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(English Version)

Thirteenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 19, 2013/Phalgun 28, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of our former colleagues, Sarvashri Kailash Nath Singh Yadav and Francis Fanthome.

Shri Kailash Nath Singh Yadav was a Member of Ninth Lok Sabha from 1989 to 1991 representing the Chandauli Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Yadav was also a Member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1977 to 1980 and served as the Cabinet Minister for Education in Uttar Pradesh Government from 1979 to 1980.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Yadav was a member of Committee on Estimates. He was also a member of Consultative Committee in the Ministry of Human Resource Development during 1990.

Shri Yadav passed away on 9 March, 2013 at Varanasi at the age of 73.

Shri Francis Fanthome was a nominated Member of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha from 2004 to 2009.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Fanthome was a member of the Departmentally Related Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests from 2005 to 2009.

An educationist by profession, Shri Fanthome was actively involved in the education of the less privileged children particularly the girl child.

Shri Francis Fanthome passed away on 12 March, 2013 at Dehradun at the age of 64.

We deeply mourn the loss of our friends and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

Hon. Members, at least 36 persons are reported to have been killed and several others injured when a bus fell off a bridge in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra this morning.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this tragic incident which has brought pain and suffering to the bereaved families and injured.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.03 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 has been included in today's List of Business at Serial Nos. 19 and 22 for introduction as well as consideration and passing respectively.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: As already notified vide Bulletin Part-II para No. 5154 dated 18 March, 2013, Members can table notices of amendments to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 up to 12 Noon today. The amendments received up to 12 Noon shall be considered and circulated in the Chamber.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour. Q. No. 301; Shri Sugumar.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

11.04¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri C. Sivasami, Shri Thirumaavalavan Thol, Shri T.K.S. Elangovan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

*(Interruptions)...**

11.05 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Arjun Charan Sethi, Shri Pralhad Joshi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Demand and Supply of Coal

*301. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-coking coal comprises the major share of the total coal production in the country and is widely used for commercial purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a demand-supply gap of 230 million tonnes for non-coking coal has been projected by the Government during the 12th Five Year Plan period and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) has been urged to produce 615 million tonnes of coal to bridge the demand-supply gap; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action plan contemplated by the CIL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes,

*Not recorded.

Madam. Non-coking coal is widely used for commercial purposes by various consuming sectors like Power Utilities, Captive Power, Cement, Sponge Iron and other industries.

(c) As per Annual Plan-2012-13 and XII Plan (2012-17), the total demand supply gap coal (Indigenous) in the terminal year of XII Plan (2016-17) of the country is envisaged to be 185.50 Mt under an optimistic scenario. Details of the same are stated as under:—

For Non coking coal (in million tones)

Item	2016-17
Total Demand All India	913.30
Indigenous Supply/Availability	759.61
Gap (Indigenous for Non-Coking Coal)	153.69
Availability from CIL Sources	557.96

(d) and (e) Coal India Limited (CIL) is envisaged to produce 615.00 Mt. of coal (including 57.04 Mt. of coking coal) in the Terminal Year of the 12th Plan i.e. 2016-17. CIL will be able to achieve the said targets provided if the requisite clearances are processed expeditiously and delivered within the specified time schedule. The issues affecting land acquisition, R & R, further law and order and evacuation infrastructure will also have to be addressed in a time bound manner.

The group-wise break up of coal production of 615 Mt. is as under:—

Description details	Terminal year XII Plan (2016-17) in M.T.
Existing mines	23.82
Completed projects	161.72
On-going projects	333.33
Future projects	96.13
Total	615.00

[Translation]

Intelligence Sharing Mechanism

*302. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any adequate mechanism exists at present to share intelligence inputs between the Union and the States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the intelligence sharing mechanism in the country to plug the loopholes, if any, in the wake of the recent bomb blasts in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen the intelligence sharing mechanism in the country to thwart terrorist attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There exists a very close, effective and robust intelligence sharing mechanism and coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State level. Intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular and near real time basis. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) as an effective intelligence sharing mechanism has been strengthened and re-organised to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collection and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and Security intelligence inputs are shared with the concerned State through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and seamless flow of information between the State and the Central Security and Law Enforcement Agencies, this has often resulted in busting of various terrorist modules.

(b) to (d) The review of the intelligence sharing mechanism in the country is an ongoing process and is done periodically at various fora. The Government continuously reviews the emergency threat to internal security, assess gaps in the intelligence sharing

mechanism and takes suitable measures to strengthen the same to plug the loopholes, if any.

The Multi Agency Centre-Subsidiary Multi Agency Centre mechanism which has been functioning since 2001, has been strengthened in 2008. Daily meetings of Nodal Officers of 25 member agencies are being conducted on every working day at MAC Hqrs. level. The details of other meetings conducted by MAC-SMAC during 2012 are as follows:—

SMAC meetings (in States)	: 675
Jammu and Kashmir (Cross Border Terrorism meetings)	: 12
North-East Insurgency related meetings	: 16
LWE related assessment meetings	: 07
Focus Group meeting on important inputs	: 24

During such meetings, intelligence inputs are shared and discussed with responders/State Police and often Law Enforcement Agencies for necessary follow up action.

Juveniles in Crime

*303. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has opposed the provision of awarding death penalty to juveniles involved in gangrape cases and also to lower the age of a juvenile from 18 to 16;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has opposed lowering the age of juveniles from 18 to 16 years as well as the death penalty based on the United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child which India has ratified. Further, Section 16 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 prohibits death penalty to Juveniles.

(c) There is no proposal to lower the age of a Juvenile from 18 to 16 years under Juvenile Justice Act.

Production of Wheat and Rice

*304. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether the production of rice has declined in some leading rice producing States during the above period;

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

(d) whether the Government has provided/proposes to provide incentives to the farmers to increase the production of wheat and rice; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) State-wise details of production of wheat and rice in the country during the last three years and the current year, i.e. 2009-10 to 2012-13 (2nd Advance

Estimates) are given in the enclosed Statement. It may be observed that in most of the leading rice producing States, the estimated production of rice during 2012-13 has been higher as compared to 2009-10. However, the production of rice is estimated to decline in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal due to shortfall in area coverage on account of delayed/deficient rainfall.

(d) and (e) In order to increase production of rice and wheat in the country, Government has been implementing several Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) under RKVY etc. Under these schemes, funds are provided to States for implementation of State specific agricultural strategies including incentives to farmers for production/use of quality seeds, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm mechanization etc. Besides, Frontline Demonstrations are also organized by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/State Agriculture Universities on the farmers' fields to popularize frontier technologies among farmers. Further, to ensure remunerative price to farmers, the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of paddy and wheat have also been increased from Rs. 1000 (including additional incentive bonus of Rs. 50/-) and Rs. 1100 per quintal respectively in 2009-10 to Rs. 1250 and Rs. 1350 per quintal respectively in 2012-13.

Statement

State-wise Production of Wheat and Rice during 2009-10 to 2012-13

States	Wheat				Rice				Increase/ decrease
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10=(9-6)
Andhra Pradesh	10.0	13.0	11.0	7.0	10538.0	14418.0	12895.0	10488.0	-50.0
Assam	63.5	52.8	60.3	57.0	4335.9	4736.6	4516.3	4768.0	432.1
Bihar	4570.8	4097.6	4725.0	5143.4	3599.3	3102.1	7162.6	6767.9	3168.7
Chhattisgarh	121.9	126.8	133.1	133.1	4110.4	6159.0	6028.4	6246.2	2135.8
Gujarat	2352.0	4019.5	4072.0	2934.0	1292.0	1496.6	1790.0	1467.0	175.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10=(9-6)
Haryana	10500.0	11630.0	12685.7	11664.0	3625.0	3472.0	3759.0	3802.0	177.0
Himachal Pradesh	327.1	546.5	595.8	544.4	105.9	128.9	131.6	105.2	-0.7
Jammu and Kashmir	289.9	446.3	500.3	413.1	497.4	507.7	544.7	506.3	8.9
Jharkhand	173.2	158.4	302.6	317.4	1538.4	1110.0	3130.6	3484.2	1945.8
Karnataka	251.0	279.0	193.0	204.0	3691.0	4188.0	3955.0	3485.0	-206.0
Kerala	NG	NG	NG	NG	598.3	522.7	569.0	517.5	-80.8
Madhya Pradesh	8410.0	7627.1	11538.5	12390.0	1260.6	1772.1	2227.3	2474.0	1213.4
Maharashtra	1740.0	2301.0	1313.0	809.0	2183.0	2696.0	2841.0	3058.8	875.8
Odisha	5.8	4.2	2.4	3.0	6917.5	6827.7	5807.0	7560.7	643.3
Punjab	15169.0	16472.0	17280.1	16169.0	11236.0	10837.0	10542.0	11293.0	57.0
Rajasthan	7500.9	7214.5	9319.6	9256.3	228.3	265.5	253.4	342.5	114.2
Tamil Nadu	NG	NG	NG	NG	5665.2	5792.4	7458.7	5483.7	-181.5
Uttar Pradesh	27518.0	30001.0	30292.6	30333.1	10807.1	11992.0	14022.0	13555.0	2747.9
Uttarakhand	845.0	878.0	878.0	911.0	608.0	550.4	594.0	587.0	-21.0
West Bengal	846.7	874.4	872.9	900.0	14340.7	13045.9	14605.8	13239.4	-1101.3
Other	108.8	131.9	106.1	110.0	1915.0	2359.2	2477.6	2569.5	654.5
All India	80803.6	86873.9	94882.1	92298.8	89092.9	95979.8	105310.9	101801.0	12708.1

NG: Not Gown.

*2nd advance estimates released on 08.02.2013.

Hyderabad Bomb Blasts

*305. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of investigation of the bomb blasts that took place in Hyderabad recently;
- (b) whether the Government had prior intelligence inputs regarding the bomb blasts in Hyderabad;
- (c) if so, the reasons for the failure to prevent the bomb blasts;

(d) whether any terrorist group has taken responsibility for the said blasts and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to expedite the investigation in co-ordination with the concerned security agencies of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) On 21st February, 2013, between 1858 hrs. and 1901 hrs., two blasts took place at City Bus Stop and at Ramesh Tea Shop on the main road, opposite Bus Depot, Dilsukhnagar respectively in Hyderabad. A total of 17 persons were killed and 123 sustained injuries in these blasts. Preliminary

investigations revealed that the IEDs were placed on bicycles causing explosion at both the places. Two generic intelligence inputs from Central Intelligence Agency alerting about likely terrorist activity across India to avenge execution of Afzal Guru, convict of Parliament attack were given to all State Governments/UTs on 9.2.2013 and 16.2.2013. Similarly, two more generic inputs were provided to all State Governments/UTs on 19.2.2013 and 20.2.2013, alerting about threats from terrorist groups to retaliate against the hanging of Afzal Guru. No terrorist group has so far claimed responsibility. In order to expedite the investigation, the Central Government has already directed the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to take up the investigation of the case in coordination with the concerned security agencies of the State Government.

[English]

Futures Market

*306. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

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

(a) the details of the mechanism in place to ensure transparency in operations and check restrictive trade practices in futures market;

(b) whether there are any reports of alleged cartelisation and manipulation in the futures market particularly in agricultural commodities including pepper;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the action/stand taken by the Government/Forward Markets Commission thereon;

(d) the steps taken to check such cases of cartelisation and manipulation in the futures market and make it more responsive and beneficial to the farmers; and

(e) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to ensure that the consumers are not adversely affected by the fluctuations/manipulations in the futures market and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The futures

trading on National Commodity Exchanges, which have been set up as demutualised, online trading exchanges, is closely monitored by the Forward Market Commission (FMC), the Commodity Regulator. In order to improve transparency in the commodity futures market, several initiatives have been taken by FMC. The Exchanges have been directed to take steps to improve hedging, to display the information on their website on a fortnightly basis pertaining to the life cycle of the contracts, imposition of deterrent penalties for misuse of client code modification facility/executing trades without uploading unique client codes, open position limits for members and clients, clubbing of open positions of entities acting in concert, compulsory audit of all members once in three years, quarterly settlement of client accounts, SMS and Email alerts to investors/clients by Exchanges, common KYC across Exchanges, installation of price ticker boards for price dissemination and disclosure of information regarding percentage of proprietary trade, client trade and Algo trade done on the trading platforms of the Exchanges. FMC has also prescribed stringent penalties for abusive trade practices.

(b) and (c) FMC has not received any specific report on cartelization and manipulation in commodity futures market. However, a few complaints alleging cartelization including poor quality of pepper at NCDEX accredited warehouses in Kochi had been received in November 2012. The FMC directed the exchange to investigate the matter and the latter found that certain clients were acting in concert in pepper contracts and based on the clubbing guidelines issued by FMC, clubbed their positions. The Exchange also issued letters seeking explanation from the members through whom the aforesaid clients were holding positions and had received deliveries in Pepper contracts. The FMC has also directed the exchanges not to launch any pepper contracts without the prior approval of FMC as the quality specifications for the deliverable quality of pepper are under review.

(d) To make the guidelines for clubbing of open position of parties acting in concert more effective, the FMC issued revised guidelines on 10.1.2012 providing greater flexibility to the Exchanges. The Exchanges have since taken effective action and clubbed the open positions of many entities found to be acting in concert on the exchanges platform.

The price dissemination project implemented by the FMC, disseminates the prices discovered on the five national exchanges platforms on a real time basis and makes it available to all stake holders in the agricultural supply chain, especially farmers, to enable them to take rational and informed decisions about sowing and marketing. Under this project, 1847 price ticker boards have been installed. FMC also organizes awareness programmes for various stakeholders including farmers. As on 31.1.2013, a total of 3195 awareness programmes have been conducted, out of which 1990 programmes were for the farmers.

(e) FMC uses several regulatory tools in order to ensure that the futures markets are not subjected to over-speculation and to ensure achievement of the intended purpose of price risk management and price discovery. FMC keeps a close watch on the price trends of all the commodities traded on the commodity futures exchanges and takes measures such as imposition of special margins, additional margins, increasing initial margin, pre-expiry margin and change in position limits- etc. to intervene in the market as required. Recently, FMC has taken a number of measures to check excessive speculation that impacts price volatility like introduction of staggered delivery system, disallowing contracts in the lean season, reduction of Final Expiry Date (FED) of some commodities, scrutiny of volume to open interest ratio, doubling of initial margin of seven commodities etc. FMC has also undertaken the exercise of comprehensive review of futures contract design to align the futures market with physical market practices. All these measures are expected to protect the interest of the stakeholders including consumers.

Sown Area of Foodgrains

*307. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under cultivation of foodgrains has witnessed a declining trend in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether some States in the country are lagging behind in the production of foodgrains;

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

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for a balanced growth in the production and productivity of foodgrains in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) State-wise details of area coverage under foodgrains during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement. It may be observed that total area under foodgrains in the country increased from 1213.34 lakh hectares in 2009-10 to 1266.71 lakh hectares in 2010-11 and then declined to 1247.55 lakh hectares and 1199.22 lakh hectares in 2011-12 and 2012-13 (2nd Advance Estimates) respectively.

Productivity of foodgrains in some States is lower on account of variation in soil fertility, uneven distribution of rainfall, dependence on monsoon, small and fragmented land holdings, improper nutrient and pest management, low use of good quality seeds, lack of adequate agricultural machinery, low adoption of improved package of practices, etc.

(e) For balanced growth in production and productivity of foodgrains in different parts of the country, Government is implementing a number of Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). In addition, two new programmes viz. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areas have been initiated under RKVY in 2010-11. Further, a new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started in 16 pulses growing States of the country.

Further, to achieve higher agricultural productivity, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting basic and strategic research relating to crop improvement, production and protection technologies suitable to different situations including development of location-specific varieties, technologies and varieties/hybrids.

Statement*State-wise area coverage under Foodgrains during 2009-10 to 2012-13*

Area ('000 Hectare)

States	Area under Foodgrains				Increase/Decrease in area over the previous year		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Andhra Pradesh	6666.0	8029.8	7289.0	6632.0	1363.8	-740.8	-657.0
Assam	2695.6	2766.5	2736.2	2821.1	70.9	-30.3	84.9
Bihar	6634.1	6235.8	6695.9	6342.6	-398.3	460.1	-353.3
Chhattisgarh	4863.7	4955.4	4964.6	4908.4	91.7	9.2	-56.2
Gujarat	3694.0	4525.0	4736.0	3878.0	831.0	211.0	-858.0
Haryana	4540.0	4716.4	4630.0	4447.0	176.4	-86.4	-183.0
Himachal Pradesh	784.1	795.3	790.5	770.0	11.2	-4.9	-20.5
Jammu and Kashmir	935.6	928.2	938.8	943.3	-7.4	10.6	4.5
Jharkhand	1618.3	1492.7	2321.9	2292.4	-125.6	829.2	-29.4
Karnataka	7955.0	8239.1	7425.0	7398.0	284.1	-814.1	-27.0
Kerala	247.3	219.6	212.3	204.1	-27.7	-7.4	-8.2
Madhya Pradesh	12459.4	12862.8	13503.5	14003.1	403.4	640.7	499.6
Maharashtra	12112.7	13029.0	10857.0	10004.1	916.3	-2172.0	-852.9
Odisha	5406.1	5318.9	4922.1	5009.0	-87.2	-396.8	86.9
Punjab	6503.3	6510.2	6506.0	6505.2	6.9	-4.2	-0.8
Rajasthan	13271.8	15069.2	14440.8	12380.7	1797.4	-628.5	-2060.1
Tamil Nadu	3032.9	3173.9	3210.4	3296.8	141.0	36.5	86.4
Uttar Pradesh	19322.0	19804.0	20133.0	19891.5	482.0	329.0	-241.5
Uttarakhand	1009.0	986.4	952.0	964.0	-22.6	-34.4	12.0
West Bengal	6242.3	5561.1	6044.0	5821.0	-681.2	482.9	-223.1
Others	1340.3	1452.0	1445.9	1409.8	111.7	-6.1	-36.1
All India	121333.6	126671.4	124754.8	119922.2	5337.8	-1916.5	-4832.7

*2nd advance estimates released on 08.02.2013.

Damage to Crops

*308. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hailstorms and untimely rains in February 2013 in various parts of the country has damaged cash crops and other crops;

(b) if so, the value of crops damaged, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to analyse the abnormal weather pattern and forewarn the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the research conducted by Agricultural Scientists to develop seeds which can withstand the vagaries of nature?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) As reported by respective State Governments, rabi crops in an estimated area of 3.24 lakh hectare (ha) in Madhya Pradesh, 3.80 lakh ha in Rajasthan and 1.48 lakh ha in Andhra Pradesh are likely to have suffered damages due to heavy rains and hailstorms during

the month of February, 2013. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

India Meteorological Department (IMD), in collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other agencies, provides integrated Agromet Advisory Service (AAS) at National, State and District levels. The broad spectrum of these advisories include sowing/transplanting of kharif crops based on onset of monsoon, sowing of rabi crops using residual soil moisture, fertilizer application based on wind condition, delay in fertilizer application based on intensity of rain, prediction of occurrence of pest and disease based on weather, quantum and timing of irrigation, advisories for timely harvest of crops etc. District level advisories include quantitative forecasts for five days on seven parameters viz. rainfall, maximum and minimum temperatures, wind speed and direction, relative humidity and cloudiness. In addition, weekly cumulative rainfall forecast is also provided.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) alongwith State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) have developed several varieties of seeds to withstand vagaries of nature such as moisture stress, drought, submergence etc.

Statement

State-wise details of crop damages due to heavy rains and hailstorms during the month of February, 2013

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts affected	Area affected (Rabi Agriculture) (Lakh ha.)	Major crops affected	Estimated value of crop affected (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	35	3.24	Gram, wheat, vegetables	887.0
2.	Rajasthan	23	3.8	Wheat, Mustard, Gram, Pea, vegetables	Not reported by State
3.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1.48*	Paddy, Maize, Bengalgram	Not reported by State

(*) State has also reported that an additional 1.04 lakh ha. horticulture area has suffered damages.

[Translation]

Diversion under PDS

*309. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified the points of leakages/irregularities in storage, transit and final

distribution along with the States/areas where such irregularities and diversion of foodgrains in the Public Distribution System (PDS) have been the maximum;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to plug the said leakages;

(c) whether the Government proposes to progressively involve the Panchayati Raj Institutions and encourage social audit in PDS to bring transparency and root out corruption from the system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon along with the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to check diversion of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Evaluation studies on functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS. These include inclusion/exclusion errors in identification of beneficiaries, leakages/diversion at various levels such as intermediate or District level private storage, transportation, Fair Price Shop etc. Statements indicating State-wise details of leakages/diversion indicated in National Council of Applied Economic Research. (NCAER) and Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) reports are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The study reports have been sent to the States/Union Territories (UTs) concerned for taking necessary remedial measures and to remove the deficiencies noticed in the functioning of TPDS.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. Government has regularly reviewed and has issued instructions to States/UTs to strengthen

functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the viability of FPS operations.

(c) and (d) The Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the State and Union Territory (UT) Governments to involve the PRIs in finalizing the list of beneficiaries, monitoring the functioning of the Fair Price Shops (FPSs), inspect FPS records, etc. Guidelines have also been issued by the Department to all States/UTs for greater involvement of PRIs in functioning of the TPDS. These guidelines inter-alia stipulate social audit through formation of an FPS Committee by Gram Panchayat, display of list of BPL beneficiaries at the FPS as well as at the office of Gram Panchayat for public scrutiny, making available the documents concerning PDS in the public domain through the Gram Panchayats, pasting of notices regarding entitlement and prices of foodgrains in the office of Gram Panchayat, involvement of the Gram Sabha in the running of FPS, checking of ration cards for ascertaining its genuineness, etc.

Further, as part of the Nine Point Action Plan evolved in consultation with States/UTs in July 2006 for curbing leakages/diversion of foodgrains, with a view to ensure transparency, States/UTs have been requested to involve elected PRI members in distribution of foodgrains and for giving FPS licenses to Village Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies among others. States/UTs have also been instructed to introduce monthly certification by the concerned village panchayat/urban local body etc. of delivery of allocated TPDS commodities at the FPSs and their distribution to entitled/eligible ration card holders during the allocation month.

Statement-I

Details of leakages and diversion shown in NCAER (2006-08) Reports

Figures in %age

States	AAY		BPL		APL	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	1.63	3.72	3.34	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	3.80	16.47	0.00	8.97	0.00	54.53
Kerala	18.66	0.00	0.00	19.24	0.00	13.10
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	16.81	18.93	29.14	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	0.00	9.42	0.00	17.77	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.71	0.00	4.92
Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.97	42.32	0.00	78.34
Bihar	0.00	41.35	0.00	46.87	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.86	8.32	20.67	0.00	0.00
Assam	1.49	0.00	44.97	0.00	83.28	100.00
Mizoram	36.21	0.00	37.44	0.00	81.12	100.00

Statement-II

Consolidated figures of leakages of foodgrains (rice and wheat) indicated in 11 PA (Phase-I) (2007-08) Report in respect of States, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Tripura and West Bengal

Sl. No.	State	Leakage as Percentage of offtake
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.88
2.	Manipur	27.00
3.	Nagaland	49.49
4.	Odisha	6.86
5.	Tripura	3.24
6.	West Bengal	26.84

Consolidated figures of diversion/leakages of foodgrains (rice and wheat) allocated under TPDS as indicated in IIPA (Phase-II) (2007-08) Report in respect of States/UT of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra

Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Chandigarh

Sl. No.	State	Percentage of diversion/leakage of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) allocated under TPDS to AAY and BPL beneficiaries
1.	Haryana	8.69
2.	Punjab	Nil*
3.	Chandigarh	13.6
4.	Tamil Nadu	13.64
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil*
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.1
8.	Karnataka	Nil*

*Nil percentage of diversion/leakage does not take into account diversion from one category to another category of beneficiaries (AAY/BPL/APL).

[English]

Release of Foodgrains in Open Market

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

(a) whether the Government had released sugar and foodgrains in the open market to contain price fluctuations;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of the said commodities released during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to release the surplus stocks held in Government godowns in the open market to check prices during the ensuing year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the total stocks, surplus stocks and the quantum of foodgrains proposed to be released in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The Central Government, under the regulated release mechanism, makes judicious release of non-levy sugar in the country for sale in the domestic market on monthly/quarterly basis. The releases of non-levy sugar are not made State-wise and the sugar mills can sell their non-levy quota in any part of the country as per their commercial prudence. Wheat and rice are released by Government to bulk and retail consumers under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) to moderate their prices in the open market and to offload

surplus stocks of foodgrains available in the central pool. Details of sugar and foodgrains released by Government during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to V.

Under OMSS, starting from July, 2012, Government has already made an allocation of 100 lakh tonnes of wheat and 5 lakh tonnes of rice for sale to bulk consumers/traders and retail consumers for period upto March, 2013.

271.03 lakh tonnes of wheat and 357.69 lakh tonnes of rice was available as on 1.3.2013, in the central pool against the prescribed buffer and strategic reserve norm of 112 lakh tonnes of wheat and 138 lakh tonnes of rice for first quarter of every year.

For ensuing year, decision to release wheat and rice under OMSS will be taken at appropriate time, once the wheat procurement is over.

Statement-I

Sugar season-wise releases of non-levy sugar

(Qty. in Lac tonnes)

Sugar Season (October-September)	Non-L Levy Release
2009-10	183.44
2010-11	181.70
2011-12	187.18
2012-13 (Upto Mar.'13) (Provisional)	106.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bihar	11764.00	2311.00	8775.00	4600.00	4175.00	44.99	24714.00	6955.99	504.00	0.00	25218.00	6955.99
West Bengal	375737.89	0.00	90659.00	54699.96	35959.00		502355.89	54699.96	18926.00	9364.00	521281.89	64063.96
Sikkim	1476.00	638.00	292.00	0.00	292.00		2060.00	638.00	3794.00	0.00	5854.00	638.00
Odisha	65719.26	0.00	45415.00	36370.00	14345.00	15.00	125479.26	36385.00	1408.00	0.00	126887.26	36385.00
Jharkhand	7350.63	40.00	17721.00	8346.00	1375.00		26446.63	8386.00	40.00	4.00	26486.63	8390.00
Assam	132494.00	89190.80	49683.00	14300.00	35383.00		217560.00	103490.80	83016.00	6258.00	300576.00	109748.80
Arunachal Pradesh	3070.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3070.00	0.00	7348.00	0.00	10418.00	0.00
Meghalaya	7354.00	3677.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		7354.00	3677.00	8952.00	0.00	16306.00	3677.00
Tripura	8944.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		8944.00	0.00	20736.00	0.00	29680.00	0.00
Mizoram	7770.00	2471.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		7770.00	2471.00	23400.00	7098.00	31170.00	9569.00
Nagaland	15144.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		15144.00	1000.00	11742.00	5871.00	26886.00	6871.00
Manipur	6324.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		6324.00	0.00	5512.00	3152.00	11836.00	3152.00
Maharashtra	149544.52	2596.00	168410.00	148312.00	57978.00	993.00	375932.52	151901.00	11420.00	105.00	387352.52	152006.00
Goa	3208.00	1604.00	12321.00	12268.00	6000.00		21529.00	13872.00	2812.00	0.00	24341.00	13872.00
Madhya Pradesh	110975.26	14917.00	32612.00	22200.00	10412.00		153999.26	37117.00	1202.00	6.50	155201.26	37123.50
Chhattisgarh	9878.00	1090.00	15286.00	6336.00	2950.00		28114.00	7426.00	1920.00	0.00	30034.00	7426.00
Gujarat	34224.10	31982.00	15258.00	6776.00	3800.00	306.00	53282.10	39064.00	4600.00	1798.00	57882.10	40862.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	14.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	330.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	330.00	90.00	600.00	200.00	930.00	290.00
Total	2239570.16	537004.80	1871342.00	1452703.31	412093.00	2707.99	4523005.16	1992416.10	1497132.00	664356.50	6020137.16	2656772.60

Statement-III*Allocation and lifting of wheat and rice during January, 2011 — September, 2011*

Name of the State/UT	Wheat Retails		Wheat for bulk consumers		Wheat for small traders		Total wheat		Rice Retail		Total	
	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
Delhi	163867.64		163785.60	112090.00	28198.40	18446.00	355851.64	130536.00	8361.00		364212.64	130536.00
Chandigarh			15384.60	4900.00	1709.40		17094.00	4900.00			17094.00	4900.00
Punjab	44491.08		97000.20	33465.00	9979.80	405.00	151471.08	33870.00			151471.08	33870.00
Haryana	9761.02		55912.60	41725.00	5101.40	1800.00	70775.02	43525.00			70775.02	43525.00
Uttar Pradesh	25759.06		63000.50	10672.50	5807.50	153.00	94567.06	10825.50	1593.00		96160.06	10825.50
Uttarakhand	13238.52		48000.00	800.00	4824.00	0.00	66062.52	800.00	2196.00		68258.52	800.00
Rajasthan	174651.26	4966.00	17267.50	3590.00	1918.50	653.00	193837.26	9209.00	83.40		193920.66	9209.00
Himachal Pradesh	35389.04	120.00	1539.00		171.00		37099.04	120.00	11838.62	80.00	48937.66	200.00
Jammu and Kashmir	54518.84		125772.90	110146.00	9308.10	7131.00	189599.84	117277.00	54744.12		244343.96	117277.00
Tamil Nadu	47977.00		91010.40	50460.00	8445.60	456.00	147433.00	50916.00	410792.33		558225.33	50916.00
Puducherry	190.00		7139.00	4850.00	1571.00	571.00	8900.00	5421.00	4.00		8904.00	5421.00
Kerala	42589.02		64590.30	30250.00	7176.70	270.00	114356.02	30520.00	35948.17		150304.19	30520.00
Andhra Pradesh	4119.50		56089.80	21270.00	6232.20	9.00	66441.50	21279.00	267401.56		333843.06	21279.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	419.72	40.30	0.00	0.00	0.00		419.72	40.30	689.89	46.30	1109.61	86.60
Lakshadweep			0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	361.04	290.00	361.04	290.00
Karnataka	12180.54		159833.00	91900.00	15537.00		187550.54	91900.00	91087.41		278637.95	91900.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bihar	4842.56		6431.70	1300.00	381.30		11655.56	1300.00	2.00		11657.56	1300.00
West Bengal	91495.18	15000.00	48999.90	33961.15	4974.10	19.00	145469.18	48980.15	15010.47		160479.65	48980.15
Sikkim	969.88		45.00		5.00		1019.88	0.00	1897.00		2916.88	0.00
Odisha	15903.54		46051.30	28380.00	4005.70	120.00	65960.54	28500.00	704.00		66664.54	28500.00
Jharkhand	1612.18		3927.60	0.00	436.40	9.00	5976.18	9.00	23.01		5999.19	9.00
Assam	116808.98	225.00	36339.30		4037.70		157185.98	225.00	46217.85		203403.83	225.00
Arunachal Pradesh	767.50		0.00	0.00	0.00		767.50	0.00	3674.00		4441.50	0.00
Meghalaya	5301.58		0.00	0.00	0.00		5301.58	0.00	4476.00		9777.58	0.00
Tripura	2236.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		2236.00	0.00	10368.00		12604.00	0.00
Mizoram	3269.74	701.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3269.74	701.00	8891.05	8891.05	12160.79	9592.05
Nagaland	4727.82	2001.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		4727.82	2001.00	10289.59		15017.41	2001.00
Manipur	1581.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		1581.00	0.00	5128.24		6709.24	0.00
Maharashtra	36573.82	100.40	115999.80	76212.00	9525.20	1272.00	162098.82	77584.40	3285.26	33.60	165384.08	77618.00
Goa	2312.68		8516.00	6286.00	724.00		11552.68	6286.00	1406.00		12958.68	6286.00
Madhya Pradesh	40991.68		18170.10	4288.70	2018.90	63.00	61180.68	4351.70	356.27		61536.95	4351.70
Chhattisgarh	3496.08		4057.20	850.00	450.80		8004.08	850.00	960.00		8964.08	850.00
Gujarat	37850.26	7689.62	14142.70	5543.00	460.30	279.00	52453.26	13511.62	1953.20		54406.46	13511.62
Daman and Diu			0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	7.00		7.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	107.26		0.00	0.00	0.00		107.26	0.00	250.52		357.78	0.00
Total	999999.98	30843.32	1269006.00	672939.35	133000.00	31656.00	2402005.98	735438.67	1000000.00	9340.95	3402005.98	744779.62

Statement-IV*Allocation and lifting of wheat and rice during October, 2011 to March, 2012*

State/UT	Quantity in tonnes												
	Bulk What			Retail Wheat consumers		Wheat for small traders		Wheat Total		Retail Rice		Total	
	Allotment	Offtake		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Bihar	2034.13	0	3268.73	19.3	226.01	0	5528.87	19.3	1.35	0	5530.22	19.3	
Jharkhand	1478.03	0	1088.22	0	164.23	0	2730.48	0	3515.53	2005.89	6246.01	2005.89	
Odisha	29900.96	2350.01	10734.89	0	3322.33	374	43958.18	2724.01	475.2	0	44433.38	2724.01	
West Bengal	36319.2	1619.83	61759.25	0	4035.47	231.98	102113.92	1851.81	10132.07	0	112245.99	1851.81	
Sikkim	0	0	654.67	0	18.75	0	673.42	0	1280.48	0	1953.9	0	
Assam	13627.24	7007.91	78846.06	26050.31	1514.14	0	93987.44	33058.22	31197.05	0	125184.49	33058.22	
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	518.06	0	0	0	518.06	0	2479.95	0	2998.01	0	
Tripura	0	0	1509.3	0	0	0	1509.3	0	6998.4	0	8507.7	0	
Manipur	0	0	1067.18	0	0	0	1067.18	0	3461.56	0	4528.74	0	
Nagaland	0	0	3191.28	0	0	0	3191.28	0	6945.47	0	10136.75	0	
Mizoram	0	0	2207.07	970	0	0	2207.07	970	6001.46	6001	8208.53	6971	
Meghalaya	0	0	3578.57	81	0	0	3578.57	81	3021.3	3000	6599.87	3081	
Delhi	136451.37	136445.01	130610.66	0	15161.26	15156	282223.29	151601.01	5643.68	0	287866.97	151601	
Haryana	62235.28	55060	6588.69	0	4692.81	4470.5	73516.78	59530.5	0	0	73516.78	59530.5	
Himachal Pradesh	577.13	0	23887.6	0	64.13	0	24528.86	0	7991.07	0	32519.93	0	
Jammu and Kashmir	147075.36	128008.84	36800.22	0	10230.6	8401.9	194106.18	136410.74	36952.28	0	231058.46	136410.7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab	73150.21	83651	30031.48	0	5905.58	3582	109087.27	87233	0	0	109087.27	87233
Chandigarh	17585.73	6800	0	0	953.97	0	18539.7	6800	0	0	18539.7	6800
Rajasthan	8913.81	2680.01	117889.6	412.01	990.42	361	127793.83	3453.02	56.3	28.3	127850.13	3481.32
Uttar Pradesh	25823*07	3511.39	17387.37	0	2869.23	198	46079.67	3709.39	1075.28	0	47154.95	3709.39
Uttarakhand	16740.84	500	8936	0	1860.09	5	27536.93	505	1482.3	0	29019.23	505
Andhra Pradesh	33264.79	10749.99	2780.66	10.5	3696.09	0	39741.54	10760.49	180496.05	17.5	220237.59	10777.99
Kerala	41764.19	34600	28747.59	0	4640.47	842	75152.25	35442	24265.01	0	99417.26	35442
Karnataka	183261.26	175800	8221.86	0	11695.7	234	203178.82	176034	61484	0	264662.82	176034
Tamil Nadu	62770.29	66896.77	32384.48	0	6418.92	1465	101573.69	68361.77	277284.82	1.7	378858.51	68363.47
Puducherry	13043.11	6664	128.25	0	560.35	270	13731.71	6934	2.7	0	13734.41	6934
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	283.31	0	0	0	283.31	0	465.68	0	748.99	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243.7	0	243.7	0
Gujarat	49899.99	50177	25548.93	25548	1544.44	350.9	76993.36	76075.9	1318.41	0	78311.77	76075.9
Maharashtra	116685.16	124983.55	24687.33	122	8520.57	1509	149893.06	126614.55	2217.55	39.19	152110.61	126653.7
Goa	25056.68	9057	1561.06	0	672.96	0	27290.7	9057	949.05	0	28239.75	9057
Madhya Pradesh	9315.31	4405	27669.38	0	1035.03	0	38019.72	4405	240.48	0	38260.2	4405
Chhattisgarh	2010.02	0	2359.85	0	223.34	0	4593.21	0	648	0	5241.21	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.73	0	4.73	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	72.4	0	0	0	72.4	0	169.1	0	241.5	0
Total	1108983.16	910967.31	695000	53213.12	91016.89	37451.28	1895000.05	1001631.7	678500.01	11093.58	2573500.06	1012725

Statement-V

Allocation and lifting of wheat and rice during April, 1912 to March, 1913

State/UT	Bulk What		Retail Wheat		Wheat for small		Wheat Total		Retail Rice		Total	
	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bihar	197887.56	16650	5339.01	0	20872.81	56.17	224099.38	16706.17	1001.8	0	225101.18	16706.17
Jharkhand	134035.2	2114	1950.96	0	13722.99	0	149709.15	2114	29514.82	6689.28	179223.97	8803.28
Odisha	190869.09	80106	14813.19	0	18018.01	2239.21	223700.29	82345.21	1633.6	0	225333.89	82345.21
West Bengal	341078.63	192895	107345.67	21955.35	30539.39	3919.81	478963.69	218770.2	14509.43	0	493473.12	218770.2
Sikkim	25000	0	1372.89	0	2502.54	0	28875.43	0	3707.31	240	32582.74	240
Assam	133689.4	112521	154077.58	44012.11	9885.38	90	297652.36	156623.1	43596.07	500	341248.43	157123.1
Arunachal Pradesh	26241.04	0	1190.75	0	2637.9	0	30069.69	0	4306.6	0	34376.29	0
Tripura	25000	0	2512.4	0	2500	0	30012.4	0	10331.2	0	40343.6	0
Manipur	25000	0	1922.91	0	2500	0	29422.91	0	5615.41	0	35038.32	0
Nagaland	25000	0	9255.04	4254.08	2500	0	36755.04	4254.08	10260.63	0	47015.67	4254.08
Mizoram	25000	0	6972.76	735.93	2500	0	34472.76	735.93	57000.49	29623.01	91473.25	30358.94
Meghalaya	25000	0	5690.43	0	2500	0	33190.43	0	14028.4	1413	47218.83	1413
Delhi	584565.42	595005	347480.88	85530.12	34390.04	33819.9	966436.34	714355	8524.91	0	974961.25	714355
Haryana	436340.7	482890	9284.92	0	30893.32	21577.4	476518.94	504467.4	1000	0	477518.94	504467.4
Himachal Pradesh	48310.1	6150	36850.13	4761.93	5059.09	0	90219.32	10911.93	15654.76	1652	105874.08	12563.93
Jammu and Kashmir	295336.03	213699	49566.96	0	34186	24105	379088.99	237804	50269.71	0	429358.7	237804

Quantity in tonnes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab	387885.26	296278	40541.97	0	25511.72	9259.42	453938.95	305537.4	1000	0	454938.95	305537.4
Chandigarh	142829.86	41910	500	0	11783.45	435	155113.31	42345	1000	0	156113.31	42345
Rajasthan	341675.99	286960	216774.12	52345.86	29077.52	14752.3	587527.63	354058.2	2046.77	0	589574.4	354058.2
Uttar Pradesh	1008649.84	916308	23683.16	0	44387.8	2260.86	1076720.8	918568.9	2433.71	0	1079154.51	918568.9
Uttarakhand	135482.55	35282	12414.67	0	13132.95	1891.88	161030.17	37173.88	2976.4	0	164006.57	37173.88
Andhra Pradesh	221961.97	107773	4707.55	16.06	21635.67	1189	248305.19	108978.1	242661.4	24.4	490966.59	109002.5
Kerala	236973.32	139573	38830.12	0	20759.12	5872	296562.56	145445	52353.35	12854.53	348915.91	158299.5
Karnataka	417673.91	331462	11462.48	0	33072.35	20254.14	462208.74	351716.1	82978.67	0	545187.41	351716.1
Tamil Nadu	379489.1	304464	43679.31	0	29511.66	7238.51	452660.07	311702.5	370713.09	0	823393.16	311702.5
Puducherry	47125.79	12534	1171	1.43	4244.14	306	52540.93	12841.43	2001.6	0	54542.53	12841.43
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25000	0	1366.75	35.97	2500	0	28866.75	35.97	2602.91	50.36	31469.66	86.33
Lakshadweep	25000	0	500	0	2500	0	28000	0	1324.93	0	29324.93	0
Gujarat	303673.33	201305	38517.24	3570	21741.77	14870.3	363932.34	219745.3	2757.88	0	366690.22	219745.3
Maharashtra	513625.68	431716	37794.44	1144.62	35262.13	33322.66	586682.25	466183.3	4917.54	126.59	591599.79	466309.9
Goa	137996.28	40297	2581.41	0	11998.29	1994	152575.98	42291	2265.4	0	154841.38	42291
Madhya Pradesh	1205195.86	1624035	37392.51	0	21402.27	0	1263990.64	1624035	1320.64	0	1265311.28	1624035
Chhattisgarh	152358.66	16765	3646.47	0	15338.77	60.4	171343.9	16825.4	1864	0	173207.9	16825.4
Daman and Diu	25000	0	500	0	2500	0	28000	0	1006.31	0	29006.31	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25000	0	596.53	0	2500	0	28096.53	0	1225.47	0	29322	0
Total	8270950.57	6488692	1272286.21	218363.5	564067.08	199513.96	10107303.86	6906569	1047405.67	53173.17	11154709.53	6959743

Note: Lifting under OMSS bulk scheme is upto 1st tender in March, 2013 and lifting under rest of the scheme is upto 31st January, 2013

[Translation]

Problems of Sugar Industry

*311. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

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

(a) whether a number of sugar mills in the country have become sick or have been closed down and if so, the details thereof indicating the number of operational, sick and closed sugar mills during the last three years and the current year, sector and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the reasons for sickness/closure of the sugar mills and the problems being faced by the sugar industry;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the remedial steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Indian Sugar Mill Association has requested the Government to formulate a clear and stable policy for export of sugar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Statement-I indicating the details of sugar mills, Sector-wise and State-wise, which were operational and those which remained closed during last three sugar seasons (October-

September) and the current sugar season is enclosed. The details of sick sugar mills, Sector-wise and State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The reasons for closure/sickness of the sugar mills, generally, are non-availability of adequate raw material, poor recovery from sugarcane, uneconomic size, lack of modernization/up-gradation and diversification, high cost of working capital, declaration of high State Advised Price (SAP) of sugarcane by some States, control of molasses, lack of professional management, overstaffing etc.

(c) The Government has de-licensed sugar industry vide Press Note dated 31st August, 1998. It is the responsibility of the entrepreneurs, concerned, to take steps to revive the closed/sick sugar mills as far as private sector is concerned and the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned in case of the public and cooperative sector sugar mills. The Government, under the Sugar Development Fund (SDF), provides for concessional loans for modernization or rehabilitation, bagasse-based cogeneration power projects, production of ethanol and sugarcane development as well as restructuring of SDF loans of the potentially viable sick sugar undertakings.

(d) and (e) Indian Sugar Mills Association through its various representations has been representing to the Government to have a tariff based export/import policy. The committee headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan on de-regulation of sugar sector in its report submitted to the Government in October, 2012 has, inter-alia, also recommended for a tariff based stable trade policy. The recommendations of the committee are under active consideration of the Government.

Statement-I

Sector-wise and State-wise number of Operational and closed Sugar Mills during the Sugar Season 2009-10

(Position as on 30.09.2010)

Sl. No.	State	Cooperative Sector		Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
		Operational	Closed	Operational	Closed	Operational	Closed	Operational	Closed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Punjab	10	6	0	0	5	2	15	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Haryana	11	2	0	0	3	0	14	2
3.	Rajasthan	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
4.	Uttarakhand	4	0	2	0	4	0	10	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	25	3	11	22	91	4	127	29
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	0	2	7	4	10	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
8.	Gujarat	17	6	0	0	1	0	18	6
9.	Maharashtra	109	58	0	0	31	3	140	61
10.	Bihar	0	0	0	15	9	4	9	19
11.	Assam	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
12.	Odisha	2	2	0	0	2	2	4	4
13.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
14.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
15.	Andhra Pradesh	9	5	0	1	26	2	35	8
16.	Karnataka	16	5	2	1	34	6	52	12
17.	Tamil Nadu	15	2	2	1	23	2	40	5
18.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
19.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
20.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
All India		224	95	18	44	238	33	480	172

Source: Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food and Public Distribution and Cane Commissioners of the States.

Sector-wise and State-wise number of Functioning and closed Sugar Mills during the Sugar Season 2010-11

(Position as on 30.09.2010)

Sl. No.	State	Cooperative Sector		Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
		Operational	Closed	Operational	Closed	Operational	Closed	Operational	Closed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Punjab	10	7	0	0	6	1	16	8
2.	Haryana	11	2	0	0	3	0	14	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Rajasthan	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
4.	Uttarakhand	4	0	2	0	4	0	10	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	23	6	9	22	92	4	124	32
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	0	2	9	2	12	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
8.	Gujarat	18	6	0	0	1	0	19	6
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
10.	Maharashtra	129	40	0	0	35	3	164	43
11.	Bihar	0	0	0	15	9	4	9	19
12.	Assam	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
13.	Odisha	2	2	0	0	3	1	5	3
14.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1
15.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16.	Andhra Pradesh	9	5	0	1	27	2	36	8
17.	Karnataka	22	2	2	1	34	5	58	8
18.	Tamil Nadu	16	0	2	1	25	1	43	2
19.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
20.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
21.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
All India		252	77	16	44	251	26	519	147

Source: Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food and Public Distribution and Cane Commissioners of the States.

Sector-wise and State-wise number of Functioning and closed Sugar Mills during the Sugar Season 2011-12

(Position as on 30.09.2010)

Sl. No.	State	Cooperative Sector		Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
		Operational	Closed	Operational	Closed	Operational	Closed	Operational	Closed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Punjab	9	7	0	0	7	1	16	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Haryana	11	2	0	0	3	0	14	2
3.	Rajasthan	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
4.	Uttarakhand	4	0	2	0	4	0	10	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	23	5	10	23	90	6	123	34
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	0	2	9	3	12	7
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
8.	Gujarat	18	5	0	0	2	0	20	5
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
10.	Maharashtra	128	39	0	0	45	4	173	43
11.	Bihar	0	0	2	13	9	4	11	17
12.	Assam	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
13.	Odisha	2	2	0	0	2	2	4	4
14.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1
15.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16.	Andhra Pradesh	9	5	0	1	28	1	37	7
17.	Karnataka	20	4	2	1	37	5	59	10
18.	Tamil Nadu	16	0	2	1	25	2	43	3
19.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
20.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
21.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total		248	76	19	43	264	31	531	150

Source: Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food and Public Distribution and Cane Commissioners of the States.

Sector-wise and State-wise number of Functioning and closed Sugar Mills during the Sugar Season 2012-13 (Provisional)

(Position as on 30.09.2010)

Sl. No.	State	Cooperative Sector		Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
		Operational	Closed	Operational	Closed	Operational	Closed	Operational	Closed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Punjab	9	7	0	0	7	1	16	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Haryana	11	2	0	0	3	0	14	2
3.	Rajasthan	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
4.	Uttarakhand	4	0	2	0	3	1	9	1
5.	Uttar Pradesh	23	5	0	12	99	19	122	36
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	0	2	8	4	11	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
8.	Gujarat	17	6	0	0	1	1	18	7
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
10.	Maharashtra	105	48	0	0	60	7	165	55
11.	Bihar	0	0	2	13	9	4	11	17
12.	Assam	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
13.	Odisha	3	1	0	0	2	2	5	3
14.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1
15.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16.	Andhra Pradesh	8	6	0	1	27	2	35	9
17.	Karnataka	20	4	2	1	36	8	58	13
18.	Tamil Nadu	16	0	2	1	25	2	43	3
19.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
20.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
21.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total		224	86	9	32	283	54	516	172

Source: Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food and Public Distribution and Cane Commissioners of the States.

Statement-II

The Sick Sugar Mills, Sector-wise and State-wise

State	Public and private sector*	Cooperative sector**	Total
1	2	3	4
Punjab	0	6	6

	1	2	3	4
Haryana		0	7	7
Maharashtra		5	87	92
Uttar Pradesh		15	0	15
Uttarakhand		1	4	5

1	2	3	4
Kerala	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	13	14
Karnataka	5	14	19
Gujarat	0	5	5
Bihar	1	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	1	8	9
Assam	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	2
Odisha	1	0	1
Goa	0	1	1
All India	32	146	178

Source: BIFR: (*Out of 32 sugar mills, the BIFR has dismissed 12 cases as 'Non-maintainable' and in 7 cases, may have recommended winding up).

Source: NABARD: (**The Sugar mills with negative net-worth).

Guidelines to Operate New TV Channels

*312. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of TV channels operating in the country, as on date, language-wise;

(b) the norms/guidelines laid down for grant of permission to establish, maintain and operate new TV channels;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing policy guidelines to regulate/operate TV channels in the country;

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

(e) the time by which the existing guidelines/norms are likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) The Ministry has permitted 833 private

satellite Television channels as on date. Permissions are granted for uplinking and downlinking in multiple Indian languages. In addition, the Ministry also grants downlinking permission to foreign channels uplinked from abroad in foreign languages. Permissions for private satellite TV channels are granted in accordance with the eligibility criteria laid down in the policy Guidelines for Uplinking of TV channels from India and the policy Guidelines for Downlinking of TV channels in India. These guidelines, inter-alia, include separate eligibility criteria for Non News and Current Affairs channels and News and Current Affairs channels, period of permission, terms and conditions of permission, permission fee, renewal of permission, etc. A brief of eligibility criteria for grant of permission for operating private satellite TV channels is given in the enclosed Statement. Detailed guidelines are available at www.mib.nic.in.

The Ministry has amended the policy guidelines for uplinking and downlinking on 5.12.2011. There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry to further amend these guidelines.

Statement

Eligibility criteria for grant of permission for operating private satellite TV channels

A. Eligibility criteria for obtaining permission to uplink News and Current Affairs TV channel:

- Applicant must be a company registered in India under the Companies Act, 1956.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) shall not exceed 26% of the Paid-up Equity of the applicant company.
- Largest Indian shareholder should hold 51% of total equity.
- Net Worth of the applicant company shall be Rs. 20.00 Cr. for first channel and Rs. 5.00 Cr. for each additional channel.
- At least 3/4th of the Directors on the Board of Directors of the company and all key Executives and Editorial staff shall be resident Indians.
- The representation on the Board of Directors of the company shall as far as possible be proportionate to the shareholding.

- At least one of the persons occupying a top management position in the applicant company should have a minimum 3 years of prior experience in a top management position in a media company (or media companies) operating News and Current Affairs TV channels.

B. Eligibility criteria for obtaining permission to uplink Non-News and Current Affairs TV channel from India:

- Applicant must be a company registered in India under the Companies Act, 1956.
- The applicant company, irrespective of its ownership, equity structure or management control, would be eligible to seek permission.
- Net Worth Requirement of the applicant company shall be Rs. 5.00 Cr for first channel and Rs. 2.50 Cr. for each additional channel.
- At least one of the persons occupying a top management position in the applicant company should have a minimum 3 years of prior experience in a top management position in a media company (or media companies) operating Non-News and Current Affairs TV channels.

C. Eligibility criteria for obtaining permission/ registration to downlink TV channel in India:

- The Applicant Company applying for permission for downlinking a channel, uplinked from abroad, must be a company registered in India under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, irrespective of its equity structure, foreign ownership or management control.
- The applicant company must have a commercial presence in India with its principal place of business in India.
- The applicant company must either own the channel it wants downlinked for public viewing, or must enjoy, for the territory of India, exclusive marketing/distribution rights for the same, inclusive of the rights to the advertising and subscription revenues for the channel and must submit adequate proof at the time of application.

- In case the applicant company has exclusive marketing/distribution rights, it should also have the authority to conclude contracts on behalf of the channel for advertisements, subscription and programme content.
- The applicant company should have a minimum net worth as prescribed below:—

Sl. No.	Item	Required Worth Net
1.	For Downlinking of First (Non-News or News and Current Affairs) Television Channel	Rs. 5.0 crore
2.	For Downlinking Each Additional Television Channel	Rs. 2.50 crore

- At least one of the persons occupying a top management position in the applicant company should have a minimum 3 years of prior experience in a top management position in a media company (or media companies) operating News and Current Affairs/Non-News and Current Affairs Television Channels as the case may be.

Prices of Essential Commodities

*313. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the rate of conviction under the existing applicable laws/orders pertaining to supply of essential commodities and price control have been relatively less;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of raids/searches conducted, number of irregularities detected, persons booked and awarded punishment during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether laxity in implementation of the extant rules coupled with lower procurement and ineffective Public Distribution System (PDS) have contributed to the rising prices of essential commodities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The State Governments/Union Territories Administrations have been delegated powers for effective enforcement and to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. The details of the action taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 as reported by the State Government Union Territories for the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and upto 15.3.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively. As reported by some of the States/Union Territories, the main reasons for low prosecution/conviction vis-a-vis number of arrests are as under:—

- (i) Cases under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 are time consuming and laborious in view of the procedural requirement under the Act.
- (ii) Heavy pendency of cases, due to which disposal is slow.

The State Governments/Union Territories Administrations are also empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. Details of detention orders made by the State Governments year-wise and State-wise during 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 15.03.2013) under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and

Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, are given as under:—

Name of the State	2010	2011	2012 and upto 15.03.2013
Gujarat	79	67	41
Tamil Nadu	120	198	187
Odisha	02	-	-
Maharashtra	02	05	03
Andhra Pradesh	01	-	-
Chhattisgarh	01	-	-
Total	205	270	231

(c) and (d) There have been no reports of laxity in the implementation of Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Rise in prices of essential commodities is due to various factors such as shortfall in domestic supplies relative to demand, hardening of international prices, changes in consumption pattern, adverse weather conditions etc.

In order to maintain supplies, securing availability and distribution of essential commodities, Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 has mandated the State and Union Territories Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System and also to take action against those indulging in malpractices in Targeted Public Distribution System. Action taken by States/Union Territories under Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 during the last three years, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955
(Relating to offences under E.C. Act other than violation of stock control orders)
INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM STATES/UTs UPTO 31.12.2010

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of good confiscated	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10253	NIL	NIL	NIL	144.96	December-A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	69	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	May
3.	Assam	332	29	20	10	NIL	August-B
4.	Bihar	65	24	NIL	NIL	NIL	October-C
5.	Chhattisgarh	211	1	18	14	757.58	August-D
6.	Delhi	66	15	28	4	NIL	December
7.	Goa	82	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	December-E
8.	Gujarat	30296	139	88	17	428.99	December
9.	Haryana	167	49	5	NIL	361.62	October
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22353	NIL	NIL	NIL	11.62	November
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	2016	138	NIL	2	317.78	October
14.	Kerala	26603	33	22	3	21.931	December
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	1820	2717	1543	NIL	1139.46	November
17.	Manipur	9	5	5	5	0.47	December
18.	Meghalaya	64	7	6	3	0.91	November
19.	Mizoram	84	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.11	November-F
20.	Nagaland	2	26	NIL	NIL	0.39	September
21.	Odisha	60155	6	258	NIL	5.29	November-G
22.	Punjab	213	21	13	9	1.27	December
23.	Rajasthan						Not Reported
24.	Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	18894	6995	1257	43	708.69	December
26.	Tripura	245	7	7	NIL	7.07	October
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	29723	558	1211	NIL	6262.85	September
29.	West Bengal	222	100	20	NIL	281.41	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	193	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	September
31.	Chandigarh	10	9	NIL	NIL	9.16	October-H
32.	Dadra and Nagar haveli	1	1	NIL	NIL	35	December
33.	Daman and Diu	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	July-I
34.	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	December-J
35.	Puducherry	635	26	38	51	4.18	October
Total		204783	10906	4539	161	10500.741	

- A. – Except September, 2010
 B. – Except February, April, May, 2010
 C. – Except March, 2010
 D. – Except January, February, June and July, 2010
 E. – Except November, 2010
 F. – Except July and August, 2010
 G. – Except October, 2010
 H. – Except August, 2010
 I. – Only July, 2010
 J. – Except July, September, October, November, 2010 Updated as on 23.02.2011.

Statement-II

ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955
 (Relating to offences under E.C. Act other than violation of stock control orders/
 for violation of stock control orders)

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM STATES/UTs UPTO 31.12.2011

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of good confiscated	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14901	32	21	0	614.51	December
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						Not Reported
3.	Assam	269	4	131	NIL	71.25 Reported	June/Not
4.	Bihar	38	16	–	–	–	May
5.	Chhattisgarh						Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Delhi	38	14	5	1	0.13	December/April
7.	Goa	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	December
8.	Gujarat	31463	137	81	—	315.93	December
9.	Haryana	120	162	41	—	26.73	December/Not Reported
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1723	1	—	—	0.60	January/Not Reported
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	1506	186	0	0	40.76	December/Not Reported
14.	Kerala	32472	11	6	0	4.931	December
15.	Madhya pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	3953	3275	2587	NIL	446184	December/August
17.	Manipur	10	10	4	4	3.64	December
18.	Meghalaya	38	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	September
19.	Mizoram	306	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Not Reported/ December
20.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	November
21.	Odisha	61287	6	287	—	25.438	October/Not Reported
22.	Punjab	515	5	4	2	2.05	December/Not Reported
23.	Rajasthan	34	4	0	0	4.42	January/Not Reported
24.	Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	March/Not Reported
25.	Tamil Nadu						Not Reported
26.	Tripura	203	3	NIL	NIL	6.56	October/Not Reported
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30208	488	1264	—	1124.94	August/Not Reported
29.	West Bengal	188	102	23	—	421.58	December/Not Reported
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	256	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	July
31.	Chandigarh	14	12	1	—	5.122	October
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	9	—	—	31.04	September/December
33.	Daman and Diu						Not Reported
34.	Lakshadweep						Not Reported/November
35.	Puducherry	1230	21	31	23	3.3358	December
Total		180785	4498	4486	30	7164.8068	

Updated as on 2.03.2012.

Statement-III

ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955
(Relating to offences under E.C. Act — for other than violation of stock control orders/for violation of stock control orders)
INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM STATES/UTs UPTO 15.03.2013

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of good confiscated	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9847	45	0	0	788.77	July
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						Not Reported
3.	Assam	1122	1	2	NIL	30.07	November/June
4.	Bihar	59	29	—	—	43.75	July/March
5.	Chhattisgarh	186	0	23	5	102.96	June/Not Reported
6.	Delhi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	August/Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Goa	55	4	NIL	NIL	NIL	December
8.	Gujarat	21868	67	36	—	225.25	December/ November
9.	Haryana	68	63	20	3	40.21	December/July
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7663	2	—	365	20.14	March/Not Reported
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	784	69	0	0	21.22	December/Not Reported
14.	Kerala	26285	2	0	0	0	December
15.	Madhya pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	1515	2234	1386	0	20222.19	December/Not Reported
17.	Manipur	18	16	6	2	12.508	October
18.	Meghalaya	138	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	May
19.	Mizoram	172	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Not Reported/ December
20.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	December/ November
21.	Odisha	34753	2	107	—	4.968	September/Not Reported
22.	Punjab	120	1	1	1	2.09	April/Not Reported
23.	Rajasthan						Not Reported
24.	Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	May/Not Reported
25.	Tamil Nadu	3286	1030	590	29	184.65	June/Not Reported
26.	Tripura	146	2	1	NIL	3.40	June/Not Reported
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	Uttar Pradesh	25524	273	984	6	1112.71	August/Not Reported
29	West Bengal	561	264	153	—	245.06	December
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	211	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	December
31	Chandigarh	4	16	—	—	0.16	July
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	13	5	—	21.98	Not Reported/ November
33	Daman and Diu						Not Reported
34	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Not Reported/ March
35	Puducherry	1430.	71	100	2	12.606	November
Total		135820	4204	3414	413	23094.692	

Updated as on 15.03.2013.

Statement-IV

Year-wise Action Taken by the State/Union Territories Governments under the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 for the year 2010, 2011 and 2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Number of inspections	Number of raids conducted	Number of persons arrested/ prosecuted/ convicted	Number of FPS Licenses suspended/ Cancelled/ Show cause notices issued/ FIR lodged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2010	111	00	00	07
		2011	21	151	0	01
		2012	0	12	0	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	2010	2363	349	05	89
		2011	3361	1454	200	129
		2012	*	*	*	*
4.	Bihar	2010	64332	81	31	7721
		2011	70927	51	49	8926
		2012	38253	50	23	5890
5.	Chhattisgarh	2010	31123	694	20	547
		2011	27503	285	07	215
		2012	*	*	*	*
6.	Delhi	2010	65	57	24	08
		2011	110	26	09	78
		2012	29	00	00	28
7.	Goa	2010	366	00	00	10
		2011	344	00	00	51
		2012	211	00	00	16
8.	Gujarat	2010	15508	00	143	338
		2011	20005	00	139	316
		2012	13221	00	39	183
9.	Haryana	2010	5972	388	32	2160
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2010	24009	00	01	2458
		2011	35933	00	08	00
		2012	15741	00	02	00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Jharkhand	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
13.	Karnataka	2010	67671	23687	175	347
		2011	78030	1334	157	162
		2012	47311	689	55	47
14.	Kerala	2010	73985	21164	49	151
		2011	43568	4102	06	54
		2012	88350	5137	02	81
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2010	90172	2078	60	00
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
16.	Maharashtra	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	45446	5054	116	907
		2012	*	*	*	*
17.	Manipur	2010	101	00	00	00
		2011	44	00	00	00
		2012	*	*	*	*
18.	Meghalaya	2010	897	65	07	69
		2011	1288	39	00	18
		2012	324	07	00	02
19.	Mizoram	2010	353	246	00	24
		2011	366	340	02	10
		2012	258	187	00	03
20.	Nagaland	2010	197	08	00	00
		2011	299	14	00	00
		2012	69	03	00	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Odisha	2010	00	56341	245	1643
		2011	00	73523	368	2722
		2012	00	22529	91	741
22.	Punjab	2010	29157	5864	08	1335
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
23.	Rajasthan	2010	00	359	214	00
		2011	00	489	283	00
		2012	00	94	117	00
24.	Sikkim	2010	87	00	00	00
		2011	00	00	00	00
		2012	*	*	*	*
25.	Tamil Nadu	2010	239993	27485	3981	00
		2011	234103	13779	1290	00
		2012	184677	10290	2340	00
26.	Tripura	2010	12379	419	12	760
		2011	7027	186	42	590
		2012	7520	311	00	605
27.	Uttarakhand	2010	10853	5419	45	181
		2011	8513	4258	27	159
		2012	*	*	*	*
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2010	194259	40124	2375	10619
		2011	14152	11693	653	3523
		2012	76458	19226	976	5302
29.	West Bengal	2010	17257	415	05	894
		2011	19378	405	58	1154
		2012	7703	151	01	495

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2010	263	00	00	15
		2011	90	00	03	09
		2012	*	*	*	*
31.	Chandigarh	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	14	03	03	00
		2012	00	00	00	00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2010	43	00	00	04
		2011	72	40	08	03
		2012	*	*	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	2010	18	00	00	19
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
34.	Lakshadweep	2010	02	02	00	00
		2011	00	00	00	00
		2012	00	00	00	00
35.	Puducherry	2010	646	337	09	03
		2011	496	615	22	01
		2012	125	420	95	00
Total		2010	882182	185582	7441	29402
		2011	641090	117841	3450	19028
		2012	480250	59106	3741	13394
Grand Total=2010+2011+2012			2003522	362529	14632	61824

*Information not provided.

[English]

Gender Sensitisation Programme

*314. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced gender

sensitisation programme in the training module of police forces in the country;

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

(c) whether all the States have introduced such programmes and if so, the details thereof including the names of the States where it has been implemented;

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to impress upon the States for introduction of such programmes in their States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) The gender sensitization programme is an integral part of training modules of Sardar Vallabhbhai National Police Academy (SVPNPA) Hyderabad, North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) Shillong, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) New Delhi, Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS) and Police Training Institutes of Central Police Organisations (CPOs), Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) etc.

The gender issues are included in the curriculum through the integration of inputs on legal provisions of Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Special laws relating to women and the role of police in preventing crimes against women and ensuring their safety. The tools and methodology used for the modules includes questionnaires designed to examine gender stereotypes, case studies related to cross-cutting gender issues such as constitutional rights, sexual offences, matrimonial offences and right etc.

The salient features of the Gender Sensitisation Programme Training conducted by the Training Institutions/Academies are:—

- (i) Extent of inequalities in the status of women and men in India;
- (ii) Institutional analysis of gender relations with special reference to institutions of family, society and state;
- (iii) Violence and crime against women, nature, extent and factors responsible for the same;
- (iv) Need and efforts made by Police for gender sensitization in policing;
- (v) Legal provisions relating to violence/crime against women;
- (vi) Role of National Commission for Women Gender and Law Enforcement;

- (vii) Handling victims of violence and crime,
- (viii) Case studies and case laws relating to violence/crime against women; and
- (ix) Procedure for scientific aids to investigation of violence/crime against women.

BPR&D has also issued an advisory to all States/UTs/CAPFs in order to include Gender Sensitization Modules in all of the curriculums of basic and refresher training courses for all ranks of trainees.

BPR&D has requested States/UTs/CPOs/CAPFs to organize workshops at State and District levels on "Gender Sensitization" and "Investigation of Crime Against Women". BPR&D has also prepared a syllabus for workshop on Gender Sensitization and Crime Against Women. This has been uploaded on the BPR&D website for the information and guidance of all Training Institutions.

Regular courses on "Investigation of Crime Against Women" are organized by BPR&D every year. During the year 2012-13, two such courses were organized on this subject.

[Translation]

Services of DD/Akashvani Kendras

*315. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

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

- (a) the percentage of areas/population which are yet to be covered by the services of Doordarshan (DD) and Akashvani and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that all areas/population of the country are covered therein;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to set up Doordarshan Kendras/Akashvani Kendras in various parts of the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of proposals received from the States for the purpose and the action/steps taken on each of such proposals during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT and DD/Akashvani Kendra-wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted/ proposes to conduct any survey in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the said survey and the time by which the said kendras are likely to be set up/ functional, State/UT and DD/Akashvani Kendra-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently, the coverage of All India Radio (AIR) through 536 AM/FM radio transmitters is 91.90% by area and 99.2% by population. Only 0.80% of the population of the country living in the uncovered areas is not getting the programmes of AIR. These uncovered areas are mostly thinly populated high altitude hilly and desert areas comprising of some parts of northern and eastern border areas in Jammu and Kashmir State, western border areas in Rajasthan State, eastern border areas in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, north and north-eastern part of Arunachal Pradesh and other border areas of the North-Eastern States.

AIR Plans to provide coverage to 100% population of the country. The following steps have been taken up for expansion of the coverage of All India Radio (AIR) in the country:—

1. Projects have been taken up for upgrading the power of 12 existing transmitters of AIR and for installation of 166 additional MW/FM Transmitters of various capacities throughout the country.
2. In additions, 21 radio channels (Programmes)

of AIR are made available through DD Direct plus DTH platform (Ku-band) and these programmes can be received through a set top box all over the country (except Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

New Akashvani kendras approved under 11th Plan are being set up at **133** places in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. 18 proposals have been received from the various States/UTs to set up FM Radio Stations during the last three years and the current year. The State/UT-wise details along with the action taken in each of the said proposals is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

As regards Doordarshan, terrestrial TV coverage is available to about 92% population of the country spread over about 81% area. However the whole of India including the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters have been provided with multichannel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service "DD Direct Plus". New Transmitters for expansion of terrestrial coverage are now not envisaged, except a few in border areas.

There is no scheme to set up new Doordarshan Kendras. However, 6 requests for new Doordarshan Kendras have been received from State Governments in the year 2009-10. These requests are from Bihar (1), Mizoram (1) and Rajasthan (4). No request has been received during the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

No survey has been conducted or is proposed to be conducted for setting up of new Kendras by AIR and Doordarshan.

Statement-I

List of New AIR Stations being setup

Sl. No.	State/UT	Place	Power of FM/MW and Type of Transmitter
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	100 Watt FM
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anini	1 kW FM
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Baririzo	100 Watt FM

1	2	3	4
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong	100 Watt FM
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Boleng	100 Watt FM
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	1 kW FM FM
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Chayangtajo	100 Watt FM
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daporijo	1 kW FM
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Gensi	100 Watt FM
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hayuliang	100 Watt FM
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Khonsa	1 kW FM
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Koyu	100 Watt FM
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mariang	100 Watt FM
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	100 Watt FM
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nampong	100 Watt FM
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Palin	100 Watt FM
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Raga	100 Watt FM
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rumgong	100 Watt FM
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Sangram	100 Watt FM
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Sagalee	100 Watt FM
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tuting	100 Watt FM
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yachuli	100 Watt FM
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiong	100 Watt FM
24.	Assam	Bakuliaghat	100 Watt FM
25.	Assam	Barpeta	100 Watt FM
26.	Assam	Dudnoi	100 Watt FM
27.	Assam	Golpara	1 kW FM
28.	Assam	Karimganj	1 kW FM
29.	Assam	Lanka	100 Watt FM
30.	Assam	Lumding	1 kW FM
31.	Assam	Sarihajan	100 Watt FM

1	2	3	4
32.	Assam	Udalguri	100 Watt FM
33.	Bihar	Bettiah	100 Watt FM
34.	Bihar	Farbisganj	100 Watt FM
35.	Bihar	Madhubani	100 Watt FM
36.	Bihar	Motihari	100 Watt FM
37.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	100 Watt FM
38.	Bihar	Supaul	100 Watt FM
39.	Chhattisgarh	Dongargarh	100 Watt FM
40.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	100 Watt FM
41.	Chhattisgarh	Kharod	100 Watt FM
42.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	100 Watt FM
43.	Chhattisgarh	Pandaria	100 Watt FM
44.	Gujarat	Junagarh	10 kW FM
45.	Himachal Pradesh	Chaurikhas	100 Watt FM
46.	Jammu and Kashmir	Green Ridge	10 kW FM
47.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himbotingla	10 kW FM
48.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nathatop	10 kW FM
49.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	100 Watt FM
50.	Jharkhand	Chatra	100 Watt FM
51.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	100 Watt FM
52.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	10 kW FM 100 Watt FM
53.	Jharkhand	Dumka	100 Watt FM
54.	Jharkhand	Ghatsila	100 Watt FM
55.	Jharkhand	Giridih	100 Watt FM
56.	Jharkhand	Gumla	100 Watt FM
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	100 Watt FM
58.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	100 Watt FM
59.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	5 kW FM

1	2	3	4
60.	Maharashtra	Amravati	10 kW FM
61.	Manipur	Chingai	100 Watt FM
62.	Manipur	Tamei	100 Watt FM
63.	Manipur	Tamenglang	1 kW FM
64.	Manipur	Ukhrul	1 kW FM
65.	Meghalaya	Baghmara	100 Watt FM
68.	Mizoram	Champhai	1 kW FM
67.	Mizoram	Chiahphuri	100 Watt FM
68.	Mizoram	Khawbung	100 Watt FM
69.	Mizoram	Kolasib	1 kW FM
70.	Mizoram	Pukzing	100 Watt FM
71.	Mizoram	Tuipang	1 kW FM
72.	Mizoram	Vanlaiphai	100 Watt FM
73.	Mizoram	Zawngin	100 Watt FM
74.	Nagaland	Henima (Tenning)	100 Watt FM
75.	Nagaland	Meluri	100 Watt FM
76.	Nagaland	Phek	1 kW FM
77.	Nagaland	Wokha	1 kW FM
78.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	1 kW FM
79.	Odisha	Angul	100 Watt FM
80.	Odisha	Baligurha	100 Watt FM
81.	Odisha	Nuapara	100 Watt FM
82.	Odisha	Paradeep	100 Watt FM
83.	Odisha	Parlakheimundi	100 Watt FM
84.	Odisha	Rairangpur	1 kW FM
85.	Odisha	Rayagada	100 Watt FM
86.	Odisha	Sundergarh	100 Watt FM
87.	Punjab	Amritsar	20 kW FM

1	2	3	4
88.	Punjab	Fazilka	20 kW FM
89.	Rajasthan	Chauntan Hill	20 kW FM
90.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	1 kW MW
91.	Rajasthan	Sikar	100 Watt FM
92.	Sikkim	Chungthang	100 Watt FM
93.	Sikkim	Dentam	100 Watt FM
94.	Sikkim	Gyalshing	100 Watt FM
95.	Sikkim	Lachen	100 Watt FM
96.	Sikkim	Lachung, Forest Guest House	100 Watt FM
97.	Sikkim	Mangan	100 Watt FM
98.	Sikkim	Namthang, Police Thana	100 Watt FM
99.	Sikkim	Soreng	100 Watt FM
100.	Sikkim	Yuksum	100 Watt FM
101.	Tripura	Ambassa	100 Watt FM
102.	Tripura	Chowmanu	100 Watt FM
103.	Tripura	Damchhara	100 Watt FM
104.	Tripura	Dharmanagar	1 kW MW
105.	Tripura	Gandachhara	100 Watt FM
106.	Tripura	Jolaibari	100 Watt FM
107.	Tripura	Longtherai	5 kW FM
108.	Tripura	Nutan Bazar	1 kW FM
109.	Tripura	Sakhan	100 Watt FM
110.	Tripura	Silachari	100 Watt FM
111.	Tripura	Udaypur	1 kW FM
112.	Tripura	Vangmun (Bhangmun)	100 Watt FM
113.	UT (Daman and Diu)	Diu	100 Watt FM
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	10 kW FM
115.	Uttar Pradesh	Maunath Bhanjan	10 kW FM

1	2	3	4
116.	Uttar Pradesh	Rai Bareilly	20 kW FM
117.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	5 kW FM
118.	Uttarakhand	Champawat	1 kW FM
119.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	10 kW FM
120.	Uttarakhand	Gairsan	1 kW FM
121.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	10 kW FM
122.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	100 Watt FM
123.	Uttarakhand	New Tehri	1 kW FM
124.	Uttarakhand	Ranikhet	100 Watt FM
125.	West Bengal	Balarampur	100 Watt FM
126.	West Bengal	Balurghat	10 kW FM 100 Watt FM
127.	West Bengal	Bardhwan	10 kW FM
128.	West Bengal	Basanti	100 Watt FM
129.	West Bengal	Farakka	100 Watt FM
130.	West Bengal	Koochbihar	10 kW FM
131.	West Bengal	Krishna Nagar	100 Watt FM
132.	West Bengal	Medinipur	100 Watt FM
133.	West Bengal	Purlia	100 Watt FM

Statement-II

Details of proposal received for setting up of Radio Stations

Sl. No.	Location	State	Action taken
1	2	3	4

2009-10

1.	Shimoga	Karnataka	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. Setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12 Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.
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1	2	3	4
2.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW MW transmitter is already functional. In addition to this, a 100 watt FM transmitter approved under 11th Plan has also been commissioned.
2010-11			
1.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	A 100 watt FM transmitter approved under 11 Plan has been commissioned. Additionally, setting up of a 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.
2.	Anoopur	Madhya Pradesh	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
3.	Phulbani	Odisha	A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.
4.	Mon and Tuensang	Nagaland	1 kW MW (CRS) is already working at both the places. Additionally, scheme for replacement of these 1 kW MW transmitter by 1 kW FM transmitter have been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.
5.	Sikkim (North, South and West Districts)	Sikkim	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
6.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW FM transmitter already commissioned on interim setup from April' 2012.
7.	Malda, Chanchal	West Bengal	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.
2011-12			
1.	Perinthamanna	Kerala	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
2.	Minicoy and other major Islands of Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep (UT)	At present, there is no approved scheme for these place.
3.	Panna (MP)	Madhya Pradesh	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan. However, the scheme is yet to be approved/sanctioned by competent authority.
4.	Phulbani	Odisha	A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.
5.	Muktsar	Punjab	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.

