs "Bin Tere Sanam", Chadati Jawant", " Kabhi Aar Kabhi Paar", Teke Pehla Pehla Pyar", "Meri Beri Ke Ber",	8.10.2004	Final order issued warning them to be more careful in future and also to scroll the warning on their channel round the lock for three days. MATTER CLOSED.
3.	Channel [V]	SCN was issued for telecasting song "Chadti Jawani"	18.10.2004	Final order issued warning them to be more careful in future and also to scroll the warning on their channel round the clock for three days. MATTER CLOSED.
4.	B4U	SCN was issued for telecasting songs "Kabhi Aar Kabhi Paar", Bin Tere Sanam", Leke Pehla Pehla Pyaar"	18.10.2004	Final order issued warning them to be more careful in future and also to scroll the warning on their channel round the clock for three days. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Balle Balle	SCN was issued for telecasting songs "Chadati Jawani", "Kabhi Aar Kabhi Paar", "Meri Beri Ke Ber", "Bin Tere Sanam", "Leke Pehla Pehla Pyaar"	18.10.2004	Final order issued warning them to be more careful in future and also to scroll the warning on their channel round the clock for three days. MATTER CLOSED.
6.	a-Punjabi Channel	SCN was issued for telecasting song "Kabhi Aar Kabhi Paar"	18.1-0.2004	No violation of Programme Code found. MATTER CLOSED.
7.	Cine World	A SCN was issued to Cine World for telecasting an adult movie on 26.11.2004.	23.12.2004	The uplinking permission was temporarily withdrawn for a period of 30 days and prohibited from transmission on DTH Service vide dated 24.03.2005. MATTER CLOSED.
8.	ITV	SCN was issued for telecasting songs "Leke Pehla Pehla Pyaar Kabhi Aar Kabhi Par, Kanta Laga, Meri Beri Ke Ber, Chadti Jawani, Bin Tere Sanam"	02.02.2005	Final order issued warning them to be more careful in future and also to scroll the warning on their channel round the clock for three days. MATTER CLOSED.
9.	MTV	SCN was issued for telecasting songs "Leke Pehla Pehla Pyaar Kabhi Aar Kabhi Par, Kanta Laga, Meri Beri Ke Ber, Chadti Jawani, Bin tere Sanam"	02.02.2005	Final order issued warning them to be more careful in future and also to scroll the warning on their channel round the clock for three days. MATTER CLOSED.
10.	M/s, Spectra Net Limited/ Trinity-Power (music channel)	SCN was issued for telecasting songs "Leke Pehla Pehla Pyaar Kabhi Aar Kabhi Par, Kanta Laga, Meri Beri Ke Ber, Chadti Jawani, Bin Tere Sanam"	10.03.2005/ 05.05.2005	The Channel is no longer in existence. MATTER CLOSED.
11.	Zee News	A SCN issued to Zee News Channel for telecasting a programme titled "Kal Kapal Mahakal" in violation of Programme Code, Rule 6 (1) (i), (j) (k) (o) and 6(5)	09.02.2005	Final order dated 22.06.2006 issued warning channel to be more careful in future and also run a scroll for three days for a period from 24.06.2006 to 27.06.2006. The channel complied with the order. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
12.	India TV	A SCN issued to India TV for telecasting a programme on private activities of MPs and MLAs telecast on 27.02.2005 in violation of Programme Code, Rule 6 (1), (a), (d), (k) and (o)	23.03.2005	A warning issued to India TV vide Order dated 15.07.2005. MATTER CLOSED.
13.	India TV	A SCN issued to Indian TV for telecasting news item on sexual involvement of priest of the Swaminarayan Temple telecast at 9:00 p.m. on 16.03.2005 in violation of Programme Code and Rule 6 (1), (a), (d), (k) and (o) and Rule 6 (5)	19.05.2005	A warning issued to India TV vide Order dated 15.07.2005. MATTER CLOSED.
14.	Fashion TV	A SCN was issued to FTV for telecasting several programmes which are violative of the Programme Code and condition No. 5.1 of the DTH License Agreement.	25.05.2005	Final order issued on 13.04.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
15.	India TV	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement titled "Roop Amrit"	11.08.2005	Final warning issued on 10.04.2006, MATTER CLOSED.
16.	Zoom Channel	SCN issued for telecasting a programme titled "Dangerous" telecast from Monday to Thursday at 11:00 p.m.	11.08.2005	Warning dated 23.03.2007 issued to the Channel directing them to run an apology scroll for three days w.e.f. 12.01.2008 instead of 05.04.2007. The channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.
17.	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.
18.	Star One Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of undergarments "Gen-X"	12.08.2005	Warning issued on 21.09.2005. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
19.	NDTV	SCN issued for telecasting advertisements of undergarments titled "Gen-X" and "FrenchieX".	12.08.2005	Warning issued on 21.09.2005. MATTER CLOSED.
20.	Sahara TV	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of undergarments "Gen-X"	12.08.2005	Warning issued on 21.09.2005. MATTER CLOSED.
21.	Aastha Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
22.	Asianet Global	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
23.	Kairali Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
24.	B4U Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
25.	CNBC Awaaz Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
26.	SABeTV	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
27.	Zoom Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
28.	Star Utsav Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Zee Gujrati Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
30.	Zee Bangala	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
31.	Zee Cinema	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
32.	Zee TV	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
33.	Star One Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	16.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
34.	Jaya TV	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	21.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
35.	Sony Entertainment Channel	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	21.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.
36.	Sahara One	SCN issued for telecasting advertisement of "Roop Amrit"	21.09.2005	Final order issued on 10.04.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
37.	in Digital Channel	For telecasting an adult film "Khawahish" on 27.9.2005	30.09.2005	Final order issued dated 12.07.2006 asking channel to be careful in future. MATTER CLOSED.
38.	TEJA TV	For telecasting a programme "Kamasutra"	15.10.2005	Final orders issued giving warning and direction to the channel to run a scroll for three days. The channel has complied with the order and sent a copy of CD containing the recording of the scroll. MATTER CLOSED.
39.	Zee Gujrati Channel/ Zee TV	For telecasting programme "Item Bomb"	19.10.2005	Final order issued on 3.4.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/ re-telecast the advertisement. MATTER CLOSED
40.	FTV	For telecasting obscene programme on 09.12.05.	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.
41.	Channel 7	For telecasting of a news item regarding an incident involving followers of Radhasoami Satsang, Dayal Bagh Agra	6.12.2005	The apology letter from Channel 7 was sent to Radhasoami Satsang, who vide letter dated 18.2.2006 informed that since the channel had expressed regret, they intend not to proceed further in the matter. MATTER CLOSED.
42.	MaaTV	For telecasting programme titled "Kamasutra", "Manmadha" la Samrajyam", "Samaram, Samayam" and "Sarasm"	29.12.2005	It was decided not to take any action against the Channel MATTER CLOSED.
43.	Zoom Channel	For telecasting trailers of "Fun, Sheesha, Shabd and Chahat" films.	05.01.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
44.	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.

1	2	3	4	5
45.	Zee News	A SCN issued for telecast of a news item regarding alleged phone tapping of Justice (Retd.) S.N. Variava	16.02.2006	Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
46.	Aaj Tak	Hayward 5000 Soda, Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua.	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
47.	Sky B	McDowell's No.1 Soda	07.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
48.	AXN	Seagrams Fling Wicked	07.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
49.	B4U	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca.	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
50.	Channel [V]	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
51.	CNBCTV-18	Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
52.	ESPN	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
53.	Tara News	Officer's Choice Premium Soda	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
54.	MaaTV	Old Tavern Mineral Water	07.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
55.	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. MATTER CLOSED.
56.	MTV	Seagram's Fling Wicked	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
57.	NDTV24X7	Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music and Seagram's Imperial Blue	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
58.	Raj TV	Day Night Soda	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
59.	Sahara One	Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
60.	Sony	Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua Entertainment	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
61.	S.S Music	Smirnoffs Cassettes/CD's	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
62.	Star Gold	Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006, MATTER CLOSED.
63.	Star Movies	Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music, Seagram's Fling Wicked	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
64.	Star News	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
65.	Star Sports	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
66.	Star World	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
67.	ETC Punjabi	Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua	07.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
68.	ETV Punjabi	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
69.	Zee Bangla	Royal Stag Cup Ind/Zim 05	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
70.	Zeel	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
71.	Zee Cinema	Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua, Royal Stag Cup Ind/Zim 05, Seagrams Fling Wicked	07.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
72.	Zee Marathi	Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua, Royal Stag Cup Ind/Zim 05	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
73.	Zee News	Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua, Royal Stag Cup Ind/Zim 05	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
74.	Zee Studio	Royal Stag Cup Ind/Zim 05, Seagram;3 Fling Wicked	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
75.	Zee TV	Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water	07.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
76.	MTV	For telecast of song from the film 'Zehar'	16.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
77.	Zee News	For telecast of programme 'Desh Droh'	17.03.2006	Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. Common warning alongwith case at SI.No. 45 above. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
78.	Star Gold	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
79.	Star News	Mahak Chaini Chaini	24.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
80.	Set Max	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
81.	India TV	Mahak Chaini Chaini	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
82.	SABe TV	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
83.	Sahara One	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
84.	Headlines Today	Mahak Chaini Chaini	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
85.	Aaj Tak	Mahak Chaini Chaini	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
86.	HBO	White Mischief Holidays	04.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
87.	Zee Cinema	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
88.	Zee Gujarati	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
89.	Zee Marathi	Gopal Zarda 132, Mahak Chaini Chains	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
90.	Zee News	Mahak Chaini Chaini	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
91.	Zee TV	Mahak Chaini Chaini, Copal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
92.	ETV 2	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
93.	Star One	For telecast of Great Indian Laughter Challenge	30.03.2006	An advisory issued on 25.07.2006 to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
94.	Sahara One	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

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95.	ETC Hindi/Punjabi	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
96.	Channel [V]	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
97.	B4U	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
98.	Zee Music	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
99.	Balle Balle	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
100.	M.H. One	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
101.	MTV	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
102.	MH1 Channel	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banayei Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	Since no specific date of telecast of the song was given, it was decided not to pursue the matter further. MATTER CLOSED.
103.	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.
104.	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.
105.	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.
106.	Zee Music	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
107.	Balle Balle	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
108.	S.S. Music	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2008	MATTER CLOSED.

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109.	MTV	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	Final Order issued to MTV channel on 28.6.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
110.	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. MATTER CLOSED.
111.	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.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
112.	Channel [V]	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' during 1st week of April, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
113.	Sahara One Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' during 1st week of April, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
114.	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.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
115.	Star One	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' during 1st week of April, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
116.	B4U	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
117.	HBO	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

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118.	Ten Sports Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
119.	Sahara Samay	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
120.	MTV	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
121.	Zoom Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
122.	Channel 7	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
123.	Sahara Samay Bihar Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
124.	Zee Sports Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Kingfisher Mineral Water', Hayward's 5000 Soda' and 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' on 18. 4. 06 at 5:00 p.m.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
125.	Channel [V]	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked', 'Seagram's Imperial Blue'	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
126.	Star Movies	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked', 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' and, 'White Mischief Holidays'	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
127.	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. MATTER CLOSED.

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128.	Star Gold	SCN issued for telecast, of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music', 'Seagram's Imperial Blue', 'Hayward's 5000 Soda' and Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water'.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
129.	Star One Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' 'White Mischief Holidays'.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
130.	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 07.8.2006. O a MATTER CLOSED.
131.	Sahara One	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' 'White Mischief Holidays', 'Kingfisher Mineral Water'.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
132.	ETV Bangla	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' telecast on 30th March to 8th April, 2006 and advertisement of Lux-Gen-X undergarments.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
133.	ETV Kannada	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March to 8th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
134.	Sun TV	For advt. Of Lux Gen-X undergarments.	10.01.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
135.	TV-9	For advertisement of Mahak Chaini Chaini	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
136.	ETV Marathi	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March to 8th April, 2006.	26.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
137.	HBO	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 31st March, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
138.	MTV	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March and 31st March, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

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139.	Star Plus	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March and 31st March, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
140.	Star World	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March and 31st March, 2006.	26.4.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
141.	CNBCTV18	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Kingfisher Model Hunt' on 7th April and 8th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
142.	National Geographic	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 pipers pure music'	04.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
143.	Raj TV	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Sandpiper NA Malt Beverage' on 7th April, 2006.	26.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
144.	Aaj Tak	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 7th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
145.	Channel 7 News	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 8th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
146.	Headlines Today	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 8th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
147.	Sahara Samay Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 8th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
148.	Star News Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 4th April to 8th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
149.	TEZTV (TV Today)	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 7th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
150.	ETC Music	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Bagpiper Soda' and 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 28.3.2006.	26.4.2006	MATTER CLOSED.

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151.	NDTV 24X7	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 24th April to 28th April, 2006.	01.06.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
152.	NDTV	For telecast of new item on Lathi Charge on medical students on 12.05.2006.	01.6.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
153.	Total TV	For telecast of news item on 24.01.2006 featuring self-immolation act of a person from Patiala.	07.6.2006	Advisory issued on 22.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
154.	Zee Sports	For telecast of Kingfisher Mineral Water on 23/24/28/4.2006	07.6.2006	Advisory issued on 22.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
155.	AXN	For telecast of programme 'World's Sexiest Advertisements' on 26.4.06	26.6.2006	AXN Channel banned for a period of 02 months w.e.f. 17.01.2007. The ban revoked w.e.f. 01.03.2007. Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
156.	FTV	For telecasting advertisement 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' on 20.5.2006	30.6.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
157.	ETV Bangla	For telecast of advertisement 'Bagpiper Mineral Water' on 10.3.06 to 16.3.06	3.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
158.	Star Plus	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	MATTER CLOSED.
159.	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	MATTER CLOSED.
160.	History	For telecast of advertisement of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
161.	Star Gold	For telecast of advertisement of 'Bagpiper Club Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
162.	In Cable Net (Indusind Media)	For telecast of advertisements of 'Manik Chand Oxyrich', 'Manik Chand Gutka' and 'Manik Chand Tea' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.

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163.	ND TV 24X7	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Games' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
164.	Channel [V]	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7,2006	MATTER CLOSED.
165.	HBO Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
166.	Star World	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' and 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' from 23.4.2006 to 28.4.2006	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
167.	Star Movies	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' from 24.4.2006 to 28.4.2006	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
168.	Star Gold	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' and 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' from 23.4.2006 to 28.4.2006	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
169.	Star Ananda	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' from 06.5.2006 to 11.5.2006	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
170.	NDTV Profit	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's Signature Success' from 17.5.2006 to 20.5.2006	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
171.	NDTV 24X7	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's Signature Success' from 17.5.2006 to 20.5.2006 and 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 7.5.2006 to 14.5.2006.	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
172.	NDTV India	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 17.5.2006 to 20.5.2006. 'Hayward's 5000 Soda' from 16.5.2006 to 20.5.2006	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
173.	Sahara TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' between 1.5.2006 to 3.5.2006.	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
174.	SS Music	For telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' between 5.5.2006 to 13.5.2006 and between 15.5.2006 to 19.5.2006.	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.

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175.	Tez TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 13.5.2006.	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
176.	Aaj Tak	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 13.5.2006.	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
177.	Headlines Today	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 13.5.2006.	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
178.	Channel 7	For telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' between 1.5.2006 to 4.5.2006.	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
179.	CNN IBN	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' on 30.4.2006 and between 1.5.2006 to 7.5.2006 and 'McDowell's Signature Success' between 18.5.2006 to 20.5.2006 and 'Hayward's 5000 Sodal between 16.5.2006 to 20.5.2006.	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
180.	Times Now Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 10.5.2006 to 10.5.2006.	05.07.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
181.	Raj TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Sand Piper NA Malt Beverage' between 7.5.2006 to 19.5.2006.	05.06.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
182.	Star News	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 19.5.2006.	5.7.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
183.	Sanskar Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'D. Care Plus (Ayurvedic)' on 18.11.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
184.	Aastha	For telecast of advertisements of 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device' on 1.1.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
185.	TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device' on 30.9.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
186.	im	For telecast of advertisements of 'Yoko Height Increase Device' on 8.11.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
187.	Zee Punjabi	For telecast of advertisements of Herbal Slim Teal on 2.11.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

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188.	Sony TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device' on 30.9.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel MATTER CLOSED.
189.	Aaj Tak	For telecast of advertisements of 'OKA Good Height Device' on 1.10.2005 and 'OSS Luribo Height Increase Device' on 1.10.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
190.	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.
191.	Yo Music	For telecast of songs on 11.05.2006.	27.07.2006	Competent authority approved to close the case on 13.04.2007. MATTER CLOSED.
192.	Zee Telugu	For telecast of programme 'Soyagam'	27.07.2006	A warning dated 17.10.2006 has been issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
193.	Rastriya Sahara Channel	For live telecast of rescue operation of persons on 25.10.2005	28.07.2006	Warning dated 26.02.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
194.	Vh1	For telecast of song snake sung by singer R. Kelly from album chocolate factory on 10.06.2006	28.07.2006	SCN withdrawn. MATTER CLOSED.
195.	Siti Cable	For transmitting/re-transmitting satellite channels namely QTV.	03.08.006	SCN withdrawn vide letter dated 09.01.2007. MATTER CLOSED.
196.	Star Plus	For telecast of film 'Apaharan'.	04.08.2006	SCN has been withdrawn. Matter Closed.
197.	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.
198.	Asianet channel	For the telecast of programme 'Nammal Thammil'.	19.09.2006	A warning dated 14.11.2006 has been issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
199.	CNBC AWAZ Channel	For the telecast of an advertisement of 'Martlac Whiskey'.	07.11.2006	Warning dated 24.09.2007 has been issued o the channel. MATTER CLOSED
200.	India TV Channel	For the telecast of a news item showing a person climbed on a tower for committing suicide.	01.11.2006	Decision taken to drop the SCN. MATTER CLOSED.
201.	Sony Max Channel	For the telecast of an advertisement of 'Flavoured Condoms'.	03.11.2006	Warning issued on 5.2.2007. MATTER CLOSED.

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202.	Rashtriya Sahara	For telecast of objectionable News item/programme on Mahatma Gandhi 'Father of the Nation' on 11.01.2007.	12.01.2007	The channel apologized and MIB ordered not to take a punitive action. MATTER CLOSED.
203.	IBN7	For telecast of objectionable News item/programme on Mahatma Gandhi 'Father of the Nation' on 11.01.2007.	12.01.2007	The channel apologized and MIB ordered not to take a punitive action. MATTER CLOSED.
204.	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.
205.	NEO Sports Channel	For telecast of Advt. relating to India-West Indies Cricket Series showing racial discrimination.	14.02.2007	A Warning dated 04.04.2007 issued to Neo Sports Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
206.	Star Plus Channel	For telecast of Advt. relating to India-West Indies Cricket Series showing racial discrimination.	14.02.2007	A Warning dated 19.04.2007 issued to Star Plus Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
207.	Aaj Tak Channel	For Advt. of product 'Maxo Cyciothrin Coil'	26.03.2007	Advisory dated 12.11.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
208.	Rashtriya Sahara Channel	For Advt. of product 'Panch Mukhi Rudraksh Mala'	26.03.2007	Advisory dated 12.11.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
209.	IBN7	For programme 'Kiss Par Rok Nahi'	28.03.2007	Order dated 14.11.2007 was issued to IBN7 Channel directing them to run an apology scroll for three days. MATTER CLOSED.
210.	Sahara Samay	For news item related to self immolation act performed by Shri Goopal Krishan Kashyap, Patiala.	28.03.2007	Warning dated 06.11.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
211.	CNN IBN	For news item related to self immolation act performed by Shri Goopal Krishan Kashyap	28.03.2007	Competent authority closed the matter. MATTER CLOSED.
212.	Aaj Tak	For news item related to self immolation act performed by Shri Goopal Krishan Kashyap	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 06.11.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
213.	Headlines Today	For news item related to self immolation act performed by Shri Goopal Krishan Kashyap	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 06.11.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

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214.	Zee News	For news item related to self immolation act performed by Shri Goopal Krishan Kashyap	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 06.11.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
215.	Star News	For news item related to self immolation act performed by Shri Goopal Krishan Kashyap	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 25.06.2008 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
216.	Zee News	For programme 'Jumma Chumma De De'	28.03.2007	Order dated 14.11.2007 was issued to Zee News Channel directing them to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the directions. MATTER CLOSED.
217.	Star News	For programmes 'Sex Me Twist' and 'Kiss Kara'	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 25.06.2008 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
218.	Zee Marathi	For advertisement of 'Godrej Fair Glow Soap'.	24.04.2007	SCN withdrawn. MATTER CLOSED
219.	India TV	For programme on Ms. Jhanvi Kapur	02.07.2007	A Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the channel for running apology scroll. The channel complied with the direction.
220.	IBN7	For programme 'Kissa Kiss Ka'	06.07.2007	Warning dated 06.12.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
221.	JANMAT	Sting Operation on Uma Khurana, Teacher	11.09.2007	The uplinking permission of the Channel was temporarily withdrawn w.e.f. 20.09.2007 and up to 20.10.2007 vide Order dated 19.09.2007. The ban was revoked vide Order dated 12.10.2007 w.e.f. midnight of 12.10.2007. MATTER CLOSED.
222.	Aaj Tak	News Item regarding Nithari Case	21.09.2007	Order dated 20.11.2007 was issued to Aaj Tak Channel directing them to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel did not comply with the directions and filed a Court Case. The matter is presently subjudice.
223.	Times Now	Sting Operation on Uma Khurana, Teacher	24.09.2007	A warning dated 22.01.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED
224.	India TV	'India Bol' programme	31.10.2007	Advisory dated 19.12.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
225.	IBN7	News item titled 'Shaitan Doctor'	08.11.2007	Order dated 03.01.2008 issued to IBN7 Channel directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The

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				Channel did not comply with the directions and filed a court case. The matter is presently subjudice in Delhi High Court.
226.	India TV	News Item on Rajokari Village, New Delhi.	14.11.2007	Order dated 19.03.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. Despite of complying the direction of this Ministry Channel had filed a court case. The matter is presently subjudice in Delhi High Court.
227.	IBN7	News item in connection with the attempt to commit suicide by 11 mentally challenged persons at Varanasi, UP.	15.11.2007	Advisory dated 20.12.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
228.	NDTV	News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
229.	CNN IBN	News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
230.	NETV	News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
231.	MTV	Telecast of advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Order dated 02.05.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the directions. MATTER CLOSED.
232.	Star News	Telecast of advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Order dated 02.05.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the directions. MATTER CLOSED.
233.	Zee News	News item on negligence on part of doctors of LNJP Hospital in performing surgery on a child.	18.03.2008	Warning dated 28.08.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
234.	Aaj Tak	News item on negligence on part of doctors of LNJP Hospital in performing surgery on a child.	18.03.2008	Warning dated 28.08.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
235.	India News	News item based on MMS depicting sexual activities of Arushi and Hemraj.	09.06.2008	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
236.	IBN7	News item based on visuals from violence in Maharastra by the supporters of Navnirman Sena.	24.06.2008	An Advisory dated 31.12.2008 issued to the Channels. MATTER CLOSED

1	2	3	4	5
237.	News 24	News item based on visuals from violence in Maharashtra by the supporters of Navnirman Sena.	24.06.2008	An Advisory dated 31.12.2008 issued to the Channels. MATTER CLOSED.
238.	Sahara Samay Mumbai	News item based on visuals from violence in Maharashtra by the supporters of Navnirman Sena.	24.06.2008	An Advisory dated 31.12.2008 issued to the Channels. MATTER CLOSED.
239.	Channel No. 1	News item in Khas Khabar regarding removal of kidney of a patient.	03.07.2008	As the complainant organisation withdrawn its complaint the matter considered as closed. MATTER CLOSED.
240.	Headlines Today	News items about deteriorating condition of Indian Hockey wherein some statements were made about Shri K.P.S. Gill, the then President, Indian Hockey Federation.	28.07.2008	Matter has been closed with the approval of MIB. MATTER CLOSED.
241.	Sahara Samay	RKB Show wherein Smt. Vidya Chauhan was interviewed by Shri R.K. Bajaj	31.07.2008	Advisory dated 28.11.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
242.	Headlines Today	News item titled 'Birth Day Suit' based on completion of 62 years of bikini.	11.08.2008	An Advisory dated 23.03.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
243.	IBN7	News Story with the title 'Aapke Ghar Sri Ram'	11.08.2008	A warning dated 23.03.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
244.	MTV	Reality Show titled 'Splitsvilla'	11.08.2008	No violation of Programme Code has been observed. MATTER CLOSED.
245.	ETV Bangla	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
246.	Aaj Tak	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
247.	Discovery	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
248.	Bindass	Programme titled 'Dadagiri'	11.09.2008	Warning dated 25.11.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
249.	TV5	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

1	2	3	4	5
				scroll for three days. The channel complied with Jhe direction. MATTER CLOSED
250.	Star Movies	Telecast of an advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	As the advertisement in question has been withdrawn, it was decided not to proceed further in the matter. MATTER CLOSED.
251.	Discovery	Telecast of an advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	As the advertisement in question has been withdrawn, it was decided not to proceed further in the matter. MATTER CLOSED.
252.	Hungama	Telecast of a cartoon show namely "Shin-Chan" containing obscene visuals and it denigrates children.	23.09.2008	No violation of Programme Code observed by IMC. The Matter therefore not processed further. MATTER CLOSED.
253.	TV9	Telecast of news items on 22.12.2004 criticising and maligning the image of Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.	30.09.2008	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
254.	India TV	Telecast of News Item titled 'Metro Mein Manav Bomb'.	07.10.2008	MATTER CLOSED.
255.	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.
256.	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. MATTER CLOSED.
257.	News 24	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season-2'	28.11.2008	A Warning dated 03.06.2009 was issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
258.	Colors	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season-2'	28.11.2008	An Advisory dated 03.06.2009 was issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
259.	India TV	Telecast of news item on Terrorist Attack in Mumbai—conversation with terrorists	28.11.2008	The matter referred to MHA for their comments.
260.	India TV	Telecast of news item on Sant Sri Aasaram Babu	28.11.2008	A Warning dated 22.06.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
261.	Aaj Tak	Telecast of news item on Terrorist Attack in Mumbai	04.12.2008	The matter referred to MHA for their comments.
262.	India TV	Telecast of a news item titled 'Ye Bachchon Ka Khel Nahi' denigrating children.	12.12.2008	India TV Channel represented to NCPCR and they being satisfied with the Channel requested this Ministry not to proceed the matter further. As such, the matter was not processed further. MATTER CLOSED.
263.	Star News	Telecast of News item sharing some sensitive information regarding terrorists communication.	30.12.2008	Reply received. Decision pending.
264.	NDTV 24x7	Telecast of News item on Polio Vaccination creating panic amongst viewers.	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Banglore have been requested to look in the matter and to take suitable action against local channels.
265.	CNN IBN	Telecast of News item on Polio Vaccination creating panic amongst viewers.	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Banglore have been requested to look into the matter and to take suitable action against local channels.
266.	Times Now	Telecast of News item on Polio Vaccination creating panic amongst viewers.	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Banglore have been requested to look into the matter and to take suitable action against local channels.
267.	Star News	Telecast of News item on protest against the terrorist attacks in Mumbai.	23.03.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
268.	MTV	Telecast of obscene, indecent and vulgar programme titled 'MTV Rodies'.	31.03.2009	Order dated 01.07.2009 issued to the Channel directing it to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.
269.	Star News	Telecast of news item based on matter related to Disproportionate Assets Case against Mulayam Singh Yadav and other. The news item was alleged to containing half truths and defamatory to CBI.	31.03.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.

1	2	3	4	5
270.	CNN IBN	Telecast of news item based on matter related to Disproportionate Assets Case against Mulayam Singh Yadav and other. The news item was alleged to containing half truths and defamatory to CBI.	31.03.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
271.	IBN7	Telecast of News item sharing a sensitive communication of Indian Intelligence Agency and by sensationalising the issue the Channel tried to create panic and fear amongst its viewers.	24.04.2009	Comments of MHA have been sought.
272.	INDIA TV	Telecast of News item containing visuals and words defamatory and contemptuous of a religious groups	20.05.2009	The Channel tendered suo-motu apology. MATTER CLOSED.
273.	MTV Channel	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	02.06.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
274.	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.
275.	INDIA TV	Telecast of the advertisement of product 'Rajanigandha Pan Masala'	23.06.2009	Reply of the channel was found satisfactory to this Ministry. MATTER CLOSED.
276.	Real TV	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
217.	NDTV India	Telecast of a news item based on indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
278.	Star Plus	Telecast of a obscene, vulgar & indecent Reality Game Show titled 'Such Ka Samna'	22.07.2009	A Warning dated 27.11.2009 issued to the channel. The channel was also directed that while formatting a programme based on international format, channel should keep in view the Indian ethos and culture as well. MATTER CLOSED.
279.	Star Vijay	Telecast of an especial programme 'Nadandadu Enna' encouraging superstition.	27.07.2009	Reply of the channel was found satisfactory to this Ministry. MATTER CLOSED.
280.	XTV	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black' telecasting horrifying visuals	27.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
281.	ETV Oriya	Telecast of a news item containing indecent visuals	27.07.2009	Reply awaited. Reminder sent.

1	2	3	4	5
282.	ETV Marathi	Telecast of a news item based on suicide committed by a person	27.07.2009	Reply awaited. Reminder sent.
283.	Mega TV	Telecast of a news item containing indecent visuals	28.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
284.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Bandini' showing indecent visuals	28.07.2009	An Advisory dated 01.12.2009 was issued to the channel.
285.	Bindass	Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Yaar Chill Maar'	29.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
286.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'	29.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
287.	News Live	Telecast of a news item offending against decency	29.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
288.	Colors	Telecast of a serial 'Koi Aane Ko Main' encouraging superstition	29.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
289.	Asianet News	Telecast of a news Programme 'FIR' based on crime reports and showing indecent visuals	31.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
290.	Amrita TV	Telecast of the programme titled 'Super Talent' showing dangerous stunt scenes	31.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
291.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'Saturday Night Live' showing indecent visuals	19.08.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
292.	Bindass	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Dadagiri'	26.08.2009	Reply awaited. Reminder sent.
293.	Sony	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Iss Jungle Se Mujhe Bachao'	26.08.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
294.	National Geographic Channel	Telecast of visuals showing wrong map	04.09.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
295.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'South Park'	11.09.2009	Reply of the channel is under consideration.
296.	FTV.com India	Telecast of obscene visuals	11.09.2009	Reply under consideration.
297.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of the serial 'Pati, Patni aur Woh'	06.10.2009	Reply under consideration.
298.	Sadhna TV	Telecast of a News Item	09.10.2009	Reply under consideration.
299.	Sony	Telecast of the programme 'Entertainment Ke Liye Kuch Bhi Karega'	16.10.2009	Reply under consideration.
300.	Star Plus	Telecast of the serial 'Sapana Babul Ka-Bidaai'	23.10.2009	Reply under consideration.
301.	Colors Channel	Telecast of the reality show 'BIG BOSS Season-3'	26.10.2009	Reply of channel is under consideration.
302.	Colors Channel	Telecast of the tele-serial 'Na Aana Iss Desh Lado'.	29.10.2009	Reply under consideration.

[English]

759-12
metal + power

Production of Aluminium

3089. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Aluminium and its related Captive Power Plants has increased during the last three years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some new projects (Smelter/Power) has been constructed by the Aluminium Companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these companies earmarked some amount for Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) activities;

(f) if so, the details thereof, company-wise:

(g) the details of locations/areas covered/identified for such CSR activities; and

(h) the CSR activities undertaken by Bharat Aluminium Company alongwith the amount spent on each location?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) As per information obtained from the respective Companies, the production of aluminium and power by the five primary producers during the last three years is as under:-

Name of the Company	Aluminium production (tonnes)			Captive Power Generation (Million Units)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	3,58,734	3,59,213	3,61,262	5,968	5,609	5,541
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO)	3,13,189	3,58,671	3,56,781	6,275	6,505	6,606
Madras Aluminium Company Limited (MALCO)	37,652	37,635	23,224#	529	706	636
HINDALCO Industries Limited	4,42,686	4,77,723	5,23,453	8,315	8,630	9,413
Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL)	-	-	82,031	-	-	1,151

#MALCO has closed its smelter in December, 2008.

(c) and (d) Information on construction of new smelter or power projects as provided by the respective Aluminium Companies is as below:-

(i) BALCO had expanded its aluminium smelter capacity from 1.00 lakh tonnes per annum (TPA) to 3.45 lakh TPA and power generation capacity from 270 MW to 810 MW, after 2001.

(ii) VAL's existing commissioned capacity of aluminium smelter is 5.00 Lakh TPA under trial production.

(iii) HINDALCO has not constructed any new smelter/power plant in the last five years. However, it has increased the capacity of existing smelter and power plants by way of brownfield expansions.

(iv) NALCO is implementing second phase expansion under which its aluminium smelter capacity will increase from 3.45 Lakh TPA to 4.6 Lakh TPA and power generation capacity from 960 MW to 1200 MW.

(e) to (h) The details of Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) activities obtained from the Companies concerned is as follows:

NALCO:- The Company earmarks 1% of its net profit for CSR activities. Out of the allocable amount, 40% each is allotted to smelter and power complex, Angul and mines and refinery complex, Damanjodi and balance 20% is kept for corporate level activities. The details of amount provided by NALCO for CSR activities for the last three years is as under:-

Year	Amount allocated on CSR activities (Rs. in lakh)
2006-07	1562.20
2007-08	2381.38
2008-09	1631.52

HINDALCO: The Company provides health care, education, better roads, potable water systems, building of community centres, training programmes for the weaker sections of the society who live in the vicinity of their plants. In its annual budget, the Company makes suitable provision of funds for CSR activities.

VAL: The locations/areas covered/identified by CSR activities of VAL are Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh in Kalahandi District in Orissa. The amount spent by the Company on CSR activities during the last three years is given below:

Year	Amount spent on CSR activities (Rs. in lakh)
2006-07	369.00
2007-08	2468.00
2008-09	4382.00

MALCO: The Company has identified Mettur in Salem District and Koli Hills in Namakkal District in Tamil Nadu for CSR activities. The amount spent on these activities during the last three years is as under:

Year	Amount spent on CSR activities (in Rs. lakh)
2006-07	53.00
2007-08	87.00
2008-09	33.00

BALCO: As a part of CSR activities, BALCO has taken up projects for community development, has rendered primary health services, established mobile health clinics, established child care centres, taken up education programmes and is developing a 360 bed Cancer Research Centre and Hospital at Naya Raipur. The locations of CSR activities of BALCO are Korba, Kawardha, Mainpat, Naya Raipur in Chhattisgarh. The Company has spent the following amount location wise on CSR activities during the last three years (excluding

amount of Rs. 10.58 crores on implementation of 360 bed Cancer Research Centre):-

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Korba	Mainpat	Kawardha
2006-07	204.00	150.00	12.00
2007-08	196.00	8.00	28.00
2008-09	164.00	45.00	37.00

Underutilisation of Equipment

Doordarshan +
3090. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWALSI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether state-of-the-art equipment and News Automation Systems installed at DD Bhawan, Mandi House are lying idle;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the period since when they have not been used;

(c) whether the warranty of such system has expired;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any action has been taken against the erring officials in this regard;

(f) if, so the details thereof and the nature of action taken thereon;

(g) if not the reasons therefor; and

(h) the details of total loss to the exchequer alongwith the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Doordarshan News, New Delhi have started recording two Current Affairs programmes in the studio of Tower B, Doordarshan Bhawan with effect from 23rd November, 2009. The recordings are being done for four days in a week from Monday to Thursday.

(c) and (d) Warranty of the system expired in December 2008.

(e) to (h) Doordarshan News, New Delhi will start conducting dry run on News automation systems at Tower B, DD Bhawan, New Delhi from 7th December 2009. During the exercise, training/familiarization programme of DD News Staff on New Automation System is being planned. It is expected to continue for a period of at least six to eight weeks. The shifting in phased manner will start thereafter on successful conduct of the dry run.

Awardst 713-16

Assistance to Sports Awardees

3091. ~~SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:~~
~~SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:~~

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

(a) whether any financial assistance is being provided to the sports persons of the country who compete at international events including recipients of various National Sports Awards;

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

(c) whether the allocated funds have been disbursed to the sports persons regularly;

(d) if so, the details of the allocated funds disbursed for each sports discipline during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of cash awards disbursed during last three years and the current year discipline-wise are given in the enclosed Statement. Data regarding cash awards disbursed State-wise is not maintained.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) Same as in reply to part (b) above.

Statement

Discipline	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	No. of Sports persons	Amount disbursed	No. of Sports persons	Amount disbursed	No. of Sports persons	Amount disbursed	No. of Sports persons	Amount recommended for sanction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Volleyball	28	687500	14	375000	14	500000	—	—
Kabaddi	41	4650000	14	6250000	28	8125000	—	—
Shooting	42	14380496	32	44508325	42	6779997	29	4733326
Billiard and Snooker	7	3600000	18	6250000	8	4100000	5	4600000
Archery	20	2687500	43	7405001	13	1708332	6	1916666
Athletics	20	4000000	31	10020000	30	4987500	—	—
Rowing	29	5024500	19	2990000	32	3121500	12	360000
Wrestling	69	11990000	28	5360000	71	10855000	45	3350000
Wight Lifting	37	7955000	9	5800000	29	1580000	11	1430000
Boxing	24	2950000	86	21395000	51	4965000	20	5030080
Chess	40	3550000	72	9420001	72	9600000	74	7280000
Judo	2	120000	6	610000	21	1590000	29	4910000
Tennis	5	1300000	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Golf	—	—	4	1000000	—	—	—	—
Equestrian	—	—	6	1050000	—	—	—	—
Squash Rackets	—	—	2	450000	—	—	6	530000
Swimming	—	—	9	2490000	—	—	4	720000
Table Tennis	—	—	15	4450000	19	1860000	9	1110000
Badminton	—	—	12	2175000	—	—	—	—
Women's Hockey	—	—	27	6712500	—	—	—	—
Wushu	—	—	2	400000	—	—	—	—
Gymnastics	—	—	2	45000	—	—	11	500000
Tennis	—	—	8	5100000	—	—	—	—
Cycling	—	—	8	959990	—	—	—	—
Yatching	—	—	6	2050000	—	—	—	—
Hockey	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	540000

715-717

Subsidy for Coconut Oil

3092. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

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

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Kerala for providing Central subsidy for coconut oil like palm oil;

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

(c) whether the huge subsidy being provided for palm oil is adversely affecting the price of coconut oil; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to protect the interest of coconut 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) and (b) For moderating the prices of edible oils in the country and to augment domestic availability in order to meet the growing demand of this item of mass consumption, the Government of India had implemented a 'Scheme

for distribution of subsidised imported edible oils through States/UTs' during 2008-09 with a subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg till January 2009 and thereafter Rs. 25/- per kg of imported edible oil handed over to the States for distribution under the Scheme. The Scheme has been extended to the current year which envisages an import of upto 10 lakh tons of edible oils and subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg of imported edible oil handed over to States for distribution. The Government of Kerala, vide its letters dated 29.3.2008, 23.6.2009 and 25.6.2009 had requested that the subsidy given under this Scheme may be allowed for coconut oil. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala, vide his D.O. Letter dated 12.8.2008, had also requested to extend the subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg for distribution of coconut oil through the Public Distribution System of Kerala.

The Government of Kerala had been informed that the subsidy under the 'Scheme for distribution of subsidised imported edible oils through States/UTs' is restricted to edible oils imported by PSUs and supplied to the States/UTs for distribution, and that the Scheme had no provision to subsidise domestic oils including coconut oil.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. As against the total quantity of edible oil imported, only a small quantity of of edible oil has been imported and distributed under the Scheme with subsidy.

In order to protect the interest of coconut farmers, the Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) Minimum Support Prices of Copra has been increased from Rs. 3570/- and Rs. 3820/- per quintal for milling and ball varieties of copra respectively during 2005-06 to Rs. 4450/- and Rs. 4700/- per quintal for milling and ball varieties of copra respectively during current year.
- (ii) Import of palm oils through any port in Kerala has been banned with effect from 24.12.2007.
- (iii) Though export of edible oils has been banned w.e.f. 17.3.2008, export restriction has been lifted in respect of coconut oil through Cochin Port w.e.f. 1.4.2008.

[*Translation*]

Revenue from Advertisements

3093. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the advertisement revenue earned by Doordarshan and All India Radio during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the manner in which the said revenue has been utilized during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed the details of the advertisement revenue earned by All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) during each of the last three years and the current year as follows:

Year	(Rupees in crore)	
	AIR	DD
2006-07	196.50	726.07
2007-08	203.80	724.42
2008-09	194.42	737.05
2009-10 (upto October 2009)	104.84	463.16

(b) Prasar Bharati has informed that the revenue so generated becomes Internal Extra Budgetary Resource of Prasar Bharati, which has been utilized for meeting

the cost of operating expenses and augmentation, replacement and maintenance cost of capital assets of the AIR and DD besides meeting the shortfall in their salary component.

[*English*]

Khadi Clothes

3094. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in manufacturing and use of Khadi clothes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote the Khadi manufacturing and its popularity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The production and sale of khadi during last three years are given below, which shows an increasing trend.

Year	Production (Value: Rs. crore)	Sales (Value: Rs. crore)
2006-07	491.52	663.19
2007-08	543.39	724.39
2008-09	585.25	799.61

(c) In order to promote khadi, the Union Government through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has introduced three new schemes in the recent past namely, 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' for providing assistance for construction of worksheds for better work environment and the 'Scheme for enhancing productivity & competitiveness of Khadi Industries and Artisans' to assist 200 khadi institutions to make khadi industry competitive with more market driven and profitable production by replacement of obsolete and old machinery and equipment and 'Strengthening of Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' which envisages renovation of selected 30 khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening of infrastructure of existing 100 weak selected khadi institutions.