1	2	3	4
2012-13			
1.	Satana	Maharashtra	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
2.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh	A 100 watt FM transmitter approved under 11th Plan has been commissioned.
3.	District Godda	Jharkhand	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
4.	Bankura	West Bengal	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.

[English]

Coal Mines Pension Scheme

*316. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998 provides for valuation of pension fund in every third year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of times such valuations have been carried out since its inception along with the details of revision that came into force every time;

(c) whether the Government has recently revised the pension of coal workers under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Under clause 22(1) of the CMPS, 1998, actuarial evaluation of the pension fund has to be made every third year. Accordingly, the work of actuarial evaluation of the CMPS, 1998 and Pension Fund was taken up for the period upto March, 2001. The period covered was extended till 31.12.2002. The actuary submitted his revised evaluation report on 29.07.2003. The Central Government asked the CMPFO to have a second opinion/re-evaluation of the actuarial report by an actuary in the panel with Actuarial Society of India. This report of the actuary was submitted on 29.06.2006 followed by a supplementary report dated 10.10.2006. Both these reports were placed in the 145st meeting of the Board of

Trustees (BOT) of CMPFO held on 11.10.2006. The actuary indicated a deficit of Rs. 1946.67 crores and recommended enhancement of contribution from the employees by amendment in the CMPS, 1998. Since the evaluation was based on just 40.35% of the data pertaining to strength of CMPF/pension membership, the BOT directed to get the evaluation done on 100% data. The period covered was extended up to 31.12.2011. Draft Report dated 9.7.12 of Actuary, was deliberated in the meeting of 156th Board of Trustees held on 20.07.12 and as per the decision of BOT an Expert Committee was formed to go into the details of actuarial report. The meeting of the Committee was held on 16.10.12 and 17.10.12. They have submitted the report in which one of the recommendations was to request CIL to send the proposal to Technical Committee of Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry (JBCCI) for framing of a suitable model to fund the liability. The matter was further deliberated in the 157th Meeting of Board of Trustees held on 22.02.13. Coal India Limited informed the Board that the matter is under consideration with Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry (JBCCI).

[Translation]

ADIP Scheme

*317. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and the salient features of the Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) scheme being implemented by the Government and its present status;

(b) the eligibility conditions for assistance under ADIP scheme including the types of aids/appliances provided to the beneficiaries;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the income ceiling of the disabled persons eligible for benefits under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any irregularities/complaints have been received in regard to misuse of funds under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to check such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, funds are released to the various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential. The scheme also envisages conduct of medical/corrective surgeries, wherever required, before providing an assistive device.

(b) Eligibility conditions for assistance under the Scheme are as under:—

- (i) He/she should be an Indian citizen of any age.
- (ii) Should be certified by a Registered Medical Practitioner that he/she is disabled and fit to use prescribed aid/appliance.
- (iii) Person who is employed/self-employed or getting pension and whose monthly income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 10,000/- per month.
- (iv) In case of dependents, the income of parents/guardians should not exceed Rs. 10,000/- per month.
- (v) Persons who have not received assistance from the Government, local bodies and Non-Official

Organisations during the last 3 years for the same purpose. However, for children below 12 years of age this limit would be 1 year.

The following types of aids and appliances are provided under the Scheme:—

LOCOMOTOR DISABLED

- (i) All types of prosthetic and orthotic devices.
- (ii) Mobility aids like tricycles, wheelchairs, crutches walking sticks and walking frames/rolators. Motorised tricycles for persons with locomotor disability that are likely to cost more than Rs. 6,000/- may be procured and provided in exceptional cases subject to prior approval of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on case to case basis. Extent of subsidy would however continue to be Rs. 6,000/-. For all other devices ceiling is Rs. 6,000/-.
- (iii) All types of surgical footwears and MCR chappals.
- (iv) All types of devices for ADL (activity of daily living).

VISUALLY DISABLED

- (i) Learning equipments like arithmetic frames, abacus, geometry kits etc. Giant Braille dots system for slow-learning blind children. Dictaphone and other variable speed recording system. CD player/Tape recorder for blind student from XII standard.
- (ii) Science learning equipments like talking balances, talking thermometers, measuring equipments like tape measures, micrometers etc.
- (iii) Braille writing equipments including Brailers, Braille shorthand machines, typewriters for blind students from X class. Talking calculators, Geography learning equipment like raised maps and globes.
- (iv) Communication equipments for the deaf-blind. Braille attachments for telephone for deaf-blind persons.

- (v) Low vision aids including hand-held stand, lighted and unlighted magnifiers, speech synthesizers; or Braille attachments for computers.
- (vi) Special mobility aids for visually disabled people with muscular dystrophy or cerebral palsy like adapted walkers.
- (vii) Software for visually handicapped persons using computers that are likely to cost more than Rs. 6000/- may be procured and provided in exceptional cases subject to prior approval of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on case to case basis. For all other devices ceiling is Rs. 6000/-.

HEARING DISABLED

- (i) Various types of hearing aids.
- (ii) Educational kits like tape recorders etc.
- (iii) Assistive and alarming devices including devices for hearing of telephone, TV, doorbell, time alarm etc.
- (iv) Communication aids, like, portable speech synthesizer etc.

MENTALLY DISABLED

Any suitable device as advised by Rehabilitation Professional or treating physician.

(c) Persons with disabilities (PwDs) with income limit as per details mentioned below are eligible for availing benefit under the scheme. Only those aids/appliances, which do not cost more than Rs. 6000/- are covered under the scheme.

Total Income	Amount of Assistance
(i) Upto Rs. 6,500/- per month	(i) Full cost of aids/appliances
(ii) Rs. 6,501/- to Rs. 10,000/- per month	(ii) 50% of cost of aids/appliances

Revision of income ceiling and amount of assistance under the scheme is under consideration.

(d) and (e) Grants are released under the Scheme after receipt of Inspection Report and Test Check Report of beneficiaries of the Implementing Agency, from the concerned State Government/recommending authority, and the utilization certificate of previous grant. In addition, the seven National Institutes under the Ministry are also expected to carry out inspection to monitor implementation of the Scheme in the States/UTs allotted to them. Bureau and Divisional Heads have been designated as Nodal Officers for various regions, States/UTs for monitoring the implementation of various schemes of the Department.

Complaints of misuse of funds are investigated through enquiry/investigation and further release of grant-in-aid is considered only on receipt of satisfactory inspection report. In case of misuse of funds, action is taken to recover the funds as per the provisions of Scheme.

[English]

Cold Chain Projects

*318. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) the number of cold chain projects which had been approved to be taken up during the 11th Five Year Plan and the details of such projects, out of them sanctioned by the Government in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of such projects which have started commercial production, as on date;

(c) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised under the said projects during the said Plan period, State-wise;

(d) the details of the projects which have not started commercial production so far, along with the reasons for the delay, project-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the commencement of each of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Government has granted approval for taking up of 79 cold chain projects for financial assistance during

the 11th Plan period. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries approved 49 cold chain projects for financial assistance during the 11th Plan period. Another 25 cold chain projects have been approved in 2012-13 i.e. in the 1st year of the 12th Plan. Out of these 74 cold chain projects approved by the Ministry, 11 projects were cancelled for not submitting the claim for 1st installment within stipulated time and misrepresentation of the facts. The State-wise details of the remaining 63 projects supported by the Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of cold chain projects which have started commercial production are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Statement indicating State-wise details of grant approved, grant released for each cold chain project are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The projects which have not started commercial production so far along with the reasons for delay are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) The Ministry is regularly monitoring the progress of the project implementation. Periodic review meetings are held with promoters to address issues involved in implementation of the projects. Wherever necessary concerned authorities like State/Central Government, Banks and Financial institutions have been approached to resolve the issues to expedite implementation of the projects.

Statement-I

State-wise details of integrated cold chain projects approved for financial assistance

Sl.No.	State	Name of the project
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Creamline Dairy Products Ltd.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Synthite Industries Ltd.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Bhupati Agro Enterprises
4.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Dodla Dairy Ltd.
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	M/s Siang Fresh
6.	Assam	M/s Global Entrade
7.	Bihar	M/s Ganga Dairy Ltd.
8.	Chhattisgarh	M/s L.L. Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Chhattisgarh	M/s Utsav Organic and Cold Chain
10.	Gujarat	M/s Hi-Tech Frozen Facilities Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Gujarat	M/s Sabarkanta District Co-op. Milk Producers Union Ltd.
12.	Gujarat	M/s Natural Frozen and Dehydrated Foods
13.	Gujarat	M/s Gayatri Dairy Products Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Haryana	M/s Aligned Industries Ltd.
15.	Haryana	M/s M.J. Logistic Services Ltd.

1	2	3
16.	Haryana	M/s Suri Agro Fresh Pvt. Ltd.
17.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Canvas Integrated Cold Chain
18.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Dev Bhumi Cold Chain
19.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Aromatrix Flora Pvt. Ltd.
20.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Hillcrest Foods
21.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Narwanis Cold Chain
22.	Karnataka	M/s Atharvass Traders Pvt. Ltd.
23.	Karnataka	M/s Innova Agri Bio Park Ltd.
24.	Kerala	M/s Inkal Ventures
25.	Kerala	M/s Frozen Fruits and Vegetables
26.	Kerala	M/s SH Cold Storage
27.	Madhya Pradesh	M/s Om Agro Products
28.	Maharashtra	M/s Freshtrop Fruits Ltd.
29.	Maharashtra	M/s I.G. International
30.	Maharashtra	M/s Warana Dairy and Agro Industry
31.	Maharashtra	M/s Saastha Warehousing Ltd
32.	Maharashtra	M/s Savla Foods and Cold Storage Pvt Ltd
33.	Maharashtra	M/s B.Y. Agro and Infra Pvt. Ltd.
34.	Maharashtra	M/s Blue Fin Frozen Pvt. Ltd.
35.	Maharashtra	M/s Cold Star Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
36.	Maharashtra	M/s Merrygold Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.
37.	Maharashtra	M/s Daulat Agro (India) Private Ltd.
38.	Maharashtra	M/s Nath Bio-Genes (I) Ltd.
39.	Maharashtra	M/s Haldiram Foods International Ltd.
40.	Maharashtra	M/s Western Hill Foods Ltd.
41.	Manipur	M/s Associate Action for Progressive Development Society
42.	Mizoram	M/s Mizofa Fish Seed Farm
43.	Mizoram	M/s Zoram Fish Seeds Production Centre

1	2	3
44.	Odisha	M/s Basantdevi Charitable Trust (BCT)
45.	Punjab	M/s Alchemist Ltd.
46.	Punjab	M/s B.D. Agro Foods
47.	Punjab	M/s International Farm Fresh Products (India) Ltd.
48.	Rajasthan	M/s Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
49.	Tamil Nadu	M/s Farm Fresh Banana
50.	Tamil Nadu	M/s Devraj Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd.
51.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Imperial Frozen Food
52.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Impartial Agrotech (P) Ltd.
53.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Rajshree Integrated Cold Chain Projects
54.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Akashdeep Cold storage
55.	Uttarakhand	M/s Bio Life Foods Pvt. Ltd.
56.	Uttarakhand	M/s Brar Frozen Foods
57.	Uttarakhand	M/s Sharda Agri Foods (P) Ltd.
58.	West Bengal	M/s Ascon Agro Products Ltd.
59.	West Bengal	M/s Keventer Agro
60.	West Bengal	M/s Prime Cold Stores
61.	West Bengal	M/s Basukinath Food Processors Pvt. Ltd.
62.	West Bengal	M/s Shimla Horticulture
63.	West Bengal	M/s Amicus Healthcare Services and Solution Pvt. Ltd.

Statement-II

Details of Integrated Cold Chain projects which have started commercial production

Sl.No.	State	Name of the project
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Creamline Dairy Products Ltd.
2.	Bihar	M/s Ganga Dairy Ltd.
3.	Gujarat	M/s Hi-Tech Frozen Facilities Pvt Ltd.
4.	Gujarat	M/s Sabarkanta District Co-op. Milk Producers Union Ltd.

1	2	3
5.	Gujarat	M/s Natural Frozen and Dehydrated Foods
6.	Haryana	M/s Suri Agro Fresh Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Dev Bhumi Cold Chain
8.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Hillcrest Foods
9.	Maharashtra	M/s Freshtrop Fruits Ltd.
10.	Maharashtra	M/s Warana Dairy and Agro Industry
11.	Maharashtra	M/s Savla Foods and Cold Storage Pvt Ltd
12.	Maharashtra	M/s Blue Fin Frozen Pvt Ltd.
13.	Rajasthan	M/s Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Tamil Nadu	M/s Farm Fresh Banana
15.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Imperial Frozen Food
16.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Rajshree Integrated Cold Chain Projects
17.	Uttarakhand	M/s Bio Life Foods Pvt. Ltd.
18.	Uttarakhand	M/s Brar Frozen Foods
19.	West Bengal	M/s Ascon Agro Products Ltd.
20.	West Bengal	M/s Basukinath Food Processors Pvt. Ltd.

Statement-III

State-wise details of grant approved, grant released for each project

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Name of the project	Grant approved	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Creamline Dairy Products Ltd.	975.00	975.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Synthite Industries Ltd.	626.45	156.298
3.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Bhupati Agro Enterprises	748.16	187.04
4.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Dodla Dairy Ltd.	600.00	0.00
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	M/s Siang Fresh	1000.00	0.00
6.	Assam	M/s Global Entrade	936.945	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Bihar	M/s Ganga Dairy Ltd.	1000.00	935.1
8.	Chhattisgarh	M/s L.L. Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	733.93	0.00
9.	Chhattisgarh	M/s Utsav Organic and Cold Chain	607.31	0.00
10.	Gujarat	M/s Hi-Tech Frozen Facilities Pvt Ltd.	719.00	719.00
11.	Gujarat	M/s Sabarkanta District Co-op. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	571.55	571.55
12.	Gujarat	M/s Natural Frozen and Dehydrated Foods	289.70	289.69
13.	Gujarat	M/s Gayatri Dairy Products Pvt. Ltd.	477.52	190.80
14.	Haryana	M/s Aligned Industries Ltd.	730.28	182.57
15.	Haryana	M/s M.J. Logistic Services Ltd.	1000.00	0.00
16.	Haryana	M/s Suri Agro Fresh Pvt. Ltd.	984.00	984.00
17.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Canvas Integrated Cold Chain	760.568	190.14
18.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Dev Bhumi Cold Chain	899.64	804.96
19.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Aromatrix Flora Pvt. Ltd.	983.355	245.84
20.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Hillcrest Foods	786.19	590.018
21.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Narwanis Cold Chain	987.98	0.00
22.	Karnataka	M/s Atharvass Traders Pvt. Ltd.	1000.00	750
23.	Karnataka	M/s Innova Agri Bio Park Ltd.	336.25	252.188
24.	Kerala	M/s Inkal Ventures	621.26	155.32
25.	Kerala	M/s Frozen Fruits and Vegetables	716.88	537.66
26.	Kerala	M/s SH Cold Storage	869.35	217.34
27.	Madhya Pradesh	M/s Om Agro Products	447.866	111.96
28.	Maharashtra	M/s Freshrop Fruits Ltd.	1000.00	847.00
29.	Maharashtra	M/s I.G. International	876.48	657.34
30.	Maharashtra	M/s Warana Dairy and Agro Industry	848.37	636.275
31.	Maharashtra	M/s Saastha Warehousing Ltd.	1000.00	750.00
32.	Maharashtra	M/s Savla Foods and Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	792.40	594.30
33.	Maharashtra	M/s B.Y. Agro and Infra Pvt. Ltd.	684.05	513.04
34.	Maharashtra	M/s Blue Fin Frozen Pvt. Ltd.	644.79	483.59

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Maharashtra	M/s Cold Star Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	1000.00	0.00
36.	Maharashtra	M/s Merry gold Build con Pvt. Ltd.	999.19	0.00
37.	Maharashtra	M/s Daulat Agro (India) Pvt. Ltd.	739.11	0.00
38.	Maharashtra	M/s Nath Bio-Genes (I) Ltd.	617.50	0.00
39.	Maharashtra	M/s Haldiram Foods International Limited	1000.00	250.00
40.	Maharashtra	M/s Western Hill Foods Limited	786.04	0.00
41.	Manipur	M/s Associate Action for Progressive Development Society	1000.00	250.00
42.	Mizoram	M/s Mizofa Fish Seed Farm	303.01	227.26
43.	Mizoram	M/s. Zoram Fish Seeds Production Centre	974.33	0.00
44.	Odisha	M/s Basantdevi Charitable Trust (BCT)	591.60	0.00
45.	Punjab	M/s Alchemist Ltd.	406.41	101.601
46.	Punjab	M/s B.D. Agro Foods	984.49	738.364
47.	Punjab	M/s International Farm Fresh Products (India) Ltd.	819.24	204.81
48.	Rajasthan	M/s Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	733.00	705.00
49.	Tamil Nadu	M/s Farm Fresh Banana	605.7	605.7
50.	Tamil Nadu	M/s. Devraj Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd.	478.00	0.00
51.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Imperial Frozen Food	412.58	309.43
52.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Impartial Agrotech (P) Ltd.	630.75	473.06
53.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Rajshree Integrated Cold Chain Projects	1000.00	750
54.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Akashdeep Cold storage	773.88	0.00
55.	Uttarakhand	M/s Bio Life Foods Pvt. Ltd.	981.00	981.00
56.	Uttarakhand	M/s Brar Frozen Foods	737.63	706.85
57.	Uttarakhand	M/s Sharda Agri Foods (P) Ltd.	1000.00	726.66
58.	West Bengal	M/s Ascon Agro Products Ltd.	696.00	643.33
59.	West Bengal	M/s Keventer Agro	1000.00	250.00
60.	West Bengal	M/s Prime Cold Stores	592.46	444.34
61.	West Bengal	M/s Basukinath Food Processors Pvt. Ltd.	620.695	465.521
62.	West Bengal	M/s Shimla Horticulture	569.29	0.00
63.	West Bengal	M/s Amicus Healthcare Services and Solution Pvt. Ltd.	593.83	148.46

Statement-IV

Details of the project which have not started commercial production so far along with reasons for delay in implementation of the project

Sl.No.	State	Name of the project	Reason for delay in implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Synthite Industries Ltd	Change in location and submission of revised bank appraisal on viability of the project.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Bhupati Agro Enterprises	Project delayed due to Neelam Cyclone in 2012.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Dodla Dairy Ltd	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 08.01.2014.
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	M/s Siang Fresh	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 05.02.2014.
5.	Assam	M/s Global Entrade	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 05.02.2014.
6.	Chhattisgarh	M/s L.L. Logistic Pvt. Ltd.	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 24.01.2014.
7.	Chhattisgarh	M/s Utsav Organic and Cold Chain	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 21.02.2014.
8.	Gujarat	M/s Gayatri Dairy Products Pvt. Ltd.	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 02.01.2014.
9.	Haryana	M/s Aligned Industries Ltd.	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 02.01.2014.
10.	Haryana	M/s M.J. Logistic Service Ltd.	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 31.01.2014.
11.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Canvas Integrated Cold Chain	Submission of revised bank appraisal due to revision in certain components of the project.
12.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Aromatrix Flora Pvt Ltd	Heavy snowfall in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
13.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Narwanis Cold Chain	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 17.03.2014.
14.	Karnataka	M/s Atharvass Traders Pvt Ltd.	Delay in allotment of land, import of machinery.
15.	Karnataka	M/s Innova Agri Bio Park Ltd	Being an irradiation project, approvals from regulatory authorities.
16.	Kerala	M/s Inkal Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	Change of location and facilities due to Endosulfan issue in the State of Kerala and submission of revised bank appraisal on viability of the project after change of location/facilities.

1	2	3	4
17.	Kerala	M/s Frozen Fruits and Vegetables	Due to frequent strikes and agitations on Mullaperiyar Dam issue, the promoter changed location of the project. Submission of revised bank appraisal on viability of the project due to change of location.
18.	Kerala	M/s SH Cold Storage	Project site damaged due to Neelam Cyclone in 2012.
19.	Madhya Pradesh	M/s Om Agro Products	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 24.01.2014.
20.	Maharashtra	M/s I.G. International	Project delayed due to un-predictable rain in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.
21.	Maharashtra	M/s Saastha Warehousing Ltd.	Delay in supply of plant and machinery for the project.
22.	Maharashtra	M/s B.Y. Agro and Infra Pvt. Ltd	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 02.01.2014.
23.	Maharashtra	M/s Cold Star Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 24.01.2014.
24.	Maharashtra	M/s Merrygold Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 19.01.2014.
25.	Maharashtra	M/s Daulat Agro (India) Private Ltd.	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 23.02.2014.
26.	Maharashtra	M/s Nath Bio-Genes (I) Ltd.	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 19.01.2014.
27.	Maharashtra	M/s Haldiram Foods International Ltd.	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 27.02.2014.
28.	Maharashtra	M/s Western Hill Foods Limited	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 30.01.2014.
29.	Manipur	M/s Associate Action for Progressive Dev. Society	Project site was inaccessible due to imposition of total bandh and indefinite economic blockade of the National Highway No. 39, Manipur. The promoter changed location of the project. The Submission of revised bank appraisal on change of location.
30.	Mizoram	M/s Mizofa Fish Seed Farm	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 08.05.2013.
31.	Mizoram	M/s Zoram Fish Seeds Production Center	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 29.01.2014.
32.	Odisha	M/s Basantdevi Charitable Trust (BCT)	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 17.08.2014.

1	2	3	4
33.	Punjab	M/s Alchemist Ltd.	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 26.08.2013.
34.	Punjab	M/s B.D. Agro Foods	Delay in arrival of imported plant and machinery.
35.	Punjab	M/s International Farm Fresh Products (India) Ltd.	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 26.01.2014.
36.	Tamil Nadu	M/s Devraj Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd.	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 28.02.2014.
37.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Impartial Agrotech (P) Ltd.	Being an irradiation project, approvals from regulatory authorities.
38.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Akashdeep Cold Storage	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 21.02.2014.
39.	Uttarakhand	M/s Sharda Agri Foods (P) Ltd.	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 24.01.2014.
40.	West Bengal	M/s Keventer Agro Ltd.	Submission of revised bank appraisal on viability of the project due to change in means of finance.
41.	West Bengal	M/s Prime Cold Stores	Change of bank, submission of revised bank appraisal from the new bank i.e. ICICI Bank.
42.	West Bengal	M/s Shimla Horticulture	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 29.05.2013.
43.	West Bengal	Amicus Healthcare Services and Solution Pvt. Ltd	The implementation schedule of completion of the project upto 24.01.2014.

Development of Agriculture Sector

*319. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted a Commission for suggesting ways and means to sort out the problems being faced by the agriculture sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the follow-up action taken by the Government on the major recommendations of the Commission for development of the agriculture sector and the achievements made so far, in this regard;

(c) whether the major issues affecting the agriculture sector in the country have been highlighted in the 12th Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action plan of the Government thereon along with the funds earmarked for the agriculture sector during the said Plan; and

(e) the mechanism put in place to monitor/oversee the development of the sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The National Commission on Farmers (NCF) was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan. The terms of reference of the Commission, inter-alia, included working out a

comprehensive medium term strategy for food and nutrition security; propose methods of enhancing the productivity; profitability and sustainability of the major farming systems; suggest measures to attract and retain educated youth in farming; suggest reforms to enhance investment in agri-research; recommend measures for the credit, knowledge, skill and technological empowerment of women; and suggest methods of empowering elected members of Panchayats. The Commission submitted five reports to the Government over a period of time starting from December, 2004. The Commission submitted its fifth and final report on 4.10.2006. Along with the final report, the Commission also submitted 'Draft National Policy for Farmers' containing important recommendations to address problems being faced by farmers in a comprehensive manner to improve economic viability of farming and to thereby substantially increase the net income of farmers.

Based on 'Draft National Policy for Farmers', and after consultation with State Governments, National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007, was finalized and approved by the Government and was laid on Table of Lok Sabha on 26.11.2007. An Inter-Ministerial Committee finalized Plan of Action for Operationalisation of NPF, 2007 which was circulated to all State Governments as well as Central Ministries/Departments concerned for follow up action.

(c) and (d) While acknowledging the marked improvement in performance of agriculture sector during the 11 Plan, it has been noted in the 12 Plan document that several policy imbalances exist that can prove to be major handicaps for further development of the sector such as shrinking land base, dwindling water resources, adverse impact of climate change, shortage of farm labour and increasing costs and uncertainties associated with volatility in international markets.

To meet these challenges, Government has taken several steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing, etc. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on expansion of farm

income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages. Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, etc.

Outlay of Rs. 1,34,746.00 Crore has been made for the agriculture sector in , the 12th Five Year Plan.

(e) The implementation of various schemes/programmes is being monitored by the Ministry on regular basis. Independent agencies are also engaged to conduct impact evaluation studies.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in the country to increase the foodgrains production;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the major achievements under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) the amount released and utilised under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year and the amount likely to be sanctioned by the Government for the 12th Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(d) whether any cases of misappropriation and diversion of the allocated funds have been received by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched in August, 2007 with the aim of achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector during 11th Plan by, inter alia, incentivizing States to increase investment in agriculture and allied sectors and providing flexibility and autonomy to them in the process of planning and executing schemes.

The average annual rate of growth of agriculture and allied sector during the 11th Plan was 3.6% as against 2.5% and 2.4% respectively, in the 9th and 10th Plans. Allocation for agriculture and allied sectors by the States increased from Rs. 8770.16 crore (4.88% of their total plan outlay) in 2006-07 to Rs. 29413.12 crore (6.82% of their total plan outlay) in 2011-12 (RE). States approved 5768 projects under RKVY during 11th Plan out of which 3343 projects have been completed.

State-wise release and utilization of funds under the

scheme during the last three years and the current year (2009-10 to 2011-12 and 2012-13) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Rs. 63,246 crore has been allocated for RKVY in the 12th Five Year Plan. State-wise annual allocation is done by Planning Commission in accordance with the criteria stipulated in the guidelines of the Scheme.

No cases of diversion and misappropriation of funds allocated under RKVY have been received by the Government.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 12.03.2013)	
		Release	UC Recd	Release	UC Recd	Release	UC Recd	Release	UC Recd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	410.00	410.00	432.29	432.29	734.20	734.20	577.79	181.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.98	15.98	28.95	28.95	10.68	10.68	20.37	0.00
3.	Assam	79.86	79.86	216.87	216.87	227.77	227.77	399.57	23331
4.	Bihar	110.79	110.79	415.10	415.10	506.82	469.74	687.39	346.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	136.14	136.14	503.42	503.42	212.61	206.06	480.44	321.59
6.	Goa	0.00		7.07	7.07	24.78	24.78	35.27	0.00
7.	Gujarat	386.19	386.19	388.63	388.63	515.48	515.48	564.24	463.63
8.	Haryana	112.77	112.75	226.80	225.63	176.87	157.26	118.23	55.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33.03	33.03	94.85	94.85	99.93	97.54	45.06	27.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.85	42.85	96.42	96.28	63.03	54.18	103.22	35.25
11.	Jharkhand	70.13	70.13	96.90	91.37	174.56	174.56	185.84	57.80
12.	Karnataka	410.00	410.00	284.03	284.03	595.90	574.06	549.15	0.00
13.	Kerala	110.92	110.92	149.65	149.65	182.89	181.29	253.03	94.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	247.44	247.44	559.18	559.18	398.37	377.35	348.13	232.81
15.	Maharashtra	404.39	404.39	653.00	653.00	735.44	735.44	1050.81	421.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Manipur	5.86	5.86	15.50	15.50	22.25	22.25	31.85	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	24.68	24.68	46.12	46.12	20.44	20.44	22.68	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00		3.75	3.75	36.63	30.36	181.16	96.89
19.	Nagaland	20.38	20.38	13.25	13.25	37.54	37.54	85.75	51.75
20.	Odisha	121.49	121.49	274.40	274.40	356.96	349.06	374.99	244.51
21.	Punjab	43.23	43.23	179.12	179.12	145.87	106.66	45.73	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	186.12	186.12	628.01	628.01	692.08	692.08	305.37	152.39
23.	Sikkim	15.29	15.29	6.56	6.56	24.64	19.91	15.21	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	127.90	127.90	250.03	250.03	333.06	276.65	413.79	212.48
25.	Tripura	31.28	31.28	116.48	116.48	25.63	25.63	49.86	16.50
26.	Uttar Pradesh	390.97	390.97	695.36	695.36	762.83	762.83	241.77	41.99
27.	Uttarakhand	71.46	71.46	1.31	1.31	128.84	48.73	8.21	0.00
28.	West Bengal	147.38	147.38	335.98	335.98	486.65	486.65	369.99	134.50
Total States		3756.53	3756.51	6719.03	6712.19	7732.75	7419.18	7564.90	3421.84

Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Change in Formula for Coal Prices

3451. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that coal prices have been increased by 150-250 per cent upon changing the Gross Calorific Value (GCV) formula;

(b) if so, the reasons for changing the formula adopted earlier *i.e.* Heat Value formula for fixing coal prices for consumers;

(c) whether there are differences between the Ministry and the coal companies on changing the formula for coal prices and this is the reason for high increase in coal prices in the year 2012 suddenly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective action being taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Following the

Government's announcement of switching over from Useful Heat Value (UHV) to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) system of grading of coal, the coal companies revised their coal prices in terms of GCV bands with effect from 01.01.2012. The decision to migrate to the new system is based on international coal trading practices. Besides, the Integrated Energy Policy Document and the Expert Committee on road map for coal sector reforms headed by Shri T.L. Sankar on Coal Sector have recommended for the same. The new mechanism is more scientific and accurate and ensures uniform price across the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL). This system will ensure a high degree of consistency in quality of coal supplies and result in higher consumer satisfaction.

(c) and (d) No, Madam, there are no differences between the Ministry and the coal companies on implementation of the GCV based grading system. However, based on the feedback received from various coal consumers, the Government advised CIL for immediate

corrective measures and accordingly, the issue of coal pricing has been reviewed by the CIL and prices have been revised, taking into account the weighted average price of CIL for a particular grade and linking the same to the midpoint of the relevant GCV band, ensuring that revenue neutrality to the extent possible is maintained for CIL, as a whole.

Variance in Prices and Quality of Coal

3452. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI PRALAHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the current methodology adopted for pricing of coal being supplied to thermal power plants;

(b) whether the Government is aware of a phenomenon of 3-5 grade slippage in coal supplies whereby coal of lower calorific values are supplied to thermal power plants and if so, the impact thereof on consumers;

(c) if so, the reasons for the variance in quality of coal along with the details of thermal power plants who have made complaints in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is considering linking the coal price with gross calorific value of coal, recorded at the unloading end at thermal power stations instead of at loading point as billed by coal companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other efforts made by the Government to control this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Under the Gross Calorific Value (GCV) method of grading, the price of all grades of non-coking coal except the Grades G1 to G5 is kept lower by 35% to the consumers in the regulated sector i.e. Power Utilities including Integrated Power Plants, fertilizer and defence in comparison to the consumers in the non-regulated sector. The price of G1 to G5 Grades of non-coking coal are fixed in line with the recommendation of the Integrated Energy Policy (IEP) of the Government, that high quality coking and non-coking coal, shall be sold at export parity price as determined by import price at the nearest port minus 15%, which is equally applicable for both regulated and non-regulator sectors.

(b) and (c) The Coal India Limited (CIL) has been receiving complaints on oversized coal and coal mixed with some stones/boulders normally from power plants, which altogether cannot be ruled out due to geo-mining factors/conditions present in coal seams. On receipt of such complaints, remedial actions are taken by the Coal India Limited (CIL)/Coal companies. As per New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), supply of coal to consumers is covered under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). As per provisions of FSA, the consumers are to make payment of coal bills as per the price list in accordance with the quality of coal so determined jointly by seller and purchaser at loading end. Besides, as per provision of FSA, power plants are also compensated for stones of (+) 250 mm size, jointly measured at the power house end. The reasons for variance in quality may also be due to en-route theft of good quality coal from wagons/trucks.

(d) and (e) Coal pricing is linked to the GCV method of grading. There is no proposal for sampling at unloading end. However, proposal for 3rd Party sampling at loading end for determination of GCV is under active consideration of CIL.

Decentralisation of Research

3453. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to consider decentralisation of research in the Institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agriculture Universities to empower scientists and research teams with greater administrative and financial autonomy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) already has decentralization of research in different Institutes/Directorates/National Research Centres. Each scientist is a Project Leader and the Directors and Head of Divisions have been given enough power to administer the Divisions. Within the Division, scientists have adequate powers to operate research, publish papers and create research infrastructure

as per mandate of the institute. Scientists in State Agricultural Universities, Deemed Universities and Institutes under the ICAR have freedom to formulate research projects for extramural funding and execute the research programme. They are empowered to guide research students.

Promotion of Fishing

3454. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Union Government to acquire a mother vessel for any State or Union Territory to aid the people in fishing activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the other alternatives being considered by the Government to promote fishing activity in Lakshadweep which has huge potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal for acquiring one Mother Vessel was received from Union Territory (UT) of Lakshadweep Fisheries Department. Standing Finance Committee (SFC) approval was also accorded for the same at a cost of Rs. 30 crore in June 2008. Only one tender at an escalated cost of Rs. 60.37 crore was received in response to the tender notice issued by the UT administration which has not been accepted.

(c) National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 74.50 lakhs during 2011-12 to the Administration of Union Territory of Lakshadweep, towards the acquisition of one 65 feet fishing boat with multi-gear technology.

Priority to Seeds Company

3455. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is giving priority to Nuziveedu Seeds Limited in Andhra Pradesh by improving their financial and working conditions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

Supply of Poor Quality of Coal

3456. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of irregularities being committed by the officers of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries including Western Coalfields Limited and South Eastern Coalfields Limited by supplying underweight and inferior quality of coal to users;

(b) if so, the details of such cases received by the Government during the last three years and the current year, subsidiary-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the guilty officers in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Use of Coal for Cooking Purposes

3457. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to supply the inferior variety of coal or coal rejects to common people to be used as cooking fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this will reduce the dependence on firewood from forests in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam. There is no

proposal to supply the inferior variety of coal or coal rejects to common people to be used as cooking fuel.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.

[English]

Dispute in News Reports

3458. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the rights and duties of the Press Council of India (PCI) with regard to conduct of inquiries into the credibility and disputes arising out of the news reports appearing in the newspapers of the country;

(b) the number of complaints received by the PCI in respect of the National Dailies during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken by the Government/PCI on such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The Press Council of India (PCI) is a statutory autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with twin objectives to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. Accordingly, in order to inculcate principles of self-regulation amongst the press, the PCI under Section 13(2)(b) of the Act, has formed 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' for adherence by the media. The complaints of content in print media which are violative of the ethical norms of journalism, public taste or professional conduct are adjudicated by PCI in exercise of its powers provided under section 14 of the Act.

(b) The number of complaints received by PCI against national as well as regional newspapers during the last three years and the current year are, as follows:—

Year	Number of complaints received
2009-10	770
2010-11	713
2011-12	715
2012-13	792

(c) As per section 14 of the Act, the Council, after holding an inquiry, may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, the news agency, the editor or the journalist or disapprove the conduct of the editor or the journalist as the case may be. Accordingly, the PCI, has adjudicated upon these complaints in accordance with the provisions laid down under section 14 of the Act read with Press Council (Procedure of Inquiry) Regulations, 1979.

Digital Cable TV Service

3459. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI's) recommendations on digitisation of cable TV service would be an additional financial burden on viewers and service providers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in order to incentivise stakeholders to switch to digital addressable format, the TRAI has suggested a tax holiday for service providers, besides calling off taxes and has also favoured bringing down the basic custom duty to zero on head-end equipment and set-top boxes for the next three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) The digitization of the cable TV systems in the country brings in several benefits to various stakeholders, including the consumers. Consumers will have better viewing experience as they will get better signal quality with choice to choose from a large number of TV channels, earned over the network of the operator. Therefore, they will have to pay for what they get and so can budget their bill. Further, the consumer can have access to triple play services including broadband, other value added and interactive services offered by the operator.

The digital systems also provides scope for the service providers to offer Value added services, interactive services and allows triple play i.e. carriage of voice, video and data including broadband. Thus, addressable digitisation provides ample business opportunities to the content

providers and service providers to diversify their business and generate more revenue. The amount of investment required would be commensurate to the number of services that a service provider, in accordance with his business model, intends to offer to the consumers by exploiting the features of the technology.

(c) and (d) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India vide its recommendations on "Implementation of Digital Addressable Cable TV Systems (DAS) in India" issued on 05.08.2010 inter-alia, in paragraphs 2.75 and 2.79 of the said recommendations, recommended that the basic custom duty of digital head-end equipments and STBs be reduced to zero for the next 3 years to give a boost to conversion of the broadcast distribution network to digital addressable. It also recommended that the taxes/levies on the broadcasting distribution sector be rationalized.

[Translation]

House Tax

3460. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have any proposal to waive the house tax of all the houses measuring upto 50 sq. yard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) With regard to properties under the jurisdiction of Delhi Municipal Corporations (DMCs), all the properties are leviable for property tax irrespective of size, except the properties exempted under Section 115 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

With regard to the properties under the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), property tax is levied on all the lands and buildings as per Section 62 of the NDMC Act, 1994.

[English]

Drought Relief Commission

3461. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to establish National Drought Relief Commission (NDRC) on the lines of National Water Commission (NWC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Agriculture is not contemplating any proposal for establishing a National Drought Relief Commission on the lines of National Water Commission.

[Translation]

Educational Schemes in Jharkhand

3462. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of educational schemes functioning in Jharkhand for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes along with the assistance provided by the Union Government to the State for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Union Government has issued any directives to Jharkhand for providing education to all students; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is providing Central assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations, including Jharkhand, for implementing following Centrally Sponsored Schemes, wherein scholarship is given to students of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for pursuing education at various levels:—

1. Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students (PMS-SC)

2. Pre-matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations (both for SCs and non-SCs)
3. Pre-matric Scholarship for SC students studying in Classes IX and X (Pre-matric-SC) (New Scheme implemented w.e.f. 01.07.2012)
4. Post-matric Scholarships for OBCs
5. Pre-matric Scholarship for OBCs
6. Upgradation of merit of SC Students

The details of Central assistance released, under these schemes, to Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year is are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No specific directions have been issued to Jharkhand in this regard. However, PMS-SC and Pre-matric-SC Schemes are means based and open ended schemes, with no cap on the number of beneficiaries or quantum of non-refundable fee. Under these schemes all eligible students are provided scholarships.

Statement

Details of Central Assistance released to Jharkhand under Scholarship Schemes to SCs and OBCs

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2009-10 Central Assistance released	2010-11 Central Assistance released	2011-12 Central Assistance released	2012-13 Central Assistance released (As on 15.03.2013)
1.	Post-matric Scholarship for SC students	514.74	100.00	1045.93	82.68
2.	New Pre-matric Scholarship for SC Students studying in Classes IX-X (Scheme has been launched w.e.f. 01.07.2012)	NA	NA	NA	1202.87
3.	Post-Matric Scholarships to OBC students	282.00	1385.00	1798.00	2663.81
4.	Pre-Matric Scholarships to OBC students	0.00	31.45	0.00	68.55
5.	Upgradation of merit of Scheduled Caste (SC) Students	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00

N.A. – Not Applicable.

No proposal for Central assistance was received from Jharkhand under the Pre-matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations.

[English]

Packaging Industry

3463. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide any encouragement/incentive to the packaging industry to

tap its growth potential in view of the growing consumer awareness in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Subsidy to Coal Industry

3464. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides subsidy to the coal industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the subsidy provided to coal industry during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the system for providing subsidy to the coal industry;

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

(e) the total amount of subsidy that the Government proposes to grant to the coal industry during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The Ministry of Coal releases fund to coal companies under two schemes as payment against collection of cess (excise duty) on coal and coke for conservation and development related work including infrastructure development. This cess is a specific purpose levy under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1975. Releases under the schemes are classified as "subsidies" in the budget of the Ministry for technical reasons.

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

[Translation]

Drought relief

3465. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the funds sought by the State Governments under the provisions approved by the Union Government for the drought affected people for the relief year 2009-2010 as per the norms of national disaster relief fund is likely to be released; and

(b) the details thereof in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Based on the reports of Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (MCTs) that visited drought affected States to assess the damage/losses and recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), Central Government and approved financial assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to 15 States during 2009-10. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Assistance approved to States from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) during 2009-2010 in the wake of Drought

Sl. No.	State	Amount (Rs. in crore)*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	575.30
2.	Assam	89.94
3.	Bihar	1163.64
4.	Himachal Pradesh	88.93
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	156.77
6.	Jharkhand	200.955
7.	Karnataka	116.49
8.	Kerala	32.90
9.	Madhya Pradesh	246.31
10.	Maharashtra	671.88
11.	Manipur	14.57
12.	Nagaland	21.12
13.	Odisha	151.92
14.	Rajasthan	1034.84
15.	Uttar Pradesh	515.05

*Approved by High Level Committee (HLC), subject to adjustment of 75% of available balances in Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) in concerned States.

(Source: Ministry of Home Affairs)

[English]

Banana plantation

3466. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of banana is declining continuously in the country due to severe attacks by pests, weeds and other diseases on the banana plantation;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the production of banana during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the farmers are paid adequate compensation for their losses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) As per the data available with Ministry of Agriculture the production of banana is not declining continuously in the country due to severe attacks by pests, weeds and other diseases on the banana

plantation. However, Sigatoka (Karpa) disease in banana caused by fungus has been observed in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. The infection was observed only in traces in banana growing belts of these States. There are no reports to suggest that this disease has crossed threshold level in major banana growing areas in the last three years.

The production of banana during the year 2012-13 is 30.28 million tonnes as against 28.46 million tonnes last year (2011-12).

In 2009-10 and 2010-11 the production of banana was 26.47 million tonnes and 29.78 million tonnes respectively. Production of Banana:—

(in million tonnes)

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
26.47	29.78	28.46	30.28

*First Estimate.

State-wise production of banana during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Production of Banana (000' tonnes)

States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.9	16.91	18.50	18.64
Andhra Pradesh	2819.6	2774.77	2899.60	3218.59
Arunachal Pradesh	13.3	13.26	17.50	17.47
Assam	805.2	723.57	745.30	760.18
Bihar	1435.3	1517.11	1580.50	1683.00
Chhattisgarh	296.9	351.44	381.70	431.12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.2			
Daman and Diu	0.0			

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	0.0			
Goa	25.1	25.12	25.80	25.82
Gujarat	3779.8	3978.02	4047.80	4047.77
Haryana	0.0			
Himachal Pradesh	0.3	0.38	0.30	0.07
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0			
Jharkhand	58.0	64.32		
Karnataka	2132.3	2281.58	2351.50	2469.1
Kerala	406.2	483.67	419.50	403.64
Lakshadweep	0.0		0.28	0.30
Madhya Pradesh	1459.8	1719.58	1379.20	1448.13
Maharashtra	5200.0	4303.00	4315.00	4100.00
Manipur	33.7	34.85	81.90	83.50
Meghalaya	82.8	67.33	82.40	84.14
Mizoram	207.7	118.60	119.10	124.37
Nagaland	62.7	59.00	166.40	166.43
Odisha	400.4	488.66	506.20	520.85
Puducherry	17.1	10.25	6.70	9.50
Punjab	5.8	10.17	11.60	13.36
Rajasthan	0.8	0.82	0.80	0.80
Sikkim	3.2	3.35	3.70	4.02
Tamil Nadu	4980.9	8253.00	6736.40	8016.35
Tripura	105.6	124.97	125.00	124.96
Uttar Pradesh	1138.6	1346.05	1346.10	1400.45
Uttarakhand	0.0		32.30	32.28
West Bengal	982.2	1010.15	1054.00	1077.80
Total	26469.5	29779.91]	28455.08	30282.63

*First Estimate.

Tackling of Naxalites

3467. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any special drive to train people to tackle the naxals in the naxal affected areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Pulses processing units

3468. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided assistance to the small scale pulses processing units during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme has now been withdrawn;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to provide assistance to such processing industries?

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

(b) In order to assist the entrepreneurs and agro-processing industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) implemented the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries during 11th Plan. The Scheme is specifically aimed at creation of new processing capacity and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities for various sectors like Milk, Fruit and Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, Fishery, Wine, Consumer Items and Grain Milling (including pulse milling).

Under the above Scheme, Ministry extended financial assistance to food processing units including fruits and vegetables units in the form of grants-in-aid to the implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas, or @33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North-Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas in the country. The details of financial assistance provided to the food processing units during 11th Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. During 12th Plan (2012-13), Government has launched National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) through States/UTs with an objective of decentralization of implementation of Ministry's schemes, which will lead to substantial participation by State Governments/UTs. The above Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries has been subsumed in the NMFP w.e.f. 01.04.2012 (2012-13). The same pattern of assistance is available under NMFP through States/UT Governments.

Statement

Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 15-02-13)	
		Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	30	562.096	105	1904.726	171	3373.93
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	309.78
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	2	66.42	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	26	875.701	12	242.7782	15	0
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	136.681	5	89.65674	3	51.99
6.	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	27	297.574	75	841.8276	109	1330.37
8.	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	3	82.6	16	410.68	9	198.70
9.	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	1	25	2	50	1	19.42
10.	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	52	1419.72	106	1975.034	41	701.59
11.	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	14	325.28	62	828.2817	73	931.42
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	204.53	14	377.51	4	95.95
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	5	89.095	6	98.42	2	16.43
14.	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	85.425	1	16.57	2	33.38

(Rs. in lakh)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15. Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	14	377.79	61	896.2926	62	1020.06		
16. Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	19	411.72	52	901.285	15	252.44		
17. Madhya Pradesh	10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	211.294	23	376.5413	19	252.55		
18. Maharashtra	95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	202	2824.152	105	1456.88		
19. Manipur	3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	1	23.975	11	189.7182	20	442.74		
20. Meghalaya	1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0	1	5.42		
21. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0		
22. Nagaland	1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0	2	14.21		
23. Odisha	6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	8	200.875	9	113.5908	14	249.10		
24. Puducherry	2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	6	150.00		
25. Punjab	32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	9	149.495	147	1692.902	174	1719.01		
26. Rajasthan	35	566.075	44	551.975	27	325.46	48	691.123	95	1236.563	36	523.17		
27. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
28. Tamil Nadu	53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	24	493.582	75	1389.79	36	615.95		
29. Tripura	2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30. Uttar Pradesh	63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	47	1078.638	53	907.0513	36	574.38		
31. Uttarakhand	9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	6	168.523	5	138.047	5	115.49		
32. West Bengal	35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	10	317.945	19	319.87	5	120.05		
Total	569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	437	9432.862	1157	17846.29	966	14574.38		

*Data is under Reconciliation with Co-ordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank, excluding MM-IV.

[English]

Endangered monuments in UNESCO list

3469. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of natural sites/heritage monuments in the country that have been put in endangered list by the UNESCO during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the remedial action/steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) No site from India has been put in the endangered list by UNESCO during the last three years and the current year.

(b) Does not arise.

Rent for godowns

3470. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to increase storage space in Punjab through hiring of godowns has been adversely affected by the low rent offered by it;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the rent offered by FCI;

(c) whether the State Government of Punjab has requested the Union Government to increase the rents offered by FCI for hiring godowns in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The High Level Committee (HLC) of FCI has been empowered to accept rates higher than the indexed rates for CWC received through tenders, under the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme. Accordingly, FCI has accepted rates offered by private entrepreneurs upto Rs. 6.84 per qtl/month (for lease with services) in the State

of Punjab which is higher than the rate payable to CWC. Moreover, about 43.60 lakh MT of storage capacity out of 46 lakh MT earmarked for construction of godowns in the State has already been sanctioned.

(c) and (d) The request of the State Government for higher rates was not accepted since rates are finalised through a two bid tendering process with the HLC empowered to accept higher than CWC indexed rates, with justification.

Rating system in broadcasting sector

3471. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to evolve a system for rating of programmes across the broadcasting sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are a lot of problems with the existing system regarding poor coverage in different regions of the country;

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

(e) whether it is proposed to have an overriding impact on content creation by broadcasters in the new system; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the other benefits that would accrue under the above new system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (f) The Standing Committee on Information Technology in its review of Television Rating Point (TRP) system pointed out certain deficiencies in the existing system of generation of TRP, such as inadequate sample size, lack of coverage of Rural areas, North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir, monopoly of rating agencies etc. Hence the Government requested Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to examine the issue of TRP system in India. TRAI recommended Self-regulation of TRPs. Accordingly, Industry-led body, Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), set up Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) in 2010. Subsequently, a Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the former Secretary

General, Federation of India Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to address issues regarding functioning of BARC, broadening of BARC board, setting up of High Powered Committee to provide guidance in the design and analysis of audience research measurement, increasing sample size, bringing about transparency in selection of rating agency, avoiding cross holding etc. The Committee submitted its report in November, 2010. As the recommendations of the Committee were to be acted upon by the IBF, the report was sent to them in January, 2011 for necessary action. Ministry has constantly followed up the matter with the IBF asking them to operationalise BARC and put in place a transparent and credible TRP measurement system. IBF has recently informed the Ministry that BARC is likely to start publishing television viewership data by March, 2014. Meanwhile a reference has been made to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to recommend comprehensive guidelines/ accreditation mechanism with TRAI as accrediting agency for TRP rating agencies in India.

The comprehensive accreditation system, inter-alia should have the following:—

- (i) Well represented and statistically valid sample size of TV homes giving adequate representation to both urban and rural areas;
- (ii) Coverage of all States in the Country;
- (iii) Third party audit of the data;
- (iv) Transparency in the selection of people meter homes;
- (v) Secrecy of people meter homes on the panel;
- (vi) Public grievance redressal mechanism.

All these are expected to bring transparency, credibility and accountability in the system.

Training to police personnel

3472. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted a Committee on Police Training headed by M.S. Gore;

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

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made in the report; and

(e) the status of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee by the Union and the State Governments along with the steps taken to improve the training infrastructure in police force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government of India had constituted the following Committees under the Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 9/72/71-Pers.II dated 10th November, 1971:—

Hony. Chairman: Prof. M. S. Gore Vice-Chairman: Shri M.M.L. Hooja Hony. Members:

1. Shri G. Parthasarathi, Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
2. Shri B.B. Lall, Advocate, Supreme Court, New Delhi.
3. Prof. N.S. Ramaswamy, Director, National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay.
4. Shri Asoka Sen, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
5. Shri K.F. Rustamji, Director-General, Border Security Force, New Delhi.
6. Shri A.K. Ghosh, Director Enforcement, and Director-General of Revenue Intelligence and Investigation, New Delhi.
7. Shri R. Srinivasan, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.
8. Shri M. Gopalan, I.G.P., Kerala.
9. Shri N.S. Saxena, Ex-I.G.P, Uttar Pradesh. Hony. Member-Secretary: Dr. A Gupta, Director, Bureau of Police Research and Development, New Delhi.

The terms of reference of the Committee are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Report of the Gore Committee is available on the Bureau of Police Research and Development website.

(e) In pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee, North Eastern Police Academy at Shillong and Central Detective Police Academy have been set up.

Statement

The terms of reference of the Committee is as under:

- (1) The objective which should govern all arrangements for the training Officers in the socioeconomic background of the country and the continuing impact of science and technology not only on social norms and behaviour but also on the methodology of Government and its functionaries;
- (2) Basic short-comings in the arrangement for the training of Police Officers under the Centre and in the States;
- (3) (i) Measures to be taken to bring about the desired improvement in the existing State of affairs and in particular in respect of the following points:—
 - (a) whether it is necessary to set up any more institutions for this purpose either under the Centre or in the States;
 - (b) whether it is necessary to start any new refresher/specialist courses for any one or more categories of Police Officers;
 - (c) in what manner the curricula of the existing courses may be revised;
 - (d) what modern aids to and methods of instruction can be usefully employed in the training of Police Officers;
 - (e) what steps are necessary to improve the quality of instructors in Police Training Institutions;
 - (f) what means are necessary to produce the educative literature that is necessary for this purpose; and
- (g) improvement in the relations between the police force and the public based on mutual trust, confidence and co-operation. Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay and Chairman, Indian Council of Social Sciences Research, New Delhi.
- (h) Formerly Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (i) Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, from the 24th March, 1972.
- (j) Director (Management), Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance, from the 10th October, 1972.
- (k) I.G., Central Industrial Security Force, from the 25th May, 1972.
- (l) I.G., Central Reserve Police Force, from the 3rd January, 1972.
- (ii) Educational and other qualifications prescribed for and methods of recruitment of Police officers of various ranks so that they may be able to benefit from improvement of training arrangements.
- (iii) Any other matter considered relevant to this subject "Meetings".

Maintenance of parks

3473. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that there is lack of proper maintenance and facilities like security arrangements, swings, joyrides for children in most of the parks in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Delhi Police holds regular meetings with the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) to sort out the security issues in various parks;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the directives issued by the Delhi Police to DDA and RWAs in this regard; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Government to check illegal activities in parks and surrounding areas along with the steps taken to provide basic facilities in every park including proper lighting arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Licensing Unit of Delhi Police issues licence to Amusement Parks under "Regulation for Licensing and Controlling Places of Public Amusement (other than Cinemas) and Performance for Public Amusement 1980". These amusement parks are those, where big rides and slides are installed. Sufficient police staff is deployed for patrolling in and around the parks where large number of people visit.

Delhi Police regularly holds meetings with the representatives of RWAs to discuss the issues related to safety and security of citizens, other issues. Civic agencies i.e. DDA, MCD and DJB are also informed regularly and meetings are also held with their Sr. Officers about the issues related to them.

Forest encroachers

3474. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration has any proposal to regularise the forest land encroachers/revenue land encroachers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands at par with the Delhi Government taking into account the cut of date as February, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the North and Middle Andaman District, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration has opened schools in encroached forest villages and has also issued solar lamps from the MPLADS funds;

(d) if so, the details of such villages;

(e) whether forest land encroachers have been provided job cards under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) (i) There are 35 nos. of Primary Schools functioning in the Forest encroachment area and running in temporary hutments at Paloon, Kalapahar, Badadabla, Garjan Tikry, Horibay, Ganadabla, Borang, Hara Tikry, Austin-II, Sippi Tikry, Birsa Nagar, Chuglumgum, Buddha Nallah, Gooji Nallah, Gopal Nagar-II, Jal Tikry, Krishna Nagar-I, Krishna Nagar-II, Hamberchad, Bandha Nallah, Ganesh Nagar-II, Burmachad, Beach Dera, Gandhi Nagar-II, Chipoh, Narayan Tikry, Foster Vally, Macarthy Vally, Camp No. 3, Loukinallah-3, Loukinailah-4, Lorojig, Khattakhari-I, Kattakhari-II and Curt Burt Bay.

(ii) 39 nos. of Home Lighting system and 20 nos. of Solar Street Lights are installed at Gopal Gunj-II village, Diglipur under MPLAD funds.

(e) to (f) Yes, Madam. 1166 job cards have been issued to the forest encroachers.

Advertisements issued by Government departments

3475. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government is not issuing sufficient advertisements;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the Government departments that are not releasing/issuing any advertisements and the reasons therefor including the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is aware that most of the advertisements issued by various Ministries are pictorial in nature and are unable to convey the Government's policies;

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

(e) whether the Government has issued any instructions to the Ministries to highlight Government policies/programmes and achievements in their advertisements; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action/steps taken thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Government is issuing sufficient advertisements based on the requirement.

(c) to (f) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has requested to ail the Ministries that it would be more appropriate if text advertisements with succinct/concise pictorial presence highlighting success stories and achievements of the Ministry is released whenever the Ministry decides to take its policies/successes to the people.

In this direction, on 26th January, 2013 the Ministry requested all the Ministries to issue advertisements in the form of a concise picture alongwith attractively written text focusing on the core performance and success stories.

Influence of naxalism in border areas

3476. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that naxalites are strengthening their base in the bordering State/areas viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand and West Bengal etc.;

(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 R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The districts of Sonebhadra, Chandauli and Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh (bordering Bihar and Jharkhand) are affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), but have remained free from any major violent activity of the CPI (Maoist) during the past few years. In Bihar, serious threat of the CPI (Maoist) still persists in Aurangabad, Gaya, Jamui and Banka (bordering Jharkhand) along with Munger and Lakhisarai districts. The outfit continues to hold some of its armed capabilities in East Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar and Sitamarhi districts of North Bihar. The outfit also continues to retain some presence in Rohtas and Kaimur districts (bordering Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand). Sporadic overground activities of pro-Maoist Organizations are

reported from Udham Singh Nagar, Almora, Nainitai and Pithoragarh districts of Uttarakhand. In West Bengal, the Maoist activities are confined to the districts of West Medinipur, Purulia and Bankura, which have remained at low ebb during the last two years.

(c) The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE insurgency, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of measures. The Central Government assists the State Governments through security related and development related interventions. In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying CAPFs, the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the States through Schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), the Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme, etc. Other security related interventions includes providing Helicopters to States for Anti-naxal operations, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) Schools, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme), etc.

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing Special Schemes for LWE affected areas like the Integrated Action Plan (IAP), the Road Requirement Plan-I, etc.

It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in the long-term. The efficacy of this policy is being gradually felt and is reflected in the decrease in LWE violence profile during the last two years.

[Translation]

Schemes for Promoting Culture and Arts

3477. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that various Centrally sponsored programmes/schemes for protecting/

promoting Indian culture are not being implemented properly in various parts of the country including in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether cultural artists are turning their back from their traditional arts;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take steps to promote Indian tribal dance forms at an international level; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Ministry of Culture does not operate any centrally sponsored schemes/programmes. However, the Ministry implements various Central Sector Schemes for the protection, development, preservation and promotion of all forms of art and culture.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Under Festival of India, artists of different fields are considered for participation at the International level. Besides, Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), also promotes folk and other artists by sponsoring their visits across the globe to give cultural performances and participate in various international events.

Promoting Traditional Programmes

3478. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any scheme for listing traditional programmes which are organised in rural areas in ancient times and for encouraging and protecting the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any steps for encouraging the traditional 'kuppi yuddha'

organised in ancient times in Daraganj, Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) The Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with objective of preservation, promotion and dissemination of the traditional folk arts and culture of the various States/Union Territories.

(c) to (e) No proposal relating to 'kuppi yuddha' has been received by Sangeet Natak Akademi so far.

[English]

Online marketing

3479. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of cheating/fraud by online marketing companies have been reported in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported during the last three years;

(c) whether any mechanism is in place to check such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken to put such a mechanism in place in consultation with other stakeholders including the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) As per available information, eight complaints were received against companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and one complaint against a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) registered under the Limited Liability Act, 2008 alleging on-line marketing and cheating. Complaints have been received in respect of the following:—

(a) M/s Speakasia Pvt. Ltd. (unregistered company);

(b) M/s Wealth Line Promoters Pvt. Ltd.;

- (c) M/s Unipay 2U Marketing Pvt. Ltd.;
- (d) M/s G-Link Revenue E-Com Pvt. Ltd.;
- (e) M/s Tulsiyat Tek Pvt. Ltd.;
- (f) M/s Unigateway 2U Trading Pvt. Ltd.;
- (g) M/s Vega Zeal Marketing Pvt. Ltd.;
- (h) M/s TVI Express Holiday Pvt. Ltd.; and
- (i) M/s Seamless Outsourcing LLP.

Violations of provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, entail penal action in the nature of fines or imprisonment, or both.

Irregularities in Prasar Bharati

3480. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether involvement of some officials in alleged financial irregularities in the Prasar Bharati has been reported and a number of cases are under examination by the Central Vigilance Commission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether despite confirmation/concurrence of such irregularities by different legal entities, the Government has sought further legal advice in the matter;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the erring officials involved in such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) At present 36 cases of irregularities relating to officers/officials of Prasar Bharati are being monitored by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), out of which 13 cases are under investigation, in 21 cases departmental action has been initiated and are at different stages of completion and in 02 cases penalties have been imposed.

Prasar Bharati, along with its regional offices and Kendras is spread across all over the country. Complaints

of irregularities committed by the officials of Prasar Bharati are received from time to time in the Ministry, Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Prasar Bharati. Once it is found that verifiable facts are given in the complaint, investigation is conducted by the respective agency as per the norms and procedures. On investigation, if it is found that allegations are prima-facie substantiated, action is taken against the delinquent officials under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, by the Ministry/Prasar Bharati and under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, by the CBI. Legal advice is sought from Ministry of Law and Justice only on those cases which require further clarity from legal point of view. On cases pertaining to Group 'A' officers, action is initiated after obtaining the advice of CVC.

National Cultural Fund

3481. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set up National Cultural Fund for conservation and renovation of various monuments and heritage sites in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and corporates have also contributed for conservation and renovation of various monuments in the country;
- (d) if so, the details of the contribution committed and actually released by various PSUs and corporates during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT and monument-wise; and
- (e) the present status of conservation/renovation of various monuments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) Yes, Madam. The National Culture Fund was set up in 1996 for conservation, renovation and protection of various monuments and heritage sites in the country.

(b) The details are provided in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The details of the contribution committed and actually released by various PSUs and corporates during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments is a continuous process taken up on need basis subject to the availability of resources. The centrally protected monuments under ASI are in a good State of preservation.

Statement-I

The National Culture Fund (NCF) was created by the Government of India, Department of Culture as a Trust under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890 through a

Gazette Notification S.O.No.695 dated 28th November, 1996 on the basis of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development contained in its 10th Report. This was done with the aim of mobilizing resources for the promotion, protection and preservation of India's tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The National Culture Fund fosters the participation of State Governments, Corporate Sector, NGOs, the Private and the Public Sector in this task.

To encourage donations and partnerships with the Public and Private sector in protecting India's rich heritage, donations to the National Culture Fund are eligible for 100% tax exemption under Section-80G(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Statement-II

(All the projects are ongoing)

Sl. No.	Project (monument) and date of signing of MoU	Concerned Parties and funds committed for the project	Contribution Committed by PSU	Contribution released by PSU	
				Year	Release (Rupees in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tughalqabad Fort, New Delhi	NCF, ASI and M/s GAIL India Ltd.	Rs. 30 lakhs	2009-10	30,00,000
				2010-11	—
				2011-12	—
				2012-13	—
2.	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	NCF, ASI and Nauras Trust, Karnataka	Rs. 30 lakhs	2009-10	—
				2010-11	—
				2011-12	—
				2012-13	—
3.	Group of Monuments spread in different States	NCF, ASI and M/s NTPC Ltd.	Rs. 5 crores	2009-10	—
				2010-11	—
				2011-12	—
				2012-13	—
4.	Ancient Shiv Temple, Ambarnath	NCF, ASI and Nagrik Seva Mandal, Ambarnath	Rs. 223071/-	2009-10	—
				2010-11	—
				2011-12	—
				2012-13	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Umbrella Memorandum of Understanding	NCF and M/s Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)	Rs. 10 crores (Rs. 2 crores to be contributed for each year.)	2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13	— — — —
	Ahom Monuments	NCF, ASI and ONGC	Rs. 30 lakhs	2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13	30,00,000/- 2.08 Crores — —
6.	Hazarduari Palace, District Murshidabad	NCF, ASI and State Bank of India, Kolkata Branch	Rs. 75 lakhs	2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13	— 20,00,000 — —
7.	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram	NCF, ASI and M/s Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	Rs. 25 lakhs	2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13	— — 25,00,000/- 10,00,000/-
8.	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram	NCF, ASI and M/s Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	Rs. 54 lakhs	2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13	— — — 5,00,000/-

[Translation]

Coal reserves

3482. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to explore the coal reserves in the country including Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of coal mines in these States that are operational/lying closed and the number of new coal

mines being allocated, State and company-wise; and

(c) the number of small scale units which have been supplied coal from the coal mines of these States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The Government through its agencies Geological Survey of India, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd., Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. etc. is carrying out survey/exploration of available coal resources throughout India including the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The State-wise details as on 1.4.2012 are given below:—

(in Million Tonnes)

State	Geological Resources of Coal			
	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Gondwana coalfields:				
Andhra Pradesh	9566.61	9553.91	3034.34	22154.86

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	0	2.79	0	2.79
Bihar	0	0	160.00	160.00
Chhattisgarh	13987.85	33448.25	3410.05	50846.15
Jharkhand	40163.22	33609.29	6583.69	80356.20
Madhya Pradesh	9308.70	12290.65	2776.91	24376.26
Maharashtra	5667.48	3104.40	2110.21	10882.09
Odisha	25547.66	36465.97	9433.78	71447.41
Sikkim	0	58.25	42.98	101.23
Uttar Pradesh	884.04	177.76	0	1061.80
West Bengal	12425.44	13358.24	4832.04	30615.72
(B) Tertiary coalfields:				
Arunachal Pradesh	31.23	40.11	18.89	90.23
Assam	464.78	42.72	3.02	510.52
Meghalaya	89.04	16.51	470.93	576.48
Nagaland	8.76	0	8.60	315.41
Total (A+B)	118144.82	142168.85	33183.49	293497.15

(b) The details of coal mines in these States that are operational/lying closed are as under:—

Company	States	Operational			Lying closed		
		OC	UG	Mixed	OC	UG	Mixed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Eastern Coalfields Limited	West Bengal	12	76	2	11	40	
	Jharkhand	5	10	-	4	3	
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Jharkhand	18	37	20	1	3	
	West Bengal	1	2	-	-	-	
Central Coalfields Limited	Jharkhand	41	24	1	4	11	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Coalfields Limited						
	Madhya Pradesh	6	-	-	1	-
	Uttar Pradesh	4	-	-	-	-
Western Coalfields Limited						
	Maharashtra	31	22	-	7	12
	Madhya Pradesh	7	20	2	6	25
South Eastern Coalfields Limited						
	Chhattisgarh	17	37	1	1	22
		7	28	0	4	15
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited						
	Odisha	16	11	-	1	-
North Eastern Coalfields						
	Assam	3	4	-	-	-
	Meghalaya	-	1	-	-	-
Total		168	272	26	40	131

State-wise new coal blocks being offered to the Government Companies/Corporations under auction by competitive bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012 for specified end-use i.e. Power and Mining are as under:—

Sl.No.	State	Power	Mining
1.	Chhattisgarh	5	1
2.	Jharkhand	2	1
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-
4.	Maharashtra	1	-
5.	Odisha	4	1
6.	West Bengal	1	-

(c) Consumers having requirement of less than 4200 tonnes/annum are categorised under small and medium sector by New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) of the Government. Consumers in this category who were drawing coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) were given option either to enter into Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)

or to draw their supplies from the State Government nominated agencies. NCDP has earmarked 8 million tonnes/annum of coal for this sector. In the year 2012-13, 23 State agencies of 16 States have been allocated coal for distribution of coal to small and medium consumers of their State. State-wise small scale units whose annual requirement is less than 4200 tonnes which is supplied coal through Fuel Supply Agreement is as under:—

Sl.No.	State	No. of units
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	3
2.	Jharkhand	48
3.	Chhattisgarh	17
4.	Gujarat	3
5.	Haryana	5
6.	Odisha	6
7.	Madhya Pradesh	77

1	2	3
8.	Maharashtra	54
9.	Punjab	2
10.	Uttar Pradesh	3
11.	West Bengal	48
Total		266

[English]

Modernisation of Fire Fighting Services

3483. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fire protection capacity in the country is at par with international standards;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has drawn up a plan/is implementing schemes, for modernisation of fire services;

(d) whether the Union Government has also received project reports from various State Governments on modernisation of fire services in the States;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(f) the total funds earmarked/utilised for modernisation of fire fighting services during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise along with the status of discussions with multilateral financial institutions for securing funds for the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In the country, the Standing Fire Advisory Council (SFAC) constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs prescribes norms for Fire Service related matters. The norms for Fire Services recommended by the SFAC are advisory in nature. The norms are placed in the enclosed Statement-I. It is upto the State Governments to adopt these norms, as 'Fire Services' has been included as municipal function in the XII Schedule

of the Constitution of India in terms of Article 243-W. It is, therefore, the primary responsibility of the State Governments to allocate sufficient resources for strengthening and equipping fire services in their jurisdiction.

(c) The Government of India has approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs. 200 crore for Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the country. The Scheme attempts to fill the existing gaps in the fire fighting and rescue capability through introduction of modern technology such as Advanced Fire Tenders, High Pressure Pump with Mist Technology, Quick Response Vehicle and Combi Tools for Search and Rescue. The total funds earmarked for Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services during each of the last 3 years and the current year, State-wise, is enclosed as Statement-II.

Securing funds for the Scheme through multi-lateral financial institutions is not envisaged at this stage.

(d) and (e) Based on the proposals received from various State Governments regarding Strengthening of Fire Services in their respective States, the 13th Finance Commission recommended an allocation of Rs. 472 crore to the 7 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 17 crore), Haryana (Rs. 100 crore), Mizoram (Rs. 20 crore), Odisha (Rs. 150 crore), Tripura (Rs. 15 crore), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 20 crore) and West Bengal (Rs. 150 crore) for Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services.

Government of India has already released 1st installment of the grant of Rs. 124.39 crore to the above mentioned 7 States.

(f) Indicated in reply to (c) above.