In addition, the Government through KVIC implements Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) scheme for providing bank loans to khadi and polyvastra

units at subsidized rates of interest, Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) to provide insurance to khadi artisans and weavers, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) for development of clusters in khadi, village industries and coir sectors, Product Development, Design Intervention & Packaging (PRODIP) for improved design and packaging of khadi garments, Research & Development and other support services, viz., marketing, export promotion, exhibitions at district, State, zonal & national level, design facility, brand building, etc.

*Pura Military + 719
Forces +
Security*

Security Cover to Religious Places

3095. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any inputs regarding terrorist threats to places of worship including temples, mosques and churches in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide security cover to such places of worship;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has constituted a special force on the line of CISF for ensuring protection of such places; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. In view of the prevailing security scenario, threat inputs to places of religious importance continue to be received. The security arrangements for such places of religious importance are being provided by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory administrations as 'law and order' is essentially a State subject. However the threat inputs being received are being promptly shared with the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and advisories being issued by the Central Government in order to avoid any untoward incident.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal to constitute a special force for this purpose.

Fruits and vegetables
710 21
[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Potato and Onion

3096. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the demand and supply of potato and onion during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the said demand?

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 demand and supply of potato and onion during the last three years and consumption pattern in the country is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The production of potato and onion were sufficient to meet the demand for consumption and other requirements. The Government is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (TMNE) for enhancing horticulture production including potato and onion, wherein an end-to-end holistic approach has been adopted covering production, post harvest management, processing and marketing to assure appropriate returns to farmers.

Statement

Consumption Pattern of Onion 2007-08

Demand	51.10 Lakh MT (50 population @ 25g/person/day)
Export	11.00 Lakh MT
Dehydration	2.50 Lakh MT
Seed bulbs	0.50 Lakh MT
Wastage (15%)	11.00 Lakh MT
Total	76.10 Lakh MT

Production and Export of Onion

Year	Production (Lakh tones)	Export (Lakhs tones)
2006-07	66.68	11.61
2007-08	74.51	11.01
2008-09	76.37	17.61

Consumption Pattern of Potato 2007-08

Demand	225.9 Lakh MT (85% population @ 65g/person/day)
Export	1.50 Lakh MT
Dehydration	2.50 Lakh MT
Seed bulbs	10.00 Lakh MT
Wastage (15%)	45.00 Lakh MT
Total	284.90 Lakh MT

Production and Export of Potato

Year	Production (Lakh tones)	Export (Lakhs tones)
2006-07	270.21	0.89
2007-08	304.42	0.74
2008-09	311.28	1.74

Source: National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation, Nashik

Terrorism 721-18
Conviction of Terrorists

3097. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the penal action has been initiated against all the persons accused in terrorist attack on Mumbai on 26.11.2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of terrorists awarded death penalty by the Supreme Court during the last three years and current year; and

(d) the number of terrorists executed during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per available information, charge sheet has been filed against the three arrested accused persons and 35 accused have been shown as wanted in the charge sheet. The arrested and wanted accused have been charged for commission of offences punishable under different provisions of the Indian Penal Code, Arms Act, Bombay Police Act, Explosive Act, Explosive Substances Act, Prevention of Damage to Public Properties Act, Customs Act, Foreigners Act, Passport (Entry into India) Act and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

(c) As per available information, information on death penalty awarded in respect of specific crimes such as terrorism etc. are not centrally maintained. However, the details in respect of persons awarded with death sentence in general, State/UT-wise, by different levels of judiciary is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The break up of the persons awarded death sentence by different courts, i.e. the trial courts, the High Courts and the Supreme Court is not centrally maintained.

(d) As per available information, the State/UT-wise details of persons executed during 2006 to 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I*Number of Persons Sentenced to Death During 2006 to 2008*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006	2007	2008#	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	2	NA	3
4.	Bihar	6	14	NA	20
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	7	NA	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	0	1	NA	1
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	3	3	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	3	0	3
11.	Jharkhand	8	2	6	16
12.	Karnataka	13	14	36	63
13.	Kerala	3	5	3	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9	22	17	48
15.	Maharashtra	20	29	29	78
16.	Manipur	0	0	NA	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	3	3	6
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	7	14	4	25
21.	Punjab	0	0	NA	0
22.	Rajasthan	6	3	3	12
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	10	14	0	24
25.	Tripura	0	2	0	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24	30	15	69
27.	Uttarakhand	11	0	NA	11
28.	West Bengal	1	6	8	15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	NA	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	2	NA	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	NA	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Delhi	10	9	13	32
34.	Lakhsdweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Pundcherry	0	0	0	0
Total (All India)		129	186	141	456

Source: Prison Statistics India.

- Note: 1. NA stands for Data Not Available.
 2. Jails do not exist in Arunachal Pradesh.
 3. #Provisional Data.

Statement II

Number of Persons Sentenced to During 2006 to 2008

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006	2007	2008	dqy
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	NA	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	NA	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	NA	0
6.	Goa	0	0	NA	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	NA	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	NA	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	NA	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	NA	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	NA	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	NA	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	NA	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	NA	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakhsadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
Total (All India)		0	0	0	0

Source: Prison Statistics India.

- Note: 1. NA stands for Data Not Available.
 2. Jails do not exist in Arunachal Pradesh.
 3. #Provisional Data.

727-29

Cutting of Trees For Construction of NHS

3098. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL; Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines governing the cutting of trees while construction of National Highways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) During widening and improvement of National Highways, existing trees are generally preserved as far as possible. Where the cutting of trees are unavoidable,

the executing Agencies take clearance from the concerned Governments. For major projects, environment clearance which includes cutting of trees is obtained from the Ministry of Environment & Forests. Requisite amount for compensatory afforestation is deposited with Forest Departments. At least twice the number of trees cut are planted under compensatory afforestation.

[English]

729

Study on Intelligence Agencies

3099. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study on problems being faced by the intelligence agencies in tackling terrorism in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The working of intelligence agencies is reviewed from time to time. Action is also taken on the suggestions for improvement & facilitating higher levels of efficiency in Intelligence Agencies.

Further, as part of an ongoing exercise several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies both at the Central and State levels, as well as to enhance information sharing and operational coordination between the Central and State Governments. The Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on a 24X7 basis. Executive orders have been issued on 31.12.2008 to regulate the working of MAC, Subsidiary MAC and member agencies. Steps have also been taken to establish dedicated and secure connectivity between all Members of MAC, between MAC and the Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres (SMACs) and between the SMACs and the State Special Branches. The manpower strength of Agencies are also reviewed and augmented.

(a) whether the Union Government provides grants to the State Governments for purchase of agricultural implements and equipments to the farmers;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted therefor;

(c) the details of the States seeking such assistance and the grants released during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether such grants is provided taking into account the prevailing market price of such implements/equipments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The funds are released to the State Governments for providing subsidy to the fanners for purchase of agricultural implements and equipments. The funds are released based on work plan proposals of each State Governments under the following two major schemes of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation:

1. Revised Macro Management of Agriculture
2. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

The details of funds released to the State Governments during each of the last three ears and the current year, State-wise under these two schemes is given in the enclosed Statement. The grants are provided as per the extant guidelines of each scheme which envisage providing subsidy @ 25 to 50 percent of the cost of equipment/implement with-the ceiling limits. The guidelines of the schemes are periodically revised and while revising the guidelines the prevailing market price of implements/equipments is also taken into account.

Besides, the funds for distribution of selective equipments and implements are also provided under the National Food Security Mission. Funds amounting to Rs. 5951.46 lakh, Rs. 23310.67 lakh and Rs. 38314.99 lakhs have been released during the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively under this Mission being implemented in 312 identified districts of 17 States.

[Translation]

Fanner +

Grants For Agricultural Implements

Agriculture
729-24

3100. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

Statement*State-wise Allocation of funds for subsidy on agricultural implements and equipments*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Name of the Schemes						
		Revised Macro Management of Agriculture				Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till Oct. 2009)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till Oct.. 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2342.63	&&	3500.02	40000.00	—	3000.00	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	554.50	704.50	279.45	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	130.00	473.80	78.72	355.25	—	874.50	—
4.	Bihar	1087.30	1780.00	3379.28	2051.20	150.00	2609.40	490.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	300.00	324.20	334.40	700.00	52.00	3.00	—
6.	Goa	41.00	63.65	47.02	27.77	12.00	—	—
7.	Gujarat	403.95	692.00	785.75	1040.28	—	385.00	628.00
8.	Haryana	799.94	440.00	678.05	423.55	394.00	—	—
9.	Himanchal Pradesh	365.50	373.00	157.87	174.90	—	—	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	100.20	254.45	116.45	—	—	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	—	10.50	4.00	6.00	1263.00	915.73	—
12.	Karnataka	1789.56	2103.49	921.43	2648.10	—	6000.00	6100.00
13.	Kerala	25.00	480.40	51.30	100.00	179.50	265.35	4.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	317.78	319.00	448.70	493.56	200.00	200.00	705.00
15.	Maharashtra	1415.50	980.00	1967.00	1000.00	—	—	—
16.	Manipur	150.00	777.49	274.27	257.40	—	—	—
17.	Mizoram	538.00	273.70	72.00	90.00	—	—	—
18.	Meghalaya	97.15	91.00	71.45	—	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	338.54	461.90	139.00	—	—	35.00	—
20.	Orissa	1088.00	1821.30	1221.47	917.95	808.00	—	—
21.	Punjab	312.31	312.31	314.29	—	—	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	1252.00	784.00	—	135.00	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Sikkim	—	28.50	—	32.00	—	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	450.00	899.90	999.75	49.95	1006.00	2579.55	—
25.	Tripura	184.62	762.51	117.98	105.72	—	68.50	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	171.05	147.65	645.97	1076.55	—	—	—
27.	Uttaranchal	604.40	576.27	218.00	376.67	—	—	—
28.	West Bengal	665.00	933.50	750.00	1223.00	496.10	583.03	—
29.	Delhi	—	—	—	8.70	—	—	—
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.50	3.00	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.50	8.20	—	4.03	—	—	—
Total		15535.93	16880.22	17574.5	17297.58	4346.6	10647.16	7927.00

Note: RKVY Schemes is being implemented w.e.f. 2007-08.

[English]

Food grains 733-86

Improved Varieties of Paddy

3101. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGARAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several improved varieties of paddy have been developed in the country;

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

(c) the details of the production of various varieties of paddy 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) Yes, Madam. More than 80 improved varieties and hybrids of paddy have been released for commercial cultivation in different ecosystems during the last three years. Details of these are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The improved high yielding varieties/hybrids have played significant role in enhancing production and productivity of rice. The production of rice during last three years is as under:

Year	Production (Million Tones)
2006-07	93.35
2007-08	96.69
2008-09 (4th advance estimate)	99.15

Statement

List of Rice Varieties released during 2006-09

Year of release	Variety/Hybrid
1	2
2006	Abhishek
	Bhuthnath
	JKRH 401
	Shusk Samrat
	Virender
	VL Dhan 86
	Indra
	Pardhiva
	Sree Kurma
	Warangal Sannalu
	Chandahasini
	Indira Sona Hybrid
	Jaldubi
	Samleshwari

1	2	1	2
	GR 12		CR 898
	Haryana Shankar Dhan 1		MTC 4
	Phule Radha		Jaldi Dhan 6
	Ginphou		Manaswini
	Pariphou		CR 2579-1 (Dhusara)
	CORH 3		Nua Kalajeera
	TPS (R) 4		CRAC 2221-43
	VL Dhan 209		Malaviya Sugandh-105
	VL Dhan 65		Malaviya Sugandh-4-3
2007	Hybrid 6129		Narendra Mayank
	Improved Pusa Basmati 1		Narendra Jal Pushp
	Improved Samba Mahsuri	2009	Vallabh Basmati
	Chandrama		CO(R) 50
	Karma Mahsuri		DRH-775
	AAUDR-1		HRI 157
	Varun Dhan		PAC 835
	Madhuri		PAC 837
	MAS 946-1		Swarna Sub 1
	Thanu		Narendra Usar Dhan 2008
	Phule Samrudhi		NDR 2064
	Annalakshmi		Narendra Dhan 3112-1
	CO(R) 48		Prakhar
	RMD(R) 1		Narendra Lalmati
2008	Akshaydhan		Rani Dhan
	Amal Mana		Taramati
	GK 5003		PUBM-8
	Gontra Bidhan-1		Sharada
	CRR 383-22		CSR 22
	Pusa Basmati 6		KHP-10
	Pushyami		ONA SIRI
	Sahyadri 4		MGD 101
	Sampada		NK 5251
	Varadhan		DRRH-3
	Karjat 7		
	PKV Khamang		
	JRH-8		

Bold: Hybrids

Seed +
737-40

Achievements Under ISOPOM

3102. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achievements made under the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM) during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the targets have not been achieved;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the targets;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revamp the ISOPOM in order to achieve higher yields and improvement in seed 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) The detail is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The production of oilseeds, pulses and maize has been higher over the normal production in 2007-08 and 2008-09. The production of oilseeds and maize was less than the Normal in 2006-07 because of adverse conditions in August-September 2006 in the major States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Government of India is implementing several programmes for development of oilseeds, pulses, maize and oil palm viz; Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The Government of India is implementing Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) in 14 major oilseeds and pulses growing States, 15 maize growing States and area expansion programme for oil palm cultivation in 10 States which have potential to grow oil palm in the country from 1.4.2004. NFSM provides assistance for pulses in 171 districts of 14 States. MMA Scheme provides assistance for oilseeds, 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.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has already modified ISOPOM in 2007-08. The modifications have been made in respect of norms and pattern of assistance, inclusion of new components and new agencies. The details are as under;

- (i) Enhancement of assistance on production of foundation and certified seed and distribution of certified seed as under;

(Rs. per Quintal)

Component	Subsidy enhanced	
	From	To
Production of foundation and certified seeds	500.00	1000.00
Distribution of certified seed	800.00	1200.00

- (ii) Involvement of private sector seed producing agencies in distribution of certified seeds.
- (iii) Enhancement/rationalization of subsidy on demonstration of polythene mulch technology in groundnut.
- (iv) Enhancement/rationalization of subsidy on sprinkler set, distribution of gypsum/pyrite/liming, cultures and pipes for carrying water.
- (v) Introduction of new components of supply of micro nutrient and improved farm implements.

The subsidy on distribution of certified seeds of oilseeds, pulses and maize has been enhanced for 2009-10 (rabi and summer) due to drought as under:

(Rs per Quintal)

Component	Subsidy enhanced	
	From	To
Distribution of certified seed	1200.00	2000.00

Statement

(Production: in lakh tonnes)

Crops	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Normal (Average of 2003-04 to 2007-08)	Achievement	Normal (Average of 2003-04 to 2007-08)	Achievement	Normal (Average of 2003-04 to 2007-08)	Achievement
Oilseeds	263.12	242.89	263.12	297.55	263.12	281.57*
Pulses	140.75	141.97	140.75	147.61	140.75	146.62*
Maize	155.83	150.97	155.83	189.55	155.83	192.87*
Oil Palm	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Oil Palm (Area expansion in hectare)	12000	18176	29580	21321	31500	26178

*IV Advance Estimates

[Translation] PDS 735-40

Hiring of Godowns3103. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the criteria laid down for hiring god owns by Food Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) whether cases of non-compliance of the said criteria have been reported during the last three years and current year; and

(c) 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) Food Corporation of India hires godowns as per laid down criteria given below.

(i) Requirement of storage capacity in the procurement and consuming areas as well as optimum capacity of rail movement is taken into

consideration. If there is need to hire storage capacity, in any area, preference is given to godowns of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs).

(ii) For Covered godowns, General Managers (Region) have been fully authorized to hire godowns of agencies. For godowns of private parties also, the power to hire godowns on guarantee as well as non-guarantee basis has been delegated to General Managers.

(iii) For CAP(Plinth), G.M.(Regions) have been authorized to hire from private parties upto a ceiling rate of Rs.0.90 per sq.ft. per month. Executive Director (Zones) have been delegated full powers to hire godowns from private parties for three years, extendable by one year.

(iv) FCI hires storage space from CWC/S WCs at rates fixed by the office of Chief Advisor (Cost), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The rates have been finalized upto 2004-05 at Rs. 3.80 per Quintal/Month.

(b) No case of non compliance of the laid down criteria has been reported by FCI during the last three years and current year.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]***Four-Laning of National Highways**

3104. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure has recently sanctioned the four laning of various national highways as well as construction of new bypasses;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost likely to be incurred on these works alongwith their present status, State-wise, project-wise including Bihar; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the time by which these works are likely to be commenced/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) has sanctioned 14 nos. of projects so far since its constitution, for the four laning of various national highways including the construction of the bypasses in some cases, wherever required, as part of the project only.

(b) The details of the projects approved by the CCI along with the cost likely to be incurred on these works and the State-wise and project-wise status is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government has conveyed the necessary approvals to the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) with its directions to ensure that the bids received for the projects are awarded at the earliest so that these projects could commence and complete in accordance within the time period for construction as given in the Concession Agreements for the respective projects.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Proposal	Cost (Rs. in Cr.) excluding LA, R&R & pre- construction	Approx. cost of LA, R&R & pre- construction (Rs. in Cr.)	Total Cost including LA, R&R & pre- construction (Rs. in Cr.)	Construction on period (in months)	Present status of bid due date awarded or not awarded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad-Yadgiri on NH-202	388.00	142.54	530.54	24	5 bids received and award of the project is in process.
2.	Bihar	Hajipur (Patna)-Muzaffarpur on NH-77	671.70	126.00	797.70	30	Already awarded.
3.	Haryana	Rohtak-Panipat on NH 71A	807.00	275.74	1082.74	30	6 bids received and award of the project is in process.
4.	Haryana	Rohtak-Bawal on NH 71	650.00	178.80	828.80	30	6 bids received and award of the project is in process.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo-Solan on NH 22	535.70	13.91	549.61	30	Bide due date is 15.12.2009.
6.	Karnataka	Hungund-Hospet on NH 131	945.51	55.26	1000.77	30	Bide due date is 16.12.2009.
7.	Karnataka	Bijapur-Hungund on NH 13	748.00	55.00	803.00	30	Bide due date is 16.12.2009.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly-Sitapur on NH 24	1046.00	265.00	1311.00	30	2 bids received and award of the project is in process.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad-Bareilly on NH 24	1267.00	139.95	1406.95	30	3 bids received and award of the project is in process.
10.	West Bengal	Raiganj-Dalkola on NH 34	580.43	17.35	597.78	30	Bide due date is 29.12.2009.
11.	West Bengal	Krishnanagar-Baharampur on NH 34	672.00	98.50	770.50	36	Bide due date is 17.12.2009.
12.	West Bengal	Farakka-Raiganj on NH 34	1078.84	158.00	1236.84	30	2 bids received and award of the project is in process.
13.	West Bengal	Baharampur-Farakka on NH 34	998.79	82.61	1081.40	30	1 bid received and award of the project is in process.
14.	West Bengal	Barasat-Krishnanagar on NH 34	859.00	130.00	989.00	36	RFP is to be invited.
Total			11251.97	1743.66	12992.63		

743 —

Films on the Lives of Great Personalities

3105. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prasar Bharati (PB)/Doordarshan (DD) has cancelled a plan to produce/broadcast films based on the lives of the great personalities;

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

(c) whether PB/DD proposes to review its decision and commission/broadcast of such films;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Madam. Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan produces programmes based on the lives of the great personalities and telecasts the same from time to time.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Security 744

Strengthening of NSG

3106. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cadre requirement of the National Security Guard (NSG) as per its sanctioned strength has been fully met;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the number of vacancies in NSG, post-wise alongwith the efforts being made to fill the same;

(d) whether the Government has established units of the NSG in different States;

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

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the strength of the NSG; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Posts have been sanctioned for various cadres in NSG as per requirement. However, there are 1061 vacancies at present, which are at different stages of being filled up. NSG is an elite Commando Force in which only selected personnel who qualify 12 weeks tough and strenuous training are inducted. The feeder organizations are constantly being requested to nominate sufficient number of personnel for deputation to NSG.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Four Regional Hubs established in different states are as under:-

- (i) Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
- (ii) Mumbai (Maharashtra)
- (iii) Kolkata (West Bengal)
- (iv) Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

(f) and (g) Government has sanctioned two Regional Centres to be established at Kolkata and Hyderabad with a strength of 5150 in each centre.

Export of Khadi Products

3107. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the share of khadi and village industries products to the Gross Domestic Product of the country;

(b) the volume and value of khadi products exported during each of the last three years, State-wise and product-wise;

(c) whether any decrease has been registered in the export of such products during the said period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken to increase the export of such products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The share of khadi and village industries (KVI) products in the Gross Domestic Product of the country is around 0.33 per cent.

(b) to (d) KVI products like cotton khadi, silk khadi, muslin khadi, readymade garments, honey, ayurvedic medicines, herbal products, papad, handmade paper, pickles, coconut oil, handmade soap, etc., being of diverse in nature are quantified in terms of their rupee value and therefore export of KVI products is maintained in terms of their value. State-wise and product-wise value of KVI exports during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. which shows an increasing trend.

Statement

State-wise and product-wise export of KVI products during last three years

Sl.No.	State	Products	Export of KVI products (Rs. in lakh)		
			2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Maharashtra	Papad	2460.84	2428.28	2359.99
		Handmade Paper	3.31	3.31	0
		Wheat grass	0	3.00	10.31
		Honey	8.00	11.00	5.00
		Cashew	0	3.00	0
		Soap	0	300.85	0
		Charkha	0	0.20	0
2.	Gujarat	Ice Cream Spoon	0	0	4.89
		Other items	0	0	56.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Tamil Nadu	Palm leaf Product	21.83	3.47	0
		Utility items	0	0	19.28
4.	Karnataka	Handmade Paper	90.00	67.20	0
		Embroidery Products	11.77	11.00	17.81
5.	Rajasthan	Handmade Paper	2585.96	5271.10	3700.06
		Wooden Handicraft	0	127.70	0
6.	Puducherry	H.M. Converted items	38.70	20.80	0
7.	West Bengal	Muslin & Silk	2.61	3.76	1.40
8.	Haryana	Handmade Paper	0.96	318.39	149.46
		Khadi	2.65	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Leather items	0	97.00	0
10.	Chhattisgarh	Other items	0	0	28.86
11.	Kerala	Machines & Materials	0	158.03	164.70
		Masala, Powder etc	0	20.00	0
		Spices Oil	0	5.00	0
		Basmati Rice	0	18.40	0
		Pickles	0	2.99	0
		Coconut Oil	0	14.11	0
		Herbal Products	0	2.03	6.75
		Cane Furniture	0	3.50	0
		Kids Bear & gift Box	0	1.00	0
		Banana Fibre Handicrafts	0	4.77	0
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Handmade Paper	6.00	9.00	0
		Resham Khadi	0	0	112.05
		Designer Saree & Kurta Tops	0	2.00	0
		Unani/Herbal Ayurvedic Medicine	0	1.50	0
13.	Punjab	Handmade Paper	20.65	7.71	0
		Readymade garments	0	0	3631.56
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Handmade Paper	28.10	68.10	34.23
		Wooden furniture	0	162.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Delhi	H.M. Paper	0	8.22	23.66
		Handicrafts	0	18.15	0
		Crevel	0	0	14.67
		Other items	0	0	143.55
		Soap & Lotion	0	16.13	0
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Round Cloth container & jewellery pouches	3.60	0	0
		Camera pouches (Cover)	88.16	0	0
Grand Total			5373.14	9192.70	10484.23

[Translation]

745-50

Commonwealth Games, 2010

3108. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C and AG) in its report has raised doubts regarding timely completion of Commonwealth Games related projects which are running behind schedule;

(b) if so, the details of the concerns raised in the C&AG's report;

(c) the status of construction work of all the projects related to the Commonwealth Games;

(d) whether taking into account the C and AG's report, the Government has taken any remedial measures for successfully hosting the Commonwealth Games; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Comptroller and Auditor General had, in his report, submitted in August, 2009, inter-alia indicated 10. Assessment of Venues". As per the assessment, Dr. S.P.M. Aquatics Complex was at high risk and other 13 Venues were at medium risk. After preparation of the 'Recovery Schedule' for development/renovation of Competition Venues, all these Venues will be completed well in time for the Commonwealth Games.

(c) to (e) The work on all the Competition Venues is progressing at a rapid pace. Recovery Plans have been

worked out, wherever required, which *inter-alia*, includes increase in the number of Supervisory Staff and Labour, Increase in working hours, deployment of additional machineries, close monitoring and procurement of critical & special items to complete the work within the revised targets. All the venues would be available for the scheduled test events as per the revised schedules. Various matters related to successful organization of the Commonwealth Games including progress of work for each Venue is being monitored/reviewed every week, by the Committee of Secretaries and the Group of Ministers.

750-59
Procurement of Good Quality Foodgrains

3109. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI BASORI SINGH MASRAM:—

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms have been issued to ensure that the Government agencies purchase only good quality foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details of the norms issued thereof;

(c) whether several complaints of violation of the said norms and procurement of substandard quality foodgrains have been received by the Government;

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

(e) the action taken 'against officers held responsible for such violation of norms?

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 these norms in respect of wheat and rice for Rabi Marketing Season 2009-10 and Kharif Marketing Season 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Procurement agencies are expected to strictly adhere to specifications during procurement of foodgrains. If during inspection by various authorities, some quantities of foodgrains are found not conforming to specifications prescribed, immediate remedial measures such as replacement of stocks etc. are taken. The officials found responsible for procurement of foodgrains not conforming to specifications are withdrawn from the procurement and disciplinary action is taken against them.

Statement I

Uniform Specification For Indian Wheat of All Varieties for Rabi Marketing Season 2009-2010.

Wheat shall:

(a) be the dried mature grains of *Triticum vulgare*, *T. compactum*, *T. sphaerococcum*, *T. durum*, *T. aestivum* and *T. dicoccum*.

(b) have natural size, shape, colour and lustre.

(c) be sweet, clean, wholesome and free from obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances including toxic weed seeds and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the schedule below.

(d) be in sound merchantable condition.

(e) not have any admixture of *Argemone mexicana* and *Lathyrus sativus* (khcsari) in any form, colouring matter and any obnoxious, deleterious and toxic material.

(f) Conform to PF A Rules.

Schedule showing the maximum permissible limits of different refractions in Fair Average Quality of Wheat.

Foreign Matte %	Other food grains %	Damaged grains %	Slightly damaged grains %	Shrivelled and Broken grains %
0.75	2.00	2.00	6.00	7.00

NOTE:

- Moisture in excess of 12% and upto 14% will be discounted at full value. Stocks containing moisture in excess of 14% are to be rejected.
- Within the overall limit specified for foreign matter, the poisonous weed seeds shall not exceed 0.4% of which Dhatura and Akra (*Vicia* species) shall not be more than 0.025% and 0.2% by weight respectively.
- Kernels with glumes will not be treated as unsound grains during physical analysis; the glumes will be removed and treated as organic foreign matter.
- Within the overall limit specified for damaged grains, ergot affected grains shall not exceed 0.05%.
- In case of stocks having living infestation, a cut at the rate of Rupee One per quintal may be charged as fumigation charges.
- For weevilled grains determined by count, following price cuts, in addition to other cuts, if any, will be imposed.
 - from the beginning of the season till end of August, the rate of cut will be @ Re. 1/-per qtl., for every 1% or part thereof.
 - from 1st September till end of October, no cut will be imposed upto 1% while for any excess, the cut will be @ Re. 1/-per qtl., for every 1% or part thereof.

(iii) from 1st November till end of the season no cut will be imposed upto 2% while for any excess, the cut will be @ Re. 1/-per

qtl., for every 1% or part thereof.

(iv) stocks containing weevilled grains in excess of 3% will be rejected.

Statement II

Uniform Specification for Grade 'A' and Common Rice (Marketing Season 2009- 2010)

Rice shall be in sound merchantable condition, sweet, dry, clean, wholesome, of good food value, uniform in colour and size of grains and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, admixture of unwholesome poisonous substances, *Argemone mexicana* and *Lathyrus sativus* (Khesari) in any form, or colouring agents and all impurities except to the extent in the schedule below. It shall also conform to PFA Standards:

Schedule of Specification

Sl.No.	Refractions	Maximum Limit (%)		
		Grade 'A'	Common	
1.	Brokens*	Raw	25.0	25.0
		Parboiled	16.0	16.0
2.	Foreign Matter**	Raw/Parboiled	0.5	0.5
3.	Damaged #/Slightly Damaged Grains	Raw	3.0	3.0
		Parboiled	4.0	4.0
4.	Discoloured Grains	Raw	3.0	3.0
		Parboiled	5.0	5.0
5.	Chalky Grains	Raw	5.0	5.0
6.	Red Grains	Raw/Parboiled	3.0	3.0
7.	Admixture of lower class	Raw/Parboiled	6.0	-
8.	Dehusked Grains	Raw/Parboiled	12.0	12.0
9.	Moisture content @	Raw/Parboiled	14.0	14.0

*Including 1% small brokens.

** Not more than 0.25% by weight shall be mineral matter and not more than 0.10% by weight shall be impurities of animal origin.

Including pin point damaged grains.

@ Rice (both raw and Parboiled) can be procured with moisture content upto a maximum limit of 15% with value cut. There will be no value cut up to 14%. Between 14% to 15% moisture, value cut will be applicable at the rate of full value.

Fruits and vegetables

Procurement of Potato

753-58

3110. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to procure the potato and some other perishable commodities during current crop season to maintain their price stability;

(b) whether adequate cold storages have been set-up or proposes to set up to manage the cnses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. The horticultural produce are procured under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) to protect the growers from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop during the peak arrival when prices tend to fall below economic levels on the request of a State/UT Government. During the current season, no such proposal for procurement of potato and other perishable commodities has been received from any State/UT Government.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. As on 31.12.2008, 5386 cold storages having a capacity of 236.62 lakh MTs are available in the country. The State-wise details of cold storages set up in the country is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*State-wise Distribution of Cold Storages
(As on 31.12.2008)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total No.	Capacity In MTs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	02	210
2.	Andhra Pradesh	286	875958
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	5000
4.	Assam	24	88068
5.	Bihar	260	1439629
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	06	12216
7.	Chhattisgarh	65	286206
8.	Delhi	94	126131
9.	Gujarat	377	1112254
10.	Goa	29	7705

1	2	3	4
11.	Haryana	243	392121
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18	19858
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	42869
14.	Jharkhand	45	170148
15.	Kerala	187	57130
16.	Karnataka	161	421676
17.	Lakhsadweep (UT)	01	15
18.	Maharashtra	460	564196
19.	Madhya Pradesh	192	796506
20.	Manipur	00	00
21.	Meghalaya	03	3200
22.	Mizoram	00	00
23.	Nagaland	02	6150
24.	Orissa	109	307647
25.	Pundcherry (UT)	03	85
26.	Punjab	420	1337517
27.	Rajasthan	107	314747
28.	Sikkim	00	00
29.	Tamil Nadu	139	236853
30.	Tripura	11	29450
31.	U.P. and Uttaranchal	1591	9060010
32.	West Bengal	531	5949259
Total		5386	23662812

Use of Fake Currency in Terrorist Activities

3111. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of fake currencies being used to fund terrorist activities and other crimes in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the inflow and use of fake currencies for the said purpose in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Available inputs indicate that high quality Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) are printed in a neighboring country and pushed into India through neighboring countries. Such inputs also indicate that, *inter alia*, activists of Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), a terrorist outfit, organized criminal networks and syndicates are reportedly involved in infusion and circulation of FICN in the country. To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Intelligence Agencies of the Centre, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), etc. are working in tandem to thwart the nefarious activity related to FICNs.

Apart from the above, the State Governments have been asked to set up dedicated and well-equipped Cell under senior level supervision to comprehensively monitor and deal with organized crimes including FICN, besides other administrative measures. Further the offences under IPC relating to counterfeit currency have been included in the Schedule to the National Investigation Agency Act, thereby empowering the National Investigation Agency to investigate and prosecute such offences. The issue has also been taken up consistently with the neighbouring countries in the bilateral fora.

[English]

757-58
China +
Visas for Chinese Workers

3112. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's decision to insist on employment visas for Chinese workers in the country has led to disruption in the construction activities on the apple cultivation belt of Theog-Rohru in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per information available, no specific report has been received in this regard so far.

(c) It has come to the notice of the Government that a number of foreign nationals, including Chinese nationals, coming for execution of projects/contracts in India have come on Business Visa instead of the Employment Visa. The matter has, therefore, been reviewed by the Government and it has been decided that all foreign nationals coming for execution of projects/contracts in India will have to come only on an Employment Visa and that such visa will be granted only to skilled and qualified professional appointed at senior level, skilled position such as technical expert, senior executive or in a managerial position etc. and will not be granted for jobs for which a large number of qualified Indians are available. Suitable instructions/guidelines have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to effectively regulate Employment and Business Visa regimes and ensure that these are issued strictly as per prescribed norms.

758-59
Security Cases Under NIA

3113. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any instruction to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to investigate any case relating to the North Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NIA has submitted the report to the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government alongwith the action taken against the accused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the provision of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008, the Government directed the National Investigation Agency (NIA) for investigation of two cases

i.e. FIR No. 170/2009 of Basistha Police Station and FIR No. 03/2009 of Diungmukh Police Station of the State of Assam relating to financing of terrorism. Accordingly, NIA registered these two cases as FIR No. 01/2009 and 02/2009.

(c) and (d) After the investigation of the Case No. 01/2009, NIA has submitted its investigation report to the Government for Sanction for prosecution under provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in 2008. The Government, after carefully considering the investigation report and the recommendations of the Committee constituted for the purpose of making an independent review of the evidence gathered in the course of investigation, and accorded sanction for prosecution of 14 accused persons. Accordingly, NIA has filed charge sheet against 14 accused in the Court.

739-60

Soli Sorabjee Committee on Police Reforms

3114. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soli Sorabjee Committee on police reforms had submitted its report to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has held consultations with various State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the reaction of each State Government in this regard; and

(e) the extent to which these recommendations have been implemented by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs set up Soli Sorabjee Committee to draft a Model Police Act in September 2005 which submitted the Model Police Act on 30th October, 2006 which inter-alia included key provisions like creation of a State Police Board, Security of tenure for the Director General of Police and other key functionaries, earmarking dedicated staff for crime investigation, improved service conditions etc.

(c) to (e) The Model Police Act was sent to all States for consideration and appropriate action as 'Police' is a State subject. As per available information Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand have either framed new Police Act or amended the existing Act. As for Union Territories. It has been decided to make a suitable legislative changes in respect of Delhi and Chandigarh and issue executive instructions in respect of other Union Territories in place of enacting a separate UT Police Bill which would cover the following:

- I. To set up a common State Security Commission for all UTs.
- II. To fix a minimum tenure to Director General of Police and other key functionaries in the Police. Departure from the minimum tenure would be made only after recording reasons in this regard.
- III. To separate crime investigation from law and order, which has been decided to be implemented in Delhi, keeping the population criteria laid down by the Supreme Court in Prakash Singh case W.P. (c) 310/1996.
- IV. To set up Police Establishment Boards and Police Complaints Authorities in all UTs.

760-61

Pending Claims in PMF

3115. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Para-Military Forces (PMF) personnel killed/injured during each of the last three years, force-wise;

(b) the number of personnel whose dependents/next of kin were paid compensation and the number of claims pending for settlement, force-wise; and

(c) the time by which such pending claims are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The number of Para-Military Forces (PMF) personnel killed/injured during the last three years is as under:-

CPMF	2006		2007		2008	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
AR	16	42	11	34	5	19
BSF	12	117	2	49	7	62
CISF	0	0	2	4	3	2
CRPF	39	338	70	249	66	997
ITBP	0	0	0	0	5	16
SSB	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	67	497	85	336	87	1096

(b) The number of claims settled and pending is as under:-

CPMF	Number of cases settled	Number of cases Pending
AR	32	0
BSF	21	0
CISF	5	0
CRPF	167	8
ITBP	5	0
SSB	1	0
Total	231	8

(c) All pensioner benefits and Ex-gratia Lump-sum compensation are processed expeditiously. However, a few cases get held up due to non receipt of required documents from the 'Next of Kin'. The cases are being monitored by the Para Military Forces regularly for early settlement.

Retail Marketing 760
Small Retailers

3116. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take steps to promote employment-led growth in the retail sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps 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) Retail trade is a State Subject and States have their own policy in this matter. There is no specific scheme of the Central Government for the promotion of employment-led growth in the retail sector.

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

Education 762-63
Physical Fitness Programme for Students

3117. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement physical fitness programmes for the students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government is implementing specific programme for increasing physical fitness among the students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):
 (a) Laxmibai National University of Physical Education

(LNUPE) Gwalior, which is an autonomous organization under the administrative control of this Ministry has been tasked to implement a pilot Project named 'National Physical Fitness Programme' for the citizens (especially for youth of the country) in the XI Five year Plan at an overall provision of Rs. 4 crore. This programme covers students as well.

(b) LNUPE has since evolved the norms of physical fitness and the contents of the test which covers 7 items viz.

- (i) 50 Mtr. Run
- (ii) Standing Broad Jump
- (iii) Bent Knee Sit-ups
- (iv) Push-ups (13 + onwards)/Modified Push-ups (below 13 Boys & Girls)
- (v) Sit & Reach Test
- (vi) 800Mr. Run/Walk (for below 13 boys and girls)/ One Mile Run Walk Test for 13+ boys & girls
- (vii) Body Mass Index

(c) Data relating to States implementing the programmes for increasing physical fitness among the students is not maintained in the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

763-65
PDS Procurement of Foodgrains

3118. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to procure wheat and rice much in excess of the requirement for the public distribution system and other welfare schemes with a view to sell the same in the open market for controlling hoarding and price rise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon indicating the quantum of the above commodities procured during 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) Under the existing policy of foodgrains procurement, the

Central Government, through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies, purchases all the foodgrains, conforming to the prescribed specifications, offered for sale by farmers at specified centres at the Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, the farmers have the options to sell their produce to FCI/State agencies at MSP or in the open market, as is advantageous to them. As such, Procurement of foodgrains under MSP operations is open ended and hence all the foodgrains (rice and wheat) offered by farmers at designated centres are purchased by Food Corporation of India/State Agencies. Under Open Market Sale Scheme (domestic), in 2009-10 for October-December period, the Government has allocated 10 lakh tonnes of wheat and 5 lakh tonnes of rice to State Governments for sale to retail consumers/ small processors. 5 lakh tonnes of wheat has also been allocated to FCI for tender sale to bulk consumers.

(b) Steps taken by the Government to maximize procurement of wheat and rice in the Central Pool so as to contain the prices are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government to maximize procurement of wheat and rice so as to contain the prices:

Wheat

- (i) Wheat export on private account has been banned from 9.2.2007 till further orders.
- (ii) The MSP for wheat was fixed at Rs. 1000 per quintal for RMS 2008-09. As a result of this and other measures taken by Government, 226.89 lakh tonnes of wheat was purchased in RMS 2008-09, which has enhanced the availability of wheat. The MSP for wheat in RMS 2009-10 was fixed at Rs. 1080 per quintal, which has contributed to procurement of 253.82 lakh tonnes of wheat.

Rice

- (i) In KMS 2008-09, the MSP of Rs. 850/- and Rs. 880/- per quintal was fixed for Common and Grade 'A' varieties of paddy. The Government also allowed a bonus of Rs. 50/- per quintal on both varieties of paddy during KMS 2008-09 to maximize the procurement. As a result of this, a record quantity of

333.07 lakh tonnes of rice was procured in KMS 2008-09, which has enhanced the availability of rice in the Central Pool. In KMS 2009-10, the MSP of Rs. 950/- and Rs. 980/- per quintal was fixed for Common and Grade 'A' varieties of paddy. The Government has also approved a bonus of Rs. 50/- per quintal on both varieties of paddy during KMS 2009-10 to maximize rice procurement for Central pool.

- (ii) Export of non-basmati rice has been banned w.e.f. 1.4.2008. Export of Basmati Rice is allowed only at Minimum Export Price (MEP) of US\$ 900 per MT.
- (iii) To have an assessment of major rice purchases by private trade, a notification titled Rice (Stock Declaration by Companies or Firms or individuals) Order 2009 has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 on 11.11.2009.
- (iv) State Governments have been requested to maximize the procurement of rice by opening sufficient number of procurement centres and by making other necessary arrangements for the procurement of paddy and its milling. State Governments have also been requested to enforce a minimum levy of 50% on rice millers.
- (v) Commission to societies and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for KMS 2009-10 has been fixed at 2.5% of MSP to maximize procurement from small and marginal farmers.

Foodgrains + Poverty
Expansion of AAY

765-66
3119. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to further expand the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) by including more poor families and set up grain banks particularly in chronically food scarce and inaccessible areas; 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) 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), 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 for one crore poorest of the poor families among Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. Subsequently, this scheme has been expanded thrice to cover additional 50 lakh families each time.

Identification of eligible BPL and AAY families and issuance of ration cards to these families is the responsibilities of the concerned State/UT Governments. State/UT Governments have identified and issued ration cards to 2.43 crore AAY families.

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.

There is no proposal to further expand the AAY.

Village Grain Bank scheme (VGB) was earlier implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in 11 States. Since 24.11.2004, the VGB Scheme is being implemented by the Department of Food and Public Distribution. The main objective of the Scheme is to provide safeguard against starvation during periods of natural calamity or lean season when marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. The Grain Banks are to be set up in food scarce areas like the drought prone areas, the hot and cold desert areas, tribal areas, and the inaccessible hilly areas which remain cut off because of natural calamities like flood, etc.