Statement-I

Norms recommended by Standing Fire Advisory Council for Fire Services

- (i) One Fire Tender per 50,000 population, up to 3 lakh population. One additional Fire Tender per one lakh of population or a fraction thereof plus a reserve of 20% of the total Water Tenders. In industrial cities and areas of high fire risk, the scale and other equipments should be determined on the basis of actual survey of the area to be protected;

- (ii) Six men crew on each vehicle; (v) One Rescue Tender per 3 to 10 lakh population;
- (iii) One Fire Station per 10 Sq. K.M. area in Urban area and 50 Sq. K.M. in Rural area; (vi) Special Vehicles viz. Turn Table Ladder, Hydraulic Platform, Emergency Light Vehicle etc. (Number can be decided with the advice of local fire chief on the basis of actual risk analysis)
- (iv) Fire Service response time maximum 5 minutes in Urban area and 20 minutes in Rural area;

Statement-II

Release of Funds for Procurement of Capital Items (Grant-in-Aid) under the Scheme for Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Nos. of Districts Covered	Centre Contribution	Release of Funds by Centre				Total
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	837	92.93	217.07	527.00	0.00	837.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	372	52.36	119.64	200.00	0.00	372.00
3.	Assam	23	437	16.5	64.5	356.00	0.00	437.00
4.	Bihar	37	703	23.1	79.91	600.00	0.00	703.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	979	72.64	162.36	0.00	744.00	979.00
6.	Goa	2	38	6.6	19.4	12.00	0.00	38.00
7.	Gujarat	25	1250	101.42	227.58	0.00	921.00	1250.00
8.	Haryana	19	361	16.5	48.5	296.00	0.00	361.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	403	69.34	146.66	187.00	0.00	403.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	266	13.2	42.8	210.00	0.00	266.00
11.	Jharkhand	18	342	13.2	42.8	174.74	112.00	342.74
12.	Karnataka	27	513	16.5	64.5	432.00	0.00	513.00
13.	Kerala	14	266	13.2	42.8	210.00	0.00	266.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45	2355	101.42	249.58	0.00	1641.00	1992.82
15.	Maharashtra	35	665	33	107	0.00	525.00	665.00
16.	Manipur	9	471	77.84	159.16	234.00	0.00	471.00
17.	Meghalaya	7	483	66.04	140.96	276.00	0.00	483.00
18.	Mizoram	8	327	66.04	142.96	118.00	0.00	327.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Nagaland	8	552	74.54	159.46	318.00	0.00	552.00
20.	Odisha	30	970	91.04	219.96	659.00	0.00	970.00
21.	Punjab	17	323	13	44.8	265.00	0.00	322.80
22.	Rajasthan	32	1708	101.42	237.58	1369.00	0.00	1708.00
23.	Sikkim	4	151	32.08	68.92	50.00	0.00	151.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	30	1045	102.83	238.17	704.00	0.00	1045.00
25.	Tripura	4	76	6.6	19.4	0.00	32.00	58.04
26.	Uttar Pradesh	70	1330	33	141	1156.00	0.00	1330.00
27.	Uttarakhand	13	247	13.2	36.8	197.00	0.00	247.00
28.	West Bengal	18	342	19.8	55.73	266.47	0.00	342.00
Grand Total		573	17812	1339.34	3300	8817.21	3975	17431.87

Security Related Expenditure

3484. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals/requests from the various State Governments for inclusion of more districts under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals/requests received and the action taken by the Union Government thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Jharkhand and Uttarakhand;

(c) the total funds released and utilised under the scheme during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has any proposal to increase the financial assistance under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) On the

basis of violence profile, the Central Government has approved the inclusion of 23 more districts including 03 districts of Jharkhand viz. Dumka, Deoghar and Pakur during the year 2012 under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for LWE affected States, taking the total coverage to 106 districts of 9 LWE affected States, including 21 districts of Jharkhand. At present, there is no proposal to include more districts under the Scheme. However, inclusion/exclusion of districts under the SRE Scheme is a continuous process. Uttarakhand is not covered under the SRE Scheme, as it is not considered LWE affected State.

(c) to (e) The State-wise details of funds released under the SRE Scheme during the last three years and current year (as on 28.02.2013) is given in the enclosed Statement. The SRE Scheme, being a reimbursement scheme, the expenditure is first incurred by the State Governments and thereafter reimbursed by the Central Government after conducting audit in the respective States. The Annual Work Plan under the Scheme is finalized on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments and any increase/decrease in financial assistance is on the basis of Work Plans submitted by the States.

Statement

State-wise detail of funds released under the SRE Scheme for the LWE affected States during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 28.02.2013)

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

State	Funds released under the SRE Scheme			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 28.2.2013)
Andhra Pradesh	2.28	28.19	10.73	15.13
Bihar	2.77	29.41	13.65	7.87
Chhattisgarh	36.14	87.74	42.38	50.74
Jharkhand	11.11	59.40	75.35	58.45
Madhya Pradesh	0.11	1.56	0.27	0.65
Maharashtra	2.71	13.67	7.63	4.60
Odisha	3.71	56.62	21.57	15.31
Uttar Pradesh	0.51	3.56	2.00	5.50
West Bengal	0.66	18.91	13.90	13.31
Total	60.00	299.06	187.48	171.56

Logo for Agro and Horticultural Items

3485. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to brand/ use a logo for all agro and horticultural plant material that have been developed by the associate institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to evolve a common logo for the ICAR and also to adhere to the guidelines on branding and use of logo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Uniformity in the use of the ICAR logo amongst all its constituent units is

encouraged by the ICAR. However, some brand names or logos used earlier are so well known and recognized that ICAR's IPR guidelines permit continued use of such brand names/trade marks/logos along with the ICAR logo.

Cases handed over to NIA

3486. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has handed over some cases to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) for examination;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases handed over to the NIA for examination during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of such cases solved/unsolved by the NIA during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government/ NIA to expedite these cases along with the assistance provided by the Government to NIA in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has handed over 56 cases to National Investigation Agency (NIA) for investigation. Out of 56 cases, 27 cases are under investigation, 27 charge sheeted/supplementary charge sheeted and trial in respect of 02 have been completed. The detail of cases handed over to NIA for examination during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

1.	2010	11
2.	2011	16
3.	2012	16
4.	2013	05

(d) Government is committed to expeditious disposal of cases registered, investigated and prosecuted by all investigating agencies including NIA. In order to do it, Government has established 39 Special Courts for NIA all over the country for day-today hearing. Further Judge(s) to preside over these Courts and adequate number of Special Public Prosecutors to handle the cases have also been appointed. Besides, timelines are also stipulated in the statute for various stages of cases viz. transfer to NIA, investigation, reference to review authority, sanction of prosecution etc. so as to avoid delays.

Recording of Evidence

3487. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports regarding improper recording of evidence during investigations by the Delhi Police due to lack of proper training in handling crime cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to impart professional training to officials in

police forces for handling crime cases including proper recording of evidence to solve crimes expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No such report have been received by Delhi Police. However, Courts have sometimes made observations whenever they have found unsatisfactory recording of evidence in individual cases.

Training course for officers/officials of Delhi Police are conducted on regular basis to improve the investigation techniques.

Study on AFSPA

3488. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a UN special rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions recently visited India to gather the Government's views on a draft report on the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, prepared by the United Nations Human Rights Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government has consolidated its views and taken a final stand on repealing of AFSPA in the North East and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Mr. Christof Heyns, the United Nations Special Rapporteur (SR) on Extrajudicial, Summary of Arbitrary Executions on his 12 days visit to India in March 2012 recommended in his draft report that AFSPA may be repealed or at least radically amended.

(c) At present there is no proposal to repeal the AFSPA or drastically amend it.

(d) Does not arise.

Projects under National Monuments Authority

3489. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects still pending with the National Monuments Authority (NMA) for clearance;

(b) whether the Union Government has taken any steps for early clearance of those pending projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the pending projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) At present, no project in National Monuments Authority (NMA) is pending for clearance.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

State taxes on essential commodities

3490. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto indicating the names of States that have reduced or agreed to reduce such taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government have reviewed periodically the position regarding food inflation and taken measures to contain inflation. One of the steps is to urge the State Governments to consider waiving mandi tax, octroi and other local levies which impede smooth movements of essential commodities. This had been emphasized by the Prime Minister in the Annual Conference of Chief Secretaries held in February, 2011. The Government has also highlighted the need to reduce taxes with States for moderating prices of foodgrains in the open market.

The Government of India have not received information from States agreeing to reduce the taxes on essential food commodities.

Visit of foreigners for surrogacy

3491. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreigners are visiting India for surrogacy on tourist visas;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has issued stringent guidelines for issuance of visas to such foreigners and the clinic providing such facility;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these guidelines are compatible with the ICMR guidelines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which these guidelines are likely to regulate the commissioning of surrogacy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) It has come to notice that some foreign nationals have been visiting India on Tourist Visa for commissioning surrogacy. Since Tourist Visa is not the appropriate visa in such cases, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued guidelines on 9th July, 2012 stipulating that the foreign nationals visiting India to commission surrogacy should come on a Medical Visa. The guidelines also stipulate the following conditions for grant of Medical Visa:—

(i) The foreign man and woman are duly married and the marriage should have sustained at least for two years.

(ii) A letter from the Embassy of the foreign country in India or the Foreign Minister of the country is to be enclosed with the visa application clearly stating that the country recognizes surrogacy and that the child/children to be born to the commissioning couple through the Indian surrogate mother will be permitted entry to their country as a biological child/children of the couple commissioning surrogacy.

(iii) The couple will furnish an undertaking that they would take care of the child/children born through surrogacy.

(iv) The treatment should be done only at one of the registered ART (Assisted Reproductive Technology) Clinics recognised by ICMR.

- (v) The couple should produce a duly notarised agreement between the applicant couple and the prospective Indian surrogate mother.

However, for drawing up and executing the agreement between the applicant couple and the prospective surrogate mother, the foreign couple can be permitted to visit India on reconnaissance trip on Tourist Visa, but no samples would be given to any clinic during such preliminary visit. The guidelines also stipulate the before granting exit to the child/children, the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer (FRRO)/Foreigners Registration Officer (FRO) will ensure that the foreign couple is carrying a certificate from the ART clinic concerned regarding the fact that the child/children have been duly taken custody of by the foreigner and that the liabilities towards the Indian surrogate mother have been fully discharged as per the agreement.

(d) As per information available, no specific guidelines have been issued by ICMR in this regard.

- (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

National Dairy Plan

3492. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a request from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for release of Rs. 100 crore to the State under the National Dairy Plan;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has not received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for release of Rs. 100 crore to the State under the National Dairy Plan.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply at (a).

[English]

Procurement from Assam

3493. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether procurement of foodgrains including rice from Assam is being accorded a lower priority by the Government agencies as compared to other foodgrain producing States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the total quantum of foodgrains produced and procured during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for increasing procurement and making proper arrangement for storage and marketing of foodgrains in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. The procurement of foodgrains in the country including Assam is undertaken by State Governments and Food Corporation of India (FCI) as per the uniform procurement policy.

(b) The details of production and procurement of rice and wheat during the last three years and current year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) The steps taken by the Government for increasing procurement of foodgrains and their proper storage and marketing are given below:—

1. Minimum Support Price (MSP) announced by the Government is applicable in all the States, including Assam. In order to extend the benefit of MSP to farmers, FCI, in consultation with the State Government operates sufficient number of purchase centres. In case of Assam, FCI and the State Government have opened 14 and 18 procurement centres respectively during KMS 2012-13. All the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications offered for sale at specified procurement centers are bought by

the public procurement agencies at the Minimum Support Price. (MSP).

2. In order to enhance efficiency in procurement and encourage local procurement to the maximum extent, the Government introduced Decentralised Procurement Scheme in 1997-98, and the State Government has been repeatedly requested to adopt the same. In addition, the State Government has also been requested to take the following steps to increase procurement:—

- (i) A dedicated procurement agency may be set by the State Government to strengthen procurement infrastructure in the State.
- (ii) Provision of funds to undertake procurement operations either through

their own budget or through borrowings from Reserve Bank of India or consortium of Banks.

- (iii) Steps may be taken for timely payment of MSP to farmers either through account payee cheques or through direct bank transfer to farmers account.
- (iv) Milling capacity may be increased to enable milling of paddy procured within the State.
- (v) Storage capacities may be enhanced particularly for intermediate storage of foodgrains.
3. A storage capacity of 2.80 lakh tons is available in the State, which is adequate to accommodate the stocks.

Statement-I

Production and Procurement of rice during the last three years and the current year. Rice

(In lakh tonnes)

Rice

States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production Target for 2012-13	Procurement**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	105.38	75.40	139.22	96.09	128.88	75.40	132.10	37.69
Arunachal Pradesh	2.16						1.50	
Assam	43.39	0.08	50.74	0.16	40.09	0.23	42.62	0.07
Bihar	35.99	8.90	32.32	8.83	72.01	15.34	70.50	9.14
Chhattisgarh	41.10	33.51	61.59	37.46	60.28	41.15	60.28	47.97
Goa	1.00						1.22	
Gujarat	12.92	0.00	15.17	0.00	17.64	0.04	14.90	0.00
Haryana	36.25	18.19	34.72	16.87	37.59	20.07	37.00	25.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh	1.06	0.00	1.22	0.00	1.32	0.01	1.19	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	4.97		5.03			0.09	5.08	0.02
Jharkhand	15.38	0.23	10.60	0.00	34.18	2.75	32.34	1.14
Karnataka	36.91	0.86	38.62	1.80	40.38	3.56	39.00	0.52
Kerala	5.98	2.61	5.53	2.63	5.55	3.72	5.50	0.92
Madhya Pradesh	12.61	2.14	17.72	5.16	18.38	6.35	17.50	9.00
Maharashtra	21.83	2.20	26.81	3.08	28.06	1.78	27.70	1.70
Manipur	3.19						4.00	
Meghalaya	2.07						1.94	
Mizoram	0.44						0.70	
Nagaland	2.40					0.00	3.49	0.00
Odisha	69.18	24.96	66.69	24.65	58.15	28.64	72.50	25.26
Punjab	112.36	92.75	108.34	86.35	105.42	77.31	110.00	85.56
Rajasthan	2.28	0.00	2.65	0.00	2.53	0.00	2.57	0.00
Sikkim	0.24						0.25	
Tamil Nadu	56.65	12.41	61.13	15.43	68.94	15.96	58.50	3.82
Tripura	6.40						6.80	
Uttar Pradesh	108.07	27.26	120.14	25.54	140.25	33.55	133.83	20.72
Uttarakhand	6.08	3.75	5.43	4.22	5.99	3.78	6.51	3.81
West Bengal	143.41	12.40	118.22	13.00	148.53	20.41	149.02	9.95
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.25						0.26	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14						0.26	
Daman and Diu	0.03						0.16	
Delhi	0.29					0.00	0.26	0.00
Puducherry	0.52					0.05	0.52	0.00
Others		0.20					0.00	0.21
All India	890.91	320.34	941.04	341.98	1053.10	*350.31	1040.00	283.4

*As on 31.12.2012.

**As on 14.03.2013.

Statement-II*Production and Procurement of wheat during the last three years and current year*

(In lakh tonnes)

States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	0.10		0.10					
Arunachal Pradesh	0.05							
Assam	0.64		0.64					
Bihar	45.71	4.96	43.24	1.83	47.87	5.56	51.43	7.72
Chhattisgarh	1.22		0.88					
Goa								
Gujarat	23.52	0.75	37.00	3.67	41.00	1.05	29.34	1.56
Haryana	105.00	69.24	108.77	63.35	126.84	69.28	116.64	86.65
Himachal Pradesh	3.27		6.70					
Jammu and Kashmir	2.90		4.23					
Jharkhand	1.73		1.51					
Karnataka	2.51		2.26					
Kerala								
Madhya Pradesh	84.10	19.68	71.19	35.38	105.80	49.65	123.90	84.93
Maharashtra	17.40		22.83		13.13		8.09	
Manipur								
Meghalaya	0.01							
Mizoram								
Nagaland	0.02							
Odisha	0.06		0.06					
Punjab	151.96	107.25	154.66	102.05	172.06	109.58	161.69	128.34
Rajasthan	75.00	11.52	74.06	4.76	93.19	13.03	92.56	19.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim	0.06							
Tamil Nadu								
Tripura	0.01							
Uttar Pradesh	275.18	38.82	295.00	16.73	302.93	34.61	303.33	50.63
Uttarakhand	8.45	1.45	8.35	0.86	8.74	0.42	9.11	1.39
West Bengal	8.46		10.10	0.09	8.84		9	
Andaman and Nicobar Island								
Dadra and Nagar	0.01							
Daman and Diu								
Delhi	0.93							
Puducherry								
Others			1.08					
All India	808.02	253.81	842.66	225.14	948.80	283.35	922.99	381.48

[Translation]

Canteen facilities for CAPF

3494. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request for providing Canteen Store Department (CSD) facilities to the working and retired personnel of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF);

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to extend the CSD facility to all CAPF personnel in the country including Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Accordingly a proposal to extend the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) facility to the CAPFs personnel,

including serving and retired personnel, was duly considered in consultation with the Ministry of Defence, but it could not be agreed to because of the limited resource and infrastructure of the CSD.

On the lines of CSD, the Government has launched a Central Police Canteen System on 18/09/2006 for the CAPFs personnel, including the retired CAPFs personnel and their families. As on date 126 Master Canteens and 1009 unit Central Police Canteens are functioning throughout the country, including Rajasthan.

[English]

Stamp duty charges

3495. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of stamp duty being charged by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and other civic agencies for registering any sale deed for residential flats in different categories in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, category-wise;

(b) whether the content of registered sale deeds are binding and valid under the present civic laws applicable in the NCT of Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken to check exploitation of innocent buyers at the hands of builders and land mafias?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No stamp duty is levied by all three Delhi Municipal Corporations (DMCs), New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and Delhi Cantonment Board.

(b) and (c) The contents of registered sale deed are binding on the vendor and vendee only. However, on the specific issues relating to sanction of building plan, this document is taken as a valid ownership document.

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

[Translation]

Standards in Food Processing

3496. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Food Processing Companies in the country are not adhering to the international standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up any Authority to examine the functioning of such companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the manner in which the Government would ensure maintaining of international standards by the Food Processing Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Every Food Business Operator in the Country (including Food Processing Companies) has to follow and comply with Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations, 2011 made thereunder.

(c) and (d) With a view to consolidate various Acts

and Orders and for laying down science based standards for articles of food and regulating manufacturing, processing, distribution, sale and import of food so as to ensure safe and wholesome food for human consumption; the **Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)** has been established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. As per Section 29 of FSS Act, 2006, the Food Authority and the State Food Safety Authorities shall monitor and verify that the relevant requirements of law are fulfilled by food business operators at all stages of food business.

[English]

Recovery of Arms at Metro Stations

3497. SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of firearms and live cartridges recovered from commuters at various Metro Stations and the action taken against them by CISF officers during each of the last three years and the current year in the NCT of Delhi; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to deploy more CISF officers at Metro Stations and to ensure the safety of the commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) the quantum of firearms and live cartridges recovered from commuters at various Metro Stations and the details of cases registered during the last three years and current year i.e. 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto 28.02.2013) is as under:—

Year	Quantum of recovered		Cases Registered
	Fire Arms	live cartridges	
2010	2	20	7
2011	7	13	13
2012	9	42	27
2013 (upto 28.02.2013)	2	3	2

(b) A revised proposal for deployment of more CISF personnel at Metro Stations to ensure the safety of the commuters has been sent to Committee of Secretaries.

Panel for allocation of Coal Blocks

3498. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has processed applications for allotment of coal blocks to Government companies/corporations recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of applications received by the Government for allotment of coal blocks;

(c) whether the Government has constituted a panel to take a decision with regard to allotment of coal blocks to bidders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which these coal blocks are likely to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) In response to the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) dated 31.12.2012 for the 17 Coal Blocks (14 coal blocks for Power and 3 coal blocks for mining) for allocation to Government companies/corporations under Rule 4(3) of the 'Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012', the Ministry of Coal has received a total number of 318 applications.

(c) and (d) The Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012" on 2nd February, 2012 and 'Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mine (Amendment) Rules, 2012' regarding allocation of coal blocks including terms and conditions of allocation of area containing coal for the purpose of mining and specified end use on 27th December, 2012. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted on 17.12.2012 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Coal to consider the applications received from the Government Companies/Corporations on the basis of pre-determined evaluation criteria. The IMC comprises of members from Ministry of Coal, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Steel, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Law and Justice,

Planning Commission, Coal India Limited, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. and Coal Controller. The applications are being evaluated.

[Translation]

Overcharging by Taxi/Auto drivers

3499. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to charging of fare more than the meter billing and refusing to ferry passengers upto their destination by taxi and three-wheeler drivers in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported along with the action taken against the drivers during each of the last three years and the current year, particularly at New Delhi and Old Delhi Railway Station; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Details of the complaints received against the Tri Seated Rickshaw (TSR) and Taxi in the Transport Department of Government of NCT of Delhi from 1.1.2010 to 28.3.2013 as under:-

(1)	TSR:-		
(i)	Refusal	–	24034
(ii)	Overcharging	–	14477
(2)	Taxi:-		
(i)	Refusal	–	196
(ii)	Overcharging	–	01

On the above complaints, the Transport Department has taken action against the drivers/owners under the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act 1988 and rules made there under:-

(c) The Enforcement Wing of Transport Department regularly takes action against the TSR/Taxi for refusal/overcharging on road as well as on the written complaint

or complaint received through the Help Lines of Hon'ble CM (Aap Ki Sunwai), Hon'ble LG and Transport Department.

Reservation in Private/Unaided Institutions

3500. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1852 dated 26.03.2012 and state:

(a) whether the information in respect of the enactment of legislation which would provide reservations for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in private or unaided institutions has since been collected;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the said information is likely to be collected and laid on the table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the Department of Higher Education, a legislative proposal to provide reservations to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, in private or unaided institutions, is under consideration of the Government. However, no definite time frame can be fixed since detailed consultations and consensus building on this issue is required.

[English]

Restructuring of NAFED

3501. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NAFED has submitted some financial restructuring proposals to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of these proposals?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) NAFED had earlier submitted a proposal to the Government envisaging Government guarantee of Rs. 1200 crores so as to enable NAFED to borrow a long-term loan for repayment of overdue and interest free advance/equity of Rs. 920.21 crores over a period of 9 years which is to be repaid in 6 years. Subsequently, NAFED has submitted a revised proposal envisaging a Government Guarantee of Rs. 450 crores and interest free advance/equity of Rs. 590 crores. The approval of the proposal depends on the availability of resources and concurrence of the stake holders.

Pillars at Indo-Pak Border

3502. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pillars erected on the Indo-Pak border in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether there are reports that these pillars are removed frequently;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government has not fixed pillars on the Indo-Pak border in the State of Jammu and Kashmir along indo-Pakistan border. Border pillars of different shapes and size exist on the ground since partition. A total of 986 border pillars demarcate the international boundary of Jammu-Sialkot Sector. Out of these, 112 border pillars are missing due to wear and tear and changing courses of rivers/rivulets.

(b) and (c) Few border pillars, which are called Burji and Marker by Pakistan Rangers have been removed by Pakistanis and these are Boundary Pillar No. 8, 9, 12, 18 and 538.

(d) At present, status quo is maintained. Border Security Force (BSF) carries out physical checking of these border pillars at regular intervals. However, in case of any disputes related to border pillars, the strong protest notes

are lodged with counterpart during Flag-Meetings and in the Bi-annual meeting between Director General, BSF and Director General, Pakistan Rangers.

**National Commission for Denotified,
Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes**

3503. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and functioning of the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes;

(b) whether the Commission has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(d) the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The composition of the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) was as follows:—

- (i) Shri Balkrishna Sidram Renke – Chairman
- (ii) Shri Laxmanbhai K. Patni – Member
- (iii) Shri Lakshmi Chand – Member
Secretary.

The terms of reference of the NCDNT were as under:—

- To specify the economic interventions required for raising the living standards of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic 'Tribes' by asset creation and self-employment opportunities;
- To recommend measures to utilize the existing channeling agencies set up for the economic development of SC/STs and OBCs for extending an economic development package to these groups, keeping in view their specific requirements;

- To identify programmes required for their education, development and health; and
- To make any other connected or incidental recommendation that the Commission deems necessary.

(b) to (d) The NCDNT has submitted its report to the Government which is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Consumer Protection Councils

3504. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives for setting up of the District Consumer Protection Councils (DCPC) and the Consumer Clubs;

(b) whether the States have been entrusted with the responsibility of setting up the DCPC and the clubs;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereto indicating the names of the States where the DCPC and the clubs have not been set up so far; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to be set up along with the manner in which its objectives are presently being achieved in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The objective of every District Consumer Protection Council (DCPC) is to promote and protect within the district the rights of the consumers such as:—

- (i) the right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property;
- (ii) the right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods or services, as the case may be so as

to protect the consumer against unfair trade practices;

- (iii) the right to be assured, wherever possible, access to a variety of goods and services at competitive prices;
- (iv) the right to be heard and to be assured that consumer's interests will receive due consideration at appropriate forums;
- (v) the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices or restrictive trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation of consumers, and
- (vi) the right to consumer education.

The aims and objectives for setting up Consumer Clubs are to educate children about the rights of the consumers as provided in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986; to mobilize youngsters by instilling in them the spirit of protection of consumer rights; to impart knowledge about the role of the consumers in protection of their rights and to strengthen the consumer movement in the country.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) So far, 19 States/UTs have set up DCPCs in their States/UTs. 16 States (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh) have not set up DCPCs so far.

So far, 23 States/UTs have set up consumer clubs in their States/UTs. 12 States (Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu) have not set up consumer clubs so far.

(d) There is no time frame specified for the remaining States to setup DCPCs and consumer clubs in their States/UTs.

Weights and Measures Act

3505. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

- (a) the number and nature of complaints received regarding violation of Weights and Measures Act during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to empower the third party and the consumers for testing of samples of packed products so as to protect the interests of the consumers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is contemplating to enact a new comprehensive Act on weights and measures; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The number of complaints received regarding violation of Weights and Measures Act during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement. The nature of complaints received regarding violation of Weights and Measures Act are use of unverified Weights and Measures, Short weightment, non-declaration of statutory details on the packaged commodities, short filling of goods in packages, over charging on MRP printing on the packages, smudging of MRP and other declarations, complaints against license holders of weights and measures, faulty Auto and Taxi Fare Meters, non-exhibition of Verification Certificate, Using unstamped weight, Double stickers of MRP use of non-standard weights and measures, selling of non-standard package, non-production of documents, non-registration of packers/importers, counterfeiting of seals, sale of weights and measures without license and less quantity in LPG Cylinder.

(b) to (e) No madam, no such proposal is pending with the Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Complaints received/cases booked			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Karnataka		30,842	32,043	16,531 (upto Jan. 2013)
2.	Rajasthan	3017	3097	2,804	2901 (upto Feb. 2013)
3.	Uttar Pradesh		65,995	29,607	28,151 (upto 31.1.13)
4.	Goa	18	14	18	7 (as on 1.3.2013)
5.	Odisha		6,601	6,634	4,455 (till January, 2013)
6.	Andhra Pradesh	1,25,412 (from 2010 to till Jan. 2013)			
7.	Maharashtra		473	453	361 (As on Feb. 2013)
8.	Delhi	109	197	270	46
9.	West Bengal	15-17 (Approx.)	15-17 (Approx.)	15-17 (Approx.)	
10.	Meghalaya	7	6	2	Nil
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5	9	15	2 (upto March, 2013)
12.	Jammu and Kashmir		6639	7747	5891 (upto 1.1.13)
13.	Assam		406	454	372 (till 31.1.2013)
14.	Chhattisgarh	2253	1819	288	339 (till Feb. 2013)
15.	Kerala				33453 (from 2010 to Feb. 2013)
16.	Punjab				5547 (till Feb. 2013)
17.	Haryana	2145	1269	977	52 (from 1.1.13 to Feb. 2013)
18.	Puducherry		38	90	38 (As on 1.3.2013)
19.	Bihar	21689 (from 2010 to till January 2013)			
20.	Himachal Pradesh	2924 (from 1.4.2010 to 31.1.2013)			
21.	Tripura	1326 (from 1.1.2010 to 31.1.2013)			
22.	Gujarat	1043	2076	2295	390 (upto Feb. 2013)
23.	Chandigarh		97 (till 28.2.2013)		
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		140	89	28 (upto Feb. 2013)

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tamil Nadu		34,586	11,565	11,095 (upto 31.1.2013)
26.	Jharkhand		2572	798	107 (upto Feb. 2013)
27.	Lakshadweep			NIL	

Additional Stock of Foodgrains

3506. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of additional/surplus wheat and rice likely to be stored in the Government godowns by the end of March, 2013;

(b) whether the said storage of additional foodgrains would result in increased financial burden on the Government;

(c) if so, the additional burden to be borne by the Government during the year 2013-14;

(d) the reasons for storage of such a huge quantity of foodgrains; and

(e) the measures taken to deal with this situation and liquidate excess stocks to reduce the cost in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The estimated quantity of wheat and rice in the central pool as on 01.04.2013 due to procurement operation is as under:—

Rice	355.69 lakh MT
Wheat	246.03 lakh MT

(b) to (e) As per the existing procurement policy, the Central Government extends price support for paddy, wheat and coarsegrains through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments/State agencies. All the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications offered for sale by farmers at specified procurement centres are bought by the procurement agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Central Pool.

[English]

Tribunal for Payment of Compensation

3507. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new law for the creation of Special Tribunals in all 640 districts in the country for timely payment of compensation to the families of victims due to fire and other man-made disasters;

(b) if so, whether each of such Tribunal deciding compensation will be headed by a District Judge; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said Tribunals are likely to be set up in the country?

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

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

[Translation]

Irregularities at DMS Booths

3508. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that prohibited items/other items are being sold at DMS booths

in Delhi and operators are more interested in selling products other than milk and milk products;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that cases of violation of conditions by the operators of DMS is increasing year by year;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Union Government is considering privatisation of the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Prohibited items are not being sold at Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) booths. DMS milk booths are permitted to sell Bakery and breakfast related items in addition to DMS milk and milk products. Compliance of conditions laid down for sale at DMS booths are checked, supervised and monitored through field visits carried out by designated officials of DMS to check violations, if any.

(c) and (d) Concessionaire- ship has been cancelled in 23 cases where violations were observed.

(e) The Government is not considering privatization of the Delhi Milk Scheme

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

Assistance for Famine

3509. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted any high powered Committee to provide relief to the States affected by famine conditions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the functioning and regulation of the said Committee;

(c) whether the said Committee has constituted any investigating Committee for examining and study of famine conditions of various States;

(d) if so, the salient features of the study and the main recommendations made by the said Committee; and

(e) the financial assistance provided by the Government to various States on the basis of the recommendations made by the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) Government of India has in place a High Level Committee (HLC) to approve central assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to State in the wake of natural calamities. Union Agriculture Minister, Union Home Minister, Union Finance Minister and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission are the members of the HLC.

Approval of Central assistance from NDRF is based on recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) which, inter-alia, takes into consideration the report of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) that visit States to assess losses/damages in the wake of natural calamities.

[English]

Reservation for SC/ST/OBC in Prasar Bharati

3510. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Posts of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes have been filled up as per the reservation rosters/rules in all cadres of A, B, and C Groups of Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) till date;

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

(c) the details of sanctioned strength along with the vacant posts of these categories presently and the number of such vacant posts that have been filled up in all grades of the Groups during each of the last three years and the current year, category-wise;

(d) the action/steps taken to fill up the backlog vacancies in promotion and direct recruitment in all cadres of the said groups during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/Prasar Bharati to fill up all the backlog vacant posts of such reserved posts in the DD and AIR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Railway Line for Coal Transportation

3511. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) incurs a large expenditure in transporting coal by road due to the lack of a small length of rail track between Piparwar colliery and Macluskiganj Railway Station in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the project to construct a rail track between Piparwar colliery to Macluskiganj Railway Station in Jharkhand has not been completed for the last two decades and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to construct a railway line in this section on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Delay in completion of the construction of envisaged railway siding at Piparwar project due to left over work in small patches by the erstwhile contractor, M/s Indian Railway Construction Company Limited (IRCONL), coal from the project has to be transported by road to other two distant railway sidings of Piparwar Area viz. Bachra and Regulating Coal Mines (RCM) sidings.

(c) The proposed railway siding at Piparwar is at a distance of about 30 Kms from the take off point of Maclusky ganj Railway Station of East Central Railway up to the loading point of Piparwar Coal Handling Plant (CMP)/ Coal Preparation Plant (CPP).

The work was initially awarded by Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) to M/s IRCON Ltd., the construction arm of Indian Railways, on turnkey basis in two phases in 1990 and 1995 respectively. M/s IRCON Ltd. left the work in July, 2002 under Force Majeure Clause due to extremist activities and frequent law and order disturbances.

(d) The work had subsequently been awarded by CCL to M/s Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited (RITESL), a subsidiary of the Indian Railways, on

deposit term basis in November 2007. It is now expected that the work would be completed by the end of 2013. In order to ensure that no further time is lost, the matter is regularly being followed up with the State administration and the Ministry of Railways.

Effects of Pesticides

3512. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the reports of ill-health of farmers due to constant usage of pesticides in several States, including Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the harmful impact of pesticides on farmers' health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Pesticides are toxic and are required to be used as per conditions approved by the Registration Committee constituted under section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968. If used in the manner prescribed, which is printed on the label and the leaflet, pesticides do not cause harm to human beings, livestock or crops in agriculture. Health problems have been reported in Kasargod district of Kerala, and by the State Government in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka, allegedly due to aerial spraying of Endosulfan in cashew plantations.

Vide an ad-Interim Order dated 13.5.2011, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India put a ban on production, use and sale of Endosulfan in India till further order in Writ Petition filed in Supreme Court of India (Civil No. 213 of 2011 against Union Government of India and others) by Democratic Youth Federation of India. The matter is sub-judice in the Supreme Court of India.

(c) Central and State Governments organize training programmes on safe and judicious use of pesticides to educate farmers and to create awareness about ill effects from misuse of pesticides. The government is popularizing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through a Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" to promote cultural, mechanical, biological and other methods

of pest control and safe and judicious use of pesticides. Government is promoting use of bio-pesticides and these are registered/provisionally registered on simplified guidelines. Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968, registers safe and effective pesticides for use in the country after thorough evaluation scientific data and information submitted by an applicant for registration. Pesticides are reviewed from time to time and only those pesticides are allowed to be used in the country which are found to be safe after technical evaluation.

Definition of Meal in NFS Bill

3513. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of 'Meal' in the National Food Security Bill (NFSB);

(b) whether the Ministry of Human Resource Development has raised objections to the definition of 'meal-ready to eat and fortified food' in NFSB, contending that it can only be 'hot cooked meal' for would be mothers, anganwadi children, school kids, homeless and disaster hit people;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Ministry thereto; and

(d) the details of the nutrition standards of food finally decided to be served to the categories enumerated above, particularly the Mid-day-Meal beneficiaries in schools across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) As per the definition given in the National Food Security Bill, 2011 (NFSB), introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011, "meal" means hot cooked meal or ready to eat meal or take home ration, as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy), in their comments on the Draft National Food Security Bill, had stated that as per Supreme Court directions (2004), their Department provides only cooked meals under its Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. Accordingly, the type of meal prescribed in Schedule II of the NFSB for children in lower and upper primary classes is 'Hot Cooked Meal'.

(d) Schedule II of the NFSB prescribes the nutritional standards for children and pregnant women and lactating mothers required to be met by providing 'Take Home Rations' or hot cooked meal, a copy of which is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Nutritional Standards specified in Schedule-II of the National Food Security Bill, 2011

Nutritional Standards: The nutritional standards for children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years, age group of 3 to 6 years and pregnant and lactating women required to be met by providing 'Take Home Rations'¹ or nutritious hot cooked meal or ready to eat meal in accordance with the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme and nutritional standards for children in lower and upper primary classes under the Mid Day Meal scheme are as follows:—

Sl.No.	Category	Type of meal ²	Calories (Kcal)	Protein (g)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	Children (6 months to 3 years)	Take Home Ration	500	12-15
(2)	Children (3 to 6 years)	Morning Snack and Hot Cooked Meal	500	12-15
(3)	Children (6 months to 6 years) who are malnourished	Take Home Ration	800	20-25
(4)	Lower primary classes	Hot Cooked Meal	450	12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(5)	Upper primary classes	Hot Cooked Meal	700	20
(6)	Pregnant and Lactating mothers	Take Home Ration	600	18-20

Note: 1. - Energy Dense Food fortified with micronutrients as per 50 per cent, of Recommended Dietary Allowance.

Note: 2. - Meals shall be prepared in accordance with the prevailing Food Laws.

NB: Nutritional standards are notified to provide balance diet and nutritious foods in terms of the calorie counts, protein value and micronutrients specified.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Imports

3514. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether machines, equipment and chemicals are being imported for agricultural research;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, item-wise;

(c) whether certain irregularities have been noticed by the Government in the said imports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Agreement for Broadcasting in DTH Service

(Rs. in Crore)

3515. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with the licence provider for broadcasting and incorporating in Direct to Home (DTH) services;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said agreement;

(c) whether the said agreement is likely to benefit the licence provider and cause loss of revenue to the Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has granted licenses to six private Direct to Home (DTH) operators to provide DTH services in India under the DTH Guidelines. Agreements have been signed with these operators. Salient features of the agreement are included in the DTH Guidelines and the same is available on the Ministry's Website at www.mib.nic.in. As per clause 3.1 of the DTH Guidelines, the Licensee is required to pay an initial non-refundable entry fee of Rs. 10 crores and an annual fee equivalent to 10% of its gross revenue every financial year. The amount of revenue accrued to the Government from the private DTH operators during the last four years is as under:-

One time entry fee paid by the six DTH Operators	Annual Fee paid by DTH operators.			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
60.00	89.30	126.20	177.80	307.80

[English]

Vessels Operating in EEZs

3516. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vessels operating in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) under the Letter of Permit (LoP) scheme;

(b) whether the Government is aware that under the scheme foreign vessels come to India and fake their registration papers, use shell companies, fish in Indian waters and export their catch by transshipping at mid-sea;

(c) if so, whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into these irregularities;

(d) if so, the action taken against the responsible parties and the total estimated worth of catch during the past five years;

(e) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the WTO;

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

(g) whether the Government has undertaken any efforts to address the phenomenon of illegal fishing and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) This Department issues Letter of Permission (LOPs) to Indian entrepreneurs for acquisition and operation of resource specific Deep-Sea Fishing Vessels (DSFVs) in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in accordance with the guidelines prescribed in this regard. As on date 91 DSFVs of 27 companies/firms are having valid LOPs. The number of DSFVs in operation varies from time to time. The Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee on Marine Fisheries (EC) considers and scrutinizes the proposals and recommends issuing LOPs to eligible Indian entrepreneurs only. The EC, which consists of members from Ministry of Home Affairs, Directorate General of Shipping, Ministry of

Shipping, Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Defence, Coast Guard, Marine Products Export Development Authority etc. inter-alia considers the irregularities, if any, brought to its notice and recommends appropriate measures including suspension or cancellation of LOPs. Mid sea transshipment of fish catch is permissible in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

(g) Indian Coast Guard regularly undertake Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) measure to prevent illegal fishing in EEZ. Foreign vessels if found fishing in Indian waters illegally, are apprehended by the Coast Guards and penalized under the provisions of the Maritime Zone of India (Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels) Act, of 1981.

MSP for Agricultural Produce

3517. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any statistics regarding the Minimum Support Price (MSP) received by the farmers during procurement of farm produce during the current season;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total procurement done by the Government, State-wise including Odisha; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide MSP to the farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Procurement of rice and wheat undertaken by the designated Central, State and Cooperative Agencies in the States including Odisha at the Minimum Support Prices during 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) To ensure that the farmers receive MSP for their produce, Food Corporation of India (FCI) in consultation with State Governments operates sufficient number of purchase centres. The State Governments have been instructed to engage Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Societies etc. who can have better reach in the

procurement areas leading to higher levels of procurement. To ensure that the benefit of MSP reaches the farmers, the field units of FCI have been directed to make payments through account payee cheques/electronic mode, wherever possible. In order to spread awareness regarding MSP operations, wide publicity is given through pamphlets, banners, sign boards and advertisements through print and electronic media regarding MSP, quality specifications, purchase system, etc.

Statement

Procurement of Wheat and Rice

(lakh tonnes)

States	Procurement of Wheat 2012-13	Procurement of Rice 2012-13 (as on 14.03.2013)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	—	37.69
Assam	—	0.07
Bihar	7.72	9.14
Chhattisgarh	—	47.97
Gujarat	1.56	—
Haryana	86.65	25.99
Jammu and Kashmir	—	0.02
Jharkhand	—	1.14
Karnataka	—	0.53
Kerala	—	0.92
Madhya Pradesh	84.93	9.01
Maharashtra	—	1.70
Nagaland	—	—
Odisha	—	25.27
Punjab	128.34	85.57
Rajasthan	19.64	—

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	—	3.82
Uttar Pradesh	50.63	20.73
Uttarakhand	1.39	3.81
West Bengal	—	9.96
Others	0.62	0.15
All India	381.48	283.49

Source: Department of Food and Public Distribution.

Reservation in Agricultural Universities

3518. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation policy is applicable in the Agriculture Universities and Agriculture Research Institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) are governed by the statutes of the respective State Governments and the Central Government have no direct role in their recruitment policies.

However, as far as the Research Institutions of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are concerned, Government orders on reservation are applicable in respect of positions in the scientific category at the entry-level only i.e. the lowest rung in Group 'A' service (UGC pay package: Payband 3 ₹ 15600-39100+Research Grade Pay ₹ 6000). All other senior scientific positions have been exempted from the purview of Reservations Orders in terms of the DoP&T OM dated 23.6.1975.

Cold Storages in Rural Areas

3519. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development

Corporation (NCDC) provides financial assistance to the States for construction of cold storages;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cold storages set up in each State with Central assistance during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of NCDC to construct more cold storages in the rural areas during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. NCDC provides financial assistance to the extent of 90% (95% in case of least developed states i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) of the block cost to the State Government for establishment/modernization/rehabilitation/modification of cold storages including Controlled Atmosphere (CA) and Modified Atmosphere (MA) Stores, pre-cooling units by cooperatives. In case of direct funding, assistance to the extent of 75% is provided. NCDC has informed that as on 4.3.2013 they have provided assistance of Rs. 184.20 crores for creation of facility of cold storage of 9,29,870 MT capacity in the country. The State-wise and year-wise details of such cold storage capacity created in various States during last 3 years and current year 2012-13 are as under:—

Year	No	Capacity (MT)	State-wise details
2009-10	2	11,600	West Bengal (5600 MT + 6000 MT)
2010-11	2	7,500	(i) Madhya Pradesh (5000 MT) (ii) Odisha (2500 MT)
2011-12	1	3,000	Maharashtra
1012-13	Nil	Nil	—

(c) and (d) NCDC has envisaged creation of 10,000 MT capacity of cold storages in cooperative

sector in the rural areas during current financial year as under:—

Name of the State	No	Capacity (MT)
West Bengal	1	5000
Jharkhand	1	5000

Visa to Crew Members

3520. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the category of visas issued to crew members of non-Scheduled charter flights that have secured DGCA clearance/approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): The Crew Members of Non-Scheduled Charter Flights are issued Business visa or Transit visa. In case the crew members of non-scheduled charter flights come without Indian visa in emergent circumstances, Temporary Landing Permit (TLP) is issued to them by the Immigration authorities at the entry point on case to case basis.

Human Trafficking

3521. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of human trafficking reported from various airports along with the number of persons arrested during the last three years and the current year, airport-wise;

(b) whether the involvement of security personnel deployed at airports have also been reported;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against them and the measures taken to check human trafficking cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Incidents of human smuggling from various airports have been reported. However, no such data is maintained centrally by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

(b) and (c) As per input provided by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), no involvement of CISF personnel in human trafficking has been reported.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking including commercial sexual exploitation by setting up of Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate course on Anti-Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with the States; a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) and massive sensitization, awareness and capacity building through Training of Trainers. Ministry of Human Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crore and Rs. 8.338 crore in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for establishment of 225 AHTUs. Ministry of Women and Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

[Translation]

Disaster Management

3522. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the National Disaster Management Authority held so far, since its inception and the outcome thereof;

(b) whether the threats assessment from national disasters have been carried out by the authority; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the available information, four meetings of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) have been held. These meetings discussed the extant mechanism for disaster management and proposed policy and plans.

(b) and (c) Formal assessment for all the possible threats faced by the country has been done and 18 guidelines have been issued.

[English]

Bill from Gujarat

3523. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the Gujarat Educational Institutional Tribunal Bill for approval;

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

(c) the time by which the Bill is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Gujarat Educational Institutions Services Tribunal Bill, 2006, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Gujarat, was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 14.9.2010.

(b) The Bill has been examined in consultation with the Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Higher Education) and Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Justice). The clarification of the State Government on the comments of Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Higher Education) has been received on 8.1.2013 and the same has been referred to Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Higher Education) on 11.2.2013 for their further comments.

(c) The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments concerned from three angles viz.

(i) Repugnancy with Central Laws;

(ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy and

(iii) Legal and Constitutional validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Governments are advised to modify/amend provisions of such legislations keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at a decision expeditiously. Hence no time frame can be fixed in this behalf.

Antyodaya Anna Yojana

3524. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Antyodaya Anna Yojana along with the latest initiatives taken by the Government for the improvement of the ongoing projects under the programme; and

(b) the extent to which it has been effective in removing poverty in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) In order to make the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) more focused and targeted at the poorest of the poor, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in December, 2000 for one crore families to be identified from the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. Coverage under this scheme has been expanded thrice since then i.e. during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 covering additional 50 lakh households each time. Thus the total coverage under AAY was raised to 2.50 crore AAY families. The identification of AAY families within the target of AAY families allocated to each State/UT is the responsibility of concerned State/UT Government. Against the accepted number of 2.50 crore AAY families given to State/UT Governments, upto February, 2013 they have reported issuance of AAY ration cards to about 2.43 crore AAY families. Allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) to these AAY families are made @ 35 kg. per family per month at a highly subsidized Central Issue Price (CIP) of Rs. 2 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3 per kg. for rice.

(b) This Department has been getting the functioning of TPDS, including the implementation of AAY, evaluated by different agencies from time to time. However, no such evaluation regarding the effectiveness of AAY in removing poverty in rural areas has been got conducted by the Department.

[Translation]

Subsidy on Bio-Fertilisers

3525. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to reduce the subsidy on bio-fertilisers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely effect on the agricultural production due to reduction of subsidy on bio-fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration to reduce the subsidy on bio-fertilizers.

[English]

Production of Cashew

3526. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any research to increase the per hectare production of cashew during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any requests from various States for the improvement of the cashew industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to increase the per hectare production of cashew?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Directorate of Cashew Research (DCR) located at Puttur, Karnataka has initiated research to increase per hectare production of cashew by using secondary and micronutrients. The application of 0.5% ZnSO₄ + 0.1% solubor + 0.5% MgSO₄ has increased bisexual flowers by about 7% than control, thereby increasing per hectare yield to the tune of 37% on cumulative yield basis.

(c) The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India proposals under XII Plan for mechanization and automation

of cashew factories have recently been approved by the Ministry of Commerce.

- (d) The schemes are:—
- (i) Process Mechanisation and Automation of Cashew Processing Units
- (ii) Quality Upgradation and Food Safety Certifications
- (e) To increase the per hectare productivity of cashew nut, following research steps has been initiated by the DCR.
- (i) Production of quality planting materials of recommended varieties through softwood grafting. Every year, DCR is producing more than 2 lakhs of quality planting materials and distributing to the growers and other developmental agencies.
- (ii) Establishment of cashew orchard by high yielding and bold nut varieties like Bhaskara, NRC Selection-2, Vengurla-4, Madhkatar-2, Priyanka, Ullal-3, VRI-3 etc.
- (iii) Maintenance of optimum moisture regime during deficit period of reproductive phase i.e. flowering to fruit development stage.
- (iv) Site specific nutrient management. For western part of Karnataka, application 750:125:125 g NPK/plant/year coupled with 25 kg FYM is recommended for better yield.

Production of Vanilla

3527. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether natural vanilla and its value added products is being produced in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the production during each of the last three years, product-wise; and
- (c) the price of natural vanilla in the domestic and the international markets during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

(SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): production of vanilla in the country during last three years is as under:—

Year	Production in metric tonnes
2010-11	1064
2011-12	1065
2012-13*	1060

*First estimates.

Source: Directorate of Arecanut and spices Development and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

The domestic and international price of vanilla beans ranges from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2500 per kg.

Study on CAPF

3528. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has sponsored any study by IIM-Ahmedabad recently on the service and living conditions of the Central Armed Police Force (CAPF);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has received the report of the said study from IIM-Ahmedabad;
- (d) if so, the details and the salient features of the said report; and
- (e) the reaction of the Government on the observations made in the said report along with the remedial measures taken to tackle the various issues related to service and living conditions of the CAPF raised in the study report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, a Study on 'Occupational Stress in Paramilitary Forces (BSF and CRPF)' has been got conducted from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA) in the year, 2012. The study has been conducted by a team of IIMA personnel by visiting various establishments/field formations of both BSF and CRPF and interaction with troops of both these Forces with the following objective:—

- (i) To find out the antecedents and consequences of the stress.

- (ii) To understand the role of intervening variables like emotional intelligence and resilience on the outcome of the stress.
- (iii) To find out the remedies to overcome level of stress in the personnel and suggest suitable recommendations to mitigate the level of stress.

(c) to (e) IIMA has submitted the study report. Based on the field visits and interactions with the Force personnel, the study report has made several recommendations related to personnel, medical, financial and welfare matters in order to reduce the stress among force personnel. The report is under examination. However, following remedial measures have been taken by the Government to tackle the various issues related to service and living conditions of the CAPF personnel, also raised in the study report:—

- (i) Implementing a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- (ii) Grant of leave to the Force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic problems/issues/needs;
- (iii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems;
- (iv) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- (v) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- (vi) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families;
- (vii) Motivating the Forces through increased risk, hardship and other allowances;
- (viii) Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being in touch with their family members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;
- (ix) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- (x) Organizing talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;

- (xi) Yoga and meditation classes for better stress management;
- (xii) Recreational and sports facilities and provision of team games and sports etc.;
- (xiii) Providing welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards, etc.;
- (xiv) Giving status of ex-CAPF personnel to the retired personnel of CAPF, which is expected to boost the morale of the existing CAPFs personnel and also expected to provide better identity, community recognition and thus higher esteem and pride in the society to the Ex-CAPF personnel.

[Translation]

Veterinary Hospitals

3529. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of veterinary hospitals/dispensaries in various States, especially in hilly States;

(b) if so, the criteria for opening of veterinary hospitals along with the number of existing veterinary hospitals/dispensaries in each State/UT;

(c) the assistance provided to the States and the funds earmarked for setting up of such hospitals during the current year; and

(d) the number of hospitals/dispensaries proposed to be set up in various States/UTs during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) As per the information available with the Department, there are 10094 veterinary hospitals/polyclinics and 21269 veterinary dispensaries in the country including hilly states. Based on the livestock census (2007), India has about 336 million

cattle units (one cattle unit equivalent to one large animal or 5 pig or 10 sheep and goats or 100 poultry). At present, there is an overall shortage of veterinary hospitals/ dispensaries in the country to cater the needs for providing veterinary services in the country. The veterinary hospitals/ dispensaries etc. are set up by the States/Union Territory Governments depending upon the livestock population in a particular area and availability of resources. The State-wise details of existing veterinary hospitals/polyclinics and dispensaries is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) In order to address the need to set up new veterinary hospitals/dispensaries and to strengthen/equip the existing ones, the Department is providing assistance to States/UTs under the component 'Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)' as part of Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)' since August, 2010. The details of funds provided to the States/UTs since inception of the scheme including the current year (till date) is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The scheme is demand driven and for 2012-13, the funds to the tune of ₹ 46.87 crores have been kept at Revised Estimate (RE) stage. The Department has proposed an allocation of ₹ 300.00 crores under this component during 12th Five Year Plan.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise list of veterinary hospitals/
polyclinics and dispensaries*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Veterinary Hospitals/ Polyclinics	Veterinary Dispensaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	303	2326
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	93
3.	Assam	21	470
4.	Bihar	39	783
5.	Chhattisgarh	241	775
6.	Goa	5	21
7.	Gujarat	23	622

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	944	1814
9.	Himachal Pradesh	368	1763
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	180	141
11.	Jharkhand	27	424
12.	Karnataka	371	1942
13.	Kerala	275	869
14.	Madhya Pradesh	781	1680
15.	Maharashtra	203	1738
16.	Manipur	55	109
17.	Meghalaya	4	92
18.	Mizoram	5	35
19.	Nagaland	11	20
20.	Odisha	58	482
21.	Punjab	1367	1487
22.	Rajasthan	1933	285
23.	Sikkim	14	40
24.	Tamil Nadu	167	2236
25.	Tripura	15	59
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2200	268
27.	Uttarakhand	308	12
28.	West Bengal	110	610
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	12
30.	Chandigarh	5	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
32.	Daman and Diu	—	2
33.	Delhi	46	28
34.	Lakshadweep	3	6
35.	Puducherry	—	17

Statement-II

The details of funds provided to the States/UTs under 'Establishment and Strengthening of existing Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)'

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year – 2010-11	Year – 2011-12	Year – 2012-13 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1420.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	1282.58	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	595.58	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	75.75
5.	Gujarat	85.40	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	200.00	382.38	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	367.50	365.49	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	649.64	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	1211.03	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	414.38	414.38	751.00
11.	Kerala	768.75	768.75	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1391.25	503.25
13.	Maharashtra	1000.00	0.00	600.00
14.	Odisha	154.14	0.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	400.00	780.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	0.00	1037.44	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	671.84	0.00	1242.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	534.38	0.00	225.00
19.	Uttarakhand	266.78	0.00	0.00
20.	West Bengal	700.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	297.00	232.00	0.00
22.	Assam	872.00	978.00	0.00
23.	Manipur	0.00	428.63	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Mizoram	233.33	233.33	108.00
26.	Nagaland	0.00	158.40	0.00
27.	Sikkim	0.00	143.64	120.00
28.	Tripura	100.00	0.00	147.05
29.	NCT Delhi	0.00	0.00	40.00
30.	Puducherry	0.00	30.00	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	9.90
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	51.61

[English]

Use of Mobile Phone by Prisoners

3530. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of prisoners having mobile phones, narcotics in their possession in Tihar Jail have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported and the action taken against the guilty during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the preventive steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future along with the financial assistance provided/utilized for installation of jammers during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) During the last three years and the current year (upto 10.3.2013), there have been 38 instances when mobile phones have been

sneaked into the Tihar Jail by the prisoners and six instances of narcotics drugs smuggling came to notice.

The prisoners having mobile phones were punished as per provisions of Delhi Jail Manual like stoppage of mulakat facility etc. In cases where narcotic drugs were recovered from the prisoners, the matter was reported to Delhi Police and FIR was lodged against the guilty prisoners.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to check such cases in future.

(i) 32 cell phone jammers have been installed in jail to rule out any possibility of use of mobile phones by inmates in jail.

(ii) 258 CCTV cameras have also been installed in Delhi jails to keep surveillance over the activities of prisoners.

(iii) Door Frame Metal Detectors, Hand Held Metal Detectors, X-Scanners have been provided at the access points and in the "deodhi" (entry lounges) of the jails for proper screening of all articles brought the prisoners.

(iv) Personnel of Tamil Nadu Special Police has been deployed at the "deodhies" of the jails for

searching and frisking of prisoners, staff, visitors and articles brought by them.

- (v) Centralised Teams are constituted for carrying out surprise searches in the jails.

**Infrastructure Development for
Coal Projects**

3531. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of investment envisaged by the Government/Coal India Limited (CIL) for development of infrastructure related to coal projects during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) whether CIL has any plan to invest funds for setting up rail links to unexploited coal fields in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha;

(c) if so, the funds allocated for the purpose;

(d) whether the rail link covering these areas is expected to increase production and supply of coal; and

(e) if so, the estimated quantum of coal production and the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) During XII Plan period (2012-17), Coal India Limited (CIL) envisages a capital investment of Rs. 25,000 Crore for the envisaged coal production plan. In addition, an additional provision of Rs. 35000.00 Crore has been provided for development and acquisition of assets abroad. Out of the envisaged capital outlay of Rs. 25000 crore,, an amount of Rs. 3928.00 Crore is provided for development of infrastructure related to coal projects during XII Plan (2012-17) including construction of main buildings, coal handling plants, railway sidings, washery etc.

(b) and (c) The details of three major railway infrastructure projects for development of coal evacuation infrastructure in potential coal fields along with estimated capital investment taken up by CIL are furnished in the Table below:—

Sl. No.	Rail Link	Envisaged Expenditure (Rs. crore)	Coalfields to be connected
1.	Tori-Shivpur (Kathotia)	2345	North Karanpura-Auranga, State of Jharkhand
2.	Bhupdcopur- Korichappar-Korba	4000	Mand-Raigarh, Korba, State of Chhattisgarh
3.	Gopalpur-Manoharpur	700	IB Valley, Sundergarh, State of Odisha

(d) and (e) Commissioning of these rail projects would facilitate coal evacuation from ongoing and future projects and thus help in increasing the production and supply of

coal from these coalfields. The quantum of coal likely to be handled by these rail links and the likely time of commissioning of these projects is as indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Rail Link	Anticipated time for completion	Envisaged output to be handled (in million tonnes per annum)
1.	Tori-Shivpur (Kathotia)	End of XII Plan Period	80.00
2.	Mand-Raigarh Phase-I	Beginning of XIII Plan Period	40.00
3.	Gopalpur-Manoharpur	End of XII Plan Period	30.00

National Mission on Libraries

3532. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the National Mission on Libraries;

(b) whether the Government proposes to modernise and digitally link all libraries including national libraries across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated/ utilised for the purpose, so far;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to set up a similar mission to record and preserve oral traditions for documentation and cataloguing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) The National Mission on Libraries (NML) was constituted in May, 2012. Since then, it has held four meetings to finalise the road map for the development of the Library Sector and to modernise and network the State Central Libraries, libraries under the Ministry of Culture and select District/School Libraries.

(c) An amount of Rs. 400.00 crore has been earmarked for NML Project for the Twelfth Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 50.00 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan proposal for the year 2013-14. During 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 3.00 crore has been earmarked and the expenditure incurred till date is Rs. 24.86 lakhs.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) A Coordination Committee under the Ministry of Culture for the Living and Diverse Culture Traditions has been established for considering various aspects of intangible Culture Heritage in the Country.

World Bank Assistance for Milk Production

3533. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to seek the Central and the World Bank assistance for increasing the

milk production in view of difference between the demand and supply of milk in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the availability of milk according to its demand in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) A financing agreement has been signed for National Dairy Support Project between Union Government and International Development Association (World Bank) on 13.04.2012 for the amount of 218.8 million SD (Rs. 1584 crore equivalent). In connection with the Financing Agreement with Union Government, a Project Agreement has also been signed between International Development Association (World Bank) and National Dairy Development Board on 13.04.2012 for implementation of the project. Accordingly, the Central Sector Scheme the National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I) was launched by Union Government on 16.03.2012 with the financial assistance from World Bank to increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production.

This Department has released Rs. 109.00 Crore (Rs. 4.00 Crore during 2011-12 and Rs. 105.00 Crore during 2012-13) for implementation of the scheme to National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). The budget provision for NDP-I during 2012-13 is Rs. 130.00 Crore.

(c) The Government proposes to meet the national demand of 150 million tonnes of milk by 2016-17 through implementation of productivity enhancement schemes of the Department, including NDP-I.

Monitoring of TV Content by BCCC

3534. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) has a mandate to monitor the content of the programmes being telecast on the TV channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the composition of the BCCC and the criteria fixed for selection of office bearers to the said council; and

(d) the steps taken to educate the general public about the existence of BCCC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) The self-regulatory mechanism put in place by a body of broadcasters i.e. Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) through Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) has not been mandated by any statute and is broadly guided by IBF's self-regulatory content guidelines for non-news channels.

As part of this Self-regulatory initiative by private broadcasters, IBF has set-up a two-tier complaints redressal system for general entertainment channels. At the first level, each member broadcaster has set-up a Standard and Practices (S&P) Department with a content auditor to deal with the complaints received against the content aired on its channel. At the next level of self-regulatory complaint redressal mechanism, the Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) has been set-up, which has started functioning since June 2011.

(c) The Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) has informed that the BCCC is chaired by Justice (Retd.) A.P. Shah (former Chief Justice, High Court of Delhi). It has 12 members consisting of four Non-Broadcaster members, four members from National statutory Commissions and four Broadcaster members.

BCCC has informed that the criterion for selection of the Chairperson is that he/she should be a retired Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court. The selection is by majority decision of the board of IBF. The Four (4) Non-Broadcaster Members should be renowned persons of impeccable integrity, high social standing and outstanding achievements, selected by a panel of eminent persons appointed by the IBF Board from the following fields:—

- a. An eminent administrator with relevant experience
- b. An eminent media critic/expert
- c. A person who has been a member of the CBFC for two years or more

d. An eminent social worker

The Four (4) Members from National Level Statutory Commissions shall either be the Chairperson or Member of such Commissions. One Member each shall be from National Commission for Women (NCW), National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and National Commission for Scheduled Caste (NCSC) respectively. The Fourth Member shall be from any of the National Level Statutory Commissions such as National Commission for Schedule Tribes (NCST), National Commission for Minorities (NCM), National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), to be selected on a rotational basis, depending on the nature of complaint being dealt by BCCC in a particular meeting.

BCCC has informed that the Four (4) Broadcaster Members are selected by voting at the Annual General Body Meeting (AGM) of the IBF, to ensure fair and transparent representation.

(d) BCCC has informed that all general entertainment channels regularly run scroll/ticker on their screens several times every day, informing the public about the complaint redressal mechanism of BCCC and advises the general public to lodge their content-related complaints through a devoted Post Box No. 3812, New Delhi 110049 and online by logging on to the website www.ibfindia.com. All information relating to complaints and their redressal are available on the website. They have also stated that regular Press Conferences are held to inform the general public about its activities through the Media.

Digitisation of DD/AIR Stations

3535. SHRI LALJI TANDON:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any scheme to digitalise the Doordarshan (DD) stations/studio and All India Radio (AIR) stations to compete with the private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof, DD/AIR station and State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds allocated/released under the scheme along with the outlines of the scheme; and

(d) the time by which the work is likely to be started and completed, DD/AIR station and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that under the scheme of "Digitalization of AIR network" approved under 11th Plan at a cost of Rs. 908.12 crores. Projects

at 165 stations have been taken up. The (AIR) Station-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As regards Doordarshan, a scheme of "Digitalization of Transmitters and Studios in DD Network", as part of 11th Five Year Plan has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 620 crore. The scheme, interalia, includes projects for full digitalization of 39 studios and establishment of 40 digital transmitters. State-wise locations of the above mentioned 39 studios and 40 digital transmitters are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Existing A.I.R. Stations alongwith the details of Digitalization Scheme

Sl. No.	Stations	States	Components of the scheme of "Digitalization of AIR Network"
1	2	3	4
1.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	• Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr.
2.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	• Provision of STL.
3.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	• Conversion of 100 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
4.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	• Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News- on- Phone service. • New Digital Archival Centre. • Digitalization of STL (2 Nos.). • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
5.	Kothagudam	Andhra Pradesh	• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
6.	Machrela	Andhra Pradesh	• Digitalization of RNT.
7.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	• Digitalization of RNT.
8.	Tirupathi	Andhra Pradesh	• Provision of STL (2 nos.).
9.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU & STL.

1	2	3	4
10.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Creation of new RNU. • Provision of STL.
11.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-gradation of 100 KW MW Tr. to 200 KW DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
12.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-gradation of 10 KW MW Tr. to 100 KW DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Creation of new RNU. • Digitalization of STL.
13.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-gradation of 10 KW MW Tr. to 20 KW DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
14.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of STL.
15.	Dibrugarh	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 300 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL.
16.	Guwahati	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-gradation of 10 KW MW Tr. to 20 KW DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL. (2 Nos.) and RNT. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
17.	Kokrajhar	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.

1	2	3	4
18.	Nowgong	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
19.	Silchar	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL.
20.	Tezpur	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of STL.
21.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL
22.	Darbhanga	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Creation of new RNU. • Digitalization of STL.
23.	Patna	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Provision of STL.
24.	Sasaram	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
25.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Provision of STL.
26.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
27.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL
28.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
29.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 100 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Provision of STL.

1	2	3	4
30.	Saraipalli	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
31.	Delhi	Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 20 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Conversion of 100 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Replacement of 100 KW SW Tr. with DRM Tr. (2 nos.) • Conversion of 250 KW SW Tr. to DRM mode. (2 nos.) • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. (3 Nos.) • Augmentation of existing Archival Centre. . Digitalization of RNT (NC). • Augmentation of uplink at NBH and downlink at Todapur for DTH Channel.
32.	Panaji	Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL.
33.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News- on- Phone service. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Digitalization of STL (2 nos.).
34.	Bhuj	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL.
35.	Himmatnagar	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
36.	Rajkot	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 300 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of new RNU. • Provision of STL. • Digitalization of RNT (SPT).
37.	Vadodra	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
38.	Rohtak	Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
39.	Dharmshala	Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.
40.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.
41.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 100 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of STL.
42.	Bhadarwah	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
43.	Diskit	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
44.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
45.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 300 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Up-gradation of 3 KW FM Tr. to 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL.
46.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 200 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Creation of new RNU. • Digitalization of RNT. (2 nos.)
47.	Khalsi	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
48.	Kupwara	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode • Digitalization of RNT.

1	2	3	4
49.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of RNU.
50.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of RNT.
51.	Nyoma	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
52.	Padam	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
53.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
54.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
55.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 300 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of STL. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
56.	Tiesuru	Jammu Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
57.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
58.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of STL
59.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
60.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL.
61.	Bangaluru	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 500 KW SW Tr. with DRM Tr. (1 no.) • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of STL. (2 Nos.) & RNT (SPT). • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
62.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
63.	Chitradurga	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
64.	Dharwad	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Setting up of new Uplink station. • Digitalization of STL & RNT.
65.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
66.	Mangalore/Udipi	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL & RNT.
67.	Mysore	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
68.	Alappuzha (Alleppy)	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
69.	Kochi	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
70.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
71.	Manjeri	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
72.	Trissure	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
73.	Thruvananthapuram	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Provision of STL. • Digitalization of STL (2 nos). • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
74.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
75.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL (2 nos.).
76.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
77.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of STL.
78.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Provision of STL (2 nos.)
79.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 200 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL (2 nos.).
80.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
81.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
82.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
83.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
84.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.

1	2	3	4
85.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU.
86.	Beed	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
87.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
88.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
89.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of STL.
90.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr (A) with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr (B) with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 50 KW MW Tr. (VB) with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. (2 nos.). • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • New Digital Archival Centre. • Augmentation of Uplink at BH and Borivalli for DTH Channel.
91.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 300 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of RNT (SPT). • Digitalization of STL (3 nos.).
92.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
93.	Pune	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL (2 nos.).
94.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.

1	2	3	4
95.	Sangli	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
96.	Satara	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Provision of STL.
97.	Imphal	Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 300 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News- on- Phone service. • Digitalization of STL • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
98.	Nongstoin	Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
99.	Shillong	Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Provision of STL. • Digitalization of STL. (2 Nos.). • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
100.	Tura	Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
101.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
102.	Aizawal	Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL. • Augmentation of uplink DTH Channel.

1	2	3	4
103.	Saiha	Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT
104.	Kohima	Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 100 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Provision of STL. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
105.	Mon	Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
106.	Tuensang	Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
107.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
108.	Cuttack	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 300 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr. • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL & RNT. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
109.	Jeypore	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking • Digitalization of STL.
110.	Keonjhar	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr.
111.	Rourkela	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of STL.
112.	Sambalpur	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Creation of new RNU. • Digitalization of STL.
113.	Soro	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.

1	2	3	4
114.	Bhatinda	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
115.	Jalandhar	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 300 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL (2 Nos.). • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
116.	Patiala	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
117.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of STL.
118.	Barmer	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 20 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of STL.
119.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 20 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
120.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of STL.
121.	Churu	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of RNT.
122.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL.
123.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of STL. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
124.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 300 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Creation of new RNU. • Provision of STL.

1	2	3	4
125.	Kota	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 1 KW FM Tr.
126.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Provision of STL.
127.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of STL.
128.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 300 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
129.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
130.	Gangtok	Sikkim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL. • Start of News-on-Phone service.
131.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 20 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • New Digital Archival Centre. • Digitalization of STL. (2 Nos.) • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
132.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
133.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
134.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.

1	2	3	4
135.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Setting up of new Uplink station • Digitalization of STL.
136.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking • Digitalization of RNU. • Setting up of new Uplink station • Digitalization of STL.
137.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode • Digitalization of Studios and Networking • Digitalization of STL.
138.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Provision of STL.
139.	Agartala	Tripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
140.	Kailashahar	Tripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Provision of STL.
141.	Chandigarh	Union Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service.
142.	Puducherry	Union Territories (Puducherry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Provision of STL.
143.	Kavaratti	UT (L&M Island)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
144.	Port Blair	Union Territories (Andaman and Nicobar Island)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 100 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Provision of STL • Start of DTH Service.
145.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
146.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 250 KW SW Tr. with DRM Tr. (2 nos.) • Conversion of 250 KW SW Tr. to DRM mode. (2 nos.) • Digitalization of RNT.
147.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
148.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
149.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of RNT.
150.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL & RNT.
151.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
152.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 300 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL.
153.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios& Networking and RNT.
154.	Najibabad	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 200 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
155.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of RNT.

1	2	3	4
156.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL
157.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
158.	Almora	Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
159.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service.
160.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.
161.	Kolkata	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • New Digital Archival Centre. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
162.	Kurseong	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL. (2 nos.).
163.	Murshidabad	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
164.	Shantiniketan	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
165.	Siliguri	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
Total			

Statement-II

State	Studios to be fully Digitalized	Locations of Digital Transmitters
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Hyderabad Vijayawada
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	
Assam	Dibrugarh Guwahati (PPC) Silchar	Guwahati
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Patna
Chhattisgarh	Raipur Jagdalpur	Raipur
Delhi		Delhi
Goa	Panaji	
Gujarat	Rajkot	Ahmedabad Surat Vadodara Rajkot
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Kasauli
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Srinagar
Jharkhand	Ranchi Daltonganj	Ranchi
Karnataka	Gulbarga	Bengaluru Mysore
Kerala	Thrissur	Thiruvananthapuram Kochi
Madhya Pradesh	Indore Gwalior	Indore Gwalior Bhopal

1	2	3
Maharashtra	Nagpur	Nagpur
	Pune	Pune
		Mumbai
		Aurangabad
Manipur	Imphal	
Meghalaya	Shillong	
	Tura	
Mizoram	Aizawl	
Nagaland	Kohima	
Odisha	Sambalpur	Cuttack
	Bhawanipatna	
Punjab		Jalandhar
		Amritsar
Rajasthan		Jaipur
Sikkim	Gangtok	
Tamil Nadu		Chennai
		Kodaikanal
Tripura	Agartala	
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Kanpur
	Varanasi	Varanasi
	Allahabad	Allahabad
	Bareilly	Bareilly
	Mathura	Lucknow
		Agra
Uttarakhand		Mussoorie
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Kolkata
	Shantiniketan	Kurseong
		Krishnanagar
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	
Puducherry	Puducherry	

[English]

MoA Signed by NCF and REC

3536. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed by the National Culture Fund with the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and SEWA for providing sustainable livelihood to the artisans;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said MoA;

(c) whether any proposal has been submitted for providing sustainable livelihood to the artisans;

(d) if so, the present status of the proposal; and

(e) the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved/cleared?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) Yes, Madam. A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed between Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), National Culture Fund and Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) Federation on 14th February, 2013.

(b) The salient features of the MoA are given below:—

Objectives:

(i) To help women artisans of the informal economy achieve economic security through traditional livelihoods;

(ii) To promote greater acceptance and demand for local arts and crafts and

(iii) To revive and restore Design SEWA centre (a heritage building)

Cost:

The estimated cost of the project is Rs 158 lakhs spread over a period of three years.

Scope of Work:

(i) Skill upgradation of the artisans through capacity building and regular refresh trainings.

(ii) Strengthened marketing support and market linkages

(iii) Revival and restoration of the crafts centre - Design SEWA

(c) The project proposal 'Reviving Crafts Heritage and Providing Sustainable Livelihood to the Artisans' has been submitted by GUJARAT STATE WOMEN'S SEWA COOPERATIVE FEDERATION LIMITED.

(d) As stated in reply to part (a) of the question, the MoA was signed by REC, NCF and SEWA Federation on 14th February, 2013. The first meeting of Project Implementation Committee (PIC) was held on the same day. As per the decisions taken in the PIC meeting a joint Bank account has been opened in SBI, New Delhi. REC has deposited 10% of the project cost into the joint bank account as per the MoA. Sewa Federation has initiated the implementation of the Project.

(e) The project has already been approved.

Terrorist Sleeper Cells

3537. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some social and religious organisations are raising terror outfits/sleeper cells to carry out terrorist activities in the country;

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

(c) the preventive steps being taken by the Government to check the activities of such emerging home grown terror outfits so as to maintain the social harmony in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the available intelligence inputs, Government is not aware of such activities. However, in order to keep a watch and monitor such activities, there exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State levels. Intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and reorganised to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures

close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the States and the Central Security and Law Enforcement Agency.

Modernisation of DD/Akashvani Kendras

3538. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade and modernise the Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendras (DDKs) set up in the country including Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT and DDK/Akashvani-wise;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to enhance the transmission capacity of DDKs and Akashvani Kendras in the country including Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT and DDK/Akashvani-wise;

(e) whether the proposal for setting up of new transmitters for DD for the 12th Five Year Plan has not been approved; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (d) Prasar Sharati has informed that upgradation/modernization of Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendras is a continuous process and schemes in this regard are formulated and implemented from time to time.

As part of Doordarshan's continuing schemes from

11th Plan the following projects of modernization have been taken up:—

1. Digital HPTs (40 nos.) — as per details given in the enclosed Statement-I.
2. Full digitization of 39 Studio Centres — as per details given in the enclosed Statement-II.
3. Replacement of existing old HPTs (15 nos.).
4. Replacement of existing old 100 watt LPTs (110 nos.) by 500 watt automode (1+1) LPTs.
5. Modernization of 20 Studio centres by way of replacement of old aging equipment like Camera chains, production switchers, logo generators and colour monitors etc.

As regards All India Radio, the scheme for upgradation and modernization of 207 existing AIR Stations approved in 11th Plan have been taken up as per details given in the enclosed Statement-III.

At present there is no approved scheme to upgrade/modernize the Akashvani Kendra at Sagar in Madhya Pradesh.

One High Power Transmitter of Doordarshan at Sagar and one Low Power Transmitter (DD) at Khurai are functioning in Sagar district and hence there is no approved scheme to upgrade/replace these transmitters.

The transmission capacity of 12 existing transmitters of AIR is being upgraded as per details given in enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) and (f) The Memorandum for Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has been prepared which includes setting up of new transmitters for Doordarshan in the 12th Five Year Plan. On the recommendation of the EFC, approval of the scheme will be obtained.

Statement-I

Digital transmitters to be setup as part of 11th Plan

State	Location	
	Phase-I	Phase-II
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Vijayawada

1	2	3
Assam	Guwahati	
Bihar	Patna	
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	
Delhi	Delhi	
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Surat
		Vadodara
		Rajkot
Himachal Pradesh		Kasauli
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	
Jharkhand	Ranchi	
Karnataka	Bangaluru	Mysore
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Kochi
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Gwalior
	Indore	
Maharashtra	Mumbai	Nagpur
	Aurangabad	Pune
Odisha	Cuttack	
Punjab	Jalandhar	Amritsar
Rajasthan		Jaipur
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Kodaikanal
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Kanpur
		Varanasi
		Allahabad
		Agra
		Bareilly
Uttarakhand		Mussoorie
West Bengal	Kolkata	Kurseong
		Krishnanagar

Statement-II

Doordarshan Kendras to be made fully digital as part of 11th Plan

State/UT	Doordarshan Kendras to be fully digitalized
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
	Dibrugarh
Assam	Guwahati (PPC)
	Silchar
Bihar	Muzaffarpur
Chhattisgarh	Raipur
	Jagdalpur
Goa	Panaji
Gujarat	Rajkot
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
Jharkhand	Ranchi
	Daltonganj
Karnataka	Gulbarga
Kerala	Trichur
Madhya Pradesh	Indore
	Gwalior

1	2
Maharashtra	Nagpur
	Pune
Manipur	Imphal
Meghalaya	Shillong
	Tura
Mizoram	Aizawl
Nagaland	Kohima
Odisha	Samhalpur
	Bhawanipatna
Sikkim	Gangtok
Tripura	Agartala
	Mau
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
	Allahabad
	Bareilly
	Mathura
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri
	Shantiniketan
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Puducherry	Puducherry

Statement-III

List of Existing A.I.R. Stations alongwith the details of Digitalization Scheme

Sl. No.	Stations	States	Components of the scheme of "Digitalization of AIR Network"
1	2	3	4
1.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	• Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr.
2.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	• Provision of STL. • Provision of UPS.

1	2	3	4
3.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 100 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
4.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • New Digital Archival Centre. • Digitalization of STL (2 Nos.). • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
5.	Kothagudam	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
6.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
7.	Markapuram	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
8.	Machrela	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
9.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT. • Provision of UPS.
10.	Tirupathi	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of STL (2 Nos.). • Provision of UPS.
11.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU & STL. • Provision of UPS. • Provision of Telemetry System.
12.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Creation of new RNU. • Provision of STL. • Provision of UPS.
13.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
14.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-gradation of 100 KW MW Tr. to 200 KW DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
15.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-gradation of 10 KW MW Tr. to 100 KW DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Creation of new RNU. • Digitalization of STL.
16.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-gradation of 10 KW MW Tr. to 20 KW DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
17.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of STL.
18.	Dibrugarh	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 300 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL.
19.	Dhubri	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
20.	Guwahati	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-gradation of 10 KW MW Tr. to 20 KW DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL (2 Nos.) & RNT. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Provision of UPS.
21.	Haflong	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
22.	Kokrajhar	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
23.	Nowgong	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
24.	Silchar	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of Telemetry System.
25.	Tezpur	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of HDBS System.
26.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
27.	Darbhangha	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Creation of new RNU. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of Telemetry System.
28.	Patna	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Provision of STL. • Provision of UPS.
29.	Punea	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
30.	Sasaram	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
31.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Provision of STL. • Provision of Telemetry System.
32.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
33.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
34.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
35.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 100 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Provision of STL.
36.	Saraipalli	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
37.	Delhi	Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 20 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Conversion of 100 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Replacement of 100 KW SW Tr. with DRM Tr. (2 nos.) • Conversion of 250 KW SW Tr. to DRM mode. (2 nos.) • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. (3 nos.) • Augmentation of existing Archival Centre. • Digitalization of RNT (NC). • Augmentation of uplink at NBH and downlink at Todapur for DTH Channel.
38.	Panaji	Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL.
39.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Digitalization of STL (2 nos.). • Provision of UPS.
40.	Bhuj	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL.

1	2	3	4
41.	Godhra	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
42.	Himmatnagar	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
43.	Rajkot	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 300 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Creation of new RNU. • Provision of STL. • Digitalization of RNT (SPT). • Provision of UPS.
44.	Vadodra	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of UPS.
45.	Hissar	Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
46.	Rohtak	Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of Telemetry System.
47.	Dharmshala	Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.
48.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
49.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr. • Provision of Telemetry System.
50.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
51.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 100 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of STL.
52.	Bhadarwah	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
53.	Diskit	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
54.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
55.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 300 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Up-gradation of 3 KW FM Tr. to 6 KW FM Tr.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL.
56.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 200 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Creation of new RNU. • Digitalization of RNT. (2 nos.)
57.	Khalsi	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
58.	Kupwara	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of RNT.
59.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of RNU. • Provision of Telemetry System
60.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of RNT.
61.	Nyoma	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
62.	Padam	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
63.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
64.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
65.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 300 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of STL. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Provision of UPS.
66.	Tiesuru	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
67.	Chaibasa	Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
68.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT. • Provision of UPS.

1	2	3	4
69.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of Telemetry System
70.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of UPS
71.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News- on- Phone service. • Digitalization of STL.
72.	Bangalore	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 500 KW SW Tr. with DRM Tr. (1 no.) • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL. (2 Nos.) & RNT (SPT). • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Provision of UPS (2 Nos.)
73.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
74.	Bijapur	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS
75.	Chitradurga	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
76.	Dharwad	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Setting up of new Uplink station. • Digitalization of STL & RNT. • Provision of UPS
77.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.

1	2	3	4
78.	Hospet	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
79.	Hassan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
80.	Mangalore/Udipi	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL & RNT. • Provision of UPS. • Provision of Telemetry System.
81.	Mercara	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
82.	Mysore	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT. • Provision of UPS.
83.	Raichur	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
84.	Alappuzha (Alleppy)	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
85.	Cannanore	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
86.	Idukki	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
87.	Kochi	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
88.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of UPS.
89.	Manjeri	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
90.	Trissure	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL
91.	Thruvananthapuram	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News- on- Phone service. • Provision of STL. • Digitalization of STL (2 nos).

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Provision of UPS. • Provision of Telemetry System.
92.	Balaghat		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
93.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
94.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL (2 nos). • Provision of UPS.
95.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of Telemetry System.
96.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
97.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of STL. • Provision of UPS.
98.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Provision of STL (2 nos.). • Refurbishing of studio.
99.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 200 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL (2 nos.). • Provision of UPS.
100.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of UPS.

1	2	3	4
101. Mandla		Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
102. Rajgarh		Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
103. Rewa		Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.. • Provision of Telemetry System.
104. Shahdol		Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
105. Sagar		Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
106. Shivpuri		Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
107. Ahmednagar		Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
108. Akola		Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
109. Aurangabad		Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU.
110. Beed		Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
111. Chandrapur		Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
112. Dhule		Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
113. Jalgaon		Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of Telemetry System.
114. Kolhapur		Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of UPS
115. Mumbai		Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. (A) with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. (B) with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 50 KW MW Tr. (VB) with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking (2 nos.). • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • New Digital Archival Centre. • Augmentation of Uplink at BH and Borivalli for DTH Channel. • Provision of UPS.

1	2	3	4
116.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 300 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of RNT (SPT). • Digitalization of STL (3 nos.). • Provision of Telemetry System.
117.	Nanded	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
118.	Nasik	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
119.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
120.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
121.	Pune	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL (2 nos.).
122.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL. • Provision of Telemetry System. • Refurbishing of studio.
123.	Sangli	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL. • Refurbishing of studio.
124.	Satara	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Provision of STL.
125.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
126.	Imphal	Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 300 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Provision of UPS.
127.	Jowai	Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
128.	Nongstoin	Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT. • Provision of HDBS system.
129.	Shillong	Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Provision of STL. • Digitalization of STL. (2 Nos.) • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Provision of UPS.
130.	Tura	Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL • Provision of Telemetry System.
131.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT. • Provision of HDBS system.
132.	Aizawal	Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL. • Augmentation of uplink DTH Channel. • Provision of Telemetry System

1	2	3	4
133.	Lungleh	Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
134.	Saiha	Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT. • Provision of HDBS system.
135.	Zero	Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of HDBS system.
136.	Kohima	Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 100 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Provision of STL. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
137.	Mokokchung	Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
138.	Mon	Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT. • Provision of HDBS system.
139.	Tuensang	Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT. • Provision of HDBS system.
140.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
141.	Berhampur	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
142.	Bolangir	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
143.	Cuttack	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 300 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr. • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL & RNT. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Provision of Telemetry System.
144.	Jeypore	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.

1	2	3	4
145.	Keonjhar	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr.
146.	Rourkela	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 MW FM Tr. • Digitalization of STL.
147.	Sambalpur	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Creation of new RNU. • Digitalization of STL.
148.	Soro	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
149.	Bhatinda	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
150.	Jalandhar	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 300 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL (2 Nos.). • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Provision of Telemetry System.
151.	Patiala	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
152.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of STL.
153.	Barmer	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 20 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of STL.
154.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 20 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
155.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of STL.
156.	Churu	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of RNT.
157.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • Digitalization of STL.

1	2	3	4
158.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of STL. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
159.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS
160.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 300 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Creation of new RNU. • Provision of STL. • Provision of UPS.
161.	Kota	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • New 1 KW FM Tr.
162.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
163.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Provision of STL • Provision of Telemetry System.
164.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of UPS.
165.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 300 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
166.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
167.	Gangtok	Sikkim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Provision of Telemetry System.
168.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 20 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News-on-Phone service. • New Digital Archival Centre. • Digitalization of STL. (2 Nos.). • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
169.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL. • Provision of UPS.
170.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT. • Provision of UPS.
171.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of UPS.
172.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Setting up of new Uplink Station. • Digitalization of STL.
173.	Nagercoil	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
174.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Setting up of new Uplink Station. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of UPS.
175.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 20 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of Telemetry System.
176.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Provision of STL.

1	2	3	4
177.	Agartala	Tripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Start of News-on-Phone Service. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Provision of UPS.
178.	Belonia	Tripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
179.	Kailashahar	Tripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Provision of STL. • Provision of Telemetry System.
180.	Chandigarh	Union Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone Service. • Provision of UPS.
181.	Puducherry	Union Territories (Puducherry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone Service. • Provision of STL.
182.	Kavaratti	UT (L&M Island)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
183.	Port Blair	Union Territories (Andaman and Nicobar Island)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 100 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone Service. • Provision of STL. • Start of DTH Service.
184.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 5 KW FR Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
185.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 250 KW SW Tr. with DRM Tr. (2 nos.) • Conversion of 250 KW SW Tr. to DRM mode. (2 nos.) • Digitalization of RNT. • Provision of UPS.

1	2	3	4
186.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL.
187.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
188.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of RNT.
189.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of STL & RNT.
190.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS.
191.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
192.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 300 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Augmentation of News- on- Phone service. • Digitalization of STL. • Provision of UPS.
193.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of Studios and Networking and RNT.
194.	Najibabad	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 200 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
195.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of RNT.
196.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 1 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL
197.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL.
198.	Almora	Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking.

1	2	3	4
199.	Chamoli	Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of HDBS system.
200.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service.
201.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.
202.	Asansole	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of UPS
203.	Kolkata	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • New Digital Archival Centre. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Provision of UPS.
204.	Kurseong	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr. • New 5 KW FM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of RNU. • Digitalization of STL. (2 nos.).
205.	Murshidabad	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
206.	Shantiniketan	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalization of RNT.
207.	Siliguri	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of 200 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL. • Provision of UPS.

Statement-IV

List of Places where transmission capacity is being upgraded

Sl.No.	Place	State	Existing Power	Proposed Power
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	100 kW MW	200 kW MW

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	10 kW MW	100 kW MW
4.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	10 kW MW	20 kW MW
5.	Guwahati	Assam	10 kW MW	20 kW MW
6.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	3 kW FM	6 kW FM
7.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
8.	Cuttack	Odisha	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
9.	Keonjhar	Odisha	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
10.	Jalandhar	Punjab	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
11.	Kurseong	West Bengal	1 kW MW	10 kW FM
12.	Kavaratti	L&M Island	1 kW MW	10 kW MW

[Translation]

National Bamboo Mission

3539. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give some rebate on transportation of bamboo under the National Bamboo Mission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to give any rebate on transportation of bamboo under the National Bamboo Mission.

[English]

Uncultivated Land

3540. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in West Bengal have left 2.8 lakh hectares of land uncultivated due to hike in fertiliser prices and low expectation of procurement of crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such cases have also been reported in various parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Government of West Bengal has informed that there is no such report of uncultivated land in the State. However, during rabi/summer season, area under rice has declined due to low discharge of water from irrigation projects. The farmers have switched over to other alternate crops like sesamum, maize, greengram, groundnut and summer vegetables, etc.

(c) and (d) As regards other parts of the country, marginal decline in coverage of area under various crops during 2012-13 has been reported in some of the States due to erratic rainfall and drought conditions.

National Film Award

3541. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to constitute National Film Award for the category of stuntman along with other Film awards being given every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) No, Madam. National Film Awards, given under different categories to films produced in India in different languages every year, aim at encouraging the production of films of aesthetic and technical excellence as well as social relevance contributing to the understanding and appreciation of cultures of different regions of the country in cinematic form, thereby promoting unity and integrity of the Nation. Any introduction of new award has to be within the above objectives and after examination/recommendation by experts from the film industry.

Dry Land Farming

3542. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of crops and the area under dry land farming during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether technologies/methods for appropriate treatment of land for conservation of moisture exists in the country to boost dry land farming;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the International Crops Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) to boost production in rainfed/dry land areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Ministry of Agriculture does not

maintain separate crop production data for irrigated and dryland/rainfed areas. As per available estimates, major rainfed/dryland crops and their percentage coverage under dryland/rainfed conditions are: rice (42%), jowar (91%), bajara (91%), maize (61%), gram (68%), tur (95%), groundnut (76%) and soyabean (99%). Production of major rainfed/dryland crops and area coverage during last 3 years (2009-10 to 2011-12) and current year (2012-13) are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Details of technologies developed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for conservation of moisture are given in enclosed Statement-V.

(d) International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) has developed and tested different in-situ and ex-situ conservation technologies at watershed scale for different rainfall regions in the country. These include low cost water harvesting structures and in-situ bunding systems for effective water management. These practices minimize land degradation, improve soil-health and increase soil moisture availability and ground water recharge. Similarly the construction of gully control structures, earthen check dams, etc. across the stream channel helps to reduce the peak discharge, prevention of gully formation and harvest substantial amount of runoff and also increase ground water recharge.

ICRISAT has also developed an innovative watershed development model as well as soil-test based nutrient management strategies as an entry point to enhance agricultural productivity. This has been tested in the states of Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh. In Karnataka Bhubchetana mission mode programme resulted in increase of crop yields ranging from 20 to 50 percent during last four years.

Statement-I

State-wise area and production of major foodgrains (from rainfed and irrigated areas together)

Area '000 ha., production '000 tonne

Sl. No.	State	Rice (2009-10)		Rice (2010-11)		Rice (2011-12)		Rice (2012-13)	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3441	10538	4751	14418	4096	12895	3397	10488

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	121.5	215.8	121.6	234	123.5	255	0	0
3.	Assam	2495.8	4335.9	2570.3	4736.6	2537	4516.3	2549	4768
4.	Bihar	3213.7	3599.3	2832.5	3102.1	3323.9	7162.6	3154.7	6767.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	3670.7	4110.4	3702.5	6159	3773.8	6028.4	3756.5	6246.2
6.	Goa	47.1	100.6	46.6	115	47.2	121.8	0	0
7.	Gujarat	679	1292	808	1496.6	836	1790	746	1467
8.	Haryana	1205	3625	1245	3472	1235	3759	1170	3802
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76.7	105.9	77.1	128.9	77.2	131.6	72.5	105.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	259.9	497.4	261.3	507.7	262.2	544.7	260.6	506.3
11.	Jharkhand	995	1538.4	720.3	1110	1469	3130.6	1280	3484.2
12.	Karnataka	1487	3691	1540	4188	1416	3955	1324	3485
13.	Kerala	234	598.3	213.2	522.7	208.2	569	196.3	517.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1445.7	1260.6	1602.9	1772.1	1662	2227.3	1758.5	2474
15.	Maharashtra	1470	2183	1518	2696	1543	2841	1550.2	3058.8
16.	Manipur	169.4	319.9	212.7	521.7	223.7	591	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	108.2	206.7	108.3	207	108.9	216.5	0	0
18.	Mizoram	47.2	44.3	40.7	47.2	38.5	54.3	0	0
19.	Nagaland	168.6	240.3	181.4	381.4	181.6	382.4	0	0
20.	Odisha	4365.1	6917.5	4225.7	6827.7	4004.5	5807	4063	7560.7
21.	Punjab	2802	11236	2831	10837	2818	10542	2826	11293
22.	Rajasthan	150.7	228.3	131.1	265.5	134.3	253.4	125.6	342.5
23.	Sikkim	13	24.3	12.1	21	12.1	20.9	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1845.5	5665.2	1905.7	5792.4	1903.8	7458.7	1736	5483.7
25.	Tripura	245.6	640	264.6	702.5	266	718.3	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5186.7	10807.1	5657	11992	5947	14022	5748.5	13555
27.	Uttarakhand	294	608	289.5	550.4	280	594	273	587
28.	West Bengal	5630.1	14340.7	4944.1	13045.9	5433.7	14605.8	5160	13239.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.1	24.9	8.4	23.9	8.1	24	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.5	13.5	10.8	20.8	10.7	18.6	0	0
31.	Delhi	6.8	29	7	29.4	6.9	29.6	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	3.3	2	3.3	2	3.3	0	0
33.	Puducherry	20.9	52.4	20	52	16.6	42.1	0	0
34.	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	1011.9	2569.5
All India		41918.5	89093	42862.4	95979.8	44006	105311.2	42159.3	101800.9

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

-Contd.

State-wise area and production of major foodgrains (from rainfed and irrigated areas together)

Area '000 ha., production '000 tonne

Sl. No.	State	Jowar (2009-10)		Jowar (2010-11)		Jowar (2011-12)		Jowar (2012-13)	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	385	437	254	308	276	442.1	272	412
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1.7	1.8	3.1	3.3	2	2.2	2	2.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	4.7	5.9	5.9	8.5	5.4	4.1	5	4.1
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	163	171	125	139	124	139	97	100
8.	Haryana	72	36	72	36	65	33	48	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.4	2.5	0.1	0	0	0	3.8	2.2
11.	Jharkhand	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.9
12.	Karnataka	1369	1406	1243	1467	1142	1166	1316	1347
13.	Kerala	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	445.9	564.9	432	616	394.5	614.5	336.3	446.6

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
15.	Maharashtra	4176	3566	4060	3452	3279	2693	3036	1964
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
20.	Odisha	9	5.8	8.9	5.4	8.6	5.4	7.8	4.9
21.	Punjab	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
22.	Rajasthan	718.5	104.2	726.9	508.9	553.8	410.1	680.4	411.3
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	238.6	221.7	243.5	247	197.7	252.5	229	302.6
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	191	169	201	207	192	213	190	210
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1.5	0.6	0	0	0	0	1.5	0.5
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0
31.	Delhi	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	30.3	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	24
All India		7787.1	6698.2	7381.8	7003.1	6245	6006.4	6229.3	5256.4

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

-Contd.

State-wise area and production of major foodgrains (from rainfed and irrigated areas together)

Area '000 ha., production '000 tonne

Sl. No.	State	Maize (2009-10)		Maize (2010-11)		Maize (2011-12)		Maize (2012-13)	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	783	2762	744	3956	864	3658	889	4484

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.6	60.2	45.1	64.7	46.5	68.5	0	0
3.	Assam	19.5	14.1	19.8	14.3	21.3	15.3	20	14
4.	Bihar	631.7	1478.7	645.5	1439.6	675	1610.7	494.4	1541.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	102.4	143.3	102.7	185.6	104	172	101.4	172
6.	Goa	0.1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	497	533	501	820.3	516	786	510	861
8.	Haryana	12	27	10	19	9	24	10	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	295.4	543.2	296.4	670.9	294.2	715.4	296.1	730.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	311	487	308.2	527.7	314	505	310.5	509.5
11.	Jharkhand	163.2	190.7	215.4	261.7	215.5	321.5	252.5	408.4
12.	Karnataka	1240	3013	1288	4444	1349	4085	1215	3247
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	832.3	1045.2	830.6	1051.5	862.8	1287.4	842.5	1382.5
15.	Maharashtra	794	1828	891	2602	881	2433	819	1777
16.	Manipur	4.8	11.7	22.4	41.5	24.9	45.9	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	17.2	26.3	17.3	25.9	17.4	26.5	0	0
18.	Mizoram	8.5	11.5	9	13.6	6.9	8.4	0	0
19.	Nagaland	68.1	73.2	68.4	134	68.5	134.3	0	0
20.	Odisha	81.2	175.1	117.2	298.8	102.9	212.2	94.3	226
21.	Punjab	139	475	133	491	126	502	122	445
22.	Rajasthan	1096.9	1145.7	1143.1	2052.9	1045.6	1667	984.9	1435.5
23.	Sikkim	39.5	66	40.2	66.2	40	66.2	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	244.2	1144.3	230.5	1027.5	280.6	1695.5	352.3	1829.9
25.	Tripura	2	2	3.1	4.1	3.7	5.1	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	709	1039	754	1114	787	1308	708	1148
27.	Uttarakhand	28	38	28.4	42.6	28	41	28	39
28.	West Bengal	97.7	385.2	88.6	352.3	97.8	364.1	105	420

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
31.	Delhi	0	0	0.1	3.6	0	0.8	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Others					0	0	204	360.3
	All India	8261.5	16719.4	8553.2	21725.7	8782.1	21759.3	8359.1	21058.3

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

Statement-II

State-wise area and production of major pulses (from rainfed and irrigated areas together)

Area '000 hectare, Production '000 Tonne

Sl. No.	State	Tur (2009-10)		Tur (2010-11)		Tur (2011-12)		Tur (2012-13)	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	463.0	203.0	638.8	265.0	482.0	146.0	481.0	193.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	6.2	4.4	7.1	5.1	5.7	4.1	6.0	5.0
4.	Bihar	27.9	42.2	26.0	36.5	22.1	33.5	25.3	38.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.0	30.6	55.0	24.2	54.1	23.4	54.1	23.4
6.	Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.	Gujarat	266.0	241.0	277.0	273.0	244.0	257.0	211.0	232.0
8.	Haryana	22.0	23.0	25.0	27.0	18.0	20.0	13.0	14.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Jharkhand	61.2	53.3	103.8	71.2	113.9	103.0	199.8	190.8
12.	Karnataka	604.0	282.0	891.0	529.0	767.0	354.0	688.0	345.0
13.	Kerala	2.6	4.0	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.5	0.6	1.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	362.1	308.0	487.5	164.5	534.9	334.2	497.0	422.9
15.	Maharashtra	1093.0	919.0	1302.0	976.0	1233.0	871.0	1081.0	771.0
16.	Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Meghalaya	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0
18.	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Nagaland	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.2	0.0	0.0
20.	Odisha	132.9	111.8	135.4	124.0	142.1	115.4	140.9	114.8
21.	Punjab	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.6
22.	Rajasthan	18.3	7.0	21.3	16.2	19.1	12.7	16.8	14.8
23.	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	31.3	0.0	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	26.5	20.3	35.8	23.7	0.0	1.2	52.9	40.4
25.	Tripura	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	334.0	0.0	0.0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	305.0	202.0	344.0	309.0	320.0	2.0	311.0	325.0
27.	Uttarakhand	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.2	2.0	0.0	3.0	2.0
28.	West Bengal	0.8	0.6	1.6	2.2	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.2
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.0
31.	Delhi	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
32.	Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	6.8
	All India	3465.7	2464.6	4366.7	2861.1	4007.32	2654.01	3794	2745.1

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

—Contd.

State-wise area and production of major pulses (from rainfed and irrigated areas together)

Area '000 hectare, Production '000 Tonne

Sl. No.	State	Gram (2009-10)		Gram (2010-11)		Gram (2011-12)		Gram (2012-13)	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	647.0	846.0	584.0	720.0	565	520	631	798
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3.	Assam	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.9	2	1
4.	Bihar	57.6	58.4	50.8	60.3	59.3	76.8	60.5	78.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	252.2	221.9	251.9	241.5	241.6	240.4	241.6	240.4
6.	Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	132.0	125.0	176.0	200.0	240	273	150	171
8.	Haryana	84.0	62.0	112.0	110.0	79	72	85	74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
11.	Jharkhand	63.0	57.6	69.9	73.5	127.5	136	130.3	108.1
12.	Karnataka	972.0	574.0	959.0	631.0	803	468.1	1081	534
13.	Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3085.5	3304.1	3112.1	2686.6	3043.7	3290.3	3140.5	3500
15.	Maharashtra	1291.0	1114.0	1438.0	1300.0	1051	815	1219	950
16.	Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0	0
20.	Odisha	45.0	33.7	41.9	32.7	39	29.8	60	50
21.	Punjab	3.0	3.4	2.1	2.7	2	2	4	4.8
22.	Rajasthan	884.4	534.6	1783.3	1600.7	1433.9	1061.1	1480	1308.3
23.	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.4	4.5	7.3	4.9	8.6	5.5	9.8	6.3
25.	Tripura	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	618.0	509.0	570.0	530.0	577	684	600	711
27.	Uttarakhand	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	1	1	2	2
28.	West Bengal	21.8	24.2	22.1	23.7	23.3	24.4	25	28
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0	0
31.	Delhi	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0
32.	Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	1.7	1.3
	All India	8169.2	7475.9	9185.6	8221.1	8299.2	7702.3	8925.1	8567.8

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

Statement-III

State-wise area and production of major pulses (from rainfed and irrigated areas together)

Area '000 hectare, Production '000 Tonne

Sl. No.	State	Groundnut (2009-10)		Groundnut (2010-11)		Groundnut (2011-12)		Groundnut (2012-13)	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1301.0	1006.0	1622.0	1458.0	1307	844	1314	1027
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0	0
3.	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	28.9	39.1	29.0	42.4	28.4	37.5	28.4	37.5
6.	Goa	2.9	8.1	2.9	8.3	3.2	8	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1822.0	1757.0	1806.0	3366.1	1686	2717	1417	1636
8.	Haryana	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3	2.9	3	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	14.2	107	25.5	23.3	17	20.4	25.7	29.9
12.	Karnataka	818.0	512.0	848.0	742.0	677	485	557	415
13.	Kerala	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.2	0.7	0.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	188.1	217.9	201.6	301.6	213	344.6	205	239
15.	Maharashtra	321.0	359.0	357.0	460.0	303	351	268.8	326.4
16.	Manipur	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.3	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0	0
20.	Odisha	76.3	89.2	72.6	85.6	66.3	78.8	65.5	82.5
21.	Punjab	2.5	3.1	2.2	3.9	2	3	1.4	2.4
22.	Rajasthan	326.0	354.5	346.9	681.1	418.1	805.4	397.9	618.7
23.	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	412.8	889.8	385.6	895.7	385.6	1060.7	412.2	1101.6
25.	Tripura	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	91.0	61.0	85.0	84.0	92	92	94	94
27.	Uttarakhand	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.2	1	1	1	1
28.	West Bengal	65.9	113.0	62.1	103.2	54.4	105.6	66.7	152
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
31.	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0	0
33.	Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	7.1	11.1
All India		5477.5	5428.6	5856.2	8264.6	5263.6	6963.8	4866.3	5778.9

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

State-wise area and production of major pulses (from rainfed and irrigated areas together)

Area '000 hectare, Production '000 Tonne

Sl. No.	State	Soyabean (2009-10)		Soyabean (2010-11)		Soyabean (2011-12)		Soyabean (2012-13)	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	156.0	129.0	128.0	218.0	130	210	160	291
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.5	2.7	4	0	0
3.	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	108.0	103.2	106.3	124.4	100.4	75.6	106.3	128.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	87.0	70.0	84.0	68.0	42	33	84	84
8.	Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	1	0.6	1.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6
12.	Karnataka	184.0	82.0	168.0	147.0	191	172	192	192
13.	Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5349.5	6406.3	5559.9	6669.8	5669.1	6280.6	5812	7113.9
15.	Maharashtra	3019.0	2197.0	2729.0	4316.0	3010	3969	3218	3710.4
16.	Manipur	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.1	4.8	5.1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.8	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1.3	2.0	1.4	27	1.1	1.4	0	0
19.	Nagaland	24.2	25.0	24.4	30.4	24.5	30.7	0	0
20.	Odisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	778.4	914.6	765.5	1118.1	897.1	1385.2	987	1340.3
23.	Sikkim	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.5	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7.0	8.0	11.0	14.0	18	22	18	23
27.	Uttarakhand	11.0	18.0	9.7	14.4	12	18	11	17
28.	West Bengal	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
31.	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
33.	Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	41.6	55.1
All India		9734.8	9964.5	9601.0	12736.4	10109.2	12213.6	10631.7	12957.0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

Statement-IV*Important Technologies/Methods for treatment of land for conservation of moisture*

- Vegetative barrier and cover crop incorporation in Southern Dry Zone of Karnataka.
- Compartmental bunding for moisture conservation in Northern Dry Zone of Karnataka, North Gujarat and South Western Uttar Pradesh.
- Inter plot rain water harvesting in Northern Dry Zone of Karnataka.
- Ridges and Furrow method of plants in scarce rainfall zone of Maharashtra.
- Ridge sowing of Pearl-millet for higher productivity in Agra region.
- Summer tillage for in-situ moisture conservation in Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh.
- Compartment bunding and balanced nutrition for higher productivity of rainfed cotton in Southern Tamil Nadu.
- Gravel and sand mulching in sodic soils for moisture conservation in Northern Dry Zone of Karnataka.
- Ridge-furrow planting of Pigeonpea + rice in eastern Plain zone of Uttar Pradesh.
- Tractor drawn disc harrow for moisture conservation in arid soils of South Western Haryana.
- Wide row spacing with ridge and furrow after interculture for pearl-millet in arid zone of Rajasthan.
- Conservation furrows after 3.6m interval for alfisol regions
- Compartmental bunding + integrated nutrient management for rabi sorghum for Solapur region.
- Making ridge and furrows during kharif for in situ conservation for rabi sorghum in North Karnataka.
- Sand application @ 275 to 300 tractor trolley loads/ha once in 15 years to improve soil physical properties in North Karnataka.

- Broadbed and furrow sowing of cotton + legume (green/blackgram) intercropping in Maharashtra.
- Off-season tillage in all alfisol regions.

Increase in PDS Price

3543. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase or has increased the price of foodgrains distributed to the Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) categories under the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the expenditure incurred on the procurement, handling and transportation of the said items;

(c) whether any discussions/consultations were held with the States in this regard;

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

(e) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the said hike on the prices of foodgrains in the open market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Central Issue Price (CIP) of foodgrains distributed to the Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) categories under the Public Distribution System (PDS) have not been increased since 2002. However, the details of expenditure incurred on the procurement, handling and transportation of the foodgrains is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (f) Does not arise.

Statement

(Figure in Rs. Crore)

Purchases	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1. Stock in Trade			
(a) Foodgrains	59,877.39	69,996.32	83,526.09
(b) Imported Foodgrains	3.28	—	—
(c) Coarse Grains	47.66	2.48	—
(d) Sugar	577.89	665.89	799.42
Sub-Total	60,506.22	70,664.69	84,325.51
2. Stores and Spares			
(a) Gunnies	2,162.66	2,626.31	3,523.23
(b) Stores and Spares	62.22	33.70	39.90
Sub-Total	2,224.88	2,660.01	3,563.13
Grand Total	62,731.10	73,324.70	87,888.64
Freight			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1. Rail Freight	3,285.03	3,505.37	3,751.56
2. Road Freight	650.84	732.97	975.81
3. Steamer Freight	10.96	10.60	12.76
4. Transport Subsidy			
(a) Hill Transport	41.19	57.12	58.26
(b) Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands	0.15	0.33	0.08
5. Demmuration/Diversion charges	51.01	65.33	111.32
Total	4,039.18	4,371.72	4,909.79
Handling Expenses			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1. Salary of Departmental Labour	858.03	1,153.67	1,280.24
2. Wages of DPS and other Labour	403.80	486.44	490.57
3. Payment to Handling Contractor	494.84	586.42	808.87
4. Contribution to Provident Fund and Others	126.38	169.15	167.16
5. Workmen Welfare Expenses	4.26	4.43	4.01
Total	1,887.31	2,400.11	2,750.85

Demand and Supply of Fodder

(Dry matter in Million Tonnes)

3544. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a huge gap between the demand and availability of fodder in the country;

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

(c) the total crop area under cultivation of fodder in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that land allotted for cultivation of fodder has been divested for other purposes;

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government to increase the area under fodder; and

(f) the other corrective steps taken by the Government to increase the production of fodder during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) No assessment of production of cattle feed and fodder is done every year, as is done in case of other crops. However, as per the study conducted by NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) in 2007, the projected estimated shortfall between demand and availability of green fodder, dry fodder and concentrates is as under:-

Feed	Demand	Availability	Gap
Dry Fodder	416	253	163 (40%)
Greens	222	143	79 (36%)
Concentrates	53	23	30 (57%)

The State-wise availability of green and dry fodder, and feed concentrates, as per the above study, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The area cultivated under fodder crops and permanent pastures and other grazing lands, State-wise from 2005-06 to 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Department is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme through the State Governments. Under Central Sector Scheme, eight Regional Fodder Stations are operating in different agro-climate zones for production and distribution of improved fodder seeds. State Governments can also take action for increasing availability of feed/fodder and improved fodder seeds by utilizing assistance available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and Accelerated Fodder Development Programme. Development of pasture land and wasteland, and azolla cultivation can also be undertaken under MNREGA to increase availability of quality fodder.

(f) This Department is contemplating National Livestock Mission (NLM) for the XII Plan, under which feed and fodder development is proposed to be one of the sub missions

Statement-I

State-wise availability and requirement of feed and fodder as assessed by NABCONS

Dry matter in million tonnes

State	Crop residues			Greens			Feed/Concentrate		
	Availability	Require-ment	Shortage (%)	Availability	Require-ment	Shortage (%)	Availability	Require-ment	Shortage (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	15.69	31.71	50.52	4.88	16.91	71.14	1.05	5.66	81.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	1.00	53.00	1.57	0.53	-196.23	0.03	0.07	57.14
Assam	5.82	12.39	53.03	0.95	6.61	85.63	0.40	1.02	60.78
Bihar	16.23	23.49	30.91	0.81	12.53	93.54	1.16	2.09	44.50
Chhattisgarh	9.93	14.93	33.49	2.83	7.96	64.45	0.46	0.69	33.33
Goa	0.13	0.15	13.33	0.05	0.08	37.50	0.00	0.03	100.00
Gujarat	10.61	22.32	52.46	14.48	11.90	-21.68	1.22	3.14	61.15
Haryana	8.75	9.95	12.06	6.57	5.31	-23.73	1.18	2.47	52.23
Himachal Pradesh	2.30	4.60	50.00	1.98	2.45	19.18	0.19	0.44	56.82
Jammu and Kashmir	2.53	6.79	62.74	0.64	3.62	82.32	0.20	0.82	75.61
Jharkhand	4.10	13.59	69.83	0.88	7.25	87.86	0.18	0.93	80.65
Karnataka	14.59	20.66	29.38	3.55	11.02	67.79	0.87	2.52	65.48
Kerala	0.71	2.91	75.60	0.38	1.55	75.48	0.03	1.12	97.32
Madhya Pradesh	24.30	37.41	35.04	11.65	19.95	41.60	3.74	3.19	-17.24
Maharashtra	22.21	33.68	34.06	25.12	17.96	-39.87	1.56	3.92	60.20
Manipur	0.36	0.72	50.00	0.00	0.38	100.00	0.01	0.11	90.91
Meghalaya	0.31	1.17	73.50	0.40	0.62	35.48	0.02	0.11	81.82
Mizoram	0.15	0.06	-150.00	0.50	0.03	-1566.67	0.01	0.03	66.67
Nagaland	0.56	0.74	24.32	0.30	0.40	25.00	0.04	0.10	60.00
Odisha	12.25	22.27	44.99	2.46	11.88	79.29	0.65	1.12	41.96
Punjab	13.71	10.58	-29.58	7.38	5.64	-30.85	1.37	3.60	61.94
Rajasthan	21.67	33.53	35.37	33.53	17.88	-87.53	158	3.88	33.51
Sikkim	0.23	0.25	8.00	0.01	0.13	92.31	0.02	0.03	33.33
Tamil Nadu	7.01	16.46	57.41	3.70	8.78	57.86	0.43	4.13	89.59
Tripura	0.53	1.09	51.38	0.19	0.58	67.24	0.02	0.13	84.62
Uttar Pradesh	42.07	57.19	26.44	15.73	30.50	48.43	1.25	7.73	45.02
Uttarakhand	2.05	4.90	58.16	1.73	2.61	33.72	0.18	0.61	70.49
West Bengal	13.77	30.30	54.55	0.51	16.16	96.84	0.88	3.28	73.17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.11	81.82	0.00	0.06	100.00	0.00	0.03	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chandigarh	0.00	0.04	100.00	0.00	0.02	100.00	0.00	0.02	100.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.08	50.00	0.02	0.04	50.00	0.00	0.01	100.00
Daman Diu	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.09	0.43	79.07	0.01	0.23	95.65	0.01	0.14	92.86
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.06	0.11	45.45	0.01	0.06	83.33	0.00	0.02	100.00
All India	253.26	415.63	39.07	142.82	221.63	35.56	22.74	53.19	57.25

Source: NABARD Consultancy Services-2007.

Statement-II

State-wise are under permanent pastures and fodder crops (Provisional)

('000 Hectares)

Name of the State	Fodder Crops					Permanent pastures and other grazing lands				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	207	212	201	100	86	676	602	571	569	566
Arunachal Pradesh						18	18	19	19	18
Assam	8	8	8	9	10	160	160	160	160	160
Bihar	14	16	16	13	13	17	17	16	16	16
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	855	857	857	855	859
Goa						1	1	1	1	1
Gujarat	959	901	901	901	901	851	853	690	690	690
Haryana	658	684	755	620	420	25	27	26	30	28
Himachal Pradesh	10	10	10	10	10	1496	1491	1500	1500	1500
Jammu and Kashmir	53	55	61	54	52	128	128	126	128	120
Jharkhand						110	110	110	110	110
Karnataka	35	47	35	31	39	936	934	930	923	914
Kerala	4	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	588	539	513	490	476	1339	1348	1352	1337	1338
Maharashtra	1068	969	851	1043	1001	1252	1252	1249	1246	1242

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Manipur						1	1	1	1	1
Meghalaya										
Mizoram						5	5	5	5	5
Nagaland										
Odisha						443	494	494	494	494
Punjab	572	488	539	573	534	5	2	3	7	4
Rajasthan	2768	3172	3229	3627	2875	1708	1706	1703	1699	1697
Sikkim										
Tamil Nadu	207	188	172	173	173	110	1 10	110	110	110
Tripura										
Uttarakhand	37	36	35	35	35	230	220	199	199	198
Uttar Pradesh	871	872	859	838	838	65	64	65	65	65
West Bengal	2	7	4	3	3	6	5	6	7	6
Andaman and Nicobar Island						6	6	4	5	4
Chandigarh										
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Daman and Diu										
Delhi	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep										
Puducherry						0	0	0	0	0
All India	8066	8213	8196	8528	7472	10442	10412	10197	10177	10148

Note: '0' relates to the area below 500 hectares.

Source: Dte. of Econ. and Stats; Ministry of Agriculture.

[Translation]

Vision Document for FPIs

3545. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any vision document for promotion of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the food processing capacity in the country at present; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for the development of food processing industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Vision

Document was prepared in 2005. Vision Document suggested strategy to ensure faster growth of the food processing sector. The Vision 2015 provided for enhancing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20% by the year 2015; enhancing value addition from 20% to 35% and increasing India's share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by the year 2015. To achieve these targets, investment of Rs. 1,00,000 crore was estimated by 2015, out of which, Rs. 10,000 crore was to come from Government.

(c) The capacity of the food processing industries, as a whole, is not available. However, out-put generated in value terms, is Rs. 6,66,662 crore for the year 2010-11, as per National Accounts Statistics of the Government.

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries implements the Schemes of Infrastructure Development with components i.e. Mega Food Park, Integrated Cold Chain projects and Abattoirs; Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries; Quality Assurance, Codex Standard, R&D and other Promotional activities, Human Resource Development; National Mission on Food Processing and Strengthening of Institutions for development of food processing industries in the country.

The Government has made a Plan allocation of Rs. 5990 crores during the 12th Plan for Food Processing Sector to implement the various Schemes for development of Food Processing Sector.

Welfare of Senior Citizens

3546. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the increase registered in the number of senior citizens during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government had enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007 to help the senior citizens;

(c) if so, the States/UTs which have brought this Act into force;

(d) whether due to non-availability of any documentary proof of old age, senior citizens are not able to avail the facilities provided by the Government; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to help such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) Population census is conducted by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India in the year ending with '1' wherein data of all persons living in India at the time of Census taking irrespective of their age are collected. The last Census has been conducted in 2011 and the previous one in 2001. Census 2011 data have so far been released only provisionally which do not include age-wise data. As per census 2001, the number of male and female senior citizens (60 years and above) were 3.8 crore and 3.9 crore respectively. A statement of State/UT-wise number of senior citizens (60+) as per census 2001 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Act does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. All other States and Union Territories have brought this Act into force except Himachal Pradesh which has its own Act.

(d) and (e) This Ministry has not received any report in this regard.

Statement

Size of elderly population (aged 60+) by residence in States and Union Territories

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number (in thousands) of persons aged 60 and above
1	2	3
	India	76622
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5788
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50

1	2	3
4.	Assam	1560
5.	Bihar	5501
6.	Chandigarh	45
7.	Chhattisgarh	1504
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9
9.	Daman and Diu	8
10.	Delhi	720
11.	Goa	112
12.	Gujarat	3499
13.	Haryana	1584
14.	Himachal Pradesh	548
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	675
16.	Jharkhand	1579
17.	Karnataka	4062
18.	Kerala	3336
19.	Lakshadweep	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4281
21.	Maharashtra	8455
22.	Manipur	145
23.	Meghalaya	106
24.	Mizoram	49
25.	Nagaland	90
26.	Odisha	3039
27.	Puducherry	81
28.	Punjab	2192
29.	Rajasthan	3810
30.	Sikkim	29
31.	Tamil Nadu	5507

1	2	3
32.	Tripura	233
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11649
34.	Uttarakhand	654
35.	West Bengal	5700

Source: Population Census 2001.

[English]

Shortage of Doctors in Jails

3547. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of deaths of prisoners have been reported from the jails of various States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the total number of prisoners who died and number of those suffering from serious diseases during each of the last three years, State-wise and gender-wise;

(c) whether there is shortage of doctors and medical facilities in the jails; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of advisories issued by the Union Government to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2009, 2010 and 2011, a State/UT an gender-wise statement showing number of natural and unnatural deaths of inmates in various jails of country in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per data compiled by the National Crime Bureau at the end of 2011, out of sanctioned strength of 1074 posts, there were 620 Resident Medical Officers/Medical Officers in various jails of the country. "Prisons" is a State subject under Entry 4 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Prison Administration is Primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, a comprehensive advisory dated 17th July 2009 has been issued by the Government on "Prison Administration", which also provides for steps to be taken by the States/UTs for medical facilities in prisons.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Deaths of inmates in 2009							Deaths of inmates in 2010							Deaths of inmates in 2011						
		Natural			Unnatural				Natural			Unnatural				Natural			Unnatural			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	111	3	114	2	0	2	80	2	82	4	0	4	76	0	76	0	3	3			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3.	Assam	34	0	34	2	0	2	24	0	24	1	0	1	20	0	20	0	0	0			
4.	Bihar	116	0	116	2	0	2	93	0	93	1	0	1	77	1	78	5	1	6			
5.	Chhattisgarh	23	1	24	4	0	4	29	2	31	4	0	4	39	1	40	1	0	1			
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0			
7.	Gujarat	40	0	40	1	0	1	38	1	39	1	0	1	44	0	44	4	0	4			
8.	Haryana	25	2	27	5	1	6	28	3	31	5	0	5	30	0	30	7	0	7			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	6	1	7	1	0	1			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0			
11.	Jharkhand	64	0	64	3	0	3	48	3	51	2	0	2	40	1	41	2	1	3			
12.	Karnataka	71	1	72	13	0	13	56	0	56	12	0	12	51	1	52	5	0	5			
13.	Kerala	38	1	39	3	0	3	42	0	42	4	0	4	36	0	36	2	0	2			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75	5	80	3	0	3	88	2	90	1	0	1	80	3	83	6	0	6			
15.	Maharashtra	98	6	104	4	1	5	95	4	99	2	1	3	79	3	82	4	2	6			

Community Radio Stations

3548. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

(a) the details of guidelines/criteria formulated by the Government to set up/operate Community Radio Stations (CRS) and the number of such stations functioning in the country including the North Eastern Region so far, location-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised for the development and promotion of CRS during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT and organisation/institution-wise;

(c) the details of applications/requests received by the Government from the Educational Institutions and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and the number of applications cleared/pending during the said period along with the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared, NGO/Institution-wise;

(d) whether the Government has increased/proposes to increase the annual royalty charges of CRS substantially;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the problems being faced by the CRS and the action/steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to grant permission to provide news service through CRS, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Permission to set up Community Radio Stations (CRS) is granted to Not-for Profit organizations like Educational Institutions, Registered Societies/NGOs and Krishi Vigyan Kendras etc., subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria as laid down in the Policy Guidelines for setting up of Community Radio Stations in India and mandatory clearances from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Wireless Planning and Co-ordination wing as the case may be. These guidelines are available on Ministry's website

www.mib.nic.in. 144 Community Radio Stations are presently operating in the country, including North Eastern Region. Location-wise details of functional CRSs are in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Ministry does not provide any financial assistance to Community Radio Stations. However, awareness workshops are being organized by the Ministry. In four years, including the current year, Ministry has organized 36 awareness workshops throughout the country and 3 National Sammelans in Delhi, under the Plan Scheme "IEC Activities or Community Radio Stations". Details of funds allocated, released and utilized are as below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Year	Allocated	Released	Utilized
2009-10	80	60.22	60.22
2010-11	80	72.25	72.25
2011-12	125	125	125
2012-13	200	124.3	124.3
(Till 15.03.2013)			

(c) From 2010 onwards, 541 applications have been received from various organisations for setting up of Community Radio Stations. Out of these permissions have been issued to 114 organisations while 205 applications have been rejected. 223 requests are under consideration in the Ministry at various stages. No time frame can be prescribed to clear all these proposals, as several internal Ministerial clearances are required to grant permission to set up community radio station.

(d) and (e) Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Wing of Department of Telecommunications has informed that based on order issued in March 2012, annual royalty charges were revised upwards for establishment of CRS w.e.f. 01.04.2012. Further, the royalty charges of Rs. 19,200 is being levied on provisional basis for establishment of CRS, which is same as the royalty charges payable before 01.04.2012. This is applicable up to 31.03.2013. There has been no change in the license fee which is charged at a rate of Rs. 500 per station and Rs. 500 for standby equipment.

(f) Extant policy guidelines for setting up community radio stations do not allow broadcast of News and Current affairs and programmes of political nature through CRS. At present, no proposal is under consideration to grant permission to provide news services through community radio stations.

Statement*Details of operational Community Radio Stations*

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Category	Location of Organisation	Location of Station	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Abid Ali Khan Trust	NGO	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Keshav Memorial Education Society	Edu	Hyderabad	Himayat Nagar	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Deccan Development Society	NGO	Hyderabad	Zaheerabad	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Hyderabad University	Edu	Hyderabad	Gachibowli	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Sri Venketeswara Oriental College	Edu	Tirupati	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Sri Vishnu Engg. College for Women	Edu	Bheemavaram	Bheemavaram	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Boon Education, Environment and Rural Development Society	NGO	Palwancha	Palwancha	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Gawuhati University	Univ	Guwahati	Guwahati	Assam
9.	Krishna Kanta Handique State Open University	Univ	Guwahati	Guwahati	Assam
10.	Ayodhya Lal Kalyan Niketan	NGO	Gopalgunj	Gopalgunj	Bihar
11.	Indian Institute of Business Management	Edu	Patna	IBM, Patna	Bihar
12.	Lokhit	NGO	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Bihar
13.	Snehi Lokottan Sansthan	NGO	Siwan	Siwan	Bihar
14.	Punjab University	Univ	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
15.	Vivek High School	Edu	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
16.	Satguru Foundation	NGO	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
17.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	SAU	Raipur	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
18.	Dr. C.V. Raman University	Edu	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Neotech Technical and Management School	Edu	Ambikapur	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh
20.	AJK Mass Communication Research Centre	Edu	Delhi	Jamia Millia University	Delhi
21.	Indian Institute of Mass Communication	Edu	Delhi	KMC, Delhi	Delhi
22.	Jagan Institute of Management Studies	Edu	Rohini	Rohini, Delhi	Delhi
23.	Jagannath International Management School	Edu	Vasant Kunj	Vasant Kunj, Delhi	Delhi
24.	Spasth Education Society	NGO	Rohini	Rohini, Delhi	Delhi
25.	University of Delhi	Univ	Delhi	North Campus, Delhi	Delhi
26.	Mahila Seva Trust	NGO	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
27.	Mudra Instt. of	Edu	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
28.	Sardar Patel University	Edu	Vallabh Vidya Nagar	Vallabh Vidya Nagar	Gujarat
29.	Saire Jo Sangathan	NGO	Kutch	Kutch	Gujarat
30.	Educational Multimedia Research Centre, Gujarat University	Edu	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
31.	The Restoring Force	NGO	Delhi	Gurgaon	Haryana
32.	CCS Haryana Agricultural University	SAU	Hisar	Hisar	Haryana
33.	Chaudhury Devi Lal University	Univ	Sirsa	Sirsa	Haryana
34.	Mr. Education Trust	NGO	Faridabad	Faridabad	Haryana
35.	Seeking Modern Applications for Real Transformation (SMART)	NGO	Delhi	Nuh, Mewat, Haryana	Haryana
36.	S.M. Sehgal Foundation	NGO	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
37.	Bharat Sainik School	Edu			Haryana
38.	M.S. Panwar Institute of Communication and Management	Edu	Solan	Solan	Himachal Pradesh

39. Tibetan Children's Village School	Edu	Dharamshala	Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh
40. Pir Panchal	NGO	Jammu	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
41. Alternative for India Development	NGO	Chennai	Ranchi	Jharkhand
42. Divyajothi Vidya Kendra	NGO	Bangalore	Rural Bangalore	Karnataka
43. Sharnbasveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha	Edu	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Karnataka
44. Sri Bhagwan Mahaveer Jam College	Edu	Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka
45. Sri Sidhartha Centre for Media Studies	Edu	Tumkur	Tumkur	Karnataka
46. St. Aloysius College	Edu	Mangalore	Mangalore	Karnataka
47. The Mysore Resettlement and Dev. Agency	NGO	Bangalore	Bhudikottai	Karnataka
48. Universal College	Edu	Bangalore	Vijayanagar	Karnataka
49. University of Agricultural Sciences	SAU	Dharwad	Dharwad	Karnataka
50. Manipal Academy of Higher Education	Edu	Manipal	Manipal	Karnataka
51. Shree Ramanna Academy for Blind	Edu	Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka
52. Viveka School of Excellence	Edu	Mysore	Mysore	Karnataka
53. Bishop Benziger Hospital	NGO	Kollam	Kottlam	Kerala
54. DC School of Management and Tech.	Edu	Kottayam	Kottayam	Kerala
55. Mar Athanasios College of Advanced Studies	Edu	Thiruvalla	Thiruvalla	Kerala
56. Wayanad Social Service Society	NGO	Wayanad	Wayand	Kerala
57. St. Joseph College of Communication	Edu	Kottayam	Kottayam	Kerala
58. Academic and Technical Education Development Society (ATEDS)	NGO	New Mahe	Kannur	Kerala
59. Indian Society of Agribusiness Professions	NGO	Delhi	Sironj	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
60.	The Society for Development Alternatives	NGO	Delhi	Orcha	Madhya Pradesh
61.	Bunkar Vikas Sanstha	NGO	Chanderi	Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh
62.	RKDF Institute of Science and Technology	Edu	Bhopal	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
63.	Sambhav Social Service Organisation	NGO	Gwalior	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
64.	Shaskiya Utkrisha Uchchar Madhyamik Vidyalaya	Edu	Bhabra	Bhabra	Madhya Pradesh
65.	Shaskiya Utkrisha Uchchar Madhyamik Vidyalaya	Edu	Khalwa	Khalwa	Madhya Pradesh
66.	Swaraj Sanstahan	NGO	Bhopal	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
67.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra	KVK	Baramati	Baramati	Maharashtra
68.	Union Park Residents Association	NGO	Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra
69.	Film and TV Institute of India, Pune	Edu	Pune	Pune	Maharashtra
70.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra (PIRENS)	KVK	Babaleshwar	Babaleshwar	Maharashtra
71.	M.S.G. Arts, Science and Commerce College	Edu	Nashik	Nashik	Maharashtra
72.	Mann Deshi Foundation (Previously known as Mann Vikas Samajik Sanstha)	NGO	Mhaswad	Mhaswad, Satara	Maharashtra
73.	Padmshree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Navi Mumbai	Edu	Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra
74.	Snehalaya	NGO	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
75.	Suvide Foundation's Krishi Vigyan Kendra	KVK	Washim	Washim	Maharashtra
76.	University of Mumbai	Edu	Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra
77.	University of Pune	Edu	Pune	Pune	Maharashtra
78.	Vidya Pratisthan's Institute of Information Technology, Vidyaganagari	Edu	Baramati	Baramati	Maharashtra

79.	Yerala Projects Society	NGO	Sangli	Sangli	Maharashtra
80.	Vishwas Dnyan Probodhine and Research Institute	NGO	Nashik	Nashik	Maharashtra
81.	Sasneha Kala Krida Sanskritik Mandal	NGO	Sangli	Sangli	Maharashtra
82.	Sadhana Krishi Vigan Kendra	KVK	Amaravati	Amaravati	Maharashtra
83.	Young India	NGO	Konark	Konark	Odisha
84.	Sourabha	NGO	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur	Odisha
85.	Association for Integrated Development	NGO	Athanthara	Athanthara	Odisha
86.	Ravenshaw University	Edu	Cuttack	Cuttack	Odisha
87.	Siksh O O Anusandhan University	Edu	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
88.	Acharya Arts and Science College, Villianur, Puducherry	Edu	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry
89.	Puducherry University	Univ	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry
90.	Sri Manakula Vinayagar Engg. College	Edu	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry
91.	Guru Nanak Girls College	Edu	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Punjab
92.	Ek Onkar Charitable Trust	NGO	Seechewal	Seechewal	Punjab
93.	Chitkara Educational Trust	Edu	Rajpura	Rajpura	Punjab
94.	Social Work and Research Centre (Barefoot College)	NGO	Tilonia	Tilonia	Rajasthan
95.	All India Society for Advance Education and Research	NGO	Alwar	Alwar	Rajasthan
96.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth	Edu	Banasthali	Banasthali	Rajasthan
97.	Eminent T.T. Girls College, Diggi, Malpura, Distt. - Tonk, Rajasthan	Edu	Diggi. Malpura	Diggi. Malpura	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6
98.	India International Institute of Management	Edu	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
99.	Prajapita Bran Kumaris Iswariya Vishwa Vidhlay	Edu	Mt.Abu	Mt.Abu	Rajasthan
100.	Atomic Energy Central School No. 2 (AECS-2)	Edu	Kalpakkam	Kalpakkam	Tamil Nadu
101.	Dhan Foundation	NGO	Madurai	Nagapattanam	Tamil Nadu
102.	K.S. Rangasamy Educational Institutions	Edu	Thiruchengode	Thiruchengode	Tamil Nadu
103.	M. Kumarasamy College of Engineering	Edu	Karur	Karur	Tamil Nadu
104.	People's Association for Rural Development (PARD)	NGO	Madurai	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
105.	PGP Educational and Welfare Society	Edu	Namakkal	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu
106.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	Edu	Sriperambudur	Sriperambudur	Tamil Nadu
107.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	SAU	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
108.	Aditanar College of Arts and Science	Edu	Tiruchendur	Tiruchendur	Tamil Nadu
109.	AVRC, Anna University	Edu	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
110.	Erode Sengunthar Engg. College	Edu	Erode	Erode	Tamil Nadu
111.	Holy Cross College	Edu	Tiruchurapalli	Tiruchurapalli	Tamil Nadu
112.	Kongu Engg. College, Perundurai	Edu	Perundurai	Perundurai	Tamil Nadu
113.	Loyola College	Edu	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
114.	M.O.P. Vaishnav College for Woman	Edu	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
115.	Peace Industrial School	Edu	Dindigul	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu

116. Periyar Maniammai College of Tech. for Women	Edu	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu
117. PSG College of Technology, Peelamedu, Coimbatore	Edu	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
118. SRM College of Engineering	Edu	Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
119. Subhalakshmi College of Science	Edu	Madurai	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
120. Madurai District Tank Farmers Association	NGO	Madurai	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
121. SSM College of Engineering	Edu	Komarapalayam	Komarapalayam	Tamil Nadu
122. Sunbeam English School	Edu	Varanasi	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
123. Mirza Ahsanullah Beg Educational and Social Welfare Society	NGO	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
124. Allahabad Agricultural Institute Deemed University	SAU	Allahabad	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
125. Asian School of Media Studies	Edu	Noida	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
126. Bharti Shiksha Samiti	NGO	Agra	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
127. City Montessori School	Edu	Gomti Nagar Lucknow	Gomti Nagar Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
128. UMS Degree College	Edu	LDA Colony, Lucknow	LDA Colony, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
129. Dr. B.R.A. University	Edu	Agra	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
130. Hint Institute of Mass Communication	Edu	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
131. IIMT College	Edu	Meerut	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
132. Indian Institute of Technology	Edu	Kanpur	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
133. Institute of Management Studies	Edu	Noida	Noida	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
134.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra	KVK	Saharanpur	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
135.	P.G. College	Edu	Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
136.	Sai Jyoti Gramodhyog Samaj	NGO	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
137.	Kisan Seva Sansthan	NGO	Basti	Basti	Uttar Pradesh
138.	The Energy and Resources Institute	NGO	Delhi	Supi Village, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
139.	GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology	SAU	Pant Nagar	Pant Nagar	Uttarakhand
140.	National Institute for the Visually Handicapped	Edu	Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	Uttarakhand
141.	Guru Nanak Fifth Centenary School	Edu	Mussorie	Mussorie	Uttarakhand
142.	Astha Jan Kalyan Evam Vikas Samiti	NGO	Chamba	Chamba	Uttarakhand
143.	Jadavpur University	Edu	Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal
144.	Satyajit Ray Film and TV Institute, Kolkata	Edu	Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal

NGO : Non-Government Organisation

Edu : Education

Univ : University

SAU : State Agricultural University

KVK : Krishi Vigyan Kendra

Regulator for Coal Sector

3549. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a regulatory authority for the coal sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the functions and powers proposed to be assigned to it;

(c) whether the Government has received any objections from other Ministries and stakeholders in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) A proposal for setting up of an Independent Regulatory Authority for coal sector was submitted for consideration of the Cabinet. The proposal was considered by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 10.5.2012 and was referred to a Group of Ministers (GoM) for making recommendations. The GoM had held two meetings on 25.7.2012 and 21.01.2013 so far, to consider the proposal.

The proposed functions of the authority inter-alia include to specify methods of testing for declaration of grades; monitor and enforce mine closure plans; ensure adherence of approved mining plans; specify principles and methodologies for price determination; specify procedures for automatic coal sampling and weighment; advise the Central Government in formulation of policies; promotion of competition; efficiency; investment in coal industry; etc.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Environment and Forests,

Ministry of Labour etc. have observed that the powers and functions of the proposed authority shall be in addition to and not in derogation of certain specified laws. These observations will be taken into consideration while finalising the proposal.

[Translation]

Turnover of FPI Sector

3550. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) the average annual turnover of Food Processing Industries (FPI) in the country and the average annual growth rates of turnover during each of the last three years and the current year, food/horticulture item-wise;

(b) the share of small and medium scale industries in this sector; and

(c) the amount of investment including foreign capital investment made in the country during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Information on output for manufactured items as per the National Industrial Classification (NIC) code is released annually by Central Statistics Office (CSO) in their publication National Accounts Statistics (NAS). Information on the value of output (at current prices) for items relating to food processing industries (Reg. and Un-reg.) as per the latest NAS-2012 as well as annual growth rate is given as under:—

(Amount Rs. Crore)

Item/Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Meat, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables and Oils	1,39,597	1,75,071	1,59,958	1,79,315
Dairy Products	44,432	52,635	63,228	57,967
Grain Mill Products	1,34,665	1,53,306	1,70,897	1,90,475
Other Food Products	1,21,944	1,27,940	1,71,009	1,95,698
Beverages	33,942	37,098	37,385	43,207
Total Output (Rs. Crore)	4,74,580	5,46,050	6,02,477	6,66,662
Rate (%)	15.2	15.1	10.3	10.7

Source: National Accounts Statistics, MOSPI.

(b) Information on the share of small and medium scale industries in the Food Processing Sector for Output is not released in the National Accounts Statistics.

(c) As per the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), the Invested Capital (sum of fixed capital and physical working capital) in Registered Food Processing units from 2007-08 to 2010-11 (provisional results), is as under:—

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Invested Capital (Rs. Crore)	1,38,996	1,57,062	1,93,850	2,49,337

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, MOSPI.

Fast Track Courts

3551. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted fast track courts and Special Task Force (STF) for speedy trial of sexual assault cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such courts and STF functioning at present, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any recommendations/suggestions in this regard from various State Governments and social organisations; and

(d) if so, the details including the total number of such recommendations/suggestions received and the action taken by the Union Government thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Union Government had requested the Chief Justices of High Courts and the Chief Ministers of the States to constitute Fast Track Courts for speedy trial of pending rape cases in District/Subordinate Courts having high pendency and to monitor the cases to ensure their timely disposal. The States have responded by carving out the Special Courts from the existing strength of Judges to Fast Track Courts. State-wise details from eight (08) States are given in the enclosed Statement.

Ministry of Home Affairs has not received any suggestion from States on setting up of exclusive courts for speedy trial of rape cases and Special Task Force.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Fast Track Courts proposed to be set up for trial of rape cases	No. of Fast Track Courts set up so far for trial of rape cases along-with the copies of the notifications issued for setting up of these courts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	As of now, no FTCs are set up for trial of rape cases. However the High Court of Andhra Pradesh has earmarked 27 existing courts for trial of such cases.
2.	Chhattisgarh	16	16
3.	Delhi	05	05
4.	Gujarat	A committee comprising of two Hon'ble Judges of Gujarat High Court has been constituted on 15.01.2013 to consider the issues relating to setting up of Fast Track Courts for trial of the pending rape cases and the same is under consideration.	
5.	Jharkhand	Under consideration before Hon'ble Court.	09 Courts of the District and Additional Sessions/Judges/Additional Judicial Commissioner have been designated as the Fast Track Courts for trial of rape cases in the Judgeships of Ranchi, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Deoghar, Garhwa, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Jamshedpur, Sahebganj.
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	08	High Court earmarked the five existing Courts in the State for trial of rape case.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	No. However from amongst existing cadre strength, one of the Additional Sessions Judges of 9 places (Betul, Bhopal, Chhindwara, Indore, Jabalpur, Raisen, Rewa and Satna) have been designated for trial of offences related to the rape, gang-rape and rape with murder.	52 Additional Posts of district Judge shall be created for the purpose and if these posts are created High Court may consider designation of one Additional Sessions Judge, for trial of offences related to rape, gang-rape and rape with murder. High Court has issued effective instructions to all the Sessions Judges in the State of M.P. for expeditious disposal of cases related to the offences of rape, gang-rape and rape with murder.
8.	Kerala	3	

[English]

Dairy Co-operatives in Debt Waiver Scheme

3552. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to include dairy co-operative societies in the Debt Waiver Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008 was notified and implemented by Ministry of Finance. The debt waiver exercise was completed by 30th June, 2008, whereas the debt relief exercise was closed in June, 2010. There is no proposal under consideration to include dairy co-operative societies in the Debt Waiver Scheme.

(b) Does riot arise, in view of (a) above.

Research work in Marine Sector

3553. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that research work in the marine sector is very less in the country in comparison to other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major research and development works undertaken by various research institutes/organisations on the marine sector in the country;

(d) whether the functioning of these research institutes has been reviewed by the Government periodically during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The

research in the marine sector being undertaken by the Fisheries Research Institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is at par with any other country. India ranks third in terms of the total marine fish production in the world. The research and development support and other need based technical, training, advisory, analytical and consultancy services by the fisheries research institutes in the marine sector has been instrumental for the sustenance of the sector during the last six decades.

(c) The major research activities undertaken by the Fisheries Research institutes in the marine sector are:-

- Assessment of marine fisheries resources/fish stocks.
- Management of fishery resources through suitable technological interventions.
- Oceanographic research in relation to marine fisheries.
- Development of mariculture and open sea cage farming technologies.
- Development of sustainable aquaculture technologies with species and system diversification in brackishwaters.
- Cataloguing, Classification, Conservation and Management of fish genetic resources.
- Species enhancement through genetics and biotechnology.
- Development of eco-friendly, fuel efficient and resources specific fishing techniques.
- Development of post-harvest; value addition; food safety, quality control and hygiene regulations and packaging technologies.
- Human resource development, capacity building and skill up-gradation.

(d) and (e) Fisheries Research Institutes under the ICAR are being regularly monitored with due accountability of output and outcome vis-a-vis the assigned objectives, identified quantifiable deliverables and outlays through various departmental committees such as Research

Advisory Committees (RACs), Institute Research Councils (IRCs) and Quinquennial Review Teams (QRTs).

Agricultural Workers

3554. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), 15 million workers shifted out of the agriculture sector to the manufacturing and service sector during 2005-2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this trend indicates a declining growth in the agriculture sector;

(d) whether the share of agriculture in employment has come down from 57 per cent to 53 per cent during the above period;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to arrest the decline in the share of the agriculture sector in employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e): Institute of Applied Manpower Research in their Occasional Paper No. 9/2012 on "Joblessness and Informatization: Challenges to inclusive Growth in India" has stated that 15 million workers shifted out of the agriculture sector to the manufacturing and service sector during 2005-2010. The share of agriculture in total employment has fallen from 57 per cent in 2005 to 53 per cent in 2010. The report further states that "the share of industry and services in output has increased sharply in the last 20 years resulting in their rising share in GDP. The share of agriculture sector is hovering around 15 percent of GDP (2010). This indeed is a welcome change and this highlights the growing relative importance of the more productive sectors". The declining share of agriculture in GDP is an observed trend in the development process.

(f) Important programmes implemented in agriculture sector like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Micro Irrigation, Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) are aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity also create on-farm and non-farm employment opportunities.

Surrogate Advertisements

3555. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has held a meeting with various departments in the recent past for seeking their views on ways and means to curb the practice of surrogate advertising in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the views expressed by various Ministries in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has identified the companies which have been accused of promoting banned brands through advertisements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the regulatory mechanism to be put in place to check such surrogate advertising so as to protect the interests of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (d) No such meeting has been held by the Ministry in the recent past for seeking the views of various departments on the subject matter. However, Government has constituted a committee of Secretaries to examine the issue of TV advertisements on genuine brand extensions (Brands sharing names with tobacco and alcohol products) as distinct from surrogate advertisement (indirect advertisement) of tobacco and alcohol products.

Telecast of advertisements on private satellite/cable TV channels is regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. Rule-7 (2) (viii) (A) of the Cable Television (Networks) Rules, 1994 provides that No advertisement shall be permitted which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants, provided

that a product that uses a brand name or logo, which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants, may be advertised on cable service subject to the following conditions that:—

- (i) the story board or visual of the advertisement must depict only the product being advertised and not the prohibited products in any form or manner;
- (ii) the advertisement must not make any direct or indirect reference to the prohibited products;
- (iii) the advertisement must not contain any nuances or phrases promoting prohibited products;
- (iv) the advertisement must not use particular colours and layout or presentations associated with prohibited products;
- (v) the advertisement must not use situations typical for promotion of prohibited products when advertising the other products;

Provided further that-

- (i) the advertiser shall submit an application with a copy of the proposed advertisement along with a certificate by a registered Chartered Accountant that the product carrying the same name as cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants is distributed in reasonable quantity and is available in substantial number of outlets where other products of the same category are available and the proposed expenditure on such advertising thereon shall not be

disproportionate to the actual sales turnover of the product.

- (ii) All such advertisements found to be genuine brand extensions by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting shall be previewed and certified by the Central Board of Film Certification as suitable for unrestricted public exhibition and are in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-clause (i) to (v) of the first proviso, prior to their telecast or transmission or retransmission.

Action is taken against the TV channels and not against the Advertising Companies/Product manufacturer, whenever any violation of these Rules is brought to the notice of the Government. Details of action taken against TV channels during last three years for violation of Rule 7 (2) (viii) (A) of the Cable Television (Networks) Rules, 1994 is given in the enclosed Statement

The Government has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Center to monitor content aired by private satellite TV channels with a view to bring to notice of this Ministry violations of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has also been set up to consider cases of violations and make appropriate recommendations for action against those satellite TV channels which violate the provisions of the Programme and Advertising Codes.

Complaints of violation of Advertising Code by private TV channels are also referred to the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), an industry-level Self Regulatory Body of Advertisers and Advertising Agencies, for their comments and action.

Statement

Details of action taken against TV channels for telecast of advertisements in violation of Rule 7(2) (viii) (A) of Cable TV Rules 1994 during the last three years.

Sl.No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CDs'.	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 was issued to the concerned channel.
2.	Advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CDs'.	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 was issued to the concerned channel.