The scheme envisages inclusion of willing BPL/AAY families as members of the VGB in villages to be identified by the State Government in food deficit areas. Village Panchayat/Gram Sabha, Self Help Group or NGOs, etc, identified by the State Government are eligible for running the Grain Banks. The quantity of foodgrains to be lent, period of repayment, etc. are to be decided by the managing committee of the VGB.

Since 2005-06 Government has sanctioned Rs. 121.39 crore for setting up 18506 village grains banks in 20 states.

[Translation]

727
Natural Calamity

Scheme For Drought Affected Farmers

3120. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide relief to the drought affected farmers;
- (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) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to take necessary remedial measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States with financial and logistic support. There is ready availability of funds with the States under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) to take immediate necessary remedial measures. The Government of India and State Governments concerned contribute to CRF in the ratio of 3:1. If additional assistance over and above CRF is required to deal with natural calamities of severe nature, the same is considered from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in accordance with an established procedure of submission of Memorandum for assistance from NCCF by the State Government. Assistance provided from CRF/NCCF includes farmers affected by drought.

Naxalism

Gold Mines Under the control of Maoists

3121. ~~SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:~~
~~SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:~~

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some gold mines of the country are under the control of Naxalites/Maoists, State-wise;
- (b) if so, the number of such precious mines under the control of Naxalites/ Maoists, State wise;
- (c) whether the Government has received security check reports in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the action/steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per information available, there is no case where Naxalities/Maoists have any control over Gold mines.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Central and State Government agencies keep regular watch over activities relating to internal security and law and order.

768 - 78

Irregularities in Journalism

3122. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism including legal forum to examine/inquire into complains of corruption against journalists and has issued any guidelines in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such cases/instances reported during each of the last three years and the current year and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) (a) and (b) The Press Council of India (PCI), as a quasi-judicial body receives complaints of yellow journalism, corruption and blackmailing by journalists. The PCI conducts hearing into the complaints through its inquiry committees. The inquiry committees, after written and oral submission of the parties, submit its recommendations in the matters to the full Council for action. The Council can warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, editor or the journalist as the case may be under Section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978.

The Press Council of India, through its guidelines and adjudications has counseled reporter/financial journalists/ newspaper establishments to refrain from receiving any gifts/grants/concessions/facilities, etc., either in cash or kind which are likely to compromise on free and unbiased reporting. A copy of the recommendations of the Council on financial journalism is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Besides a copy of the guidelines on 'Undue favours to journalists' is also given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Further the Council has recently taken cognizance of reports of alleged payments taken during recent Lok Sabha Elections for favourable coverage and has constituted a Committee for examining the phenomenon of 'paid news'.

(c) A few complaints on the issue of paid news item have recently been received as per the enclosed Statement-III. Most of the complaints are at the preliminary stage for compliance of mandatory requirement of the Press Council (Procedure for inquiry) Regulations, 1979.

Statement I

Financial Journalism - 1996

The Press Council of India has counselled reporters/financial journalists/newspaper establishments to refrain from receiving any gifts/grants/concessions/facilities, etc., either in cash or kind which are likely to compromise free and unbiased reporting on financial matters.

2. The Council in its Report has observed that the financial journalists today enjoy considerable influence over readers' minds and, therefore, they owe it to them to present a balanced and objective view of the financial dealings, status and prospects of a company. It observed that some companies are given excessive news coverage in the newspapers/magazines because they have issued advertisements to that print media. Sometimes, adverse reports are published of those companies which do not give advertisements to the newspapers or magazines. Again, when a media is not happy with any company/management for whatever reason, the negative aspects of the company are highlighted, while in the reverse situation, no negative aspects are brought to light. Some companies are also known to give gifts, loans, discounts, preferential shares, etc., to certain financial journalists to receive favourable and positive reports of the companies. At the same time, there is no mechanism for investors' education or for raising public opinion against such unhealthy practices.

3. The Council feeling concerned over the malpractice in the Corporate Sector and after holding detailed deliberations and discussions with the representatives of financial institutions and journalists, has recommended the guidelines enumerated below for observance by the financial journalists:

1. The financial journalists should not accept gifts, loans, trips, discounts, preferential shares or other

considerations which compromise or are likely to compromise his position.

2. It should be mentioned prominently in the report about any company that the report is based on information given by the company or the financial sponsors of the company.
3. When the trips are sponsored for visiting establishments of a company, the author of the report who has availed of the trip must state invariably that the visit was sponsored by the company concerned and that it had also extended the hospitality as the case may be.
4. No matter related to the company should be published without verifying the facts from the company and the source of such report should also be disclosed.
5. A reporter who exposes a scam or brings out a report for promotion of a good project should be encouraged and awarded.
6. A journalist who has financial interests such as share holdings, stock holdings, etc., in a company, should not report on that company.
7. The journalist should not use for his own benefit or for the benefit of his relations and friends, information received by him in advance for publication.
8. No newspaper owner, editor or anybody connected with a newspaper should use his relations with the newspaper to promote his other business interests.
9. Whenever there is an indictment of a particular advertising agency or advertiser by the Advertising Council of India, the newspaper in which the advertisement was published must publish the news of indictment prominently.

Statement II

Guidelines on Undue Favours to Journalists-1998

The power of the press has prompted the policemen through the ages to try to cultivate and curry its favours through overt, and more often than not, covert means.

It is only if the press accepts its responsibility of serving the public interest as an independent observer, informer and educator of people as a watchdog of the interest of the society that it can discharge its true role

as a mass communicator. Ultimately the strength of the moral fabric of the press itself shall decide whether or not to be swayed by the inducements and enticements thrown in its way by those in power. The media persons must realise that the burden of whether favours and facilities they receive, whether they are showered on them by the public or the private organisations or the individuals in authority, is ultimately borne by the people. The private organisations recover their costs by adding to the cost of the products and services they sell. The ultimate allegiance of the press has therefore to be of the people and not to immediate benefactors.

To distinguish between the facilities made available to the members of the fourth estate for due discharge of their professional duties and favours granted with a view to influence them, is not always easy. However, the simple and intelligible demarcation may be a uniform profferment of help to journalists in discharge of their professional duties made within the parameters of well laid down policies, without discrimination from person to person constitutes facility but when it is restricted to any or some individuals or establishments, it becomes a favour.

Based on the report given out by the Council in January 1998 in favour extended to journalists by various authorities over the period 1985 to 1995, the Council has framed the following guidelines for future guidance:

1. **Accommodation-houses/flats/land:** The Government is not obliged to provide accommodation to the journalists as it is the responsibility of the newspaper establishment to provide accommodation to their employees. Whenever such a facility is provided to the journalists by the authorities it should be gradually phased out.

Land allotments at concessional rates to the newspaper establishment/individuals for the purpose of installing printing presses should not be a source of undue/illegal enrichment of the allottees. Therefore, the proposal of allotment of land to newspaper establishment/individuals

should be scrutinized by the authorities very carefully. No land should be allotted to newspaper establishments/individuals at concessional rates if the land is proposed to be put to commercial use as well along with its use for press purpose by the allottees.

2. **Allotment of Shares in Companies:** The shares allotted at a special price or given under any quota is a favour.
3. **Bus Travel/Rail Travel/Transport:** This is a favour so far as big and medium newspapers are concerned. Further the journalists attached to the newspapers which are in profit have no justification for availing free bus/rail/transport facility. Such costs must be borne by the concerned newspaper. However, in the case of small newspaper this may constitute a facility.
4. **Foreign travel:** Extending the facility of air travel by companies, corporations and airlines is an inducement to write favourably about their products and services. As regards official foreign tours undertaken by the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister or any other Minister, only eligible journalist should be nominated for coverage once the newspaper has been selected on the basis of the criteria laid down. The management personnel of the newspapers should not be selected/ nominated for coverage of such tours.
5. **Free Air Tickets by Domestic Travel Airlines and Others:** It induces journalists to write favourable reports to commercially promote the airlines and the commercial enterprise offering such tickets and should not be accepted by the journalists.
6. **Cash Disbursement from Chief Minister's Discretionary Fund:** Disbursement of money from the Discretionary Fund of the Chief Minister other than by way of relief to the indignant and helpless journalists encourage unfaithfulness to the mission of journalism and promotes corrupt practices. This could be discouraged by the Chief Ministers.

7. **Cash Disbursement Financial Assistance:** The financial assistance, even if given for medical treatment, constitute a favour, unless, medical aid is given under a clear cut policy uniformly applicable to the destitutes or sick persons who cannot afford the medical treatment, and the journalists happens to be one of such beneficiaries. Extending CGHS facility to journalists is illogical since this facility to its employees is the responsibility of the newspaper establishments and should be provided by the authorities.
- 8-9. Funds for media centres and grants to journalists associations is favour and should be discontinued, unless it is given for promoting the journalistic skills.
10. Gift cheques including those given by the advertisement agencies for publication of material relating to their clients or otherwise is a favour and deserve outright condemnation. The journalists should not accept them.
11. Gifts in any form, irrespective of their value, are to be condemned.
12. Free parking is a favour, if journalist uses this facility for the purpose other than his professional work.
13. **Guest Hospitality:** The working journalists, as a rule should not be treated as State Guests. However, when Press teams are invited to a place to discharge their professional duties, making due arrangements for them would be an exception. The stay in government guest houses by accredited journalists, is permissible if it is for discharging professional duties.
14. **Import of duty free cameras and computers:** It is the duty of the newspaper establishment to provide cameras/computers to its personnel. Allowing duty free cameras and computers to a particular class of persons by the Government is a favour. However, this facility may be extended to the accredited freelance journalists, small newspapers, provided it is not misused.
15. **Insurance Premium:** It is not for the governments to pay premium of the insurance of the journalists. The newspaper establishments or the individual concerned should make the payment of the same.
16. Giving jobs to journalist's relatives, for considerations, and other than on merits is an outright attempt to induce and should be curbed.
17. The grant of loans within the ambit of a policy already laid down for all citizens is permissible. But when the loan is given only to journalists or at reduced rates of interests or when the interest due or the principal amount is waived/written off/condoned, such a practice amounts to undue favour and should be stopped.
18. **Nomination on Committees:** In some states the journalists are nominated on some organisations and institutions like Public Service Commission and are also given the status of State Minister or Cabinet Minister, which is a wrong practice. Except for nomination by professional organisations on Committees, which have a quota to represent the various professions, this practice constitutes a favour and should be stopped.
19. Allotting PCO/Fax/Phone booth or centre to a journalist is a favour. This practice should be stopped.
20. **Pensionary benefits:** Since the media is not part of the government, the benefit given only

to media persons constitutes a favour when extended by the government.

21. **Press Clubs-Donation of Funds:** This practice is prevalent all over the country and funds are being donated lavishly by Chief Ministers/Ministers, political leaders, companies and corporations not only to genuine Press Clubs but also to the Press Clubs of dubious nature. In the latter case it constitutes an attempt to induce the journalists to give favourable reports about the donors. This should be stopped.

22. **Prizes:** The practice of giving spurious awards has to be curbed. There are instances of sale of

awards and prizes by the racketeers making money out of it. Not only the racketeers but the awardees often contribute towards the value of the prize.

23. Allotment of shops to persons for reasons of their position as journalist is a clear cut favour and should be stopped forthwith.

24. The grant of Accreditation Cards, Government and Public Authority Advertisements according to rules, facility during election meeting, expenses for journalistic conventions, seminars, etc. providing press rooms, inviting press parties, giving publication material, providing for training of journalists do not constitute favours. They are essential facilities offered to journalists for the discharge of their professional duties.

Statement III

S.No.	File No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	14/75/09-10	Kunwar Manvendra Singh, Member (Lok Sabha), Aavgarh House, Dampiar Nagar, Mathura (U.P.)	The Editor, Dainik Jagran, Mathura (U.P.)	Publication of favourable news item in favour of his rival candidate.	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 15.4.2009 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979, No response has been received as yet.
2.	14/178/09-10	Shri Rakesh Srivastava "Nyayik" M.M. 22, Vikas Pradhikaran Colony, Shivpur, Varanasi-221 003-(U.P.)	The Editor, Hindustan	Publication of news by taking money,	The complainant was requested to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979, No response has been received as yet.
3.	14/179/09-10	Shri Rampravesh Sharrfra @ Shankar, J.D.U, Candidate, 36, Jahanabad Lok Sabha, Bihar	The Editor, Hindustan, Patna	Publication of news in favour of contesting candidate by taking money	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 6.8,2009 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received as yet.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	14/180/09-10	Shri Lawan Thakur, Chairman, RTI Bureau, 88/6, Samkheter, Mandi (Himachal Pradesh)	The Editor, The Tribune, Chandigarh.	Publication of news in favour of candidate by taking money.	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 6.8.2009 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received as yet.
5.	14/183/09-10	Shri Ram Iqbal Singh, Ex-MLA, BJP, 70, Ghosi Lok Sabha Constituency, Mau (U.P.).	The Editor, Dainik Jagran	Publication of news in favour of a candidate by taking money.	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 6.8,2009 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received as yet.
6.	14/184/09-10	Shri Randeep Thakur, 4, LIG Barra-2, Kanpur (U.P.).	The Editor, Dainik Jagran	Publication of news/ advertisements in favour of a candidate by selling news column	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 6.8.2009 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received as yet.
7-8.	14/185-186/09-10	Shri Lion S. Gopalan, 43, Periyar Nagar, Sengunthapuram Post, Karur-639 002 (Tamil Nadu)	The Editors, 1. Dinamalar 2. The Hindu	Regarding violation of guidelines of press by highlighting the caste profile of the candidates as well as constituencies.	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 5.8,2009 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received as yet.
9.	14/402/09-10	Shri Ramadhar Verma, Purani Basti, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	The Editor, Dainik Bhaskar Raipur.	Publication of misleading advertisement in favour of a party during the election.	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 1.12.2009 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received as yet.
10-11.	14/407-409/09-10	Shri P.P. Kapoor, Haryana State Convenor, Indian Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU), G.T. Road, Samalakha-132 101-03, Panipat (Haryana)	The Editors, 1. Dainik Bhaskar 2. Dainik Jagran 3. Punjab Kesari	Regarding publication of misleading news/article/ advts during Haryana Vidhan Sabha election.	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 1.12.2009 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received as yet.

779 Agriculture
Amla Cultivation

3123. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land in hectares under cultivation of Amla in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the State Governments have requested the Union Government to include Amla under the Minimum Support Price;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of land in hectares under cultivation of Amla in the country including Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) The horticulture produce is procured under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) to protect the growers from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop during the peak arrival when prices tend to fall below economic levels on the request of State/UT Government. During the current season, no such proposal for Amla has been received from any State/UT Government.

Statement

Area of Amla

Sl.No.	State	Area (ha)
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	15750
2.	Gujarat	10050
3.	Rajasthan	5000
4.	Maharashtra	4000
5.	Haryana	600
6.	Mizoram	70
7.	Tamil Nadu	5500

1	2	3
8.	Andhra Pradesh	3000
9.	Karnataka	1800
10.	Bihar	1350
11.	Others	2500
Total		49620

[English]

770-83
Corruption in FCI

3124. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether several discrepancies on expenses incurred by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) have been reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed against the FCI officials who have made such wasteful expenses;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against such officials;

(e) the details of mechanism in place to monitor the activities/corruption in FCI;

(f) whether the Government proposes to revamp the functioning of FCI to bring transparency in the organisation and check corruption; 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The CAG has in its report No. CA 24 of 2009-10 laid in the Parliament on 9th July, 2009 pointed out certain discrepancies in expenses incurred by the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The observations relate to undue benefit to Roller Flour Mills and Atta Chakkies, excess reimbursement of transportation charges,

unjustified payment of work based wages to labour, avoidable expenditure on transportation, failure to recover the value of short/damaged gunny bales, extra expenditure on advertisement, excess recovery of interest charges, wasteful expenditure due to hiring of a private godown and irregular expenditure due to purchase of new vehicles.

As per the laid down procedure the action taken note duly vetted by the C&AG on these paras will be furnished to the Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) for their examination.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Responsibility is fixed on FCI officials of wasteful expenditure. The details of disciplinary action taken against officials found responsible on account of wasteful expenditure in the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The details of mechanism in place to monitor the activities/corruption in FCI are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) and (g) With a view to improve the working of the Food Corporation of India (FCI), Government of India, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution had engaged M/s. McKinsey & Co. in November, 2004 to undertake a study of FCI. The main objective of the study was to bring about efficiency improvement in the FCI's functioning.

The major improvement initiatives recommended by M/s McKinsey & Co. are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Details of disciplinary action taken against officials on account of wasteful expenditure pointed out are as under

Year	Disciplinary action initiated	Disciplinary action concluded and penalty imposed
2006	30	28
2007	9	8
2008	15	10
2009 (up to October)	3	-

Statement II

Details of remedial action taken by the FCI to check wasteful expenditure are as under

- (i) Two bid tender system is being followed to have a level playing field and to have transparency.
- (ii) Wide publicity to all Notice Inviting Tenders (NITs) to generate fair competition. The tender notices are also uploaded on FCI website to create competition.
- (iii) Placing results of tenders awarded with names of the successful tenderers and rates etc. on website to ensure transparency.
- (iv) Examination of
 - (a) Internal Audit Report
 - (b) CAG Audit Report
 - (c) Observations of inspections by Chief Technical Examiner of CVC.
- (v) In-Depth study of
 - (a) Handling & Transport Contracts.
 - (b) Purchase procedures in FCI
- (vi) Monitoring Progress of disposal of complaints and vigilance cases.
 - (a) Surveillance of officers with doubtful integrity. These officers are not posted in sensitive positions to avoid any scope of corruption.
- (vii) Use of computers, payment through ECS, restrictions on payment in cash.
- (viii) Up-gradation of mechanical weighbridges to Electronic Weighbridges.

Statement III

Major improvement initiatives recommended by M/s McKinsey & Co. for FCI

- (i) Financial restructuring through multi-tiered debt structure to reduce the interest burden;
- (ii) Network optimization through linear programming of Rail Movement (Grain Flow Management);
- (iii) Consolidation of Handling & Transport Contracts;
- (iv) Changes in use and sourcing pattern of gunny bags;

- (v) Cost reduction by direct procurement of foodgrains and exclusion of intermediates;
- (vi) Exploring avenues for revenue generation by optimum utilization of all existing assets like godowns;
- (vii) More cost effective and efficient utilization of human resources through rationalization, automation and better Performance Management System (People Management System);
- (viii) Smart Trading approach for global trading in foodgrains;
- (ix) Creation of Price Monitoring Cell;
- (x) Management of operational costs;
- (xi) Management of idle Assets;
- (xii) Vigilance Administration and;
- (xiii) Performance review through defined parameters and fixation of accountability.

12.01 hrs.

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM (JAMNAGAR): Madam Speaker, I seek your permission to raise an issue.....(Interruption)

MADAM SPEAKER: No please, take your seat. Be quiet.

.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQU): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1073/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, 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 (Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1074/15/09]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1075/15/09]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

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- (ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries 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-1076/15/09]

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- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1077/15/09]

- 785
- (5) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Small Industries Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1078/15/09]

- PT
783
- (6) A copy of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Furnishing of Information) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 793 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 29 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1079/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- PT
786-66
- (1) A copy of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Election Commissioner's Conditions of Service)

Amendment Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 74 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 2009 under Section 204 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Panchayats) Regulation, 1994.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1080/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:-

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(i) The Central Industrial Security Force (Group 'A' Executive Cadre) Amendment Recruitment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 715(E) Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2009.

- (ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Additional Director General and Additional Deputy Inspector General) Amendment Recruitment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 716 (E) Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1081/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Voice Society, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Voice Society, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1082/15/09]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Fair Business Practices, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts. *and*
- PLT*
787
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council of Fair Business Practices, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1083/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Consumer Coordination Council, Noida, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts. *and*
- PLT*
787
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Consumer Coordination Council, Noida, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1084/15/09]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the National Law School of India University, Bangalore, for the years 2007-2008 and 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts. *and*
- PLT*
787
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Law School of India University, Bangalore, for the years 2007-2008 and 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1085/15/09]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts. *and*
- PLT*
787
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1086/15/09]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1976:-
- PLT*
787-88

(i) The Standards of Weight and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 533 (E) Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 2009.

(ii) The Standards of Weight and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Second Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 632(E) Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1087/15/09]

- (7) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited for the years from 1993-1994 to 2008-2009 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years.
- PLT*
788

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1088/15/09]

- (8) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1874 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 2009 notifying the crops, mentioned therein, with their general eligible for registration of varieties under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act, 2001 issued under sub-section (2) of Section 29 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1089/15/09]

- (9) A copy of the General Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 796 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 2009 under sub-section (3) of the Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act, 1937.
- PLT*
789

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1090/15/09]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

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- Audited Account and
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1091/15/09]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the FICCI Alliance for Consumer Care, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the FICCI Alliance for Consumer Care, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1092/15/09]

- (12) A copy of the Rice (Stock Declaration by Companies or Firms or Individuals) Order, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2878 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 2009 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1093/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956;

- (i) S.O. 2800 (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 No. 5 (Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (ii) S.O. 2831 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2009 authorizing the Special District Revenue Officer, Kancheepuram, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (iii) S.O. 2829 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2009 authorizing the Special District Revenue Officer, LANH-Vellore-9, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 46 in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (iv) S.O. 2677(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1635(E) dated 6th July, 2009.

- (v) S.O. 2792 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section) (including bypasses) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (vi) S.O. 2735 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 2009 authorizing the Special District Revenue Officer, Thiruvallur, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (vii) S.O. 2680 (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. 45 (Trichy-Dindigul Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (viii) S.O. 2830 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 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.

- (ix) S.O. 2839 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2009 authorizing the Special District Revenue Officer, Salem-Krishnagiri District, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (x) S.O. 2828 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2009 authorizing the Special District Revenue Officer, Vellore, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xi) S.O. 2833 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1740 (E) dated 10th October, 2006.
- (xii) S.O. 2456 (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-Machilipatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xiii) S.O. 2573 (E) to S.O. 2574 (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. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xiv) S.O. 2944 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2009 authorizing the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kavali, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Rudrakota-Nellore Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xv) S.O. 2943 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2009 authorizing the Special Deputy Collector (LA), P.S.V.P., Unit-5, Ongole, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Chilakaluripet-Rudrakota Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xvi) S.O. 2502 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1351(E) dated 26th May, 2009.
- (xvii) S.O. 2813 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 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.
- (xviii) S.O. 2798 (E) and S.O. 2799 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 2 in the State of Bihar.
- (xix) S.O. 2807 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1466 (E) dated 29th August, 2007.
- (xx) S.O. 2808 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 810 (E) dated 3rd April, 2008.
- (xxi) S.O. 2809 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1198 (E) dated 23rd May, 2008.
- (xxii) S.O. 2817 (E) and S.O. 2823 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 91 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxiii) S.O. 2832 (E) and S.O. 2837 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 24 (Moradabad-Bareilly Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxiv) S.O. 2644 (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. 12 (Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

- (xxv) S.O. 2676 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 2009 regarding acquisition of for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Bharuch-Surat Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xxvi) S.O. 2818 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxvii) S.O. 2489 (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. 6 (Gujarat-Maharashtra Boarder) (including construction of Vyara and Bajipura bypass) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xxviii) S.O. 2556 (E) and S.O. 2557 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 8A (Extension) (Mundra Village-Chandroda Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xxix) S.O. 2747 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 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.
- (xxx) S.O. 2532 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Dhulia-Surat Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xxxi) S.O. 2698 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2009 authorizing the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Sabarkantha, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Ratanpur-Ahmedabad Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xxxii) S.O. 2257 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1693(E) dated 10th July, 2009.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 752 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2009 authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port Section) (including construction of Vyara and Bajipura bypass) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 2748 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 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.
- (xxxv) S.O. 1692 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 2009 authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 2127 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 2009 authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 555 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2009 authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8A (Extension) in the State of Gujarat.

- (xxxviii) S.O. 2825 (E) to S.O. 2827 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 8 (Udaipur-Ahmedabad Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxxix) S.O. 1693(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Gujarat-Maharashtra Border, including construction of Vyara and Bajipura bypass) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xl) S.O. 2815(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Dholpur-Morena Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xli) S.O. 2821(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8A (Samakhiyali-Gandhidham Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xlii) S.O. 1607(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2009 authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/four/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Dhulia-Surat Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xliii) S.O. 2258(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 2009 authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/four/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8A (Extension) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xliv) S.O. 2488(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2117(E) dated 17th August, 2009.
- (xliv) S.O. 1577(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 200 (Duburi-Bhuban Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (xlvi) S.O. 1731(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. 215 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (xlvii) S.O. 1680(E) and S.O. 1681(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 different stretches of National Highway No. 215 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (xlviii) S.O. 2252(E) and S.O. 2233(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 different stretches of National Highway No. 215 (Rimuli-Rajamunda Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (xlix) S.O. 1696(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Durg-Nagpur Section, including construction of the bypasses) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (l) S.O. 1817(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Pune-Solapur Section) in the State of Maharashtra.

- (ii) S.O. 2119(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2089(E) dated 22nd August, 2008.
- (lii) S.O. 2564(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Bangalore-Nelamangala Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (liii) S.O. 2647(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. 31 (Bijni-Nalbari Section) in the State of Assam.
- (liv) S.O. 2641(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. 215 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (lv) S.O. 2490(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. 200 (Duburi-Bhuban Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (lvi) S.O. 2627(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 215 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (lvii) S.O. 2491(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. 203 (Kabirajpur-Biragobindapur Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (lviii) S.O. 2569(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. 215 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (lix) S.O. 2648(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. 203 (Dolagobindapur-Malatipatpur Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (lx) S.O. 2653(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. 200 (Bhuban-Bhadaliapasi-Bhubanbethiapal Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (lxi) S.O. 2668(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. 203 (Uttarasan-Patasahanipur Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (lxii) S.O. 2670(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. 200 (Pitiri-Bhuban Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (lxiii) S.O. 2669(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. 203 (Darada-Malibarahi Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (lxiv) S.O. 2487(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. 203 (Bhubaneswar-Uttara Sasan Section) in the State of Orissa.

- (lxv) S.O. 2620(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Nelamangala-Tumkur Section) in the State of Karnataka.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1094/15/09]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Sections 35 and 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:-

- (i) S.O. 2737(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 2009 entrusting stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway No. 6 in the State of Gujarat to National Highways Authority of India.
- (ii) S.O. 2738(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 2009 entrusting stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway No. 7 in the State of Gujarat to National Highways Authority of India.
- (iii) S.O. 2739(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 2009 entrusting stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway No. 33 in the State of Jharkhand to National Highways Authority of India.
- (iv) S.O. 2740(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 2009 entrusting stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway No. 10 in the State of Jharkhand to National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1095/15/09]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:-

- (i) The National Highways Authority of India (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. NHAI/11011/09/2009-HR-I. in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2009.
- (ii) The National Highways Authority of India (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in

Notification No. NHAI/12011/1/95-Admn.(Pt.) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 2009.

(iii) The National Highways Authority of India (Transaction of Business) Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. NHAI/BM-11041/98/2008-Admn. in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 2009.

(iv) The National Highways Authority of India (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. NHAI/BM-12011/13/95-Admn. (Pt.) in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1096/15/09]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rjaya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th December, 2009 agreed without any amendment to the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 2009."

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Statements - *list*

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR: I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Final Action Taken Statements of the Government on the recommendations/

observations contained in Chapter-I of the Twenty-seventh Report (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject "Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in United India Insurance Company Limited".

- (2) Final Action Taken Statements of the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Chapter-I of the Thirtieth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject "Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Airports Authority of India".

12.03 1/2 hrs.

Committee

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

1st to 3rd Reports *presented*

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:-

- (1) First Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals),
- (2) Second Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers), and
- (3) Third Report of the Committee on Action Taken on Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee (2008-09) on the subject 'Performance of Fertilizer Industry in Public, Private and Cooperative Sectors'.

12.04 hrs.

801
Calling Attention

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Disinvestment

Situation arising out of Government's decision to disinvest shares in Public Sector Enterprises and steps taken in this regard

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following

matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

"The situation arising out of Government's decision to disinvest shares in Public Sector Enterprises and steps taken in this regard."

802-12

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to apprise the House of the following factual position:

The policy on disinvestment articulated in the President's Speech to Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009 and Finance Minister's Budget Speech on 6th July, 2009 requires the development of "people ownership" of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) to share in their wealth and prosperity, with Government retaining majority shareholding and control. This objective is relevant to profit-earning CPSUs as it is only these that will sustain investor-interest for sharing in their prosperity.

In line with this policy announcement, Government has decided that:

- (i) already listed profitable CPSUs not meeting the mandatory public shareholding of 10 per cent are to be made compliant;
- (ii) all CPSUs having positive networth, no accumulated losses and having earned net profit for three preceding consecutive years, are to be listed through public offerings out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the company or a combination of both; and
- (iii) the proceeds from disinvestment would be channelised into National Investment Fund and during April, 2009 to March, 2012 would be available in full for meeting the capital expenditure requirements of selected social sector programmes decided by the Planning Commission/Department of Expenditure. The *status quo ante* will be restored from April, 2012."
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House, please.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In pursuance of the above policy, the Department of Disinvestment is in dialogue with the administrative Ministries and the CPSUs to assess their capital expenditure requirements to be raised through issue of fresh equity. The composition of the 'public offering' will be based on this input and each case will be considered on merits and submitted to Government for approval.

Disinvestment of Government shareholding in NTPC Limited (5 per cent) and SJVN Limited (10 per cent) and Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (5 per cent) through Public Offering in domestic market, is under implementation. These Public Offerings are likely to be completed by 31st March, 2010.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you hon. Minister. Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, now new words have been coined like 'people's ownership'. It is nothing but creeping privatization. As it has been stated in the Congress Party's manifesto that the BJP was following blind privatization, now the UPA-2 Government will pursue and will see that the people's ownership is done by disinvesting public sector undertakings. Already one billion people of our country are the owners of public sector undertakings. All the shares are vested with the Government and the people of our country elect their representatives to the Parliament and Parliament elects the Government of our country.

When already there is a people's ownership, why has the Government decided to give ownership to a few people diluting the Parliament's control, Parliament's ownership over the public sector undertakings? You will see, in the past, how a miniscule part of the shares disinvested has gone to the hands of general public. In case of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, out of 32.8 per cent shares disinvested, the public holds only 1.9 per cent. In case of Steel Authority of India Limited, the public holding is only 1.9 per cent out of 14.18 per cent disinvested. In case of ONGC, out of 25.86 per cent disinvested so far, the general public holds only 1.6 per cent. Similarly, in case of Gas Authority of India Limited, out of 42.66 per cent already disinvested or privatized, the general public holds only 1.6 per cent.

It is a very small and miniscule part that is owned by few private individuals. The justification that has been given by the Finance Minister in his statement and also

in his Budget Speech is that the Government needs money to spend in the social sector.

As per the *Public Sector Survey Report*, in the last year 2007-08, our public sector undertakings have earned a profit of Rs. 79,803 crore after paying tax of Rs. 42,000 crore. In one year, these Central public sector undertakings have also given the dividends to the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 28 crore. Moreover, these public sector undertakings have a Reserve Fund of about Rs. 5,00,000 crore. In the last five years, it has increased from Rs. 2,25,000 crore to Rs. 5,00,000 crore. If the Government of India needs money to spend in the social sector and if there is a resource crunch, it can utilise the surplus funds which are lying with the Central public sector undertakings, for productive assets. Why has the Government decided to disinvest? Now the Government has announced a policy decision to disinvest 10 per cent of the shares and that the Government's share will not come down from 51 per cent and the Government would continue to hold the shares to the extent of 51 per cent. It means that public sector will remain as public sector and the Government will have the control over the public sector, but where is the guarantee? Today, the Government is saying that the Government's share will not be reduced from 51 per cent, but where is the guarantee? Tomorrow, they may decide to reduce it from 51 per cent.

This 'public ownership' is nothing but creeping privatisation. I would like to know from the Finance Minister where the need for privatisation is. We used to extend support from outside to the UPA's first Government and we did not allow a single profit-making public sector undertaking to be disinvested. Though the Government decided and the Cabinet took a decision to disinvest 10 per cent of the shares of BHEL, the Government had to reverse its decision. The same thing happened in the case of National Aluminium Corporation and Neyvelli Lignite Corporation where the Government of India decided to disinvest 20 per cent of its shares.

If the Government is facing any problem, it can resort to other means. As per the Finance Minister's statement in the Budget Speech, the foregone tax revenue in one year, 2008-09, was Rs. 4.5 lakh crore and concessions worth thousands of crores of rupees were given to the corporate sector. So, the Government has no problem in reducing the foregone tax revenue, what the Finance Minister had stated in his Budget Speech. In one year, the Government can get sufficient funds to spend in the social sector.

Madam, in the past, National Renewal Fund was created for revival of sick public sector undertakings. The Government of India received the fund which was collected out of proceeds from disinvestment and the funds which were deposited. How much of the fund that the Government of India received has been spent on the revival of sick public sector undertakings? When there is no problem which the Government of India is facing in regard to availability of funds, why is there a need for disinvestment of public sector undertakings? I would like to know this from the Finance Minister.

Today all the Central trade unions from INTUC to BMS are opposing it. On 16th of December, thousands of workers belonging to all the Central trade unions will come on the streets to demonstrate and oppose this draconian policy of the Government of India. Corporate interest cannot prevail over public interest. It is mentioned 'public ownership'. Who are these 'public' who will in future own these public sector undertakings?

We know that this Government is pursuing an economic policy which is the market economy policy where public sector has no place. There will be a change in the ownership of the public sector undertaking. Today, the shares are vested with the Government of India. By disinvesting the shares of the public sector undertaking, who will be the owner of our public sector undertaking? When the first Prime Minister of India inaugurated the first public sector undertaking, a unit of Fertiliser Corporation of India at Sindhri, he had said 'I am not inaugurating a factory, rather I am inaugurating the temple of modern India'. Now these temples of modern India are being demolished one after another.

We have seen during the NDA regime that 100 per cent was being disinvested and the ownership was changed from the Government, the public to the private. Now the same policy is being pursued and also the policy of privatisation of public sector undertaking. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether by disinvesting in the name of 'public ownership', shares of public sector undertaking are being handed over to a few private people.

Is the share of the Public Sector Undertaking being handed over to the corporate sector? Where is the need for disinvestment of 10 per cent share? If 10 per cent share of BHEL is disinvested, then the share of the Government will come down to 51 per cent.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is the only public sector company that supplies electrical equipment. If there is further disinvestment, then the Government will not have any control over this important and vital Public Sector Undertaking. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your clarificatory question and conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I would like to know this from the hon. Finance Minister. Why cannot the Government utilize the surplus funds or a percentage of the surplus funds for productive assets when there are enough reserve funds or surplus funds lying with these Public Sector Undertakings, that is, about Rs. 500,000 crore?

According to the statement of the hon. Finance Minister the foregone tax revenue in the last year was Rs. 4.5 lakh crore. Why cannot the Government reduce the foregone tax revenue? Then, the Government need not disinvest the Public Sector Undertakings. As a result of this, the creeping privatization will also not be there.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. Please take your seat. Now, the hon. Minister to give his reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Government review the policy with regard to creeping privatization by disinvesting 10 per cent of the share in the name of public interest? *...(Interruptions)* Thank you.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Thank you, Madam. I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member because he believes in a particular philosophy, and he goes on propagating that philosophy. There is nothing wrong in it as everyone is entitled to have it. The fact of the matter is that disinvestment is going on in this country not from today or from yesterday, but from 1991-1992 onwards. Rs. 57,000 and odd crore has been collected by various Governments, and during this period from 1991-1992 to 2009-2010, there have been several Governments

including one where CPI was a participant in the Democratic Front Government and disinvestment took place then. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We were opposed to it. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Disinvestment took place prior to it; disinvestment has taken place during NDA regime; and disinvestment has taken place even when they supported us. ...(*Interruptions*) It is true that they had registered their strong views on some cases even when they supported us. ...(*Interruptions*)

I am factually correcting the position, and I am not adding anything new. Yes, they had their reservations in certain cases, and we did not proceed. They were our valued colleagues and we respect their support. But it is not correct to say that simply because they supported the Government from outside, hence, they influenced the Government to such an extent that not a single disinvestment took place. As many as seven disinvestments took place between 2004 and 2007, and I am not taking into account from 8th July when they withdrew their support. If you want to have the list, I can give you the list. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You had to reverse your decision also.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is a different question. Please do not interrupt me. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please take your seat.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: At the very beginning, I have admitted that you ought to propagate your view, but unfortunately, as Finance Minister of the country, I shall have to explain and propound the views of the Government for which we have been voted; we have got a little more. They have rejected your thesis of withdrawing support from us.

The disinvestment which took place between 2004 and 2008 – NTPC, 5.2 per cent; Maruti, I am not taking into account; Power Grid Corporation; Rural Electrification Corporation (REC); NHPC Limited, and Oil India.

The second point which the hon. Member tried to build up and create an impression is this. Yes, the

individuals have got very minor shares. There is no doubt in it, but it is not always correct to say ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, he is not listening to the reply.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is a privilege of the Member.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please take your seat. He is replying to your clarificatory questions.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: He will listen. Even if he wants, he can listen from outside because my voice is strong enough to reach outside.

This is not the question. The question is that sometimes it happens that these shares are taken by the banks, financial institutions, mutual funds, and in case of one oil company, three other public sector oil companies took the entire share. Therefore, it is not correct that always some corporate sector companies are coming and grabbing these shares. It is not correct. The question he has raised is that as a result of this decision of 10 per cent, it will come down to 51 per cent. At least, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, the senior-most Member of the Lok Sabha, he is a Member from 1980 onwards, should have taken note of the fact where it is 100 per cent shareholding, it will come down to 90 per cent; where it is 90 per cent, it will come down to 80 per cent; it need not necessarily come down to 80 per cent, it may be 85, 86 or 87 per cent. But under no circumstances, it will come down below 51 per cent. That is the floor limit and it will not come below that. But most of the public sector enterprises will have more than enough elbow room, even NTPC. We have earlier disinvested 5.2 per cent; and this time we are going to have disinvestment of 5 per cent; and the total will be 10.2 per cent.

Your question is whether somebody will do it again later or in future. Yes, every Parliament is sovereign, elected for five years. Every Government accountable to the Parliament is for five years. You will have every right to reverse the policy, if you come back to this side of the House with 272 Members with your followers and yourselves. There is no problem. Therefore, this is not the question. This is the parliamentary practice, and this parliamentary practice is being followed. We are not going for the strategic sale. Our predecessor had done the strategic sale. You have quoted what Pandit Jawaharlal

Nehru said while laying the foundation-stone of Sindri Fertilizer Project.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: That is closed now.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is unfortunate that it has become sick – sick to the extent of beyond redemption and revival.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is closed now.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Some efforts are being made, I do not know whether it will be possible. But equally, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid down ten guidelines for the public sector where he said that they should generate adequate surplus so that they can meet their future expansions; it can meet their future modernization and development programmes. No industry can remain stagnant. It will have to expand. It will have to upgrade its technology. Our commitment to the public sector is second to none. We have cherished that. But we do not believe in doing something else and preaching something else. What we are doing is, we are taking this decision consciously as to why it is necessary. It is necessary to have the valuation of the right pricing, proper evaluation and unlock the greater shareholders' value. When we expose it to the market, the recent ones which we have done, you have seen what has been the enhancement of the market value. Prices of the company with the remaining shareholding have increased three fold, two and a half fold from Rs.2700 crore to Rs.8000 crore. That has been the impact. Shares have been over-subscribed. That is the credibility which we have.

I agree that we should not spend the family silver to meet the consumption expenditure. That is why the concept of NIF has come – National Investment Fund. You have very correctly pointed out about the investment that we have done for the revival of the sick and public sector enterprises. It is one of the mandates. As per the NIF scheme, the disinvestment proceeds will be deposited. It will not be mixed with the Consolidated Fund of India. A separate fund will be created. That fund will be managed by the fund managers. Currently, there are three fund managers — UTI Fund Managers, SBI Fund Managers and Insurance Fund Managers. These three Mutual Fund Managers are there to manage these funds. Proceeds of this, the corpus of this will be kept in tact. The corpus has been of Rs.84 crore that we got in the first year. In the second year we got Rs.249 and odd crore. These are the two years' proceeds that we deposited in the NIF. I am sorry, the total is Rs.1800

plus crore that has been the corpus which has been deposited in the NIF. The interest that we have earned in the two years is as follows: In the first year it is Rs.84 and odd crore and in the second year it is Rs.250 and odd crore. Now if the capital requirement of a sick public sector enterprise can be revived on the basis of the recommendations of experts, then this fund will be utilised to the extent of 25 per cent. We are using the 75 per cent for the targeted social sector projects and thereto it is not for the revenue expenditure, it is for the capital expenditure. Health, education and employment are the three priority sectors which have been identified. Which priority sector will you not approve? For health, we have to construct the hospitals. We have to place the machineries and equipment. Those are the capital expenditure. This fund will be utilised for that. This fund will be utilised for the construction of the universities or research laboratories or for buying equipment for the research and development. And this fund will be utilised for the capital expenditure of the project which will generate employment. It is not adequate. It will be supplemented. The main resource must come from the Budget. It is obvious. But these are the unlocked assets. Second is, why we are going for the peoples' ownership. You have ridiculed it. But it is really the peoples' ownership because the actual valuation is taking place. It adds significantly to the enterprise value and the value of the Government's residual equity shares.

I will give you one example. Enterprise value of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation post-listing, increased from Rs.18,280 crore to Rs.37,702 crore. That is a 125 per cent increase in the enterprise value. Enterprise value of Oil India had gone up from a pre-IPO figure of Rs.9,844 crore to Rs.27,219 crore. If we had not listed them, we would not have ascertained these figures. That is the difference between pre-IPO and post-IPO valuation of the shares of public sector enterprises.