1	2	3
3.	Advertisement of products of 'Haywards-5000 Soda' and 'Kingfisher Packaged Drinking Water'	A general directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
4.	Advertisement of a product of 'McDowell's Soda'.	A general directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
5.	Advertisements of products using brand or logo used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.	A general directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
6.	Advertisement of FTV Vodka.	An Advisory has been issued to FTV channel on 17.1.2013.
7.	Advertisement of "McDowell's No. 1 Platinum Soda" – The No. 1 Spirit of Leadership.	The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) was requested on 22.07.2011 to take up the matter with advertisers to take these advertisements off air. ASCI informed that the complaint has been upheld. It was also informed that the said advertisement has been withdrawn from all channels from 25th July, 2011.
8.	Advertisement of Kingfisher Beer ad on ET NOW channel.	A Warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012.
9.	Advertisement of VB Best Cold Beer on Star Cricket channel.	A Warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012.

[Translation]

Crop Insurance for Seeds

3556. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched any pilot scheme on crop insurance for seeds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the said scheme; and
- (c) the names of States in which this scheme has been launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) A pilot scheme on seed crop insurance was launched in Rabi 1999-2000 in 10 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to provide financial security and income stability, to stimulate participation of new growers to undertake seed production programme of newly released hybrid/improved varieties and to give a boost to the modern seed industry on scientific principle. Salient features of the scheme are to cover the risk involved in seed production at field stage and loss in expected raw seed yield and seed crop after harvest.

An Evaluation Study was undertaken by Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) for assessing the impact of the pilot. The scheme was discontinued based on the conclusion drawn by the study for not achieving the intended objectives after 3 seasons of its operation

[English]

Dilapidated Condition of Temple

3557. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the dilapidated condition of the world famous Thousand Pillars Temple at Warangal in Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether there has been an inordinate delay by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in completing the renovation, conservation and protection of the temple/monument;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by ASI for expeditious completion of the renovation work of the said temple?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) The main shrine of Thousand Pillars Temple at Warangal is in a fairly good state of preservation. However, the Kalyana Mandapa of the same temple complex developed some structural problems. Hence, special attention is being paid to restoration.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Archaeological restoration works are time-consuming in nature, owing to many factors, such as, regard to authenticity, integrity, associated heritage values and high workmanship due to ornamental features etc. However, full efforts are made by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for earliest completion of restoration work.

[Translation]

Remnants of Indian Culture

3558. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the remains of Indian culture are still available in several countries of South East Asia;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the preservation of the remains of Indian culture?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, Burma, Cambodia and Laos are the countries in South-East Asia which are known for remains of Indian culture in form of sculptures, temples, stupas and carvings on architectural members.

(c) Teams of experts from the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) have visited Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam and Myanmar in last three years for the conservation and restoration of monuments. ASI has undertaken restoration and conservation work at Ta Prohm Temple in Cambodia, Vat Phou Temple in Lao PDR and Ananda Temple in Myanmar as part of bi-lateral arrangements.

[English]

Monuments of National Importance

3559. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from the States still pending with the Union Government regarding declaration of various monuments/heritage sites to be of national importance and the reasons therefor along with the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any request from public representatives for providing financial assistance for maintenance of monuments from the corporate Reserve Funds of the Navratna companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The proposals received from States for declaration of various monuments to be of national importance is given in the enclosed Statement.

These proposals require detailed scrutiny, verification of revenue records ownership issues, preparation of site plan etc. owing to which no specific time limit is fixed for clearance.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. As per the information with Archaeological Survey of India, a public representative (Shri Dilip Gandhi, Hon'ble Member of Parliament) has

approached Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) for development of three monuments i.e. Devi Temple at Mandavgaon, Dhokeshwar Caves at Takali and Shiva Temple at Parner. Further, the Hon'ble M.P. has approached Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) for development of Temple of Mallikarjuna at Karjat and Jain Temple at Ghotan. (all in district Ahmednagar, Maharashtra).

Statement

List of Monuments/Sites under consideration for Declaration as of National Importance

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/site with Locality/District	Name of State
1.	Ancient Site at Juni-Karan, District Kutch	Gujarat
2.	Palace building near Firozshah Palace and Tehkhana, Hisar, District Hisar	Haryana
3.	Group of Temples at Haradib, District Ranchi	Jharkhand
4.	Shahpur Quila, Shahpur, District Palamu	Jharkhand
5.	Navratanagarh Fort and Temple Complex, Gumla	Jharkhand
6.	Tiliagarh Fort, Sahebganj	Jharkhand
7.	Fort and Jain Rock Cut sculptures at Koluha, District Hill, District Chatra	Jharkhand
8.	Janardana Temple, Panamaram, Waynad District	Kerala
9.	Vishnu Temple, Nadavayal District Waynad	Kerala
10.	Fortification wall of Daulatabad Fort, District Aurangabad	Maharashtra
11.	Old High Court Building, Nagpur, District Nagpur	Maharashtra
12.	Fort, Ginnurgarh, District Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Biranchi Narayana Temple, Buguda	Odisha
14.	Group of Temples at Ranipur Jharial, District Bolangir	Odisha
15.	Sita Ram Ji Temple, Deeg, District Bharatpur	Rajasthan
16.	Rambagh Palace, Deeg, District Bharatpur	Rajasthan
17.	Bala Qila in Alwar and a step well in Neemrana in District Alwar	Rajasthan
18.	St. Thomas Church, Dehradun, District, Dehradun	Uttarakhand
19.	Nauseri Banu Mosque and Chowk Masjid, Kella Nizamat, District Murshidabad	West Bengal
20.	Archaeological Site (Sakeesena Mound), Mogalbari, District Paschim Medinapur	West Bengal
21.	Khwaza Anwar Ber (Nawab Bari), District Barddhaman	West Bengal
22.	Brindaban Chandra Temple and Radha Damodar Temple District Bankura	West Bengal

[Translation]

Development of High Yielding Seeds

3560. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies selling Bt. Cotton seeds in the country are engaged in developing new varieties of high yielding seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the areas where such new seeds are being used by these companies on experimental basis under a pilot project in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The list of companies selling Bt. Cotton seeds in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Bt. Cotton is the only genetically modified crop approved for cultivation in the country. Bt cotton seeds are used in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka for which approval of Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee, Ministry of Environment and Forests is granted. The conventional seed varieties are grown in areas recommended by Central Sub-Committee on Crop Standards, Notification and Release of Varieties for Agriculture Crops, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

Statement

Seed companies involved in Bt. cotton distribution

Sl.No.	Name of Company
1	2
1.	Advanta India Ltd.
2.	Ajit Seeds Ltd.

1	2
3.	Amar Biotech Ltd.
4.	Amareswara Agrotech
5.	Ankur Seeds Private Ltd.
6.	Arya Hybrid Seeds Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Asian Agri Genetics Ltd.
8.	Basant Agro Tech India Ltd.
9.	Bayer Bioscience Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Bio Seed Research India Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Brahmaputra Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Cenbios
13.	Centromere Bio Solutions
14.	Daftari Agro (P) Ltd. Non Bt.
15.	Dhanya Seeds
16.	Emergent Genetics Pvt. Ltd.
17.	Fortune Hybrid Seeds Pvt. Ltd.
18.	Ganga Kaveri Seeds Pvt. Ltd.
19.	GEO Biotechnologies India P. Ltd.
20.	Green Gold Seeds
21.	J.K. Agri Genetics Seeds Ltd.
22.	Kaveri Seeds Ltd.
23.	Kohinoor Seeds
24.	Krishak Bharti Cop. Ltd.
25.	Krishidhan Seeds Pvt. Ltd.
26.	Kritiman Agro Genetic India Ltd.
27.	Mahyco MH HB Seeds Co. Ltd. Jaipur
28.	Mahyco Seeds
29.	Monsanto Holding Pvt. Ltd.
30.	Monsanto India Pvt. Ltd.
31.	Namdhari Seeds Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
32.	Nandi Seeds Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Nath Bio Gene Seeds
34.	Nath Seeds Pvt. Ltd.
35.	Navkar Hybrid Seeds Ltd.
36.	Neo Seeds
37.	Nirmal Seeds P. Ltd.
38.	Nu Genes Pvt. Ltd.
39.	Nusan Genetic
40.	Nusun
41.	Nuziveedu Seeds Pvt. Ltd.
42.	Palamoor Seeds P. Ltd.
43.	Prabhat Agri Biotech
44.	Pravardhan Seeds Pvt. Ltd.
45.	R.J. Biotech
46.	Rallis India Pvt. Ltd.
47.	Rasi Seeds Pvt. Ltd.
48.	Rohini Seeds
49.	Safal Seeds Biotech Ltd.
50.	Seed Works India Pvt. Ltd.
51.	Seeds Works International P. Ltd.
52.	Shri Ram Fertilizers and Chemicals
53.	Siddivinayak Seeds
54.	Siri Seeds
55.	Solar Agrotech Pvt. Ltd.
56.	Spriha Biosciences
57.	Sri Ram Bioseed Genetics
58.	Sri Rama Agri Genetics
59.	Sri Satya Agri Genetics
60.	Super Seeds P. Ltd.

1	2
61.	Tulsi Seeds Pvt. Ltd.
62.	Uniphos Enterprises Ltd.
63.	United Phosphorus
64.	Viba seeds
65.	Vickky Seeds
66.	Vikram Seeds P. Ltd.
67.	Virign Seeds
68.	Xylem Seeds
69.	Yaaganti Seeds P. Ltd.
70.	Yashoda Hybrid Seed P. Ltd.
71.	Zuari Seeds Pvt. Ltd.

Production of Pulses and Oilseeds

3561. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the production of pulses and oilseeds in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the production of pulses and oilseeds in the country;

(d) whether the Government is aware that there is difference in the production of pulses and oilseeds in various States including Uttar Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the funds allocated by the Government to increase the agricultural production and its promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The production of

pulses and oilseeds in the country during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 has been higher than their production during 2009-10. State-wise details of production of pulses and oilseeds in the country during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (2nd Advance Estimates) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In order to increase production of pulses and oilseeds, Government has been implementing several Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission-Pulses (NFSM-Pulses), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), etc. In addition, a new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" has been started under NFSM since 2010-11 to take up active propagation of key technologies in the form of block demonstrations for improving productivity of pulses. Further, a Special Plan to achieve more than 19 million tonnes of pulse production during 2012-13 has also been initiated.

(d) and (e) The reasons for variation in production and productivity of different agricultural crops including

pulses and oilseeds vary from State to State. Besides variation in the natural soil fertility, the major reasons for low production of these crops include uneven distribution of rainfall, dependence on monsoon, small and fragmented land holdings, improper nutrient and pest management, low use of good quality seeds, lack of adequate agricultural machinery and low adoption of improved package of practices, etc.

(f) Details of funds allocated by Government under the major schemes/programmes during 2012-13 are as under:-

(Rupees Crore)

Scheme	Funds Allocated
National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	1977.02
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	9217.00
Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)	900.00
Integrated Scheme for Oilseed, Pulses, Oil-Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)	387.03

Statement

State-wise Estimates of Production of Pulses and Oilseeds

('000 Tonnes)

State/UT	Pulses				Oilseeds			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1429.0	1440.0	1230.0	1493.0	1500.0	1995.6	1264.7	1546.0
Arunachal Pradesh	9.7	9.1	10.5	#	28.3	29.1	33.0	#
Assam	64.6	70.1	68.6	109.6	144.7	153.6	149.5	154.0
Bihar	472.5	537.8	511.3	527.5	144.6	136.3	139.5	178.1
Chhattisgarh	488.7	537.5	499.1	496.5	200.4	217.2	169.5	216.0
Goa	8.5	8.0	8.3	#	8.1	8.3	8.0	#
Gujarat	517.0	723.0	780.0	562.0	3097.0	4896.1	5035.0	3385.8
Haryana	100.0	158.5	127.0	202.0	877.5	963.8	771.0	941.0
Himachal Pradesh	20.7	41.6	30.8	33.5	3.8	7.7	8.6	8.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	13.6	16.7	13.2	22.8	49.7	53.0	53.4	51.0
Jharkhand	223.7	329.6	412.0	511.5	79.5	113.7	155.5	178.8
Karnataka	1118.0	1565.0	1134.1	1175.0	1005.0	1270.0	942.0	950.0
Kerala	10.3	3.0	2.5	6.3	1.2	2.1	2.4	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	4304.6	3386.2	4161.9	4653.6	7636.2	8035.4	7727.8	8290.9
Maharashtra	2370.0	3099.8	2268.0	2153.0	2814.0	5040.0	4485.0	4128.8
Manipur	7.2	24.2	26.9	#	0.7	26.7	28.3	#
Meghalaya	3.6	3.7	3.7	#	7.0	7.1	7.6	#
Mizoram	6.5	6.1	5.3	#	3.0	3.8	2.4	#
Nagaland	34.7	36.4	34.7	#	84.6	66.3	66.8	#
Odisha	399.3	426.9	343.4	408.0	172.2	179.8	165.8	183.8
Punjab	18.0	19.3	15.0	20.5	83.4	71.5	68.0	81.9
Rajasthan	713.7	3259.7	2432.1	2123.4	4407.2	6604.8	5744.5	6062.2
Sikkim	12.9	11.9	5.9	#	9.4	7.9	7.8	#
Tamil Nadu	204.1	246.0	369.3	355.7	939.6	933.1	1113.7	1162.5
Tripura	4.5	5.2	6.0	#	2.5	3.4	3.5	#
Uttar Pradesh	1901.4	2037.0	2403.0	2361.3	816.0	919.4	935.0	949.8
Uttarakhand	46.0	52.1	49.0	58.0	33.0	27.5	32.5	36.0
West Bengal	150.1	176.1	130.6	199.7	727.1	703.6	672.4	774.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.8	1.2	1.0	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.9	6.1	4.0	#	0.1	0.1	0.1	#
Delhi	0.8	0.8	0.7	#	4.9	1.3	4.9	#
Daman and Diu	1.1	1.1	0.0	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Puducherry	0.3	1.3	1.0	#	1.1	0.9	0.5	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	102.7	NA	NA	NA	185.6
All India	14661.8	18240.9	17088.9	17575.5	24881.6	32479.0	29798.7	29465.3

*2nd advance estimates released on 08.02.2013.

#included in others.

NG: Not Grown.

NA: Not Applicable.

Assistance to NGOs

3562. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial and other assistance under its various schemes/programmes to the voluntary organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in the field of culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned/released to the said organisations during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme/programme, organisation/NGO and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned/proposes to sanction funds for celebrating festivals in memory of great personalities/thinkers for the contributions made by them in the social, religious and spiritual sphere of life such as Buddha, Basveshwara, Narayan Guru,

Swami Vivekanand etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned/allocated for the purpose during the said period; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of financial assistance/grants released by the Ministry of Culture to various Organisations including NGOs, engaged in cultural activities during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. No State/UT-wise allocations are made under any of these schemes.

(c) to (e) Details of grants/funds released by the Government for celebrations/functions related to important personalities in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Utilization of funds under ongoing schemes/programmes from 2009-10 to 2012-13

Sl. No.	Schemes	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Rs. in crores
					2012-13 (upto 28.02.2013)
1.	Financial Assistance for Professional Group and Individuals for Specified Performing Art Projects	26.90	30.16	35.63	39.05
2.	Financial Assistance for Research Support to Voluntary Organisations engaged in Cultural Development (Cultural Function Grant Scheme)	2.22	9.05	11.26	7.68
3.	Assistance for Development of Buddhist and Tibetan Institutions	2.48	3.60	1.03	1.53
4.	Building Grant to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	1.30	1.27	1.64	0.93
5.	Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums	11.67	14.82	15.79	13.42
6.	Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas	0.43	0.41	0.19	0.61
7.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations under the scheme of Centenary/Anniversary Celebrations	0.17	0.13	0.01	Nil
8.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations under the scheme for Development and Maintenance of National Memorial	0.25	0.24	Nil	Nil

Statement-II

Details of Grants/funds released by the Government for celebrations/functions related to important personalities in the country

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Celebration/Function	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Commemoration of 2550th Anniversary of Mahaparinirvana of Lord Buddha	3.25	45.00	30.00	—
2.	Commemoration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda	—	1240.00	2485.00	3924.00
3.	Commemoration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore	—	1097.50	3280.67	115.86
4.	Commemoration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahamana Madan Mohan Malaviya	—	—	—	470.92

*[English]***Coal Workers Strike**

3563. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a strike was called by coal workers recently in all the coal bearing States;

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

(c) the total loss of coal production as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such strikes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The Central Trade Unions had called two days All India General Strike on 20th and 21st February, 2013 all over India including Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) in protest against price rise and other national issues.

The issue was discussed with the representatives of Central Trade Unions operating in coal industries at Unit/Project level, Area level and Company level. In addition to conciliation was also held with Central Trade Unions at

different levels in all coal bearing states. In the said conciliation, both Management at different level and the Conciliation Authority had appealed to the unions to not to go for strike during the peak period in which the companies are striving to achieve targeted coal production required for the country. However, in spite of the appeals, conciliations, discussions, the Central Trade Unions resorted to two days' Strike on 20th and 21st February, 2013 in Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL).

(c) In CIL and SCCL, 0.71 Million Tonne (approximately) and 0.1 Million Tonne (approximately) respectively was loss of production of coal due to the strike.

(d) Government declares coal industry every six months through a notification as 'utility service' in coalfields. Discussions are held with Unions to redress the grievances of the workers. However, strike from workers in any sector including coal sector cannot be ruled out.

Tie-up between Telecom Companies and UIDAI

3564. SHRI PREMDAS:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for a tie-up between telecom companies and Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for sharing of information relating to subscribers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it is likely to benefit security agencies and the police to track the records of SIM card holders easily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) It has been decided that Aadhaar shall be taken as valid Proof of Identity (PoI)/Proof of Address (PoA) after details of identity and address are confirmed through Aadhaar authentication procedure.

(b) Proof of Concept (POC) for Aadhaar authentication based Telecom Know Your Customer (KYC) was successfully conducted by M/s Vodafone in Hyderabad District. This arrangement may be of some use to security agencies and the police in tracking the record of SIM card holders.

Coal Production in Naxal affected Areas

3565. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of coal has suffered in some naxal affected States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the production of coal in naxal affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Production of coal suffered due to Naxalite activities in Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) Jharkhand State. Loss in coal production on account of naxal bandhs during the period April'12 to February'13 in CCL was approximately 1.6 Lakh Tonnes.

(c) As such, Police and Public order are State subjects and action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily with the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that the Central Government closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of measures including assisting them under security and development related schemes. Separately, the Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) has indicated that they are trying to

make up the loss in production by increasing coal production on other working days.

[Translation]

Mobile FPS

3566. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced mobile fair price shops facility in some States especially in remote/tribal areas so that the benefits of public distribution system may be provided to these remote and tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of States where this facility has been started;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend this facility to other States also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments wherein operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

Government has not introduced mobile fair price shop facility. However, under the guidelines issued by the Department for strengthening of PDS, States/UTs are to ensure that no consumer/card holder has to travel more than 3 kms to reach his FPS. As per the guidelines, in areas which cannot be covered by static fair price shops, mobile vans may be introduced to cover the consumers residing in hilly remote, far-flung, desert, tribal and inaccessible areas. The guidelines include provision of sales centre at weekly Haats to provide essential commodities at fixed prices in some rural areas, particularly

in Tribal Areas which will be a great boon to consumers of these areas.

Opening of Agricultural University

3567. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals for opening of Agricultural Universities in Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh;

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

(c) the time by which such universities are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) A proposal (Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University Bill, 2012) to establish a Central Agricultural University at Bundelkhand (Uttar Pradesh) was referred by Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha in consultation with Hon'ble Chairman Rajya Sabha to the Standing Committee on Agriculture for examination and report. The Committee has presented its report to Lok Sabha on 14th March, 2013 and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha, also on the same date.

No such proposal from Chhattisgarh Government has been received.

[English]

National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation

3568. SHRI MOHAN JENA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) has adopted any uniform policy for the organisational infrastructure, staff patterns and functioning of the Channelising Agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the grants sanctioned by the NSCFDC to different State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) along with the utilisation and recovery details during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the performance of the different State Channelising Agencies working under the NSCFDC for the economic development of Scheduled Castes on sustainable basis, has been evaluated by the Government/Ministry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to remove the shortcomings, if any, noticed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) are independent organizations working under the concerned Departments of the States/UTs and they are appointed by the States/UTs for channelizing the funds of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) to the eligible persons belonging to Scheduled Castes. No policy for the organizational infrastructure, staffing pattern and their functioning is made by the NSFDC.

(c) NSFDC has provided grant for Skill Development Training Programmes to SCAs. The details for the last three years and this year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of State-wise funds sanctioned and disbursed by NSFDC to different SCAs under self employment loan schemes, its utilization and recovery received from SCAs, for the last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The NSFDC periodically evaluates the performance of SCAs through its Scheme of Rating the Performance of SCAs and Awards to Better Performing SCAs. Details of performance evaluation parameters under the Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Details of the steps taken by NSFDC to remove the shortcomings in the performance of SCAs are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I*State-wise details of grant disbursed by NSFDC and Utilised during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 28.02.2013)	
		Amount Disbursed	Utilised	Amount Disbursed	Utilised	Amount Disbursed	Utilised	Amount Disbursed	Utilised
1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	6.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	21.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	10.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	7.32	7.32	12.37	5.83	5.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	3.84	3.84	31.81	0.00	5.91	0.00	26.01	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16.33	14.00	10.50	9.50	26.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	7.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.31	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	3.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	4.50	0.00	19.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	6.64	6.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	7.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	8.13	6.91	0.00	0.00	13.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	18.41	7.53	64.91	35.67	15.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	20.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	15.82	15.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	West Bengal	25.85	12.00	16.64	4.61	39.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		159.91	74.06	179.96	55.61	234.86	0.00	30.32	0.00

Note:- (i) Amount disbursed in a year pertains to sanctions of that year and previous years as well.

(ii) Amount utilised pertains to disbursements made during concerned year and previous years as well.

Statement-II

State-wise details of Self Employment Loan Disbursed, Utilised and Recovered during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (As on 28.02.2013)		
		Amount Disbursed	Utilised	Recovery	Amount Disbursed	Utilised	Recovery	Amount Disbursed	Utilised	Recovery	Amount Disbursed	Utilised	Recovery
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	1337.00	0.00	0.00	3966.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	167.64	0.00	336.00	32.00	137.62	64.34	0.00	19.76	19.66	0.00	35.14	10.00
4.	Chandigarh	13.20	11.49	27.14	36.11	0.00	19.71	36.82	9.80	20.44	11.60	28.54	17.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	687.00	437.95	607.32	635.70	612.13	584.88	1151.15	363.38	454.79	689.85	111.33	629.88
6.	Delhi	145.75	195.55	226.24	401.20	213.25	174.32	170.00	46.58	233.91	323.30	212.40	193.09
7.	Goa	7.83	5.28	4.33	5.36	2.55	5.32	11.75	11.75	6.09	49.47	0.00	6.46
8.	Gujarat	1148.63	1928.52	1626.96	2671.65	1841.81	957.58	2391.53	0.00	920.00	3313.44	1088.86	665.00
9.	Haryana	601.30	786.98	355.00	99.64	35.00	439.78	213.95	55.82	324.44	306.48	89.21	297.15
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.26	289.60	254.85	218.63	62.16	230.82	347.51	44.67	114.56	174.55	81.49	124.59
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	279.14	295.97	139.28	373.20	157.39	143.54	731.31	80.22	188.32	2.64	56.38	153.18
12.	Jharkhand	224.80	237.31	170.28	288.85	78.46	84.68	0.00	0.00	95.21	0.00	0.00	34.15
13.	Karnataka	2397.10	2575.00	1200.00	2741.11	1715.26	1385.00	4816.17	1161.41	1871.38	4032.94	2656.76	1057.50
14.	Kerala	422.62	446.84	329.87	453.19	501.45	352.69	601.19	428.98	379.52	423.90	138.77	303.78

(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	941.99	320.60	0.00	244.81	300.00	0.00	0.00	186.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	4567.17	3771.00	725.41	5213.48	3664.57	2617.25	1147.85	1341.74	2019.25	1814.39	1175.42	1509.48
17.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	4.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Odisha	19.80	2.87	99.78	0.00	29.14	125.14	0.00	10.47	36.56	0.00	25.77	54.72
19.	Puducherry	189.68	115.96	14.00	0.00	21.21	19.52	0.00	0.00	51.25	0.00	55.47	11.71
20.	Punjab	332.90	300.53	275.34	326.38	275.72	299.43	400.29	225.58	147.71	344.68	413.21	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	660.58	444.92	429.44	929.38	550.34	517.45	2300.42	256.68	640.49	889.91	1250.24	619.80
22.	Sikkim	37.89	56.68	85.00	119.16	16.61	83.06	210.26	26.41	76.88	102.00	256.61	87.60
23.	Tamil Nadu	175.00	144.3.52	589.35	559.72	443.30	185.31	0.00	59.97	182.98	0.00	8.96	216.29
24.	Tripura	500.54	83.63	228.64	329.31	259.16	98.36	629.16	232.71	195.00	278.54	471.77	173.74
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	367.85	0.00	0.00	281.13	0.00	0.00	306.06	0.00	0.00	226.81
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	40.47	0.00	0.00	24.21	108.45	0.00	5.55	126.91	36.35	13.82
27.	West Bengal	2407.35	540.37	916.49	2575.30	841.47	1091.42	3009.54	439.08	987.93	1826.99	923.79	1204.81
	Total	15119.18	14911.96	11419.64	18009.37	11703.41	11472.89	18277.35	4815.01	13509.60	14711.59	9116.47	7611.01

Note:- Amount utilised pertains to disbursements made during concerned year and previous years as well.

Statement-III

Scheme introduced by NSFDC w.e.f. 2007-08 for rating the performance of SCAs and Awards to better performing SCAs

I. Objectives

- (i) To provide a yardstick for measurement of performance of the SCAs at a point of time i.e. 31st March of every year.
- (ii) To compare the relative performances across SCAs.
- (iii) To reward the better performing SCAs through awards to be presented to the top 3 SCAs through dignitaries in order to motivate them and others.
- (iv) To improve the performance of average performing SCAs.
- (v) To plan for gradual enhancement in the financial and overall performance of each SCA through system improvements in the long run and assist them in climbing the rating ladder.

II. Performance Evaluation Parameters and Targets for SCAs

Sl. No.	Parameters	Unit	Weight-age (%)	Benchmark (Fair)	Criteria Values			
					Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Growth in SCAs' disbursement to the beneficiaries as compared to previous year.	%	10	105	120	115	110	105
2.	Mobilisation of Guarantee/ Assurance (cumulative)	%	10	100 (Full coverage)	120	115	110	100
3.	Absorption of disbursement allocation (current year)	%	10	95	110	105	100	95
4.	Time-gap between disbursement received by SCA and released to beneficiaries (gap in utilization of funds) (current year)	Days	05	Within 90 days	Within 30 days	Within 45 days	Within 60 days	Within 90 days
5.	Cumulative Utilization of funds	%	08	80.00	90.50	87.00	83.50	80.00
6.	Cumulative Recovery from Beneficiaries	%	20	60	66	64	62	60
7.	Cumulative Repayment to NSFDC	%	07	85	100	95	90	85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Overdues, if any, not older than 1 year	Qtr.	10	Not more than 1 year	Regular	1 Qtr.	2 Qtrs.	3 Qtrs.
9.	Updation of loan accounts of beneficiaries (current year)	%	10	90	100	96	93	90
10	Updation of Annual Account of SCAs by the Board (previous year)	Before (month)	10	No Arrear	Before Sept. end	Before Oct. end	Before Nov. end	Before Dec. end
			100					

Note: For the updation of Loan Accounts of beneficiaries during current year, the SCAs will submit information regarding no. of live accounts created during the year and confirmation on their updation.

Statement-IV

Steps taken by NSFDC to remove the Shortcomings in the performance of SCAs

1. Communication of Notional Allocation of Funds in the beginning of financial year to the SCAs alongwith checklist of steps to be taken for sponsor proposals, avail sanctions and disbursement from NSFDC and furnish utilization reports timely.
2. Setting up of prudential norms of NSFDC for disbursement i.e. adequate level of State Government Guarantee, Utilization level of 80% and above and Nil overdues more than one year and taking up the matter with SCAs for fulfilling the same.
3. Participation of NSFDC representatives in the Board Meetings of SCAs. Separate meetings are also held with concerned Social Welfare Departments of the State Governments to address the pending issues and ensure flow of funds to the target group in the State.
4. The matter is also taken up with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, for their intervention at appropriate level.
5. Conduct of Regional Meetings of State Channelising Agencies regularly.
6. Introduction of Rating Scheme and Incentive Scheme for the SCAs and better performing SCAs. Better

performing SCAs are given Cash Awards and Incentives which are to be spent on improving Recovery Infrastructure in their District Offices.

7. Executive Development Programmes are conducted for the officials of SCAs to provide inputs in proper identification of economic activities, project formulation, appraisal, implementation, monitoring and recovery and upkeep of NSFDC loan accounts and computerized ledger/loan accounting.
8. Evaluation Studies of NSFDC Schemes are got conducted through Independent Agencies and the reports are regularly sent to SCAs for taking necessary action on the observations and findings of the Studies.

[Translation]

Facilities to Refugees

3569. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of basic facilities being provided to the refugees from Pakistan while their demand for Indian citizenship is pending with the Government;
- (b) whether the said refugees are eligible to earn their livelihood and got admission in schools for their children etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Facilities, if any, to be provided to such Pakistani nationals living in India on Long Term Visa pending grant of Indian citizenship fall under the purview of the State Governments/Union Territories concerned. As per extant instructions, Pakistan nationals staying in India on Long Term Visa under the eligible categories with the intention of settling permanently and obtaining Indian Citizenship are permitted to engage in employment in private sector i.e. excluding Government/Semi Government, local bodies, cooperative jobs etc. Further, children of such Pakistani nationals are permitted to take admission in schools, colleges, universities, technical/professional institutions etc. subject to usual conditions prescribed for foreigners in this regard.

[English]

Criminal Cases against IPS Officers

3570. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal and corruption cases registered against the Indian Police Service (IPS) Officers, cases solved/unsolved and the steps taken to solve all the cases along with the action taken against them separately, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and crime-wise;

(b) the total number of IPS officers against whom disciplinary cases have been initiated during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has requested the Government to start prosecution cases against some IPS officers during the said period;

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

(e) the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Centralized data is not maintained. However, based on the information available, the Central Bureau of Investigation has registered 13 cases against the Indian Police Service (IPS) Officers during the last three years and in the current year (upto 28.2.2013), as under:—

Year	Total No. of cases registered	State-wise cases registered
2010	4	Uttar Pradesh-1 Himachal Pradesh-1 West Bengal-2
2011	2	Gujarat-2
2012	7	Chandigarh (UT)-1 Maharashtra-1 Rajasthan-5
2013 (upto 28.2.13)	Nil	
Total	13	

The cases have been registered on the allegations of criminal and corruption charges. Out of 13 cases, investigation has been completed by CBI in 3 cases, 3 cases are sub-judice, 1 case has been closed and 6 cases are under investigation by the CBI. Action is taken by the respective authorities concerned as per the prevailing laws.

(b) Details of disciplinary cases initiated against IPS officers during the said period, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) On the requests received from CBI, sanction for prosecution against one IPS Officer has been issued on 15.11.2011 under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and sanction for prosecution against one IPS officer under the Prevention of Corruption Act is presently sub-judice during the said period and in the current year (upto 28.3.2013).

Statement

Details of disciplinary cases initiated against IPS officers during the last 3 years and the current year (upto 28.2.2013)

State	No. of IPS officers against whom disciplinary cases initiated during the last three years and current year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
AGMU Cadre (Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union Territories)			1	
Assam and Meghalaya		1		
Andhra Pradesh	1			1
Bihar		1	1	
Chhattisgarh				
Gujarat		1	3	
Haryana				
Himachal Pradesh		1		
Jammu and Kashmir			1	
Jharkhand				
Karnataka			1	
Kerala	1	1		
Madhya Pradesh				
Maharashtra	1	2	1	
Manipur and Tripura			1	
Meghalaya				
Nagaland				
Odisha				
Punjab				
Rajasthan				
Sikkim	1			
Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	1	2		1
Uttarakhand				
West Bengal			4	
Total	6	10	14	2

Digital Version of Publications of NAI

3571. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the digital version of the catalogue of publications of the National Archives of India (NAI) in the recent past;

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

(c) the extent to which the scholars, historians, administrators, academicians and other users of archives in the country are likely to be benefited from such digitisation; and

(d) the details of funds allocated/expenditure incurred thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Printed version of the "Catalogue of publications" of National Archives of India since the beginning of the NAI's publication programme has been prepared in June 2012. The digital version of the Catalogue has been uploaded on the National Archives website (www.nationalarchives.nic.in) under the link, 'online resources'. The website allows downloading of free publications brought out by National Archives of India.

(c) Considerable time, energy and expenses will be saved for scholars, historians, academicians and other users of Archives by accessing the information electronically.

(d) No expenses have been incurred on the digital version of the catalogue as it was prepared in house by National Archives of India.

[Translation]

Training Programme on Official Language

3572. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several free training programmes are organised by the Department of Official Language for dissemination of official language Hindi in offices through the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing and Central Hindi Training Institute every year;

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

(c) the steps being taken to check organising of Hindi training programmes/workshops/seminars by the private organisations so as to prevent the wastage of Government revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of Hindi Computer Training Programmes organised by the Department of Official Language during last three years through Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Noida and Central Hindi Training Institute is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No programme is being conducted through any private organisation by Department of Official Language.

Statement

The details of Hindi Computer Training Programmes conducted through C-DAC and CHTI are as follows

Year	Through C-DAC	Through CHTI
2010-11	23	Nil
2011-12	25	50
2012-13	Nil	71

Excavations in Bihar

3573. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the articles unearthed during the excavations carried out in various parts of Bihar including Vaishali district so far;

(b) the locations where these articles of historical importance have been kept;

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India operates/set up any museum in Vaishali district of Bihar; and

(d) if so, the action likely to be taken by the Government to bring the articles of historical importance

found during excavations in the Vaishali museum?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The details of articles found during the excavation are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The articles unearthed during the excavation in Bihar are preserved by Patna Circle and excavation Branch of ASI and by the four site Museums namely Nalanda, Vaishali, Bodhgaya and Vikramshila.

(c) ASI has a site museum in Vaishali since 1971.

(d) Generally, the antiquities recovered during excavations by Patna Circle of ASI are taken to Archaeological Museum, Vaishali after the respective excavation reports.

Statement

The details of Articles found during Excavation in Bihar

Details of excavations	Details of articles
<p>Archaeological Survey of India has carried out excavation work at Raja-Vishal-Ka Garh, district Vaishali in year 1988-89, 2010-2011 and 2011-12; and Chechar, district Vaishali in the year 1977-78 and 1988-89 at Kolhua in district Muzaffarpur in 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99.</p> <p>Archaeological Survey of India has also carried out excavation in various parts of Bihar like, Dak Bunglow, district Patna, 1991-1992; Rajgir district Nalanda, 1990-2000 Chandimau, district Nalanda, 2000-2001 Juafardih, district Nalanda, 2006-2007 Ghorakatora, district Nalanda 2007-2009 Begampur, district Nalanda, 2007-2008 Damankhanda, district Nalanda, 2007-2008 Kolhua district Muzaffarpur, 2010-2011.</p>	<p>During the excavation Terracotta animal and snake figurines terracotta beads, terracotta amalak, sling ball, copper coins and ring, glass bead, semiprecious stone beads, dabber, bangles, beads, inscribed hopscotch, copper coins, silver coins, glass bangles; bone comb; terracotta wheels, small stone sculptures of Jambhal, Avalokiteshwar, Tara Vishnu Varahi; bronze sculptures of Buddha etc. have been found.</p>

[English]

Residential Schools

3574. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential schools functioning for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish some more such schools in the States/UTs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) This Ministry does not establish Residential Schools for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

However, financial assistance is extended to such schools being run by Voluntary Organisations, under the Scheme of "Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations, working for Scheduled Castes", which fulfill all the parameters of the Scheme. The recommendations of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations is mandatory. There is no similar Scheme of this Ministry for Other Backward classes.

Statement showing number of State/UT-wise projects of Residential Schools assisted by this Ministry under the Scheme during the year 2011-12 is enclosed.

Statement

Name of the State/UT	Number of the Residential school funded under the scheme of grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes during the year 2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	11
Delhi	02
Jharkhand	01
Karnataka	16
Maharashtra	13
Odisha	11
Rajasthan	04
Tamil Nadu	02
Uttar Pradesh	14
Uttarakhand	02
West Bengal	01
Total	77

[Translation]

Database of Disasters

3575. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) maintains the records of the cases of disasters that occurred in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases of disasters including earthquakes, landslides and avalanches registered in various States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any study has been conducted for the preparation of better crisis management during such disasters and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism to identify such disaster prone places/areas to take precautionary measures and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has started compiling and publishing India Disaster Report, documenting major disasters from 2011.

However, as per the damage reported by the States/UTs due to cyclones/heavy rains/floods/landslides/earthquakes and cloud burst during the last three years and current year, State-wise details of damage is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) A Project, namely, National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) has been conceived by the Government of India as a Geographical Information System (GIS) based repository of data to support Disaster Management in the country in real/near real time. Department of Space has made necessary arrangements for implementation of NDEM under Disaster Management Support Programme (DMS).

Statement

State-wise details of damage due to Cyclonic storms/heavy rains/floods/landslides/earthquake etc. during the years 2009-10 to 2012-13

Sl. No.	State	2009-10				2010-11				Years
		lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	44132	213748	2.82	171	17230	38152	20.86	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	44	10163	19409	1.64	
3.	Assam	8	12	240	0.298	57	3623	383408	1.87	
4.	Bihar	63	2	6050	Neg.	93	142	138092	0.32	
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	3	1321	—	—	—	—	—	
6.	Gujarat	94	456	12641	0.029	232	541	4735	0.67	
7.	Goa	3	265	1053	0.034	1	1	101	—	
8.	Haryana	9	16	2216	0.083	38	67	5362	1.31	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25	104	2670	—	62	5889	6656	0.26	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	239	1805	2901	0.14	
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	22	74	4726	0.0014	
12.	Karnataka	396	9043	665877	24.22	82	215	14400	0.10	
13.	Kerala	142	177	22744	0.39	103	87	15328	0.03	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	56	148	11356	—	38	5	143	—	
15.	Maharashtra	66	31059	75441	8.79	8	5	9	—	
16.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	4	—	10127	0.02	
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20.	Odisha	59	—	13547	1.33	10	260	5339	0.30	
21.	Punjab	8	—	72	0.06	38	108	2040	0.84	
22.	Rajasthan	48	3509	221	—	—	—	—	—	
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	3	300	511	—	
24.	Tamil Nadu	108	312	8437	—	203	5436	325080	5.08	
25.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	254	101	2893	4.61	530	1049	157523	8.15	
27.	Uttarakhand	87	362	412	—	214	1771	23851	5.02	
28.	West Bengal	137	38744	318786	4.47	112	7	180374	0.30	
29.	Puducherry	—	7	1	Neg.	—	—	346	0.01	

(Provisional)

2011-12				2012-13 (as on 21.02.13)			
lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)
—	—	—	—	61	1858	30973	8.37
47	929	2443	—	68	891	1819	0.1254
13	—	277	4.17	168	9921	531186	3.28
37	—	1603	—	8	—	1713	0.08
—	—	—	—	5	65	—	—
53	175	4734	—	26	67	2676	—
1	—	134	Neg.	1	2	34	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	2374	10838	1.56	29	127	2449	1.57
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84	51	419	—	—	—	—	—
152	531	14222	1.18	47	619	2455	0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	2560	5253	0.97
87	1493	290780	4.19	4	—	522	0.02
14	4	26	—	8	3034	149	0.0271
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77	1333	23903	0.14	47	105	2780	0.10
57	669	99904	2.12	15	90	4831	0.173
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
692	268	22858	5.25	17	—	1344	0.04326
19	10	107	—	201	772	5569	0.3824
79	33	317481	0.09	241	4234	77981	0.02148
12	1256	86439	0.17	—	15	27	—

[English]

**Strengthening of Agricultural
Marketing Infrastructure**

3576. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount sanctioned and disbursed to various States so far in connection with implementation of the scheme for Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation;

(b) whether the disbursed amount is utilised properly by these States; and

(c) if not, the corrective steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) State-wise details of subsidy sanctioned and released under the scheme of Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No complaint has been received in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of subsidy sanctioned and released under the Scheme of Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation (as on 31.01.2013 since inception in 2004)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total subsidy sanctioned	Total Subsidy Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109.51	84.67

1	2	3	4
2.	Madhya Pradesh	183.66	150.78
3.	Punjab	152.91	80.22
4.	Kerala	26.83	18.62
5.	Tamil Nadu	51.00	36.06
6.	Rajasthan	94.96	59.89
7.	Chhattisgarh	43.04	36.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16.17	14.07
9.	Maharashtra	257.43	238.99
10.	Odisha	1.5	0.77
11.	Gujarat	77.67	50.08
12.	Sikkim	0.2	0.16
13.	Karnataka	23.21	2.36
14.	Assam	4.05	2.69
15.	Nagaland	5.71	5.71
16.	West Bengal	0.3	0.3
17.	Bihar	0.05	0.03
Total		1048.20	782.14

BTC Package

3577. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY:
Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided Rs. 500 crore to the Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTADs) for development of socio-economic infrastructure in Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) areas;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide Central funds directly to the BTC administration without channeling the funds through the State Government of Assam in order to speed up the pace of development works; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) As per Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed in 2003, Government of India had agreed to provide financial assistance of Rs. 100 crore per annum for 5 years (Rs. 500 crore) to develop Socio- Economic infrastructure in Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) areas over and above normal Plan assistance to Government of Assam. Accordingly, 42 projects at approved cost of Rs. 476.27 crore have been sanctioned and Rs. 453.84 crore released against which Utilization Certificates for Rs. 398.07 crore received. 31 Projects, out of 42 sanctioned, at approved cost of Rs. 315.98 crore have been completed under this Package.

From Additional BTC Package of Rs. 250 crore announced in August 2008, 17 projects at approved cost of Rs. 209.18 crore have been sanctioned and Rs. 97.48 crore released against which Government of Assam submitted Utilization Certificates for Rs. 8.16 crore.

(c) and (d) Funds under NLCPR scheme and BTC Package are provided to Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) administration, through Government of Assam.

Employment to Disabled Persons

3578. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any directions to Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks to provide employment to disabled persons and insisted upon earmarking/reserving certain posts for them;

(b) if so, the number of disabled persons working in Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks, as on date;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to direct the private sector to provide employment to disabled persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995. even appropriate Government shall appoint in every establishment such percentage of vacancies not less than three percent for persons or class of persons with disability of which one per cent, each shall be reserved for persons suffering from:-

(i) Blindness or low vision;

(ii) Hearing impairment;

(iii) Loco motor disability or cerebral palsy, in the posts identified for each disability.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

E-Auction of Coal

3579. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed by the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries in e-auctioning of coal;

(b) the percentage of coal auctioned through this process;

(c) whether there are complaints that substantial portion of coal are auctioned to power generation companies thereby leading to short supply to steel and cement companies; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) E-auction was introduced with a view to provide availability of coal for such buyers who were not able to get coal through the available institutional mechanism and to facilitate across the country wide ranging access to book coal online for all sections of coal buyers enabling them to buy coal

through a simple, transparent and consumer friendly system of marketing and distribution of coal. Coal India Limited (CIL) has introduced two types of e-auction (i) Spot e-auction and (ii) Forward e-auction. In Spot e-auction, any buyer (Trader or Consumer) is entitled to buy coal. In Forward e-auction, only industrial consumers who wish to have an assured supply of coal over a long period can buy coal. During the period from April, 2012 to January, 2013, 10.86% of CIL production of coal has been allocated through this process. CIL has reported that they are not aware of any such complaint.

[Translation]

Jurisdiction Issue

3580. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been several complaints regarding delay in registration of cases due to dispute regarding jurisdiction of police stations as was witnessed in the sexual assault incident of 16 December, 2012 in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address such problems in the country including the NCT of Delhi and to ensure that the police first provides immediate help to the victims and take up the matter of jurisdiction later on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No such complaint has been received by Delhi Police during the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto 28.02.13).

(c) As per the seventh schedule of the Constitution, Police is the State subject. However, Union of India issues advisories to the States from time to time in this regard.

As regards Delhi Police which is under the Union Government, following steps has been taken for proper and prompt registration of cases:—

1. The staff is briefed/instructed regularly by senior officers.

2. Surprise checks by the senior officers are conducted on the staff.
3. The public has the facility to ring up number 23213355 of the Flying Squad of the Vigilance Branch for any emergent help in case of any harassment by police officials.
4. Delhi Police has been advertising telephone numbers of Distt DCsP along-with their Fax Numbers.
5. All complaints against police personnel are dealt with directly by senior officers. Severe punishment is awarded to any officer found involved in such activities.
6. A time table is displayed at every police station when SHOs and other senior officers are available to public to attend their grievances, problems/complaints.
7. E-mail services has been started where any citizen can lodge his complaint without delay, apart from the Police Stations.
8. The complaints Monitoring and Tracking System (CMTS), a computerized system has been devised to effectively monitor and redressal of Complaints received from public by Delhi Police.

[English]

Production of Soyabean

3581. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the production of soyabean in the country during the last two years and the current year;

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

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As compared to total production of 99.65 lakh tonnes during

2009-10, production of soyabean in the country has increased to 127.36 lakh tonnes, 122.14 lakh tonnes and 129.57 lakh tonnes respectively during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. State-wise details of production of soyabean

during the last three years and the current year i.e. 2009-10 to 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise estimates of Production of Soyabean

States	Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Andhra Pradesh	129.0	218.0	210.0	291.0
Arunachal Pradesh	3.1	3.5	4.0	#
Chhattisgarh	103.2	124.4	75.6	128.1
Gujarat	70.0	68.0	33.0	84.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1
Jharkhand	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6
Karnataka	82.0	147.0	172.0	192.0
Madhya Pradesh	6406.3	6669.8	6280.6	7113.9
Maharashtra	2197.0	4316.0	3969.0	3710.4
Manipur	—	4.1	5.1	#
Meghalaya	1.2	1.2	1.8	#
Mizoram	2.0	2.7	1.4	#
Nagaland	25.0	30.4	30.7	#
Rajasthan	914.6	1118.1	1385.2	1340.3
Sikkim	4.1	3.7	3.5	#
Uttar Pradesh	8.0	14.0	22.0	23.0
Uttarakhand	18.0	14.4	18.0	17.0
West Bengal	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Others	NA	NA	NA	55.1
All India	9964.5	12736.4	12213.5	12957.0

*2nd advance estimates released on 08.02.2013.

#Included in others.

NA: Not Applicable

Extraction of Coal by CIL

3582. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) is extracting coal more than the permissible limit in some of its coal blocks;

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

(c) whether the CIL has been asking for allotment of more/new coal blocks for extraction of coal despite misusing the extracting limits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal projects in Coal India Limited (CIL) are generally being operated with the approval of Environmental Clearance (EC). The need for environmental clearance came into existence after Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 1994. CIL had inherited a number of mines at the time of nationalization for which no project report (PR) or Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was available. CIL has processed all such cases for obtaining environmental clearance. However, there are a few cases in which production has exceeded the approved environmental capacity in the past for which corrective actions have been taken for regularization. The current total effective environmental clearance available with CIL is 458 million tonnes per annum against which CIL has produced 435.83 million tonnes in 2011-12.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the responsibility to meet the projected demand and to sustain the current level of production, CIL has been assigned 119 additional coal blocks.

Grants to Residential Schools

3583. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schedule of grants released by the Union Government to cover recurring and non-recurring items in respect of residential/non-residential schools for

Scheduled Castes/Other Backward Classes run by NGOs needs revision;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to upgrade the schedule of grants for SC/OBC residential schools/institutions run by NGOs and consider a hike in the honorarium fixed for teaching/non-teaching staff of such schools/institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) Under the scheme of "Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organizations working for Scheduled Castes", financial assistance is extended to voluntary organizations for running residential/non-residential schools. There is no similar scheme for Other Backward Classes. The revision of financial norms of the scheme is under consideration of the Government.

Poverty Alleviation Programme under Horticultural Schemes

3584. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started poverty alleviation programme under horticultural schemes through diversification of traditional crops towards cultivation of horticultural crops like fruits, plantation crops, flowers, spices, aromatic plants to ensure higher returns per unit area, improve nutritional security and income support to farmers in the country including Karnataka;

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

(c) the details of the incentives and funds provided by the Government under the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c): The Government of India is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). HMNEH is being implemented in remaining States and Union Territories, including Karnataka with the objective to enhance horticulture production, improve

nutritional security and income support to farm households and those engaged in post harvest management, value addition and allied activities. All horticulture crops such as fruits, spices, flowers and aromatic plants along with plantation crops of Cashew and Cocoa are included. Incentives are provided for taking up activities related to production of planting material, area expansion with improved varieties, rejuvenation of senile plantations, protected cultivation, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)/Integrated Pest Management (IPM) along with creation of infrastructure for Post Harvest Management (PHM) and marketing. Also incentives for vegetables are provided through seed production, protected cultivation, INM/IPM and organic farming, under the schemes.

State-wise details of funds provided during 2012-13 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Assistance provided during 2012-13

Rs. in crore

State	Funds Release
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.65
Andhra Pradesh	87.40
Arunachal Pradesh	41.95
Assam	30.80
Bihar	35.13
Chhattisgarh	91.56
Goa	1.25
Gujarat	100.25
Haryana	90.82
Himachal Pradesh	27.55
Jammu and Kashmir	18.25
Jharkhand	47.97
Karnataka	113.42

1	2
Kerala	35.2
Madhya Pradesh	22.51
Maharashtra	128.19
Manipur	45.03
Meghalaya	29.00
Mizoram	43.1
Nagaland	43.55
Odisha	65.91
Puducherry	0.46
Punjab	58.12
Rajasthan	41.41
Sikkim	43.30
Tamil Nadu	56.01
Tripura	44.8
Uttar Pradesh	32.66
Uttarakhand	10.23
West Bengal	19.35

[Translation]

Discrimination in Allotment of Advertisements

3585. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received by the Government regarding discrimination in allotting advertisements to the small and medium newspapers by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP);

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate a permanent policy to end the discrimination against small and medium newspapers *vis-à-vis* large newspapers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) DAVP receives several suggestions/complaints regarding allocation of advertisements to small and medium category newspapers, from various individuals, newspaper organization etc. The main suggestion is that higher percentage of advertisements may be allocated to small/medium/literary category newspapers/publications.

(b) to (d) Government has already formulated an Advertisement Policy which stipulates that 35% and 15% of display advertisements in Rupee terms should be earmarked for medium and small categories respectively. These policy guidelines are being followed by DAVP, which may be seen at www.davp.nic.in.

[English]

Dues against Sugar Mills

3586. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether allegedly the sugar mills pay only a part of their sugarcane dues to the farmers during the season of purchase and hold the balance for the next season forcing the farmers to sell their produce to that particular mill in subsequent seasons leading to cartelisation;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Central Government has received no such report. The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 have relevant provisions for payment

of sugarcane dues within a stipulated period and supply of sugarcane to sugar mills. As such, the question of cartelization by sugar mills does not arise.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Prostitution Cases

3587. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of prostitution has increased over the years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such rackets busted and the action taken against the guilty persons during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to enact stringent laws to curb prostitution/flesh trade in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the other measures taken by the Union Government to address the issue and the advisories issued to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there is no specific data on prostitution. However, NCRB collects data on buying and selling girls for prostitutions, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, procreation and importation of girls and Human Trafficking. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is not aware of any formulation of specific legislation to curb prostitution/flesh trade in the country.

The cases of prostitution are currently being dealt by existing provisions of India Penal Code (IPC) and Immoral Traffic Prevention Act.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
27. Uttarakhnad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	48	12	0	48	51	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State	32	34	1	45	50	1	78	47	4	97	64	7	27	25	1	60	56	1		
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Total All India	32	34	1	45	50	1	78	47	4	97	64	7	27	26	2	60	57	2		

Source: Crime in India.

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Selling of Girls for Prostitution during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009						2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	5	0	6	9	0	2	1	0	4	2	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	5	5	0
12.	Karnataka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	0	1	17	0	2	2	0	8	8	0	3	3	2	15	15	11
15.	Maharashtra	2	2	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	13	13	0	2	2	0	9	9	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20. Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	5	0
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	15	15	0
27. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	49	19	0	21	0	21	20	0	115	51	2	128	53	2	87	37	1	96	60	3
Total State	55	24	0	30	0	30	42	0	126	61	2	162	87	2	111	57	3	152	115	14
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	2	1	0	4	2	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	2	1	0	4	2	0
Total All India	57	25	0	31	0	31	43	0	130	64	2	166	90	2	113	58	3	156	117	14

Source: Crime in India.

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Immoral Traffic Act, 1956 during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009										2010										2011																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	279	305	216	1016	1071	194	548	443	76	1332	1287	162	497	457	130	1267	1164	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	17	0	61	36	0	25	14	2	49	31	4	21	14	0	55	27	0	40	17	6	56	37	9	24	37	4	52	67	5	23	23	6	34	40	7	9	8	1	43	36	3	12	10	2	51	52	8	15	18	2	60	66	9	23	18	10	67	38	17	16	14	0	44	36	0	18	15	3	42	31	3	41	37	1	200	190	10	46	46	2	157	157	4	46	48	3	206	218	11	90	83	19	391	375	93	57	57	28	226	233	94	57	55	7	251	244	37	5	6	0	26	38	0	1	1	0	11	11	0	2	1	1	3	3	12	6	5	0	19	18	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	8	7	0	1	1	6	2	26	11	13	7	2	23	25	7	15	17	5	22	16	7	329	318	150	1338	1240	322	242	250	263	934	1025	358	351	331	118	1387	1344	362	314	322	182	649	641	248	309	328	217	576	628	274	197	204	124	308	330	207	19	16	3	75	75	5	19	18	14	91	84	10	24	26	16	193	200	70	271	326	91	1437	1655	199	306	324	74	1007	1027	169	390	297	41	1392	1613	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	12	4	0	2	1	0	15	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	8	3	1	5	6	3	3	5	5	24	17	18	2	3	4	15	12	1	2	2	2	6	6	16

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20. Odisha	14	16	3	57	56	7	25	25	4	97	136	7	23	20	0	69	62	0		
21. Punjab	59	50	11	234	183	38	59	52	15	288	251	68	50	54	14	214	196	41		
22. Rajasthan	62	59	21	215	212	107	82	83	16	299	302	31	81	77	56	339	324	163		
23. Sikkim	1	1	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	7	4	0		
24. Tamil Nadu	716	718	463	1269	1403	820	567	675	315	921	930	668	420	470	315	878	802	475		
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	8	0	0		
26. Uttar Pradesh	39	37	21	201	186	176	23	21	28	119	97	201	43	39	32	256	255	173		
27. Uttarakhand	6	5	0	29	39	0	4	4	7	27	27	19	3	3	3	14	14	8		
28. West Bengal	63	41	9	238	174	17	56	57	11	227	193	42	96	57	13	336	218	39		
Total State	2429	2411	1219	7660	7749	2295	2447	2373	1085	6564	6618	2133	2388	2235	892	7375	7190	2059		
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	1	0	15	1	0	3	0	0	14	0	0		
30. Chandigarh	4	6	0	14	33	0	3	5	0	13	18	0	1	0	0	5	0	0		
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
32. Daman and Diu	4	2	0	27	11	0	6	5	0	42	35	0	6	4	0	47	28	0		
33. Delhi UT	27	33	31	77	106	80	28	35	32	96	101	84	33	38	24	123	84	61		
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35. Puducherry	9	9	3	32	32	12	11	11	8	37	37	25	3	3	2	17	17	13		
Total UT	45	51	35	152	190	93	52	58	40	211	200	109	47	45	26	206	129	74		
Total All India	2474	2462	1254	7802	7939	2388	2499	2431	1125	6775	6818	2242	2435	2280	918	7581	7319	2133		

Source: Crime in India.

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20. Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	8	8	0	12	3	0	8	5	0
21. Punjab	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
22. Rajasthan	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	14	10	0	13	13	13	0	19	11	0	14	14	0
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura	28	15	4	29	8	4	32	16	0	18	17	17	17	0	5	27	4	23	29	19
26. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttarakhand	0	0	5	0	0	0	9	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	41	14	0	27	16	0	200	88	2	217	94	2	298	126	18	133	106	6	6	6
Total State	236	140	18	336	225	37	679	337	24	684	451	35	859	652	54	977	950	67	67	67
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
Total All India	237	140	18	337	225	37	679	338	24	684	452	35	862	652	54	982	950	67	67	67

Source: Crime in India.

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20. Odisha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	5	5	0	0	3	0	3	3	0
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	5	9	0	7	4	0	4	0	8	8	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State	48	42	6	49	50	12	36	29	4	81	75	6	80	75	5	221	240	4		
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India	48	42	6	49	50	12	36	29	4	81	75	6	80	75	5	221	240	4		

Source: Crime in India.

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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for total Crimes Committed under Human Trafficking during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009										2010										2011																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	309	321	218	1070	1119	200	633	506	79	1449	1389	163	605	542	138	1368	1284	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	18	0	62	37	0	103	32	2	127	49	4	165	68	1	199	81	1	129	65	11	161	133	24	184	95	11	179	156	14	218	313	22	498	553	30	14	13	1	49	42	3	25	23	8	79	80	15	33	33	2	85	91	9	23	19	10	73	44	17	17	14	0	50	36	0	18	15	3	43	31	3	44	39	1	202	192	10	46	46	2	157	157	4	50	51	3	209	221	11	90	83	19	391	375	93	57	57	28	226	233	94	61	57	7	256	249	37	11	11	0	29	41	0	4	4	0	13	14	0	5	2	2	4	4	13	6	5	0	19	18	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	8	7	0	7	20	10	66	46	22	46	38	5	63	70	12	43	30	7	41	81	8	336	319	150	1341	1243	322	263	258	264	954	1034	359	372	346	120	1397	1361	364	328	331	182	666	654	248	315	341	217	586	643	274	206	212	124	315	337	207	22	24	7	82	99	9	44	37	15	144	137	15	94	87	22	418	420	87	344	386	92	1537	1744	200	360	376	78	1096	1124	176	432	346	42	1494	1703	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	5	5	0	3	1	0	12	4	0	5	1	0	17	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	8	3	1	5	5	3	3	5	5	24	17	18	2	3	4	15	12	1	2	2	2	6	6	16

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20. Odisha	15	16	15	16	3	57	56	7	34	31	4	110	149	7	35	26	0	80	70	0
21. Punjab	62	50	62	50	11	234	183	38	60	56	15	291	257	68	50	54	17	214	195	44
22. Rajasthan	63	60	63	60	21	216	213	107	96	93	16	312	315	31	102	89	56	358	343	163
23. Sikkim	1	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	7	4	0
24. Tamil Nadu	716	718	716	718	463	1269	1403	820	580	576	316	921	931	669	420	470	315	878	802	475
25. Tripura	28	15	28	15	4	29	8	4	33	17	0	19	18	0	7	27	4	31	29	19
26. Uttar Pradesh	39	37	39	37	21	201	186	176	23	21	28	119	97	201	48	44	32	275	274	173
27. Uttarakhnad	6	5	6	5	5	29	39	9	4	4	11	27	27	29	3	3	3	14	14	8
28. West Bengal	160	86	160	86	9	295	216	17	427	216	15	634	361	46	481	220	32	565	384	48
Total States	2800	2651	2800	2651	1244	8110	8116	2345	3366	2847	1119	7588	7295	2183	3465	3044	955	8785	8551	2145
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	1	0	15	1	0	3	0	0	14	0	0
30. Chandigarh	4	6	4	6	0	14	33	0	3	5	0	13	18	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	4	2	4	2	0	27	11	0	6	5	0	42	35	0	6	4	0	47	28	0
33. Delhi UT	30	34	30	34	31	79	107	80	32	39	32	100	105	84	38	40	25	132	87	62
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	9	9	9	9	3	32	32	12	11	11	8	37	37	25	3	3	2	17	17	13
Total UT	48	52	48	52	35	154	191	93	56	62	40	215	204	109	52	47	27	215	132	75
Total All India	2848	2703	2848	2703	1279	8264	8307	2438	3422	2909	1159	7803	7499	2292	3517	3091	982	9000	8683	2220

Source: Crime in India.

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

*Includes need: "Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act + Importation of Girls+Procurement of Minor Girls + Buying of Girls for Prostitution + Selling of Girls for Prostitution".

[Translation]

Production of Coarse Grains

3588. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the action plan formulated by the Union Government to increase the production of kharif crops in different parts of the country including Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to give priority to increase the production of coarse grains;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the effective steps taken by the Government so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Government of India formulated action plans of various Crop Development Schemes, viz., National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) for Rice/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP) and Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) for implementation in different parts of the country, including Maharashtra. Financial assistance under various Crop Development Schemes is provided to promote and extend improved technologies, i.e., seed, micronutrients, soil ameliorants, i.e., Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Farm Machinery, Resource Conservation Technologies and capacity building of farmers.

(b) to (d) Government of India is promoting the cultivation of coarse cereals through implementation of scheme "Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP)" in 16 major coarse cereals growing States, including Maharashtra to increase coarse grain production in the country. Under the scheme, there is provision of financial assistance for improved crop technology demonstrations, micro-nutrients, plant protection chemicals as well as for post harvest processing and value addition of coarse cereals.

Amendment in Article 72

3589. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend Article 72 of the Constitution to make it applicable only for Indian citizens; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to amend Article 72 of the Constitution of India.

(b) Does not arise.

National/Regional News Bulletin

3590. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the declining standards of the regional and the national news bulletins broadcast by the News Service Division of Akashvani;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to impart training to news readers of Hindi, English and other regional languages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that the standards of the regional and national news bulletins broadcast by News Services Division, Akashvani, have been maintained. The newsreaders are selected through a rigorous process comprising written test, voice test and interview. Maintaining standards of news bulletins and imparting training to newsreaders of English, Hindi and other regional news is an on going process. Regular

reviews are conducted by calling outside experts. The national bulletins are reviewed every day in the Headquarters in formal meetings and shortcomings in the content and delivery are pointed out and remedial measures are taken. Regional language bulletins are monitored regularly by the Units-In-Charge.

Selling of Girls

3591. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether girls belonging to poor families in some States are being sold in other States on the pretext of marriage;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Incidents of selling of girls on the pretext of marriage have been reported. However, no such data is maintained centrally by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking including commercial sexual exploitation by setting up of Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate course on Anti-Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with the States; a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) and massive sensitization, awareness and capacity building through Training of Trainers. Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crore and Rs. 8.338 crore in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for establishment of 225 AHTUs. Ministry of Women and Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

[English]

Policy on Food Processing

3592. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has advised the State Governments/Union Territories to frame suitable food processing policies to cater to their specific needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of States/UTs that have formulated their own policy; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to encourage the remaining States and UTs in this regard?

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

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), with an intention to make concerned efforts for growth and development of food processing sector, is encouraging the State Governments to frame Food Processing Policies aiming at creating rural infrastructure, raising level of food processing, generating farm level employment and over all enabling environment keeping in view the requirements of the States.

(c) States of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have formulated separate State Processing Policies and Punjab, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Odisha are having their Food Processing Policies as a part of the Industrial Policy.

(d) The Government has approved taking up preparatory activities/advance action by the States under the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during the 12th Five Year Plan w.e.f. 1st April, 2012 (2012-13). Approval has been accorded to the States to initiate action for finalization of State Vision Document on food processing under the National Mission on Food Processing. The finalization of the State Vision Document will enable the States to frame suitable food processing policies to cater to the specific needs of respective States.

[Translation]

Intensive Dairy Development Programme

3593. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to provide additional financial assistance to farmers/labourers engaged in dairy development keeping in view the potential for dairy development in various States including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds sanctioned for the Intensive Dairy Development Programme has not been released to various States; and

(d) if so, the time by which the funds are likely to be released for the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Since inception, upto 10.03.2013, the Department has released an amount of Rs. 52,967.60 lakh to various states including Rajasthan, under 11 approved projects under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)". A statement indicating State-wise, project-wise fund released to various End Implementing Agencies/State Governments is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per guidelines of IDDP scheme, financial release under the approved projects is made based on receipt of fund utilisation certificate for previous releases and achievement made in terms of physical and financial targets under the approved projects. Of the Budget Estimate of Rs. 55 Crore for the year 2012-13 for IDDP, an amount of Rs. 49.47 Crore has been released and further, Rs. 4.38 Crore has been approved by the Department for release during the current financial year.

Statement

State-wise, Project-wise total approved outlay and total fund released under 'Intensive Dairy Development Programme' up to 10th March, 2013

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project	Year of sanction	Approved outlays	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (C)	1995-96	239.41	221.91
2.	Andhra Pradesh-I (C)	1995-96	447.32	447.32
	Andhra Pradesh-II (C)	2000-01	934.28	934.28
	Andhra Pradesh-III	2006-07	557.96	557.96
	Andhra Pradesh-IV	2012-13	988.64	409.87
	Andhra Pradesh (Suicide Prone)	2006-07		216.00
	State (Sub-Total)		2928.20	2565.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh-I (C)	1993-94	472.70	472.70
	Arunachal Pradesh-II	2009-10	749.03	348.30
	State (Sub-Total)		1221.73	821.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam-I	1994-95	1260.76	909.51
	Assam-II (C)	2004-05	588.35	185.87
	Assam-III	2011-12	598.69	160.00
	State (Sub-Total)		2447.80	1255.38
5.	Bihar-I (C)	1994-95	158.60	158.60
	Bihar-II (C)	1995-96	344.50	344.50
	Bihar-III (Kaimur)(C)	1997-98	67.25	67.25
	Bihar-IV (C)	1997-98	66.30	66.30
	Bihar-V (C)	2000-01	333.33	333.33
	Bihar-VI (C)	2001-02	279.78	228.67
	Bihar-VII	2012-13	1184.72	621.66
	Bihar-VIII	2012-13	1190.93	687.49
	Bihar-IX	2012-13	1661.27	742.91
	State (Sub-Total)		5286.68	3250.71
6.	Jharkhand (C)	1995-96	364.50	364.50
	Jharkhand-II	2005-06	294.29	294.29
	Jharkhand-III	2010-11	279.91	25.00
	Jharkhand-IV	2012-13	300.00	207.67
	State (Sub-Total)		1238.70	891.46
7.	Gujarat (C)	1993-94	600.00	600.00
8.	Goa	2009-10	259.46	248.80
9.	Haryana (C)	1995-96	203.75	203.75
	Haryana-II	2005-06	1453.83	1257.67
	Haryana-III	2006-07	823.22	823.22
	Haryana-IV	2006-07	287.38	222.03
	State (Sub-Total)		2768.18	2506.67

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Himachal Pradesh-I (C)	1997-98	805.95	805.95
	Himachal Pradesh-II (C)	2004-05	899.12	899.12
	Himachal Pradesh-III	2010-11	867.72	867.72
	Himachal Pradesh-IV	2011-12	295.14	90.94
	State (Sub-Total)		2867.93	2663.73
11.	Jammu and Kashmir – Jammu	1995-96	664.69	664.69
	Jammu and Kashmir – Kashmir	1995-96	575.57	575.57
	State (Sub-Total)		1240.26	1240.26
12.	Kerala (C)	2004-05	288.15	288.15
	Kerala-II (C)	2005-06	287.07	287.07
	Kerala-III (C)	2005-06	1390.48	1390.48
	Kerala-IV	2011-12	1550.93	477.53
	Kerala-V	2012-13	298.95	111.93
	Kerala (Suicide Prone)	2006-07		40.00
	State (Sub-Total)		3815.58	2595.16
13.	Karnataka-I	2011-12	236.50	124.30
	Karnataka (Suicide Prone)	2006-07		72.00
	Karnataka-II	2012-13	265.01	111.65
	State (Sub-Total)		501.51	307.95
14.	Madhya Pradesh-I and II (C)	1993-94	494.06	494.06
	Madhya Pradesh-IV (C)	1995-96	475.28	475.28
	Madhya Pradesh-V	2005-06	228.89	192.44
	Madhya Pradesh-VI	2005-06	420.58	361.77
	Madhya Pradesh-VII	2006-07	1422.09	743.27
	Madhya Pradesh-VIII	2011-12	765.72	356.34
	State (Sub-Total)		3806.62	2623.16

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Chhattisgarh-I (C)	1993-94	287.00	287.00
	Chhattisgarh-II	2001-02	700.63	264.20
	Chhattisgarh-III	2001-02	849.16	305.00
	Chhattisgarh-IV	2011-12	1031.61	267.25
	State (Sub-Total)		2868.40	1123.45
16.	Maharashtra-I (C)	1995-96	1985.24	1985.23
	Maharashtra-II (C)	1997-98	1941.55	1941.55
	Maharashtra-III	2005-06	1000.30	929.30
	Maharashtra (Suicide Prone)	2006-07		72.00
	State (Sub-Total)		4927.09	4928.08
17.	Manipur (C)	1993-94	224.10	224.10
	Manipur-II (C)	2006-07	1023.23	1023.23
	Manipur-III	2011-12	553.36	327.62
	State (Sub-Total)		1800.69	1574.95
18.	Meghalaya-I (C)	1994-95	141.29	141.29
	Meghalaya-II	2000-01	472.52	438.92
	State (Sub-Total)		613.81	580.21
19.	Mizoram-I (C)	1993-94	367.99	367.99
	Mizoram-II (C)	1995-96	349.19	349.19
	Mizoram-III (C)	2001-02	199.41	199.41
	Mizoram-IV (C)	2004-05	254.98	254.98
	Mizoram-V (C)	2006-07	264.34	264.34
	State (Sub-Total)		1435.91	1435.91
20.	Nagaland-I (C)	1993-94	668.22	668.22
	Nagaland-II (C)	1998-99	347.49	347.49
	Nagaland-III (C)	2004-05	597.30	597.30
	Nagaland-IV	2010-11	479.10	370.91
	State (Sub-Total)		2092.11	1983.92

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Odisha-I (C)	1993-94	631.00	631.00
	Odisha-II (C)	1994-95	443.21	443.21
	Odisha-III (C)	1998-99	621.84	621.84
	Odisha-IV (C)	2000-01	784.53	784.53
	Odisha-V (C)	2005-06	556.16	556.16
	Odisha-VI	2005-06	563.97	563.97
	Odisha-VII	2008-09	702.13	364.33
	Odisha-VIII	2009-10	730.00	380.58
	Odisha-IX	2010-11	599.71	120.00
	Odisha-X	2011-12	1056.24	332.74
	State (Sub-Total)		6688.79	4798.36
22.	Rajasthan-I	2004-05	590.50	590.50
	Rajasthan-II	2005-06	290.00	112.02
	Rajasthan-III	2005-06	864.10	794.41
	Rajasthan-IV	2007-08	862.74	500.64
	State (Sub-Total)		2607.34	1997.57
23.	Sikkim-I and II (C)	1993-94	678.47	678.47
	Sikkim-III (C)	2000-01	368.16	368.16
	Sikkim-IV	2003-04	1007.43	1007.43
	Sikkim-V	2008-09	274.45	274.45
	State (Sub-Total)		2328.51	2328.51
24.	Tamil Nadu-I (C)	1995-96	336.63	336.63
	Tamil Nadu-II	2004-05	312.15	287.59
	Tamil Nadu-III	2006-07	554.06	554.06
	Tamil Nadu-IV	2006-07	291.77	291.77
	Tamil Nadu-V	2007-08	867.62	725.00
	Tamil Nadu-VI	2011-12	599.65	439.10
	State (Sub-Total)		2961.88	2634.15

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tripura-I (C)	1993-94	304.90	304.90
	Tripura-II (C)	1994-95	319.51	319.51
	Tripura-III (C)	2006-07	295.14	295.14
	State (Sub-Total)		919.55	919.55
26.	Uttar Pradesh-I, II and III (C)	1993-94	1242.89	1242.89
	Uttar Pradesh-IV (Revised Outlay as on 22.02.2011)	2000-01	703.61	679.46
	Uttar Pradesh-V	2001-02	1231.32	665.35
	Uttar Pradesh-VI	2003-04	290.54	231.69
	State (Sub-Total)		3468.36	2819.39
27.	Uttarakhand-I (C)	2002-03	1911.18	1911.18
	Uttarakhand-II	2004-05	532.75	532.75
	Uttarakhand-III	2011-12	1502.69	330.73
	State (Sub-Total)		3946.62	2774.66
28.	West Bengal-I (C)	1994-95	498.88	498.88
	West Bengal-II (C)	1998-99	140.83	140.83
	West Bengal-III	2004-05	126.04	126.04
	West Bengal-IV	2011-12	879.02	511.52
	State (Sub-Total)		1644.77	1277.27
	Grand Total		67525.89	52967.60

[English]

Laboratories of BIS

3594. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the role and functions of the Bureau of Indian
Standards (BIS);

(b) the number of regional laboratories of the
Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) presently functional in
the country, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal for opening more
such BIS laboratories and training centres in the States
during the current year;

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

(e) the details of the schemes for monitoring and
modernisation of such laboratories and training centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The role and functions of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) are incorporated in the BIS Act 1986. Bureau is entrusted with the role of harmonious development of activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The powers and functions of the Bureau are prescribed under sec. 10 (1) of the Act are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Presently, the following regional laboratories are functional in the country, State-wise:—

- (i) Northern Regional Laboratory at Mohali (Punjab)
- (ii) Southern Regional Laboratory at Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
- (iii) Eastern Regional Laboratory at Kolkata (West Bengal)
- (iv) Western Regional Laboratory at Mumbai (Maharashtra)

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Laboratory activity is headed by Scientist-G and Chief (Laboratory) under whose control Heads of different BIS laboratories function.