Madam Speaker, what we are doing is absolutely in conformity with the policies which were earlier approved by the National Common Minimum Programme, which the Left parties were also supporting at that point of time. If they want, I can quote from that but I do not want to waste the time of the House. Everybody knows it and those five years have passed. In that NCMP it was mentioned that privatisation resources will not be utilised for revenue expenditure but will be utilised for capital expenditure. We are strictly following that line.
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It was also mentioned that there would be no disinvestment of profit-making public sector undertakings.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not disturb.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You have your own perception; you live with your perception. I do not want to change your perception. As long as you live politically you live with your perception. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You have forgotten that Common Minimum Programme.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The world is moving. World is not stagnating in your place. The world is moving and we have to keep pace with the movement of the world, and we are keeping pace. That is why I give this example of 25 years ago more than often. Twenty-five years ago when I was the Finance Minister and speaking from here, I could not give debt relief to farmers even to the extent of Rs. 500 crore. Today the Finance Minister of India can give debt relief to the extent of Rs. 71,000 crore. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi) poor people are not getting any kingout of at.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Farmers are committing suicides.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down please why are you standing? Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If we would have stuck to your position, our position would have been where you are today. Thank God we changed the policy and we changed the policy for the betterment of the country! That is why the country is moving ahead.

The last point which I would like to submit, Madam, is that we have taken the exception with the approval of the Cabinet for one year because we are passing through real difficult fiscal situation. Do not quote figures which are astronomically high and which have no relevance. The total value of the stimulus packages given - including the third one of mine and the earlier two of Prime Minister - in terms of money is Rs.1,86,000 crore. And you come out with a fancy figure and say that Rs. 4 lakh crore of concessions have been given to the corporate sector! Where are these figures coming from? The total value of the stimulus packages given is of Rs. 1,86,000 crore. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: That is tax forgone.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not yielding Mr. Acharia. These are budget figures. Rs. 1,86,000 crore is the total value of the three stimulus packages which have been given in December, 2008; January, 2009; and February, 2009. There is no concession to the extent of Rs. 4 lakh crore as tax concession. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Not tax concession, tax forgone.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No concession. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Achariaji, please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Please understand these things. Try to study a little bit. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the Finance Minister is saying.

(*Interruptions*)...*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Therefore, the only limited point which we are making is that this year the situation is extremely difficult.

That is why, we have suggested that in three years, we will utilize it to meet our social commitments to the important segments like health, education, employment

*Not recorded.

generation because I cannot afford to have the fiscal deficit to the extent which I left last year, that is, at 6.8 per cent. Fiscal prudence tells me, tells anyone sensible that you come back to the FRBM as quickly as possible. As I am advising all my colleagues in the State Government, I am equally following that practice that I shall have to come back to the FRBM to reduce the fiscal deficit. That is why one time exception that this money will be utilized in these three years up to 31st March, 2012. The disinvestment proceeds will be utilized for the capital expenditure of socially targeted projects. Thank you, Madam, Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, I should be given an opportunity to speak in this regard...*(Interruptions)* You are not giving me the opportunity to speak, therefore we are walking out from the House against...*(Interruptions)*

12.42 hrs.

(Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Basu Deb Acharya and some other hon. Members then left the House)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam Speaker, I have objections regarding the rule...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Objections regarding rule cannot be raised in zero hour. Please take your seat ...*(Interruptions)*

[Placed in Library, See No LT-1098/15/09]

12.42 hrs.

873-14 ...*(Interruptions)*

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—(GENERAL), 2009-10

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 12

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to present a Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2009-10.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1099/15/09]

12.42 hrs.

874

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—(JHARKHAND), 2009-10

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): On behalf of my colleague, Shri Namo Narain Meena, I beg to present a Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Jharkhand for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1100/15/09]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, matters of urgent public importance.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat): Madam Speaker, even after 62 years of Independence, there has not been any significant improvement in the conditions of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes living in the plateau areas of the country. They are still forced to live under the trees without cloths and food. Particularly the conditions of people living in the plateau of Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh is getting bad to worse because they are still deprived of basic facilities such as education, health, transportation etc.

People are at the verge of death there. They have no alternative to satiate their hunger, therefore naxal activities are increasing day by day and people are losing faith in democracy, which is not in the interest of country.

Madam Speaker, if the Government do not tackle the problem in time then lacs of persons will become terrorists in our country itself and this will be really on

alarming situation for the country which is already affected with the activities of foreign terrorists. Therefore, I would like to request this House to provide facilities to these persons, otherwise it will not be possible to check the terrorism.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): It is a disturbing matter that the Department of Posts has launched an attack on the Railway Mail Service by introducing several measures against the interest of the staff and the services. It is learnt that the measures which are being adopted by the Postal Department are mainly abolition of night sets, reducing the number of RMS Offices, abolition of RMS section within the circles and many others. If these measures are adopted automatically RMS and MMS will be going nearer to closer and if this happens the employees of the Department will be nowhere.

[*English*]

12.44 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

The Postal Joint Council of Action has already submitted a memorandum to the Secretary, Posts requesting her to intervene in this serious matter but uptill now nothing has been heard. This is a serious matter involving the livelihood of heavy number of employees throughout the country.

I, as a Member of Parliament, feel it absolutely necessary to bring it to the notice of the Government and to request the concerned authorities to desist from implementing the measures as decided, in the interest of the country and particularly the employees of the Department.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Mr. Chairman Sir, the circulation of fake currency notes is increasing inspite of the claims made by the Government and security agencies. Particularly in the capital of Delhi there has been a large scale increase in the circulation of fake currency notes during the last two years. Recently 31,969 fake currency notes of the denomination of Rupees one crore 34 lacs, 58 thousand eighty have been confiscated. 16 and 172 cases of fake currency notes have been registered in Delhi and Tamil Nadu respectively.

Maharashtra is ahead in circulation of fake currency. 33,567 notes of the denomination of approximately rupees 150 crores have been confiscated and 154 cases have been registered there. It shows that the fake currency notes are in circulation all over the country which is a matter of concern. This is a bigger danger for the country in comparison to the terrorism and naxalism. Fake currency is being utilized by the terrorist organizations and weakening the country's economy. The common man is losing faith in it's own currency. The circulation of fake currency notes is taking place at large scale in Delhi and state of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat etc.

Therefore, I request the Government to take strict action against the persons involved in the circulation of fake currency notes in the country.

[*English*]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): I wish to bring a significant issue to the attention of this august House. This is about the pathetic living condition of the fishermen, who are living in the coastal areas. Due to lack of sufficient drinking water, hospital amenities and educational institutions, they are suffering a lot. Setting up of a dwelling unit is a major hurdle for them.

I would like to mention a specific issue about the disparity in the allotment of funds for fishermen, for setting up housing facilities. A major housing scheme, implemented by the National Fishermen Welfare Fund is not sufficient to them to achieve the goal and most of the fishermen all over the country are not satisfied with the system of implementation of this scheme. The scheme is providing an amount of Rs. 50,000 and at the same time, the other major schemes like the Tsunami Rehabilitation Schemes and the schemes run by the local bodies are giving Rs. 2 lakh and Rs.1 lakh respectively for them.

Due to inadequate assistance to build dwelling units, most of them keep themselves away from the schemes and trying to avail assistance from other housing schemes because if one is provided assistance through one scheme, he is not eligible for another scheme.

So, the Government should review the scheme and revise the allocated amount to a minimum of Rs. 2 lakh to one family.

Another major necessity of the fishermen community is unavailability of sufficient kerosene for fishing needs. Most of them are forced to buy kerosene from black-

market at a higher price. So, an urgent action is needed to ensure sufficient supply of subsidized kerosene through PDS to each and every fisherman.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, today the construction workers of our country have gone on strike; there are lakhs of construction workers – largest number of workers – are engaged in construction sector. The Government of India passed a legislation in the year 1996.

Sir, today the construction workers of our country have gone on strike; there are lakhs of construction workers – largest number of workers – are engaged in construction sector. The Government of India passed a legislation in the year 1996. This Act was called the Building and Other Construction Workers regulation and Conditions of Service Act 1996 but so far a larger number of States have not implemented this Act. Even after 13 years of enactment of this legislation, only six or seven States have implemented it so far. Now their demand is that the Government of India should withdraw the order to allow 100 per cent FDI in housing sector to protect the Indian construction companies and the Government of India should allocate more funds in its annual budget for infrastructural development work to ensure sustained development and continuous employment of construction workers. The Government of India must declare reduction of prices of construction materials. It should take steps to reduce the prices of construction material like steel, cement, bricks, stones, chips, etc.

The Inter-State Migration of Workmen Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service Act, 1979 to protect lacks of inter-State migrant workers has not been fully implemented in many States. As a result of this, the exploitation of migrant workers takes place in many States. About 3846 migrant workers were arrested while working in different countries. Their demand is that the Government of India should try to get them released.

The Social Security Act was passed by this House last year. At the time of consideration of the Bill, the Labour Minister assured this House that the Government would consider amending certain provisions of the Social Security Act so that a larger number of workers who are excluded from the social security, those workers could also be included. Therefore, the Government should bring an amending legislation to amend the Social Security Act which was passed by Parliament.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, the Black Rose, a Mongolia based vessel, has sunk off Paradip Port. It was carrying iron ore from Haldia and was re-loading at Paradip when it tilted and sunk, thereby restricting the traffic to Paradip Port. Though 26 of the crew members were saved, a Ukrainian engineer's body was later recovered. Leaking of oil from the vessel and its movement towards the shore has caused panic in the area. The sinking of this vessel has caused doubts on the sincerity of the officials of the Traffic Department of Paradip Port as well as cargo shippers and stevedores. The officials, cargo shippers and stevedores should carefully handle the iron ore for safe transportation but no measures and supervisions were taken by the concerned officials to measure content of the iron ore loaded in that ill-fated vessel. The shippers and the stevedores did not verify the quality of the cargo and as they loaded it for commercial purposes they ignored the safety aspect. There is an urgent need to conduct a high level probe to ascertain the cause of the sinking of this vessel. Though a Mongolian ship was carrying iron ore from Haldia, why was it being re-loaded at Paradeep port? Where was this ship destined to travel? Was it to go to China? Is there any safety and security lapse in Paradip port by allowing private surveyors to certify a vessel after their arrival and not engaging Government certified surveyors? I would not say that sinking of this Mongolian ship was deliberate but this incident has occurred due to official negligence. They should be taken to task. The debris of the ill-fated vessel should be cleared from the sea as the owner of the vessel is yet to contact the Port Trust Authorities. I would like to get a categorical answer from the Government in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI PAKAURI LAL (Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Government towards the pollution being made by the Public and Private sector Companies in the district Sonebhadra of Uttar Pradesh.

District Sonebhadra is in my parliamentary constituency and in this district of Uttar Pradesh State many Public and Private projects such as Hindalco Industries Ltd., Kanodia Chemicals Factory, Renu Sagar Power Plant, NTPC, Carbon Plant, Coal Plant, Cement

Factory, Crusher Plant etc. have been established by displacing the tribals and forest dwellers and these plants emit ashes, smoke, mist, polluted water which is disposed in Rihand Reservoir. As a result the health of local public is deteriorating. More than 12 people have been died in Parari Village located near Rihand reservoir due to polluted water but neither the Government nor the factories have given any compensation. The cultivable lands are turning into barren land and the forests and wild life are being affected. The financial condition of displaced tribals and forest dwellers is very bad. They could not get proper compensation or employment. Their lives are in danger due to environmental pollution. The project officers have not implemented the suggestions and directions given by the public representatives and Pollution Control Board. Uncontrolled pollution is posing danger to the environment. The factories are illegally encroaching the forest land also in addition to the allotted land. They are not using the environment friendly technology and as a result carbon is being emitted.

Therefore, through you sir, I request the Union Government to take immediate action to check the pollution being caused by the public and private sector projects at Sonbhadra district in Uttar Pradesh to save adivasis from health hazards.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, the Public Distribution System in the State of Kerala has been functioning well. They have been able to intervene in the market and also control the rise of prices to some extent. There is a big demand for foodgrains and other materials especially during the festival season. The festivals of Christmas, Bakri-Eid and Onam are celebrated in the State on a very large scale and which also serves as a symbol of national integration. As you would know that Christmas is nearing and the Government of Kerala has requested for additional food grains and also additional quota of 10,000 MTs of sugar.

So, it is essential that the Government distributes them through the PDS during festival seasons so that

common people may enjoy the benefits. I would like to urge the Government to take necessary steps in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up item no. 14. Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over the slips at the Table of the House within twenty minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time, the rest will be treated as lapsed.

Technical Education

- 820
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- (i) **Need to set up a Polytechnic college in Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Constituency, Punjab - (MUR-377)**

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur): There is no Polytechnic College in Sub tehsil Dhillwan situated on the G.T. road in Bholath Vidhan Sabha area which is in my Parliamentary constituency Hoshiarpur. There is no educational institution in an area spread over 50 KM in radius. The people of village Jalika has agreed to donate 8 acres of land required for Polytechnic college free of cost. The City of Kapurthala is only 14 km from the proposed site at village Jalika. There is no professional institution beyond school level in the entire area.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

I therefore, urge upon the Union Government to release funds for the proposed Polytechnic College to be built at village Jalika in Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Constituency.

821 (ii) Need for implementation of Mega Power Projects in Orissa — (MUR 377)

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN (Sambalpur): Energy is the driving force for any economic development. Orissa has vast reserves of coal which can be exploited by setting up Power projects in the state.

I request the Central Government to set up mega power projects in Orissa at the earliest.

821 (iii) Need to set up an Avian Research Centre in Thattekkadu, Kerala — (MUR 377)

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): The world famous bird sanctuary at Thattekkadu - Kothamagulam is in my constituency in Idukki - which requires more attention. This is a tropical Birds Sanctuary. More than 320 different variety of birds are there. Also, 40% birds are migratory birds out of which 17% are international migrants. The rest are rare birds like Frogmouth and 'Ripley Owl' are there in this Sanctuary. Last Year more than 75000 tourists visited there. I request the Union Government to consider setting up of an Avian Research Centre in Thattekkadu. I request Tourism and Environment Ministries to take necessary initiative in this regard.

821 (iv) Need to include Piprahawa (Kapilvastu), a pilgrims place in district Siddharthnagar, Uttar Pradesh, in the World Heritage list — (MUR 377)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariagani): Madam. Pilgrims and followers of Buddha religion from all over the world use to visit Piprahawa (Kapilvastu) in the birth place of Gautam Buddha district Siddharthnagar. Because it is the bith place of Buddha, the centre of their belief and faith. The history and reality of the site has been proved with the reminiscence found in joint excavation of Archaeological Department of Govt. of India and History Department of Kolkata University that the birth of the Gautam Buddha has taken place in 6th Century in Kapilvastu, Siddharthnagar, of Shakya, the capital of king Shudhodhan. But due to inappropriate development of the said place till now, the national and international tourists visiting there get disappointed whereas it should be included in the list of world heritage. The Govt. of India

should try to get Piprahawa, Kapilvastu included in the list of the World Heritage.

822 (v) Need for financial assistance to 'Rajiv Aarogyasri' a Community Health Insurance Scheme implemented by the Government of Andhra Pradesh — (MUR 377)

[English]

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO (Guntur): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has implemented a unique Community Health Insurance Scheme called 'Rajiv Aarogyasri'. It was started on a pilot basis in the backward districts of the State, namely, Mahaboobnagar, Ananthapur and Srikakulam from 1st April, 2007 and now it has covered all the district of Andhra Pradesh.

The scheme extends financial protection up to a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in a year to families living below poverty line for the treatment of serious ailments which require hospitalization and surgery. Its ambit covers almost 163 surgical procedures.

This scheme is under implementation and the entire expenditure is funded by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. The request of the State Government pertains to sharing of the expenditure in 70:30 ratio and to extend Central assistance. A request for clearance of the proposal and sanction of a sum of Rs. 300 crore is pending with the Government of India.

The Scheme needs the support of the Government of India. The State alone cannot cater to such a huge expenditure. Hence, I would request the Hon'ble Union Minister to extend financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 300 crore as sought by the Andhra Pradesh Government to make 'Rajiv Aarogyasri' a grand success, which is aimed at extending financial protection to children aged up to 12 years of the families living below poverty line in Andhra Pradesh. I would also request the Central Government to reimburse whatever has been spent by the State Government on this scheme so far, since the commencement of this scheme from 1 April, 2007.

822 (vi) Need to upgrade Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), Mahendragiri in district Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu as a separate unit with its Headquarters at Mahendragiri — (MUR 377)

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): The Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC) situated at Mahendragiri in my Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu is a

constituent unit of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) which was started in 1984. It is one of the important units of the Indian Space activity because it contributes in a major way for systems development, assembly, integration and testing of Liquid and Cryogenic Rocket Stages and High Altitude Testing of Satellite Propulsion Systems and various other activities.

The present man-power strength of LPSC, Mahendragiri is about 550 which include senior scientists, technicians, administrative and supporting staffs. Though it was established 25 years ago and major developmental activities are being carried out here, its Head Office and control is still lying with Valiamala which is located near Trivandrum in Kerala. Trivandrum in Kerala is already having VSSC and other small units viz., TERLS, IISU besides APP in Alwaye. Another neighbouring State of Karnataka is having ISAC, ISTRAC Units in Bangalore and Master Control in Hassan.

LPSC, Mahendragiri is the only unit established under ISRO in Tamil Nadu. There are various units under ISRO having even 250 employees or less than that which have been made a separate centre. However, the LPSC, Mahendragiri is not yet considered which has enough reason to be upgraded into a separate centre.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to upgrade Liquid Propulsion Systems Center (LPSC), Mahendragiri into a separate centre with its Headquarters at Mahendragiri in Tamil Nadu.

(vii) **Need to set up a railway station for stoppage of trains either at Neema or Gopalpur on Varanasi-Lucknow railway line in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): Madam the 18 Km long road of northern, part of my constituency Pratapgarh falls between Varanasi and Lucknow via Jaunpur-Sultanpur but no rail service passing through this railway line has stoppage in my constituency; because of this, people of northern area of Pratapgarh travelling to Varanasi and Lucknow do not get any benefit of it whereas trains passing through this railway line can be provide stoppage by making railway station or halt on the railway line at Neema or Gopalpur of Pratapgarh. Neema and Gopalpur are about 30 km away from my Pratapgarh city, therefore, people residing in northern area of my Pratapgarh district can be benefitted by providing

a halt or railway station at Gopalpur or Neema. I am ready to provide assistance through my local area development fund for this work.

Therefore, it is my request through this House that a stoppage to the train service running on the rail line should be ensured by making a railway station or railway halt at Neema or Gopalpur situated in northern region of my Parliamentary constituency Pratapgarh on the railway line between Varanasi and Lucknow via Jaunpur-Sultanpur.

State Reorganisation
(viii) **Need to follow up the proposed tripartite talks among Government of India, Government of West Bengal and representatives of Gorkha Jana-Mukti Morcha vigorously for grant of statehood to Gorkhaland (MUR 377)**

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): The tripartite talks between the Government of India, Government of West Bengal and representatives of the Gorkha Jana-mukti Morcha on the issue of grant of Statehood to Gorkhaland, later this month, should be followed up sympathetically and vigorously as it is an issue of national importance.

(ix) **Need to set up a new fertilizer unit in place of closed factory of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam there has been significant contribution of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited in the success of Green Revolution in the country. Fertilizer units were set up in various parts of the country after the independence so that fertilizers could be made available to farmers in time. In this series, a unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India was set up in Gorakhpur in 1969. This fertilizer plant had played an important role in success of Green Revolution in Eastern U.P. and Bihar. This fertilizer plant of Gorakhpur has been closed in June, 1990 due to a minor accident and this unit is lying closed since then. Agitations have been continued to start this plant. Three former Prime Ministers of the country had given assurance to the people of eastern D.P. to restart this closed unit or set up a new fertilizer plant but that assurance remained limited, to the announcement only. The sufficient land to the tune of

1400 acre is available with the Gorakhpur fertilizer plant which is available at present also. The only solution at present is to set up a new fertilizer plant.

Therefore, a new plant in place of the closed plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India, Gorakhpur should be set up in the public interest.

- 825
- (x) ^{Naturel} **Need to release adequate funds under Calamity Relief Fund/National Calamity Contingency Fund to undertake relief measures in drought affected areas of Rajasthan and provide insurance benefit to the drought affected farmers from National Agriculture Insurance Corporation** (MUR 377)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, through you, I would like to draw attention of the Govt. of India towards the drought in Rajasthan State. The Government of Rajasthan has declared famine in 26 districts out of 33 districts of the state. There has been adverse impact on livestock as well as agriculture produce due to the famine. The demand to the tune of Rs.12690.99 crore in the form of package from the Government of India were made by the Government of Rajasthan for providing employment making alternate agriculture arrangement, providing fodder to cattle and financial grant in aid to people belonging to 32833 villages of 26 districts but the Government of India has sanctioned assistance of Rs.1034.84 crore only which is very meagre amount.

A central team of the Government of India paid visit to the state of Rajasthan. on September 2, 2009 and watched the calamity of famine very closely but due to not providing sufficient aid by the Central Government relief works to famine affected people is not being done according to the need.

I through you, Madam would like to make request to the Government of India that the desired fund under CRF/ NCCF for the Rajasthan be released to the state immediately and direct the National Agriculture Insurance Corporation to approve Insurance fund in accordance with immediate premium for crops damaged due to draught so that the farmers could get immediate relief.

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- ^{Adhar}
- (xi) **Need to provide multipurpose Unique Identification Number after updation of National Register of citizens based on 1951 Census/1952 Electorates' List** (MUR 377)

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (East Champaran): Madam I would like to draw the attention of the Union

Government to an important issue. The scheme of the Union Government to issue multipurpose Unique Identification Number is appreciable but this card scheme contains a large number of such point which are ambiguous and even no satisfactory effort has been made to clarify them. The first one relates to whether this Unique Identification card will be issued to only valid citizens of India or to all those who are residing in India by any means (infiltration). The Chairman of the Authority has expressed his inability in addressing this objection.

I would request the Government of India to implement this scheme after updating the National Population Register on the basis of Census of 1951 or the electorates list of 1952 so that the infiltrators who are the enemy of our development, unity and integrity may not be able to derive its benefit at any cost.

- 826
- (xii) **Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Sambhalpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh** (MUR 377)

DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ (Sambhal): Madam, almost two years back a Central School was sanctioned in my Parliamentary Constituency "Sambhal" but till today the Government has not taken any action regarding setting up of this School and thrown the matter in cold storage. Sambhal is a big industrial city in district Muradabad and is a large centre of Handicraft. The people there have been making demands for years to open up a Central School in the area. In fact, Sambhal is large minority Lok Sabha Constituency. There is an utmost need to open up a Central School there.

I would request you to kindly take action to open up the Central School sanctioned two years back in my Sambhal Lok Sabha Constituency at the earliest.

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- (xiii) **Need to provide adequate quantity of fertilizers to farmers in Bihar** (MUR 377)

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Madam, through this House, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister for Chemical and Fertilizers towards the acute shortage of fertilizers in Bihar. The farmers have to purchase fertilizers at higher prices. In regard to this significant problem, the Hon. Minister is requested to issue directions to the various fertilizers companies to make more and more rakes of fertilizers available so that this problem can be addressed. Now, the farming of wheat

is at its peak. As per my information, the allocation of fertilizers to the States is half compared to the previous years. Therefore, the allocation of fertilizers particularly to Bihar may be increased and various companies should be directed to make the racks available.

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(xiv) Need to introduce Micro Irrigation Techniques in Tamil Nadu instead of major irrigation schemes *MUR 377*

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN-(Dharmapuri): Many of the river systems in Tamil Nadu are becoming over stressed with increasing demand of waters and it becomes virtually impossible to stick to 75 yield for the purpose of sharing among the basin States.

The Rivers in Tamil Nadu receive water mainly during monsoon period and most of the rivers which originate within the State lie in the rain shadow areas during South West Monsoon of Western Ghats. They are mainly influenced by North East Monsoon which occur in short heavy spells due to cyclonic depressions and the time period is also restricted to the months of October, November and December.

Due to this phenomenon, the flows in the rivers are often sporadic and last for a few days only. Hence, it becomes imperative to store these flood flows by Micro Irrigation Techniques instead of Major Irrigation Schemes.

The detailed analysis of the surplus run off in the rivers of the State undertaken by the Water Resources Department of the State reveals that the most of the river basins have surplus only at 50% dependability.

Further, the rainfall during North East Monsoon is not uniform throughout the State and is concentrated only in a few pockets within the basin. This results in a situation where huge inflows occur in a particular river or basin while the adjoining or the nearby basins are bone-dry. There is scope for transfer of water from one basin to the adjacent basin and nearby basins. It also often creates the need for transfer of water within the basin from one tributary to the other tributaries. Such transfer may perhaps be possible at 50% dependability only. Therefore, the dependability consideration for all schemes may be relaxed to 50% and above instead of the present level of 75% as demanded by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

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(xv) Need to establish a separate High Court in Tripura *(MUR 377)*

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): Tripura was a princely state having its own High Court with an independent administration of justice. After its merger with

India, when Tripura became a Union Territory, it had a court of judicial commissioner equivalent to a High Court. When Tripura became a state, then the long tradition of separate High Court was discontinued and it became a part of Guwahati High Court. Geographically, Tripura is in the remotest corner of North East and access to Guwahati is extremely difficult for common people. The people of Tripura have been consistently demanding for a separate High Court for the last three decades. The High Court Bar Association, Agartala submitted a representation to the Prime Minister on this issue. The Tripura Legislative Assembly passed unanimous resolutions demanding separate High Court for Tripura. The Chief Minister of Tripura wrote letters to Prime Minister and Union Law Minister in this matter. Tripura has now got a full-fledged infrastructure for a separate High Court. The geographical and socio-economic condition, number of pending cases and all other factors justify establishment of a separate High Court in Tripura. I would, therefore, strongly urge upon the Government of India for establishment of a separate High Court in the state of Tripura at the earliest.

Fruits and vegetables
(xvi) Need to release the amount of insurance compensation to the Potato growers in West Bengal *(MUR 377)*

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SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): During the last financial year the production of Potato and Boro harvest in the country was less than normal and the same was in West Bengal too.

The farmers, particularly the small and marginal, who took loans from Co-operative banks and Garmin banks and deposited the premium for Potato produce insurance with the competent authority, are facing great difficulty to get their compensation for the production loss. The total number of farmers to receive compensation stands at 5,09,516 in West Bengal alone involving an amount of Rs. 381.59 crores.

Their compensation has to be borne by the Central Government, State Government and Insurance Companies together. Till date the West Bengal State has already released its share of Rs. 168.94 crores, but the Central Government's share of Rs. 134.83 Crore has not been released yet along with the amounts due from Insurance Companies, which has caused great difficulty for the farmers.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to release its share for compensation immediately and save the poor, small and marginal farmers of the region.

14.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Report of Liberhan/Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry and Memorandum of Action taken by the Government on the Report—Contd. *DUR-153*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, now the House will take up item no. 19.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia. *28-38*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, since yesterday we have been discussing the Report of Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry. The Babri Masjid was demolished on 6th of December, 1992, which was a Sunday. Millions and millions of people of our country saw how the vandalism and the demolition took place. It was a calculated and pre-planned action on the part of the Sangh Parivar. The Babri Masjid-Ram Janambhoomi dispute was a local dispute.

Let me quote what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, when an idol of Ram was surreptitiously placed on the night of 23rd December, 1949. Disapproving the action of Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated in his telegram:

"I am disturbed at the developments at Ayodhya. I earnestly hope that you will personally entrust yourself in this matter. A dangerous example is being set there, which will have bad consequences."

That was what Pandit Nehru said in 1949. I have with me also copies of the letters sent by the then Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He also did not approve the placement of idol surreptitiously in Babri Masjid.

One day before, *Namaz* was performed there. It does not mean that never *Namaz* was performed in the Babri Masjid. Why has this been brought to the national level from the localised problem?

Madam, I can remember that I was the Leader of my Party in 1986 when late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the hon. Prime Minister of India. He called the meeting of Leaders of all the political parties. When the Faizabad Court ordered for unlocking of the gate of Babri Masjid, he wanted to consult with us. We categorically told him that the gate of the Babri Masjid should not be opened. The Government should prefer an appeal at the Allahabad High Court, but that was not done. The gate was unlocked and that ignited the *Ram Janambhoomi Andolan*. It was the *Andolan* of Sangha Parivar, RSS, Bajrang Dal and the BJP.

Madam, in 1986, the BJP had only two Members in this House. One Member was elected from Gujarat and another Member was elected from Andhra Pradesh. They utilized this issue to increase their number and they utilized this issue in the elections. To get the support of the people we can see as to how the religion was misused for political purposes. They got the result. In 1989 from two its tally increased to 88.

Madam, as you are kindly aware, the National Front Government was formed under the leadership of late Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh. We, the Left Parties, decided to extend support from outside; and the BJP, though they wanted to come to power, but because of our opposition, they also extended support from outside. Before they got the result, there was the Palampur resolution and an issue was identified, the issue of Ram Mandir. It was not a religious movement rather hundred per cent political movement to come to power, to get the support of the people and to get votes.

Now, after 1989, we have seen how the entire society and the entire country were communalised. We have seen that in 1990 the *Rath Yatra* was started from Somnath under the leadership of Shri L.K. Advani and the BJP's election symbol was prominently displayed in the *Rath*. What we have seen that the day the *Rath Yatra* was started, there was bloodshed and there were communal rights everywhere.

Madam, my district, which is a small district, was known as a peaceful district 'Purulia'. Shri L.K. Advani's Rath only touched the border, 'Jhalda'. The moment it crossed the border to erstwhile Bihar, there were communal riots. 14 persons belonging to the minority community were killed in Jhalda. Shri Advani was arrested because, in Bihar, Shri Lalu Prasad was the Chief Minister and he arrested Advani ji. The BJP decided to withdraw the support at the Centre. What did the Congress do

even at that time? Please remember 7th November, 1990. When there was a debate on the Confidence Motion moved by the then Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh in this House, when there was a communal tension throughout the country, what did the Congress do? The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. The State Government and the Central Government, the National Front Government, both took a firm stand not to compromise with the communal forces; if the Prime Minister had to sacrifice the Government, he would sacrifice it. There was a debate. At that point of time also, there was an attempt to demolish the Babri Masjid. The Babri Masjid could be saved because the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav took a strong stand that the Babri Masjid should be saved. The police had to fire and 16 *karsevaks* were killed and the Babri Masjid was saved. Not only was the Babri Masjid but also the entire country was saved. What had we seen about the role of the Congress? When it was necessary to support a secular Government, when there was communal frenzy everywhere in the country, when communal riots were taking place, blood-shed, frenzy and trail of riots, killings were taking place throughout the country, the Congress at that point of time also compromised with the communal forces; joined hands with the BJP to pull down the Government....(*Interruptions*) Please remember 7th of November, 1990. Both the Congress and the BJP joined hands to pull down that Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In 1986, by opening the locks of the Babri Masjid, they appeased the Hindu fundamentalists....(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, your time is coming to a close. Please conclude in the next two minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How can I conclude in two minutes?

MADAM SPEAKER: Your Party's time is only 14 minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please give me another 8-10 minutes.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, I will give you a few minutes more. Please try to conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Definitely, in 10 minutes, I will conclude.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will not give you 10 minutes. I will give you five minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In eight minutes, I will conclude. I will compromise!...(*Interruptions*)

Coming to my point, I would like to say that in 1986, by opening the locks of the Babri Masjid, they appeased the Hindu fundamentalist forces and by amending the law of the land in the case of Shah Bano – I was in this House at that time also. We opposed it tooth and nail - they appeased the Muslim fundamentalist forces. So, the Congress always compromises with the communal forces....(*Interruptions*) It always compromises. We know that it was a calculated move. There was a well-planned preparation and lakhs of *karsevaks* were mobilized for seven days.

The other day, while speaking about article 356, Advaniji had referred to our support to the imposition of President's rule in four States. For the first time we supported it at that time because not only Uttar Pradesh, but also the other three States ruled by the BJP, those State Governments helped, assisted and arranged shelter for *karsevaks* for the vandalism, for the demolition of the Babri Masjid. It was not only the demolition of Babri Masjid, but the secular fabric of our country was also demolished on 6th December, 1992.

But I am surprised to see that Justice Liberhan, in his report, is quite silent on the role of Shri Narasimha Rao, who was the Prime Minister at that time. He was sleeping throughout the day and suddenly woke up when he came to know that the entire mosque was demolished. Comrade Harkishan Singh Surjeet telephoned him from London. Comrade Jyoti Basu told him on 5th November, 1992 that all preparations are there to demolish Babri Masjid and urged him to take steps to protect Babri Masjid. How could he rely on the assurances given by three leaders of the Bharatiya Janata Party when he could not rely on the report of the Home Ministry of his Government? The Home Secretary, at that time, Shri Madhav Godbole said, "We felt the only way the structure could be saved was to take it over and impose President's Rule. In fact, the Home Ministry had made all preparations, the Law Ministry was consulted, they had concurred, the Cabinet Note was ready on 20th November, 16 days before, the question was getting clearance from the top". It never came. 'Top' means from the Prime Minister.

The Government of India could have taken its own decision. Why? I would like to know whether there was a meeting of sadhus and sants, few days before, with Shri Narasimha Rao. What transpired in that meeting? On 23rd November, 1992, a meeting of the National Integration Council was held and it was boycotted by the BJP as well as the AIADMK. In that meeting, a Resolution moved by Shri Harkishan Singh Surjeet was unanimously accepted by all. What was there in that Resolution? It said:

“The National Integration Council meeting, after considering all aspects of Babri Masjid-Ram Janam Bhoomi dispute and the report of the Government, authorizes the Prime Minister to take whatever steps he considers essential to uphold the Constitution and rule of law and for implementing the court orders and ensure that no violation takes place.”

The National Integration Council assured him of its wholehearted support. Except BJP and AIADMK, all the Parties, including Samajwadi Party headed by Mulayam Singh Ji was also present...*(Interruptions)* Mulayamji was present there. He assured him of his whole-hearted support and cooperation in any steps which were essential...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): It took place in Madras. Then it was Madras, now it has become Chennai.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why was he a silent spectator?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why did he not take action? Why Liberhan did not find that he had any role in regard to demolition of Babri Masjid?

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude. Even the extra time given to you is over now.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Whether a Prime Minister could have taken steps? What he did after demolition? After it was demolished then he woke up, sent Army and the State Government was removed. But the Babri Masjid was demolished, the secular fabric was demolished.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude quickly.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, I am concluding. I was surprised listening to my friend, Shri Rajnath Singh, yesterday justifying the action of Sangh Parivar, the Saffron Brigade. He has justified it. There was no repentance, no remorse. Thousands of people belonging to minority community were killed.

What happened on the streets of Mumbai? Mr. Sanjay Nirupam was there in December 1992 and January 1993 when thousands of people belonging to minority community were butchered, killed and vandalized. Where was he at that point of time when hundreds were killed?
...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you stood up? Sanjay Nirupamji you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Who was responsible? The responsibility should be fixed. The ATR does not contain any measure of punitive action neither prosecution...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Your time is over. Your further two minutes are also over. Now sit down. Basudev Achariaji please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is being defended by stating that many legal cases pending in various courts on this matter and hence due process of law should be allowed to take its course...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Madam, I have nothing to do with the Ayodhya Movement nor

I have anything to do with the Mumbai Riots.
 ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing. You sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Nothing, however, stopped this Government through its legal officers to intervene in the judicial process for ensuring clubbing all such cases and refer all cases to the Supreme Court for expeditious trial...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basudev Achariaji now you please conclude. Now you take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The perpetrator of crime should be punished. They should not go scot-free. In order to unite our people, to strengthen the secular fabric of our country, there is a need for such action against the perpetrator of crime.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before I call the next hon. Member, I have to tell you that the time left for this discussion is approximately 3 hours and 15 minutes. According to that, the reply of the hon. Home Minister shall be at 5.30 p.m. Now, there is a statement by hon. Minister Shri Prithviraj Chavan.

14.24 hrs.

835-31. STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Sequencing of the First Human Genome in India

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Madam, I am very happy to inform the ~~House~~ ^{august} House that the scientists of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) working at Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB) for the first time have successfully decoded the Human Genome in India.

The first human genome sequence in the world was a result of the International Human Genome Project comprising of scientists from six countries.

This large international collaborate Project began in 1990 and the sequencing was completed in 2003 after 13 years. This spectacular feat at that time was hailed equivalent to the man landing on the moon. India could not be a part of this initiative in the early nineties because of the resource constraints.

With the completion of the first human genome sequence in India, we are now in the league of few select countries like United States, United Kingdom, China, Canada, and Korea. Scientists of CSIR could achieve this feat by adopting new technologies and by effectively integrating complex computational and bioinformatics tools with high throughput analytical capabilities using super computers.

The sequencing of the first human genome in India, therefore, sets the stage for India's entry into the elite club which will open up new possibilities in diagnostics, treatment and low-cost affordable healthcare in future for the masses.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1097/15/09]

14.26 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Report of Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry and Memorandum of Action taken by the Government—Contd.

[*English*]

836-44
 SHRI PINAKI MISRA (Puri): Madam Speaker, I am deeply grateful to you for having given me this opportunity on behalf of the Biju Janata Dal to address this august House on a very seminal issue.

Biju Janata Dal is a regional party named after Shri Biju Patnaik. I think it is truism that the secular credentials of both Biju babu as well as our leader Shri Naveen Patnaik both nationally and internationally are unimpeachable and unexceptionable. Therefore, I think, since we as a regional party, are far removed from the hurly-burly of the UP, Bihar, and West Bengal type of politics, I hope on behalf of my party to be able to say something to this House which would be a little more objective than what has been said so far from both sections of the House.

The first issue is relating to the Report itself. The Report is a rather shabby piece of document; 999 pages. I have had the dubious pleasure of having read this Report cover to cover. I have never seen a report which has been trashed so uniformly. I have not heard a single work in its defence outside this House, and, I think one or two Members of this House, who have spoken in its defence, or who have tried to extract portions of it to make a point or two, are out of sync with the general public perception outside and the media perception outside. It is riddled with errors; it is repetitive. There are many factual inaccuracies which have been elaborated by some of the other Members.

I have to basically address three issues which I find very important here. One of them is of course a legal issue, where we know that certain people who have been called 'culpable persons' within the Commissions of Inquiry Act have been so held without even a Section 8B notice having been issued to them. From a legal standpoint, I cannot understand how a retired Chief Justice of a High Court could do this when even ordinary law students would know that under the Commissions of Inquiry Act this is an absolute, basic prerequisite. Therefore this is a horrible legal howler which seems to be bewildering as to how a retired Chief Justice could have done this.

But, on the moral aspect – and this has been touched upon by some of our esteemed colleagues here – two issues stand out. One of them is the clean chit given to two Congress Governments between 1985 and 1989 and between 1991 and 1996. Some Members have alluded to this fact and we are all aware that this was an issue which had been lying in cold storage for the last 40 or 45 or 50 years. There were locks put on the disputed premises. What happened between 1987 and 1989 was that an honourable man, a gentleman, the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, was, I think, ill-advised by certain

people around him to ensure that a favourable court order was passed, to ensure that thereafter a *sarkari shilanyas* was done, to thereafter ensure that, in fact, the 1989 election campaign was kicked off from Ayodhya by the Congress Party. I cannot understand how in Chapter 4, which is a sequence of events, which runs into voluminous 226 pages, this entire history of 1987, 1988, 1989 where the Congress Party was completely culpable of horrible misjudgment which led to this catastrophe in 1992, this has been completely glossed over by this Commission. And I say that it is a fundamental error on the part of the Commission. More than that, I think, it is a moral outrage.

Thereafter, the period 1991-1996, certain Members have mentioned that Shri Narasimha Rao has been given a complete clean chit as the Prime Minister; and Shri S.B. Chavan as the Home Minister, and indeed the entire Cabinet at that point of time has been given a complete clean chit.

Madam Speaker, I wish to bring to the notice of this House that a magazine, *The Outlook*, in fact, has recently brought out comprehensive details on how in December 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, various high level officers of the level of Joint Director, Additional Director of the Intelligence Bureau were sending out reports from Ayodhya which were showing there was disaster impending. There were reports that explosives had been smuggled into Ayodhya. There were reports, in fact, that four graves had already been desecrated and had been taken over; and a tea stall had been placed by and for the *kar sevaks*; hundreds and thousands of people were being assembled there; and the Kalyan Singh Government clearly was completely doing away with any security measures there. I cannot understand why in the teeth of these kinds of intelligence reports, the then Government took no action, and the Commission, not only, does not censure the then Government, and the then Cabinet, but the Commission, in fact, makes bold to compliment Shri Narasimha Rao for his constitutional correctness because his friend from Andhra Pradesh, who was the then Governor, did not give a report and, therefore, the Prime Minister here could not act. Madam Speaker, this is completely incomprehensible how a Commission of Inquiry could have given this kind of a clean chit.

But Madam, having said that these were the howlers on the part of the Commission itself, I also would like to place the other point of view. There is a word to be said in his defence. We set up a Commission of Inquiry. In

fact, in the afterword, which is Chapter XVI, which actually reads more like a lament on the part of the Commission, the Commission says how having been set up, what was the attitude of the various shades of political opinion to this Commission of Inquiry. Madam, we are all aware that every shade of political opinion in this House, barring the Congress Party has ruled Uttar Pradesh since 1992, not once, not twice, even thrice, as Shri Mulayam Singh ji has yesterday said:

[Translation]

"I have been chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh thrice."

[English]

Madam, I would like to quote from the Commission of Inquiry Report, in fact, to just show what the Commission of Inquiry has stated about these very august gentlemen and how they dealt with this Commission of Inquiry, which has been set up by the consensus of all.