(1) **Monitoring of laboratories** – The following are used as tools for monitoring the activity of BIS laboratories:—

- (i) Lab Heads Meetings conducted once in a year.
- (ii) Management Review Meetings conducted once in a year.
- (iii) Internal Audits conducted once in a year.
- (iv) Review of Management Control Reports on monthly basis.
- (v) Independent assessment by NABL, before renewal of accreditation every two years.

- (vi) Quality Assurance Testing by each lab.
- (vii) Participation in Inter Laboratory Comparison (ILC) Testing.

(2) **Modernization of laboratories** – The testing facilities in BIS laboratories are added/upgraded on a continuous basis, as per requirement. The equipments added in the last three years (1.1.2010 to 31.12.2012) are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(3) There is no training centre relating to laboratory. BIS has a training institute namely National Institute of Training for Standardization (NITS) situated in NOIDA (UP). This institute provides training to laboratory personnel for Laboratory Quality Management System according to IS/ISO/IEC 17025 as and when required.

Statement-I

Powers and Functions of the Bureau

Section 10.(1). The Bureau may exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to it by or under this Act and, in particular, such powers include the power to:—

- (a) establish, publish and promote in such manner as may be prescribed the Indian Standard, in relation to any article or process;
- (b) recognise as an Indian Standard, in such manner as may be prescribed, any standard established by any other Institution in India or elsewhere, in relation to any article or process;
- (c) specify a Standard Mark to be called the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark which shall be of such design and contain such particulars as may be prescribed to represent a particular Indian Standard;
- (d) grant, renew, suspend or cancel a licence for the use of the Standard Mark;
- (e) levy fees for the grant or renewal of any licence;
- (f) make such inspection and take such samples of any material or substance as may be necessary to see whether any article or process

- in relation to which the Standard Mark has been used conforms to the Indian Standard or whether the Standard Mark has been improperly used in relation to any article or process with or without a licence;
- (g) seek recognition of the Bureau of Indian Standard outside India on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by the Bureau with any corresponding institution or organisation in any country;
- (h) establish, maintain and recognise laboratories for the purposes of standardization and quality control and for such other purposes as may be prescribed,
- (i) undertake research for the formulation of Indian Standards in the interests of consumers and manufacturers;
- (j) recognize any institution in India or outside which is engaged in the standardization of any article or process or the improvement of the quality of any article or process;
- (k) provide services to manufacturers and consumers of articles or processes on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon;
- (l) appoint agents in India or outside India for the inspection, testing and such other purposes as may be prescribed;
- (m) establish branches, offices or agencies in India or outside;
- (n) inspect any article or process, at such times and at such places as may be prescribed in relation to which the Standard Mark is used or which is required to conform to the Indian Standards by this Act or under any other law irrespective of whether such article or process is in India or is brought or intended to be brought into India from a place outside India;
- (o) coordinate activities of any manufacturer or association of manufacturers or consumers engaged in standardization and in the improvement of the quality of any article or process or in the implementation of any quality control activities; and
- (p) perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

Statement-II

Sl.No.	Name of Equipment	Amount in Rs.
1	2	3
1.	BOD Incubator	70350
2.	Sine Vice SVS 70	9166
3.	Endurance Test M/C for Door Closures	264600
4.	Weighing Scale	12000
5.	Mechanical Shaker	18900
6.	Centrifuge Machine	20055
7.	Hot Plate	11550
8.	Karl Fisher Instrument	15225
9.	Dead-weight dial micrometer	21849

1	2	3
10.	Nitrogen distillation assembly	9000
11.	De-Humidifier	60320
12.	DCHV Tester	548875
13.	Cold Chamber	157500
14.	Skewing Machine	95062
15.	Water Bath for Additional Ageing	151525
16.	KELVIN Double Bridge 10 micro-Ohm to 1 Ohm	90898
17.	Wrapping test Apparatus	58725
18.	Dumbbell Cutting Machine	70875
19.	Remote Humidity Thermometer	5870
20.	Time Interval Meter for tripping test of MCB	5625
21.	Water absorption test specimen cutting die	9450
22.	Vacuum Oven for water absorption test on cable	68250
23.	Remote Humidity thermometer	11741
24.	Gauge set for dimensions of socket end as per IS 9537 (Pt.3): 1983	84375
25.	HP Desktop 8200 for GLS Lamp Test bench	38627
26.	6½ Digit precision multimeter fluke make	98499
27.	Vacuum Pump	46125
28.	Desiccator vacuum Tarson, Vacuum Pump Tarson, Tygon Vacuum Tubing	25659
29.	Oxygen Flow Meter	2981
30.	Ultrasonic Cleaner	14936
31.	Hydraulic Hexa Machine	95745
32.	Thread Gauges	84183
33.	Digital Elcometer	14344
34.	Deep Freezer	34125
35.	Flask shaker	8108
36.	Compression Testing Machine	603352
37.	AC High Voltage Tester	395025
38.	DC High Voltage Tester and Water bath	664100
39.	Vibrating Machine	61312

1	2	3
40.	GCMS Accessories (Evaporator and Concentrator)	786485
41.	Magnetic filter Funnel	84181
42.	Vernier Caliper	6025
43.	PI Tape	14569
44.	Platform Weighing Scale	12375
45.	XRF	2000722
46.	Balance	57386
47.	Parting Tray	9675
48.	Impact Tester for UPVC pipe	49161
49.	Melt flow Index Tester	64739
50.	Tensile Testing Machine 20 kN Capacity	642713
51.	UTM 1000 kN Capacity	1588000
52.	Autoclave for Cement Soundness	105570
53.	Waveform Analyzer	99313
54.	Pass-on box	39216
55.	Digital Vernier Caliper	7000
56.	UV Spectrophotometer	683937
57.	UTM 100 kN	484000
58.	TTM 10 kN	759877
59.	TTM 10 kN	434000
60.	Vernier Caliper	17165
61.	Ageing Ovens (2 units)	516375
62.	Normal operation test machine for plug and sockets	80975
63.	Fume Flood (3 nos.)	573300
64.	Distillation Assembly	42283
65.	CO Detector	14063
66.	Orsat Apparatus	6750
67.	Thread and Ring Gauges ¼ BSP	8179
68.	Ball end Micrometer	15413
Total		Rs. 13262354/-

Safety Standards for Foodgrains

3595. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
 SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
 SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
 SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
 SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
 SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
 SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
 SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
 SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 DR. MEHBOOB BEG:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
 SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

- (a) the details of safety standards laid for various items of foodgrains and the rules/guidelines which regulate safety standards;
- (b) whether the Government has issued any guidelines/instructions regarding safe storage of foodgrains;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether some States are facing an acute shortage of safe and scientific storage space for foodgrains and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the remedial steps taken in this regard indicating the physical and financial targets fixed and achieved for creation of storage space during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Safety standards of foodgrains are laid down by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Regulation 2.4.6 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulation, 2011 prescribes the safety standards for various items of foodgrains. As per the regulation, foodgrains meant for human consumption shall be whole or broken kernels of cereals, millets and pulses. In addition to the standards to which foodgrains shall conform, they shall be free from *Argemone-maxicana* and Kesari in any form. They shall be free from added colouring matter. The foodgrains shall not contain any insecticide residues other than those specified with limits in Regulation 2.3.1 of Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulation, 2011.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Government has issued instructions regarding safe storage of foodgrains to Food Corporation of India and State agencies to avoid damage in Central Pool Stocks from time to time. The precautionary and remedial measures mandated to be followed by FCI and State Government agencies are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) No, Madam. The total storage capacity both Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) available with FCI and other Central and State agencies for storing Central Pool Stocks is 718 lakh tonnes and total foodgrains stocks as on 31.1.2013 is 662 lakh tonnes.

(e) To create additional Covered Scientific Storage capacity, the Government gives Grants-in-aid to North East (NE) States and the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir for creation of their own storage capacity. In last three years and the current year, a total amount of Rs. 31.02 crore has been released towards creation of proposed storage capacity of about 50,000 tons. The Government has also finalised a Plan scheme especially for the North-East, for creation of an additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh tonnes through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).

The Government is also implementing the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme to augment the covered storage capacity through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State

Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). A capacity of about 197 lakh tonnes has been approved till 28.2.2013 for construction of godowns in 19 States, out of which a capacity of 141.46 lakh tonnes has been sanctioned for construction. The FCI guarantees to hire godowns constructed under this scheme for a period of ten years, thereby ensuring for the investors, a fair return on the investment. A capacity of 46.88 lakh tonnes has been completed as detailed in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Steps taken by Government to avoid damage of foodgrains during storage

The following precautionary and remedial steps are mandated to be followed by F.C.I, and State Government agencies to check damages to central pool stocks of foodgrains:—

- (i) All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and

insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.

- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in 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 to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.

Statement-II

Status of Construction of Godowns under PEG Scheme as on 28.02.2013

Sl. No.	State	Total capacity approved	Total capacity allotted/sanctioned	Work completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,51,000	4,51,000	1,99,800
2.	Bihar	9,40,000	3,15,000	22,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	5,42,600	5,42,600	1,54,950
4.	Gujarat	1,00,000	50,000	4,800
5.	Haryana	39,52,800	30,82,216	8,20,501
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,42,550	45,850	2,500

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,61,690	2,46,510	10,000
8.	Jharkhand	1,75,000	1,15,000	
9.	Karnataka	3,55,300	3,13,370	1,39,370
10.	Kerala	55,000	5,000	5,000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	23,66,600	15,73,000	79,800
12.	Maharashtra	6,99,900	5,98,770	2,78,770
13.	Odisha	3,00,000	3,00,000	1,64,000
14.	Punjab	49,99,000	43,19,038	24,23,243
15.	Rajasthan	2,50,000	2,50,000	53,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	3,45,000	2,85,000	60,000
17.	Uttarakhand		25,000	10,000
18.	Uttar Pradesh	32,95,500	15,13,700	2,50,334
19.	West Bengal	3,56,600	1,30,180	20,700
Total		1,97,13,540	1,41,46,234	46.88,768

Smuggling of Explosives

3596. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various explosives used in bomb devices are reportedly being smuggled into the country;

(b) if so, the details of the explosives pilfered, smuggled and seized by the police during each of the last three years and the current year, explosive-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether cases of looting of explosives in naxalite affected areas have also come to the notice of the Government during the recent years;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check pilferage, smuggling and looting of explosives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no definite report that explosives used in bomb devices are being smuggled into the country.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. There is no report of looting of explosives in naxalite affected areas, although Security Forces have recovered explosives from naxal hideouts.

(e) There are adequate provisions under the Explosives Act, 1884, the Explosives Rules, 2008 and the Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012 to check pilferage, smuggling and looting of explosives.

Allocation for Export

3597. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate/release five million tonnes of wheat from the Central pool for export during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating its price and the countries where it is proposed to be exported along with its likely impact on the prices in the domestic market and the steps taken to ensure its adequate supply at fair price in the country;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to export the said quantity of wheat through private firms/traders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government has allowed export of 45 lakh tonnes of surplus stocks of wheat from Central Pool Stocks of Food Corporation of India (FCI) through the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of the Department of Commerce to be carried out by 30-06-2013. These exports are done through competitive global tenders with the base price fixed at US \$ 300 per ton Free on Board (FOB) and exporters are free to take the tendered quantity to the countries of their choice. The weighted average price for the tenders approved so far is US \$ 314.01 per ton.

At present there are adequate stocks of wheat in Central Pool and the Government has already approved sale of 100 lakh tonnes of wheat under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) during the year 2012-13. The Government has approved additional allocation of 26.96 lakh tons and 43.17 lakh tonnes for the Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families over and above the normal allocations for the current year 2012-13. In view of these measures the export of surplus wheat is not likely to have any impact on the prices in the domestic market.

(c) and (d) The Government, on 07.03.2013 has approved 'in principle' export of upto 50 lakh tonnes of wheat from Central Pool Stocks through private sector. This is done in view of the surplus stocks of wheat in the FCI godowns in Punjab and Haryana, constraints in long term storage and prospects of good Rabi crop this year.

[Translation]

Processing of Fruits and Vegetables

3598. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the quantity of fruits and vegetables being processed in the country and the percentage of wastage of fruits and vegetables due to lack of adequate processing and storage facilities along with its impact on the prices thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes implemented/steps taken by the Government for setting up and modernisation of fruits and vegetables processing and storage units to reduce wastage in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for such purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any target to meet the growing demand of the Food Processing Sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) does not maintain State/UT-wise data on the level of processing of fruits and vegetables as well as that of the percentage of wastage of fruits and vegetables and its impact on the prices thereof. According to the study conducted and reported in 2010 by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana, the percentage of cumulative wastage of fruits and vegetables had been estimated at 5.8% to 18.0%.

(b) In (order to assist entrepreneurs and domestic agro-processing industries, Ministry has been implementing the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries

during 11th Plan across the country. This scheme aims at creation of new processing capacity and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities in sectors like Milk, Fruit and Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, fishery, wine, consumer items, oil seeds, rice milling, flour milling, pulse. Under the scheme, the Ministry extended financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas and @33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in North-Eastern and difficult areas. This Scheme has now subsumed in the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) implemented by States/UTs during 2012-13 w.e.f. 1.4.2012.

In addition, to encourage setting up of cold chain facilities in the country, Ministry of Food Processing industries (MFPI) has been implementing a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during 11th Plan. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North-Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, encouraging value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing of horticulture produce including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc.

(c) Ministry does not allocate State-wise and sector-wise funds under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries. However, a statement indicating the number of units assisted and financial assistance released during the 11 Plan and current year State/UT-wise under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries including fruits and vegetables is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) In order to increase level of processing and to promote food processing industries to exploit both the domestic and international market potential for processed food products, Vision 2015 Document was adopted by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), which envisages tripling the size of the processed food sector by

increasing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20%, value addition from 20% 35% and share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by 2015.

(e) To realize the Vision 2015, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme — National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 2012-13 of 12th Five Year Plan. The basic objective of NMFP is decentralization of implementation of the schemes, leading to substantial participation of State Governments/UTs. All the States/UTs have been empowered to receive the applications, sanction and release the grants-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries under various components of the Mission. Mission also provides flexibility to State/UT Governments in the selection of beneficiaries, location/region of the projects etc. for the development of food processing sector in their States.

The Major Programmes/Schemes covered under NMFP during 2012-13 are:—

- (i) Scheme for Technology Up-gradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries.
- (ii) Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticultural Products.
- (iii) Scheme for Human Resource Development (HRD)
 - (a) Creation of Infrastructure Facilities for Running Degree/Diploma/Certificate Courses in Food Processing Technology.
 - (b) Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP)
 - (c) Food Processing Training Centre (FPTC)
- (iv) Scheme for Promotional Activities
 - (a) Organizing Seminar/Workshops
 - (b) Conducting Studies/Surveys
 - (c) Support to Exhibitions/Fairs
 - (d) Advertisement and Publicity

Statement

Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 15.02.13)	
		Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	30	562.096	105	1904.726	171	3373.93
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	2	66.42	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	26	875.701	12	242.7782	15	309.78
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	136.681	5	89.65674	3	51.99
6.	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	27	297.574	75	841.8276	109	1330.37
8.	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	3	82.6	16	410.68	9	198.7
9.	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	1	25	2	50	1	19.42
10.	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	52	1419.72	106	1975.034	41	701.59
11.	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	14	325.28	62	828.2817	73	931.42
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	204.53	14	377.51	4	95.95
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	5	89.095	6	98.42	2	16.43
14.	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	85.425	1	16.57	2	33.38
15.	Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	14	377.79	61	896.2926	62	1020.06

16. Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	19	411.72	52	901.285	15	252.44
17. Madhya Pradesh	10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	211.294	23	376.5413	19	252.55
18. Maharashtra	95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	202	2824.152	105	1456.88
19. Manipur	3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	1	23.975	11	189.7182	20	442.74
20. Meghalaya	1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0	1	5.42
21. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Nagaland	1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0	2	14.21
23. Odisha	6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	8	200.875	9	113.5908	14	249.1
24. Puducherry	2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	6	150
25. Punjab	32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	9	149.495	147	1692.902	174	1719.01
26. Rajasthan	35	566.075	44	551.975	27	325.46	48	691.123	95	1236.563	36	523.17
27. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Tamil Nadu	53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	24	493.582	75	1389.79	36	615.95
29. Tripura	2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Uttar Pradesh	63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	47	1078.638	53	907.0513	36	574.38
31. Uttarakhand	9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	6	168.523	5	138.047	5	115.49
32. West Bengal	35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	10	317.945	19	319.87	5	120.05
Total	569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	437	9432.862	1157	17846.29	966	14574.38

*Data is under reconciliation with coordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank.

Losses to NFDC

3599. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

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

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) is suffering huge losses on account of non-realisation of outstanding dues from various advertising agencies;

(b) if so, the details of dues so far, agency-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the amount recovered till date, agency-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps/action taken by the Government to recover the outstanding dues and for

strengthening of the NFDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) No, Madam. However, NFDC has outstanding dues from various advertising agencies for the period up to 2003-2004.

(b) The statement showing the outstanding dues from various advertising agencies and suits filed is attached as Statement.

(c) No amount have been recovered till date.

(d) The Corporation has filed 16 suits against the defaulting advertising agencies in the High Court of Bombay in the year 2007 and one criminal case in the Metropolitan Magistrate Court, New Delhi, in the year 1999 for which the statement is attached as mentioned in (b) above.

Statement

Suits Filed by NFDC against the following Advertising Agencies

Pending as on 12 March, 2013

Sl. No.	Suit No./Year of filing	Name of the Advertising Agencies	Place of Court	Outstanding amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Complaint No. 186 of 1999	M/s Cine Penta Pvt. Ltd.	Magistrate Court, New Delhi	4,93,10,586.00
2.	Summary Suit No. 563 of 2006	M/s Indradhanush TV Pvt. Ltd.	High Court Bombay	1,04,41,538.00
3.	Suit No. 3225 of 2007	M/s Prachar Communications	High Court of Bombay	2,28,52,000.00
4.	Suit No. 3366 of 2007 and Criminal Complaint No. 6049/01/2008	M/s A&A Films and Shri Kalra, Proprietor of A&A Films, New Delhi	High Court of Bombay and Saket Court, Delhi	94,30,775.00
5.	Suit No. 3375 of 2007	M/s Aditya Enterprises	High Court of Bombay	35,58,413.00
6.	Suit No. 3243	M/s Time Shop	High Court of Bombay	13,33,092.00
7.	Suit No. 3266 of 2007	M/s IPSEM	High Court of Bombay	95,86,196.00
8.	Suit No. 3267 of 2007	M/s Nova Advertising	High Court of Bombay	18,44,808.00
9.	Suit No. 3199 of 2007	M/s Hindustan Thompson Associates	High Court of Bombay	8,73,86,471.00

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Suit No. 3338 of 2007	M/s R.K. Swamy	High Court of Bombay	14,29,392.00
11.	Suit No. 3294 of 2007	M/s Creative Channel	High Court of Bombay	3,14,71,469.00
12.	Suit No. 3295 of 2007	M/s Mudra Communications	High Court of Bombay	55,49,157.00
13.	Suit No. 3339 of 2007	M/s Contract Advertising	High Court of Bombay	8,08,585.00
14.	Suit No. 3340 of 2007	M/s W.P.P. Mktg.	High Court of Bombay	23,77,880.00
15.	Suit No. 3341 of 2007	M/s Ogilvy (O&M)	High Court of Bombay	37,14,112.00
16.	Suit No. 3226 of 2007	M/s Rediffusion	High Court of Bombay	24,67,212.00
17.	Suit No. 357 of 2010	M/s Maa Bozell Limited	High Court of Bombay	5,29,923.00
Grand Total				24,40,91,609.00

[English]

UN Report on Farmers' Suicides

3600. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the United Nations report on rising cases of suicides by farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The report of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2008), has, inter-alia, mentioned about incidence of suicides by farmers in India over the past decade and urged implementation of various programmes/schemes for development of agriculture to benefit farmers.

(c) Government has taken various measures to ameliorate agrarian distress, prevent suicides by farmers,

revitalize agriculture sector and improve economic condition of farming community on sustainable basis, which include implementation of rehabilitation package in identified districts, increase in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities and credit flow to agriculture, debt waiver/relief, crop insurance, interest subvention on crop loans, issue of Kisan Credit Cards, assisting formation of Joint Liability Groups, provision of agricultural inputs and other support services, infrastructure for storage, transportation and marketing of agriculture produce, increase in public investment in agriculture and allied sectors through implementation of various other programmes/schemes etc.

Milk Production

3601. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared an action plan to make milk production profitable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to act on this action plan and to involve all milk producers' associations to make milk production profitable;

(d) if so, the response of the States thereon; and

(e) the details of the guidelines framed and instructions issued by the Government to make milk production profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing the following schemes for enhancing productivity of milch animals, increasing milk production and providing infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk which is expected to enhance profitable dairying:—

1. National Dairy Plan (Phase-I)
2. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
3. Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production
4. Intensive Dairy Development Scheme
5. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
6. Livestock Health and Disease Control
7. Fodder and Feed Development Scheme

(c) and (d) The projects under the above schemes are prepared as per the guidelines of the scheme issued by the Department as Administrative approval. State Government are recommending the project for implementation in the States by implementing agencies like Dairy Cooperatives, Milk Unions, State Livestock Boards etc.

(e) The Department issues guidelines from time to time for proper implementation of the aforementioned schemes with the objective of enhancing productivity and production of milk which constitutes towards profitable dairying.

Agricultural Schemes

3602. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing several new schemes to increase the production of foodgrains in the country including Maharashtra;

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

(c) the targets fixed and achieved under these schemes during the last three years and the current year and the targets likely to be achieved during the 12th Plan period, State-wise;

(d) whether these schemes have proved unsuccessful due to drought and flood situation in the country;

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

(f) whether the Government is considering to revamp the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during the 12th Plan period; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing a number of schemes for increasing foodgrains production in the country including Maharashtra such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana; National Food Security Mission; Macro management of Agriculture; Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize; Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms; etc. Due to these schemes and other efforts, the foodgrains production has increased from 230.77 Million Tonne in 2007-08 to 259.32 Million Tonne in 2011-12. A Statement showing the details of State-wise targets for foodgrains and actual production during last three years and current year (as per 2 advance estimates released on 8.2.2013) is enclosed. Twelfth Plan envisaged 4% annual growth in the agriculture and allied sector.

(f) to (g) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is to be continued in the Twelfth Plan with certain modifications on the basis of the experience gained so far and the discussions with Planning Commission and suggestions of the States. Now, the scheme is proposed to have three channels/streams i.e. (i) Production growth for increasing production and productivity; (ii) development of agricultural

infrastructure and assets; and (iii) Focused interventions/ schemes (sub-schemes). Twenty per cent of the annual outlay of modified Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is to be

earmarked for focused interventions (sub-schemes) and forty per cent each for production growth and infrastructure development respectively.

Statement

Estimates of Production of Total Foodgrains

Production (000 tonnes)

State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	18635.00	15295.00	20365.00	20315.00	19665.00	18363.08	19056.00	17078.00
Arunachal Pradesh	9.00	308.87	29.00	333.71	210.00	362.50	170.00	0.00
Assam	3800.00	4481.24	4011.00	4876.49	4228.00	4663.32	4435.00	4951.60
Bihar	11295.00	10150.80	12632.00	9221.95	12252.00	14047.21	13982.00	14015.56
Chhattisgarh	6095.00	4902.80	619.00	7055.21	5808.00	6870.50	6822.00	7080.20
Goa	11.00	109.91	11.00	123.08	123.00	130.17	122.00	0.00
Gujarat	7855.00	5761.00	6918.00	8341.63	6993.00	8874.27	8602.00	7137.00
Haryana	15525.00	15357.00	15593.00	16629.50	16096.00	17958.66	17283.00	16763.00
Himachal Pradesh	1518.00	1017.20	1493.00	1421.10	1517.00	1510.26	1534.00	1450.09
Jammu and Kashmir	1686.00	1314.16	1670.00	1521.57	1688.00	1586.30	1451.00	1476.96
Jharkhand	4208.00	2152.16	3832.00	1876.60	3610.00	4175.31	4386.00	4741.54
Karnataka	13184.00	10955.00	13280.00	13877.27	12590.00	12095.15	12504.00	10824.78
Kerala	685.00	610.79	685.00	527.11	622.00	572.12	552.00	524.75
Madhya Pradesh	13551.00	16016.40	14655.00	14952.09	14509.00	20394.81	15867.00	21814.96
Maharashtra	14926.00	12586.30	14995.00	15420.40	14916.00	12544.00	13093.00	10297.90
Manipur	5.00	338.86	5.00	592.70	400.00	669.07	400.00	0.00
Meghalaya	4.00	239.17	4.00	239.01	195.00	249.05	194.00	000
Mizoram	6.00	62.30	6.00	66.86	70.00	67.95	70.00	0.00
Nagaland	30.00	354.22	30.00	56829	349.00	566.46	349.00	0.00
Odisha	7352.00	7552.90	7451.00	7619.29	8511.00	641226	8079.00	8249.48
Punjab	26790.00	26950.10	27224.00	27866.30	27924.00	28389.14	27984.00	27983.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	17416.00	12350.08	16840.00	18832.23	17223.00	19469.74	19634.00	17825.90
Sikkim	16.00	117.30	16.00	110.30	25.00	103.17	25.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	8991.00	7511.37	9030.00	7594.93	8693.00	10151.83	8404.00	8350.79
Tripura	5.00	647.88	5.00	712.41	680.00	729.90	680.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	44828.00	43195.34	46448.00	47247.56	46920.00	50283.60	48465.00	49698.34
Uttarakhand	1886.00	1796.00	1818.00	1815.55	1779.00	1852.00	1877.00	1894.00
West Bengal	17325.00	15741.46	17510.00	14466.85	16141.00	15985.72	16224.00	14776.88
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	27.06	1.00	25.48	25.00	2530	26.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.00	21.29	5.00	29.87	25.00	24.56	26.00	0.00
Delhi	2.00	125.81	2.00	153.29	25.00	149.18	16.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	1.00	4.90	1.00	4.80	4.00	3.30	26.00	0.00
Puducherry	1.00	52.93	1.00	53.41	52.00	43.23	52.00	0.00
Others	1445.00	0.00	1825.00	0.00	1132.00	0.00	1840.00	3207.48
All India	239092.00	218107.37	244500.00	244491.81	245000.00	259323.17	254230.00	250142.60

*2nd advance estimates released on 08.02.2013.

Sugar Production

3603. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

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

(a) whether the Government has removed the ban on export/import of raw sugar/sugar;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the production, stock, consumption, export and import of sugar during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestions/requests to ban export/import of sugar in the ensuing year in view of the likely decline in production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government removed ban on export of sugar in January, 2007. Presently, export of sugar is permitted under Open General License (OGL) subject to prior registration of quantity with Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). The Central Government did not put ban on import of sugar including raw sugar which is permissible under OGL subject to payment of prescribed import duty. As such, sugar mills/merchant exporters-importers are free to export/import sugar according to their commercial prudence.

The production, consumption, stock, export and import of sugar during last three sugar seasons (October-

September) and the current season (upto 31.12.2012) is as under:—

Sugar Season	Production	Stock at the end of the sugar season	Consumption	Export	Import
2009-10	188	51.25	220	2.37*	41.80 **
2010-11	243.50	58.19	210	28.14*	3.65 *
2011-12	263.43	66.96	227.25	36.76*	1.87 *
2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012)	80.83	90.10	56.71	2.48*	5.61 *

*Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata.

**Department of Revenue.

(c) and (d) It is too early to estimate the production of sugar for the ensuing sugar season 2013-14. The Government, so far, has not received any suggestion/request to ban export/import of sugar in the ensuing sugar season.

Setting up of Museums

3604. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of museums in various parts of the country, location-wise;

(b) the details of proposals received from the States including Karnataka regarding archives, archaeological survey works and the construction/renovation of various museums in their States along with the action taken on each of the said proposals during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the present status of each of the said proposals including Gandhi museum in Madurai and Tribal museum in Gujarat, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of proposals still pending including the reasons therefor and the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the criterion fixed for providing funds to construct/set up new museums under the schemes/programmes implemented along with the funds allocated/released by the Union Government and utilised by the States during the said period, State/UT and scheme/programme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The State-wise number of museums under Archaeological Survey of India and Ministry of Culture in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Year-wise, proposals received and grants released to various museums including Gandhi Memorial Museum in Madurai under the scheme of setting up, promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has informed that under the scheme of grant-in-aid to Tribal Research Institute, one proposal was received by them to set up tribal museum from Government of Chhattisgarh during 2012-13. However the proposal could not be processed due to lack of matching share.

(d) A total number of 49 proposals have been received for release of grant under the scheme of setting up, promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums.

The proposals received under the scheme are examined as per the existing guidelines. There is no time limit fixed for the disposal of said proposal.

(e) The details of criterion fixed for providing funds under the scheme for setting up, promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums is available on the website of Ministry of Culture www.indiaculture.nic.in.

The details of funds released by the Ministry under the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-II in reply to part (b) and (c) of the question.

Statement-I

The State-wise number of Museums under ASI and the Ministry of Culture

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Museums
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	05
2.	Assam	01
3.	Bihar	04
4.	Delhi	09
5.	Goa	01
6.	Gujarat	02
7.	Haryana	01
8.	Himachal Pradesh	01
9.	Karnataka	07
10.	Kerala	01
11.	Madhya Pradesh	05
12.	Maharashtra	01
13.	Odisha	02
14.	Punjab	01
15.	Rajasthan	02
16.	Tamil Nadu	01

1	2	3
17.	Uttar Pradesh	05
18.	Uttarakhand	01
19.	West Bengal	06

Statement-II

Year-wise proposals received and grants released to various Museums under the Scheme

Year	No. of proposals received	Amount released
2009-10	34	₹ 21,33,38,124/-
2010-11	64	₹ 21,96,92,331/-
2011-12	40	₹ 15,55,94,173/-
2012-13	24	₹ 22,37,81,412/-

Restoration of Monuments

3605. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to improper restoration/maintenance method adopted by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), most of the prominent monuments in various parts of the country including Maharashtra like Trimbakeshwar Temple, Raigarh Killas, etc. have incurred damages and are on the verge of losing their heritage status;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto, State/UT-wise;

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

(d) whether it is a fact that so many monuments are in poor condition due to the lack of proper supervision in the country; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The conservation work of protected monuments in the country including Maharashtra is attended to by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), properly, following archaeological norms and principles, without causing any damage to the monuments and maintaining their heritage values.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Adequate care is taken of protected monuments by regular supervision and proper watch and ward.

New Sugar Mills

3606. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the number of sugar mills in the country, sector and State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the States including West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh for establishing new sugar mills in the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up sugar mills in various States in the cooperative sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) A Statement-I showing sector-wise and State-wise number of existing sugar mills in the country as on 28-02-2013 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has not received any proposal from the State Governments including West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh for establishing new sugar mills. However, proposals have been received from Cooperative/Private Sector entrepreneurs for establishing new sugar mills. The sector-wise and State-wise details of the proposals received for setting up new sugar mills are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to set up sugar mills in any State in the cooperative sector. The Sugar industry has since been de-licensed vide press note dated 31.08.1998 and the entrepreneurs are free to set up new sugar mills at their preferred location subject to compliance of rules and regulations of the Central/State Governments.

Statement-I

No. of existing Sugar Mills Sector-wise and State-wise in the Country

(As on 28.02.2013)

Sl.No.	State	Public	Private	Cooperative	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	—	8	16	24
2.	Haryana	—	3	13	16
3.	Rajasthan	1	1	1	3
4.	Uttar Pradesh	12	118	28	158
5.	Uttarakhand	2	4	4	10
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2	12	5	19
7.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Gujarat	–	2	23	25
9.	Maharashtra	–	67	153	220
10.	Bihar	15	13	–	28
11.	Assam	–	1	2	3
12.	Odisha	–	4	4	8
13.	West Bengal	1	2	–	3
14.	Andhra Pradesh	1	29	14	44
15.	Karnataka	3	44	24	71
16.	Tamil Nadu	3	27	16	46
17.	Puducherry	–	1	1	2
18.	Kerala	–	1	1	2
19.	Goa	–	–	1	1
20.	Nagaland	–	–	–	1
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	–	1	1
Total		41	337	310	688

Source: Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food and Public Distribution and Cane Commissioners of the States.

Statement-II

State-wise, Sector-wise proposal received for
setting up new Sugar Mills

(As on 28.02.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Sector		
		Private	Cooperative	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	–	2
2.	Bihar	1	–	1
3.	Haryana	2	–	2

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Karnataka	38	–	38
5.	Madhya Pradesh	5	1	6
6.	Maharashtra	82	4	86
7.	Punjab	1	–	1
8.	Tamil Nadu	2	–	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	–	1
Total		134	5	139

Source: Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food and Public Distribution.

Coal Blocks of CIL

3607. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal blocks allocated to Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries at present, State and subsidiary-wise;

(b) whether the CIL has prepared any action plan for developing the allocated coal blocks;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that CIL and its subsidiaries are able to fulfil their long term commitments regarding development of coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Coal in May 2012 has tentatively assigned 116 coal blocks to Coal India Limited. In addition to the above, three de-allocated coal blocks viz. Brahmini, Chichro Pastimal and East of Damogoria from the de-allocated coal blocks have been assigned to CIL for undertaking mining on priority basis. CIL has submitted its tentative perspective plan for development of the above coal blocks. As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL), project report has been prepared in respect of two blocks, geological report is available in respect of 16 coal blocks, exploration activities have been completed in 11 coal blocks, exploration activities are in progress in 24 coal blocks and exploration activities are yet to be taken up in 66 coal blocks. Once exploration is completed, CIL would plan for starting the mining operation. This would enable CIL to meet the coal requirements in long term subject to obtaining various clearances and evacuation constraints.

[Translation]

Toxic Content in Vegetables

3608. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vegetables grown alongside the river Yamuna in Delhi are high in toxic content;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level (MPRNL)" since 2005-06 to test pesticide residues in food commodities and environmental samples like soil and water with participation of various laboratories representing various Ministries and State Agricultural Universities across the country.

During the period April 2010 to December 2013, a total of 3702 vegetable samples of cabbage, cauliflower, okra, tomato, brinjal, capsicum, cucumber, bottle gourd, pea, curry leaves, coriander leaves and chilli were collected from APMC markets, Mother Dairy (Safal) and retail outlets of various parts of Delhi and analysed for the possible residues of pesticides. Residues were detected above MRL values in 154 samples. However, as the samples have not been collected directly from alongside the river Yamuna for testing, it is not possible to conclude that the vegetables grown alongside river Yamuna are high in toxic content.

(c) The Government is popularizing the strategy of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through a Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" which includes cultural, mechanical, biological and other methods of pest control and **emphasizes safe and judicious use of pesticides.**

Under the ambit of IPM programme, the Government has established 31 Central IPM Centres in 28 State and one UT. The mandate of these Centres is pest/disease monitoring, production and release of bio-control agents/ bio-pesticides, conservation of bio-control agents and Human Resource Development in IPM by imparting training to Agriculture/Horticulture Extension Officers and farmers at grass root level by organizing Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) in farmers' fields. The basic aim of FFS is to train the farmers on the latest IPM technology so that they are able to take decision in pest management operation. Besides, large number of locally available bio-control agents are augmented from field to field based on the requirement. Major emphasis is given on judicious

use of chemical pesticide as a last resort and safety in use of pesticides, alternate tools for pest management viz.; cultural, physical, mechanical methods of pest control as well as use of bio-pesticides and bio-control agents, effects of pesticides on natural enemies of pests, do's and don'ts of pesticide use including proper application equipment and the technique. FFSs are run by trained personnel to train 30 farmers and 5 Agricultural Extension Officers (AEOs) for 14 weeks. At the end of training, Kisan Mela is organized at the FFS site to popularize the IPM approach among neighbouring farmers.

So far, upto the year 2011-12 the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage (DPPQ&S), an attached organisation of Ministry of Agriculture, has organized 13,991 Nos. of Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) wherein 57,962 Agriculture/Horticulture Extension Officers and 4,20,720 farmers in different crops have been trained on latest IPM technology in various crops.

To encourage use of biological agents including plant products and to meet the farmers requirement of these products against crop pests of agricultural/horticultural crops, various biological control agents are registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

Besides "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" there are other schemes of the Government like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and Extension Programme under which farmers are being imparted awareness training.

[English]

Trading of Guar in Futures Market

3609. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether trading of guar gum and guar seed has been banned in the futures market;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the views expressed by the States in this regard;

(c) whether the farmers are demanding the resumption of guar futures since its acreage has shot up this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam,

Futures trading in guarseed and guar gum is not banned. However, due to excessive volatility in the prices of guarseed and guar gum, the Forward Markets Commission (FMC), the Regulator for commodity futures markets under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, as a regulatory measure has instructed the exchanges not to launch the guar gum and guar seed contracts.

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. FMC has received several representations from farmers and farmers' Associations from Rajasthan, for allowing the Exchanges to launch the guar seed and guar gum contracts due to various reasons including inter-alia increase in acreage of guar seed.

[Translation]

Levy Sugar

3610. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

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

(a) the reasons for not releasing the claims of Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (LSPEF) to CONFED;

(b) the reasons for not restructuring the levy sugar margin during the last 11 years along with the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(c) the details of the Government policy regarding restructuring of levy sugar margin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (LSPEF) claims are submitted by the CONFED to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for payment. The FCI has informed that payment of levy sugar bills submitted by CONFED for the period upto March, 2012 and supplementary bills for the period September, 2011 to November, 2011 has already been made on 01.03.2013 on provisional basis.

(b) The levy sugar margins for the years 1999-2000 to 2010-11 could not be fixed on final basis, so far, due to non-submission of supportive documents by CONFED. The CONFED has recently furnished the clarification/documents, which are under examination. It is the endeavor of the Central Government to revise the margins within a period of six months on receipt of complete document from the concerned State Government.

(c) The levy sugar margins are fixed/revised for every year by the Government for each item of cost viz., Interest on Capital, Transportation charges, Handling Charges, Administrative charges, Bank Commission, Retailers Commission, Storage/transit loss, Storage Charges, Weighment Loss etc. and detailed guidelines have been framed for the purpose.

[English]

Talks with Naxalites

3611. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has extended any offer of talks on the condition that the naxals abjure violence;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the response of the naxalites thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and action with respect to maintenance of law and order primarily lies in the domain of the State Governments concerned, who deal with the various issues related to Left Wing Extremist (LWE) activities in the States. The State Governments have from time to time appealed to the Left Wing Extremists, especially the CPI (Maoist), the most violent group, to abjure violence and hold talks on any issue of concern to them. But, no concrete results have emerged so far. The CPI (Maoist) Party believes in overthrowing the present system of Parliamentary democracy through 'Protracted People's War.' The Central Government would welcome talks between the State Governments concerned and the Left Wing Extremists, provided the latter abjure violence and give up their so called People's War against the Indian State.

[Translation]

Committee on Content of National Channels

3612. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has constituted/proposes to constitute a committee/body to conduct a study on the impact of programmes being telecast through the national channels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that no Committee has been constituted to study the impact of programmes being telecast on Doordarshan National Channels. However, a committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Sam Pitroda for a review of the functioning of Prasar Bharati.

[English]

Schools for Deaf and Dumb Children

3613. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government provides grants-in-aid for setting up of residential and non-residential schools for deaf and dumb children in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned and released to various agencies and the expenditure incurred by them including funds utilised by the Non-Governmental Organisations working in this field along with their names during the last three years and the current year; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to review the existing policy, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The primary responsibility for programmes for rehabilitation and care of persons with disabilities, including deaf and dumb children, lies with the State Governments as per entry No. 9 in the "State List." However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States in the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities including deaf and dumb.

Under the Central Sector Deendayal Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organisation (NGO) for providing various services to persons with disabilities including special schools/residential schools for deaf and dumb children.

- (b) Statement indicating the details of funds released to various NGOs under DDRS for running projects of residential non-residential schools for deaf and dumb children during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement. Funds are released to the NGOs under DDRS only after receipt of the utilization certificate of the previous grant-in-aid.

(c) Review of policies of the Government is an ongoing process.

Statement

Details of funds released to Special School for Deaf and Dumb children under DDRS during last 03 years and current year

Sl. No.	Name and Location of the Organisation running the Special School	Name of Project	Amount released (Rs.)				
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 14.3.2013)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Andhra Pradesh							
1.	Annamma School for the Hearing and Physically Handicapped and Baby Care Centre, Khammam	Special School for Hearing and OH	1785472	0	1975781	0	
2.	A Handicapped Service Foundation, East Godawari	Residential Spl. School for Deaf and Blind Children	1567011	4083653	0	2498070	
3.	Agency for Rural Development Rehabilitation and Educational Society, Khammam		0	2210736	0	0	
4.	Hearing and Physically Handicapped and Baby Care Centre, Krishna	Spl. School for Hearing and OH	0	606329	0	0	
5.	BRESH Bhadrachalam Agency for Rural Development Rehabilitation and Educational Society for Handicapped, Khammam	Residential school for HI, MR & VTC	2635187	0	0	0	
6.	Chaitanya Mahila Mandali, PRAKASAM	Special School for Deaf	2610097	976266	2464890	0	
7.	Darshini Handicapped Welfare Society, KRISHNA	Residential School for OH	492293	539590	520257	0	
8.	Devnar Foundation for the Blind, RANGAREDDY	Residential School for the Blind	0	2792609	4883884	0	

9.	Vocational Training and Rehabilitation Centre (Andhra Mahila Sabha), Rangareddy	Special Education Centre for MR/HH	0	2792609	0	0
10.	Durgabai Deshmukh Vocational Training and Rehabilitation Centre (Andhra Mahila Sabha), Hyderabad, RANGAREDDY	Special Education Centre for MR/HH	0	4737739	0	0
11.	Educational Society of the Assisi Sisters of Mary Immaculate, WARANGAL	Little Flower Special School for Deaf	1625436	1630791	2160392	0
12.	Geetanjali Academy of Education, Khammam	Special School for HH	0	1161644	0	657536
13.	Gracy Organisation for Development Services, NIZAMABAD	School for Deaf and Dumb	718447	2102867	654921	654921
14.	Helen Kellers' School for Deaf and Mentally Retarded Children, RANGAREDDY	Day Cum Resi. School for Deaf and MR Children	1415872	3390913	3554480	0
15.	Immaculate Heart of Mary Society, KRISHNA	Res. Special School for Deaf	3277694	378273	1277184	0
16.	Maharishi Sambamurty Institute of Social Development Studies, EAST GODAVARI	Residential School for PH HH Girls	0	769216	1987792	0
17.	Mandava Charitable Trust, KRISHNA	Educational Institute and Hostel for PH	857804	338032	321852	0
18.	Nehru Yuvajana Seva Sangham, Chittoor	Res. School for def	0	211859	0	0
19.	Omkar Lions Education Society for the Deaf, VISHAKHAPATNAM	Special School and Home for the Deaf	0	1113504	2131475	0
20.	Parivarthan, WEST GODAVARI Spastics, VISHAKHAPATNAM	Special School for Hearing Impaired Children	615014	2147230	1518993	0
21.	Pavani Institute for Multiple Handicapped and Spastics, VISHAKHAPATNAM	School for MR and Deaf	1070048	1299584	2619588	0
22.	Priyadarshini Service Organisation, VISHAKHAPATNAM	Residential School for Deaf and Dumb	960458	2701346	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Pragathi Charities, NELLORE	School for HH (Residential)	0	1225768	2813130	0
24.	Sarojini Devi Memorial Society, GUNTUR	Special School for HH	0	1107321	1081671	0
25.	Society for Education of the Deaf and Blind, VIZIANAGARAM	School for Deaf and Hostel	2765817	0	5972160	0
26.	Sweekar Rehabilitation Institute for Handicapped SECUNDERABAD	Special School for Deaf	4950885	6242229	9742660	0
27.	Sweekar Rehabilitation Institute for Handicapped, SECUNDERABAD	Trailing Institute for the teachers of Deaf	0	406350	614400	0
28.	Vani Educational Academy, KRISHNA	Special School for Deaf and Dumb	0	1237255	1798947	0
29.	Victory India Charitable Tent of Rescue Yacht, CHITTOOR	Residential School for Deaf	0	1569618	2613798	0
30.	Voluntary Organisation of Rural Development Society, KURNOOL	Navjeevan Special School for Deaf	2875162	2946587	4093704	0
1.	Sri Sri Sewa Ashram, DHEMAJI	Assam				
		Special School for Multiple Disabled (HH, MR/CP)	0	1068382	885348	501561
2.	North Hirapara Women and Child Development Society, Darrang	Pre-school and Early Intervn and Trg. for HH	292002	913728	0	0
		Bihar				
1.	Baba Baidyanath Balika Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, MUNGER	Special School for HH Girls	994704	2857040	1403475	712890
2.	Baba Garib Nath Viklang Sahjan Sewa Sansthan, MUZZAFARPUR	Special School for HH	0	0	3040132	0
3	SHUBHAM	Special school for Vh & HH Children	800100	802211	0	0

Chhattisgarh

1.	Nishakt Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti, Janjgir	Special School for Blind and Deaf Children	302386	955426	338577	272942
2.	Lions Charitable Trust, Janjgir	Special School for HH	570080	207664	0	0
3.	Shrawan Mook Viklang Abhivavak Sangh	Special School for HH	0	337680	0	0
4.	Gyanodaya Association. SURGUJA	Special School for Hearing Impaired	808540	0	3824201	0

Delhi

1.	Memorial Mahila Bal Evam Shravan Viklang Shiksha Evam Punarvas, Sanstha, Delhi	Special School for HH	0	1234149	0	0
2.	Chandrabhushan Singh Memorial Mahila, Bal Evam Shravan Viklang Shiksha Evam Punarvas Sansthan, DELHI	Special School for HH	0	0	1249599	0

Goa

1.	Lokvishwas Pratisthan's School for Handicapped	School for Deaf and Dumb	599696	1404635	0	745200
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Gujarat

1.	Akshar Trust, Vododara	Special School for Hearing Handicapped	237374	0	0	0
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Haryana

1.	Rotary Welfare Society for the Deaf, AMBALA	Special School for Deaf and Dumb Children	807600	0	1560496	393307
2.	Educational cum Vocational Association for the Disabled, BALLABHGARH	School for Deaf Dumb, MR and Blind Children	793728	1016584	789990	0
3.	Association for the Welfare of Handicapped, FARIDABAD	School for Deaf Children	1199070	1115324	748155	365000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Himachal Pradesh				
1.	H.P. State Council for Child Welfare, SIMLA Dumb at Dhalli	School/Hostel for Deaf and	0	647453	812473	0
		Karnataka				
1.	Sri Murugendra Shivacharya Mahaswami Vidya Samsthe Bagalokot	Special School for HH			1019520	
2.	Sri Shathashrunja Vidya Samsthe, BANGALORE	Residential School for Deaf	6155634	3417638	1451747	1000000
3.	Sri Shathashrunja Vidya Samsthe, BANGALORE	Residential School for Deaf and VTC for Disabled	0	1893210	3334514	0
4.	Belgaum Integrated Rural Development Society, BELGAUM	Special School for Deaf	478822	262336	509911	0
5.	Shri Paramananda Jana Seva Shikshana Samiti's, BIJAPUR	Special School for HH	1367614	1324997	1391058	0
6.	Shri Shivshankar Vidya Vardhak Kendra, BIJAPUR	Special School for Deaf and Dumb	132030	0	0	0
7.	The Association of the Deaf and Dumb, CHITTRADURGA	Special School for HH	0	792504	1463580	0
8.	Margadarshi Rotary Trust for Disabled, CHITTRADURGA	Residential School for Deaf and Children	70370	0	0	0
9.	Sri Vinayaka Education Society, DEVENGERE	Residential School for HH	4103640	6657592	4449885	0
10.	Honamma Education Society	Res. School for Deaf	3844960	2997776		0
11.	Priyadarshini Janaseva Sagar, DHARWAD	Residential School for HH	2969936	2910416	1251825	0
12.	Shri Anadana Vijaya Vidya Prasarak Samiti, GADAG	School for Deaf and Dumb	0	0	1910853	0

13.	Sri B.D. Tatti (Annnavaru) Memorial Charitable Trust, GADAG	Deaf and Dumb Residential School	5133497	0	3444510	1157500
14.	Dakshin Bharat Dalit Education Society, GULBARGA	Residential School for Deaf Boys/Girls	0	0	631545	0
15.	Rotary Trust, HASSAN	Deaf and Dumb School	0	1272184	2587905	0
16.	Seva Trust for the Blind, HAVERI	Residential School for Deaf	1489744	1405040	1385200	556000
17.	Shri Channa Baseveshwara Grameen Vidya Samasthe, HAVERI	Residential School for HH	1223100	1624086	1616261	0
18.	Jai Bharat Deaf Children's Residential School and Rural Development Trust, KOLAR	Residential School for HH	0	0	2446652	0
19.	Jnana Vikasa Education Trust, MANDYA	Resi. School for Deaf	893430	859284	464814	0
20.	Montford Educational and Charitable Trust of the Brother of Saint Gabriel, MADHYA	Special Residential School for HH	0	909872	1430359	0
21.	Daughter of our lady of Mercy Deaf and Dumb School, MYSORE	Deaf and Dumb School	0	1497414	2878170	0
22.	Sai Ranga Vidya Samasthe, MYSORE	Residential School for Deaf	1559874	0	2286994	8000000
23.	Shrimati Putteramma Viswastha Ashram, MYSORE	Special School for Deaf Girls	1621138	0	1521090	0
24.	Bapuji Grameena Vikas Samithi, UTTAR KANNADA	Residential School for the Deaf	0	0	2159163	0
25.	Uttar Kannada District Disabled Welfare Association, UTTAR KANNADA	School for HH	1180194	0	1737408	0
26.	Sai Ranga Vidya Samasthe, Samasthe	Residential School for Deaf	0	803299	0	0
27.	Veg Jyoti Deaf and Dumb Disabled Welfare Society Udupi	Residential School for HH	0	859944	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Madhya Pradesh				
1	Mook Badhir Sanssthan (Deaf Dumb Association), INDORE	Special School for Deaf and Multipurpose Training Centre	629936	982665	1123017	1094259
		Maharashtra				
1.	Ankur Gram Vikas Sanstha, DHULE	Residential Special School for HH	127866	1254134	1407600	723000
2.	Shantivan Apang Niradhar and Adivasi Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, GADCHROLI	Special School for Deaf and Dumb	1449288	0	0	0
3.	Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikshan Prasark Mandal, LATUR	Special School for Hearing Handicapped	662613	2127806	1299105	0
4.	Girija Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, LATUR	Special school for Deaf and Dumb	584125	646862	0	0
5.	Vidarbha Apang Vikas Sanstha, WASHIM	Residential School for Deaf and Dumb	451468	912420	672156	335000
		Manipur				
1.	Institute of Social Development for Weaker Sections, IMPHAL	Special School for HH	1265022	1340586	1256800	628400
2.	Re-Creation, A Voluntary Agency (Spastics Society) of Manipur	Pre School and Early Intervention and Trg. for HH	189546	301494	0	218497
3.	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service, THOUBAL	Residential School for the PH (PH/MR/HI/CP)	775567	0	1706724	853362
		Mizoram				
1.	Spastic Society of Mizoram, AIZAWL	Education and Training Institute for CP, MH & HH	0	3118248	1483785	0
		Odisha				
1.	Mahavir Training Research Centre for Rural Development, BHADRAK	Special School for HH	1140283	0	1170959	1344500

2.	Vijaya, BHADRAK	Special School for Blind Deaf and Dumb Girls	0	0	1084172	586971
3.	Sisu Sakha Sangha, BHUBANESWAR	Special School for Deaf and Dumb	0	1631538	439699	1000000
4.	Maharaja Krushan Chander Gajapati School for the Blind and Deaf, GAJAPATI	Residential School for Blind and Deaf	1246035	1189531	1160821	0
5.	Voluntary Organisation for Rural Improvement, KEONJHAR	Special School for Blind and Deaf	1545687	0	1996247	0
6.	Yuba Jyoti, MALKANGIRI	Special School for Deaf	276910	0	312192	0
7.	Bhima Bhoi Gramya Unnayan Sansad, NAYAGARH	Special School for Blind and Deaf	0	0	2623756	0
8.	Nilachai Seva Prathisthan, PURI and Blind	Special School for Deaf	3319182	0	2982805	0
9.	Saraswati Charitable Foundation, PURI	School for HH/MR/Blind	1323516	0	2224563	0
Puducherry						
1.	Shri Patcheappane Society for Education, Research and Rehabilitation of the Hearing Impaired, PUDUCHERRY	Special School for HH	1336352	0	1265461	600465
Punjab						
1.	Punjab IAS Officer Wives Association, Chandigarh	Special School for HH	618247	0	0	0
2.	District Red Cross Society, JALANDHAR	Special School for the Deaf and Dumb Children	0	2509004	1983998	680000
Rajasthan						
1.	Badhir Bal Kalyan Vikas Samiti, BHILWARA	Residential School for Deaf	812647	518041	315901	665842
2.	LKC Sri Jagdamba Andh Vidyalaya Samiti, SRIGANGANAGAR	School Cum Hostel for Blind and Deaf	4054378	497558	5135005	1000000

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		Tamil Nadu				
1.	Ajay Memorial Foundation, CHENNAI	School for Hearing Impaired	894952	479960	1117760	0
2.	Murthuzaviya Educational and Cultural Foundation of South India, CHENNAI	Special School for Hearing Impaired	0	547824	310890	0
3.	The School for Young Deaf Children (Bala Vidyalaya), CHENNAI	School for Hearing Impaired	790050	931165	2038629	1196932
4.	Ephphatha Institute for the Deaf KANYAKUMARI	Special School for the Deaf		433901	16470	0
5.	YMCA Kamak High School and Home for the Deaf, MADURAI	Residential School for Deaf and Dumb	159345	569376	1389216	0
6.	Helen Keller School for the Hearing Impaired, PEAMBALUR	Special School for H.H.	0	0	228360	0
7.	Florence Swainson Higher Secondary School for the Deaf, TIRUNELVELI	Special School cum VTC for Deaf	660825	0	2982337	0
8.	Life Aid Centre for the Disabled, TIRUVALLUR	Residential School for the Deaf	625832	0	300893	698853
9.	Vela Institution for Social Action and Development, Villupuram	Special School for HH	285549	2308542	2164147	0
		Tripura				
1.	North Tripura Deaf and Dumb School, KAILASHAHAR	School for HH	0	0	601690	0
		Uttar Pradesh				
1.	Prag Narain Mook Badhir Vidyalaya Samiti, ALIGARH	School for Deaf	969319	7444528	221776	1074660
2.	Uttar Pradesh Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, ALLAHABAD	Residential School for Deaf	3661526	0	5739558	0

3.	Badhit Bal Vikas Samiti, AZAMGARH	Residential School for Deaf and Dumb	2764260	1572840	1582020	0
4.	Sri Krishan Adarsh Vidya Mandir	Special School for MR & HH	731641	0	0	0
5.	Pawahari Smriti Parishad, GHAZIPIUR	Residential School for Deaf and Dumb	3052161	1801638	1729087	0
6.	Goonge Behro Ka Vidyalya	School for Deaf	1888071	0	0	0
7.	Adarsh Mook Badhir Vidyalya, LAKHIMPUR	Spl School for HH	300987	1299761	0	0
8.	Ravvat Shiksha Samiti, HATHIRAS	Spl School for HI and VI	0	0	496485	10389485
9.	Chetna, Lucknow	Special School for HH	0	1132290	907825	893405
10.	N.C. Chaturvedi School for Deaf, LUCKNOW	School for Deaf	1516044	2635896	2464060	10000000
11.	Neta ji Subhash Chandra Bose Shiksha Vikas Samiti, LUCKNOW	Special School for Deaf and Dumb	611320	0	0	- 0
12.	Deaf and Dumb School, MEERUT	School for the Deaf and Dumb	1403040	1945437	1800765	0
13.	Friends of Handicapped-India. MEERUT	Special School for Deaf and MR		1533271	1745102	0
14.	Sarvhara Utthan Samiti, MIRZAPUR	Special School for HH	534024	267012	345405	617406
15.	Saraswati Educational Society, MURADABAD	Special School for HH & VTC for Disabled	1426777	0	1216816	1359781
16.	BCG School for the Deaf, VARANASI	Special School for HI	2246358	788482	1544462	0
17.	The Society for Khrist Jyoti, VARANASI	Res. School for HI	3754476	0	0	0
Uttarakhand						
1.	Bajaj Institute of Learning. DEHRADUN	Special School for Deaf	591008	1699892	453654	0
2.	Nanhi Duniya Badhir Vidyalya, DEHRADUN	Residential School for Deaf	2491496	2387240	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		West Bengal				
1.	Dr. Sailendra Nath Mukherjee Muka Badhir Vidyalaya, BANKURA	Educational Institute for Deaf and Dumb	1653021	3872899	2619060	521588
2.	Rama Krishna Vivekanand Mission, 24 PARAGANS NORTH	Special School for HH	2504021	0	0	0
3.	North 24 Paragans Disabled Persons Association	School for Deaf and Dumb Children	389734	0	0	0
4.	North Bengal Handicapped Rehabilitation Society, DARJEELING	Special School for MR & HH	1884192	0	3881524	0
5.	Shri Rampur Child Guidance Centre, HUGLI	Special School for MR & HH	2143700	1468860	0	0
6.	Jalpaiguri Welfare Organisation, JALPAIGURI	Special School for MR/HH/VI	0	0	2768430	0
7.	Parents Own Clinic for Deaf Children, KOLKATA	School for Deaf Children	0	1289289	671340	671340
8.	Dum Dum Deep Deaf and Dumb and Dumb School Creche, KOLKATA	Special School for Hearing Handicapped	389913	0	608934	990477
9.	Kotwali Saleha Memorial School for Hearing and Mentally Handicapped, MALDA	Special School for MH/HH Children	0	3674102	2348791	1196422
10.	Moyona Ramakrishnayan Association, MEDINIPUR	Spl School for HH	0	971832	888469	0
11.	Midanpore Rehcbilitation Centre for Children, MEDINIPUR	Res. School for HH & VH, MR	1493271	3721920	0	0
12.	Sevayatan Kalyan Kendra, MIDNAPORE	Special School for Deaf, Dumb and MR	1970568	0	1417905	0
13.	Sevayatan Kalyan Kendra, MIDNAPUR	Special School for Deaf, Dumb and MR	0	0	2017980	0

Waterlogging Problem

3614. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether people are facing problems of waterlogging in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In the areas, wherever drains have been constructed, no waterlogging problem is faced during the monsoon season. However, Delhi Government has intimated that there are 70 places where waterlogging problem is noticed during the monsoon season.

(c) Public Works Department (PWD), New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), Delhi Municipal Corporations (DMCs), Delhi Cantonment Board, Irrigation and Flood Control Department of Government of NCT of Delhi etc. provide suitable drainage system at the places from where waterlogging problem is reported. Further, during the monsoon period Irrigation and Flood Control Department of GNCTD deploys pumps of suitable capacity to drain out the water stagnated in low lying areas.

Recommendations on Internal Security

3615. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers had given some recommendations on internal security and intelligence etc. in the year 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of the implementation of the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. After the incursion of Pakistan in Kargil in 1999, the Government of India constituted the Kargil Review Committee and

subsequently set up a Group of Ministers (GoM) to review the National Security Apparatus in its entirety. The relevant recommendations of the Group of Ministers given in the year 2001 are as under:—

“In view of the increasing internal security threats arising from extremists and separatist movements, aided and abetted from abroad, much greater co-ordination is required between the Central and State Intelligence Agencies (or State Special Branches) as well as para-military intelligence branches. They must not only formulate intelligence priorities, needs and requirements, but also devote special attention to streamlining intelligence operations. Towards this end, appropriate informal arrangements should be worked out by the MHA so that the concept of a Joint Task Force on intelligence is actualized.

A permanent Joint Task Force on Intelligence (JTFI) should be constituted, in which the IB would play a lead role, in association with the MHA and along with the representatives from the intelligence branches of the concerned States and Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs), to determine intelligence priorities as well as intelligence needs, requirements and training facilities country-wide. It would assign specific responsibilities to appropriate organizations, to ensure a coherent multi-intelligence approach to all aspects of collection, processing and analysis. The JTFI would have a responsibility for tasking and evaluation. It would attempt to streamline technical assets by combining the collective technical intelligence capabilities of different agencies – in Signal Intelligence (Sigint), Communication Intelligence (Comint) and Photographic Intelligence (Photoint)/Imagery Intelligence (Immint) – to effectively support intelligence needs. The JTFI might from time to time carry out an inter-agency review, to identify problems that may need a common protocol and merit joint handling, as they can have a critical bearing on national security”.

As per GoM recommendation Multi Agency Centre (MAC) was created at Delhi and Subsidiary Multi Agency Centres (SMACs) in various States comprising representatives from various security agencies, for streamlining intelligence efforts. Later Union Home Minister of India reviewed the security situation and issued Multi

Agency Centre (Functions, Powers and Duties) Order, 2008 was issued on December 31, 2008. MAC-SMAC is functioning since 2002 and has been re-operationalized with effect from 2009. As a follow up of the above order, 24x7 Control Rooms have been set up at Multi Agency Centre (MAC) at New Delhi and the Subsidiary Multi Agency Centres (SMACs) at State level and at Headquarters of Intelligence Wings of other agencies to ensure timely sharing of information and better co-ordination between intelligence agencies Daily meetings of Nodal Officers of 25 member agencies are being conducted on every working day. Presently, MAC-SMAC network has 416 nodes spread across the country and connected to MAC HQ at New Delhi. This includes 31 SMAC HQs and 32 SSBs located at State Capitals. These nodes are connected by 2 Mbps leased lines of BSNL/MTNL. As of March 14, 2013, 362 nodes, out of total 416 have been installed and made functional.

Further, In pursuance of GoM recommendation the Joint Task Force on Intelligence (JTFI) was set up in April 2000. The Joint Task Force on Intelligence was created for coordinating the efforts of intelligence agencies at Centre and State levels. In addition, Inter State Intelligence Support Teams (ISIST) meant for dealing with internal threats concerning more than one State were also set up. At present ISISTs have formed in 25 States (State where ISISTs have not been formed include Gujarat, Goa and Sikkim) and 4 Union Territories (UT where ISISTs not been formed include Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman Diu and Delhi). In addition, several new structures such as the Intelligence Coordination Group (ICG), NSCS, National Intelligence Board (NIB) etc. were created.

Fake Branded Items

3616. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the production and sale of fake branded items have been ringing throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases reported and fake items confiscated during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any estimate has been made to assess the loss of revenue to the Government due to this malpractice;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof during the said period; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to check such malpractices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

[Translation]

MCD Helpline Number

3617. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of negligence, corruption and other irregularities received through the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) helpline number against MCD officers during each of the last three years and the current year, area-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry against such officers;

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the action taken against the guilty officers during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has also reviewed the performance of officers while examining such complaints so as to weed out corruption in the MCD; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other measures taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The matter relating to negligence, corruption and other irregularities is not dealt with by the MCD helpline and hence, no such complaints have been received from the helpline of all three Delhi Municipal Corporations (DMCs).

(b) to (e) The Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Shortage of Police Personnel

3618. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States in the country are facing huge shortage of police personnel/forces to fight the naxals in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the Union Government has received requests from the State Governments for providing infrastructure to fight against the naxals in their respective States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) It is a fact that there are large number of vacancies in the sanctioned strength of Police Forces of some Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States. The Ministry of Home Affairs constantly monitors the vacancy situation during review meetings with the States concerned. The Central Government also supplements the efforts of the State Governments in several ways, inter-alia, including deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to assist the State Police Forces in dealing with the Maoist insurgency. At present, a total of 81 Bns of CAPFs and 01 India Reserve Naga Bn are deployed for assisting the State Police in the Left wing extremism affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Government of India keeps the situation in all the LWE affected States under constant review and as per the requirements projected by the affected States and the availability, additional CAPF Bns are inducted to assist the State Police Forces in Anti-naxal operations.

The Central Government also provides assistance to the affected States in capacity building through schemes

like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) in Left Wing Extremism affected States and the Scheme for Construction/ Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts. The Central Government has also assisted the States in setting up Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools and raising India Reserve (IR) Bns. Helicopters are also provided for certain tasks to these States.

In a nutshell, the Central Government is providing all necessary assistance to the LWE affected States to tackle the problem in a determined manner.

[Translation]

Corruption in Delhi Traffic Police

3619. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to involvement of the Delhi Traffic Police personnel in crime/corruption in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, rank-wise and crime-wise;

(c) whether any Delhi Traffic Police personnel has been found to be in possession of assets disproportionate to his known source of income;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(e) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the action taken against such personnel, rank-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of complaints with regard to involvement of traffic police personnel in crime/corruption is as under:—

Year	Number of complaints received with regard to involvement of traffic police personnel in corruption					
	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	ASI	HC	Constable	Total
2010	14	20	19	64	53	170
2011	07	21	34	35	37	134
2012	19	21	15	29	37	121
2013 (upto 28.02.13)	00	00	02	02	01	05

Year	Number of complaints received with regard to involvement of traffic police personnel in crime
2010	08
2011	12
2012	10
2013 (upto 28.02.13)	02

(c) No, Madam.

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

(f) Following steps have been taken by the Anti-Corruption Branch to stop the recurrence of such activities:—

- (i) Whenever a complaint is received, a raid is organized against the alleged official/officer.
- (ii) The details of Anti-Corruption Branch are displayed on the notice boards of various sensitive public dealing Departments to enable the public to approach them.
- (iii) Every year vigilance awareness week is organized to sensitize the public against corruption.
- (iv) Anti-Corruption Branch has deputed officers round the clock to attend the phone calls of public and to redress the grievances.

[English]

Coal Supply to Karnataka

3620. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of coal being supplied per month for power generation to Karnataka;
- (b) whether power generation has been affected in the State in the absence of timely supply of coal;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely supply of coal to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The average monthly supply of coal from Coal Limited (CIL) sources to power stations of Karnataka in the current year has been 0.347 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) CIL is not aware of power generation getting affected in Karnataka in the absence of timely supply of coal. In respect of Power Plants of Karnataka, supply of coal from CIL sources in the current financial year (till February, 2013), has been 3.82 million tonnes which works out to 75% of the committed quantity under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of 5.07 million tonnes.

(d) Coal supplies to the Power Utility sector including Power plants in Karnataka is monitored regularly by an inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways constituted by the Infrastructure Review

Committee of Cabinet Secretariat. This Sub-Group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position. The monitoring mechanism has ensured that stock at Thermal Power Plants of Karnataka has improved from 0.06 million tonnes as on 1.4.2012 to 0.16 million tonnes as on 28.2.2013.

Living Memorial on Dandi March

3621. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to construct a "Living Memorial" on Dandi March;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the above memorial is likely to be constructed; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Based on the recommendations of the High Level Dandi Memorial Committee, a Memorial has been designed for commissioning of statue of Mahatma Gandhi and his followers who took part in Salt Satyagraha at Dandi. The construction work may be started by the CPWD during 2013-14 after the Government of Gujarat conveys environmental clearance for Dandi Memorial. The Memorial is likely to be constructed by 2014-15.

[Translation]

Promotion of the Visually Impaired

3622. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any priority is being accorded/encouragement being given by the Government to the visually impaired persons in employment;
- (b) if so, whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that partially blind persons are unable to compete with other employees in the examination for departmental promotion;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue and protect the interests of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995, every appropriate Government shall appoint in every establishment such percentage of vacancies not less than three percent for persons or class of persons with disability of which one per cent, each shall be reserved for persons suffering from:-

- (i) Blindness or low vision;
- (ii) Hearing impairment;
- (iii) Loco motor disability or cerebral palsy, in the posts identified for each disability.

Further, with a view to encourage employment of Persons with Disabilities in private sector, the Government provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for employees with disabilities including visually impaired persons employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000 under its Scheme of Incentives to the Private Sector for Employment of Physically Challenged Persons.

(b) to (d) Government has issued uniform and comprehensive guidelines for conducting examination for the persons with disabilities for regular and competitive examinations.

[English]

NHRC Directives on Crime

3623. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken cognizance of several cases of crime against women and children including trafficking;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the NHRC has issued any directives to the Union and the State Governments for investigation of

such matters and providing compensation to the victims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union and the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the Commission has taken

cognizance of complaints of alleged violation of human rights of women and children. Statements indicating the number of cases registered State-wise during the last three years regarding alleged human rights violation of women, children and immoral traffic in women and children, are enclosed as Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs is not aware of any such directives from National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in this regard.

Statement-I

National Human Rights Commission

*State-wise Total No. of Cases Registered regarding alleged human rights violation of WOMEN
(Data as per CMS as on 14/03/2013)*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011	01.04.2011 to 31.03.2012	01.04.2012 to 28.02.2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44	64	53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1
3.	Assam	11	9	21
4.	Bihar	190	201	202
5.	Goa	2	3	7
6.	Gujarat	49	31	58
7.	Haryana	245	314	1015
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13	13	20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	9	18
10.	Karnataka	18	25	66
11.	Kerala	15	17	13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	153	152	195
13.	Maharashtra	80	95	98
14.	Manipur	0	5	6
15.	Meghalaya	1	4	2
16.	Mizoram	0	2	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Odisha	63	115	124
19.	Punjab	59	65	172
20.	Rajasthan	193	261	278
21.	Sikkim	0	1	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	38	64	84
23.	Tripura	5	3	7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4240	4645	3846
25.	West Bengal	68	76	119
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	13	3
27.	Chandigarh	8	9	20
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0
30.	Delhi	362	497	718
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	1	3	3
33.	Chhattisgarh	17	28	29
34.	Jharkhand	81	110	89
35.	Uttarakhand	136	110	126
Grand Total		6100	6946	7394

Statement-II**National Human Rights Commission**

*State-wise Total No. of Cases Registered regarding alleged human rights violation of CHILDREN
(Data as per CMS as on 14/03/2013)*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011	01.04.2011 to 31.03.2012	01.04.2012 to 28.02.2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	24	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	9	6	10
4.	Bihar	19	27	69
5.	Goa	0	1	4
6.	Gujarat	10	12	21
7.	Haryana	30	55	296
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3	11
10.	Karnataka	12	10	23
11.	Kerala	4	9	15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15	41	43
13.	Maharashtra	81	62	91
14.	Manipur	2	0	2
15.	Meghalaya	2	5	2
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	56	100	47
19.	Punjab	2	8	71
20.	Rajasthan	18	28	55
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	8	22	27
23.	Tripura	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	142	223	281
25.	West Bengal	15	14	44
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1
27.	Chandigarh	0	4	8
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	90	163	273

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0	0	0
33.	Chhattisgarh	6	7	25
34.	Jharkhand	11	21	20
35.	Uttarakhand	9	7	16
Grand Total		560	855	1491

Statement-III**National Human Rights Commission**

State-wise No. of Cases Registered regarding Immoral Trafficking on Children and Women during the last three years upto 28.02.2013 (Data as per CMS as on 14/03/2013)

Name of State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Immoral Traffic on Children	Immoral Trafficking on Women	Immoral Traffic on Children	Immoral Trafficking on Women	Immoral Traffic on Children	Immoral Trafficking on Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1	2	0	1	1	1
Assam	1	1	0	0	1	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chandigarh	0	1	0	0	1	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	1	0	1
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1	2	4	7	8	10
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	0	1	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	2	1	3	1	5
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	2	0	3
Karnataka	1	2	0	0	0	1
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	2	4	0	2
Maharashtra	0	1	0	5	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	4	6	1	0	0
Punjab	0	0	1	1	1	1
Rajasthan	0	0	1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	4	15	3	25	4	13
Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	3	1
West Bengal	1	0	4	1	1	0
Total	10	34	23	54	25	43

Land Records of Lakshadweep

3624. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land records in the Lakshadweep Islands are being maintained meticulously under the revenue law;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding nonregistration of land records by the officers concerned of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep during the said period;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure registration of land and maintenance of records in the Union Territory?