Now, I would just like to turn the attention of this House to page 998 – para 178.19. It says:

"In spite of the arduous job undertaken by the Commission and despite the many sittings and the stay orders issued by various High Courts, the Central Government and the UP Government could not be persuaded to produce evidence in accordance of Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952. The State did not produce even a single witness nor examine any witness produced in spite of the fact that the highest law officer of the State, that is, the Advocate General appeared before the Commission from time to time. Not a single theory was either propounded or put forth by the State during the course of the Commission's sittings either in the form of affidavit or in the form of examination, cross-examination or even a suggestion.

During the whole course of proceedings, the Commission had yet to see the State's Counsel ever opening his mouth"

This is the successive UP Governments, whether it is headed by the Samajwadi Party or BSP or BJP.

It goes on further in page 995. I would urge Shri Mulayam Singh ji to kindly pay attention here because the Commission at page 996 of its Report clearly says: ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam, Speaker, ask hon'ble Member to stop his speech for a minute because my name has been mentioned. Therefore, I want to give a clarification about the same that what the hon'ble Member is saying is wrong. I have given my statement. I came to Delhi and gave my statement before the commission in its office ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PINAKI MISHRA: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I am going to read that Mr. Mulayam Singh Ji, first listen to me. I am going to read that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Mulayam Singh Ji, first listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PINAKI MISHRA: On page No. 995 in Para 178.42 it has been stated that:

[English]

"It was expected that all organizations to assist the Commission with their knowledge but none came forward except raising questions in Parliament or in other forums or issuing press statements. Even when the witnesses were examined and the premises of their press statements issued by them, they backtracked from the statement issued to the press. They thought it expedient not to take the Commission into confidence and tell the truth. The leading instances are Mulayam Singh, Kalyan Singh and many others who stated in press about their knowledge of the conspiracy for the demolition but on oath before the Commission denied any such knowledge."

This is what the Commission says about leaders' participating in it. It is not as if the Congress is free from blame. I can see some smug faces....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This is a completely wrong statement ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Mulayam Singhji, I will give you an opportunity to clarify your stand. Please sit down.

[English]

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Very well, it is for the people to judge. I can see certain Congress Members looking a little happier.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Pinaki Misra, your Party have three more minutes.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Madam, Mr. Acharia spoke for 25 minutes. I have seen the latitude the Chair has given. I am not wasting the time of the House. I do not intend to waste the time of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: My statement was recorded for two days not for one or two hours ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Mulayam Singhji, You Please sit down. You will be given opportunity to clarify your stand. Please do't standup while he is speaking....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Madam, I do not intend to waste the time of this House. Therefore, I am not going to take too much of time. I am not going to repeat.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Kindly see, the Congress Party was in power at the Centre from 1992 to 1996 and thereafter, it piloted a Government from 1996 to 1998 and thereafter from 2004 till 2009 it has been in the Government.

Kindly see page 986, 178.16.1.

"After much persuasion, the Central Government had started examining its witnesses.... The Central Government took a number of years to examine a handful of witnesses.....No attempt was made by the Central Government to examine anybody with respect to their role, facts, circumstances, environment or ambience generated, conspiracy or a joint common enterprise.."

So, everybody has been guilty in this issue, Madam Speaker.

The question, of course, then to ask is, if the hon. judge felt this way, why did he not resign, instead converted this into a 17 years pension fund? Some journalists have called it a 17 years pension fund. There,

I agree there is no defence at all. If the learned judge felt that this was the level of non-cooperation from all shades of political opinion, he should have resigned much earlier, rather than take 17 years and Rs.8 crore to give us this dud of a document.

Madam Speaker, here I wish to draw the attention of this House to a very fundamental issue, the error that we are all falling in. Repeatedly, after a national catastrophe or a national calamity of gargantuan proportions, what is the automatic recourse and the easiest recourse that any Government, regardless of political shade, every Government resorts to? Straightaway go for a Commission of Inquiry. I do not know how the Opposition gets satisfied. They come into power. They keep extending their tenures. This becomes a cushy sinecure for some retired judges. I do not understand if we are not going to cooperate with these Commissions of Inquiry, and if ultimately these kinds of dud reports are going to come, which are going to be thrashed all around, why there is a need for any Commission of Inquiry.

I would like to just remind this hon. House of some of these dud Commissions which have produced nothing. This is a young House. So, I am not even going to go back before the 80s'. Starting from the 80s', in the case of the Kanishka air crash, Justice B.N. Kripal Commission travelled the world and nothing came out of it. Regarding the Indira Gandhi Assassination Commission, what did the Justice Thakkar Commission say? "There is a needle of suspicion against a particular individual". That particular individual till today continues, and rightly so to be a member of the Congress Working Committee. He continues to be a Member of Parliament. In the case of anti-Sikh riots, not one name was mentioned by the Ranganath Misra Commission as a guilty person and not one Sikh has been given his reparation till date. In the Godhra case, it is absolutely laughable spectacle of two judges. Justice Nanavati Commission appointed by the Gujarat Government said that the Godhra burning was a conspiracy, and the Justice Banerji Commission appointed by the Central Government for the same accident, says it is an accident. How do people react to these sort of goof ups?

Kindly see the Rajiv Gandhi Assassination Commission, Justice Milap Chand Commission. It took seven years to say that the needle of suspicion is on the DMK. The DMK, since 2004, has been a member of this UPA Government. They are sitting happily in the Cabinet and the Congress Party is happily consorting with them. So, what is the point? Justice Ramaswamy Commission,

which looked into Tehelka, wound up mid way because nothing came about. The Home Minister is here. I ask him. In the case of Justice Eradi Commission, there must be a Guinness Book of records entry for this. From 1986 till now, the Justice Eradi Commission continues to hold forth. He is the Chairperson of the Commission on Rabi-Beas Water Dispute among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, would you come back to this Commission please?

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Therefore, Commission of Inquiry, if I may say, is a complete waste of time. The Government of the day, which should otherwise be acting with alacrity, instead wishes to sweep the dirt under the carpet, and the Opposition, unfortunately, became equally culpable in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Madam Speaker, I am winding up in the next two minutes.

On two other issues, I wish to address this House. One, we come from Orissa. Therefore, we are unable to understand this fundamental problem. Why this Commission was set up was Muslim feelings had to be assuaged. They have a right to find out why this has happened. This was a dastardly act, this was an act of vandalism. To the question as to why such an act of vandalism should have been allowed to obtain in a civilized society such as us, I think the entire Muslim community in India deserved an answer; they have got no answer. Our point is, we cannot understand as to how they have now really become mere mathematical calculations in these populous States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, etc., where there are MB, MD, MY, MJ. They have all become either Muslim Dalit, Muslim Brahmin or Muslim Yadav. They seem to have become some kind of a complex mathematical calculation. That is what they have been reduced to.

That is not so in Orissa and I am happy about it. That is the cheerful bit I can tell you and the hon. House here that in Orissa we have some of the most extraordinary inclusivity as far as the minority community is concerned. I come from Puri, in fact, the entire coastal Orissa. In Lord Jagannath's own temple, every year we

have the venerable Rath Yatra. The yatra pauses at the grave of a gentleman by the name Saal Beg. Who was Saal Beg? We talk about Babri Masjid, we talk about Babar and we talk about the destruction of his mosque. Lal Beg was a Muslim General. His son was called Saal Beg. He was one of Lord Jagannath's closest and most devout Bhakts. Every year the Rath Yatra actually halts at his grave for a moment to pay obeisance to him.

Madam Speaker, I have to read this for the attention of this august House. Sheikh Abdul Rahim said in Odiya:

"Rahim the poet pleads with Lord Jagannath to permit him to live close to his soul so that he can see his sinople eyes and live in contentment."

Madam Speaker, that is the kind of inclusivity we have in Orissa.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude with that note.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: I just need one more minute. It is something which is very important.

MADAM SPEAKER: I think now you should take your seat.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: At page 999 of this Report, para 178.55, he has concluded. That is the last passage I want to read out. It says:

"Lastly, I am thankful to Harpreet Singh Giani, who has wholeheartedly spent days and nights over the last one year in helping me analyse the evidence, coming to conclusions and finally not only editing the Report, but also helping in adding and modifying language and ideas wherever needed. I believe this Herculean task would not have been possible without his devotion and the time he spent to clear the mess created by his predecessors."

I hope the hon. Home Minister has read this and he is hearing me out. We do not know who this gentleman Harpreet Singh Giani is. But I think he seems to have ghost-written this report. I would request the Home Minister that since a very important leak has taken place, Mr. Giani should now head a Commission of Enquiry to see as to how this report has leaked.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, my name has been mentioned. I will take just a minute ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Ji, please give your clarification in one minute.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, whatever hon'ble Mishra Ji has said, whatever he has read and whatever the report of Liberhan Commission he has referred to. I had already said that it was incomplete. I remember for two days but it may be possible that statement have been recorded for three days. I remember my statement recorded for two consecutive days before the Liberhan Commission, before the hon'ble Judge. In the statement I have hold both the sides responsible. I have said that B.J.P. has committed the most serious crime. They acted in an irresponsible manner, they ignored the warning. I can tell you what happened in 4th December. If you give 5 minutes to any hon'ble Member of my party. It would be clear who was responsible and why mosque was demolished? We have given statement in which we have explained about the conspiracy. I told them and gave them a letter also. On 4th December, I wrote a letter and told them that Babri Mosque would be demolished. But no action was taken. I had already told them. Hon'ble Mishra ji spoke on that basis that is why I am telling that it is a report. It seems that has been prepared by the Congress party.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam Speaker, I would like to submit that there is a proverb in Marathi - Mud Ukam - it means to rake the old wounds. Today this House is discussing a 17-year-old oblivious issue related to Liberhan Commission Report. After 17 years all the residents of Ayodhya as well as the country have forgotten the issue related to the Ram temple and Babri Mosque structure. Hindus and Muslims are living in Ayodhya with harmony. Today there is peace and we are discussing the Ayodhya issue. Firstly, I wonder that yesterday when Shri Rajnath Singh ji was speaking on this issue, on several occasions quoting the report he said that there are various things, which have been ignored by the Liberhan Commission. With prejudice he has to make someone culprit. It appears that the Government has got its report prepared in that manner and instructed who have to be declared the accused. That is why I had asked the Home Minister to examine whatever the Liberhan Commission, has written, whether he has gone through that report. When the hon 'ble Members raised this issue making of them denied. When the name of Shri Jagdambika Pal come. It was told that it was by mistake. When Shri Rajnath Singh Ji said something, it was told that there was a mistake. In the same report on page No. 743 on para 124.23, it has been mentioned and I quote in English-

[English]

"The prominent leaders or champions of the movement and others present on the spot on the 6th December, 1992 include Acharya Dharmender Dev, Acharya Giriraj Kishore, Ashok Singhal, Badri Nath Toshniwal, Baikunth Lal Sharma, Bala Sahib Thakray, BB Toshniwal and Brahm Dutt Dwiwedi...."

[Translation]

According to the Liberhan Commission's report, on 6th December Balasaheb Thackery was present there for the demolition of Babri Mosque. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was speaking yesterday, he is a leader, we respect him, he is a brave leader. He does what he speaks and what he speaks he does. Yesterday he mentioned about the firing on Kar Sewaks and he justified it by saying that he took the right step. We ordered firing on Kar Sewaks. After the demolition of Babri Mosque structure, nation was under the grip of panic, no one came forward to take its responsibility. Then there was only one leader who came forward, nation can call him a brave leader. Shiv Sena Supremo Balasaheb Thackery said I am proud of if the Shiv Sainiks have done it. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Today, Hindus are in majority in the country their population is 80 crore. Still we talk on secularism... (Interruptions). You should have courage to listen... (Interruptions).

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Geete, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why do you react to each and every matter.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: You, please, sit down. You please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: We don't have any regret for this...(Interruptions) The Babri structure was disputed one...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Anant Gangaram Geete.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, the Babri structure was a disputed one...(Interruptions). Babar came to India as an invader. If that structure had been demolished, the citizens of the country did not take any wrong step...(Interruptions). We support that it is not a wrong step...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, you all sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, yesterday referring to great personalities who, supported the cause of Ramjanma Bhumi and who have firm belief that that is the Ramjanma Bhumi, Rajnath Singhji mentioned the name of Ali Mian...(Interruptions). When he mentioned the name of Ali Mian...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: You please keep quiet.

(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: You please listen to me quietly ...(Interruptions). You, please listen me...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: You please keep quiet. You please sit down.

(Interruptions)...

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you all are speaking? You please sit down. keep quiet. You please sit down. Geetejee, please speak.

(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, when Rajnath Singh jee has mentioned the name of Maulvi Ali Main jee in the context of Ramjanma Bhumi then this House...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, keep quiet.

(Interruptions)...

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Geete jee, your time is about to end, so be quick.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, I will speak only when they allow me to speak. I am being interrupted...(Interruptions). I am being interrupted time and again...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please speak. Why do you stop. Why do you react?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why do you always react?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair and conclude.

....(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you stand up? Why are you disturbing him?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, when Shri Rajnath Singh with reference to Ram Janmbhoorni had mentioned the name of Mulana Ali Miyan Ji, the Muslim members of all political parties protested ...*(Interruptions)* We had brought it to the notice of Home Minister*(Interruptions)* Muslim*(Interruptions)* If those members claim they are

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quite.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: When they protest here to defend their religion, they are secular, and when we talk about Hindutva we are communal. What the manner it is. What message this House is giving ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, what message we are giving from this House ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, in 1942 Quit India Movement was launched ...*(Interruptions)* 1942's Quit India Movement was an important one but the resentment of Hindu community for the liberation of Ram Janmbhoomi was more serious than that of Quit India Movement. When the country was divided ...*(Interruptions)* Your population is 80 crore, we respect you that's why I called you brave ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayan Singh ji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please Shri Madan Lal Sharma ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Geete ji. You please continue.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please also conclude.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please don't get excited. All of you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: What wrong was done in Kashmir?*(Interruptions)* What is the situation in Kashmir today? Not even a single Pandit is living there. Hundreds and thousands of Pandits were forced to become homeless. Thousands of temples were demolished there. What happened in Kashmir, thousands of temples were demolished there ...*(Interruptions)* How many temples were demolished in Bangladesh, how many temples were demolished in Pakistan ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Don't get exited.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Your are again interrupting. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, merely a demolition of a structure ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yesterday in the very beginning, I had said in the House at that, it is a very sensitive issue, so we have to keep patience. It is a sensitive issue. If any Member from ruling party speaks then the Opposition should keep patience and if any member from Opposition party speaks then the members of ruling party should have patience. This issue is such a sensitive issue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Why are you getting up?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: If you don't listen to each other, this debate may not go on this way. Hon'ble Home Minister will reply at 5.30 pm. Therefore, I shall have to wind up this debate. Let each one has his or her turn. You will definitely have your turn, please speak when your turn comes. Now listen to him. If hon'ble Member expresses something, which he or she should not, then I am here to manage it.

Shri Anant Gangaram Geete ji, please start.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, a hue and cry was raised throughout the country on the demolishing of a concrete structure. Today every one in the House is concerned of this concrete structure...(Interruptions) stones ...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, why is he making a provocative speech? ...(Interruptions) Why is he making a communal speech? ...(Interruptions) He is a senior Member of this House and he is making a provocative and communal speech. ...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Anant Gangaram Geete ji, it is such a sensitive issue for which you have to choose word very cautiously. Please select the words in such a

manner that it does not make a provocative atmosphere in the House. I request you to be very cautious in expressing yourself.

...(interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Why are you interrupting, when I am speaking?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please express yourself in a very restraint manner and select words very cautiously.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, I fully agree with you(interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You kindly speak on the discussion on the Liberhan Commission Report ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, Just confine yourself.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, when a disputed structure was demolished, there was hue and cry throughout the country but 3.5 lakh Hindu Pandits were driven out of their homes in Kashmir valley and they were rendered homeless. What were you doing that time? ...(Interruptions). Did you express your concern at that time? Who is caring for them? Today those 3.5 lakh Pandits are homeless.

15.00 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Your time is over. If you go on speaking like this, then your speech will never end. Please comment on the report.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, I am commenting on the report itself. I am keeping my viewpoint. My party has been criticized. The Shiv Sena has been criticized. Hon'ble Bal Thakery ji has been criticized, it is my moral duty to reply and I will certainly reply to it. ...(interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You all are getting up. If you keep on interrupting him, then his speech will never come to end. His time is getting over. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, they are not letting me speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have spoken at length, please conclude now.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker,

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not help, if you go on like this.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, except what Shri Anant Gangaram Geete is saying.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, there were riots all over the country, especially in Delhi in 1984. That was something not to be appreciated by anybody and our party was also saddened. The assassination of the Prime Minister of the country by her own bodyguards was condemned by one and all and everyone was grief-stricken. But, what followed after that, more than 7 thousands Sikhs were killed in the riots ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let him speak.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Pinaki Mishraji mentioned about that Commission. That Commission did not hold anybody responsible whereas more than 7 thousand people of a particular community were butchered and nobody was held responsible, and when a structure has fallen, there is hue and cry all over the country. In lieu of according so much importance to a structure, the Government should be more concerned for security and safety of the common man and that is your moral responsibility ...*(Interruptions)* There were as much as 12 blasts in a single day in Mumbai which took away lives of hundreds of people and caused huge loss of property. I am saddened to note the comments of some leaders in the country who termed it as a revenge of Babri incident. ... *(Interruptions)*. Many leaders in this House itself have said that this is retaliation of the Babri incident ...*(interruptions)*. What is your definition of secularism? What do you really want to do in the name of such secularism? Madam, one Muslim writer in Maharashtra, Muzaffar Hussain, writes articles in different newspapers. One of his articles was also published in the newspaper 'Saamna' ...*(interruptions)* He is not from Shivsena, he only pointed out a danger looming large over the country. He said the minority communities in India, especially Muslims, should take care for not to bother and harass the majority community of the country. If the majority of the country feels that you are notorious and feels unsafe in your company, then it does not augur well for the

*Not recorded.

country and for the Muslims too ...*(Interruptions)*. And, what are you doing? Which kind of secularism do you practise?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Majority of the people in the country are Hindus ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have been given a plenty of time, now please conclude.

...(interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Hindus are scoffed at ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have been speaking for a long. Please conclude.

...(interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Hindu deities are insulted ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Geeteji, please sit down and conclude.

...(interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, I will take only two minutes ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already taken a lot of time and have exhausted your quota of two minutes.

...(interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, you are only repeating things.

...(interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, while being able to make discussion and theories of secularism in this House, we should not forget that we owe this power of expression to the majority people of the country ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Now, sit down please.

...(interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, can such open debates take place in the Parliament of Pakistan or of Bangladesh? ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Geeteji, please sit down.

Nothing of Shri Geete's speech will go in the record.

*(interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why are you standing?

...(interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be seated. I am calling the next hon. Member.

...(interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sameer Bhujbal.

[English]

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL (Nashik): Madam, I would like to bring to your notice that in yesterday's discussion, our senior leader Shri Mulayam Singhji has quoted some names regarding the demolition of the Babri Masjid.

[Translation]

He had said that whether Chhagan Bhujbal was not involved in that I would like to say that Chhagan Bhujbal had left the Shiv Sena party two years before this incident took place and at that point of time Sh. Chhagan Bhujbal was leader of the Congress and he participated in the Nagpur session in the capacity of Minister of Revenue. I want to say to Sh. Mulayam Singh ji that if he would have prepared well before taking the name of anyone then you might have not taken his name.

MADAM SPEAKER: I want to request you that name of Sh. Chhagan Bhujbal may be expunged from the records.

855-72
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, after the completion of first round of discussion on the Liberhan report which is going on since yesterday noon, now I have been given an opportunity to speak. During the first round of discussion on behalf of our party our National President had put forth our point of view in the House. While associating myself with him, I would not like to repeat what he said. I would only react on the

points, which were not touched by him. It is a fact that the disputed structure was demolished on 6th December, 1992. It is a fact known to all. But, whether that structure was demolished under any conspiracy? Whether any conspiracy was hatched to demolish the structure or was it pre-planned ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, I have a point of, order.

MADAM SPEAKER: Refer to the Rule. Why have you risen? Under which Rule you are raising this point of order. Please take your seat.

...(interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is repeatedly called a structure. If there is talk of temple or mosque then what will you call to temple?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: There is a disputed structure there and it is the directions of the Supreme Court that it may either be called a disputed structure or Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babari Masjid complex, if not) then it should be called disputed structure. It is the direction of Hon'ble Supreme EDurt and the Liberhan Commission also has time and again used this expression. So, Mulayam Singh ji kindly take your seat please and let me continue my speech. I was just saying that the Liberhan Commission was constituted just to examine these things. A notification regarding constitution of this commission was issued on 16th December, 1992 ...*(interruptions)* Was it 14th December? At least let me complete the sentence ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You don't pass comments. Kindly take your seats. Yogi Aditya Nathji why are you speaking?

....(interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, the notification regarding this was issued on 16th December, 1992 and in the notification it was assigned tasks, and these have been enumerated by many of my colleagues. I will not repeat them, but a period of three months was given to this commission. I have a copy of this notification.

[English]

"The Commission shall submit its report to the Central Government as soon as possible but not later than three months."

[Translation]

In legal term it is called mandatory, Shri Chidambaram ji is sitting here. The language could also have been like this:-

[English]

"The Commission will submit its report within three months".

[Translation]

"If it was mentioned that report should be submitted within three months then there remains the possibility of extension of time. But if the language is like this that 'not later than three months, it means in no case, there should be any delay beyond three months and the report should be submitted then it becomes mandatory, but in place of three months if it takes a time of 17 years and its period has been extended by 48 times ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad): How many times the NDA Government extended the period? ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please don't interrupt.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It was the compulsion of the NDA to give extension since, if NDA had wounded up this commission ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushmaji you please address the chair. Don't react.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I just want to make a request to you that my allotted time is 34 minutes but if my time is wasted meaninglessly like this then my time being wasted meaninglessly should be added in my allotted time. I would like just this much of favour from you. I am not talking about extending my time but add that much in my time which gets wasted due to unnecessary interruptions caused by Mulayam Singh ji and Owaisi ji. I have not said much as yet. I am just saying that it was mentioned in the notification that period of the commission should not be extended beyond three months.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you people please don't pass any comments.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It is very unfortunate that even after the submission of the report, we are still there where we were on 6th December, 1992. It is well known to all, that the structure was demolished but since the day one, we were saying that it was neither conspiracy nor was it pre-planned. If the facts were contrary to it then it was expected from the Commission to throw lights on the truth. It was expected from the commission to bring the truth out before the people with evidences. The commission could have got the help from three sides for this, one from the team of the CBI which

was investigating the matter and collecting the facts, second, the intelligence agencies of centre and State Governments which collect secret information and thirdly, those Muslim organizations which were calling it a conspiracy and saying that it was demolished under a conspiracy.

I would like to read out the observation made in the Liberhan Commission's report about these three agencies. What does Liberhan Commission say about CBI.

[English]

"A sincere endeavour has been made to lay the bare facts before the people. The team consisting of officers drawn from the CBI made an effort to find out the facts and collecting evidence in support of the facts but they have not come to any conclusion relating to them."

[Translation]

Liberhan Commission made an observation about CBI that they made sincere efforts to find out the facts but they could not collect any evidence in support of conspiracy theory. This report is in respect of CBI. Now, we would talk of the Intelligence agency.

[English]

"Given the scope of the enquiry, the Commission was heavily dependant on the cooperation of the State Government, the Central Government and private individuals. The State and Central Intelligence Agencies were both over optimistic in their assessments and guilty of gross failure. Or in the alternative, they withheld the crucial records and analysis from the Commission."

[Translation]

They are saying that they withhold it, but when they had nothing with them, what could they present? This is what Liberhan Commission has said about Intelligence agency. Now I would come to Muslim organizations. An advocate Yusuf Muchela was assisting Liberhan Commission on behalf of the Muslim Personnel Law Board.

[English]

"Yusuf Muchela representing the Muslim Personal Law Board had cross-examined some key witnesses like L.K. Advani in part. No evidence was led or information provided to the Commission with respect to the conspiracy or the pre-planning or the joint common enterprise by any of these counsels."

[Translation]

In my opinion, it is good that the Home Minister of our country is a senior advocate. Chidambaramji, atleast you will be able to appreciate the evidence. You know it well that these three agencies could have collected the facts, and could have presented the evidences but the Liberhan Commission report says that neither the CBI could collect the facts nor the Intelligence agencies could provide any help and even the advocate of the Muslim Personal Law Board could not produce any evidence before us indicating that there was some plan, some conspiracy or some plot. However, despite these three things, the Liberhan Commission comes out with this conclusion. I would like to read out that conclusion.

[English]

"The utilization of such huge monies is a categorical pointer to the planning and pre-planning carried out for the entire process of the movement commencing with mobilization onwards right uptill the very demolition itself."

[Translation]

What kind of appreciation of evidence is this? There are no facts, no testimony, no evidences. Since money is involved, and they are also saying the same that money has been utilized and this, in itself is a pointer to the fact that there was a preplanning, a conspiracy, not only for the movement but also for the demolition. I had made a preliminary observation when this report came out.

[English]

"That findings of this Report are Perverse, ill-founded and against the evidence placed before the Commission."

[Translation]

That is, the finding of this report are perverse. The findings of this report are baseless and contrary to the available evidences I have placed this first argument to confirm this point and which was my first observation. By that time, I had not read the full report but gone through it curiosity. But as I started reading page by page, my perception got confirmed.

In order to substantial my same plea I would like to submit another point before you. In the whole report, the strong observations have been made against the then Union Government before and after also. I would read out one such observation.

[English]

The Central Government was crippled.

[Translation]

This relates to the then Union Government, when Shri Narsimharao ji was Prime Minister.

[English]

"The Central Government was crippled ...""The Central Government was crippled by the failure of the Intelligence Agencies to provide an analysis of the situation; it stayed its hand, deferring to the hon. Supreme Court, which had taken up the matter and was dealing with them in appropriate directions."

[Translation]

Justice Liberhan is saying here that the then Union Government had become crippled. By leaving the whole matter for the Supreme Court, it did nothing. This is one observation. The second observation which I wanted to read out has already been done so by Shri Pinaki Mishraji in which he stated that the Union Government did not cooperate at all. So I would not like to take much time of the House. I would like to ask as who was the head of the Union Government which you are describing as crippled and non-cooperative, it was Late Shri. P.V. Narsimharao. The Commission had summoned him. The Council of the Commission had cross examined him. The testimonies were given against Shri P.V. Narsimharao and one such witness Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav is present in this House who gave the affidavit in which testimony was there. But, in the whole report, not even a single adverse comment has been made against Shri Narsimharao. His name was mentioned only once and that too for expressing thankfulness saying that he was thankful to Shri Narsimharaoji for appearing before him. There is a single adverse observation against him. On the contrary, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee who was never summoned by the Commission and the Commission never felt it necessary to summon him, who was not cross-examined by anyone, and against whom there is no evidence.

[English]

"Not an iota of evidence was placed before the Commission."

[Translation]

His name was mentioned at 22 places and his name was included in the list of criminals

[English]

Those who are culpable.

[Translation]

and he was charged with the crime of disturbing the communal harmony. Yesterday, Rajnathji talked about the notice under 8B? When Shri Salman Khursheedji was speaking, he was saying that as to why we are trying to hide behind the section 8B. Well, this is perfect, when it suits you, you bring in the issue of Law and Legislation and when we talk about law and legislation, then you start saying that as to why we are shielding behind the section 8B. Salman Khursheed Sahib, I am just not talking about a section of law. I am talking about the law of the land, law of the country. I am talking about the judgement of the Supreme Court of this country. Section 8B is evident in itself that if you want to make any comment against somebody then send the notice under 8B. But there is the of Judgement Supreme Court Commission's report on the Bhagalpur riots came, Hon. Advaniji's name was included without giving him notice under section 8B. Advaniji approached High Court against the inclusion of his name and he filed a petition. He got relief from there and his petition was admitted. But the State Government of Bihar approached Supreme Court against the petition. would like to read out the judgement of the Supreme Court.

[English]

"It is thus incumbent upon the Commission..."

[Translation]

Chidambaramji, you please listen attentively, you can appreciate the judgments very well.

[English]

"It is thus incumbent upon the Commission to give an opportunity to a person before any comment is made or opinion is expressed which is likely to prejudicially affect that person. Needless to emphasize that failure to comply with the principles of natural justice renders the action non-est as well as the consequences thereof."

[Translation]

I would like to tell one thing more that notice under 8B was not given and not only this a person had given an application in regard to notice under 8B to the Commission. His name is Aslam Bhure. He had stated before the Liberhan Commission that Shri Atal Bihari

Vajpayee should also be summoned. Shri O.P. Sharma appeared as a lawyer. Justice Liberhan heard the application and delivered an 18 page order in which he had said, I quot that order.

[English]

"I am satisfied that no useful purpose would be served in summoning the Prime Minister at this stage of inquiry on the advice by the Counsel for the Commission."

[Translation]

Madam, the counsel of the Commission had stated that there is no need to summon him, there is no evidence against him. Salman Khursheed Sahib, I want to say that it is not that notice under 8B was not given, the application for notice under 8B was rejected by Justice Liberhan saying that there is no need to summon him. We are being asked as to why we are taking the plea of notice under by.

Madam, this distortion was not limited to that extent only, this distortion continued even after submission of report as well. This report was presented in the House on 24th. A correspondent of the Time of India interviewed Justice Liberhan on 24th itself. He asked him, how did he comment against Atalji without issuing summons to him to present before Commission? Please listen, I read out what Justice Liberhan said?

[English]

"Asked how he could have indicted Vajpayee who was never summoned to appear before the Commission in breach of Section 8(b) of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, Justice Liberhan told Times of India from Chandigarh that 'he never indicted the former PM. Please read the report in its context and show me a single reference to Vajpayee which can be construed as an indictment, Justice Liberhan said, pleading that no irresponsible reference be manufactured from his report'."

No irresponsible reference be manufactured from his report.

[Translation]

Madam, this interview was given on 25th. The contents of interview conducted on 24th were published on 25th, but, after four days Justice Liberhan changed his statement III an interview given to the 'Hindu' newspaper in which he stated:

[English]

“Speaking to this correspondent from his Chandigarh home Justice Liberhan said that the Commission issued notice to the BJP and many of its leaders were examined as witness. He said: ‘Nobody can dispute that Mr. Vajpayee is a tall leader in that party which is a legal entity. Just like a Managing Director is responsible for the misdeeds of a company, a leader is equally responsible for the misdeeds of a party.’”

[Translation]

Madam, after going through the newspaper report of 25th I am agree with Shri Mulayam Singh ji and Pinaki Mishra ji that Justice Liberhan did not read this report. It is a matter of investigation in itself that who had drafted this report and on whose behest? Justice Liberhan said in a report published in Time of India dated 25th that show me the reference made to the name of Shri Atal Ji in my entire report. He said

[English]

“Read the report in its context.”

[Translation]

Madam, he did not read the report at all, and people showed him the report and asked him to go through the report in which Atal Ji's name has been mentioned at 22 places and his name is among the list of criminals. He gave the logic and I had issued the notice to BJP then what was the need of it. As Managing Director of any company is responsible for its affairs, similarly he is responsible for it.

Madam, I want to ask if Managing Director of this company is responsible then how the Managing Director of that company which was in power at that point of time can be absolved of all the responsibilities? Their Managing Director has been declared innocent and has been absolved of all the responsibilities. It is a coincidence that one of the then Directors of that company is presently occupying the post of Managing Director. Sardar Manmohan Singh was Finance Minister then. It is not an insignificant post. He was Finance Minister in that Government, he was like a Director at that point of time and presently he is holding the post of Managing Director of that company. If our Managing Director is responsible then their Managing Director also cannot be absolved of all the charges. Complete acquittal and clean chit to Narsimha Rao ji and holding Atal Bihan Vajpayee ji guilty, it is not a distortion then what else is it? I had said that I will substantiate my this allegation that it is a distortion and it is against the evidence and baseless also. To substantiate my point I have given two logics and now I would like to raise my third point.

The Liberhan Commission was assigned five tasks. Of them, it has only performed three: They have commented on sequence of events, on circumstances prevailing and on the role of the Chief Minister and other officials of the State. Finally, they have submitted a report. Be it right or wrong, false or genuine, a report is submitted. And, who assigned them the task? It has written down an essay of 26 pages flat on secularism; a full thesis on the relations between R.S.S. and B.J.P has been put! It has also written a full feature on criticizing the Muslim organisations. Madam Speaker, I would like to say it a political report by an opportunist rather than a judicial report by a Justice. Chidambaramji, let me ask you, what favours have you done to Judge Sahib? I know, there was a long wishlist. ...*(Interruptions)* That wishlist stretched from appointment in Supreme Court to a international post and thence, to a diplomat. And, now, he has found for himself as much as three job-opportunities making these recommendations. Just tell us please, what has been agreed upon. If you don't tell us today, it will come out in the open afterwards as this report has been presented at a fixed juncture; at a fixed point of time after due calculations, when all the uncertainties have come to a halt. This report has been taken out of the shelf with a new regime and after taking stock of the situation, that there is no uncertainty now. Madam Speaker, you know the number of days in a span of 17 years. I found a book with the title: ‘6000 days’. The title drew my attention and I just simply got-through it. It is written by Amiya Rao, whom Shri Advaniji knows. It has been published by Sterling Publication and its title is: ‘6000 Days.’ I was eager to know what this count stood for. And, Madam Speaker, may I tell you that it is on the tenure of Pandit Nehru. He ruled the country for 6000 days, i.e. 17 years in total. He became PM in 1947 and died in 1964. During this course, he won the elections of 1952, 1957 and 1962. And thus a span of 17 years was completed. But, just when I was calculating these days that the notification was issued on 16th December, 1992 and the report was presented 30 June, 2009, the total days it took for preparation are 6036 days. It means, the duration in which this report is prepared, overtook the duration for which the longest serving Prime Minister of India ruled this country. Rather, it has taken 36 more days than that. It has come after 6036 days ...*(interruptions)* That is why, I want to point out the different conclusions of this report. The newspapers in unison have taunted on it. One says:

[English]

17 years, 48 extension, Eight Crores and a Dead Report”.

[Translation]

another comments: “Junk of 17 years and 1700 pages”. A third one says: “Khoda Pahad aur Nikli Chuhiya, Wo bhi Mari Huyee”. These are the comments on the weird

conclusions of this report. At one point, the Report infers that Ayodhya was no movement at all. Let me quote from the Report itself. As you say

[English]

though the Report uses the verbiage 'movement' frequently.,

[Translation]

We frequently use the word 'Andolan', but the Report says:

[English]

"The demand for a temple at Ayodhya never really became a public movement in the true sense of the word. While traditionally the word 'movement' has been used to denote a collective desire of the public to secure a particular result, the Ayodhya temple never achieved the proportion more close to this level. The use of the word 'movement' notwithstanding the Ayodhya episode was never accompanied by public movement."

[Translation]

I want to convey Justice Liberhan from this House that he cannot judge a public-movement from an air-conditioned chamber. If he wants to assess a public movement, he must take pains to reach out to them in the scorching sun and at shivering nights and go to meet them at dusty roads. Only then he can see what a public movement is. Madam, I have been a witness myself of this movement. When Shri Advani reached out to masses with his Rathayatra, we were in Haryana*(interruptions)* scenes*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. Why are you speaking? Madan Lal Sharmaji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: What have I said, for which he is saying that I should be ashamed of? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please keep quiet.

...*(interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I accompanied Shri Advaniji in his Ram Rath yatra in Haryana stretch. I still live with those vibrant memories. Women on roads would come to us with 'aarti-thali' in their hands, put a 'swastik' mark on the bound of the vehicle and wish us well for the campaign. They felt bestowed with grace after doing this. I have seen such scenes ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I still recall the that campaign of *kar sevaks* ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, when Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav ji had banned the entry of Kar Sewaks in Ayodhya, and had announced that no one would be allowed to enter Ayodhya, all the Kar Sewaks leaving behind their vehicles reached Ayodhya by walking tracks. At whichever village the nightfell the people used to come to them and would request them to stay at their home and rest there. Women with lukewarm selted water would wash the feet of Kar Sewaks and would massage their feet with mustard oil and used to say in Bhojpuri to Kar Sewaks with tears in their eyes 'we cannot go there, but we can earn blessings by washing your feet. The middle class women would cook Aloo-puri and sent it for the Kar Sewaks. Shri Mulayam Singh Ji is a witness, how the wives of the Government officers stood before them with their children challenging them to shoot them first and then the Kar Sewaks ...*(Interruptions)* They say it was not a movement, it was not a public movement. Sitting in Chandigarh conclusion was drawn that it was not a public movement. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing again and again? Please sit down, don't get excited. Please sit down hero of India*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, that was the biggest people's movement of Independent India. That movement made Advaniji hero of India ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, you will get stunned to know what type of illgal conclusion have been drawn by the commission. At one place, I was astonished to read that Shri Dayal Upadhyaya had advocated two nations theory. He has been quoted, I am reading for you—

[English]

Paragraph 85.14 in page 566 of Chapter 8 says: Deen Dayal Upadhyaya had stated that:

"The problem of India is not inter-caste, it is international. If peace is to reign here, the major communities must be given their own separate chunks of land. It is nothing but mere dream to imagine that Hindus and Muslims can stay together in India as members of composite nationality. The Muslims are not a minority community, they are a nation. They must have their own independent land and their own state."

[*Translation*]

The Commission report says that it was said by Deen Dayal Ji. When we read it we recollected that this was a popular quote of Md. Ali Jinnah. How it has been put into the mouth of Deen Dayal? Then we looked for the source as to where did it come from ...(*interruptions*)

Madam Speaker, they are not allowing me to speak. What I am saying ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. Why are you standing time and again?

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Madan Lal Sharma ji, please take your seat and keep quiet.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I am not saying anything that provokes them. I am reading out a quote, which has been ascribed in the report to Sh. Deen Dayal ji, it is written that it was by Deen Dayal ji. As it is a popular quote of Md. Ali Jinnah so we thought from what source it did come from? We looked for the source in this very report and the source is

[*English*]

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya's "Ideology and perception", Part-5, concept of Hindu Rashtra,

[*Translation*]

later on when we searched for the quotation. We have never read that book. Let us see the book. We have never seen that book. When we contacted Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Research Institute to find out whether there was any such book, they said yes they have. We asked them if you have the book please send it to me. They asked the reason as to why we required the book. We said the Justice Liberhan has quoted Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya. I have brought a photocopy of the page of the book where it was quoted. That book is titled Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya "Ideology and perception" if anybody wants this book he can go there and read the same ...(*Interruptions*) its name is "concept of Rashtra" and not the concept of Hindu Rashtra. This has been translated by Shri Yaswant Rao Kelkar ...(*interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you speaking? Now it's here turn let her speak. You will get the opportunity when your turn comes.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, this is the book from which it has been quoted.

He says—

[*English*]

"Jinnah advocated the theory that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations with propagandist zeal. He said— means Jinnah said—"The problem of India is not inter-caste, it is international. If peace is to reign here, the major communities must be given their own separate chunks of land. It is nothing but mere dream to imagine that Hindus and Muslims can stay together in India as members of composite nationality. The Muslims are not a minority community, they are a nation. They must have their own independent land and their own state."

[*Translation*]

Quote by Jinnah, has been quoted in the name of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya ji by putting it within inverted commas. There are so many distortions in it. We were stunned to learn when we were going through the report released as to when this was said by Deen Dayal ji, and what went wrong with the Deen Dayal ji. Then we came to know that quote by Jinnah has been referred to in the name of Deen Dayal ji in the report.

Madam, how many distortions should I refer to? At one point Ram has been referred as Hindu God, at another point it has been said that he was considered as incarnation of God. Now I want to ask, yesterday when Rajnath Singh ji has said that Alama Iqbal had called Ram as 'Imame Hind' later I heard Mr. Salman Khurshid Saheb, he told that yes, if he is referred as 'Imame Duniya' even then we will accept it because we treat him as Nizame Mustafa. This is a right thinking. This thinking should prevail but I want to say that it reflects your narrow thinking when you call him a Hindu God. If followers of Islam Alama Iqbal call Ram as Imame Hind then the name of Ram figures 2533 times in Guru Grantha Saheb. Azanala Saheb is present here. Guru Grantha Saheb, which is the holy book of Sikhs, for which it has been said that 'Guru Mania Granth' i.e. treat the Grantha as a Guru itself. I am not saying this as a conjecture. Laxman Chela Ram ji has done a research work on this subject as how many times and in which forms the name of God has been mentioned in Guru Grantha Saheb. He has found that the name of Ram has figured 2533 times in Guru Grantha Saheb.