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

(b) Year-wise details are:—

2010	—	973
2011	—	1139
2012	—	993
2013	—	140

(c) No, Madam.

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

(e) The UT of Lakshadweep Administration has issued an order dated 11/02/2013 to ensure that the registration of land transactions is not stopped.

Production of Millets

3625. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of nutri-cereals/millets in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to promote nutri-cereals/millet farming in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether nutri-cereals/millets are more nutritious than wheat and rice; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) State-wise details of production of nutria-cereals/millets (coarse cereals) during the last three years and current year i.e. 2009-10 to 2012-13 (2nd Advance Estimate) are given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) In order to promote cultivation and consumption of millets based food products, the Government of India announced an allocation of Rs. 300.00

crore in 2011-12 under the "Initiatives for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millet Promotion (INSIMP)" as a Sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in 16 major millet growing States of the country.

The programme aims to demonstrate improved production and post-harvest technologies in an integrated manner with visible impact to catalyze increase in production of millets in the country. The scheme is also expected to generate consumer demand for millet based products through value addition techniques.

(d) and (e) Nutri-cereals/millets and other foodgrains i.e. rice, wheat etc. have their/own nutritional values. No individual foodgrains can independently meet the nutrient requirements of the people. Balanced diet is a combination of both cereals (wheat/rice) and millets in addition to other food items.

Statement

Production of Coarse Cereals during 2009-10 to 2012-13

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	3318.0	4444.0	4227.1	5090.0
Arunachal Pradesh	78.6	84.7	90.5	#
Assam	17.2	17.0	18.2	17.0
Bihar	1508.0	1484.5	1648.3	1576.8
Chhattisgarh	181.8	231.9	209.9	204.4
Goa	0.8	0.1	0.1	#
Gujarat	1600.0	2102.6	2232.3	2174.0
Haryana	1132.0	1369.0	1387.0	1095.0
Himachal Pradesh	563.5	704.1	752.1	766.9
Jammu and Kashmir	513.3	550.9	528.1	534.8
Jharkhand	216.9	278.5	330.1	428.4
Karnataka	5895.0	7845.3	6813.0	5960.8
Kerala	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	2041.2	2166.6	2467.1	2297.4

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	6293.3	7323.6	6122.0	4277.1
Manipur	11.7	41.5	45.9	#
Meghalaya	28.2	27.6	28.3	#
Mizoram	11.5	13.6	8.4	#
Nagaland	76.8	145.2	144.0	#
Odisha	230.3	360.5	259.4	277.8
Punjab	527.1	538.0	552.0	500.9
Rajasthan	3907.2	8092.5	7464.7	6103.7
Sikkim	74.2	74.8	73.8	#
Tamil Nadu	1642.0	1556.5	2323.8	2511.4
Tripura	2.0	4.1	5.1	#
Uttar Pradesh	2968.8	3217.6	3566.0	3449.0
Uttarakhand	297.0	335.0	331.0	338.0
West Bengal	404.0	370.4	376.4	437.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.4	0.4	0.3	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.9	2.6	1.8	#
Delhi	3.3	12.1	34.0	#
Daman and Diu	0.5	0.4	0.0	#
Puducherry	0.2	0.1	0.1	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	425.2
All India	33549.1	43397.1	42041.3	38467.3

*2nd advance estimate released on 08.02.2013

NA: Not applicable.

#Included in others.

False Billing

3626. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the

large number of cases relating to false billing and other anti-consumer practices by company outlets and authorised maintenance centres reported in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No such specific complaint has come to the notice of Government in the Department of Consumer Affairs.

Impact of Mining on Environment

3627. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken studies to ascertain the impact of mining, processing, end-use and waste disposal of coal on the environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the impact of mining on groundwater levels, land degradation, air pollution in coal mining areas;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the remedial measures/action plan taken by the Government to address all environmental issues related to coal mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Before starting any coal mine/project, the impact on existing environment including processing, end-use and waste disposal of coal due to coal mining projects are assessed by an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study for each mine/project and based on the same Environmental Management Plans (EMP) are prepared which are approved by Ministry of Environment and forests.

(b) The impacts of mining are as follows:—

Ground water Levels:

Ground-water level is affected between 150m to 200m beyond the active mining area depending upon the strata condition. This is within the mine lease hold area and well within the safety zone of the mine. Depression of ground water level is noticed in the affected zone due to pumping of ground water to keep the working places workable. This is a temporary feature, which continues for two monsoons and gradually water level goes back to original level. After the closure of the mine, ground water level comes back to original. In fact some of the underground and

opencast mines after closure are being used as sweet water reservoirs to neighboring population and subsoil recharging sources.

Land Degradation:

In the case of opencast mines, the overburden, i.e., the rock or soil overlaying the coal seam, are removed before extraction of coal. This overburden is dumped on surface as external dump till the internal dumping spaces are created. Thereafter Overburden (OB) is dumped on the mined out and de-coaled areas as internal dump. In that process the excavated area of an Opencast mine gets degraded, for underground mine, a very limited area near the mine openings is degraded.

Air pollution:

Air pollution in coalmines is due to the fugitive emission of particulate matter and gases. The mining operations like drilling, blasting, movement of the heavy earth moving machinery on haul roads, collection, transportation and handling of coal, screening, sizing and segregation units are the major sources of such emission. For under-ground mine, air pollution is due to handling and transportation of coal.

(c) and (d) The following corrective measures as per Environmental Management Plan (EMP's) of the concerned coal project approved by MOEF as well as the EC conditions given by MoEF are taken up:—

Air pollution control:

Air pollution is being controlled by regular spraying of water on haul and coal transportation roads by fixed as well as portable water sprinklers. Coal Handling Plants, all coal transfer points, coal and Overburden (OB) faces, coal stockpiles etc. Other steps include fitting drills with dust collection systems/wet drilling, black topping/concreting of coal transportation roads. Efforts are being made for use of more and more belt conveyors, rail etc. for coal transportation and minimize road transportation to reduce pollution, as per feasibility. Massive trees plantation in and around mines also minimises the impact of air pollution on neighboring areas.

Water pollution control:

Mine water is being passed through sedimentation pond to arrest sediments and clean runoff is being used for beneficial use such as domestic, industrial and agricultural purpose, after treatment to extent possible, before discharging into natural water courses. Effluents from workshops is passed through Oil and Grease Traps and recycled/reused for dust suppression and for cleaning purposes. In major Mines, Domestic effluents are being treated in Domestic Effluent Treatment Plants and in other mines in septic tanks.

Noise pollution control:

Noise pollution is controlled through the careful selection of equipment, proper maintenance and insulation. Persons exposed to high noise level are being provided with ear muffs. This is besides tree plantation between work places and residential areas.

Ecological damage control:

This is being controlled by plantation on physically and biologically reclaimed mined out areas and on the OB dump areas, plantation in and around mines, road sides, township/residential areas, available vacant spaces and implementation of conservation plan for protection of flora and fauna as per EC. This is apart from the payment made for compensatory afforestation to forest departments.

In addition the environmental protection measures are taken in compliance to condition of consent to operate from respective State Pollution Control Boards. Regular monitoring of various environmental attributes are carried out as per Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to assess the efficacy of environmental protection measures taken and if required additional measures are taken to keep the various environmental attributes within the prescribed limits of the Regulatory Agencies.

Health protection

Coal India Limited has specific Schemes to protect the health of the people living in and around the coal mining areas/belts. As per the Corporate Social Responsibility Scheme of CIL there is a separate fund

allocated @ Rs. 5/- per tonne of coal production of last year and the said entire fund is year-marked for expenses towards well being of the people living in and around the coal mining areas/belts and in the State in which projects are situated. From the said fund a lumpsum provision is made for project/schemes for the benefit of Tribal Population in the CSR Policy of Coal India limited. As per Policy out of total CSR Budget, 8% of the Budget is allocated separately and exclusively in the Annual Plan for undertaking welfare activities for the development of Scheduled Tribes Population.

Procurement of Wheat

3628. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Food Corporation of India has set a target to procure over 42 million tonnes of wheat in the 2013-14 marketing season;

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

(c) the manner in which it is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Procurement being an open ended policy, no targets are set. However, before the commencement of every Rabi Marketing Season (RMS), meetings are held with the Food Secretaries of the wheat procuring States and representatives of Food Corporation of India (FCI). Based on the discussions held in these meetings, estimates for procurement of wheat for the Central Pool and the period of procurement are determined. For RMS 2013-14, an estimate of 441.21 lakh tonnes of wheat has been made.

(b) The State-wise details of the estimated wheat procurement for RMS 2013-14 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The wheat procured is utilised to meet the requirements under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes, open market sale and to maintain buffer stocks.

Statement*State-wise Procurement Estimates of
Wheat for RMS 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State	Procurement Estimates (In lakh tonnes)
1.	Punjab	140.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	130.00
3.	Haryana	78.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00
5.	Rajasthan	25.00
6.	Bihar	15.00
7.	Uttarakhand	1.50
8.	Gujarat	0.75
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.40
10.	Maharashtra	0.36
11.	West Bengal	0.20
12.	Others	0.00
Total		441.21

Price of Skimmed Milk Powder

3629. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that the market price of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) has decreased significantly and is prevailing below the production cost resulting in its distress sale by most of the milk marketing federations in various States due to ban on the export of milk products;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government has extended/is extending any assistance to these milk marketing federations for recovering the cost of SMP; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) There is no ban on export of milk products. During November 2012, some of the Milk Federations had reported surplus stocks and lower sale price of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) than its cost of production. The Wholesale Price Index of powder milk has increased from 180.1 during June, 2012 to 180.7 during February, 2013 (Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry). The international prices of all milk powders including SMP, have also gone up since December, 2012.

(b) and (c) To assist the State Milk Federations with excess stocks of SMP this Department vide letter dated 20.12.2012 has approved a new component under National Mission for Protein Supplements for the year 2012-13 for reprocessing of SMP (upto Rs. 20 per Kg.) to extend the shelf life of stocks nearing expiry date. The Government is also providing 5% export incentive under Vishesh Krishi Gram Udyog Yojana for export of SMP.

As per Directorate General of Foreign Trade the export of SMP during 2012-13 (upto December, 2012) was 34,532.02 Metric Tonnes which is highest in a year since 2009-10.

Training/Deployment of CISF

3630. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any training is provided to the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel in order to cope with the emerging security scenario in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has also any proposal to deploy CISF personnel for guarding Indian missions abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per security needs, CISF personnel undergo specialized training courses in CISF Training Institutions which inter-alia include:—

(i) STF Commando Course.

- (ii) VIP Security Course.
- (iii) Anti-Naxal Course.
- (iv) Area Weapon Course.
- (v) Weapon Tactics and Field Craft Tactics Course.
- (vi) Aviation Security Course.
- (vii) Evasive and Defensive Driving Course.
- (viii) X-Ray Baggage Inspection System Screeners Course.

As per the operational requirements following training/courses are also being imparted to CISF personnel:—

- (i) Anti Extremist Tactics course.
- (ii) Jungle Tactics course.
- (iii) Marine orientation/Marine Commando course.
- (iv) Young Commando course.
- (v) Training for handling of Under Barrel Grenade Launcher (UBGL) weapons.
- (vi) Intelligence course.

(c) and (d) CISF contingent is already deployed at the following Indian missions and posts.

- (i) Embassy of India, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- (ii) Consulate General of India, Birgunj, Nepal.
- (iii) High Commission of India, Islamabad, Pakistan.
- (iv) UN Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

Contribution of Agriculture to GDP

3631. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors

to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) registered during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the contribution of agriculture to the GDP has declined in the country during the said period;

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

(d) whether the Government has launched several schemes for increasing the investment in the agriculture sector so as to augment its contribution to the GDP; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the achievement made so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) As per the First Revised Estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 31st January, 2013, the contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sectors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country at constant (2004-05) prices was registered at 14.6% in 2009-10, 14.5% in 2010-11 and 14.1% in 2011-12. Further, as per the Advance Estimates released by CSO on 7th February, 2013, contribution of agriculture to the GDP is likely to decline to 13.7% in 2012-13. The decline in contribution of agriculture to GDP is on account of comparatively higher growth in GDP of non-agriculture sectors.

(d) and (e) Government has launched several schemes for increasing investment in agriculture sector such as, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc. in the country. Achievement (expenditure) made under the above said schemes is tabulated below:—

Rs. in crore

Name of the Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
RKVY	3758.1	6719.9	7794.1	7622.6

1	2	3	4	5
NFSM	1017.1	1279.8	1286.1	1631.8
Development and Strengthening of infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed	364.0	225.0	275.2	181.5
NHM	800.0	970.9	1050.0	1064.2
ISOPOM	451.3	708.8	616.2	418.3
Gramin Bhandaran Yojana	60.9	109.8	190.9	241.0

For the year 2012-13 expenditure upto 11.3.2013,

Mapping of Heritage Sites

3632. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been asked to conduct mapping of heritage sites in various parts of the country including Andhra Pradesh for promoting tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action/steps taken by the ASI in this regard, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the achievement made by the ASI as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Security in Civil Aviation Sector

3633. SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Intelligence Bureau have approved/authorised the Ministry of Civil Aviation to sign the sensitive security information pact with the USA to cover information pertaining to various aspects of civil airlines security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the information received under the agreement would be shared with different Government agencies connected to internal and external security of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Delhi Milk Scheme

3634. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the milk production and packaging capacity of the Delhi Milk Scheme per day;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has been scouting for a partner to manage DMS as it is going into losses;

(c) whether the Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation has submitted any proposal to the Government to take over the operation of DMS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Milk production and packaging capacity of Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) is Five lakh litres per day.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Chairman of Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) has written to the

Government proposing to take up the operation of Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS). However, GCMMF has been requested to submit a comprehensive and detailed proposal covering various aspects of the matter including the proposed valuation and monetization of assets of DMS, pending legal disputes and liabilities of DMS, infusion of equity and terms of engagement of employees of DMS etc. Such proposal has not been received from GCMMF.

Shortage of Sugarcane

3635. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether drought and diversion of cane as fodder have reduced sugarcane availability for sugar production;
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof; and
- (c) the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per reports received from the Cane Commissioners of the major sugar producing States, Maharashtra and Karnataka have reported reduction in sugarcane availability for sugar production due to drought and diversion of cane as fodder in their States. The Cane Commissioner of Tamil Nadu has reported that drought situation has marginally reduced sugarcane availability for sugar production. As per 2nd Advance estimates of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation released in February, 2013 for 2012-13 sugar season, the production of sugarcane is estimated at 3345.41 lac tonnes as compared to final estimates of 3610.37 lac tonnes for the last sugar season 2011-12.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra has informed that in order to improve the productivity of sugarcane and to overcome the shortage of seed for plantation in 2013-14 sugar season, they have taken the extensive training programme of the agriculture officers of the sugar mills and the State Agricultural Department staff. Further, the Central Government provides concessional loans to sugar mills from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management etc.

Meeting on Internal Security

3636. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has called any meeting on internal security recently;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (c) the details of responsibilities proposed to be shared by the Centre and the State Governments to deal with the crisis of internal security in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) A National Level Conference of DGsP/IGsP under the chairmanship of Prime Minister was held on 06-08th September, 2012. During the conference, inter-alia issues relating to crime against women and elderly, organized crimes in Metropolitan areas, strengthening and modernization of the State Police Forces, tackling of Cyber crimes in collaboration with academia and private sector, and issues related to Left Wing Extremists (LWE) affected area were discussed.

(c) Law and order and Police is a State subject, therefore, the primary responsibility to address these remain with the State Governments. Combating terrorism, however, is a shared responsibility, considering its implication on internal security. The Government of India has been assisting the State Governments to modernize their Police forces through the modernization of State Police Forces Scheme.

[Translation]

Dairy Development in Madhya Pradesh

3637. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3045 dated 24 April, 2012 and to state:

- (a) the funds released and spent, so far in Madhya Pradesh under the Bundelkhand package for Dairy Development Schemes;

(b) the number of Dairy Co-operative Societies set up in Madhya Pradesh under the schemes;

(c) the names of places where whole sale milk coolers have been installed in Bundelkhand area of Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether milk processing plant in Madhya Pradesh is being upgraded; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the progress achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), Planning Commission has approved an amount of Rs. 41.31 Crore for dairy development under Bundelkhand package for Madhya Pradesh. Out of Rs. 41.31 Crore, an amount of Rs. 21.31 Crore has been released to Government of Madhya Pradesh by Planning Commission. The released fund has been utilized fully.

(b) NRAA has informed that in all, 561 dairy cooperative societies have been set up in 6 districts of Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Ten bulk milk coolers have been installed as per details given below:—

Sl.No	District	No. of Units
1	Sagar	2
2	Chhatarpur	2
3	Damoh	1
4	Panna	2
5	Tikamgarh	2
6	Datia	1
Total		10

(d) and (e) National Rainfed Area Authority has informed that one milk processing plant in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh has been upgraded and commissioned in July, 2012.

[English]

Pending Claims of CAPF

3638. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims filed by the relatives/widows of the personnel of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) who died on duty during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise;

(b) the total number of such cases cleared and the steps taken to clear all the pending cases during the said period, force-wise; and

(c) the total number of jobs provided to the widows/relatives of the personnel of CAPF on compassionate grounds during the said period, force-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Number of claims filed by the relatives/widows of the personnel of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) who died on duty during each of the last three years and current year, force-wise are as under:—

CAPF	2010	2011	2012	2013
AR	130	113	127	12
BSF	253	255	263	46
CRPF	143	29	43	11
CISF	23	18	24	00
ITBP	92	100	113	03
SSB	12	20	10	00

(b) Total number of such cases cleared and the steps taken to clear all the pending cases during the said period, force-wise is as under:—

CAPF	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
AR	127	106	91	00
BSF	251	253	236	05

1	2	3	4	5
CRPF	141	28	22	00
CISF	23	18	24	00
ITBP	91	97	67	00
SSB	11	19	06	00
Total	644	521	446	05

A few cases are held up due to non receipt of required documents from the "Next of Kin", succession certificate from the Court and some with Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) for want of requisite documents. The cases are being monitored by the Central Armed Police Forces regularly for early settlement.

(c) Total number of jobs provided to the widows/relatives of the deceased personnel of CAPF on compassionate grounds during the said period, force-wise is as under:—

CAPF	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
AR	17	05	07	00	29
BSF	137	129	209	20	495
CRPF	221	444	200	25	890
CISF	196	85	101	00	382
ITBP	103	83	56	00	242
SSB	03	01	00	00	04
Total	677	747	573	45	2042

[Translation]

Utilisation of Drought Relief Fund

3639. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has evaluated the utilisation of drought relief fund allocated to various States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) State Governments can initiate appropriate relief measures in the wake of loss/damage to crops due to natural calamities including drought from funds readily available under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which consists of contributions from the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 in case of General category States and 90:10 ratio in case of Special Category States.

Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), upon receipt of detailed memorandum from the State Government following which Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) is deputed for assessing the situation and recommending central assistance as per established procedure and extant norms.

State Governments have the responsibility to ensure that money drawn from the SDRF account is actually utilized for the purposes for which SDRF is set up based on norms and items of expenditure as approved by the Government of India. State Accountant General is required to monitor the expenditure from SDRF. Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) conducts audit of SDRF accounts.

[English]

Adulteration of PDS Foodgrains

3640. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has registered cases regarding distribution of adulterated foodgrains through the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to check/curb such adulteration in PDS foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Supply of poor quality of foodgrains through the Public Distribution System (PDS) have been reported but not of adulteration of foodgrains. Details of complaints received about supply of poor quality foodgrains under PDS and action taken on the complaints during last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The

operational responsibilities for lifting and distribution of the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are of the States/UTs. There is a well established mechanism of joint inspection of foodgrains by FCI and State Government authorities before issue from FCI godowns to State Governments to ensure that only good quality foodgrains are issued for distribution under PDS.

In order to ensure that only good quality foodgrains are issued for distribution under TPDS, instructions have been issued to FCI and State Government as given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the complaints received about supply of poor quality foodgrains issued under Public Distribution System (PDS) during the last three year and current year

Year	State	Complaint	Action Taken by the Government
1	2	3	4
2012-13	Puducherry	A complaint received from State President, Nationalist Congress Party, Puducherry regarding supply of poor quality rice stock in the State.	The complaint was got investigated through Food Corporation of India and State Government of Puducherry. The complaint was not found to be true.
	Maharashtra	FCI has informed that a complaint was received regarding issue of contaminated wheat stock to PDS from MSWC, Aurangabad during March/April, 2012.	The complaint was got investigated by CMD MSWC, Pune who reported that contaminated stock were not offered under PDS. Only good quality foodgrain have been issued under PDS. Government of Maharashtra has informed that in an incidence at Mauje Ganori, Taluka, Fulambri and Aurangabad contaminated wheat received at fair price shop was replaced and wheat of fair average quality was distributed to the card holders.
	Gujarat	A complaint was received in May, 2012 from Jivabhai Ambalal Patel, Ex-MP (LS) regarding Poor Quality Foodgrains being supplied from FCI and requested for instructions to be issued.	No specific instance was raised in the complaint, however, detailed procedure for supply of good quality foodgrains under PDS from FCI godowns has been apprised to the complainant.

1	2	3	4
2011-12	West Bengal	<p>1. A complaint received from Shri Jaswant Singh, MP Lok Sabha regarding supply of rotten wheat and rice to hill areas of Darjeeling District by Food Corporation of India.</p>	<p>The complaint was got investigated. FCI informed that foodgrains are issued to State Government after joint inspection/sampling of stocks. During Inspection of food stocks in Food Storage Depot, Debgram (Silliguri) downgraded/ non issuable stocks were found on analysis. For this lapse, the then Area Manager, Manager (Depot) and Manager (QC) of FSD, Dabgram (Silliguri) have been charge sheeted by FCI and disciplinary proceedings initiated against them.</p>
		<p>2. A Complaint regarding supply of inferior quality of rice received from Chhattisgarh for distribution under PDS was given by Government of West Bengal in November, 2011.</p>	<p>The complaint was got investigated through FCI who informed that few rakes of rice from Chhattisgarh were the cause of complaint. Although, the stock is within issuable range under C category, but keeping in view the insistence of State Government, FCI had moved out these stocks and issued them other stocks.</p>
		<p>3. Shrimati Brinda Karat, MP (Rajya Sabha) had raised an issue in Zero Hour in Rajya Sabha on 24.03.2011 about supply of rotten foodgrains in the tribal areas of the country.</p>	<p>The matter was investigated and FCI depots in 4 tribal districts in Andhra Pradesh, 2 districts in Maharashtra and 1 each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were inspected and it was found that all rice samples in all these districts were found within issue norms and Hon'ble M.P. was informed accordingly.</p>
2010-11	Bihar	<p>1. A complaint was received from Shri Shyam Rajak, Minister of Food and Consumer Protection, Government of Bihar regarding supply of inferior quality foodgrain from FCI depots of Phulwarisharif and Dighaghat under TPDS.</p>	<p>The complaint was got investigated and not found to be true. However, instructions were again issued to FCI that only fair average quality foodgrains are to be issued to State Government after joint inspection/sampling with State Government.</p>
		<p>2. A complaint received from Principal Secretary, Food and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Bihar addressed to Chairman and Managing Director, FCI in July 2010 regarding supply of inferior quality of foodgrains in Fair Price Shops of Barharwa Lakhansen Village</p>	<p>The complaint was investigated and not found to be true.</p>

1	2	3	4
		in East Champaran District, Bihar during the visit of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar.	
	Chhattisgarh	3. A complaint was received from Shri Abdul Razak Kureshi, State President, Nationalist Congress Party, Sarguja District of Chhattisgarh on 08.08.2010 regarding supply of sub standard rice mixed with broken grain under TPDS by State agencies.	The complaint was investigated by an officer of this Ministry who collected samples from Fair Price Shops and these were found slightly exceeding the limits for broken grains prescribed under quality specifications. But they were all within PFA Standards and not damaged. Still the State Government has been asked to ensure supply of good quality foodgrains under TPDS, as per existing instructions in this regard.
	Maharashtra	4. A complaint was received from Vice President, North East District Congress Committee, Mumbai, Maharashtra in June, 2010 regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains under TPDS.	As the complaint was of general nature, this Department has informed the complainant about the detailed procedure followed by FCI and State Government at the time of issue of foodgrains from FCI godowns to be issued under TPDS. Afterwards no specific complaint about any individual case has been received.
2009-10	Uttar Pradesh	1. Complaint received from the residents of Village Baberu, District Banda, Uttar Pradesh regarding supply of inferior quality of foodgrains distributed under TPDS and other welfare schemes.	The complaint was got investigated by deputing an officer of this Ministry who reported that that complaint was not found true. All the 8 samples (4 of wheat and 4 of rice) collected from the Fair Price Shops were found well within the issue norms.
	NCT Delhi	2. A complaint received in June 2009 from Shri Jai Kishen, MLA regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains issued under TPDS in Nangloi area of NCT Delhi from FSD, Ghevra.	The complaint was got investigated by deputing an officer of this Ministry. Out of 15 samples (9 of wheat and 6 of rice) collected from Food Storage Depots, 10 (7 wheat and 3 rice) samples were found beyond the permissible limits of uniform specifications. FCI has informed that disciplinary action has already been taken against 3 Managers (QC), one AG-I (Depot) and Depot In-charge.

Statement-II

Procedure laid down and instructions issued for supply of good quality foodgrains under PDS to State Governments and FCI:

- (i) Only good quality foodgrains free from insect infestation and conforming to the Standards of Food

Safety and Standards Act/Rules (formerly PFA) are to be issued under TPDS.

- (ii) Ample opportunities are to be provided to the State Government to check the quality of foodgrains prior to lifting the foodgrain stocks from FCI godowns.
- (iii) Samples of foodgrains are to be collected and sealed

from the stocks of foodgrains to be issued under the TPDS jointly by FCI and State Food and Civil Supplies Department for display in Fair Price Shops (FPSs) for the benefit of consumers. FPS dealers are to maintain a complaint register to enable the consumers to lodge their complaints, in case the quality of the foodgrains issued is not proper.

- (iv) An officer not below the rank of Inspector is to be deputed from State Government to take the delivery of foodgrain stocks from FCI godowns.
- (v) Regular inspection to check the quality of foodgrains is to be carried out by the officers of State Government and surprise checks are carried out by the officers of Quality Control Cell of the Ministry.
- (vi) It is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration to ensure that during transportation and storage at different stages in the distribution chain, the foodgrains retain the required quality specifications.
- (vii) The State Government, where the decentralized procurement is in operation, should ensure that the quality of foodgrains issued under TPDS and other welfare schemes meet the desired standards under the Food Safety and Standards Act.

Cases of Sati

3641. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of sati reported, accused, arrested and action taken against the guilty during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal to enact stringent law to prevent the incidents of sati; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), no cases of Sati were reported in country during 2009-2011 respectively.

No such proposal is under consideration in this regard.

Documents Preserved in Museums

3642. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the historical documents and mementoes pertaining to India's first freedom struggle of 1857 preserved in various museums set up in the country, museum and State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether any museums/memorials and historical monuments have been constructed by the Union/State Governments as a mark of the first freedom struggle;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the funds allocated/utilised for the maintenance/protection of the said monuments, memorials and museums during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Research in Cow Dung

3643. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has carried out any research for developing cow dung as an alternative to chemical fertiliser; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the works carried out by the Government in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In order to reduce usage of chemical fertilizers, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Universities have developed technologies for preparation of enriched/vermin compost from various organic wastes, including cow dung. These have been tested and found useful in improving soil health and crop productivity. The Council imparts training, organizes Front Line Demonstrations

(FLDs) to educate farmers on this aspect. The Government through National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF) and National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) is promoting use of these composts/manures in the country.

[English]

Espionage Activities

3644. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in spying activities across the country involving foreign nationals including Pakistanis;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported and the number of persons arrested during each of the last three years and the current year, nationality and State-wise;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) During the year 2010 – 2012 and 2013 (till 12.03.2013), 31 Pak backed espionage modules [2010-12, 2011-11, 2012-07 and 2013 – 03 (till 12.03.2013) have been neutralised in the country resulting in the deactivation/arrest of 49 espionage agents including 10 Pakistanis. State-wise break up of 31 modules neutralised includes the States of Rajasthan-05, Himachal Pradesh-01, Uttar Pradesh-02, Delhi-07, Punjab-09, Uttarakhand-02, Maharashtra-01, Tripura-01, Gujarat-01, Bihar-01 and Tamil Nadu-01. Break up of 49 agents arrested includes the States of Rajasthan-09, Himachal Pradesh-03, Uttar Pradesh-02, Delhi-07, Punjab-15, Uttarakhand-03, Maharashtra-01, Tripura-02, Gujarat-04, Bihar-02 and Tamil Nadu-01. Out of the 49 agents arrested, Nine (09) Pak Resident Agents arrested in 2010 (Uttarakhand-01, Punjab-07 and Tripura-01) and one (01) was arrested in the year 2012 in Delhi.

(c) and (d) The Government has been pursuing a well coordinated and multi pronged approach to tackle with the espionage activities by Indian and Foreign Nationals including of Pakistanis which include strengthening vigilance on the borders to check infiltration and illegal

cross border activities, gearing up the Intelligence machinery to interdict Pakistani agents, close interaction and coordination between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments for neutralising plans of militants and ISI/anti-national elements, modernisation and strengthening and upgradation of State Police and security forces.

[Translation]

Non-Registration of FIRs

3645. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to nonregistration of First Information Reports (FIRs), particularly in cases related to women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported and the action taken against the erring officers during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including the NCT of Delhi;

(c) whether the Government has issued any advisory to the States and police departments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereto; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Government to ensure registration of all complaints in future and also for setting up of an online FIR system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) There have been some reported instances regarding non-registration of FIRs.

As per data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) no details regarding action taken against the erring officers are maintained centrally by NCRB.

(c) and (d) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches

highest importance to the matter of prevention of crimes against women and in this regard, a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations wherein all States/UTs have been advised to make a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of law and order machinery.

Point 5 (ix) of the advisory specifically points out that "There should be no delay whatsoever in registration of FIR in all cases of crime against women"

Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued an advisory on crime against children dated 14th July, 2010 to all State Governments and UTs Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to ensure that there should be no delay, whatsoever, in registration of FIRs in all cases of crime against children.

(e) The President of India on 4th February, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 wherein amendment has been made vide 166A to the Indian Penal Code which makes non-registration of FIR a punishable offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both. The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) aimed at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing at the Police Station level envisages online registration of FIR.

Funds for Combating Naxalism

3646. SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds provided to the States to deal with Naxalism during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the utilisation of the said funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the funds provided has been adequate in dealing with Naxalism; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the areas of security, development, ensuring good governance and public perception management. The State Governments specifically deal with various issues related to LWE activities in the States. The Central Government monitors the situation closely and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of security and development related schemes.

The Central Government provides assistance to the States in capacity building through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) in Left Wing Extremism affected States and the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts. The State-wise details of funds released during the last three years and the current year under the SRE Scheme, the SIS Scheme and the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Station are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively. The SRE Scheme, being a reimbursement scheme, the expenditure is first incurred by the State Governments, and thereafter, reimbursed by the Central Government after conducting audit in the respective States. The physical progress and utilization of funds in respect of SIS Scheme and Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Scheme is reviewed from time to time and the funds are released to the State Governments on the basis of physical and financial progress and submission of Utilization Certificates.

During the last three years, the Government of India has also provided funds to the States under other Schemes like the Modernization of Police Forces Scheme, raising of India Reserve Battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools etc.

Further, in the development arena, in addition to various development programmes/flagship Schemes being implemented throughout the country, the Planning Commission is also implementing an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, inter-alia, including 71 LWE affected districts, for

accelerated development of the affected areas. The nature of works taken up under the IAP includes public infrastructure and services which create a perceptible impact on the ground and among the local communities. The State-wise detail of Central funds released/expenditure in these IAP Districts during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 14.03.2013) is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

The Central Government is also implementing 'Road Requirement Plan-I' in 34 worst LWE affected districts at a total cost of Rs. 7300 crore.

It can be seen from the above details that the Central Government is allocating sufficient resources to deal with Left Wing Extremism in a determined and purposeful manner.

Statement-I

Funds released under the SRE Scheme for the LWE affected States

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

State	Funds released under the SRE Scheme			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 28.2.2013)
Andhra Pradesh	2.28	28.19	10.73	15.13
Bihar	2.77	29.41	13.65	7.87
Chhattisgarh	36.14	87.74	42.38	50.74
Jharkhand	11.11	59.40	75.35	58.45
Madhya Pradesh	0.11	1.56	0.27	0.65
Maharashtra	2.71	13.67	7.63	4.60
Odisha	3.71	56.62	21.57	15.31
Uttar Pradesh	0.51	3.56	2.00	5.50
West Bengal	0.66	18.91	13.90	13.31
Total	60.00	299.06	187.48	171.56

Statement-II

Funds released under the Special Infrastructure Scheme

(Rs. In crore)

State	Funds released		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3.40	17.51	23.77
Bihar	3.70	17.39	34.66

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	3.90	20.34	30.41
Jharkhand	5.85	20.08	35.61
Madhya Pradesh	–	2.32	7.48
Maharashtra	2.90	8.79	4.34
Odisha	4.20	20.36	40.47
Uttar Pradesh	2.65	11.22	4.41
West Bengal	3.40	11.99	4.67
Total	30.00	130.00	185.82

Note: No funds have been released so far during 2012-13.

Statement-III

Funds released under the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Allocation of Police Stations	Funds released		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	2.00	20.00	–
2.	Bihar	85	2.00	44.75	51.625
3.	Chhattisgarh	75	2.00	39.25	–
4.	Jharkhand	75	2.00	39.25	39.375
5.	Madhya Pradesh	12	1.00	5.60	6.30
6.	Maharashtra	10	–	5.50	–
7.	Odisha	70	1.00	37.50	43.25
8.	Uttar Pradesh	15	–	8.25	–
9.	West Bengal	18	–	9.90	9.45
Total		400	10.00	210.00	150.00

Note: The Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Station was started from the year 2010-11.

Statement-IV

Allocation/Expenditure Details of funds released under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 14.03.2013)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts	Total Funds Released till date (14.03.2013) (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure till date (14.03.2013) (Rs. in crore)	% Utilization
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	450.00	266.70	59.27
2.	Bihar	11	625.00	325.40	52.06
3.	Chhattisgarh	10	750.00	597.74	79.70
4.	Jharkhand	17	1200.00	932.47	77.71
5.	Madhya Pradesh	10	740.00	512.17	69.21
6.	Maharashtra	2	150.00	117.11	78.07
7.	Odisha	18	1275.00	1004.82	78.81
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	175.00	91.45	52.26
9.	West Bengal	3	175.00	116.77	66.72
Total		82	5540.00	3964.63	71.56

Note: The Integrated Action Plan was started from the year 2010-11.

**Bullet Proof Jackets and Patkas
for CAPFs**

3647. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of bullet proof jackets and patkas in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs);

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to purchase light weighed and high quality bullet proof jackets and patkas for these forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such jackets/patkas are likely to be purchased along with the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Government to provide adequate quantity of bullet proof jackets/patkas on par with international standards to such forces?

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

(c) to (e) No. These items are being procured on the basis of the operational requirement of CAPFs.

CAPFs have already been provided light weighted Bullet Proof Jackets and they may also procure additional quantity as per requirement. However, the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) in consultation with Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Chandigarh, Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), (Indian Institute of Technology) NT, Delhi, All India Institute of

Medical Science (AIIMS) and Directorate General Quality Assurance (DGQA) is in the process of formulation of Qualitative Requirements (QRs) and trial directives for Bullet Proof Jackets NIJ Level-IV. The revision of QRs/ Specifications of BR Patka is under consideration.

CBI Probe into Coal Blocks Allocation

3648. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of missing files and delay in providing related documents to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in connection with the probe into the coal blocks allocation scam;

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

(c) the action taken by the Ministry against the erring officials in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Ministry to extend full cooperation to the CBI in the investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry (PE) cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks — relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies.

The CBI after registering the PEs has since requisitioned files/documents/applications/feedback forms/agenda forms etc. in original from the Ministry of Coal. So far more than 700 files/folders/application forms/agenda booklets/feedback forms etc., in original, have been handed over to the CBI for investigation. Further about 30 files are kept ready for handing over to the CBI. Some of the old files/documents primarily pertaining to the applications received prior to 2004 are not readily available in the Ministry. Efforts are made to make them available by writing to Coal India Limited, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) and Ministry of Steel. A team from Ministry of Coal also visited to CMPDI recently and has collected old applications in respect of about

10 companies which are also kept ready for handing over to CBI. As such, Ministry of Coal has extended full cooperation to CBI in the matter.

[English]

Licence under CAS

3649. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of companies including Government owned companies which had applied for getting licence under the Conditional Access System (CAS), State/UT-wise; and

(b) the number of applications cleared and pending and the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) the Conditional Access Systems (CAS) was implemented in the notified cities of Delhi, Mumbai, and Kolkata from 31st December 2006 while the same was implemented in Chennai since 2003. The Ministry had issued permission to 31 Multi-System Operators (MSOs) to operate in CAS regime. The CAS was replaced with Digital Addressable System (DAS) by amending the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 in 2011. The Ministry has issued registration to 103 MSOs to operate in various DAS notified areas. The details are available on the Ministry's website at www.mib.nic.in.

Firing on Colleagues

3650. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of firing on their colleagues in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) have been reported over the years;

(b) if so, the number of personnel killed/injured and the action taken against the guilty personnel during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise and rank-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry/study to find out the reasons behind such incidents during the said period;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Assam Rifles (AR) and National Security Guards (NSG), rank-wise and force-wise details of personnel who were killed/injured due to firing by their colleagues during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year		Officers/GOs*		JCOs/SOs*		ORs*	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
2010	CRPF	02	—	02	—	11	01
	BSF	—	—	01	—	01	04
	ITBP	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSB	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CISF	—	—	—	—	—	—
	NSG	—	—	—	—	—	—
	AR	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	CRPF	—	—	—	—	06	03
	BSF	—	—	—	—	03	02
	ITBP	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSB	—	—	01	—	—	01
	CISF	—	—	01	—	01	—
	NSG	—	—	—	—	—	—
	AR	—	—	—	—	02	01
2012	CRPF	—	—	—	—	08	04
	BSF	—	—	—	—	02	01
	ITBP	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSB	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CISF	—	—	—	—	—	—
	NSG	—	—	—	—	—	—
	AR	—	—	—	—	—	—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
2013	CRPF	—	—	—	—	—	—
	BSF	—	—	—	—	01	—
	ITBP	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SSB	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CISF	—	—	—	—	—	—
	NSG	—	—	—	—	—	—
	AR	—	—	—	—	—	—

(GOs – Gazetted Officers, JCOs/SOs-Junior Commissioned Officers/Subordinate Officers, Ors – Other Ranks)

A Court of Inquiry is conducted in all cases of firing incidents to ascertain its causes and circumstances. Action in each such case is taken under the provisions contained in the Act and Rules of the CAPFs, AR & NSG. The causative factors in most of the cases were found to be generally the personnel and domestic problems like marital discords, personal enmity, mental illness, depression, etc. In few cases the same could be owing to the work related stress.

(c) to (e) A study/investigation was got conducted through Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) into the factors causing stress in Forces and to suggest the remedial measures for the same. The team, in its report submitted in June, 2004, made recommendations which were broadly classified under three heads, viz. organizational (37 recommendations), Individual (8 recommendations) and Governmental (3 recommendations). Government has already considered these recommendations to address the stress related problems, their causes and effects on the personnel to check the incidents of suicides.

Following measures have been taken by the Government to minimize such cases, including easing of job related stress and improving the working conditions and mental health of the personnel of CAPFs & AR:—

- (i) Implementing a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- (ii) Grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic problems/issues/needs;
- (iii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems;

- (iv) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- (v) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- (vi) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families;
- (vii) Motivating the forces through increased risk, hardship and other allowances;
- (viii) Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being in touch with their family members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;
- (ix) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- (x) Organising talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;
- (xi) Yoga and meditation classes for better stress management;
- (xii) Recreational and sports facilities and provision of team games and sports etc.;
- (xiii) Providing welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards, etc.;
- (xiv) Giving status of ex-CAPF personnel to the retired personnel of CAPF, which is expected to boost the morale of the existing CAPFs personnel and also expected to provide better

identity, community recognition and thus higher esteem and pride in the society to the Ex-CAPF personnel.

Losses due to Natural Calamities

3651. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of damage to crops and property and loss/displacement of human lives due to natural calamities including floods in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has extended necessary assistance to the States which were affected by the natural calamities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of damage in various sectors as reported by the States/UTs due to cyclonic storm/flash floods/floods/landslides/cloudburst/earthquake etc. during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance in the wake of notified natural calamities is provided to States through the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) now State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is supplemented by the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/now National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in cases of calamities of a severe nature. Further, the expenditure from relief fund is to be incurred in accordance with the items and norms of assistance approved by the Government of India for the notified natural calamities only.

Statement-II showing State-wise allocation and releases of funds from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) now designated as State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/ National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) now designated as National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the States during the last three years is enclosed.

Statement-I

State-wise details of damage due to Cyclonic storms/heavy rains/floods/landslides/ earthquake etc. during the years 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	State	Years							
		2009-10				2010-11			
		Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	44132	213748	2.82	171	17230	38152	20.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	44	10163	19409	1.64
3.	Assam	8	12	240	0.298	57	3623	383408	1.87
4.	Bihar	63	2	6050	Negligible	93	142	138092	0.32
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	3	1321	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	94	456	12641	0.029	232	541	4735	0.67
7.	Goa	3	265	1053	0.034	1	1	101	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Haryana	9	16	2216	0.083	38	67	5362	1.31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25	104	2670	—	62	5889	6656	0.26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	239	1805	2901	0.14
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	22	74	4726	0.0014
12.	Karnataka	396	9043	665877	24.22	82	215	14400	0.10
13.	Kerala	142	177	22744	0.39	103	87	15328	0.03
14.	Madhya Pradesh	56	148	11356	—	38	5	143	—
15.	Maharashtra	66	31059	75441	8.79	8	5	9	—
16.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	4	—	10127	0.02
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Odisha	59	—	13547	1.33	10	260	5339	0.30
21.	Punjab	8	—	72	0.06	38	108	2040	0.84
22.	Rajasthan	48	3509	221	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	3	300	511	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	108	312	8437	—	203	5436	325080	5.08
25.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	254	101	2893	4.61	530	1049	157523	8.15
27.	Uttarakhand	87	362	412	—	214	1771	23851	5.02
28.	West Bengal	137	38744	318786	4.47	112	7	180374	0.30
29.	Puducherry	—	7	1	Negligible	—	—	346	0.01

—Contd.

*State-wise details of damage due to Cyclonic storms/heavy rains/floods/landslides/
earthquake etc. during the years 2009-10 to 2012-13*

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	State	Years							
		2011-12				2012-13 (as on 21.02.13)			
		Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	61	1858	30973	8.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	929	2443	—	68	891	1819	0.1254
3.	Assam	13	—	277	4.17	168	9921	531186	3.28
4.	Bihar	37	—	1603	—	8	—	1713	0.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	5	65	—	—
6.	Gujarat	53	175	4734	—	26	67	2676	—
7.	Goa	1	—	134	—	1	2	34	—
8.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51	2374	10838	1.56	29	127	2449	1.57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	84	51	419	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Kerala	152	531	14222	1.18	47	619	2455	0.172
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Maharashtra	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	2560	5253	0.97
20.	Odisha	87	1493	290780	4.19	4	—	522	0.02
21.	Punjab	14	4	26	—	8	3034	149	0.0271
22.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Sikkim	77	1333	23903	0.14	47	105	2780	0.10
24.	Tamil Nadu	57	669	99904	2.12	15	90	4831	0.173
25.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	692	268	22858	5.25	17	—	1344	0.04326
27.	Uttarakhand	19	10	107	—	201	772	5569	03854
28.	West Bengal	79	33	317481	0.09	241	4234	77981	0.02148
29.	Puducherry	12	1256	86439	0.17	—	15	27	—

Statement-II

State-wise details of allocation and releases of CRF/SDRF and NCCF/NDRF during the years 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under CRF/SDRF					Centre's share of CRF/SDRF released					Released from NCCF/NDRF				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till date)		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till date)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	418.22	508.84	534.28	560.99	313.670	481.63	300.71	420.74	685.81	582.11	257.61	0.00			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.81	36.74	38.58	40.51	23.86	33.07	34.72	36.46	32.29	97.24	0.00	100.44			
3.	Assam	217.06	263.77	276.96	290.81	162.80	237.39	124.63	454.995 #	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00			
4.	Bihar	167.45	334.49	351.21	368.77	125.59	250.87	131.705	276.58	267.48	368.01	0.00	0.00			
5.	Chhattisgarh	125.62	151.32	158.89	166.83	139.935 #*	56.745 #*	116.33	122.145 #*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
6.	Gujarat	2.56	2.96	3.11	3.27	1.92	1.11	2.275 #	1.165 #*	4.04	0.00	0.00	0.00			
7.	Goa	299.00	502.12	527.23	553.59	224.25	376.59	395.42 #	415.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
8.	Haryana	151.18	192.90	202.55	212.68	167.385	72.34	0.00 *	75.95 #*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	113.21	130.76	137.30	144.17	63.69	117.68	123.57	129.75	14.58	149.95	0.00	0.00			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	97.21	172.46	181.08	190.13	108.275 #	77.605 #	0.00 *	77.605 #*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
11.	Jharkhand	141.75	259.45	272.42	286.04	157.89 #	194.59 #	204.32	214.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
12.	Karnataka	139.36	160.96	169.01	177.46	104.52	120.72	126.76	133.10	1594.36	0.00	0.00	679.54			
13.	Kerala	103.91	131.08	137.63	144.51	77.93	98.31	103.22	54.19 *	0.00	12.78	0.00	0.00			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	285.88	392.75	412.39	433.01	214.41	371.88	231.965	324.76	40.53	0.00	0.00	0.00			
15.	Maharashtra	270.94	442.69	464.82	488.06	488.895	366.01	140.32	357.33 #*	182.10	310.48	0.00	1022.67			
16.	Manipur	6.25	7.22	7.58	7.96	6.96	3.25	6.66 #	10.57 #	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00			

17. Meghalaya	12.68	14.65	15.38	16.15	9.51 *	6.595 *	13.52 #	6.92 #*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Mizoram	7.40	8.55	8.98	9.43	10.941 #	3.85 #	7.89 #	8.30 #	0.00	4.57	0.00	0.00
19. Nagaland	4.30	4.97	5.22	5.48	3.22	2.235	0.00 *	9.405 #*	8.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. Odisha	339.03	391.58	411.16	431.72	176.504	293.69	308.37	323.79	0.00	560.17	678.65	0.00
21. Punjab	177.49	222.92	234.07	245.77	133.12 *	83.595 *	171.30 #	272.105 #	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Rajasthan	505.21	600.66	630.69	662.22	378.90	225.25	698.27 #	496.67	115.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Sikkim	19.70	22.75	23.89	25.08	14.78	10.24	31.74 #	22.57	0.00	0.00	200.38	0.8668
24. Tamil Nadu	254.13	293.52	308.20	323.61	142.95	220.14	231.15	121.355 *	0.00	317.17	500.00	0.00
25. Tripura	14.44	19.31	20.28	21.29	16.09 *	8.69 *	26.94 #	9.58 *	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. Uttar Pradesh	332.75	385.39	404.66	424.89	249.55	289.04	303.50	159.335 *	148.96	554.26	0.00	0.00
27. Uttarakhand	101.85	117.66	123.54	129.72	76.39	105.89	0.00 *	205.595 #*	0.00	517.66	0.00	0.00
28. West Bengal	263.92	304.83	320.07	336.07	197.93	228.62	240.05	252.05	166.869	704.85	0.00	0.00
Total	4604.31	6077.30	6381.18	6700.22	3791.865	4337.63	4075.40	4992.73	3261519	4179.25	1636.64	1848.52

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

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

[Translation]

Coal Mafias

3652. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of mafia groups operating in coal mines owned by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the losses incurred by CIL and its subsidiaries on this account during each of the last three years; and
- (d) the preventive steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to effectively control these coal mafias thereby checking theft of the national coal treasures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) There are no reports about coal mafia operating in the coal mines of Coal India Limited (CIL). However, it has been observed that during the process of tendering for procurement of various services through contractors, sufficient response was not received in a some cases. To encourage more participation in the tendering process the following steps have been taken by CIL:—

- (i) Adoption of e-procurement.
- (ii) E-payment to contractors and suppliers.
- (iii) Placing Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) on website.
- (iv) Using reverse e-auction in tenders for supply of explosives.
- (d) The steps taken by CIL and its subsidiary companies to prevent theft include:—
 - (i) Establishment of Check posts at vulnerable points.
 - (ii) Provision of Wall fencing, light arrangements and deployment of armed guards round the clock around the coal dumping yard.
 - (iii) Regular patrolling in and around the mine including Overburden dumps.

- (iv) Deployment of Armed Guards at Railway sidings.
- (v) Inter-action and liaison with District officials.
- (vi) Issue of Challans after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for coal transportation by trucks outside the district.
- (vii) Lodging of Regular First Information Reports by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local Thana against the pilferage/theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being maintained by CISF.
- (viii) Sensitisation of State Governments for immediate action, etc.

Smuggling of Cattle

3653. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are reports of smuggling of cattle across the international borders of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases reported along with the number of cattle seized and persons arrested during each of the last three years and the current year, border-wise;
- (c) whether the role of security personnel posted at the borders has been investigated in this context;
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken to check smuggling of cattle across the borders of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of cases of smuggling of cattle along the international borders of the country and during the last three years and the current year and the persons arrested, border-wise are as under:—

Indo-Bangladesh Border

Year	Cattle Seized (In Nos.)	Persons Arrested
2010	101381	287
2011	135291	411
2012	120724	395
2013 (upto February)	22627	55

Indo-Pakistan Border

Year	Cattle Seized (In Nos.)	Persons Arrested
2010	Nil	Nil
2011	Nil	Nil
2012	Nil	Nil
2013 (upto February)	Nil	Nil

Indo-Nepal Border

Year	Cattle Seized (In Nos.)	Persons Arrested
2010	829	26
2011	2903	75
2012	2155	74
2013 (upto February)	184	7

Indo-Bhutan Border

Year	Cattle Seized (In Nos.)	Persons Arrested
2010	21	2
2011	14	1
2012	31	0
2013 (upto February)	12	0

Indo-Myanmar Border

Year	Cattle Seized (In Nos.)	Persons Arrested
2010	Nil	Nil
2011	Nil	Nil
2012	Nil	Nil
2013 (upto February)	Nil	Nil

Indo-China Border

Year	Cattle Seized (In Nos.)	Persons Arrested
2010	Nil	Nil
2011	Nil	Nil
2012	Nil	Nil
2013 (upto February)	Nil	Nil

(c) and (d) All the activities of security personnel are examined and monitored by their supervisory staff/vigilance branches. Wherever necessary, the cases are dealt as per disciplinary guidelines in force.

(e) The following measures have been taken for effective domination and surveillance so that cattle smuggling from across the International Borders of the country can be contained effectively:—

- Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the International Border. The Riverine segments of International Border are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF water wings.
- Construction of fencing, patrol roads, floodlighting systems and additional Border Out Posts.
- Induction of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments.

The constant efforts are being made to procure the latest surveillance equipments fully equipped with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.

- Up-gradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with sister agencies, conduct of special operations along the border.

[English]

Overseas Scholarship for SC Candidates

3654. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes candidates for pursuing Master level courses and Ph.D. abroad in specified fields of study;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the eligibility criteria for selection of such candidates;

(c) the total number of Scheduled Caste candidates who have availed the National Overseas Scholarship during each of the last three years, State and field-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include some more specified fields of study under the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Thirty fresh scholarships are available annually under the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes etc. candidates. The criteria adopted for implementation of the Scheme is as under:—

- (i) the candidate should be below 35 years of age;
- (ii) the total income of the employed candidate or his/her parents/guardians' should not exceed Rs. 25,000/-p.m.

(iii) the candidate should have first class or 60% or equivalent grade in relevant Bachelors'/Masters' degree.

(c) 30 Scheduled Caste students in the year 2009-10 and 29 Scheduled Caste students and one student belonging to Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisans category in the year 2010-11 have been selected for the National Overseas Scholarship. The scholarships are not provided State-wise. The number of awardees, selected, field-wise for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 each are given in the Statement.

The selection of students for award of Scholarship for the year 2011-12 is under process.

(d) and (e) The Scheme was partially revised in the year 2010-11. The scholarships are now provided in the following specified fields of study:— (a) Engineering; (b) Management; (c) Pure Sciences; (d) Agricultural Science and (e) Medicine.

Presently there is no proposal to include some more specified fields of study under the scheme.

Statement

Sl. No.	Field of study	No. of candidates selected for the years	
		2009-10	2010-11
1.	Engineering	23	11
2.	Pure Science	07	06
3.	Agricultural Science	0	03
4.	Management	0	06
5.	Medicine	0	04
		30	30

[Translation]

Market Intervention Scheme

3655. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) launched for the benefit of farmers of horticultural crops;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the deficiencies identified so far, under the scheme; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government to ensure that the horticultural farmers get adequate compensation for their crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The existing guidelines of MIS are in force since July, 2001 and the same are based on the recommendations of the study conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and Working Group to make the MIS more efficient and ensure its proper management by procuring agencies.

(c) and (d) Some of the States viz. Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand have requested for (i) removal of ceiling of 10% of procurement quantity (ii) reimbursement of actual loss instead of restricting the same to 25% of the procurement cost (iii) removal of ceiling of 25% of the overhead expenses (iv) removal of the criteria of at least 10% increase in production or 10% decrease in price over the previous normal years (v) considering the hilly States like Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand at par with North eastern States for reimbursement of loss (vi) implementing MIS for longer period in respect of oil palm being a highly perishable commodity instead of for a maximum period of 90 days. The request of the concerned State Governments were examined and it was observed that restriction on reimbursement of loss has been made in view of the less storage cost due to short shelf life of the commodities procured under MIS. The justification to put a criteria of at least 10% increase in production over the previous year or at least 10% reduction in the market price is to ensure that there is actually glut in the market in the respective State. Moreover, the MIS scheme has been revised based on the recommendations of the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER)/Working Group and approved by the Ministry of Finance with a view to make it cost effective. As such, the scheme is being continued with the revised guidelines effective from 30.7.2001. The

scheme ensures that horticulture farmers get adequate price for their crops.

[English]

Starvation Deaths

3656. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether nearly a quarter of the population in the country suffers from hunger and cases of starvation deaths have been registered in some States including Delhi despite overflowing stocks of foodgrains in Government godowns;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme/action plan to tackle the problem of hunger and starvation in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The NSS Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted quinquennially by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, provides estimates of household consumer expenditure and its distribution at National and State levels. Based on these surveys, as indicated in the NSS Report No. 547 on the "Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households" (February, 2013), the percentage of households that have reported getting two square meals a day throughout the year has gradually increased from 94.5% in 1993-94 to 98.9% in 2009-10 in rural India and from 98.1% in 1993-94 to 99.6% in urban India.

No State Government/Union Territory Administration including NCT of Delhi has reported any incident of death due to hunger and starvation so far.

To tackle the problem of hunger and starvation in the country, the Government has been providing food grains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, Annapurna, Emergency Feeding Programme, etc. During 2012-13, taking into consideration the foodgrains available in the Central Pool, the Government has so far allocated a quantity of 578.41 lakh tonnes of food grains to States/UTs under TPDS. This includes additional allocation of 50 lakh tons of foodgrains made for the BPL families at BPL issue prices and 21.21 lakh tonnes of additional allocation for distribution in the poorest districts as per order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and 7.77 lakh tonnes of food grains allocated for the calamity relief, festivals etc. In addition, 49.26 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have also been allocated to States/UTs under Other Welfare Schemes.

[Translation]

Social Status Certificates

3657. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Apex Court has prescribed a procedure to be followed by the State Governments/UT Administrations for issuance and verification of social status certificates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the eligibility criteria of creamy layer for OBC by raising the income ceiling for issue of certificates to OBC candidates for availing the benefit of reservation in employment and education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court in the case of Madhuri Patil Vs. Additional Commissioner, State of Maharashtra (1995 AIR 94) has prescribed the procedure to be followed by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for issuance and verification of social status certificates. In view of the directions of the Supreme Court, the State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested that the verification for caste status may be done expeditiously. Issuance and verification of caste certificates is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.

(c) and (d) The National Commission for Backward Classes has tendered its opinion about the revision of the annual income limit for applying the creamy layer restriction for Other Backward Classes. A proposal in this regard was referred for consideration of the Cabinet which has decided that the matter may, in the first instance, be considered by a Group of Ministers (GoM).

[English]

Victims of Sexual Assaults

3658. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Human Rights Watch has recently reported that victims of sexual assaults in India are often mistreated and humiliated by the police and other agencies;

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

(c) whether the Government has directed all the States to sensitise the police and other authorities and has also laid down any standing operating procedure for them;

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

(e) the other effective measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Human Rights Watch is an international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and no such report has been received.

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

(c) to (e) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects. As such, it is for the State Governments to take action in every crime. However, advisories have been issued by the Government from time to time, to all States/UTs on measures required to be taken on relevant issues like custodial deaths, arrest of individuals, crime against women, crime against children, gender sensitization of the police personnel, adopting appropriate measures for strict and salutary punishment to public servants found guilty, etc. Guidelines have also been issued by the National Human Rights Commission to all States/UTs on custodial deaths/rapes and for reporting such cases within 24 hours of its occurrence.

Survey on Drug Abuse

3659. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the findings of the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey organisation did not give a realistic picture of the prevalence of drug abuse in various States;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to conduct an advanced pilot survey on the extent, pattern and trends of drug abuse in some States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to check cases of drug abuse in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) A pilot survey on drug abuse was carried out by the National Sample Survey Office

(NSSO) in the cities of Amritsar, Imphal and Mumbai in March-April, 2010. It was observed from the draft report of the Pilot Survey that it did not give the realistic picture of the prevalence of drug abuse due to the following reasons:—

- Sample size was very small.
- The critical age-group viz. 12-18 was missed out.
- Respondents were drawn from only four "frames" viz. (a) who availed of de-addiction facilities, (b) frequenting dens, (c) red light areas and (d) prisons. Potential addicts in several other "frames" were left out.
- Concerned State Governments and District administration were not involved.

(c) and (d) NSSO has been requested to carry out an advanced pilot survey in the States of Punjab, Manipur and Maharashtra.

(e) To tackle the problem of drug abuse, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse under which financial assistance is provided to non-governmental organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Nehru Yuva Sangthan, etc. for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) on the basis of the recommendation of State level Grant-in-aid Committee along with satisfactory inspection report furnished by the State Government.

Further, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has undertaken following activities to check the drug abuse in the country through awareness generation:—

- (i) An awareness generation campaign about the ill effects of alcoholism and drug abuse has been undertaken in collaboration with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan (NYKS), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. NYKS through its network of volunteers has created awareness among the youths in 3750 villages of Punjab and Manipur through

door to door campaign, wall writings, candle march, poster campaigns, street plays etc.

- (II) An awareness generation programme in collaboration with National Bal Bhavan, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Human Resources Development has also been undertaken. National Bal Bhavan has conducted a series of activities like poster making, creative writing, lecture, rally, nukkad natak etc. at local, zonal and national level among the children of the age group of 12 to 16 years.
- (III) On 26th June every year International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is observed to generate awareness against drug abuse. On this occasion special campaign is undertaken to spread awareness through advertisements, SMS messages, workshops etc. State Governments are also requested to observe this day in a befitting manner.
- (IV) The National Institute of Social Defence in collaboration with Regional Resource and training Centres (RRTCs) and other collaborating partners organizes sensitization programmes in Schools and Colleges.

Distress Sale of Cereals

3660. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

- (a) whether instances of distress sale of cereals, mainly paddy by farmers despite a steady rise in the minimum support price have been reported from some States particularly from the eastern parts of the country during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has sought information from the States on this issue;

(d) if so, the response of the State thereon; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such distress sale by farmers and to provide remunerative prices to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No such instances of distress sale of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) Cereals mainly paddy by farmers, have been reported from the States including States of eastern part of country.

(c) and (d) Does not arise, in view of (a) and (b) above.

(e) The steps taken by the Union Government to check distress sales by farmers and provide them remunerative prices are as under:-

- (i) To spread awareness, MSP operations are given wide publicity through pamphlets, banners, sign boards and advertisements through print and electronic media regarding MSP, quality, specifications, purchase system, etc. so that the farmers may bring their produce conforming to the specifications.
- (ii) In order to maximise the outreach of Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations, Food Corporation of India (FCI) in consultation with State Governments operates sufficient number of purchase centres at appropriate places;
- (iii) The State Governments engage Self Help Groups (SHGs)/Societies etc. who can have better reach and increase the volume of procurement.
- (iv) To ensure that the benefit of MSP reaches the farmers, arrangements have been made to make payments to farmers through account payee cheque/electronic mode, wherever possible.
- (v) State Governments are encouraged to undertake decentralized procurement, so as to enhance the procurement of food grains from the farmers.

[Translation]

Farmers in Animal Husbandry Sector

3661. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented by the Government in the country for the promotion and development of animal husbandry including piggery and poultry;

(b) the details of allocations and funds utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the level of participation of farmers in the animal husbandry sector has not been very encouraging over the last decade;

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the participation of farmers in the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Government is implementing various Centrally Sponsored and Centre Sector Schemes in the country for promotion and development of animal husbandry including piggery and poultry. The list of Schemes implemented by the Department are as follows:—

1. Livestock Health and Disease Control with following components:—
 - a. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)
 - b. National project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE)
 - c. Professional Efficiency Development (PED)

d. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)

e. National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)

f. National Control Programme on Peste des Petits Ruminants (NCPPPR)

g. National Control Programme on Brucellosis (NCPB)

h. Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD).

2. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

3. Poultry Development

4. Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits

5. Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds

6. Centrally Sponsored feed and Fodder Development Scheme

7. Livestock Insurance

8. Poultry Venture Capital Fund

9. Piggery Development

(b) All the Schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries are demand Driven and no allocation is made by the Department to the States. The funds released to different States for development of Animal husbandry may be seen in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Animal Husbandry sector provides large self-employment opportunities. According to National Sample Survey Office's latest Employment and Unemployment Survey (2009-10), estimate of number of workers engaged in farming of animals is 20.5 million as per usual status (principal status plus subsidiary status irrespective of their principal activity status). In order to promote animal husbandry sector and the participation of farmers, the Department is implementing various Schemes which are directly benefitting the farmers. These schemes also envisage the components for increasing awareness in this regard.

Statement

Release of Funds made to the States/UTS under different Schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3685.092	6915.958	5993.36	3048.95
2.	Bihar	511.55	1200.334	1994.28	2007.39
3.	Chhattisgarh	434.41	745	2015.60	1091.12
4.	Goa	43	194.62	28.14	7.00
5.	Gujarat	1671.33	2863.36	3090.84	2776.70
6.	Haryana	1575	2038.94	2783.52	437.74
7.	Himachal Pradesh	519.88	1316.5	926.83	455.80
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	872.72	985.08	1926.46	354.95
9.	Jharkhand	0	1659.45	990.80	493.10
10.	Karnataka	1853.58	2940.272	3302.10	3204.63
11.	Kerala	1325.3	2510.069	2752.09	1436.98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1068.75	2081.57	4095.03	1293.01
13.	Maharashtra	2507.041	5052.415	3137.56	4379.97
14.	Odisha	1497.56	900.94	1456.20	360.38
15.	Punjab	751.81	2362.69	1590.05	1803.31
16.	Rajasthan	1123.26	311	2157.38	369.75
17.	Tamil Nadu	2497.5	2803.47	2368.43	3062.42
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2544.22	2641.496	1355.20	3711.79
19.	Uttarakhand	125.23	818.762	1251.48	175.12
20.	West Bengal	2208	4740.93	1343.67	2594.05
Total All States		26815.23	45082.86	44559.02	33063.96
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	216.85	680.94	791.62	300.17
22.	Assam	664.14	1301.91	234.97	714.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Manipur	578.80	459.37	909.56	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	157.47	276.13	189.44	17.16
25.	Mizoram	185.00	620.35	752.55	425.80
26.	Nagaland	289.76	656.69	1247.10	580.41
27.	Sikkim	423.48	318.89	443.04	267.05
28.	Tripura	0.00	712.01	137.80	535.73
Total NE		2515.50	5026.29	4706.08	3840.91
29.	NCT Delhi	0.00	2.50	0.00	47.00
30.	Puducherry	15.00	36.50	55.00	10.00
Total UTS with Leg.		15.00	39.00	55.00	57.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.00	17.00	921	13.40\
32.	Chandigarh	3.50	13.90	4.00	15.90
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.30	0.00	18.17	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	3.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	44.50	24.10	0.00	51.61
Total UT without Legislature		80.02	55.00	3138	80.91
Grand Total		29425.75	50203.15	49351.48	36042.78

[English]

Weather based Crop Insurance Scheme

3662. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the weather based crop insurance scheme in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the benefit of the scheme to more farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of farmers benefited under the scheme and the amount of assistance provided by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) which is under implementation from Kharif 2007 has been reviewed through an evaluation study conducted by the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) in 2010. The study has come

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Odisha		81429	510	74734	457.73	114570	749.89	31732	237
16. Punjab		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Rajasthan		978961	6335	6247131	22952.93	7677433	28457.02	5314133	17959
18. Tamil Nadu		17908	135	26657	214.34	24057	219.16	11996	105.244
19. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	60828	257.39	37272	293.31	43248	299.66
20. Uttarakhand		0	0	3274	70.58	21304	167.78	17639	142.35
21. West Bengal		14023	57	31785	217.64	41149	299.83	370	1.23
Total		2362580	16270	9295627	45645.49	11673970	64585.63	7988675	44538.191

N.B. : Zero stands for not implemented.

*Only Kharif 2012.

Consumer Clubs

3663. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct an audit and impact evaluation study of the National Action Plan for Consumer Awareness and the redressal and enforcement of Consumer Protection Act, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives and the functions of Consumer Clubs set up in the schools and the funds being allocated for this purpose;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more Consumer Clubs in the schools; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department has conducted two evaluation studies for consumer awareness and the redressal and enforcement of consumer Protection. Act, 1986.

The Department through Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow conducted a study in the year

2012 to ascertain awareness level of consumers in the country. A sample of 2400 people in 6 States was selected for the study. Level of awareness in the country is as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Awareness Index Score (Scale of 10)
1.	Maharashtra	6.583
2.	Delhi	5.950
3.	Kerala	5.902
4.	Bihar	5.53
5.	Uttar Pradesh	5.465
6.	North East (Assam)	4.865

The Department has also sponsored an Evaluation Study on "Impact and Effectiveness of Consumer Protection Act, 1986" which was conducted by Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi.

The major findings include, among other things, the following points:—

- (i) Only 26.0% of the respondents always insist on the cash memo/bill after making a purchase. 41.9% ask for it sometimes and 32.1% never asked for purchase memo/bill.

- (ii) 70.6% of the respondent are aware about the MRP and 48% know that one can bargain on MRP and get the product for a lesser value.
- (iii) 70.5% of the consumer respondents know about ISI Mark, 41.3% are aware about AGMARK and 47.2% know Hallmark.
- (iv) 84.9% of the respondents know that only a consumer can file a complaint in the District Forum, 51.7% says only VCOs can file and 31.3% says only Government can file.
- (v) Among those who had filed a complaint in the District Fora, 77.6% said that the orders were implemented effectively.
- (vi) Given a choice 60% of the respondents said that they would prefer mediation rather than filling a complaint,
- (vii) 86.62% of the respondents find "Jago Grahak Jago" campaign very informative

(c) The objectives and functions for setting up Consumer Clubs are to educate children about the rights of the consumers as provided in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986; to mobilise youngsters by instilling in them the spirit of protection of consumer rights; to impart knowledge about the role of the consumers in protection of their rights and to strengthen the consumer movement in the country.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. So far 7749 Consumer Clubs have been set up in Schools/Colleges in 23 States/UTs. The remaining States/UTs are vigorously pursued to set up consumer clubs in their respective States/UTs.

[Translation]

Suggestions on Custodial Deaths

3664. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Police Academy, the Law Commission and the Amnesty International have given some suggestions/recommendations on custodial deaths/torture in police custody and compensation to families of the victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the preventive steps taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on recommendations, made by the Law Commission of India in its 154th, 177th and 178th Reports and the Malimath Committee Report on Reforms of Criminal Justice system, which were as accepted by the Government, the Code of Criminal Procedure has been amended through the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008. The Act, inter alia, contains provision relating to custodial crimes, which include (i) issuing notice of appearance before arrest; (ii) the accused to be medically examined soon after the arrest; (iii) the person making the arrest should take reasonable care of the health and safety of the accused; (iv) comprehensive scheme for compensation to victims; (v) the female accused should not be touched by male police officer, etc.

It is also stated that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy has not made any such recommendations. As regards Amnesty International, it is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and no such recommendations have been received.

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects. As such, it is for the State Governments to take action in such crimes. The Central Government issues advisories, while the NHRC issues guidelines and recommendations to be followed by the States/UTs in all cases of deaths in the course of police action. In addition, workshops/seminars are also organized by NHRC from time to time for sensitizing officers in State Governments for better protection of human rights and particularly, protection of rights of persons in custody. Also, every death in custody (police or judicial), whether natural or otherwise, is to be reported to the NHRC by the concerned authority in the State Government, within 24 hours of its occurrence. In such cases, NHRC calls for various reports such as Inquest Report, Post-Mortem Report etc. for ascertaining any foul play or negligence on the part of public servant, which may have resulted in the death.

National Police Commission

3665. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up a National Police Commission (NPC) on police reforms in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has consulted the State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by the Commission and accepted by the Union and the State Governments;

(d) whether all the State Governments have implemented all the recommendations made by the NPC; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise along with the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure implementation of all the recommendations made by the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The Central Government had set up the National Police Commission (NPC) long time back in the year 1977 under the chairmanship of Shri Dharamvira to make a comprehensive review of the police system in the country and to recommend necessary measures on police reforms. The NPC submitted eight reports during the period February 1979 to May 1981. Past records are not available in MHA to certify that while constituting NPC the State Governments were consulted. All the eight reports of the NPC were sent to State Governments/UT Administrations for taking appropriate action on the recommendations. Among the various recommendations of NPC which the Central Government have implemented pertain to providing more funds for housing to policemen, strengthening of the police communication system, giving assistance for computerisation in the State Police Force under the

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Force, establishment of National Crime Records Bureau, organising management courses at Sardar Vallabhbhai National Police Academy, Hyderabad for IPS officers, stream-lining the set up of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Directorate of Coordination of Police Wireless (DCPW) and Lok Nayak Jaiparkash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (LNJN NICFS), issue for guidelines of arrest of persons etc.

After constitution of NPC, a number of Committees have also been constituted on police reforms in the past. In December, 2004, a Review Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to review the status of implementation of recommendations made by the various past Committees/NPC. The Review Committee short-listed 49 recommendations from out of the recommendations of the previous Committees/NPC on Police Reforms as being crucial to the process of transforming the police into a professionally competent and service oriented organization. The Review Committee submitted its report to this Ministry in 2005. These 49 Recommendations were sent to the State Governments/UTs for implementation.

'Police' being a State subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the State Governments/UTs Administration, which have to implement various police reforms measures.

Police reform measures are also supported through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The major items of police infrastructure for State police supported under the Scheme are mobility, modern weaponry, training infrastructure facilities, forensic science equipments, security equipments, traffic equipments, construction of residential buildings for lower level police personnel, etc. The Centre has been persuading the State Governments from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people.

[English]

Directives on Private Security Guard

3666. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued directives to the Union and the State Governments that persons above the age of sixty five and those dismissed from service for misconduct or moral turpitude cannot be employed as private security guard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union and the State Governments have set up any regulatory mechanism to ensure proper implementation of the Supreme Court directives by the private agencies and also, issued such directives to private security agencies and Resident Welfare Associations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the manner in which the Government monitors/keep a check on the functioning of private security agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No such Supreme Court directives have been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, one of the conditions prescribed in Section 6(1) of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 is that a person shall not be considered for issue of a licence under the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, if he has been dismissed or removed from Government service on grounds of misconduct or moral turpitude. The conditions for eligibility to be private security guard have been prescribed under Section 10(1) of the Act which, inter-alia, has a provision that a private security agency shall not employ or engage any person as a private security guard unless he has completed eighteen years of age but has not attained the age of sixty five years.