Madam, just now Shri Pinaki Mishra ji was quoting the name of Shri Harprit Singh Gyani, in which he said that he has provided help a lot. This report has been written by Gyani ji. In this regard I want to say that he is a follower of Sikhism. However, Justice Liberhan lives in Chandigarh, which is the centre of composite culture of Punjab and Haryana. He forgot the Guruvani, Guru Nanakdeo has cited two such 'Shabad' which are used by each and every Hindu and Sikh family. He has said,

"Sang Sakha Sab Taji Gaye, Koy Na Nibhayo Sath; Kah Nanak Ki Vipati mein, Tek Ek Raghunath". The other shabad of his is, "Ram Nam Ur Mein Gayo, Jake Sam Nahi Koi, Je Simran samkat Mitey, Darash Tumharo Hoi". Justice Liberhan does not know this, he is at Chandigarh. He says that Ram is a Hindu God. He is not a Hindu Devor Devta, Ram is the soul of India. That's why people chant the name of Ram from birth to death. When child takes birth then mother writes the name of Ram on baby's tongue with her finger and the dead body of a person proceeds with the slogan "Ram Nam Satya Hai". want to say you, how many deflections & distortions should I tell you? I want to tell you ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quiet. Why did you stand up, please sit down. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar jee, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav ji, why did you stand up? You sit down please. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, I am asking them to sit down or you will do that. This is may job. Now you are interfering in my job. Is it your job? You speak now. Your time is getting over.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down and let him speak. Your time is getting over, you please conclude within few minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am concluding as I had said it earlier but they were interrupting me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, keeping that in view I am telling. You let her speak. Lal Singh ji what happened to you? Maximum disturbance is being created from this side.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has to give his reply. Please sit down. You please speak.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I told that this is not a judicial report, this is full of contradiction and suffers from prejudice. This report is a document of Communal ill-will. I would like to say that you should go through the Chapter written on the Muslim Organization, every word of it smacks communalism. Owaisi Saheb was standing up frequently, I would like to ask him whether he has gone through the report? All the Hindu Organizations have been mentioned as fanatical Organization and all institutions have been called futile and working against each other. Madam Speaker, a call has been given to the entire Muslim community to stand up against their leaders. Yesterday at the time of beginning of, this discussion you made an appeal to keep patience and not say anything that distorts communal harmony. I would like to say that if this report is made public it would ignite riots. Justice Librahan has said that Muslim community has not deposed before the Commission ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you have stood up again. Please take your seat and keep quiet.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Librahan Commission has said that the Hindu Organizations RSS, BJP, VHP, Bazrang Dal were active but the Muslim Organizations were sleeping or they were inactive. It has tried to provoke the Muslims against them and Owaisi Saheb your father has deposed before Librahan Commission, therefore this comment is against all the people. I would like to request you and the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs that for God's sake please reject and scrap this report. If this report is accepted it will ignite riots in the country. If you want a reply we are giving the reply. We can given the reply today itself. What are you looking for? Which questions you want to be replied? Do you want to know whether the structure was demolished on 6th Dee, 1992, Yes it was demolished on 6th December 1992 ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: If you ask whether it was demolished by Karsewaks. I would reply, Yes, it was demolished by karsewaks. Whether it was demolished under any conspiracy-no, there was not any conspiracy. Whether we are ready to face punishment for demolishing it? If your question is that whether we are ready to undergo punishment for demolition, I would like to say standing here in House, yes, we are ready to undergo punishment. ...*(interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, I would like to say that everyone is ready, Those who were present there, who were not present there, those who are sitting here in this House and those who are outside the House all are ready to undergo punishment. If you want to give punishment we are ready to undergo it but this issue should not linger on one or other pretext. This is the issue which could not be decided by the courts for the last fifty years. It's solution lies in dialogue, we should have dialogue. Both Communities should come close and there should be dialogue with prominent people of both communities.

I was surprised to listen what Shri Gurudas Dasgupta said. He said that he didn't want punitive action, political isolation is its punishment. For days ago Gurudas Da had invited me to address a rally of AITUC and yesterday you were talking about the political isolation ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, I have to give a personal explanation...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down now. I will give you a minute after she has finished.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, please give him time to speak later on. I am saying what he wants to say. Two faces suit to our Comrades. When they need Congress they say that the Secular forces should be united, therefore we are with the Congress and when they need BJP, they say that we should be united on economic issues, therefore BJP should be with us. This is what he want to say ... *(interruptions)*... On that he said ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please maintain peace

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, these people were saying the other day I

[English]

"This is a very significant move.

[Translation]

and they called upon us to go with them on economic issues. They also invited us to address their rally. I could

not go because I was not free that day. I ask if you were to politically isolate us just after that why did you invite me on that particular day? Let me tell you that political isolation is not the solution of this problem. The solution is to come together to discuss things. But, with what thinking? With a thinking that the relics left behind by the offenders of the nation only make us ashamed and not proud. If we sit together with such a thinking then some solution is bound to come. Never ever all doors are closed. The history has undergone many chances where at it was felt as if everything was lost, but right then a door opened out of the dark! I demand for the rejection of this Report. At least, on behalf of my party, I reject it completely.

[English]

We dismiss this Report lock, stock and barrel.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. Please conclude in one minute.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I am on a point of personal explanation. The point is there is an all-trade union unity in the country. Trade unions are there. The INTUC is there. The BMS is there. The CITU is there. The AITUC is there. There was a rally of the bank employees in Delhi. We had invited the leaders of all the political parties.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Including the BJP.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The Congress leader came and spoke there. Since the BJP's union was there, they wanted us to invite the BJP...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: No....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Please listen to me. I will tell you that Shri Sanjeeva Reddy, the Congress MP was there. The Vice-President of the BMS was there. The leaders of other trade unions were there....*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I hate the ideology of the BJP....*(Interruptions)* I hate the BJP as a Party. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much. You gave your explanation. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): I hate communism...*(Interruptions)*

873-74

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam):
Madam Speaker, the Liberhan Commission Report is actually full of mistakes. The incident of 6th December, 1992 was a historical blunder. The demolition of the structure was the demolition of the faith of the people of this country.

[Translation]

The Report is divided into two parts containing a total of 999 pages in both the parts. While the first part actually pictures the Congress Party, the other details about the BJP. The Report skips the happenings under Congress regime. If you go through the Report, you see that the point about which Sushmaji has just mentioned, is mentioned in the Report only once, i.e. on page no. 923, para 160.9 and that says about the Government of that time. The then Central Government, though well aware of the situation, could not stop it.

15.56 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, let us please remember about the demolition of that structure on December 6th. On November 28th, were the secret agencies not knowing that...

[English]

What about the possible demolition at Ayodhya?

[Translation]

But this Government could not do anything about that. Shri B.C. Pant, Joint Director, clearly told on December 1st that suicide squads were out to come and there was possibility of bomb blast but these people did not act. The Government had full information of one lakh karsevaks reaching here on December 2nd, but it did nothing. The Report has long details of this. The IB had given full details to the Union Minister and Union Secretary on December 3rd. But still no action was taken. On December 4th, though the Union Minister was apprised of full developments there, yet he did not take any action. On December 5th, more than two lakhs karsevaks reached there, then also the Government sat inactive. On December 6th after the structure was demolished, the Parliament was in session and even after many leaders pointed to that, the Central Government was unable to take action. The Liberhan Commission has not mentioned about this anywhere and the full responsibility of this lies with the Union Government.

Let me say that the Rathyatra taken out by Advaniji then was intercepted by Laluji and Mulayam Singhji and it all happened even when the Congress was at the

Centre and the BJP in the State. Had there been other Secular Government in the Centre or State then such incident would not have taken place. Hence both are responsible for it. At that time all leaders were clamouring on that and each of them has spoken in the Parliament about the same. The Ayodhya incident was discussed here yesterday. This Government could not do anything in this regard and the report in this regard have been submitted only after a gap of 17 years. Mean while terrorism and violence have increased in the country. Besides, a number of bombs have been recovered in the mosques and temples. An incident took place in Mumbai, Hyderabad and Lucknow. Therefore, both of them are responsible for the same. At that time the then BJP Government had submitted an affidavit in the Supreme Court of India, wherein it has been stated that they would protect the country but they could not stop that incident.
...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, kindly wind up in one minute.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are saying to me to conclude but at the same time you are allowing others. I am a new Member even then you are not allowing me to speak. When you do not protect us then who will protect us?
...*(Interruptions)*

It is the responsibility of both the Government. In the past V.P. Singh had opted to loose the Government but withhold this issue. I would like to submit that. It is no use to discuss that issue now. Today, there are a number of important issues in the country and there is no use to die down those important issues. We have to pay our whole attention to address the issues such as Food security, issues of Farmers, price rise and suicide of farmers etc. we have think about progress of the country. Therefore, discussing that issue after a gap of 17 years is a futile exercise and it is like to conduct a postmortem of a dead body. Hence it will be a futile exercise.

On behalf of the Telgu Desham Party, I would like to state that Hindu-Muslim all are united. Either it is minority or majority, they are the two eyes of the country, therefore, we have to live together in the country.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHARIMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain silence.

[Translation]

875-76

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important subject of Liberhan Commission Enquiry Report. Sir, for more than 650 years, India was under the yoke of Mughals. For over 150 years, the British enslaved India. Today, in this august House, we should not hold a brief for invaders. Who was Babur? He was a foreign invader. He occupied India. His army committed innumerable atrocities against Indians. He plundered India. His forces killed the natives and raped their womenfolk. Why are we supporting a foreign invader? Our first Sikh Guru Nanak Dev ji had raised his voice against the tyranny of Babur. He had condemned Babur as a tyrant. He took up the cause of the common man and was imprisoned by Babur. The invading Mughal army wreaked havoc on the people of India and carried away our wives and daughters. How can we forget this? One must have a sense of honour and dignity. How can we support those marauders and tyrants?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Guru Nanak Dev ji has clearly mentioned about Babur's misdeeds:-

He wreaked havoc in Khurasan,
He invaded and plundered India
And bullied its people,
He unleashed tyranny on the poor,
Innocent people of India,
O God, when such atrocities were
Being committed on human beings
Did you not feel any pain and agony?

Those were trying times. Guru Nanak Dev ji also said:

If a powerful person fights against
Another powerful person,
Nobody feels enraged or agonized.
However, if the mighty bullies a
Weak person, the weak and the
Defenceless must be helped.

Sir, the Sikhs fought against Babur. They also fought against the British imperialists. Chairman sir, the ninth Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur ji sacrificed his life for protecting the lives and honour of our Hindu brothers. But for his ultimate sacrifice, the Hindus and Sikhs of this country would have been annihilated. The history of India is replete with innumerable sacrifices by Sikhs to protect the honour and dignity of the country. Even since independence, we have fought against the wrong policies of the Congress party. The Sikhs have been discriminated against by successive Congress Governments. In 1984,

Blue Star operation was launched against our holiest shrine. After Smt. Indira Gandhi's death, Sikhs were butchered. When someone asked Shri Rajiv Gandhi about these incidents, he had replied - "Whenever a huge tree falls, the earth shakes." Sir, this was a callous reply. Thousands of Sikhs had been killed in cold blood. Not a single guilty person was convicted. Sir, Advani ji is present here. Let us all resolve that we should move forward unitedly. All Commissions have failed to provide justice to those who have suffered. The 1984 riot-victims are still crying for justice. People have lost faith in Commissions. Sir, whether it is Nanavati Commission or Liberhan Commission, these Commissions have miserably failed to provide relief and succour to the people who have suffered ...*(interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ajnala, please speak on Liberhan Commission only.

[Translation]

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : Sir, I am talking only about Liberhan Commission. During this entire period, Mr. Liberhan did not move out of Chandigarh at all. He does not even know what has been written in the report. Sir, Shri Narsimha Rao was the Prime Minister of the country at that time. But he has been given a clean chit. His name should have been there in the list of culpable persons. The Congress party is responsible for what happened in 1992. The Congress party is also responsible for various ills like poverty and unemployment that plague our country, because it has ruled over India for more than 50 years. Sir, the British looted this country. Now, others are doing the same.

Sir, people are suffering. Injustice is being meted out to them. Corruption is rampant. Corrupt people have stashed their illegal money in Swiss bank- accounts. There is no accountability. Sir, these Commissions are of no use. The Congress party has always meted out injustice to the people of India. I appeal to all segments of this august House to unitedly work for the welfare of the poor, the deprived and the downtrodden sections of society.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA (Gonda): Sir, on the report of Librahan Commission ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talks please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Sir, I have heard the views of all the Speakers on the report of Librahan Commission ...(*interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Maintain the decorum in the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No running commentary, please.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Sir, the Hindu and Muslims have sacrificed for the Independence of the country. Therefore, it our responsibility to protect the sovereignty and democracy of the country and to protect the people of the country and the elected representatives who are sitting here owe responsibility more than anyone. Some facts of the Librahan Commission report may be wrong but its conclusions are absolutely right. Not a single Speaker has suggested a suitable punishment for bringing such disrepute to democracy. I am agreed to the suggestion made by the leader of Communist party with regard to the punishment. You simply cannot punish by putting them behind the bars and nor can you put a check on their activities. If you hang them then too they will be survived by their followers. The biggest punishment for them was a political isolation as suggested b hon'ble Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. There should be a law to ban their entry into this House. Who has authorized them to pleaded for Hinduism and Lord Rama. Whether the hardliners are the patron of Hindus and Rama? I have heard the speech of Rajnath Singhji ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record except the speech of Shri Beni Prasad Verma.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[*Translation*]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: I am the person who live very near to Ayodhya. My constituency is adjacent to Ayodhya. No one knows more about Ayodhya than me. Ayodhya is situated on the bank of a big river. It had to face flood every year. How Muslims reached at the birth place of Ram. Dalit Hindus living there never accepted Islam due to fundamentalist. They had not found a place to offer Namaz and a masjid had been built there called Babri Masjid. Now these Rambhaktas say Ram was born at this very place. Do you know where hon'ble Advaniji took birth? He fled here due to fear of Muslims and is running the country now ...(*Interruptions*) At which place you took birth? You took birth in Nepal. ...(*Interruptions*) Though they do not know their place of birth still they authorized themselves to find the birth place of Ram ...(*interruptions*) Hon'ble Mulayam Singh ji had been my leader and I respect him even today ...(*Interruptions*) though he is not my leader now ...(*Interruptions*). He is my brother, but two leader.(*Interruptions*) This is a quarrel between brothers and it will continue.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Beni Prasad Verma, please address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Noting should go on record except the speech of Shri Beni Prasad Verma.

(*Interruptions*)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Librahan Commission has found fault with the mixing of religion with politics. Dr. Lohia used to say this four decades ago. He had warned us of these dangers. He warned us of the nonsense of mixing of religion with politics and its consequences. Dr. Lohia has also said that the religious politics survives only for a short period and the politics is long term religion. This is a short lived politics.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Hon'ble Beni Pasadji, You have quoted Lohiaji, he had stated a very philosophical fact. He had said that "That the politics is

short term religion and the religion is long lasting. So, your quotation has gone opposite to his.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Sir, I am correcting it. The politics is a short term religion ...(*Interruptions*). The politicians always should take care that short term politics becomes long term religion. You do politics in the name of religion. They did short term politics in such a dirty manner that it has become a long term curse for the country. Rajnath Singh had explained Ram Janma Bhumi in detail. Rajnath Singh ji belong to Mirzapur, 300 km away and I belong to Gonda and Barabanki, which is adjacent to Ayodhya? .. (*Interruptions*). I have never been defeated. I had fought election fro MLA for being defeated ... (*Interruptions*). You tell us the party or a leader whose security deposit has not been forfeited ...(*interruptions*) Rajnath jee you were saying that Ram Mandir was and will remain there for eternity. The law of the country is so weak that culprits keep their heads high and victims of atrocity bow their heads down ...(*interruptions*). Lok Sabha is the highest Panchayat of the country. Whether the Government or Members of Parliament have the will power to enact stringent laws to prevent those persons, who have been adjudged culprits by the Librahan Commission, from entering the House. Law should be framed that those criminals who break the law, break the country and insult the great souls who earned us freedom should be debarred from contesting elections ...(*interruptions*). You have come here by exploiting emotions of the people ...(*Interruptions*) You are culprits. Have you found where Ram was born? Why Advaniji has come here from Pakistan? He cannot save his birthplace and came here to save the Ramjanmabhumi. Babri Masjid demolition is the result of mixing religion with politics. Babri Masjid has been demolished by hatching a conspiracy and it was attacked by hatching conspiracy. Mulayam Singh ji is our friend, he also committed mistakes. There used to be a police post previously, why in 1990 in your time of Governance, the police post has been turned into Ramjanma Bhumi Police Station? ...(*Interruptions*) It means his officers deceived him. Mulayam Singh ji had called him on phone on Oct. 30, that the Babri Masjid has been demolished. After 15 minutes, Chief Secretary telephoned to say that Babri Masjid has been saved. Two persons climbed on the dome. The police started firing and they descended ...(*Interruptions*). How these people entered into Babri Masjid Complex? How Ashok Singhal reached there? Your police was hand in glove with them and the police from other states protecting the Babri Masjid. There were RSS

sympathisers in the police. Who opened the ...(*Interruptions*). On that day Sangh Parivar did not intend to demolish the mosque, instead they were in scheme to create a tense situation in the country and they wanted to demolish the mosque on 6th December, 1992, and they did so, Now that issue has cooled down and there are no BJP people hovering around Ayodhya. They all lost the game. The Government enacts the law but the people of this country will never allow you to come back into power. You have committed a crime. You have played with the sentiments of the people. Country is supreme, not the religion. When there is no country how the religion will flourish. You people were hell bent to prove that religion is supreme and not the country.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Now, is it the Congress that is supreme for you?

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Congress was never supreme for me, nor it is today. For me it is the country that is supreme, earlier too it was so. I joined Congress for some reason, I could have joined BJP. I could have joined BSP. I joined Congress it was the weakest party in the Uttar Pradesh. It is not that I joined Congress because I had confidence in it. If I had that attitude then, I would have joined BJP or BSP. I had good friendship with 793 Shri Mulayam Singh ji, but we had developed some difference of opinion then I choose Congress which was the weakest party in Uttar Pradesh. But you were washed out in the elections. Now where does BJP stands? You got only 10 seats after a seats sharing arrangement with Ajit Singhji but in the coming elections you will not be able to save your deposits. Only secular people will rule this country in the coming period and Communalists will never come to power albeit they may take refuge under the religion ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: This will ensure a berth for you in the Cabinet.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Had I been crazy to become a Minister, Shri Mulayam Singh ji, knows it very well then I would have become Chief Minister several times. I value my friendship, I am not a person who can go to any extent for the power. I also worship Lord Ram but you people seek vote on the name of Rama. We follow the teachings of Ram. You remember Lord Ram only in your dreams? You seek votes on the name of Lord Ram. Have you ever offered Namaz? Do you know how much respect you command in Muslim community? Rajnath Singh ji, how much devotion you have for Lord Ram. When 'Kaal' (death) told Lord Ram that his time is completed then he took 'jal samadhi' (immersed himself in water) ...(*interruptions*)...*

*Not recorded.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: please do not use unparliamentary language ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You continue. You refer to the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, please expunge the unparliamentary language ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record, please.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You refer to the Chair..

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: I have told you, why I have joined Congress. I did not join Congress for some gains. You have joined BIP for gains. As I am to remain in politics. I somewhere thought Congress is better as compared to BIP. Therefore, I joined Congress ...*(interruptions)*. Kalyan Singhji and Mulayam Singh ji were fast friends. But this friendship is no more. Shri Mulayam Singh ji was a staunch socialist, he always stood firm for the principles but when he demurred from those principles, he had to repent. Why he entered into a friendship with Kalyan Singh ji. He made an alliance with Kalyan Singh on this plea that he is an old friend of him and when the report of Liberhan Report Commission was leaked, he broke friendship with Shri Kalyan Singh. Muslim Community will not forgive him. You disowned Kalyan Singh but a Court case regarding demolition of Babri Masjid is still going on against Brij Bhushan Singh, accused No. 10 in the case. There was RSS Conference in Lucknow. My friend was the Chief Minister. I was with him ...*(interruptions)* You took the oath of Chief Minister in year 2003 and you were having a strength of only 125 MLAs in the Assembly having a total seat strength of 403. At that time Shri Vishnukant Shastri was the Governor. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister and Shri Mulayam Singh ji was taking oath. You should have stood firm on your principles which were committed initially. If you leave them, the people of the country would not forgive you. I remained firm. I try to support every one ...*(interruptions)* I was compelled to join party because of difference of opinion*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please refer to the Chair. Do not reply to their questions. Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Am I not talking on the subject? Whether in a woman lawyer from your party has spoken on that subject?*(Interruptions)* It is related to it.*(interruptions)* I would like to submit that when Shri Kalyan Singh was Chief Minister, only Babri Masjid and not a structure was demolished. It is you who have demolished Babari Masjid. Rajnath Singh Ji have you indulged in perverse argumentation ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): It is *sub judice*. He cannot say Babri Masjid.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Dalit Hindus there converted to Islam due to Hindu fanaticism ...*(interruptions)* Masjid was built there to enable them to worship there. You have stated that Lord Rama was born there. Do you have more knowledge than me? I live in the neighbourhood of that area and how can I don't know where Rama was born? ...*(interruptions)* Advaniji who has migrated from Pakistan and he knows better where Lord Rama was born. He is great devotee of Lord Rama ...*(interruptions)* This religion based politics has been followed just to get votes ...*(interruptions)* Kar Sewa was started in July and Kalyan Singh was Chief Minister then. Sushma ji mentioned the name of Mohd. Aslam Bhure ji. He raised the contempt case. Kalyan Singhji was awarded imprisonment for a day in that contempt case. The other contempt case has not been taken up in the Court as yet. This report has been submitted after 17 years. It has been delayed. Sushmaji was saying that there has been a mention of Narsimha Rao in that ...*(interruptions)* There is no supporter of Narsimha Rao. I have also spoken against him ...*(Interruptions)* But, if dacoity is committed in someone's house then who is the criminal, the Dacoit or the person sleeping in the house with a gun? It is negligence of that person also why he kept sleeping despite being armed. The real culprit is Dacoit. It is Narsimha Rao ji's carelessness ...*(interruptions)* as he did not use Article 356...*(interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: It is an unparliamentary word.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: The weapon of Article 356 should have been used and had he done so you would have been very meek and quiet. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, do not try to run the House. Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Sangh Parivar is spreading hatred in this country. They have brought the country on the verge of disintegration by demolishing Babari Masjid. If highly humiliating words are used against them even then it will not be an offence ...(Interruptions) Sir, yesterday Rajnath Singh ji was referring Advani ji and Atal ji as little man. English is very simple language but in Hindi emotions are expressed properly and if it is said in Hindi that the persons who conspired to demolish Babari Masjid were mean persons' then it will not be improper and in your Bhojpuri it is said....** It would have been much better...**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If any word is unparliamentary, we will see that it does not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Sir, it is the people who have dishearten the people of the country ...(interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is unparliamentary, it will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is unparliamentary, it will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

**Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Sir, the whole speech is unparliamentary. It should be withdrawn. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Verma, have you finished your speech? I am calling the next speaker. Please wind up in one minute.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Sir, I may proceed if House is in order ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: We are prepared to face them here and in election also ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Verma, please wind up now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: First he should apologise, only then he should proceed ...* How can he use such words ...(Interruptions)

[English]

He should apologise first ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already announced that if it is unparliamentary, it will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down now.

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Only...* person of this country breach the Constitution of country, sovereignty of country, dignity of Rama and demolish the Babari Masjid(interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Vermaji, please wind up. Otherwise, I am calling the next speaker.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: I will obey your all orders. But House should be in order at least ...(interruptions) The truth is always bitter. They are guilt conscious(interruptions) Their protest shows their guilt consciousness ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: He should apologise in the House(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq to speak now.

...(Interruptions)

16.33 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Bishnu Pada Ray and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Barq, I have already called your name. Please start.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is unparliamentary, it will not go on record.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Sir, let him complete his speech.(Interruptions)

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Sir, please allow him to complete.(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Barq, I have already called you.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, you may see the record and if anything is unparliamentary it may be deleted.(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have already deleted it. Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me speak.(Interruptions) Just wait a minute, do not shout.(Interruptions) Sir, I was not here.(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. Hon. Minister is on his legs. Let him finish.

...(Interruptions)

16.35 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Bishnu Pada Ray and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I was not here. I am not aware of exactly what was said, but if something that was said has hurt anyone – I do not even know what was said – I am sorry for that.

You can look into the record and expunge.(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already deleted it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Apologise first.(Interruptions)

DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ (Sambhal) Chairman ask him to sit down, Sir please order in the House so that I may speak.(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Sir, the House is in the order, now can he speak.(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, hon. Minister has already apologized.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Verma, please sit down..

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, I would say that Shri Vermaji made two remarks which are against the dignity of the House. One of the things he has said is that two of our Prime Ministers have originally hailed from Pakistan and among them is Mr. Gujral.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: From where has he come?

SHRI SHARD YADAV: He has come from Pakistan.(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Verma, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You please sit down, you don't have information. I am telling. My submission is that it has been said that Advaniji came from Pakistan, so many people came from Pakistan. We are discussing the issue. ...(Interruptions) Beni Prasadji, you have been known to me since long. You know us. I would like to submit that we are discussing about commuanism and the divide it creates among human beings and you have been saying a lot that will accentuate that divide. It is never a good thing to create divide among human beings. ...(Interruptions) You please take your seat. You please listen to me. ...(Interruptions) You please listen to me, you will agree. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, my submission is that while making his submission for Atalji he has used the word* it is not fair. You may have differences with Atalji but Minister from your own party Sh. Salman Khurshid ji has said it is not appropriate to mention Atalji's name. Sh. Mulayam Singh Yadav has different opinion on the matter. Whatever you have said it is against the dignity and tradition of the House. Therefore, we should impress our regret on this issue ...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH: You have to apologise(interruptions)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL (Meerut): shameful. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not allow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Sir, how can I speak? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: First he should apologise only then the proceedings of the House will continue. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Home Minister also gave a clarification. What more do you want? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my feet. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: First should apologise ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please no cross-talks in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has already said that he is sorry if anything that was said is unparliamentary. Therefore, it is already off-the-record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): No, we will not allow this. What is this? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on the record except the speech of the hon. Member.

(Interruptions)...*

16.42 hrs.

(At this stage, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already expunged.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 5 o'clock.

16.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Seventeen of the Clock.

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

*Not recorded.

17.01 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha reassembled at one minute past seventeen of the Clock)

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Report of Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry and Memorandum of Action Taken by the Government on the Report—*contd.*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav ji, please speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, here an important issue is being discussed and I think that Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji is the senior member of this House. He is not participating in this discussion and he cannot defend himself also. I do not want to speak on rest of the issues. I, through you, would like to remind Shri Beni Prasad ji that the person who has been mentioned by him has been a honourable Member of the House and he has also been the Prime Minister of this country. Shri Salman Khurshid, a Member of your party is a good friend of mine, yesterday he was speaking from the treasury benches and he also displayed his generosity. He served this House and the country for last so many years. Today, although not, intentionally, the kind of language used by you and the choice of words; made by him will certainly hurt the feeling of every body. Whether they are the Members from the treasury benches or from the opposition. I did not interrupted you at any point of time. Madam Speaker, it happens in the House not once but many a times. It should be stopped. Hon'ble Home Minister would reply to this and it is necessary to that this matter is to settle today. Therefore I would like to request you being an old colleague we have worked together for years. Today, you are there and we are here ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Beni Prasad Verma Ji, please carry on, you were speaking.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Shri Mulayam Singh ji is speaking ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh ji, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, I would like to comment upon whatever happened today in the House. Hon'ble Sri Beni Prasad Verma ji, consider me his leader, friend and fellow. He has been with us since a long time back. He has been a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in my Cabinet. Atalji did not become leader over right. We have difference of opinion with him. Neither we have any unanimity of views with Shri Rajnath Singh ji.

Madam Speaker, after all he is considered a leader of our country. He has served as the Prime Minister of the country. he has rightly mentioned that he had also served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs in your Government. I am talking about those days when Janta Party formed the Government. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji, is considered an eloquent speech, and a glorious leader with a lot of gravity. I wonder how you made that comment and it would be considered your maganimity if you say sorry for it, am saying this as Gandhi ji himself had said that the one who admits his mistakes is a large hearted person and the one who does not admit his mistake is nothing short of a very narrow minded person, who never admits his mistakes. You have been our friend and colleague. We have worked together for long. We have been together for 31-32 years. I urge him that he should rise and take back what he has said and feel sorry for the words uttered by him. What objection will he have in this regard. He should show his generosity.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Sharadji has been my friend. Shri Mulayam Singh ji also befooled me for long, but still I consider him as my friend. I associate myself with what Mr. Mulayam Singh ji has said. I also respect Shri Atal ji ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I urge the hon'ble Minister to rise and give a reply that will assuage the feelings of his friend Shri Sharad Yadav ji and Shri Mulayam Singh ji who are feeling hurt.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Madam Speaker, the House is supreme. One should respect the opposition. My words have hurt their feelings, then I express my regret.*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you talking so much. Nothing would go OIT record. Please take your seat. Shri Rajnath Singh ji, please carry on.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, Shri Beni Prasad Verma ji is a very old friend of mine. We share good relations ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, you too hail from Bhojpuri region, you know very well what does it means. It need not be

explained of some body has used ... word in the House and feels later on expresses his regret for the same. It is not sufficient. The word he has used, I think he should apologize in Bhojpuri language in the style as it is sought in Bhojpuri language. Hence, I request that Shri Beni Prasad Verma should seek apology since he has used very offensive words, otherwise, if any Member use such type of unparliamentary language he do not deserve to be a Member of Parliament. Membership of such Member should be cancelled ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Madam Speaker, if Home Minister of the country can apologize then why a Member cannot seek apology? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat. You please keep quiet so that I may say something.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: First you keep quiet only then we can proceed. Please keep quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you have stood up. Please take your seat. What has happened, was unfortunate and not only in Bhojpuri but in Hindi also that is not a proper word and it is unparliamentary, you should not have used that word. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has apologized for that. That word has been expunged from record. Shri Beni Prasad Verma ji has expressed regret for that. All these three things have happened—only one thing remains. Minister of Home Affairs has apologized. That particular word has been expunged and he has regretted. All the three points settled now. Now I request that we should continue the proceedings.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All the three things are settled now. Had Minister of Home Affairs not apologized. I would have certainly insisted for it but, he has already apologized *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Vajpayee ji is the highly venerated leader of the country*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no doubt in it that we all have great respect for Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Raj Babbar ji please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record .

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members who want to give their written speech may please lay it on the table of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, apology is not sought with ifs and buts and on conditions it is sought from the core of the heart, therefore, we want to say, that not any other word but, he should say in single word that I unintentionally used this unparliamentary word and I seek apology for this then proceedings of House will go on. He should say only this much ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All have great respect for Atal ji.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Why have you stood up.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you saying? You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you saying? Do you know what are your saying?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you have risen? You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Tufani Saroj ji please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: The proceedings of the House may resume in just 20 seconds and all the people will sit quietly and we want to listen hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs. I have told you that he can say this in one word. He should say that I deliberately used these words ...(Interruptions) I uttered this unparliamentary word unintentionally and I seek apology for this. All will sit quietly ...(Interruptions) I unintentionally uttered this word and I seek apology for this, he need to say only this much. The House proceedings will resume in just 20 seconds ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Bijoya Chakravarty ji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You take your seat. You also take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: House will resume only when you will take your seat. Why are you standing?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please stand up. All depends on you.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You were saying something, you were standing.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Madam, I was saying that I have not concluded my speech. I was forced to sit because of continuous interruptions

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you are so agitated. Shahnawaz ji please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: He was saying that he has not completed yet. It means that he was going to say more such things ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: He said only that his speech was not completed ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let me say something.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 5.30 p.m.

17.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Seventeen of the Clock.

17.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at thirty one minutes past Seventeen of the Clock.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Report of Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry and Memorandum of Action Taken by the Government on the Report—Contd.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will come to that. Please take your seats.

Hon. Members, those who want to lay their speeches, kindly give them at the Table; and the speeches will be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

There are many hon. Members who want to participate in this discussion. As we all know, this is a very important discussion. So, I am allowing all those hon. Members who want to lay their speeches on the Table of the House, to do so. I am appealing to all the hon. Members.

[Translation]

DR. SHAFIQR REHMAN BARQ: Mr. Chairman, Sir May name has already been called ...(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech will be on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will come to that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are coming to that.

...(Interruptions)

17.33 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Nishikant Dubey and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table.)

....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

896-97

*SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, all the major parties and leaders have discussed about the report of Liberhan Commission. It is clear and the commission has also admitted that the incident of 6 December, 1992 took place in the presence of the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh, Bajrang Dal, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, BJP, Shiv Sena, preachers and saints. The major part of the society of our country looks this demolition of the disputed structure as against the nation's governance, secularism and the society ruled by law. After the demolition, there was lot of panic inside and outside the country and at that time both Congress Government of the Centre and the BJP Government in the state were responsible for this incident. I would like to say that the enquiry of the commission was dependent on the co-operation of the Government at the centre and in the state. Since both are equally responsible, how much they co-operated can only be known to the commission. The commission has admitted that both the communities used to visit the disputed Temple (Mandir) or Mosque (Masjid) from east and north direction respectively in 1857. The idols were put up in 1949 and that time the frequency of offering puja was very less which proves that the idols were placed at the place later on at the time of Congress Government. After 1986 the offering of puja became more frequent. It is only coincidence that there are no stringent measures provided in our Constitution against political misdoings. The commission pointed out the complete failure of the state in keeping religion aloof from politics and not curbing the rising influence of caste, religion and regionalism. The commission has recommended to give more teeth to the National Development Council as also to sensitize civil servants towards the implementation of constitutional provisions, provide sufficient resources to the persons engaged in controlling the riots making the intelligence agencies pro-active and also make them responsible in case of not providing the right inputs. The BJP alliance is telling that it all happened because of sudden action of Kar Sewaks. If the family goes wrong, head of the family should accept the responsibility. They had given free hand to Kar Sewaks to do anything. As a result, the incident took place. The apex organization should come forward to take the responsibility of the act of Kar Sewaks. The Kar Sewaks turned up in Ayodhya on the call of these leaders. It is ironical that the BJP organization is passing the buck on the Kar Sewaks who were teenagers. They were provoked by giving inflammatory speeches.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Sir, there is a proverb that "to have a thing in one's pocket yet to look all round for it", every citizen of this country, every political party, Government machinery and Press and media know about the persons who demolished the disputed structure. Even then the important time of the house is being wasted. We have read the Liberhan report, it has failed to identify the persons responsible for the loss of life and property and from whom the compensation for the said loss should be recovered.

Sir, the people of this country have affirmed their faith in the unity and integrity of the country by gradually forgetting the pain of this incident and take a vow for the development of the country. In these circumstances, it is not proper to discuss on the subject, which is going to encourage the communal forces and hurt the sentiments of common man. This discussion is not good for the country. This can revive the old wound, which is not in the interest of the country. The august House and the religious leaders of both the communities either should reach a consensus or they should be forced to obey the court's order otherwise derecognize the parties issuing election manifesto that creates religious frenzy. When all the communities have resolved that status quo will be maintained regarding all religious places be it temples, mosques, gurudwara and church, then, why such disputes? This report has proved to be a futile exercise.

[English]

897 - 75

*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): The United Progressive Alliance Government which believes in hailing the healing touch to any social problem is at a loss now to go about with a sad yet necessary duty to table in this House the Liberhan Commission Report on its findings about the conspiratorial angle that led to the demolition of Babri Masji structure at Ayodhya. It is an unpleasant duty on my part too to take part in this discussion which is made use of by the rabble rousers to the hilt.

Having taken the solemn assurance before our Constitution, I cannot afford to demean myself by way of talking about issues that are still pending before our courts of law. I was pained to watch in silence the high-pitched presentation made by certain senior leaders from the other side about the title issue which is still a vexing issue, so vexatious that it is still a cause of vexation that divides our body polity causing concern to those who believe in social and communal harmony.

When certain miscreants pulled down the Babri Masjid, the whole world knew who were behind it. For the purposes of establishing logical and legal arguments

that could help to book the culprits, various inquiries were resorted to for many years. Justice Liberhan Commission is one among them. Considering the huge loss of life and property that had occurred in the aftermath of the demolition of Babri Masjid, the amount that have been spent on these findings are, in my opinion, can not be considered very high.

Whatever happened on 6th December, 1992 at Ayodhya is a blot on the fabric called Indian pride, a pride that has always permeated down the centuries natural for a tolerant society that has always believed in peaceful coexistence. Search for peace is always the life mission of this nation. Instead of carrying in their heart the spirit of oneness and inclusiveness, some of the extremist elements have shattered peace to pieces. We need to bring the pieces together to forge and nurture national integration. The so-called ultra nationalists swore at national integration though they were swearing by nationalism proving a point that their myopic view of nationalism was a potent threat to our national life.

The moot point is that we must identify and keep off thoughts and actions of hot headed among us. We need to be cool headed and level headed to enable our country to hold its head high among the Comity of Nations. We had hung our head in shame that day. Some leaders who said they felt so have been saying different things now. Who is to take pride in what is a moot point still.

What was razed to the ground that day was civility in politics and ethics in its entirety. Some believed in some promises by some leaders and administrative heads before the Supreme Court of the country. Those who believed and those who promised, both put together, belied the hopes and expectations of the country leading to series of violent incidents thereafter.

Even the night before the surreptitious placing of the disputed idols in the palce of worship of the minorities at Ayodhya in 1949, the majority community knew what was the truth. In the independent India that opted to have rule of law replacing the monarchic, anarchic and colonial rules, all of us decided to treat each other as equals. But who divided the people as majority and minority communities? It is fear psychosis and mutual distrust that had led to this. It is ironic that in a free country like ours some parties choose to divide people on retrograde divisive arguments dividing people from people. It is further more paining that they have been resorting to this rhetorics always. We have to rise above to sift the truth from the lies that come with the epic grandeur. It is

*Speech was laid on the Table.

unfortunate that we still consider that the truth is still evading us. Justice Liberhan Commission's Report that attempts at touching the truth touches not the whole truth but some layers of truth to prove beyond doubt who lied before one of the pillars of our democracy. My ardent prayer to Almighty Allah would be that let these pillars of our democracy be protected by Him from those who seek to demolish everything that comes in their way, including law, logic, reasoning and self-respect.

Liberhan Commission illustrates the unsanctimonious way in which the idols in that structure were supposed to have been removed during the destruction and raises a question as to who could have replaced intact those idols in the open, removing the rubbles, after that precision attack was carried out. This one question is there for all believers of all the faiths to introspect and come out to contribute their mighty to the country. I hope this is one use I find from the Liberhan Commission Report.

I would like to recall the deliberations that took place in the National Integration Council meeting that was held before December 6, 1992. People from several walks of life stated that their faith in the unity of the country was shattered by certain fanatics. Incidentally, all the three of them are fondly remembered and revered by this country. They are the father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and our former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and the young and dynamic visionary Rajiv Gandhi. Even after the slaying of our leaders, we remain steadfast to uphold unity and integrity of this country.

I wish this is the last time this House is debating this kind of a contentious issue. Let us take a vow that we will stand by our Constitution and go by our adherence to the faith we have reposed in our Judiciary. I come from Tamil Nadu, the land of communal harmony which is also being tested by the machinations of the ultranationalists from the North who try to whip up the communal passions in the minds of gullible masses. Reposing strong faith in the Government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh and ably guided by our leader Smt. Sonia Gandhi the Chairperson of the UPA and the seasoned statesman of the country, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi who is going on constructing Samathuvapurams (Communal Harmony Colonies) all over Tamil Nadu at a time when destructions of the destroyers of peace are being kept at bay.

With these words, I conclude.

899-902
*SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA (Tehri Garhwal): I am grateful to you for having giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Liberhan Commission Report.

We are one of the oldest civilizations of the world which blossomed due to the philosophy of tolerance,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

peace, harmony and justice spread by our saints and religious preachings. We grew into a multi religious and multi linguistic nation bound together with the spirit of patriotism and brotherhood.

The Hindu religion spread not by sword or violence but by discourses and convictions. Buddhism spread in many countries of Asia and Islam and Christianity entered our country in 14th & 17th century.

The two great emperors of India were Ashok and Akbar. The Mughal empire was golden era of our history and Babar and his descendants made this land their motherland and brought about unique blending of Islam and Hindu synthesis in art, culture and Governance. The Taj Mahal is a light house spreading the eternal message of love and peace to the world.

The fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression and religion is the cardinal principal of our sacred constitution and all the member of this house take oath to honour and abide by the letter and spirit of our constitution.

Our Muslim brothers who did not go to Pakistan after partition and continued to live here are no less loved sons of mother India than others. It was the solemn duty of Hindus who are a majority to embrace the Muslim brotherhood and provide them with a feeling of security with equal opportunity of growth and development with respect.

When the history of this generation will be written the ugly incident of 6 December 1992 will be referred to as the day of the murder of our constitution, rule of law, and all the great preachings of our saints and scholars.

For narrow political gains the leaders of BJP, Vishwa Hindu Parishad and RSS committed a heinous crime of fanning communalism by demolishing the Babri Masjid in a preplanned strategy. The Masjid was demolished in broad day light by Kar Sweaks in the presence of top leadership of BJP, Vishwa Hindu Parishad and RSS.

The former Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narshimha Rao committed a Himalayan blunder by looking at the constitutional provisions rather than initiating pre emptive steps to scuttle the nefarious Plan of BJP, RSS and Vishwa Hindu Parishad to bring down the Babri Masjid. His trust on the U.P. Government was totally misplaced.

It is extremely unfortunate that the Liberhan Commission took 17 years to record findings of guilt and

misconduct of leaders and organizations responsible for this deplorable incident. The inordinate delay in the submission of the report is very unfortunate. But I complement the commission for the correct findings of fact recorded by him. The salient features of the findings in nutshell are:

- The Ayodhya episode was never accompanied by a public movement.
- Various Sangh Parivar organization collected several tens of crores of rupees which was ultimately utilized for effecting the events of December 6th.
- In a planned maners Kar Sewaks and members of the Sangh Parivar Organisation entered Ayodha with a determined intent to demolish the Babri Masjid. The demolition was carried out with great painstaking preparation and preplanning.
- The Babri Masjid was demolished by the Kar Sewaks in presence of the senior leaders of the Sangh Pariwar and BJP.
- The then CM Mr. Kalyan Singh facilitated the destruction and did not allow the administration and police to maintain law and order.
- The Central forces which had been sent by the Central Government were not posted in the vicinity of the Masjid so that the Kar Sewaks and Sangh Pariwar in connivance with the Kar Sewaks could bring down the structure.
- The administration was supporting the RSS agenda.
- The version of secularism of BJP is neither begin nor tolerant nor in consonance with the ideas inshrined in our constitution.

The great people of this country have rejected the communal and fascist forces and have entrusted Governance to the UPA led by the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairpersons UPA.

I also congratulate them for initiating steps for amending the Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2009 which would enable the Centre to intervene in a situation of communal

violence without waiting for orders from the unified command, district magistrate or State Government. The State Government will no longer have authority to set of unified command in situation of communal violence.

The Central Government should take all necessary steps to give effect to the recommendations of the Liberahan Commission.

It is high time that necessary amendments are made in the Representation of the People Act empowering the Election Commission to debate and disqualify leaders and parties who in blatant disregard to our constitution and laws preach and spread communal harted amongst our people. From my personal experience as a lawer I would like to inform the House that no election petition is decided within the term of that house as such it is desirable that powers are conferred on the election commission to disqualify candidates who commit corrupt practice stated in the Representation of People Act.

My humbler suggestion to the Government is that by special law all the cases pertaining to Babri Masjid be transferred to Hon'ble Supreme Court which may set up a special bench for an early disposal of the cases.

We must live and die for the honour and respect of our nation rather than resorting to petty and divisive policy, programmes and actions to grab political power. The nation cannot be strong and united if there are tensions in the society on the ground of religion, caste or regions. With these words I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

952-54
 *SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (East Champaran):
 After studying the Report of the Liberhan Commission it is evident that it has been presented with many prejudices. This Report in its present form is a force. It appears that the facts have been included conveniently with vested interest under the influence of the ruling establishment.

The commission records at the very outset that the structure generally known as Ram Janmbhomi-Babri Masjid was constructed in the form of a mosque by Mir Baki in 1528. It further states that the very place is claimed to be the actual birthplace of Lord Rama by some sections.

Sir, I would like to know whether the learned Judge during his 17 years probe ever took pains to ascertain

*Speech was laid on the Table.

the fact that the place that was claimed to be the birthplace of Lord Rama was actually so and was it a historical truth or only hearsay by some sections of people accepted by all sections of the society. A Britisher, Cunningham recorded in the 36th edition of the Lucknow Gazetteer that the Hindus were out to sacrifice their lives at the time of demolition of Shri Ram Janmbhoomi temple. Mir Baki could only be able to demolish the temple after killing not less than 1,74,000 Hindus. The fight went on continuously. It is written in the *Aaina-E-Akbari* that the Hindus attacked twenty times to get back Shri Ram Janmbhoomi. The *Alamgirnama* 'say's that, "The royal army again attacked Janmbhoomi in Ayodhya. Ten thousand Hindus were killed.

Sir, the commission did not record this fact in its report. It seems to be forgetful, perhaps under some pressure, of the fact that the History of India does not commence with the Babri Mosque.

This commission terms the happenings on 6th December as 'pre-planned' but does not give detail about the *Karseva* performed on 30th October, 1990 at Ayodhya. Shri Mulayam Singh ji, who was then Chief Minister of that state and now a sitting MP, had stated that nobody can touch the disputed structure. But, the commission does not mention about such utterances which played with the sentiments of Hindus. The incident of 6th December was not pre-planned. It was an outcome of the failure of the government to understand the feelings of the Indian people. The unnecessary delay in the matter on the part of the Courts of law further fuelled the public anger, as they postponed the date of hearing from 2nd December to 11th of December. Anyone knowing the fact would tell that the happenings of 6th December were the outcome of the suppression of public sentiments by the ruling establishment.

Sir, the question is as to what did the commission discover during all these 17 years. Even after spending Rs. 8 crore during these 17 years, the Chairman of the said commission did not bother to write Ayodhya for once and not even took any cognizance of the atmosphere prevailing in the country in 1989 and 1991, then how could he term the happenings pre-planned?

The Report contains many baseless points going against the factual position. It also blames the former Prime Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee. Because of which a big question mark is brought out in the whole country on this report. It has become an object of ridicule. The most shocking revelation in the Report is the inclusion of the name of Deoraha Baba in the list of the 68 persons named for their role in it who had died ten and a half

years before this incident. Even Smt. Indira Gandhi went to him to take his blessings. Sir, I would like to ask as to what was the basis of the probe of the commission? Why this report is based on wrong facts even after spending crores of rupees?

Sir, the whole country wants to know today that if Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee and Deoraha Baba are guilty then why it does not bear the name of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who had started his pol-campaign from Ayodhya in 1991 and got the locks of the temple opened. He should be considered guilty.

In the report allegations have been made against B.J.P. playing politics in the report. These allegations are baseless and concocted. Late Sh. Rajiv Gandhi, Sh. Mulayam Singh Yadav and Sh. P.V. Narshima Rao did the politics and now playing the tricks of the report Congress party and Hon'ble Sonia Gandhi are provoking the sentiments of Muslim community.

Sir, lastly I would like to discuss that this incident took place when Hon'ble Narshima Rao was the Prime Minister of India. Religious Place Protection law was enacted during the regime of Sh. Narshima Rao Government. There was provision in the Act that status quo would be maintained in all the religious places except Ram Janm Bhoomi. Is it so because Late Sh. Rajiv Gandhi ordered to open the lock of disputed structure? Late Sh. Rajiv Gandhi got the worship started in 1986. Justice Liberhan has said in the report "what Mr. Rao could have done as there was no report from the Governor." Justice Liberhan forgot the fact that he was not supposed to protect anybody. Being the Chairman of the commission why he defended Mr. Rao? It is because Mr. Rao gave him extension for 17 years on which 8 crore rupees were spent. The repeated issues of Centre-State relation, Constitution of Constitutional Review Commission, secularism have already been said earlier by various commissions. Whatever he has said on communal riots a Bill regarding the same is already pending in the Parliament.

Sir, I demand that a notice for the recovery of 8 crore rupees spent on Liberhan commission during the last 17 years should be served. Instead of focusing on the fact commission has politicized the issue.

Sir, the Ram temple was there at Ram Janmbhoomi in Ayodhya, there is Ram temple today, in the future too Ram temple will be there. The need of the hour is that nation as well as the House should stand united to protect the National Pride and a Grand Ram temple should be constituted at Ram Janmbhoomi as soon as possible.

[English]

905-56

*SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasaragod): Liberahan Commission report submitted after seventeen years.

Undue delay for the submission of the report.

Not only the question of a Muslim mosque but the demolition of secular values of India either Muslim mosque or Hindu temple or Christian church. They all contribute much to the Indian culture.

They all contribute much to the Indian culture.

Report reveals the forces behind the destruction of mosque.

We have a federal setup having 29 states 1618 languages, 6400 castes 6 religion, 6 ethnic groups 29 major festivals. We see the complexity & diversity of the nature of relation when we have to unite.

Unfortunately the forces have exploited the feelings of the people on the religious basis.

The Liberahan Commission has focused the names of leaders who are responsible?

The BJP leader Rajnath Singh stated the demolition is due to the emotional feelings of local people.....

Even if we discussed the issue without any report of the General discussion would be the same.

17 years back we saw the TV channel what is happened in Ayodhya? It showed who were present there with BJP leaders alongwith Karsevakhs and others.

The campaign started through out the country and Karsevakhs came by trains and buses to Ayodhya.

It shows a pre-planning that led to the demolition of the mosque.

The role of Congress Government in power? What was the intelligence report. Why there was no action?

This is not a single instance. We have the report of Bombay riots no action taken.

We have the reports of attack on Sikhs.

We have the sad instances of murder of late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. We witnessed the brutal killing of Father of Nation Mahatmaji.

When we analyse we see a systematic agenda of communal force.

We don't support majority communalism or minority communalisms both are dangerous to the nation.

Government in power should act in time. Congress Government failed to do their duty. This is not an excuse for the BJP to win in the case.

Late Prime Minister V.P. Singh lost his Government just because he fought for the secular values. Nation witnessed Congress & BJP vote against the Government there we see that Congress compromise with communal forces for narrow political gains. We can't forget these facts when we analyze the past history.

Before the demolition of mosque, leaders including V.P. Singh, Jyoti Basu, Inderjeet Gupta, Mulayam Singh Yadavji, Lalu Prasad, Sharad Yadav and others met Prime Minister and has given blank cheque to take any action.

Congress Government fully trusted UP Government told nothing would happen to the mosque. Next day we saw not even an inch of sand in the place of mosque. So the inaction of the Central Government would be recorded in the history.

Nation needs communal harmony, we have the food problems and employment problems. Communal forces are always against all progressive values. That shows the history of the world. This is the time to re-think and introspection and show justice to the nation.

906 57
*DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on the Report of Liberhan Commission and memorandum on Action Taken Report by Government of India. Very briefly I like to submit before you and before the hon'ble members of the house the following observations:-

Taking long years and perhaps doing vigorous exercises the Commission has submitted the report on issues relating to invasion and damage of Babri Masjid on 6th December, 1992, the blackest of black days in Indian history. The Union Government itself set up the Commission on public demand and to honour national sentiment. Now the recommendations it has made should be implemented without delay and as per the provisions of the law of the land.

The Commission has unequivocally implicated the entire 'Sangh Parivar' for the demolition of the historical monument and has clearly mentioned the names of leaders of the constituent parties like BJP, VHP, RSS, Bajrang Dal etc. including the leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha. Shri Kalyan Singh who was the then Chief Minister of UP and directly supported the miscreants to dismantle the nearly 500 yrs old shrine is still boasting, only on the other day, for his action during that time. It's a shame. Any person of whatever rank he or she might be who have been fixed for the most shameful act of the nation by the Commission requires to be treated with penal measures according to the law of the land.

Babri Masjid, a historically and architecturally wonderful monument was a pride of the country, no less important than other world famous heritages like Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar, Humayun Tomb etc. It was not simply a place of worship of the minority Muslim People but a property of the whole nation, of its whole people. Unless the then Central Government under the premiership of Shri Narashima Rao did shut eyes to the chain of events before, on and after 6th December 1992 and practically indulged in the misdeeds to happen, the 'symbol of communal harmony of the country' could have been saved. I hold, the crime by this act of blatant indulgence the Central Government did, is no less in any measure of jurisprudence than the cruelty of the then UP Chief Minister and his administration. I wonder how this act of omission has not been mentioned in the report of the Commission.

We cannot also lose sight, in this connection, into the fact that long back in 1989 the gate of this controversial shrine was allowed to be opened by no other than Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi to satisfy the wild will of the VHP to hold 'Shilanyas for the Ram Temple'. This act, inter-alia, was also a major factor to encourage the vested interests in course of their conspiracy for demolition of Babri Masjid and the subsequent events of establishing 'Ramlala' in the 'chabutara' to divide India into religious line.

It's an obligation of a majority religion of a country to protect its minority population. It is the essence of democracy and secularism. Secularism does not mean encouragement of all religions by the state. True secular state neither indulges nor interferes in religion. It puts it to individual belief and faith. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, litterateur Saratchandra, rebellion poet Nazrul Islam also had belief in this and promulgated the idea. I appreciate the observation of the Commission in this regard citing references from our Constitution that separate religion from politics. If Pakistan is called a theocratic state due to acceptance of Islam as its religion then India can be

called a multi-theocratic state due to encouragement of multiple religions, as pronounced by a leading Marxist thinker of this era Com. Shibdas Ghosh, much before. Unless and until this true sense of secularism is inculcated in India we shall never be free from this evil of communalism and division of our citizen on the lines of caste and religion. The seeds of religious frenzy and communal divide, indeed, remain in this false sense of secularism.

All the events of religious, casteist, regional or parochial strifes which are happening in the country are not simply due to religious, casteist emotions of the respective sections of people but for inculcation of 'Vote Bank' politics by different parliamentarian parties. To create 'Vote Banks', only to reach to power. I hope this august house will also think over these observations and act accordingly.

908-09
*SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): In fact, I would like to say that this incident entails a long history of events. Sir, this is highly unfortunate incident which should be condemned as far as possible. No responsibility has also been fixed in this regard. Sir, it is a conspiracy of both the BJP and the Congress Party to divert the attention of the masses from the real issues of price rise, starvation, helplessness in the country.

The demolition of the mosque has also severely jolted the national integration. This destruction is dangerous for the unity of our country. Sir, secularism is being asked, it enhances we can believe in any faith but we cannot hurt the religious sentiments of other people.

Both the BJP and the Congress Party have ruled this country by flaring up the sentiments of caste and religion.

Justice delayed means justice denied. After 17 years, it has emerged and is superficial.

Sir, two factors should also be taken into consideration. The District Court of Faizabad gave the ruling that the door should be unlocked so that pooja can be done on 1st February 1986. Then shilanayas was held and Congress Party initiated the issue. Dhrama Sansad drew up a plan for Shila Pooja in January 1986. I believe political isolation is the only remedy. It is time to take the lesson for all the secular forces in the country to unite. The Congress Party has a responsibility if it believed that it is one the largest parties in the country. The danger of fundamentalism is not dead. It is a living menace. Therefore, there is a need for unity in action of the secular forces. Our party, All India Forward Blok, seek to abolish the social disparities, be it economic or social,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

abolish the caste system where justice and humanity would prevail. In this country no one has the right to play with the sentiments of any section of the society.

[Translation]

909
 *SHRI PRAMDAS (Etawah): This report has been presented on an incident which took place on 6th December, 1992 and which was termed as a black spot on our democracy. We are a democratic country and have a federal system. The country is governed by law, not by emotions. It is unfortunate that this report has been presented after a long gap of 17 years. If a common man commits wrong, he gets punishment under law of the land but when a person from elite class of society commits crime, he manages to save himself by using name, fame and political clout which create hurdle in judicial process. While in the eye of law everyone is equal. In future same action must be taken to treat every one at par be it a common man or an elite person. The Liberhan Commission report has been presented when the country is facing the problems of inflation, unemployment and corruption. This chapter should have been closed within one or two years and the guilty should have been punished earlier.

I would like to suggest that retired Judges, IPS, IAS and IFS officers should not be appointed on such commissions constituted to probe any such incident instead those who are serving at present should be given this work. To avoid misuse of Government funds prove should be held in a free and fair manner.

[English]

909-11
 *SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Sir, Liberhan Commission has presented its report after a delay of 17 years with 42 extensions. I wish no committee or commission will have this ill fate.

Commission pinpointed who are all intellectually ideologically, and physically responsible for the demolition of Babri Masjid.

Commission says that the demolition of mosque was well orchestrated with long preparation, pre-planning and not as spontaneous action out of anger.

Commission has fixed the culpability on 68 persons such as A.B. Vajpeyi, K.S. Sundersan, L. K Advani, Kalyan Singh, Murlidhar Manohar Joshi etc and it has also pinpointed the organizations behind this heinous crime.

It also says that how the executive abused their power. Report says that even Supreme Court observer has not done the duty.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Whatever may be the claim and counter claim. It was a darkest day in the history of secular India. It was not a mere demolition of a mosque on the other hand demolition of ethos of this country and this heinous crime which was done, was not only against Islamic believers but against the entire peace loving and tolerant Indians.

It goes without saying that even if the BJP and allied parties take deep bathing in 1000 times in the Ganga waters they cannot clear the stain of sin from their political body.

Those days were of confusion and threat to democratic secular India. It was a proper time to measure the integrity and truthfulness of the political parties.

My party, IUML within our maximum possible limit, it was spreading the message of peace and communal harmony.

We were very particular that our brothers and sisters should not be put into hardship and spoil the cordiality prevailing in this country. When there was a move to make capital out of the situation and there was calculated effort to fish from the troubled waters we stood with the Nation and we are proud of it. We still believe that we should not be guided by the emotions, in such critical juncture.

Yesterday's speech made by Shri Rajnath Singh shows that they do not have even an iota of guilty conscience. Some of the leaders were proudly claiming that they are responsible for demolition. It is really shameful.

One Relief and Ray of Hope.

There is a positive signal in the national politics. Indian soil is of that secularism and the poisonous political agenda will not have existence in this great land.

In the parliament democracy, ballot is the most powerful weapon in the hands of the people. It is not sword or trishul.

Thank God. We have witnessed in the last election how wisely Indian electorate has used this weapon against the communal forces. BJP and their political partners were able to destroy Babri Masjid within hours. But their leadership find no way to save their party from the destruction in spite of their restless efforts of days together. One thing also, they must realize that they are talking about Hindu Dharma Lord Sri Ram. What is the moral right? They have got to talk about Hinduism and Lord Sri Ram. They treat all these things to cover up their ugly faces.

Sri Rajnath Singh was distorting the history on Babri Masjid. Many historians have stated the fact that Babri Masjid was constructed at a place where there was no temple before.

Action taken report is ok but what about action which is going to be taken.

Strict punitive action should be taken against all the culprits irrespective of their political position.

And that action should be a new Indian model against criminals using politics as a mask to cover their ugly faces.

The communal violence (prevention, control and the rehabilitation of victim) bill is mentioned. I would urge that it should be enacted without further delay.

As reported, step may be taken to study the desirability of forming criminal justice commission.

Justice delayed is justice denied – we have to keep in mind this thing – I wish to state that this Government should act upon this report on war footing level and ensure justice to victims.

9/1/16

*DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Liberhan Commission Report on Ayodhya dispute and in view of the fact that more so as presently I am the Member of this august House from Ayodhya itself. I would also like you to be a little bit more generous in respect of giving time limit for me.

Ayodhya as the name itself suggests is the place "where there is no battle", but this place turned into a battleground on 6th December, 1992, where the people from outside acting as aggressors destroyed the local property, local religious places and the heritage sites of the city. I am proud of the fact that even during the time of extreme tension strike and conflict, citizens of Ayodhya-Faizabad were trying to save their Hindu and Muslim brothers by giving them shelter in their houses instead of taking part in the riots and seeking vengeance. The example of Paragi Yadav Rajghat is before us.

Several Muslim houses were attacked and they were killed. This unfortunate situation arose because of the laxity of the administration.

A ruler is supposed to tighten the security of the city by erecting walls and digging moat around its fort but the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh deliberately weakened all the security arrangements during her tenure. The Liberhan Commission has mentioned at several places that Security

arrangements were relaxed from time to time under the pressure of the BJP and VHP leaders and the Commission at Page 103/30.2 and in the end at page 160/41.1 has mentioned that in November, 1992, the Chief Minister refused the CRPF and RAW to get engaged with security review by staking, being capable enough to handle the situation on his own whereas, the RAW has sent well in advance a plan for entering security of the dispute site to the Government/SSP but the same was not implemented.

My Ayodhya place besides being a famous pilgrim center and the birth place of the 'Maryada Purshottam' Lord Rama is also a place where almost all the religions have flourished in its lap and it embraced each one and everyone. Prophet Hazrat Nooh, Hazrat Sheesh and Hazrat Ibrahim Shah of Muslim community made it their abode and their Mazaars on this place bear testimony to this fact. Out of the 5 Teerthankars of the Jain Community, the first one Rishabhdev also hailed from this place. Guru Gobind Singh, Guru Nanakdevji and Guru Tegbahadurji of the Sikh Community also visited this place and stayed there. Mahatma Buddha also came to Ayodhya and there is a reference that he stayed there during rainy season.

A saint from Saket Mahatma Yuglanand Sharanji Maharaj wrote-

"Bandau Avadhपुरी के तुर्का
जे मुयेहु ना चधडी पुरका"

i.e. he said that "I bow in respect before the Muslims of Ayodhyapuri as they do not quit Ayodhya even after their death. This gesture has never been shown by the RSS, VHP and BJP, either in their deeds or in their objectives.

With reference to the Sushma Swaraj ji's speech, he stated that the name 'Ram' appears several times in Gurbani. In this context, my Ram Gurunanak Dev Maharaj said- Ek Ram Dashrat Kabeta, Ek Ram ghar ghar mein baitha, ek ram ka sakal pasara, ek Rak nagahu se Pyara.

My 'Ram' was not only the king but he was also Dashrat's son, Kevat's friend, Shabri's guest and the leader of the Semians and vultures. However BJP's Ram was not one of these, but only a King.

My Ramrajya! there is difference between Mahatama Gandhiji's Ramrajya and BJP's Ramrajya. BJP's Ram movement has politics of state power behind its conception whereas Gandhiji's Ramrajya has only religion as the basis of its conception.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The Ram of Kabir, Nanak and Gandhi is totally different from the Ram Golwalkar, Savarkar and Godse. The former's Ram wants bonhomie, non-violence and love whereas the latter's Ram wants violence.

The meaning of my Religion. Its definition-In general, it can be said that Religion is one which can be imbibed. It is not bad to be religious but it is bad to be a fanatic.

Gandhiji said that, "I am proud of the fact that I am a Hindu, I respect Christians. I respect my religion wholeheartedly as well as other's religions also."

Sushmaji has mentioned about Lord Ram at length. If BJP has at all any faith and belief in the Ram Charitmanas, then they should imbibe these lines.

The author of the Ram Charitmanas Sant Goswami Tulsidasji has written-

"Param Dharm Shruti Vedit Ahinsa
Par ninda Sam adh na garisa"

That is, according to Vedas, the biggest religion is non-violence, there is no greater sin than speaking ill of others. But the RSS, BJP, VHP, Shiv Sena did not follow these lines and chose the path of violence, the Liberhan Commission says so.

My secularism-hon'ble President of the BJP has elaborated it in his speech. I also accept that secularism does not mean the establishment of religionless state but it means non-discrimination towards various religions by state and to treat all religions with same respect. It means freedom to all to practice their own religion. But what the BJP has done. It has been correctly said on page 470/93.3 in the report of Liberhan Commission that "expressing support for temple construction in the election manifesto by a political party (BJP) cannot be termed as impartiality of the state".

We would understand that the democracy and secularism are not merely safeguards for minorities but they are the soul of pluralism and all the coexistence of various religions of 10 billion Indians.

"Parindon mein kabhi firkaprasti kyon nahin hoti. Kabhi Mandir mein Ja baithe, kabhi masjid mein baithe" (Why do the birds not practice communalism, they, at times, go and sit in the temple and other time in the mosque). The Commission has stated on page 147.1 of Chapter describing definition of secularism. The BJP has capitalized on the frustration and pent up emotions of the illiterates for destructive purposes. It has fuelled the fanaticism to gain political mileage."

Sanyas-Uma Bharti calls herself a Sanyasi. The real Sanyasi were Lord Mahavir, Lord Buddha and Lord Ram, who abdicated the throne for the sake of sanyas and went to jungle in sanyasi attire. On the other hand, the leader of the BJP and Shiv Sena tried to capture power by wearing Sanyasi attire and enjoyed power.

Acharya Giriraj Kishore, the leader of BHP has revealed on page 552/144.20 of the report of Liberhan Commission that the purpose of the movement was to establishment the Government in Delhi.

Declaration of the construction of temple- On one hand the BJP, the RSS, and the VHP talked about the construction of Temple and Kar Seva from time to time. The BPP joined this campaign and passed a resolution at Palampur in the year 1989. It resolved to construct temple in the election manifesto. But what they did-existing temples in Ayodhya like Sheshavatar temple, Sakshi Gopal Temple, Sankat Mochan Temple, Sumitra Bhawan were demolished for leveling the land so that huge crowd could be assembled near the controversial complex in coming days.

It has been stated on page 106/30.14 of the report of the Commission that the temple (Sakshi Gopal Temple) have been demolished in Sept. 1991 despite the prohibitory orders of the court.

It has been stated in page 107/30.18 that Kalyan Singh, the then Chief Minister of UP had given assurance regarding security of the controversial complex and compliance of orders of the Court in National Development Council. All these were of no avail. It was like destruction of the Constitution, rule of law, Judiciary, and every thing. violation of the Constitution-cracks in the policy of secular state were witnessed. They appeared even in the election manifesto.

Contravention of the policy of rule of Law- the rule of law provides for security of life and property of all but it has not been done deliberately in Ayodhya.

Contempt of Court-assurance given in the Supreme Court but non-compliance thereof.

Media, the fourth pillar of democracy-attack on media persons on Dec. 06, 1992 breaking of their equipment.

Important documents-related with these important matters including the letter written by Pt. Nehru ji to the Chief Minister during the regime of BJP govt in UP and NDA Govt. in Delhi got misplaced in, the officer who has

brought this letter to Delhi, died in suspicious circumstances. It shows that to what extent they were involved in this episode. The Government in Delhi was headed by Vajpayeeji and Advaniji.

Shri Rajnath Singh, the leader of BJP has said that the events which unfolds on Dec. 2006 were spontaneous and were not preplanned, however it has been stated on page 585/119.1 of Liberhan Commission's Report that "Vinay Katiyar has accepted that the relation between BIP and Bajrang Dal is like Ram-Laxman. He has further stated that the demolition of structure was pre-planned."

The Commission has also concluded on page 592/121.5 that this event was not spontaneous. It was the outcome of a well organized plan in which religious, political leaders were involved.

What is the reply of BJP leaders whereas Vinay Katiyar is an office bearer and Member of Parliament belonging to BJP itself.

It has been said on page 783/158.6-that this campaign has been funded by Sangh Parivar Organisations. In page 158.8, it has been said that this money was to the tune of billions.

Shri Rajnath Singh ji has talked of history, Meerbaki and construction of the mosque. I would like to say that keeping aside the history, we have seen it today that you have demolished the mosque. Whether you want to tell according to your theory that any member of family had committed a murder long time back then that person should take revege today's rule of law.

Hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadav has said-they mentioned name of Congress leaders, Shanker Singh Baghela, Rane, Sanjay Nirupam etc. He did not remember Kalyan Singh, who is the main accused and with whom he has accorded friendship, who is sitting just back of him. He did not remember Sakshi Maharaj, Pavan Pandey who have fought elections time to time from his party.

It should be kept in mind that the name of Pavan Pandey is in the list of the commission. On one hand Mulayam Singh states that he demanded to dismiss Kalyan Singh Government in National Integration Council, it means he was aware that C.M. may do so but the other hand he is having friendly relations with him.

Hon'ble Sharad Yadav ji talked about the sacrifice made by the V.P. Singh Government to protect the

Constitution, but, he forgot the fact that V.P. Singh contested the election in 1989 with B.J.P. which resulted in increase in the B.J.P. strength in the Lok Sabha.

Basudeb Acharia and Gurudas Dasgupta talked about negligence of the Central Government. It has been mentioned on the page 703/138.13 of the report of the Commission that Communist leader, Sh. Inderjeet Gupta was against imposition of the President rule in the State.

Therefore, it is evident from the Liberhan Commission report that RSS, BJP, VHP and Shiv Sena are responsible for the incident of 6 December. It is an established fact. There must be strong arrangements so that such incidents do not recur in future. There must be provisions to punish such people on the Charges of sedition. The Saints and Sages were misguided but, law should be enacted to give political exiles to leaders, conspirators. The continuous second term of the Congress Government at centre suggests that people of our country are secular and they have rejected the B.J.P.

I would like to recite these four lines for all-

"Yeh Safar Chand Milon Mein Mat Baantiye Kaum
Ko Ab Kabilon Mein Mat Baantiye. Ek Sagar Hai
Apna Ye Pyara Vatan Isko Taalabon, Jheelon Mein
Mat Baantiye." 9/16-17

*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram):
Madam Speaker, entire nation is watching closely both yesterday and today the discussion on Liberhan Commission Report that is taking place in this House. A political observers and objetive political watchers are keenly looking forward to the outcome of this Report and they are eager to see what kind of action would be taken by this Government after these deliberations. I would also like to point out that the general public have a lingering doubts in their minds that this Report may also meet with the same fate as that of other Reports that have been virtually thrown to the dustbins or rather the dustbins of the history. Hence I would urge upon this Government to take appropriate action against those who have been indicted in this Report as those who have contributed to the demolition of the Babri structure.

Liberhan Commission in its Report submitted after 17 years has not brought out anything new that is known to this Nation or to the whole world. It is true that no new shocking facts or new revelations pertaining to conspiracy has been stated in this Report. I have my

*English translation of the speech laid originally in Tamil.

own critical views a plenty about this Report. But, still I would like to point out that certain facts have been boldly recorded in this Report. Hence, I would like to appreciate Justice Liberhan for this effort.

This Report has enlisted leaders of various hues like former Prime Minister Vajpayee, Shri L.K. Advani, Shri Murli Manohar Joshi as those who are responsible for the demolition of Babri Masjid structure. Justice Liberhan has also stated that suitable action should be taken against certain leaders who belong to the RSS, Bajrang Dal, Shiv Sena and Bharatiya Janta Party who have brought down the structure and razed it to the ground as a premeditated move. I urge upon the Government especially the Indian National Congress to take appropriate action at least as a measure of expressing their gratitude to the minority Muslim community that expresses its confidence to them. Otherwise this will be a betrayal on the part of Congress.

In this land, over the centuries it has been witnessed and it is not new to find violent attacks on Buddhist and Jain Maths. This tradition continues unabated by those who swear by Hindutva and in the name of Ram, Babri Masjid has been destroyed. Through the epic Ramayana we know that Ravana, a great Bhakta of Lord Shiva was done away with by those who uphold the name of Ram. From this information we can infer that in the name of Ram violence bordering on terrorism has been let loose. Hence, those who claim that they are the inheriters of Ram's legacy and act like Vajpayee, Advani, Joshi must be put behind bars by this Government in order to ensure that there is no threat to communal peace and harmony.

If we call those who have brought down the twin towers in the US are terrorists, then we cannot consider those who have demolished Babri Masjid structure to be moderates. That is why Justice Liberhan in his Report has referred Shri Vajpayee, Shri Advani and the likes as pseudo-moderates. It can be inferred that they are terrorists according to him.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to arrest and take appropriate action against all the 68 Hindutva terrorists referred to in this Report. Only then the communal fanatics can learn a lesson. Emphasising the need to take this stern action, let me conclude.

[English]

9 2 - 20

*SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): The 16th century Babri Masjid was demolished on 6th December

*Speech was laid on the Table.

1992 by Hindu radicals who gathered in Ayodhya after a campaign led by BJP's L.K. Advani to build a temple at the site.

Mr. Advani and others were made responsible in the report, but this is not new and each and every Indians knows that they are the culprits. They not only threaten national integrity but also caused the death of innocent people.

The Consolation is that at last It's official – the names of those gully of the Babri Masjid demolltion has been officially acknowledged.

The report proved that leaders can't escape responsibility for acts done under their instigation, and even for their acts of omission. Vajpayee, Advani, Joshi and others will forever remain guilty of the Babri Masjid demolition; this will be their albatross.

At the same time I would like to say that Congress Government of the day lead by PV Narshim Rao was equally responsible.

- Till 1949 there were no problems.
- In 1949 when Congress was in Power the Muslims were barred from entering the Babri Masjid.
- It was Congress which has opened the lock of the Babri Masjid for performing Puja in 1986.
- It was Congress which has allowed Shilyanyas inside the Masjid in 1989.
- It was Congress which remained mute spectator till the complete demolition on 6th December, 1992.

The Report has confirmed certain points which need to be looked into. I wish to pinpoint those:

As told by BJP and its armed wings that demolition was spontaneous reactions of the situation proved to wrong. This is confirmed that it was pre-planned and well organized.

It was proved that there was no security plan as such. What so ever security measures were there, these were for making the work of Karsevaks smooth and trouble free.

The security apparatus was nonexistent in Ayodhya on the 6th of December, 1992. The police and other personnel deployed had been bound down into an ineffective role.

The state administration as well as the bureaucracy intentionally, consciously and in order to please the Government and the political executive, concealing the intentions from the record. The bureaucracy committed acts of deceit and not that of transparency in Governance.

Post 1949, the District Magistrate and his wife and even his employee contested election on the ticket of Hindu organisations indicates the hollowness of the bureaucratic actions and decisions concerning the safety measures of the Babri Masjid.

The post-independence polity and the constitutional executive had surrendered to the bureaucracy.

The then Central Government lead by Congress which has constituted the commission within 10 days of the demolition has made it clear that the role of Central Government is not proved and as such enquiry to the role of commission was made outside the purview of the Commission.

If the Liberhan Commission has completely absolved anyone of responsibility for the Babri Masjid demolition, it is P.V. Narasimha Rao, the then Prime Minister, and the Central Government. In his 100-page conclusion, justice Liberhan has devoted just one paragraph (160.9) to the role of the Centre which he says was crippled by the failure of the intelligence agencies in providing an analysis of the situation. The kid glove treatment given to the former Prime Minister Narasimha Rao is shocking. Was the Narasimha Rao Government really that uninformed about the ground realities at Ayodhya in the days leading up to the Babri demolition? The late PM was waiting for that no matter what happens unless the State Government makes a request the Centre would not act? This is a rather dangerous proposition. The Centre can intervene when it sees activities of destruction with 'military precision' on-when it sees that the State Government is unmindful of the consequences. The reality is that the Congress Government waited-because the demolition work must become a fact so that it would use it to garner votes.

I would like to quote from the book written by Madhav Godbole, the then Union home secretary who says, "We felt the only way the structure could be saved was to take it over and impose President's rule. In fact, the home ministry had made all preparations. the law ministry was consulted and they'd concurred. The cabinet note was ready on November 20. The question was of getting clearance from the top. It never came." He adds that, constitutionally, the Governor's Report was neither required nor binding on the Government: "The Government of India

could have taken its own decision and though the commission has cleared his name, history may not be so kind.

Though justice Liberhan abstained from discussing the role of the Central Government taking the excuse of the terms of reference but he has not abstained from explaining at length the compulsion of PV Narasimha Rao for not taking any action.

Instead of the need of the presidential rule Justice Liberhan went out of way to justify reasons behind non-imposition of the Presidential Rule for saving the Babri Masjid.

Demand

Congress to take moral responsibility and apologise to the nation.

Out of 68 accused 16 have already died. Additional Charge sheet must be submitted for 52 alive accused and ensure time bound speedy trial.

10 senior police officers and bureaucrats who have been accused in the report should be immediately dismissed and put behind bar if they are alive.

All those who have been accused should voluntarily retire from active politics till they are cleared of the charges. If voluntary action is not initiated, Election Commission must ban them from participating in any sort of election.

Reconstruction of Babri Masjid in its original place/site.

Finally

The Action Taken Report of the Government can be termed as Action not to be taken Report. The ATR makes no reference to the indictment of top BJP leaders, including L.K. Advani, Murli Manohar Joshi, Kalyan Singh and leaders of various Sangh Parivar outfits made in the report. It is obvious morally Congress is bound to protect these culprits as they have materialized the internal wishes of the Congress.

However, I agree with the view of the Commission that debate about policing, controlling of the bureaucrats by political executive, and communalism transformed by this enquiry and thus ignited must be carried forward constructively and with imagination into action.

94

~~*DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB-BEG~~ (Anantnag): 6th December is the blackest day in Indian History. It is more so far me as Muslim as Kashmiri and of course as Indian. As Muslim, my sacred place of worship was razed to the ground. As Kashmiri, I choose to go with liberal, free, tolerant, democratic India and choose not to go with Muslim Pakistan. As Indian, my concept of nationhood was dashed to the ground.

It is strange that Shri L.K.Advani worked hard to generate an emotional frenzy in the entire country to build a Ram Temple at Ayodhya. Its natural culmination was what happened in December 6. Rathayatra had already created bad blood and hatred enough to happen what happened on the fateful day. His successful mission makes him to say, "it was the saddest day of my life". Some of his political clan call it the proud moment for this saddest moment. BJP day in a day out denounce Babar and Jinnah and do preach just the same. If Babar and Jinnah are wrong, how come BJP is just right, if it does the same. Two wrongs are wrongs, two negatives are two negatives and never make one positive.

If commission take 17 years and don't even recommend supplementary charge sheet against the crime doers, unlike Nanavati Commission, Librahan is silent. Justice delayed is justice denied, Librahan has suppressed all records of sorts for delaying a report. To restore the credibility of commission, immediate action against culprits should be taken without delay.

Once Prime Minister of the country, once Home Minister and once Human Resource Development Minister after taking an oath of up-holding the Constitution gave it a burial on December 6 at Ayodhya.

Even the Supreme Court had ordered status quo which was also buried by BJP leadership on 6th December 1992.

921-19

~~*SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS~~ (Wayanad): The demolition of Babri Masjid was the gravest challenge to democracy and secularism in independent India. After independence, Pakistan was formed on the basis of religion, but India proudly chose herself to be a democratic republic built on the foundations of Gandhian ideologies.

Indian secularism was founded on the principles of truth in all religions. Congress the torchbearer of freedom movement, sought inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi and Gandhian model of secularism, which propounds respect and love to all religions.

We cannot live in this nation by fighting in the name of religion and it is not what we have been taught through our great civilization.

Pakistan, an Islamic republic could not hold up to democracy and even religion based on which that nation was formed, couldn't unify Pakistan. Pakistan within years of its formation was subjected to a bifurcation, but we the largest and only secular democracy in the world goes from strength to strength with every passing day, which is also derived from the ideals of the Indian National Congress.

India is united even while being diverse and we still survive as a functioning polity as we are guided by the Gandhian and Nehruvian ideals and history will vouch for the significant contributions by the congress in inculcating such an accommodative and tolerant temperament in the Indian society.

Ours is not a theocratic state....

India has a national anthem

India has a national flag

India has a national language

India has a father of nation

India has a national animal

India has a national bird....

But what we don't have is a national religion and it is the greatest contribution that congress has given to this nation...

Sonia Ji is the President of the Congress and in the history of 124 years, our forefathers who led the freedom movement, had the vision of a strong and independent India, and with the theme of unity interspersed in diversity, we are continuing the march towards progress and development.

In 1947, Congress was the only political entity, but Congress was open to all ideologies to take a part in the democratic deliberations. As a result of this inclusive approach, all ideological postulations began to mark their presence here. However, Congress never gave up the idea of secularism.

Gandhi Ji's assassination in 1948 was the first great threat the concept of secularism faced in independent India.

The Indian perception of secularism is never meant to renounce religion; we give paramount importance to

the values, morals, discourse, and tolerance. We believe that religion provides peace, solace and eternal love. At the outset secularism was embedded in our constitutional philosophy.

In Keshavananda Bharathi case secularism was described as a basic structure of the Constitution. 42nd amendment in 1976, the term secular was added to the preamble. Till then secularism was implicit, but now it has become explicit and India lives because of these secular principles...

We are unlike communists who reject god and religion from their discourse, yet go to temples and places for worship covertly.

Mahatma, the prophet of peace, the one who loved the entire humanity and lived to practice what he preached, breathed his last on this altar of secularism. He fought a battle never before seen or experienced by the colonial rulers as it fundamentally changed the concept of hostility with its notion of ahimsa. Friends, here in this hallowed hall of democracy and freedom, we can feel his spirit, feel his words and ideas resonate.

It is no secret that Godse and Narayan Apte followed an ideology, the ideology of intolerance, suspicion and perpetual hatred among fellow countrymen. The same ideology had extinguished the light of this nation, the manifestation of dreams and aspirations of countless souls. By assassinating the Mahatma, they had wiped out a human being whose demise made Einstein say that it would be difficult to comprehend for the coming generations to believe that there lived a man like Gandhi.

The same forces are instrumental in the demolition of Babri Masjid, which they saw as a mere structure. The very existence of a civilized society depends upon the rule of law. India as a nation survives because the rule of law prevails in its zenith here.

We have a written Constitution which is unparalleled in the whole world for its sheer comprehensiveness and profusion of liberalist, idealist notions enshrined therein. The charter on fundamental rights can be termed as the foundation of India's cultural traditions and heritage which dates back to the very beginning of civilization.

Our Constitution exercises great caution not to accord supremacy and ascendancy to any branches of Government and so the judiciary, legislature and executive are bound by oath to uphold the rule of law.

In 1950, January 28, two days after the constitution was born, the first sitting of the Supreme Court, where six Supreme Court judges were present, took place.

It was history being made here and Chief justice was H.J. Kania and the stellar attendees included Nehru Ji, Maulana Azad, and Sardar Patel, to name a few. The Chief Justice in his first sitting heard the greatest legal luminary of that time, Mr. Setalwad made a submission and said that country and the Government expect the judiciary to uphold the rule of law.

Justice Kania replied "we will uphold the rule of law". 42 years after the first sitting of the Supreme Court, the rule of law and the basic law was besmirched, abused and vandalized by a group of individuals who has not repentance at all; not even in this moment.

The Liberhan Commission whose term of office was unusually protracted for 17 years has come out with his 1029 page report, certain facts which the world knows as facts, cast in iron.

Liberhan Commission's findings are not astonishing or shocking as everybody knows that these are the facts which speak for themselves. However, I will be failing in my duty, if I don't pay complements to justice liberhan as his finding are unequivocal, bold and true and holds the stillness of truth.

The demolition of Babri Masjid was a well thought "joint common enterprise", a phrase often used by justice Liberhan in his report. Plotted by the top leadership of the RSS, VHP, SHIV SENA and the BJP, the frontal organization of the RSS.

And I do feel that the terming of BJP as the frontal organization of RSS is apt and hard hitting.

The notion of joint common enterprise assumes significance here as this notion draws parallel to the 1999 tadic judgement of international criminal tribunal for the former Yugoslavia as the practice of ascribing liability for mass crimes to those who might not have been direct participants, but who willingly facilitated the commission of criminal acts through the positions they occupied in the hierarchy of the organization involved.

Taking a similar line, justice Liberhan observed that I quote "some leaders were consciously kept out of the operational area or planning in order to protect them and preserve their secular credentials for later political use" unquote.

In the Gujarat carnage and Bombay riots and serial blasts thousands perished and all these horrible incidents occurred after the Babri Masjid demolition which set a perilous precedent of sorts.

The very act of Babri Masjid demolition is a heinous crime which is bound to last in the minds of millions of people for centuries to come.

So those who participated and those who could have prevented this crime from being commissioned cannot wash their hands off and escape the scrutiny of the law of the land.

After the assassination of Mahatma, the RSS was banned and even today there are irrefutable evidences that highlight the links of RSS in his assassination.

Justice Liberhan is being condemned and so do his report by the Sangh Parivar elements. The apex court in the famous SR BOMMAI case (1994) where seven of the nine benches considered the issue in Ayodhya and held that Secularism is the part of the unamendable part of the basic structure of the Constitution.

UP CM Kalyan Singh resigned and on December 15, 1992 under article 356 the Governments of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh were dismissed. I quote from the judgement in S R BOMMAI CASE by justice Jeevan Reddy and Agarwal " Shri Parasaran is right in his submission that what happened on December 6, 1992 was no ordinary event, that it was the outcome of a sustained campaign carried out over a number of years throughout the country and that it was the result of the speeches, acts and deeds of several leaders of BJP and other organizations. The event had serious repercussions not only within the country but outside as well. It put in doubt the very secular credentials of this nation and its Government and those credentials had to be redeemed." The situation had many dimensions, social, religious, political and international. Rarely do such occasions arise in the life of a nation. The situation was an extraordinary one; its repercussions could not be foretold at that time. Nobody could say with definiteness what would happen and where? The situation was not only unpredictable, it was a fast evolving one. The communal situation was tense. It could explode anywhere at any time. On the material placed before us, including the reports of the Governors.

"We cannot say that the President had not relevant material before him on the basis of which he could form

the satisfaction that the BJP Government of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh cannot dissociate themselves from the action and its consequences and that these Governments, controlled by one and the same party, whose leading lights were actively campaigning for the demolition of the disputed structure, cannot be dissociated from the acts and deeds of the leaders of BJP. In the then prevailing situation, the Union of India thought it necessary to ban certain organizations including RSS and here were Governments which were headed by persons who "swore by the values and traditions of the RSS" and were giving "overt and covert support to the associate communal Organisation" (vide report of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh). The Governor of Himachal Pradesh reported that "the Chief Minister himself is a member of RSS". The Governor of Rajasthan reported that the ban on RSS and other organizations was not being implemented because of the intimate connection between the members of the Government and those organizations. The three Governors also spoke of the part played by the members of the Government in sending and welcoming back the kar sevaks. They also expressed the opinion that these Governments cannot be expected, in the circumstances, to function objectively and impartially in dealing with the emerging law and order situation, which had all the ominous makings of a communal conflagration. If the President was satisfied that the faith of these BJP Governments in the concept of secularism was suspect in view of the acts and conduct of the party controlling these Governments and that in the volatile situation that developed pursuant to the demolition, the Government of these States cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, we are not able to say that there was no relevant material upon which he could be so satisfied. The several facts stated in the counter-affidavits and the material placed before us by the Union of India cannot be said to be irrelevant or extraneous to the purpose for which the power under Article 356 is to be exercised.

This means that even though Liberhan took 17 years to complete and present the report in 2009, the Supreme Court held the same views in 1994, which is barely two years after the razing of Babri Masjid. The law of the land, even before 15 years. The Supreme Court has held the same view akin to justice Liberhan's findings. So, secularism by SR BOMMAI case is the basic structure of our constitution.

BJP, quite meticulously planned with its fox like cunningness after 1984 to reverse its poll debacle and electoral fortunes. In 1984, the BJP secured 2 seats and 7.5% of popular votes. LK Advani's Rathyatra in 1990, which commenced from Somnath Temple in Gujarat to Ayodhya gave the BJP the boost it required to stoke up communal passions. Congress is a secular party and that too a national secular party and it too has its limits.

It is very easy to engage in politics on communal lines, but a secular party cannot practice it. So, whenever a single act of ours is misinterpreted, both parties tend to disbelieve congress but we are confident that the all sections of the society will repose its faith in Congress and the truth of Congress will prevail always.

For those organizations banking on communal lines, their task is easy albeit convoluted. All they need is to raise the pitch in communal frenzy and lie low, but the Congress activist cannot do so and we will not do as our ideals are not built upon hatred and rabble rousing.

For the growth of the BJP, CPIM and LEFT WING, especially the CPIM have played a pivotal role in 1977, when the erstwhile Jansangh camouflaged as Janta Party came to the forefront of national scene.

In 1977, Bhartiya Lok Dal or the Janta Party secured seats and AB Vajpayee, LK Advani and Brij Lal Verma became Union Ministers.

In the guise of raising anti emergency platform Basudeb Acharya's party held and supported the Janta Government, knowing fully well that Jan Sangh was behind the façade of this so called alliance for democracy.

The only politically wise decision that the CPI took was in opposing the Janta Party in 1977 and you were with us.

So, after Mahatma's assassination, the Jan Sangh was given a lable and the left except the CPI was there endorsing Vajpayee in 1977.

In 1984, CPM was envious and uncomfortable with the huge popularity of Rajiv Ji and in 1989, you played a sleight of hand tactic and divided the secular votes to curry advantage for BJP.

In 1991 the BJP grew from 2 seats to 120 and BJP owes its fortunes to its ultra virulent campaign and also

to the opportunistic and covert support it received from the Marxists of AKG Bhavan.

What credentials does the CPM possess by aligning itself with the BJP? What moral rights are they claiming when they had not qualms in aligning with a political ideology that incite hatred? In a way your organization too has been engaging in the same albeit in a different manner through forced collectivization drives and oppressing the voices that chose to speak free.

Are you not ashamed of the fact that your leaders and their BJP counterparts regularly held meetings? Are you not ashamed of this blatant hypocrisy and opportunistic politics that you play in the name of Marxism, the rejected ideology of coercion and suppression?

I choose to say that the Congress is the only part which had, and will not be having any collusive trek with the BJP.

Now, my dear friends the CPM has been shedding crocodile tears over Babri Masjid masquerading as champions of the affected, but in 1987, even before the shilanyas EMS Namboothiripad, the then General Secretary of the CPM stated that Babri Masjid be demolished in order to settle the issue. Comrades, can you deny this statement by your apex ideologue?

Even before the actual demolition of Babri Masjid, carried out by the Sangh Parivar and BJP, the CPM leadership of this country deemed it fit to raze down a Masjid and we all know that the CPIM would be glad if its gets a chance to tear down every other temple and mosque so that its godless, pseudo-ahteist ideology which they wear upon convenience be maintained.

However, it is common knowledge that the communists share such apathy towards religion and fundamental virtues such as tolerance and harmony. One of the cold blooded proponents of Marxism was Josef Stalin, the de-facto dictator of former USSR, who liquidated the peasants, and razed hundreds of churches, synagogues, mosques, temples, sacred monuments, monasteries and other religious buildings. But we as a nation will prevail forever, fighting the odds bravely.....

On Page 219 of the report, "Kalyan Singh stated that center is creating a civil war like situation by sending the central forces, do they want a clash between central and state forces"? Everything was meticulously planned. Lakhs converged in Ayodhya. All leaders if the BJP except

Vajpayee were present to witness the destruction of Babri Masjid i.e. the collapse of the symbol of secularism. On the night of 5th December L.K. Advani, Murli Manohar Joshi and others reached Ayodhya waiting for the inevitable to happen. They were viewing this gory incident with the ease of watching a cricket match. Tempers were raising as lakhs converged and emotional slogans were filling the atmosphere and so did provocative speeches.

Nathuram Vinayak Godse owned responsibility of Gandhiji's assassination, but here BJP simultaneously acknowledges and denies. They are running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. The demolition of the Babri Masjid took place in the presence of then BJP president Murli Manohar Joshi, L.K. Advani, and others and they are all thus culpable. The ramifications of this act are twofold. One is the butchering of secularism and secondly the rule of law, you thwarted the rule of law. When the rule of law is massacred, the rule of the jungle steps in. This vandalism of the Sangh Parivar was nothing but the rule of the jungle. The police were made impotent at 01.55 p.m.... national shame occurred as the first dome fell down. Kalyan Singh said, "I do not have any regrets and repentance for the events in Ayodhya on December 6th and the disturbances that followed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you not listen to me?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Members are not prepared to participate in the discussion, then, I will call the hon. Home Minister to reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please go back to your seats?

Now, the discussion is over; I am going to call the hon. Home Minister to reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I ask the Home Minister to reply to the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the Home Minister's speech will go on record.

(Interruptions)...* 930-46

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairperson, Sir, the Liberhan Commission of Inquiry was constituted in December, 1992...(Interruptions). The Commission was appointed to go into the circumstances leading to the destruction of Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid structure...(Interruptions). The Commission has taken 17 years to give its report...(Interruptions)

17.38 hrs.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am not here to defend why the Commission was allowed to take 17 years...(Interruptions). The then Congress Government ...(Interruptions). The NDA Government assumed office thereafter...(Interruptions). The NDA Government was there for six years and it also gave extensions....(Interruptions) The UPA Government gave the remaining extensions for about nine years and three months... (Interruptions). In a sense everyone is responsible for the extensions given to Justice Liberhan Commission. When I took over, the Commission was given extension up to 31st March, 2009...(Interruptions). I gave extension to the Commission for two months and I insisted that the Report should be given to the Government of India within two months...(Interruptions). The Commission gave its report on 20th of June, 2009...(Interruptions). The Government of the day had told the Commission that the report is long overdue and it should have been given much earlier...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

Be that as it may, we now have a report. The report gives in great detail the sequence of events...*(Interruptions)* The Report gives the minutest details of what happened on each day leading to 6th December, 1992...*(Interruptions)* talked about the horrendous events that took place on the 6th of December, 1992. This Report ...*(Interruptions)* those who are found to be responsible for the destruction ...*(Interruptions)* the source of ...*(Interruptions)* But unfortunately it is not so. This is one of the rare occasions when I rise to reply to a debate with sadness in my heart...*(Interruptions)* The way this debate has unwinded itself is a ...*(Interruptions)* on the Parliament of India. Someone must take the responsibility ...*(Interruptions)* The only issue before the House is not whether there was a temple there; not whether there was a mosque there; not whether a mosque was built over a temple; not whether a Hindu community owned a piece of land there; not whether a Muslim community owned a piece of land there; not whether any injustice has been done to any one community. The only issue before the House is, who has demolished the mosque? ...*(Interruptions)*

17.42 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Shafiqur Rehman Burq came and sat on the floor near the Table.)

Pending cases in the courts, the demolition as ...*(Interruptions)* is the *Sangh Parivar*, the RSS an organization which is held responsible for the black day in the history of India...*(Interruptions)* The Commission is aware of this. The Commission says, "I was called upon to enquire into the sequence of events and the circumstances relating to the occurrence in the Ramjanma Bhoomi Babri Masjid complex on the 6th of December, 1992 involving the destruction of the Ramjanmabhoomi Babri Masjid structure"...*(Interruptions)* The Commission says, as evident from the Terms of Reference given to me, I have not been called upon, and therefore do not wish to comment upon whether the structures as they existed in Ayodhya on the 6th of December 1992 constituted a Hindu temple or a Muslim mosque or any other type of structure...*(Interruptions)* I have been charged with the responsibility only to find out the sequence of events, facts and circumstances leading up to the demolition of the structures at Ayodhya and certain connected matters that took place. It is not within my purview to enquire into a dispute whether it was ever a temple or a mosque built over a temple."

Sir, in the days leading to 6th December, 1992, the Government of India issued directives to two players...*(Interruptions)* One was the Government of Uttar Pradesh headed by Shri Kalyan Singh and the other constitutional authority was the Home Minister of Government of India under the late P V Narasimha Rao and ...*(Interruptions)* these were the two constitutional authorities. How was one more responsible...*(Interruptions)* How did one communicate to the other?...*(Interruptions)*

Shri S.B. Chavan wrote three letters to Shri Kalyan Singh. The first letter was on 3rd December, 1992 in which he said: "Forces are being stationed at suitable locations in Uttar Pradesh so as to be available at a short notice if and when required by the State Government." No one can accuse the Congress Government of that day that adequate forces were not deployed...*(Interruptions)* On the same day, Shri S.B. Chavan wrote another letter to Shri Kalyan Singh on 3rd December, 1992 in which he said: "It is understood that by 4th /5th December, 1992, the number of Karsevaks at Ayodhya would have crossed one lakh. However, it appears that infrastructural arrangements made for the Kar Sewaks are becoming increasingly stretched and insufficient for the assembled Karsevaks." ...*(Interruptions)* On 5th December, 1992, Shri S.B. Chavan wrote a letter in which he used a rather stern language. "In your last letter dated 2nd December, 1992, you once again reiterated the State Government's commitment to protect the structure." Shri Kalyan Singh, in his letter of 2nd December reiterated the State Government's commitment to protect the structure. ...*(Interruptions)* Drawing his attention to his promise, the Home Minister said: "There are reports that the Karsevaks are in a restive and even in belligerent mood and that many of them are resorting to extensive purchases of Trishuls which can even be used for offensive purposes. The security arrangements made by the State Government may not be adequate for the occasion especially if any violence breaks out. ...*(Interruptions)* Further, it is reported that massive crowds are gathering freely and unchecked in that the Sankeertan area. ...*(Interruptions)* It is necessary to upgrade security arrangements substantially to prevent the possibility of any attempt being made to damage the disputed structure.....*(Interruptions)* Shri S.B. Chavan said that the possibility of some mischievous elements using explosives to damage the RJBBM structure cannot be ruled out. ...*(Interruptions)* As you are aware, contingents of the Central Paramilitary forces have already been stationed

at various places in UP so as to make them available at short notice; if required by the State Government for the security of the disputed structure and maintenance of law and order in view of the call given for the Kar Seva....*(Interruptions)* I understand that only about 23 companies including four companies of CRPF are currently deployed for the security arrangements in and around the RJBBM complex. It is felt that this strength may not be sufficient to meet the security arrangements especially if any untoward development takes place....*(Interruptions)*

Madam, it is absolutely clear that the Chief Minister had made a solemn promise that it is the State Government's responsibility to protect the structure. 185 companies of paramilitary forces had been placed and they had been placed at crucial locations but they deployed only four companies in order to protect the RJBBM structure.*(Interruptions)* It was the first big untruth uttered by the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. It was an unadulterated untruth. He had no intention to protect the Babri Masjid structure.*(Interruptions)* He uttered untruth to the Government of India. He uttered untruth to the Supreme Court. He uttered untruth to the National Integration Council. He uttered untruth on affidavit and that was the genesis of the destruction of the Babri Masjid complex....*(Interruptions)* There was another occasion when he made a promise before the National Integration Council on 2nd November, 1991....*(Interruptions)* I have got what he had said.

He said: All efforts will be made to find an amicable resolution of the issue; Pending a final solution, the Government of Uttar Pradesh will hold itself fully responsible for the protection of the Ram Janam Bhoombabri Masjid structure; Order of the Court in regard to the land acquisition proceedings will be fully implemented; and the judgment of the Allahabad High Court in the cases pending before it will not be violated.*(Interruptions)*

Then, a promise was made to the National Integration Council, a Council in which all the leaders of all the political parties were present; civil society is represented; and leaders of the political parties in Parliament were present.*(Interruptions)* He made a solemn promise which was endorsed by the BJP and all other parties that were present.*(Interruptions)*

This promise was made in the Supreme Court of India.*(Interruptions)* I have got a copy of the order passed by the Supreme Court on 15th November, 1991.*(Interruptions)* An affidavit was filed and the Supreme

Court then passed an order. I think this order makes a very interesting reading.*(Interruptions)* Anyone who is interested in the history of this country of that period would read this order.*(Interruptions)*

This order says: "We have heard Mr. Jaitley". I hope you know who Mr. Jaitley is. Mr. Jaitley was not only a Counsel. Mr. Jaitley is today the Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha. The order says: "We have heard Mr. Jaitley, the learned counsel of the respondent State.*(Interruptions)* On the instructions of an officer present in the court, it has been gathered and told to us*(Interruptions)* It is not denied that there are some old constructions in-between the main construction and the outer wall*(Interruptions)* It can certainly be done as permitted by the High Court, but full care and attention should be devoted to ensure that the constructions, including the outer wall, which are old in character*(Interruptions)* part of the disputed structure may not be*(Interruptions)* This must be the total responsibility of the State of Uttar Pradesh to ensure compliance.*(Interruptions)* There was a meeting of the National Integration Council and the Chief Minister of the State*(Interruptions)* He made certain statements to the Council. These were extracted from the paragraph of the affidavit*(Interruptions)*

Then the Supreme Court says:*(Interruptions)* Mr. Jaitley has no objection*(Interruptions)* What has been stated in this paragraph. ... after taking into account the stand of State of Uttar Pradesh It may, therefore, be taken as a representation to the court on which*Interruptions.*

Madam, a promise was made to the National Integration Council; a promise was made to the Supreme Court; and a promise was made to the Government of India. But every single promise was broken by the leader of the BJP, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, and the black day occurred in the history of India.*(Interruptions)*

Now, why does the Commission have to go into who the Sangh Parivar is? We know who the Sangh Parivar is.*(Interruptions)* It was led to believe that the RSS is a non-political organization; that the BJP is an independent organization; that the VHP is purely a religious organization; and that the Bajrang Dal is an organization of young people....*(Interruptions)*

These are the canards which are spread everyday. Everyday people spread the canards. The Commission went into the matter and asked, 'who are these people, how did they get-together, how did they work together? So, this is the conclusion.

I am quoting from paragraph 120.9

"There cannot be any dispute that the RSS is the major single largest important constituent of the Sangh Parivar. It is also accepted that the Bajrang Dal is the youth wing of VHP and Dharam Sansad and the Kendriya Marg Darshak Mandal sponsored by VHP though were portrayed as independent bodies. Similarly, Paramhans Ramchander Dass and Mulayam Singh Yadav accepted that all the members of the Sangh Parivar contested elections on the BJP tickets and become legislators of BJP party."

...(Interruptions) I know the conclusion. *...(Interruptions)* It is obvious that promises held out by the BJP were completely false and made with the sole intention of misleading the Central Government and the entire country. *...(Interruptions)* Let the House know that the promises held out by the BJP were completely false and made with the sole intention of misleading the Central Government and the entire country. *...(Interruptions)* The promises were made to secure the inaction of the Central Government and to induce it into a state of over optimistic slumber. The only other explanation possible is that the BJP itself was ineffective and inconsequential part of the larger picture. *...(Interruptions)* It neither has the means nor the authority nor even the influence within the Sangh Parivar to alter the course ordained. *...(Interruptions)* If accepted, this would further strengthen the impression that the BJP was a frontal organization and the convenient false face projected to address the more moderate sections within society and the Government. *...(Interruptions)* This is about your Party. *...(Interruptions)* I have not completed my speech yet. *...(Interruptions)* Some more things are coming. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, what is the situation? What position lies with the Supreme Court, lies with the Central Government than to create a situation in which, unfortunately, the Government of the day made a strong political judgment? Looking back I could say that it is a non-political judgment. Late Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao paid price for making that judgment and the Congress Party paid a price for that political judgment. But the fact is that non-political judgment induced byand false promises were made by the BJP. *...(Interruptions)*

Now, what were the organizations that were there were doing? *...(Interruptions)* I quote from paragraph 41.68:

"Intelligence agencies reported that the Bajrang Dal and Shiv Sena were vying with each other for the

"fame" of blowing up the disputed structure and this fact was within the knowledge of the VHP. The Shiv Sainiks and VHP cadres were practicing archery under the tutelage of Krishna Kumar Pandey. The Shiv Sena cadres swore on oath at Saryu River to demolish the disputed structure in the presence of local leaders and Vinay Katiyar etc."

18.00 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please do not throw papers.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Is it not a fact that the Bajrang Dal cadres, the VHP cadres were practising archery, doing rehearsals to demolish the disputed structure in the presence of the local leaders? *...(Interruptions)* Intelligence agencies reported that the Bajrang Dal and Shiv Sena were vying with each other for the "fame" of blowing up the disputed structure and this fact was within the knowledge of the VHP. *...(Interruptions)* The Shiv Sainiks and the VHP cadres were practicing archery under the tutelage of Krishna Kumar Pandey. *...(Interruptions)* The Shiv Sena cadres swore an oath at Saryu river to demolish the disputed structure in the presence of local leaders and Vijay Katiyar, etc. *...(Interruptions)* Can you deny that they were practising archery? *...(Interruptions)* Can you deny the VHP cadres were practicing archery under the tutelage of Krishna Kumar Pandey? *...(Interruptions)*

The Governor of Uttar Pradesh sent his assessment about the prevailing situation in Ayodhya. *...(Interruptions)* He sent the report saying that the prevailing situation was pregnant with threat to the disputed structure. However, the Governor is right that he advised against the imposition of President's Rule. ... Slogans were raised against the Muslim population. *(Interruptions)* A small selection of the slogans which became extremely popular and were regularly heard during the campaign at Ayodhya during Karseva, especially in December were these. *...(Interruptions)* Slogans were raised against the Muslim population. *...(Interruptions)* Please listen to the slogans. What were the slogans used? These were the slogans used. *...(Interruptions)*

I want to quote the slogans. These slogans were raised. ... *(Interruptions)* These were the slogans raised which slogans you are raising now. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

These were the slogans:-

[Translation]

Mitti Nahi Khishayenge, Dhancha Torkar Jayenge.
Badi Kursi Ki Bat Hai, Police Hamare Sath Hai.
Jab Jab Hindu Jage, Tab Tab Mulla Bhage.
Jo Roke Mandir Nirman, Usko Bhejo Pakistan.
Jis Hindu Ka Khoon Na Khaule, Wo Khoon Nahi
Pani Hai.

[English]

Are you a responsible political party? Will these slogans do justice to the Founding Fathers of India? Do these slogans raise India's esteem?...*(Interruptions)*

The Chief Minister Shri Kalyan Singh, once again and in writing ordered against use of any firearms specifically on the 6th of December, 1992....*(Interruptions)*

This is the conclusion in the Report. The Liberhan Commission concludes thus:

"The Commission is of the considered opinion that the security apparatus was non-existent in Ayodhya on the 6th of December, 1992. The police and other personnel deployed had been bound down into an ineffective role and had specific instructions against any substantive action. They were to ensure that the Government achieved its electoral manifesto. The State administration was there to appease the political executive by helping it in consolidating their hold on the general public."

This was what happened....*(Interruptions)*

I would now come to the role of the BJP leaders. I have great respect for Shri Vajpayee....*(Interruptions)* He was not there on that day....*(Interruptions)* He was there on the previous day....*(Interruptions)* He made a speech on the 5th December....*(Interruptions)* I have got a copy of that speech....*(Interruptions)* I have an English translation of it....*(Interruptions)* As usual, he delivered the speech and after that, he left Ayodhya....*(Interruptions)* That was what happened on the 6th of December? Shri L.K. Advani and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi reached Ayodhya at midnight on the 5th December, 1992, escorted by Anju Gupta and stayed at Janki Mahal Trust....*(Interruptions)* The Commissioner, the DIG Faizabad, the District Magistrate and the SSP, Faizabad,

all the four top officers called upon them and were assured by Shri L.K. Advani and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi that a peaceful *Karseva* would be carried out....*(Interruptions)* Then, Shri L.K. Advani and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi assured that they would ensure that things happened peacefully – a promise made by Shri L.K. Advani and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi..

Shri L.K. Advani and others met at the residence of Shri Vinay Katiyar before proceeding to the disputed structure. Sarvashri Vinay Katiyar, L.K. Advani, M.M. Joshi. Ashok Singhal, Acharya Giriraj Kishore, Uma Bharti, Sadhvi Ritambara and others were also present there and there is nothing on record to indicate whether it was a formal meeting or otherwise. I will ask Shri Advani and Shri Murli Manohar Joshi to tell us what happened in that breakfast meeting on the 6th December, 1992. What did you talk? What did you discuss? Tell us. Why are you not telling the House? What did you discuss on the morning of 6th December, 1992 when you met in the house of Shri Vinay Katiyar? *(Interruptions)* You had breakfast there and you went to that place. What did you discuss there and what did you decide? ...*(Interruptions)*

The previous day, you promised the police officers, you promised the Additional Magistrate that you will ensure that everything goes off peacefully. ...*(Interruptions)* Finally, what did you discuss there? Let the nation know it, you tell us. Paramhans Ramchander Dass admitted in his statement and have sworn that provocative slogans were raised on the 6th of December. I admire Paramhans Ramchander Dass. At least, even if his convictions are wrong, he had the courage of conviction to admit it. ...*(Interruptions)* Even if his views are wrong, he had the courage to own up. Even if his slogans are dangerous, he had the courage to admit that he raised those slogans. What are the slogans? I quote: "Ek Dhakka aur do, Masjid Torh do." He had said it. He said this before the Commission. We studied it. All of us studied it. How can you deny this? Here is your own man, the *Sangh Parivar* man who says, he said, "Ek Dhakka aur do, Masjid Torh do." ...*(Interruptions)* What does it mean? Does it mean 'building of a temple'? Does it mean 'protect the structure'? ...*(Interruptions)* There is only one thing. They went there with the sole intention of destroying the Ram Janm Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, the Commission comes to the conclusion in paragraph 126.12 which says:

"There is sufficient and believable evidence on the record including the statements of Ram Kirpal and Mark Tully etc. that provocative speeches were

delivered by Uma Bharti, Sadhvi Ritambra, Paramhans Ramchander Dass, Acharya Dharmendra Dev, B.L. Sharma, Ashok Singhal and Vinay Katiyar, Vamdev, Swami Chinmayanand, Mahant Avaidyanath etc.”

There is enormous evidence on record. If you do not want to read the evidence, God only can save you. ...*(Interruptions)* But there is enormous evidence on record that provocative statements were made there. Recording of those speeches were freely made available and used to be played in most of the shops. *Karsevaks* were drawing pleasure in making the journalists say, “*Jai Shri Ram!*” Militancy was writ large among the *Karsevaks*. Paramhans Ramchander Dass admitted having announced on the public address system, “demolish the structure, you will not get such an opportunity”. This is the finding. Can you deny this? ...*(Interruptions)*

Ms. Anju Gupta was the Personal Security Officer to Shri Lal Krishna Advani. ...*(Interruptions)* Ms. Anju Gupta, a lady officer, was appointed as the Personal Security Officer to Shri Advani in Ayodhya. ...*(Interruptions)*

Anju Gupta stated that entry of the Police Control Room was quite open, there was crowd pressure from both sides of the barricade...*(Interruptions)* The crowd present on the *pandal* at the construction site near Shesh Avtar Mandir needed to be regulated...*(Interruptions)* There was no physical barricading between Ram Dewar...*(Interruptions)* and outside of it, which provided...*(Interruptions)* easy scaling of the walls *en masse*, and entry to the premises. There was no streamlining of the crowd towards the *Chabutra* and from there to the exit on the western side gate, which made the entire ground open and available, for thousands of peoples to come in suddenly and occupy...*(Interruptions)* There were no security personnel on the roof of the domes of the structure preventing the Kar Sewaks from demolishing it. There was no crowd examination challenging the facts stated by Anju Gupta, the Security Officer of Shri L.K. Advani, on the fateful day.

There is no reason to disbelieve her on these facts since she had unrestricted access...*(Interruptions)* as the Security Officer attached to Shri L.K. Advani. ...*(Interruptions)* to all the happenings and overall scenario in the Ram Janm Bhoomi- Babri Masjid Complex. N.C. Padhi stated that the police allowed the public meeting in the vicinity of the vulnerable object, with their hands tied and...*(Interruptions)* in view of the order not to fire

on the Kar Sewaks by the order of the Chief Minister...*(Interruptions)*

Sushma Ji wanted evidence. This is evidence. Anju Gupta is evidence...*(Interruptions)* N.C. Padhi is evidence...*(Interruptions)* Ram Chandra Paramhans is evidence. This evidence is...*(Interruptions)*

What was happening that day? This is the most important part, Madam. At about noon, 12 o'clock, a teenage Kar Sewak vaulted onto the dome and thereby signaled the breaking of the outer cordon. Other Kar Sewaks wielding pickaxes, hammers, iron-rods and shovels started scaling the Ram Dewar and over the barriers of the outer, inner and isolation cordons, from the east, west and south directions.

Madam, I ask where do the pick-axes come from? Where do the hammers come from? Where do the iron-rods come from? Where do the shovels come from? In a tremendous team-work they carried them...*(Interruptions)* I will show later, they helped them carried them. They paid them money to get this and carried to the place.

They stormed the disputed structure. The police deployed at the spot...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to this. The police deployed at the spot gave their canes and shields to the Kar Sewaks who brandished them openly. The police lathis and the police shields were given to the Kar Sewaks and the Kar Sewaks started marching towards...*(Interruptions)* This is very important.

The Kar Sewaks' assault on the disputed structure started at 12.15 p.m. They first entered the *Garba Griha*, carefully took away the idols and cash box, etc. to a safe place. The idols and the cash box were taken to a safe place. Then they started breaking the dome and started breaking the upper plaster of the dome with hammers.

In fact the demolition was accomplished by smashing holes inside the walls. Ropes were inserted through these holes in the walls under the domes, the walls were pulled down with these ropes bringing down the domes as well...*(Interruptions)* It is very important. The structure was not brought down by the Kar Sewaks on the domes, the structure was brought down by digging a hole in the dome, putting the ropes to the hole and pulling the dome down with the ropes...*(Interruptions)* It was shameful, pre-planned, conspiratorial, wanton, cold-blooded destruction of the property which they promised they would protect...*(Interruptions)*

L.K. Advani, M.M. Joshi, Ashok Singhal, Vijayaraje Scindia, H.V. Sheshadri who were present at the Ram Katha Kunj made feeble requests to the Kar Sewaks to come down from the disputed structure either in an earnest or for the media's benefit. ...*(Interruptions)* One could have reasonably perceived that the demolition of the disputed structure was not possible from the top of the domes.

No request was made to *Karsevaks*, not to enter the *Garb Grah* or not to demolish from inside under the domes. No request was made. The selected act of the leaders itself speaks about the hidden intention of one and all being to accomplish the demolition of the disputed structure.

What does the Commission conclude? This charade by these leaders at the instance of L.K. Advani is in stark contradiction to their own prior conduct and their public posture, incitement and exhortations to the crowd to build a temple in place of the disputed structure. The demolition of the structure was unavoidable for the construction of a temple. They had to demolish the structure to construct the temple. Therefore, they demolished the structure. The idols and cash box removed to safe places were brought back to their original place at 7 p.m. The construction of a temporary makeshift temple commenced at 7.30 p.m.. A close examination of the evidence shows that the enthusiastic chanting of inflammatory slogans including: "Give one more push and destroy the Babari Masjid." acted like a proverbial war cry and these were raised to encourage the *Karsevaks* in their dastardy deeds. Slogans against Muslims were also raised. Sarcastic remarks were made against the High Court and the Supreme Court. Mulayam Singh *ji* was mocked by the *Karsevaks*. Even though the Chief Minister was informed about this, he gave a written order not to resort to firing under any circumstances and to take any other measure. The Magistrate ordered in writing for the forces to turn back at 2.25 p.m. The Magistrate told the forces to go back at 2.25 p.m. The police and the administration was a mute spectator. Their loyalty to the political masters was writ large.

Listen to Shri Kalyan Singh's reaction: "It was like a badly inflated balloon that burst." Babri Masjid structure, according to Shri Kalyan Singh, was a badly inflated balloon which burst. He further says: "All other political parties are to be blamed for frustration of *Karsevaks*. They should arrest me because after all I fulfilled one of the major objectives of our Party and have redeemed the Party's election manifesto." This is what Shri Kalyan Singh said.

Where is Sushma *ji*? There is no doubt at all, from the evidence and testimony before the Commission that

the *Sangh Parivar*, especially the Bajrang Dal, RSS, VHP, BJP and Shiv Sena cadres created circumstances consistently over a period of a decade which ultimately resulted in the events of December 6th, 1992. Sushma *ji*, there is an evidence. Where is she? I want her to read the evidence.

It stood established before me beyond reasonable doubt that the Joint Common Enterprise was a pre-planned act for demolition under the immediate leadership of Vinay Katiyar, Paramhans Ramchander Dass, Ashok Singhal, Champat Rai, Swami Chinmayanand, S.C. Dixit, B.P. Singhal and Acharya Giriraj. They were the local leaders on the spot and the executors of the plan conceived by the RSS. The plan was conceived by the RSS. The other leaders cannot be absolved of their vicarious liability and were willing collaborators playing the roles assigned to them by the RSS. Their informed support for the Ayodhya campaign, fortified by their physical presence during the *grand finale* of the prolonged campaign is irrefutably established.

I conclude that the BJP, VHP, Shiv Sena and their office bearers as named in this report, in connivance with Kalyan Singh, the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh entered into a Joint Common Enterprise for the purpose of demolition of the disputed structure and the construction of temple in its place ...*(Interruptions)*

Friends, what is your answer to this conclusion? Let us debate it. Come along. I will give you another opportunity to debate it. What is your answer to this conclusion? ...*(Interruptions)*

It was openly asserted and commonly accepted that the pre-partition Jan Sangh was the political wing of RSS. The Jan Sangh, later, was renamed as the Bharatiya Janta Party. Though some of the leaders have tried to claim that the BJP and RSS are independent organizations, in another part of this Report, the Commission has dealt with the question and concluded that they are functionally, if not legally, intertwined and inseparable. RSS and BJP are intertwined and inseparable.

The admission by Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, in no uncertain terms, in his books that he was deputed by the RSS to organize the Bharatiya Jan Sangh is a clear indicator of this relationship. Even on date, the RSS Office bearers, *Swayam Sewaks* are deputed by RSS to carry out the work of BJP; the top echelon of the BJP leadership is pre-dominantly from the RSS and they are guided by its thoughts and philosophy in Governance. The RSS has considerable influence on the leadership not only of BJP but also on the other allied organizations participating in the temple construction movement or which

have Hinduism as their objective. Using its sweeping influence over the organizers and the institutions participating, the RSS controlled every aspect of the Ayodhya movement.

Despite the attempts made to distance the RSS or BJP from the movement by attributing the movement to the VHP or the *dharam sansad*, I have concluded that all the other members of the Sangh Pariwar are merely frontal organizations of RSS deputed to working in different fields. There was no illusion in the minds of a common man that RSS or the VHP were either different or distant from the BJP, or that their objectives were not identical. ...(*Interruptions*)

Now, I come to mobilization. How did they bring the fund resources? How did the money come? The mobilization and in fact, the entire movement in the construction of Ram temple at the disputed structure was carried out by RSS initially keeping the VHP, local *Sants* and *Sadhus* as the front body for raising the resources. Later, the VHP, Bajrang Dal, *Sadhus* and *Sants*, or other organization like the Shiv Sena and other individuals joined as well. Some individual leaders of the BJP were associated and supporting the movement from its initial stages. Throughout the movement, the reins of the movement remained with the RSS who used to work out logistics and programmes. Without the mobilization by the BJP and the taking out of Rath Yatra by the *icons* of the movement like L.K. Advani, no substantial mobilization would have taken place, nor would any frenzy approach towards the disputed structure have been built.

An enterprise as large as that witnessed in 1992 in Uttar Pradesh obviously required a great deal of money. A massive mobilization drive necessitated logistical support in a mega scale as well. A massive convergence in Ayodhya and Faizabad needed to be accommodated in tents, the SSP said, and provided with the means and the purpose necessary for the ultimate objective. The presence of a large number of leaders of every level also necessitated arrangement for the intrinsic values and the essential ...(*Interruptions*)

The money for all these logistics were channelled to Ayodhya directly in the coffers of various Sangh Pariwar organizations from all over the country especially from Punjab, Delhi, Patna and Gujarat. It exposed the canard of the demolition and kar sewa...(*Interruptions*) or carried out by kar sewaks in Andhra Pradesh. It leaves no doubt that the mobs or the crowds were predominantly in the Northern States. No one can say that predominantly in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra. In a...(*Interruptions*) ...investigation, the CBI was able to collect solid evidence of money being transferred

in...(*Interruptions*) accounts via various banks into the accounts of Sangh frontal organizations in Uttar Pradesh. The payments from these recipient accounts were made to the local children and businessmen of Ayodhya, Faizabad. They are also on the record collected by the CBI team, which forms part of the Annexure to the Report. The CBI team could, of course, only trace accounts that transacted money in legitimate and conventional modes of money transfer. Needless to add, amounts, at least, equivalent in quantum to those amounts must have been transferred to untraceable names by way of cash also.

It is impossible to authoritatively quantify a document that parallel money transfers undoubtedly took place. That clearly defines movement of the money to some outfits (*Interruptions*) with those spending the cash on the management, and comfortable crowd is more than sufficient evidence...(*Interruptions*) You please listen...(*Interruptions*) It clearly defines movement of the money to some outfits with those spending the cash on the management and comfortable crowd is more than sufficient evidence to establish that complicity of not only those peripheral Sangh unit but also of fund raising drive regularly conducted by VHP and RSS. The recipient organizations in Uttar Pradesh to whom the money is channeled included Ramjanmbhoomi Nyas, Bharat Kalyan Pratishthan, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Ramjanmbhoomi Nyas Paduka Pujan Nidhi, Ramjanmbhoomi Nyas Shri Ramshila Poojam, Jan Hitesh and others. The accounts were operated by Onkar Bhave, Mahant Paramhans Ramchandra Das, Nritya Gopal Das, Gurjan Singh, Narad Saran, Acharya Giriraj Kishore, V.H. Dalmia, Nana Bhagwat, Jaswant Rai Gupta, B.P. Toshniwal, Sitaram Aggarwal, Ashok Singhal, Rameshwar Dyal, Prem Nath, Champat Rai, Surya Krishan, Yashwant Bhatt, Avdesh Kumar Das Shastri, etc. Crores of rupees were transferred to accounts of these people. We have the names; we have the accounts; and we will take suitable and civil action against those who did the damage.

I now, come to a conclusion. There is a debate about secularism. The Report says: "The BJP and the RSS are very secular from..." Secularism ...is one man in a democracy. I can do ...than Justice Chennapa Reddy said in one of Ambedkar Memorial Lectures...(*Interruptions*)

"Indian Constitutional secularism is not supportive of religion at all, but has adopted what may be termed as permissible attitude towards religion out of respect of individual conscience and dignity. There, even while recognizing the right to profess and practice religion, etc, it has excluded all secular activities from the purview of religion and also of practices which are repugnant to public order, morality, health and are abhorrent to human rights and dignity as embodied in the fundamental rights guaranteed by the

Constitution". Constitutional secularism cannot be termed as anti-God or anti-religion. Basically, it is a concept essential for the working of our democracy."

"Secularism or the constitutional secularism and the pluralist tolerance in India are facing innumerable challenges." The Liberhan's Report says, "While defining nationalism, it is sometimes referred to as cultural nationalism in preference to the geographical nationalism, pseudo secularism, practical secularism, compared with Constitutional secularism, politically convenient secularism defined, communal fascism, sectarian nationalism, militant obscurantism, casteism, and regionalism and in any form of communalism etc. The entire movement of Hindu politics cannot be termed as fascist in any sense, yet there are specific political characteristics that are generally associated with movement which were present. These elements identified with the Hindu extremists politics in India today, include the use of violence to achieve sectarian objective, the victimizing of members of the particular community, mass mobilization based on frenzied and deeply divisive appeals, and the use of constitutional and strong arm matter debase particular groups. Killing of many Muslims in cities is a well known act of extremist Hindu groups."

Madam, in conclusion, let me say the horrendous consequences of 6th December, 1992 resulted in riots and doom. From December 1992 to January, February, March 1993, in all 2,019 people were killed in a matter of three months and 7,786 people were injured in a matter of three months...*(Interruptions)*

Hindus were killed. Muslims were killed. People belonging to other faiths were killed. Police men were killed. The violence that was unleashed by the horrendous crime of 6th December 1992 continues to divide our country even today...*(Interruptions)*

I would have thought, after the Liberhan Commission's Report, after this debate, there will be shame, remorse and contriteness. Unfortunately, the civilized discourse in our country seems to have bid good bye to shame, remorse and contriteness. RSS and the Sangh Parivar have no shame, no remorse, no contriteness and continue to divide the country...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, let me conclude by saying that there are two ideas in India. One is the idea of India represented by the Congress and all other secular parties. And the other is the idea of India represented by the divisive politics of the BJP. I am sorry to quote from an article I wrote many months ago...*(Interruptions)* But I want to quote this.

Jawaharlal Nehru once said,

"India is like an ancient palimpsest on which layer upon layer of thought and reverie had been inscribed and yet no succeeding layer had completely hidden or erased what had been written."

There are two ideas of India. This is the first time the BJP, an Indian political party, openly adopted a divisive and an extreme agenda. The question then that everyone's mind was, "will it succeed"? Apparently, it succeeded. It succeeded in 1998...*(Interruptions)*

The first real test over the division of Bengal...*(Interruptions)* for ever from India came in 2004. In 2004, the Congress Party put across another idea of India where India must be an inclusive nation.

India must celebrate its diversity. All Indians must be encouraged to develop an Indian identity even when they are proud of their respective language or religion. This is an idea that India is a nation where no one valley, no one institution ...*(Interruptions)* will dominate over others. The two ideas of India clashed in 2004. What did the people vote for? Forget the conclusion of Justice Liberhan. Forget the indictment of Justice Liberhan. In 2004 when the two ideas of India – one led by the BJP in power with the Prime Minister, with the Deputy Prime Minister, with the entire State establishment put forward an idea of India of a divisive agenda; the other of the Congress Party and the secular parties put forward an idea of India, of an inclusive India. The people of India voted for our idea. The people of India rejected you. The judgement of the people of India is greater than the judgement of Justice Liberhan. Justice Liberhan's is a Commission. The people of India are our ultimate masters. They rejected you. They rejected you in 2004. When you went to them in 2009, they rejected you in 2009 also.

Madam, let me conclude by saying only one idea will clearly prevail, that is the idea of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Dr. Ambedkar. India will be an inclusive nation. India will be a plural nation. In India no idea will dominate another idea. No institution will dominate another institution. We have brought together our idea of India. Our idea of India will prevail.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow the 9th December 2009 at 11 a.m.

18.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 9, 2009/Agrahayana 18, 1931(Saka).

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