For regulating the working of private security agencies, the Central Government has enacted the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 published in Part -II Section 1 of the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated 23rd June, 2005 and has also notified the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006 published in Part-II Section 3 Sub-section (II) of the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated 26.4.2006. So far, 31 States/UTs have framed and notified rules based on the provisions of the aforesaid Act and Central Model Rules. As per the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and the

Central Model Rules, 2006 notified by the Central Government, it is for the Controlling Authority of the concerned State/UT Governments to ensure proper verification of the credentials of the persons recruited as guards/supervisors by the private security agencies.

[Translation]

Beautification of Samadhis

3667. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for beautification and developing the Raj Ghat, Vijay Ghat, Veer Bhoomi, Samadhi Sthal and its surrounding areas in Delhi as green belts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (c) Raj Ghat, Vijay Ghat, Veer Bhoomi, Samadhi Sthal and its surrounding areas in Delhi are not declared centrally protected monuments under Archaeological Survey of India. However, as per information received from Rajghat Samadhi Committee, only the Rajghat Samadhi Complex is maintained by them which is already a developed and beautified area and as such there is no scheme for the beautification and development of Raj Ghat as green belt.

However, regular plantation as per requirement is done every year in the surrounding areas.

Anti-India Propaganda

3668. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether anti-India propaganda is being aired through radio/television by certain neighbouring countries, including Pakistan across the border areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has received any reports/complaints from the people of border areas as well as armed personnel deployed in such areas that the programmes telecast/broadcast from neighbouring countries have better receptivity in the said areas in comparison to the programmes of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) and they are completed to watch/listen such programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of such complaints received along with the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) the funds allocated for the upgradation of DD/AIR networks in the border areas including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and

(f) the concrete steps/action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle such propaganda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) There are reports that anti-India propaganda is received in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from across the border. All India Radio and Doordarshan are improving their coverage in Jammu and Kashmir and other border States by strengthening their network. Several programmes have been mounted by All India Radio and Doordarshan to counter such propaganda.

(c) to (f) TV/Radio signals from across the border are received in some areas. No complaint about better reception of TV signals from neighboring countries as compared to Doordarshan signals have been received in the recent past. AIR/Doordarshan signals are available in such areas and their quality is quite comparable to the foreign signals. However, complaints about unsatisfactory TV/AIR coverage in some border areas are occasionally received. All the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters (including border areas in Bihar), along with the rest of the country have been provided with multichannel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus", signals which can be received anywhere in the country with the help of small sized dish receiver system.

For further strengthening of Radio and TV coverage in Jammu and Kashmir, a scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 100 crore has been approved in the 11th Plan. This scheme, inter-alia, includes projects of establishment of five High Power TV transmitters in Jammu and Kashmir (Kashmir region – 1; Jammu region – 1; Ladakh region – 1 besides 2 HPTs at Rajouri) and is presently under implementation.

Doordarshan and All India Radio have been assigning priority to expansion of their coverage in border areas of the country in various expansion plans formulated from time to time. Special Packages for expansion and improvement of Doordarshan and AIR services in the North-Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir have been implemented. At present 273 TV Transmitters of varying powers are functioning in border districts.

[English]

Theft Cases

3669. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of theft and dacoity have been reported in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi including VIP areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported including theft of motor bike, jewellery etc. along with the accused arrested, convicted and the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year in the NCT of Delhi, area-wise;

(c) the total number of such cases solved/unsolved and the action taken to solve all the pending cases; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to check such cases in future and to make Delhi safe and secure, including VIP areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of cases of theft and dacoity reported during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	Theft	Dacoity
2010	23028	32
2011	22899	33
2012	22032	28
2013 (upto 15.02.13)	2894	03

Details of the persons arrested and convicted in above cases during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	Theft		Dacoity	
	Arrested	Convicted	Arrested	Convicted
2010	8996	682	182	03
2011	10111	587	208	0
2012	8041	264	156	0
2013 (upto 15.02.13)	583	0	13	0

(c) and (d) The total number of cases solved against the above reported cases during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	Theft	Dacoity
2010	5660	30
2011	6483	32
2012	5363	27
2013 (upto 15.02.13)	424	2

The steps taken by Delhi Police to check such cases

in future and to make Delhi safe and secure are as under:—

- Revamping of Beat Patrolling System.
- Enhanced police presence and patrolling.
- Identification of vulnerable areas based on crime pattern in each police station.
- Targeted checking of youth on motor bikes.
- Quicker reaction time through increased police presence in the area.
- Gathering of macro-intelligence by District police.
- Closer surveillance on known-criminals.
- Follow up of activities of criminals coming out of jail after conviction or release on bail.
- Public participation to control crime through schemes like 'Eyes and Ears' Scheme.

Dairy Cooperatives

3670. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dairy cooperatives functioning in various States, as on date, State-wise;

(b) the details of the average milk procurement by the cooperative sector as on date, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the number of dairy cooperatives and the average milk procurement through the cooperative sector along with its outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) National Dairy Development Board has informed that 1,48,965 dairy cooperatives have been organised with an average milk procurement of 28,705 thousand kilogram per day as on 31.03.2012. Details of State-wise number of dairy

cooperative societies organised along with average milk procurement as on 31.03.2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Intensive Dairy Development Programme" (IDDP), which provides assistance for organising new dairy cooperative societies to increase milk procurement. The achievement as on 31.12.2012 for the number of dairy cooperative societies (DCS) organised and the average milk procurement is as under:—

Number of DCSs Organised (in Numbers)	32,083
Average milk procurement per DCS (in litres per day)	96.93

Statement

State/Region	No. of Dairy Cooperatives organized upto March, 2012	Average Milk Procurement (Thousand kg. per day) – 2011-12
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	4,979	1,503
Assam	188	7
Bihar	11,131	1,061
Chhattisgarh	794	30
Goa	178	41
Gujarat	14,631	10,450
Haryana	7,029	534
Himachal Pradesh	765	68
Jharkhand	53	5
Karnataka	12,925	4,276
Kerala	3,695	802

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	6,744	721
Maharashtra	21,631	3,130
Nagaland	49	2
Odisha	3,337	300
Puducherry	102	30
Punjab	7,639	1,110
Rajasthan	16,809	1,742
Sikkim	289	13
Tamil Nadu	10,418	2,161
Tripura	84	3
Uttar Pradesh	22,450	497
West Bengal	3,045	219
Total	1,48,965	28,705

Exports of Food Grains

3671. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) the quantum of foodgrains exported and the revenue earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the total foodgrain stocks in the Food Corporation of India godowns and the quantum allocated for exports during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the foodgrains were released to exporters at a subsidised rate;

(d) if so, the details of subsidy given along with the quantum of grains released during each of the last three years; and

(e) the details of foodgrains released under the Public Distribution System along with the price thereof during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There has been no export of foodgrains viz. wheat and non-basmati rice from the Central Pool Stocks of Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. However, during the year 2012-13 the Government has allowed export of 45 lakh tonnes of surplus wheat from Central Pool Stocks through the Central Public Sector Undertakings of Department of Commerce to be completed by 30.6.2013 through global tenders. As on 14.03.2013, a quantity of 25.3 lakh tonnes has been exported against the approved tendered quantity of 30.60 lakh tonnes. The weighted average price for the tenders approved so far is US\$ 314.01 per tonne.

(b) The stock position of wheat and rice (including un-milled paddy in terms of rice) in the Central Pool during the last three years as on 1st April and the current year as on 01-03-2013 are as under:—

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Total
01-04-2010	267.13	161.25	428.38
01-04-2011	288.20	153.64	441.84
01-04-2012	333.50	199.52	533.02
01-03-2013	357.69	271.03	628.72

The State-wise break-up of stock of wheat and rice (including un-milled paddy in terms of rice) in Central Pool during the above period are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam. Wheat is exported through an open

tendering process, with a floor price fixed at US\$ 300 per tonne.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The details of foodgrains allocated and offtake under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) during 2009-10 to 2012-13 and their prices are as under:-

Allocation and Offtake of foodgrains

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Year	Wheat		Rice	
	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
2009-10	227.84	189.91	248.19	234.12
2010-11	214.49	188.79	260.98	248.41
2011-12	227.49	187.86	261.27	243.25
2012-13 (upto Jan.'13)	195.18	166.09	225.25	212.18

Central Issue Price of Foodgrains

(Rs. per Quintal)

Commodity	APL	BPL	AAV
Rice (Common)	795*	565	300
Rice (Grade 'A')	830	565	300
Wheat	610	415	200

*Applicable only to Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N.E. States, Sikkim and Uttarakhand. However, special adhoc allocation for TPDS families was also made @ Rs. 845/- per quintal for wheat and Rs. 1185/- per quintal for rice.

Statement**State-wise and Grain-wise Stock position of Foodgrains in the Central Pool Since 1st April, 2010**

(in lakh tonnes)

State	1st April, 2010			1st April, 2011			1st April, 2012			1st March, 2013		
	Total Central Pool			Total Central Pool			Total Central Pool			Total Central Pool		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bihar	3.26	2.03	5.29	2.68	1.57	4.25	13.77	1.69	15.46	7.32	3.57	10.89
Jharkhand	0.65	0.62	1.27	0.51	0.28	0.79	1.11	0.11	1.22	1.93	0.04	1.97
Odisha	14.99	0.65	15.64	14.92	1.57	16.49	19.04	1.45	20.49	27.71	2.12	29.83
West Bengal	6.73	3.78	10.51	4.62	3.61	8.23	6.70	3.75	10.45	4.93	3.04	7.97
Assam	1.20	0.42	1.62	0.74	0.35	1.09	1.35	0.31	1.66	1.81	0.28	2.09
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.01	0.12
Tripura	0.20	0.12	0.32	0.38	0.06	0.44	0.20	0.05	0.25	0.49	0.00	0.49
Mizoram	0.10	0.02	0.12	0.17	0.01	0.18	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.17	0.01	0.18
Meghalaya	0.08	0.03	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.23	0.01	0.24
Manipur	0.11	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.13	0.23	0.04	0.27
Nagaland	0.20	0.07	0.27	0.11	0.04	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.29	0.02	0.31
Delhi	0.33	1.99	2.32	0.37	0.87	1.24	0.27	1.85	2.12	0.38	1.19	1.57
Haryana	12.78	38.15	50.93	15.57	29.84	45.41	18.48	50.49	68.97	29.33	71.06	100.39
Himachal Pradesh	0.09	0.14	0.23	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.20	0.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jammu and Kashmir	0.46	0.24	0.70	0.32	0.17	0.49	0.42	0.31	0.73	0.51	0.36	0.87
Punjab	103.65	51.97	155.62	112.04	50.84	162.88	106.41	65.01	171.42	123.68	103.93	227.61
Rajasthan	0.20	16.93	17.13	0.37	15.45	15.82	0.37	18.99	19.36	0.28	18.85	19.13
Uttar Pradesh	26.18	7.05	33.23	19.18	9.95	29.13	25.50	15.20	40.70	20.36	13.45	33.81
Uttarakhand	2.64	0.45	3.09	2.30	0.29	2.59	2.04	0.46	2.50	2.14	0.30	2.44
Andhra Pradesh	34.27	1.65	35.92	39.43	0.58	40.01	52.77	0.95	53.72	46.29	2.89	49.18
Kerala	4.65	2.47	7.12	5.65	1.27	6.92	10.20	1.31	11.51	5.80	2.66	8.46
Karnataka	4.54	0.88	5.42	2.91	1.27	4.18	4.88	0.67	5.55	2.79	1.13	3.92
Tamil Nadu	14.69	2.16	16.85	21.23	0.73	21.96	19.99	1.02	21.01	12.48	2.38	14.86
Gujarat	0.44	6.23	6.67	0.98	4.39	5.37	1.43	4.32	5.75	0.68	7.92	8.60
Maharashtra	5.28	9.48	14.76	8.90	7.17	16.07	9.76	8.06	17.82	6.72	12.25	18.97
Madhya Pradesh	2.50	8.86	11.36	3.29	20.01	23.30	7.40	19.24	26.64	11.01	20.62	31.63
Chhattisgarh	23.28	0.36	23.64	27.80	0.68	28.48	27.70	0.52	28.22	45.80	0.68	46.48
Stocks in Transit	3.62	4.46	8.08	3.57	2.49	6.06	3.08	3.63	6.71	4.15	2.02	6.17
Wheat at Port	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (All India)	267.13	161.25	428.38	288.20	153.64	441.84	333.50	199.52	533.02	357.69	271.03	628.72

Border Outposts

3672. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of border outposts existing along the international border with Pakistan;

(b) whether these border outposts prevents infiltration and anti-social elements from across the border;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the number of attempts that were thwarted by the personnel manning the outposts; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check infiltration and cross border movement of terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) At present, 609 Border Out Posts (BOPs) are existing along the international borders with Pakistan.

(b) and (c) BOPs on Indo-Pakistan border has helped in the efforts to prevent-infiltration from across the border. The details of border crossers (incoming) apprehended and killed on Indo-Pak border during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	Border Crossers (Incoming)	
	Apprehended	Killed
2010	119	15
2011	85	12
2012	125	17
2013 (28th February)	51	—

(d) The following measures have been taken for effective domination and surveillance so that infiltration from across the border can be contained effectively:—

- Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the International Border. The Riverine segments of International Border are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed

boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF water wings.

- Construction of fencing, patrol roads, floodlighting systems and additional Border Out Posts.
- Induction of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments. The constant efforts are being made to procure the latest surveillance equipments fully equipped with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- Up-gradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with sister agencies, conduct of special operations along the border.

[Translation]

Crime against People Hailing from North-East

3673. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of crimes/atrocities against people hailing from the North- Eastern Region particularly women, have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported and accused arrested along with the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has carried out any review to ascertain the reasons behind such cases;

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

(e) whether the Government is formulating any action plan to check such cases; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the other corrective steps taken to curb such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) No specific data/information in respect of cases of crimes/atrocities against people hailing from the North-Eastern Region, particularly women, is maintained separately.

(e) and (f) Some incidents of crime against people from the North East have been reported in some States and in Delhi but those have been random and isolated in nature and action has been taken immediately to book the miscreants. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments and UT administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the law enforcement machinery within their jurisdiction. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent consolidated Advisory on discrimination and racial profiling faced by Indian citizens North Eastern States in some parts of the country — measures needed to curb has issued on 10th May, 2012 and another Advisory on redressal of the grievances of the people of north Eastern States has also been issued on 17th August, 2012 to all the State Governments/UT Administrations. In order to specifically address the problems faced by the residents from North-Eastern States in Delhi, 7 officers of the rank of Additional Commissioner of Police/Deputy Commissioner of Police viz. Deputy Commissioner of Police North, Northwest, South, South-East, South-West, West and East districts are designated as Nodal officers. These Nodal Officers hold periodic meetings with the students and residents of the North-Eastern States staying in their respective areas and address the issues raised in such meetings. One Joint Commissioner of Police rank officer has also been nominated as Co-ordinator to oversee efforts made by the District nodal officers and DCP/PCR.

[English]

Task Force on Coal Production

3674. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a task force to map out a strategy for increasing production from underground mines as part of a long-term solution to India's coal shortage problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said task force would look into various aspects of underground coal mining such as cost

of production, capital requirements, safety and technology and suggest ways and means for improvement of coal production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the task force is likely to submit its recommendations/suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d): Government of India has not set up any Task force to map out a strategy for increasing production from underground mines. However, Coal India Limited (CIL), at the advise of Ministry of Coal has floated an Expression of Interest in February, 2013 for engaging International Consultants for suggesting modernisation and technological improvement in their mines including both underground and opencast mines. The broad objectives to be covered under the proposed study include assessment of the status of existing technology for safety, production and productivity in the underground and opencast mines of various coal fields of CIL; to assess the gaps in technology upgradation; to assess the requirements of technology and infrastructure development for mine planning and design and construction with regard to the projected coal production during XII, XIII and XV five Year Plans; to assess the indigenous capabilities in meeting the technology upgradation requirements vis-a-vis import dependence; to assess the systems development for meeting the projected technology upgradation; to assess the application of information technology and automation in technology development; and to prepare a roadmap for technology upgradation during the above said Plan periods.

(c) Does not arise in view of part (a) to (d) above.

[Translation]

Production of Onion

3675. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a bumper crop of onion in several parts of the country during the current season;

(b) if so, the quantum of onion produced in the current season against the production in the corresponding season of the previous year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether cases of the farmers selling onion at throwaway prices and throwing the said produce away have come to light in various parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures including market intervention scheme taken by the Government and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India/National Cooperative Development Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) As per present estimates, production of onion during 2012-13 is 168.17 lakh metric tonnes as against 175.11 lakh metric tonnes last year. A statement showing State-wise production of onion during current year and the previous year is given in the enclosed Statement.

The prices of onion are governed by market forces of demand and supply and depends upon a host of factors which influence production and arrivals in the market. The average wholesale price of onion in major markets ranges from Rs. 936 to 1747 per quintal.

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, upon receipt of proposals from State Governments implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities including onion, under which losses, if any, are shared between the Central Government and the State Government concerned on 50:50 basis.

Assistance is provided under National Horticulture Mission and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States for development of infrastructure for post harvest management such as cold storages, terminal markets, wholesale markets, rural primary market, apni mandies, etc., to ensure adequate supply of horticulture produce including onion to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers. In addition, National Horticulture Board provides assistance for establishment of cold storages and National Cooperative Development Corporation provides assistance to cooperatives for establishment of cold storages including modernization.

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited has been notified as Central Agency under MIS.

Statement

State-wise production of onion (000' MT)

State	2011-12	2012-13*
Andhra Pradesh	824.77	849.52
Assam	23.9	24.45
Bihar	1236.74	1280.70
Chhattisgarh	222.21	239.37
Delhi	22.86	7.61
Gujarat	1562.20	1562.20
Haryana	589.83	516.40
Himachal Pradesh	36.30	36.30
Jammu and Kashmir	65.27	65.27
Jharkhand	318.19	318.19
Karnataka	2451.20	2523.50
Madhya Pradesh	1957.00	2153.00
Maharashtra	5638.00	4546.00
Meghalaya	3.74	3.95
Mizoram	4.38	3.96
Nagaland	3.10	3.10
Odisha	418.99	419.09
Punjab	182.69	182.94
Rajasthan	664.22	664.22
Sikkim	1.64	2.12
Tamil Nadu	556.45	667.74
Uttar Pradesh	383.47	398.97
Uttarakhand	39.27	39.27
West Bengal	304.56	309.10
Total	17511.05	16816.97

*1st estimate.

Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Induction of Girls into Naxalism

3676. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are reports that naxals are recruiting minor girls into their cadre;
- (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 R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Left Wing Extremist groups, particularly the CPI (Maoist), recruit minors, both boys and girls, from the tribal belt of naxal affected areas in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha. In Bihar and Jharkhand, these children are enrolled in 'Bal Dasta' and in Chhattisgarh and Odisha, the children's squad is known as 'Bal Sangham'. The idea behind recruiting tribal children is to wean them away from their rich traditional cultural moorings and indoctrinate them into Maoist ideology. Such children are asked to perform multifarious tasks such as acting as informers, fighting with non-lethal weapons like sticks etc. Subsequently, after attaining the age of 12 years, they are branched into other children units like 'Chaitanya Natya Manch', 'Sanghams', 'Jan Militia' and 'Dalams'. In 'Sanghams', 'Jan Militia' and 'Dalams', the CPI (Maoist) provide training to children on weapons handling and on use of different types of Improvised Explosive Devices. The children recruited to 'Jan Militia' and 'Dalams' also participate in armed exchanges with the Security Forces where they are tactically pushed to the forefront. This is to derive propaganda mileage by the CPI (Maoist) in case of casualties of minors. It has been reported that children recruited in 'Dalams' are not permitted to leave. They face severe reprisals including killing of family members, if they surrender to Security Forces. There are no precise estimates of total number of children recruited by the CPI (Maoist).

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned, who deal with the various issues related to

naxalite activities in the States. The State Governments initiate legal action on case-by-case basis in such matters. The Central Government is also closely monitoring the situation.

The Bal Bandhu Scheme, specifically focusing on children in violence affected States, is being implemented in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Chhattisgarh since December, 2010 by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). The scheme, inter-alia, attempts to bring stability in the lives of children and to ensure that all their entitlements to protection, health, nutrition, sanitation, education and safety are fulfilled through Government action.

[English]

Financial Status of Prasar Bharati

3677. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Prasar Bharati (PB) has been incurring losses over the past several years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken to improve the financial status of Prasar Bharati;
- (c) whether Prasar Bharati has adopted a system of conducting e-auction of slots and airtime;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Prasar Bharati proposes to create a special purpose vehicle combining All India Radio and Doordarshan's archives and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to monetise the archives of its recorded content and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati being a public service broadcaster, has to perform as per its mandate under the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 and in accordance with the

established norms. Its functioning cannot therefore be guided purely by commercial motives.

Section 17 of the Prasar Bharati Act provides that Government would make available financial support to Prasar Bharati for the purpose of enabling the Corporation to discharge its functions efficiently under the Act by way of equity, grant-in-aid or loan and Prasar Bharati is largely dependent on Government grants.

Government have recently approved a financial restructuring package for Prasar Bharati with the following elements:—

- To meet 100% expenses towards Salary and Salary related establishment expenses during the next five years from 2012-13 to 2016-17 while all other items of operating expenses are to be borne by Prasar Bharati from out of its internal resources.
- Converted the Capital Loans provided to Prasar Bharati into Grants-in-aid only.
- Plan Capital support in future to be provided by the Government in the form of Grants-in-Aid.
- Waived accumulated interests on the loan-in-perpetuity amounting to Rs. 2980.66 crore.
- Waived accumulated interests on Capital loans and penal interest thereon amounting to Rs. 1102.22 crore.
- Waived the accumulated arrears of space segment and spectrum charges of Prasar Bharati upto 31.3.2011 for Rs. 1349.54 crore

Prasar Bharati has been adopting aggressive marketing strategies to increase the revenue receipts besides putting into the best use its spare infrastructure available with the field formations across the country.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has been contemplating e-auction of slots on its DTH platform and the Prasar Bharati Board has already approved the minimum base price for the next e-auction of DTH slots at Rs. 2.27 crore and also agreed to extend the terms of such channels on DD Direct Plus DTH platform beyond 30.9.2012 for one month on pro-rata basis.

(e) Prasar Bharati has created high level Committee with the responsibility of suggesting a roadmap for technologies and other options relating to various aspects of archiving of audio and audio-visual material, including preservation, security, digitization, retrieval, etc. on priority basis Besides the above Committee, which is at the national level, Local Archival Committees are also created at various centres across the country for identifying the valuable audio and audio-visual material for archiving purposes.

(f) The objective is to have a National Archive of Audio and audio-visual material of international standards, which would preserve the national audio and audio-visual heritage for posterity and at the same time, allow the organization to monetize the same for earning commercial revenue for the organization through sale of such materials in national and international markets.

Separate Head for Food Processing Sector

3678. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government had created a separate head for the food processing industries sector to overcome problems of bank funding to use the sector as a tool for increasing rural income and maximise returns to farmers;

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

(c) the extent to which the level of value addition has risen by creating a separate head; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to promote food processing industries and to raise rural income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) For Development of the Food Processing sector, Government has been implementing several Plan Schemes to provide financial assistance: Scheme for Infrastructure Development (Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain, Value Added Centres and Modernization of Abattoirs). The Mega Food Park scheme envisages a well-defined agri/horticultural-processing zone containing State of the art processing facilities with infrastructure support and well established supply chain. The Cold Chain envisages with aim at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture including organic produce etc. Modernization of Abattoirs is a scheme targeting infrastructure for the meat processing industry. It aims to upgrade qualitative and quantitative capacity of the abattoirs, which will be linked, with commercial processing of meat, both for domestic consumption and exports.

In addition, Government also implemented several plan schemes in 11th Plan as well as in 12th Plan (2012-13) to promote food processing industries to raise the rural income. The schemes like the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries, Research and Development (R&D), Food Testing Laboratories, Human Resource Development besides Other Promotional Activities.

Central Forensic Science Laboratories

3679. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Forensic Science Laboratories functioning in the country, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to modernise and upgrade the equipment of forensic science laboratories;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total funds granted and utilised in this regard;

(d) whether there is acute shortage of staff and infrastructure in these laboratories and if so, the details

thereof including the sanctioned and the actual strength in each laboratory; and

(e) the steps taken to increase the staff strength and open more forensic laboratories in view of the increasing crimes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are seven Central Forensic Science Laboratories functioning in the country. Six Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL) are under Directorate of Forensic Science Services, Out of which three CFSLs are at Kolkata, Chandigarh and Hyderabad and three upcoming Hi-tech CFSLs are located at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati. Apart from this one Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CBI) is located in New Delhi.

(b) and (c) Yes, Government has proposed for upgradation and creation of new Divisions in the existing CFSLs at Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chandigarh under XII Five Year Plan. Upgradation of equipments has also been proposed in the XII Plan Scheme of Directorate of Forensic Science Services.

An amount of Rs. 216.16 crore has been sanctioned for establishment of new high-tech Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati and an amount of Rs. 22.68 crore has been sanctioned for creation of new Forensic Divisions and upgradation of existing Divisions at CFSL Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad under 12th Five Year Plan Scheme.

(d) and (e) Detail of staff with existing vacancies is given in the enclosed Statement Directorate of Forensic Science Services is undertaking a continuous process for filling up of regular posts by promotion and direct recruitment. Efforts are also being made to fill up some posts with contractual staff. As regards the infrastructure, the new complex of CFSL Kolkata is being established at Rajarhaat and an expansion of CFSL complex at Chandigarh is under process during XII Five Year Plan. Land has been acquired at CFSL Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati. Manpower and Budget for establishment of New Hi-tech CFSLs at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Recruitment process status in R/O Vacant Posts under DFSS Cadre as on 15.03.2013

CFSLs

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancy	Promotion	Direct Rectt.	Dep.	Recruitment Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Director. CFSLs	03	01	02	02	00	00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay granted by the Hon'ble CAT, Hyderabad vacated. The representations submitted by the eligible Deputy Director, CFSLs, who have represented against their below bench mark ACR Grading, are under submission to the MHA for deciding the issue.
2.	Dy. Director, CFSL	18	14	04	00	01	03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01 Direct rectt. – Proposal for 01 post of DD (Bio.) sent to UPSC on 25.2.08. Interview held on 22.3.11. Further process withheld as the matter is sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on the part of UPSC. 01 – Deputation – Proposal for 01 post of DD (Exp.) submitted to the UPSC on 26.12.2012. Reply received from UPSC on 28.1.13. UPSC declared the rectt. Process infructuous as no eligible candidate is found 01 – Deputation – The deputation circular for one post of DD (Phy.) sent to the Emp. News for publication. It is expected to be published in the earliest Publication of Emp. News. 01 – Deputation – DD (Exp.) – Vacated due to sudden demise of the incumbent on 11.01.13.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01 – Direct. Rectt. – DD (Phy.) – Vacated due to termination of Shri M. Baskar w.e.f. 01.03.13. • The vacancies of DD (NAA) and DD (Ball.) which were reported to the MHA, earlier, have since been filled up on 23.1.13 (on promotion) an 15.02.13 (on direct recruitment), respectively.
3.	Asstt. Director, CFSL	17	12	05	01	04	00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 02 – Direct rectt. – proposal for 02 posts of AD (Phy.) sent to UPSC on 20.12.12. • 01 – Direct recti. – Proposal for 01 post of AD (Exp.) sent to UPSC on 20.12.12. • Post advertised by the UPSC on 23.2.13. • 01 – DPC – A.D. (NAA) vacated w.e.f. 23.1.13 due to promotion of incumbent. • 01 – Direct rectt. – A.D. (Ball.) vacated w.e.f. 14.2.2013 due to technical resignation of incumbent.
4.	SSO-II, CFSLs	28	13	15	10	03	02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 – DPC – DPC convened by the UPSC on 21.2.2013. The UPSCs recommendations are being sent to the MHA for obtaining the approval. • 02 – Deputation – Circular for 02 posts of SSO-II (Chem.) advertised in Emp. News dated 12.01.2013. • 01 – Direct rectt. – Proposal for 01 post of SSO-II (Ball.) sent to UPSC on 20.12.12 • 02 – Direct rectt. – Proposal for 02 posts of SSO-II (Exp.) sent to UPSC on 20.12.12.

5.	JSO, CFSLs	33	23	10	00	00	10	00	00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 – Direct rectt. Proposals submitted to the UPSC. UPSC 20.12.12. • One post of JSO (Ball.) advertised by the UPSC on 23.2.13.
6.	SSA, CFSLs	20	15	05	01	03	01	01	01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01 – Direct rectt. – 01 post of SSA (Phy.), CFIs, Guwahati sent to SSC, Guwahati on 20.2.13 • 01 – Direct rectt. – 01 post of SSA (Exp.), CFSL, Hyd. sent to SSC, Chennai on 20.2.13. • 01 – Direct rectt. – 01 post of SSA (Bio.), CFSL, Chd. sent to SSC, Chd. on 20.2.13 • 01 – DPC – 01 post of SSA (Bio.) – DG, BPR&D is requested to nominate the members of the DPC and also fix suitable date for convening the DPC. • 01 – Dep. – 01 post of SSA (NAA) is circulated in Emp. News for filling up on deputation basis.
7.	SA, CFSLs	18	18	00	00	00	00	00	00	
8.	Lab. Asstt., CFSLs	07	07	00	00	00	00	00	00	

Documents Division:

1.	GEQD	03	02	01	01	–	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01 – DPC – The representations submitted by the eligible Deputy GEsQD, CFSLs, who have represented against their below bench mark ACR Grading, are under submission to the MHA for deciding the issue.
2.	DGEQD	12	12	00	–	–	–	–	–	
3.	AGEQD	21	17	04	01	–	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01 – DPC – Post falls under reservation quota, but there is no reserved candidate in feeder grade. Proposal sent to MHA on 3.12.2012 for de-reservation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						02	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 02 – Direct Rectt. – Proposal is submitted to the UPSC on 20.12.12.
							01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post circulated in Emp. News dated 10-16.11.12
4.	ACIO-I (Doc.)	13	09	04	00	04	00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01 – Direct rectt. – CFSL, Kolkata directed on 19.12.12 to submit requisition to SSC (UR). • 02 – Direct rectt. – CFSL, Hyd. directed on 19.12.12 to submit requisition to SSC (UR-I, ST-I). • 01 – Direct rectt. – CFIs, GW directed on 19.12.12 to submit requisition to SSC (UR).
5.	ACIO-I (Photo.)	06	06	00	00	00	00	
6.	Photographer	06	06	00	00	00	00	
7.	Asstt. Photographer	03	03	00	00	00	00	

Vacancy Status in respect of CFSL/CBI/New Delhi as on 28.02.2013

Sl. No.	Rank	Sanction Strength Division-wise	Actual Strength	Vacancy and Action Taken for fill the Vacant posts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Director	1	0	01 Proposal sent to UPSC for appointment
2.	Principal Scientific Officer (A)	1	1	
3.	Sr. Scientific Officer Gr-I	10		
	Chemistry	1	1	—
	Serology	1	1	—
	Biology	1	1	—
	Physics	1	1	—
	Photo	1	1	—
	Document	1	1	—
	Fingerprint	1	1	—
	Ballistics	2	2	—
	Lie-Detection	1	1	—
	Total	10	10	—
4.	Sr. Scientific Officer Gr-II	33		
	Chemistry	3	1	02 P-02 post fill up after revised R.R.
	Serology	1		01 P-1 Proposal for promotion in r/o Shrimati. L lita Madan it sent to MHA for approval.
	Biology	3	1	02 DR-2 Appointment done by UPSC but folder not received in CFSL
	Physics	4	2	02 DR-2 Folder received from UPSC. Appointment order will be issued after codal formalities in r/o Ms. Manisha and Shri P.V. Jiju.

1	2	3	4	5
	Photo	6	5	01 DR-1 Post advertised by UPSC. No eligible candidate was found by UPSC, Fresh requisition is yet to be sent after revised R.R.
	Document	7	5	02 P-1 Proposal for promotion in r/o of Shri Manmohan Singh is sent to MHA for approval. (01 SC post not fillup) as informed by UPSC
	Fingerprint	2	1	01 DR-1 Post advertised by UPSC. Interview will be held shortly
	Ballistics	4	3	01 DR-1 Folder received from UPSC. Appointment order will be issued after codal formalities in r/o Shri R. Suresh
	Lie-Detection	3	3	
	Total	33	21	12
5.	Sr. Scientific Assistant	20		
	Chemistry	4	2	02 P-2 Posts vacant. Not filled up due to Merger.
	Serology	2	2	0
	Biology	2	1	01 P-1- Post vacant. Not filled up due to Merger.
	Physics	2	1	01 DR-1 – Post advertised by SSC interview held shortly
	Photo	3		03 DR-1 – Posts advertised by SSC interview held shortly. P-2 – Posts vacant not filled up due to Merger
	Document	4	3	01 P-1 – Post vacant not filled up due to Merger.
	Fingerprint	1	-	01 P-1 – Post vacant not fill up due to Merger.
	Ballistics	1	1	-

1	2	3	4	5
	Lie-Detection	1	–	01 P-1 – Post vacant not filled up due to Merger
	Total	20	10	10
DR – Direct Recruitment. P – Promotion.				
6.	Scientific Assistant	25		
	Direct Recruitment	10	2	08 Posts are not filled up due to Merger.
	Promotion	10	10	–
	Deputation	5	3	02 Posts are not filled up due to Merger.
	Total	25	15	10*
*Posts were advertised and further action is held up for decision in the matter of merger of posts of SA and SSA.				
7.	Laboratory Assistant	29	25	04
8.	Laboratory Attendant	16	7	09 Proposal sent to MHA for approval.
	Total	135	88	47

Statement-II*Manpower and Budget for Establishment of new Hi-Tech CFSLs at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati*

Establishment of New High – Tech CFSLs	Post required					
	Scientific (Pay Scale)	Lab Assistant	Sr. Scientific Assistant	Jr. Scientific Officer	Assistant Central Intelligence Officer Gr. I	MTS
Manpower for Creation of New Groups/Divisions	351 (Rs. 15600 - 39100 + GP. 5400/-)	30 (Rs. 5200 - 20200 + GP. 2800/-)	60 (Rs. 9300 - 34800 + GP. 4200/-)	60 (Rs. 9300 - 34800 + GP. 4600/-)	24 (Rs. 9300 - 34800+ GP. 4200/-)	75 (Rs. 5200 - 20200 + GP. 1800/-)
Annual Expenditure (Figures in Rupee) as on 31.12.11	5,34,432/- × 308 = 18,75,85,632	2,70,000/- × 30 = 81,00,000	3,34,896/- × 60 = 2,00,93,760	4,17,012/- × 60 = 2,50,20,720	4,17,012/- × 24 = 1,00,08,288	1,69,296/- × 75 = 1,26,97,200
Grand Total	Rs. 26,35,05,600					

[Translation]

**National Agriculture Climate
Damage Fund**

3680. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request for constituting a National Agriculture Climate Damage Fund and enhancing warehousing facilities at village level for development of the agriculture sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government at the national level to solve the problem of climatic change which is creating an impediment in the development of the agriculture sector and overcome the shortage of warehousing facilities in the country for the benefits of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Agriculture is not contemplating any proposal for creating a National Agriculture Climate Damage Fund. However, for enhancing warehousing facilities at village level, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana' with following main objectives:—

- (i) Creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet various requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce, agricultural inputs;
- (ii) Prevention of distress sale immediately after harvest by providing the facility of pledge financing and marketing credit;
- (iii) Strengthen agricultural marketing infrastructure in the country by paving the way for the introduction of a national system of warehouse receipt in respect of agricultural commodities stored in such godowns;

(iv) Promotion of grading, standardisation and quality control of agricultural produce to improve their marketability; and

(v) To reverse the declining trend of investment in agriculture sector by encouraging, private and cooperative sectors to invest in the creation of storage infrastructure in the country.

To enhance resilience of Indian Agriculture in times of climate change, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)' that aims at evolving cost-effective adaptation and mitigation strategies against climate change through strategic research on natural resources, major food crops, livestock, marine and fresh water fisheries for adaptation and mitigation; demonstration of available climate resilient practices on farmers' fields in vulnerable districts of the country, strengthen research infrastructure and capacity building of scientists for undertaking long term research on climate change adaptation etc.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 hours.

11.06 hrs,

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

12.0¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri C. Sivasami, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan, Shri Adhi Sankar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

12.0½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): On behalf of my colleague Shri A.K. Antony, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8682/15/13]

- (2) Defence Services Estimates for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8683/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): On behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8684/15/13]

- (ii) Outcome Budget of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8685/15/13]

- (iii) Outcome Budget of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8686/15/13]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8687/15/13]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8687A/15/13]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): On behalf of my colleague Kumari Selja, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8688/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8689/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8690/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8691/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Culture for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8692/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Culture for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8693/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8694/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8695/15/13]

- (3) Outcome Budget of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8696/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8697/15/13]

- (ii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8698/15/13]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8699/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): On behalf of Shri Tariq Anwar, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1995:—

- (i) S.O. 380(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th February, 2013, fixing the specifications, mentioned therein, of Potassium Magnesium Sulphate to be imported into India for a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification.

- (ii) S.O. 381(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th February, 2013, fixing the specifications, mentioned therein, of Colemanite to be imported into India for a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification.
- (iii) S.O. 382(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th February, 2013, notifying the specifications, mentioned therein, in respect of provisional fertilizer Urea Ammonium Phosphate fortified with 8% Sulphur to be manufactured in India for a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification.
- (iv) S.O. 383(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th February, 2013, fixing the specifications, mentioned therein, of Calcium Cyanamide to be imported into India for a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8700/15/13]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 97 of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001:—
- (i) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 115(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st February, 2013.
- (ii) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 116(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st February, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8701/15/13]

- (3) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8701/15/13]

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

(i) 18th Report

[English]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report on the subject 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Empowerment of Women in Rural Areas'.

...(Interruptions)

(ii) Statements

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: I beg to lay on the Table the following Final Action Taken Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of women:—

- (1) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2010-11) on Action Taken on the 3rd Report of the Committee on the subject 'Empowerment of Women Through Panchayati Raj Institutions'.
- (2) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2010-11) on Action Taken on the 6th Report of the Committee on the subject 'Women in Paramilitary Forces'.
- (3) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2011-12) on Action Taken on the 8th Report of the Committee on the subject 'Working Conditions of Anganwadi Workers'.

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Statements*[Translation]*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing further Action Taken by the Government on the following Reports of the Committee on Agriculture:—

- (1) Thirty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report on 'Infrastructural Facilities for Development of Food Processing Industries - An Evaluation' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
- (2) Fortieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

12..04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

61st to 65th Reports*[English]*

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:—

- (1) 61st Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2012-2013] of the Department of AYUSH.
- (2) 62nd Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Fifty-seventh Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2012-2013] of the Department of AIDS Control.

(3) 63rd Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on Demand for Grants (2012-2013] of the Department of Health Research.

(4) 64th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2012-13] of the Department of Health and Family Welfare.

(5) 65th Report of the Committee on the proposal to introduce the Bachelor of Science (Community Health) course.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 51st Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2012-13], pertaining to the Departments of Economic Affairs, Financial Services, Expenditure and Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 15 – Shri P. Chidambaram.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 51st Report of the Departments of Economic Affairs, Financial Services, Expenditure and Disinvestment of the Standing Committee on Finance (15th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of Direction 73-A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II dated 1st September, 2004.

The 51st Report of the Standing Committee on Finance was presented to the Lok Sabha on 24th April, 2012. The 51st Report relates to examination of Demands for Grants

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT. 8703/15/13.

(2012-13]. In the Report, the Committee deliberated on various issues and made fifteen (15) recommendations, where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations mainly pertain to issues relating to Analysis of Demands for Grants, Release of funds for Central Assistance Schemes, Fiscal Consolidation, Classification of Expenditure, reviewing the utility of Outcome Budget, Expenditure Management, Credit to Agriculture, Reclassification of Priority Sector Lending, Capitalisation of Banks and NPAs, Financial Inclusion, Disinvestment, etc.

Action Taken Statements on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Report had been sent to the Standing Committee on Finance on 1st August, 2012 and 23rd November, 2012. Present status of implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee in the Report is indicated in Annexure which is laid on the Table.

I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of the Annexure. I would request that this may be taken as read.

12.05¼ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 16 – Shri B.K. Handique.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE (Jorhat): I beg to move the following:—

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, twenty members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes for the term of one year beginning from the date of the first sitting of the Committee.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional

representation by means of the single transferable vote, twenty members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes for the term of one year beginning from the date of the first sitting of the Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 17 – Shri B.K. Handique.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: I beg to move the following:—

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to elect ten members from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes for the term of one year beginning from the date of the first sitting of the Committee and do communicate to this House the names of members so elected to the Committee.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to elect ten members from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes for the term of one year beginning from the date of the first sitting of the Committee and do communicate to this House the names of members so elected to the Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.07 hrs,

CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 18 – Shri Sushilkumar Shinde.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): I beg to move for leave

to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Government had introduced the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 in this august House on 4th December, 2012. The said Bill was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for examination and report. After the horrendous rape case on the 16th December, 2012 in Delhi, a Committee under Justice J.S. Verma was set up to give recommendations on amending laws to provide for speedy justice and enhanced punishment for criminals in case of sexual assault of extreme nature. ...*(Interruptions)* The Justice Verma Committee in its report suggested some additional provisions relating to other offences of human trafficking, sexual harassment, voyeurism, stalking, etc. As the Parliament was not in session and an urgent legislation was required to be made, the President promulgated the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 on 3rd February, 2013. ...*(Interruptions)* The promulgation of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 has rendered the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 redundant. In the meanwhile, the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs examined the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 and tabled its report in Parliament on 4th March, 2013. ...*(Interruptions)* Keeping in view the recommendations of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, the recommendations of Justice Verma Committee and the views and comments received from various quarters including women groups, the Government have drafted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013. ...*(Interruptions)* The Cabinet also approved the said revised Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013. So, I request this august House for leave to withdraw the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I withdraw the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.09 hrs.

CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2013*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 19 – Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I introduce the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up ‘Zero Hour’ matters.

Shri Franciso Sardinha.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa): Madam, in a tragic bus accident, at least, 37 people have died, who were traveling from Goa to Mumbai yesterday. The tragic accident took place in the wee hours of today morning. When they had reached Jagbudi at Khed in Ratnagiri, the bus plunged into the Jagbudi River killing 37 passengers and injuring 22 passenger. The injured have been admitted at the Khed Municipal Hospital. The bodies of the persons, who died, are also kept at the Khed Municipal Hospital...*(Interruptions)*

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II Section-2 dated 19.03.2013.

Madam, Goa being a tourist places, so many buses and other vehicles come to Goa and pass through this route every day. There is an urgent need to widen this road. Hence, I would request the hon. Minister for Transport to take immediate steps to widen this road as also to widen all the small bridges along the river and to strengthen the fencing so that such accidents are never repeated. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I know that you had already made a reference, but I would also condole the death of these 37 people; and I would also request that this may be conveyed to their families. May the soul of all these 37 people who died, rest in peace. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, you may associate with what he has spoken.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.13 hrs

At this stage, Shri C. Sivasami, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan, Shri Adhi Sankar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam Speaker, there was a bus accident in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, this morning in which 32 people died and 15 got injured. The condition of those who have been injured is very serious. This accidents happens to be the biggest accident on Mumbai- Goa National Highway. The bridge on which this accident occurred was to be widened, the proposal for which has already been sent to the Department of National Highway. I want to say that this bridge needs to be widened. It is only 18 feet wide, while the National Highway rules provide that minimum width of the bridge needed to be 36 feet. The proposal is pending with the National Highway Department for the last one year, but no action has been taken on that.

Madam Speaker, thousands of people have died on National Highway-17 Mumbai-Goa highway. Every year people die here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Anand Prakash Paranjpe, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Shri Hansraj Ahir, Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi, Shri Shivkumar

Udasi, Shri A.T. Nana Patil, Shri Haribhau Jawale, Shri Sanjay Dhotre, Shri Ponnambhakar and Shri P.L. Punia are allowed to associate themselves on this matter.

[Translation]

Now, Shri Yogi Aditya Nath.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam Speaker, IT. Tribunal, Nagpur has delivered an anti-Hindu Judgment. The local Shiv Mandir Vyavasthan Panch Committee, Nagpur had filed a petition regarding exemption from income tax available to religious places. The Tribunal rejected that petition making very objectionable comments and refused to accept the worship of Lord Shiva, Mata Durga and Hanumanji, as religious activity or part thereof. It has become a way for anybody to pass unwanted comments against the basic Indian religious tradition.

Madam Speaker, Shiva, Vaishnav, Shakta Tantrik, etc., several worship Methods are there in Sanatan Hindu Religion. What right has any Tribunal got to pass such comments against any method of religious worship? Making only one particular religion entitled to get house tax exemption, amounts to a direct attack on secular system of India. I would request the Government, through you, that Nagpur Tribunal which has made objectionable comments against the Hindu gods as per Sanatan Hindu Vedic tradition of India, should be summoned and action should be taken against them I would request that Hindu religious places should also get all those facilities which are available to the worship sites of other communities.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Virendra Kashyap, Dr. Virendra Kumar and Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve associate themselves with this matter.

12.15 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Need for a strong resolution in the United Nations Human Rights Council against Sri Lanka for human rights violation against Sri Lankan Tamils

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, thank you very much for allowing me to raise a very important and serious matter regarding the Sri Lankan Tamil issue.

We have already discussed this matter many times in the House and I could not get any categorical reply from the Government. That is why, once again I want to reiterate and say that the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Amma had sent a letter to the hon. Prime Minister on 18th March, 2013 reiterating our Party's stand and urged that India should take a very strong stand in support of the US-sponsored Resolution about genocide committed by the Sri Lankan army in 2009, in civil war and also to move necessary amendments to strengthen the Resolution. I would like to quote certain items which the Government has to take into consideration. But in spite of that, it was disappointing that India had maintained a deafening silence when the US-sponsored draft was taken up for discussion in the on-going UNHRC Session.

Madam, India has to come forward with initiatives to protect the Sri Lankan Tamils and also they have to take up this issue in the international forum. When the US has taken up this matter, it is our bounden duty to see that the Resolution must be a strong one and give some amendments.

First, in the operative paragraph 1, there should be an unequivocal call for a credible, independent, international mechanism to prosecute genocide, war crimes and war criminals and the accused should stand trial before an international court. This process should be completed within a period of six months and the outcome reported for a special discussion in the 25th session of UNHRC in 2014.

Also, another very important thing is that in operative paragraph 3, there should be a strong call to the Government of Sri Lanka to accept the establishment of an impartial, international institution to initiate credible and independent actions to ensure justice, equality, accountability, including investigation of violations of international law and reconciliation of all Sri Lankans, including Tamils. ...*(Interruptions)* I am going to conclude, Madam.

This should include Sri Lanka providing a pragmatic political package to the Sri Lankan Tamils and restoring their equal rights of citizenship on par with the Sinhalese Community.

I want to know from the Government what stand they have taken seriously to see that the US-sponsored

Resolution is strengthened. Today is the last day. If the Government is not giving any amendment to the US-sponsored Resolution, there is no point. Therefore, I want a categorical reply from the Government as to whether they are going to take up this issue and move some kind of amendments to strengthen the US-sponsored Resolution to protect the Sri Lankan Tamils. Madam, I want reaction from the Government. Let the Minister react to this please. Without reaction, what is the use? It is because we have raised this issue many times. It is a deafening issue. Let the Government react to this....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri P. Lingam and Shri P.L. Punia are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Dr. Thambidurai.

Now, Shri Elangovan.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, whether the DMK has pulled out support from the Government. It is very much in the air that DMK has withdrawn support and the House is in Session. So, the Home Minister should report to us about it further as to how far it is true....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, let Mr. Elangovan speak.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Why do you not communicate it to the House? It is already in the media that they have withdrawn the support. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing? Please sit down.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Madam Speaker, Tamil Nadu is burning. The students are on the streets. Every section of the society is on the streets. They were expecting a strong Resolution.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam, we want to know whether he is speaking on behalf of the Ruling Party or Opposition Party....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: I am speaking on behalf of the DMK Party....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Madam Speaker, the entire State is burning. The people are on the streets. The students have gone on fast unto death. The US Resolution, which was to be passed in the UNHRC, has failed to fulfill the aspirations of the Tamils in the Island and in the mainland of India. Madam, my question to the Government is this. The Government of Sri Lanka and the President of Sri Lanka had given various promises to the Government of India that include demilitarization, democratization, de-escalation and then giving powers to the regional groups. The assurances given by the Government of Sri Lanka to the Government of India have not been carried out by the Government of Sri Lanka. My question to the Government of India is: what are you looking for or what are you waiting for? What happened to the assurances given to the Government of India by the Government of Sri Lanka? Why is the Government of India allowing human rights violation in the Island? Why is the Government of India allowing genocide in the Island? We are not bothered about the Resolution in the UNHRC. We said that the Government of India has a moral and bounden duty when they have got certain assurances from the Government of Sri Lanka. It is the moral duty of the Government of India to see that these assurances were fulfilled or else to ask or put pressure on the Government of Sri Lanka that these assurances are kept up. Why is India a silent spectator? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: When there was trouble in the year 1989, when there was trouble in the year 1987, the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, intervened and called the Sri Lankan President and signed an agreement with them to protect the Tamils in the Island. What is the Government doing now? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

Hon. Minister, Shri Kamal Nath.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, let the hon. Member, Shri Yashwant Sinha speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, there is a statement, which is being broadcast and telecast all over the place, for some time, about the majority of this Government in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have given you time to speak on Sri Lankan issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, the House has the right to know it. ...*(Interruptions)* My appeal to the DMK is, don't run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, the Government has expressed concerns and viewed with serious concern the happenings in Sri Lanka. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government is open to a discussion on this subject and you may like to call a BAC meeting to fix a time and date for such a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 pm.

12.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within twenty minutes.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

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.

(i) Regarding laying of railway line between Bharatpur in Rajasthan to Kosi Kalan via Deeg and Cama

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): A survey for laying a new railway line from my Parliamentary Constituency Bharatpur to Kosi Kalan via Deeg and Cama was declared to be conducted in 2010-11. The areas proposed to be surveyed prior to laying the new railway line are very essential and very important from the point of view of public interest and removing the backwardness of the country. This area is a very backward area and dominated by Mewati Community. Mewati community is very weak socially and educationally. Laying a new rail line would help this area to develop so as to bring them at par with other areas. This area has adequate number of historical and tourist centers which are visited by people from all corners of the country. They come here by road. A report has already been sent regarding the need for laying a new railway line in this area.

I would request the Government to expedite approval of laying of a new railway line from Bharatpur to Kosi Kalan via Deeg and Cama, in public interest, the survey for which was declared in 2010-11. This work should be started urgently to give momentum to the steady development of the country.

(ii) Need to allocate additional power supply to Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the dire need to take steps to solve severe power crisis in entire Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh which was once a surplus power State in the country is struggling to meet the ever increasing demand for power supply. Acute power shortage has arisen due to increasing demand for power supply on account of increased housing activity, agriculture and industrial needs and also due to shortage of gas to the power generation units in the State particularly for Sattupalli Thermal Power Project-600 MW, Sankarapalli

Gas Power Project-1000 MW and Karimnagar Gas based power project-2100 MW. While the entire power generation capacity in the State was about 14,000 MW, the present power generation is only about 10,000 MW - a deficit of 4,000 MW. All districts in Andhra Pradesh are facing power shortage and it would continue till the end of summer that is up to June, 2013. Industries starved of power will have to totally shut down in future. There is a need to tide over an unprecedented shortfall of almost 50 million units per day. Enhancement of corridor capacity between Northern-Eastern-Western-Northeast Grid and Southern Region Grid to shift the surplus power from one State to other State like Andhra Pradesh and hydel power generation is the need of the hour. There is need to complete the works of a 1400 MW power plant at Krishnapatnam and launching of a 500 MW solar powered plant. In view of the above factual situation, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Power to kindly allocate additional power to tide over the crisis in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Telangana Region.

(iii) Need to undertake mandatory audit of Production Sharing Contracts under New Exploration Licensing Policy by C&AG

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, U.P.): Production sharing agreement were entered into for exploration of 90 blocks prior to the year 2004-05 under New Exploration and Licensing Policy related to Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Under minimum work programme, the total expenditure by the contractors of new auction system was 3.9 billion American dollars for exploration. The contractors have already incurred an expenditure of 9.3 billion dollars so far on the exploration of 90 blocks.

Let it be noted that 8.1 American dollars have already been spent on the development of these blocks and production has commenced at total number of 6 sites explored so far.

The expenditure of 9.3 billion American dollars against the contract for 3.9 billion dollars needs comprehensive audit. In the absence of mandatory audit of the production sharing contracts by the C&AG, large scale exploitation of natural wealth like petroleum and natural gas is going on.

Therefore, I demand that audit of production contracts by C&AG be made mandatory under New Exploration and

Licensing Policy with a view to exercise an effective check on the exploitation of national wealth like Petroleum and natural gas.

(iv) Need to take steps for setting up of Footwear Design and Development Institute at Kozhikode in Kerala

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): Kozhikode is a major centre for manufacture of footwear with an approximate turnover of Rs. 700, Crore per annum and employing more than 10,000 workers.

The Footwear Design and Development Institute is the premier institute for footwear design and the Government of Kerala has suggested for the opening of one of the proposed four institutes at Kozhikode which the FDDI has agreed in principle. The Government of Kerala has also allotted the mandatory 20 acres of land for the purpose in February, 2013. A team is required to inspect the site for setting up the institute. I request the Hon'ble Minister to kindly ensure an early visit by the team.

Since the establishment of the institute is of urgent importance to the State as well as the footwear industry to upgrade themselves with the latest technology and availability of qualified technical persons, the Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry, is requested to kindly allot the required fund of Rs. 100 crore during the financial year of 2013-14 itself so that the construction work can begin immediately. It is requested that the institute may start functioning immediately in a temporary building till the permanent infrastructure for the institute is completed.

(v) Need to replace the New Pension Scheme with the old Pension Scheme

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki) : I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the provisions made in Pension, Contribution Regulatory and Development Right Bill, 2011. There is widespread agitation among the employees due to provisions made in this Bill and as a result thereof, protests rallies and strikes are being organised across the country. As per the new Bill, after 20 percent deductions in pay, grade pay, dearness allowance, a provision of investing that amount in the share market has been made. Though this Bill is pending in Lok Sabha,

The Government is still not in a position to say how much pension the employee will get and no guarantee is being given by the Government as to what return payment will be made after retirement and all that is being left at the mercy of the market only.

There are some important provisions in this Bill which are being opposed, like investing the pension amount in the share market and non-entitlement of employee to withdraw the money during his service period in any manner. It means that no proper arrangement has been made for any emergency.

It is clear that the amount of money deposited by the employees will be used for purchasing shares of the companies and there will be no guarantee of return, but it will depend upon market risks. According to the rise and fall in Sensex and NIFTI, there will be always a risk of fluctuation in the pension capital of employees. It is well known that today the whole world is in the grip of economic slowdown and more than 40 companies in America have been dissolved 2nd Banks which were 100 years old have become bankrupt. Will the employees will be able to bear this fluctuation?

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one more aspect and like to tell that the New Pension Scheme was announced by the Government in the year 2003 and was never put up for consideration before the House. Likewise, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority was constituted without getting the Bill passed in the House, which is functioning in the whole country. Even State Governments are following its directions also. If the Government itself is competent to do so then why it is being brought in the form of a Bill.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government that this New Pension Scheme be restored. The amount deducted up till now from the employees of Centre and States should be deposited in their GPF account with interest.

(vi) Need to provide financial support to dairy farms in Betul Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): The Central Government had made a provision of rupees 150 crores per year under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development

Scheme (DEDS) in the year 2009 to 2012. The Milk producers were given 25 percent subsidy by NABARD on the proposals of upto rupees 5 lakh, but no proposal was approved by any Nationalised Bank at the directions of NABARD.

My Parliamentary Constituency Betul (Madhya Pradesh) which is a tribal dominated area, people there do not have agricultural land. People of this area are dependent on forest produce and milk production only. Banks should be directed to implement this scheme at the earliest so that the Tribal dominated district could get its benefits.

I hope that the milk producers will get benefit of this scheme in the financial year 2013-14.

(vii) Need to operationalise mobile towers in Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): My Parliamentary Constituency touches the border of Pakistan also and in the border areas particularly at Khajuwala, Chhatargarh, Kolayat-Tehsils, tower have been set up for operating Mobile of BSNL, but for many years due to absence of essential equipments Mobile towers are not working. When information in this regard was sought from the Ministry, they replied that this disorder in the working is due to delay in the process of Tender. This is a very serious matter and highlights the absence of co-ordination in the planning process in the Ministry. On the one hand, 4-5 years have passed after setting up towers and on the other hand, non-issuing of tender for installing equipment amounts to misuse of money spent earlier. The residents of the areas are seeking more and more connections. If there is even an iota of truth, then it is a very serious matter and this should be enquired into at the Ministry level and this matter should be handed over to the Vigilance Committee of the Ministry. Alongwith this, I demand from the Communication and Information Technology Ministry, Government of India that action should be taken for immediately installing the required equipments of Mobile Towers of BSNL mobiles set up in my Parliamentary constituency for proper utilization of the money spent by the Ministry so that public may also get benefit of BSNL Towers.

(viii) Need to ensure execution of tree plantation work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme as per specified norms in Gaya Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI HARI MANJHI (Gaya): The works of tree plantation are being done in the Panchayats under MNREGA in Gaya district in my Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar but grave irregularities are being committed in that. The workers engaged for looking after those tree-plants are not being given wages fixed for their work. The work being done under the scheme is also not as per the norms.

Therefore, I request from the Hon'ble Minister that an inquiry should be done in this matter and strict action should be taken against the guilty officials.

(ix) Need to convert consumer pump outlets selling diesel into retail pump outlets to enable the consumer pump outlets in Maharashtra to survive

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): Separate guidelines have been issued by the Government for consumer and retail outlets. The Government has suddenly changed these guidelines. Now Diesel is being sold at the rate of Rupees 65 per litre at the consumer pump after withdrawing the subsidy, whereas it is being sold at the rate of Rupees 53 per litre at retail outlets. It means Rupees 12 per litre more is being charged at consumer pumps. Due to this reason, those consumers who used to purchase from consumer pumps now going to Retail pumps for diesel. The co-operative Institutions have made a large scale investments on consumer pumps and the network of co-operative institutions is biggest in Maharashtra. If the sale in consumer pumps decreases then this investment will go waste and it will directly affect on the economy of the State. On one side, Government is talking about saving even a drop of oil and on the other, it is taking adverse decisions. I request to the Government that the investment should not go waste and co-operative Institutions should not face bad effect on its economy. Therefore, the consumer outlets should be converted into retail outlets so that the adverse affect on the sale of consumer pumps is minimized and public also do not suffer losses. Therefore, immediately a decision should be

taken by the Government to convert the consumer pumps into retail pumps.

(x) Need to accord approval to the proposal for construction of pump canal at Bhitaura Ghat on the river Ganga in Fatehpur district, Uttar Pradesh for supply of water for irrigation purpose to the farmers

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur) : My Parliamentary constituency Fatehpur is an area between Ganga and Yamuna rivers but despite that farmers there are facing acute problems due to inadequate provision of irrigation. The canal system there is based on tail. Two canals, Ramganga and lower Ramganga systems of canals are on the tail and water does not reach there due to that. The Uttar Pradesh Government has prepared a proposal for constructing pump canal for supply of 400 cusec water with a cost of Rupees 84 crore and the State Government has also given the technical approval to that proposal. The Uttar Pradesh Government has forwarded that proposal to Central Water Board and Water Resources Ministry of Government of India for approval. As per the proposal, water from Bhitawa Ghat at Ganga river will be pumped and lifted into the canal. But that proposal is still lying pending.

Therefore, I demand that the pending proposal for irrigation facility for the farmers of Fatehpur may be sanctioned on priority basis so that the work of canal can be started at the earliest. If this canal is constructed, farmers of Kaushambi, Allahabad districts alongwith Fatehpur will also be benefitted.

(xi) Need to undertake construction of an over-bridge at railway crossing on State highway no. 7 near Mungra Badshahpur in Uttar Pradesh

[English]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Allahabad — Mungra Badshahpur State Highway No. 07 is an important road for the people of the region. Both goods and passenger vehicles use the road in large numbers. The road has a railway crossing near Mungra. This is a major Railway Line through which lots of trains cross frequently. This leads to the frequent closure at the level crossing and huge traffic jams, causing inconvenience to the people.

Also, it is a huge safety risk like all other railway crossings.

Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to kindly sanction the construction of an Overbridge at the crossing so that smooth movement of traffic can be ensured along with safety of the people.

This is an important demand of the people of the region and in view of the Railway's policy to eliminate all railway crossings on major roads, construction of this overbridge should be undertaken immediately on a priority basis.

(xii) Need to set up an independent ministry to deal with fisheries in the country

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): India has vast potential for fisheries from both inland and marine resources. With a total fishermen population of about 20 million and rich marine and inland water resources, fisheries and aquaculture forms an important sector with regard to employment, livelihood and food security. Fish products also form a significant commodity for overseas trade. The fisheries sector in India contributes about 1.5 % of GDP and 4.7% of agricultural GDP amounting to more than Rs. 30,000 crores per annum.

Given the magnitude of potential for fisheries, a separate independent Ministry for fisheries would be of greater importance in the following areas:—

1. Development of post-harvest infrastructure facilities and domestic marketing networks to augment the channels of marketing of fishery products to reach interior States of India. Fish being the cheapest and safest protein source it will help the poorest of the poor. It will also benefit the fishermen population in value realization.
2. To develop and implement plans those are aimed at augmenting fishery production by optimal utilization of vast resources available in India both in marine fisheries and inland fisheries sector.
3. To develop strategies that can utilize the unutilized waste lands with the potential for farming of fish and shell fish from marine, brackish and fresh water resources. Mapping of

potential areas available for such purpose across India and develop them over a fixed time period.

Hence, I request the Government of India to form a separate Ministry of Fisheries so as to serve the 20 million fishermen in the country.

(xiii) Need for approval of revival proposal of the Hindustan Photo Films at Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): The Hindustan Photo Films (HPF) is the only Public Sector undertaking in the backward district of Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu which was established with the sole purpose of Social and Economic development of the people of Nilgiris, by the then Hon'ble Chief Minister Late Shri K. Kamaraj.

HPF was inaugurated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1967. It is a unique Photographic Goods Manufacturing Industry which is the only one of its kind in India. It has contributed significantly to the nation. After the introduction of liberalisation, the company incurred losses and was declared sick in 1996. During the past 16 years, many efforts were made to get the sanction for a Financial restructuring of the revival proposal but the Company was not given even a single opportunity to prove its worth with the sanction of a Revival Scheme. It is pertinent to note that HPF has been continuously in operation with production and sales and the employees are working in spite of being paid only 1987 scale of wages.

Presently, a viable Revival Proposal based on the report of Consultants has been submitted to the Government which has been duly considered by the DRPSC, BRPSE and Committee of Secretaries (CoS) and it has been recommended for approval to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). All the employees were eagerly awaiting for the approval of the proposal and sanction of minimum Revision of wages. But to my dismay, at the CCEA meeting held on 23rd August 2012, the Revival Proposal of HPF has not been approved and it was withdrawn by DHI. Further delay will put all the employees and their families into extreme hardship and misery.

We request you to kindly put in your best efforts to ensure the revival of HPF and take up the matter with the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of India and do the

needful for the approval of the said revival proposal of HPF.

(xiv) Need to establish a Solar Park in Bolangir district, Odisha

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO (Bolangir): Bolangir in the impoverished KBK region is one of the most backward districts in the country. The district suffers from low human development indices. Almost 70 per cent of the population live below poverty line and employment opportunities are limited.

Bolangir receives high levels of solar radiation which makes it an ideal place for Solar Power generation. The solar power plant in Sadeipali, Bolangir set up by Raajratna Energy Holdings Private Limited (REHPL), generates 1 MW of power on a daily basis.

In view of the backwardness and the suitability of the area for solar power generation, I urge the Central government to establish a Solar Park in Bolangir, Odisha. Government land available near substations in Bolangir can be utilised for the setting up of a Solar Park.

Setting up of a solar park would lead to infrastructural growth and expand local employment opportunities. The presence of a solar park will also attract new industries which will lead to all-round development of the district. It would also lead to a reduction of carbon emissions and boost the nation's efforts towards low-carbon growth.

(xv) Need to take immediate steps for release of funds from 13th Finance Commission for local bodies in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the stagnation of the developmental activities in rural and urban areas in Andhra Pradesh due to non-release of funds from 13th Finance Commission.

In Andhra Pradesh, the term of elected local bodies expired on 22.08.2011 and conduct of elections is overdue since more than one and a half years. As a result, funds from 13th Finance Commission to the tune of thousands of crores from Central Government to Andhra Pradesh have not been released and as a result the development activity in rural and urban areas has been stalled which has ultimately affected the people. Moreover, the local

bodies, in place of elected bodies, are continuing under the control of special officers, therefore, no attention is being paid to the developmental activities. Thus, the development of Andhra Pradesh in respect of rural as well as urban areas is at standstill.

In view of the prevailing situation, I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister, through the Chair, to intervene in the matter, and to issue suitable instructions to Central and State Governments of Andhra Pradesh wherever necessary to take immediate steps for the release of funds from 13th Finance Commission on a war-footing basis to facilitate developmental activities in Andhra Pradesh by bringing a proper legislation which will enable developmental activities in case the local body elections are not held in time.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item Nos. 21 and 22 together. Dr. Bhola Singh.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, I want to know what is the assurance of the Government with regard to the US Resolution on Sri Lanka. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I just repeat what I said earlier in the day. The Government views with serious concern the happenings in Sri Lanka and we are sensitive to it. We are open for a discussion in the House on the subject. The BAC may fix a time and date for the discussion.....(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : Today is the last day. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Let me answer. I have just talked to the Foreign Minister. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record. Let the Minister speak. [Translation] Minister is speaking, He is telling something. Please listen to him.

(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, I just talked to the Foreign Minister. There is no last day. This apprehension was expressed outside also that today or tomorrow is the last day. There is no last date for India. India can always take a position till the date of the voting. We are in discussion amongst ourselves. We are open for a discussion in the House on this matter. You may choose to fix a time and date.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: We are not satisfied with the Minister's statement. We are walking out of the House.

14.03 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. M. Thambidurai and some other hon. Members left the House.

...(Interruptions)

14.03¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri T.K.S. Elangovan and some other hon. Members left the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Bhola Singh may continue.

14.04 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF
CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2013
AND
CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2013

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Madam, I move the following resolution:—

“that this House disapproves the Criminal Law (Amendment) ordinance, 2013 (No. 3 of 2013) promulgated by the President on 3 February, 2013.”

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now the hon. Minister.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Let all the three Members present the Statutory Resolution and then the hon. Minister may move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Madam, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 be taken into consideration.”

I rise to move the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 for consideration and passing of this august House. Very seldom in the era of our Parliamentary democracy have we come across instances when the attention of the whole nation has been so riveted to the drafting and the enactment of a law of this nature. The whole nation waits for the outcome of the debates on this Bill.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, please allow me to raise a point of order.

MADAM SPEAKER: No. You know the rules. Please take your seat. All of you are aware of the rules.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Under what rule?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: It therefore becomes incumbent upon the Honourable members of this august House to rise to this historic occasion and deliberate and discuss the Bill with all the seriousness and sensitivity it deserves and very quickly ensure that it sees the light of the day.

Over the past few months, the whole nation was convulsed with the aftermath of events following the extremely tragic case on 16th of December 2012, of the gang rape and subsequent death, in the Capital of a young woman. Here was a brave heart who had a bright and promising career ahead of her which was unfortunately cut short by the heinous crime committed by a handful of persons. The conscience of the whole nation was shaken in an unprecedented manner. The whole nation rose as one and demanded not only that justice be delivered speedily in this case, but a clarion call was given for a complete overhaul of our laws relating not only to rape but the whole fabric of laws pertaining to crimes against women. The present Bill is the result of the

contribution of all the stakeholders who gave their views for developing an effective and urgent response to the whole gamut of issues which arose in the aftermath of that unfortunate incident of 16th of December.

I would like to recall that the Government had been seized of these issues for quite some time and we had indeed introduced the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 in the Lok Sabha on the 4th of December last year with the intention of strengthening our criminal laws pertaining to rape and the associated matters. This Bill stood referred to the Departmentally related Standing Committee on Home Affairs before the whole issue was overtaken by the unfortunate events of 16th December.

After the horrendous incident of gang rape, the Government set up a Committee headed by Justice J.S. Verma to make recommendations on amending various laws to provide for speedy justice as also to provide for enhanced punishment for offenders in cases of sexual assault of an extreme nature. The Verma Committee submitted its report within the month long time limit. The Committee largely agreed with most of the provisions which had already been included in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012. In addition, the Committee also suggested some more amendments in the laws.

Keeping in mind the urgent need to have a revised legal regime put in place, there was a wide felt need to amend the various laws immediately. Responding to the emergent situation, the Government brought forward and promulgated the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 on 3rd February 2013 which covered most aspects recommended by the Verma Committee.

In the meanwhile, the Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs also examined the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 and tabled its Report in Parliament on 1st March, 2013. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, the recommendations of Justice Verma Committee and the views and suggestions received from various quarters including women's groups, the Government has now brought this Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

I will be moving official amendments in this Bill which were discussed in the meeting with the leaders of various political parties, held on 18th March, 2013, including the

one about the age of consent to be increased from 16 years to 18 years. Therefore, I request all the hon. Members that clause 29 of the Bill be negatived.

The broad scheme of the Bill can be categorised into three parts. The first is the part dealing with the definition of rape. The Bill seeks to include various kinds of sexual acts within the ambit of rape which were not present before. The ambit of Section 376 IPC is being widened to provide for aggravated sexual assault and death of the type seen on 16th December last year. New forms of crimes have emerged, which were not taken cognizance of before and these needed to be addressed so as to provide protection to women and their dignity. Acts like disrobing of women, voyeurism, stalking, trafficking and sexual exploitation of persons and minors will now be new offences in IPC. Specific provisions are being made for acid attacks for which there was no specific provision earlier.

Secondly, the Bill provides for meting out harsher punishments in certain cases and for ensuring that convicts of certain crimes spend the rest of their natural lives in prison only. Cases of rape where the offender inflict any injury which causes death of the victim or causes her to be in persistent vegetative state would get a minimum of 20 years which can extend to the rest of his natural life or death. Minimum punishment of 20 years, extendable to sentence for life, have been prescribed for gang rape and sentence up to death for the repeat offenders of rape or gang rape.

At the third level, the laws are being made more women-friendly by providing for protection of dignity of women during the recording of evidence as well as during their cross-examination. Provisions are being made for compensation, medical treatment and ancillary issues pertaining to these issues.

We feel that when such serious and heinous crimes start occurring with alarming regularity, the time has come to send a loud and clear deterrent signal to all potential criminals that society will no longer tolerate such aberrant behaviour. Providing for minimum punishment in grave cases and removing judicial discretion in others would help in plugging loopholes in the existing system.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not express a deep sense of gratitude to all the faceless individuals,

organisations and institutions who have been persistent in their drive towards a safer and secure society for women. I would, especially, like to express my thanks to Justice Verma and his colleagues on the Committee who turned out a comprehensive report in record time; the Chairman and Members of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs; and also the various advocates and activists who helped when the going got tough. I also express my gratitude to the leaders of various political parties who have given valuable suggestions in the all-Party meeting held on 18th March, 2013. ...
(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): It was not an all-Party meeting. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): It was a select-Party meeting. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, as I said in the beginning, we now stand at the threshold of a revolutionary step in ushering in a new era in our criminal laws pertaining to women, and linked with this are also the larger issues of gender sensitivity and empowerment. Hardly a day passes without the news of rape of hapless victims being reported in some part of the country. Needless to say, the eyes of the whole nation are upon us, and we must deliver and deliver quickly and effectively. Let us honour the memory of that brave heart who sacrificed her life fighting for her honour and dignity by ensuring a smooth and speedy passing of this Bill. By doing so, we would ensure that the Legislative Framework remains relevant to the changing times and protects the women in our society.

I now move the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 for consideration and passing in this august House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motions moved:

“That this House disapproves of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 (No. 3 of 2013) promulgated by the President on 3rd February, 2013”.

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 be taken into consideration.”

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Bhola Singh.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I would like to raise a Point of Order, if you allow me to raise it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Which is the Rule?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It is under Article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution of India.

There was an Ordinance which was issued by the President on 4th February, 2013. Now, after the Ordinance, three Members of this House have moved a Statutory Resolution disapproving of the Ordinance. I am not at all going into the merits of what the Home Minister and the Leader of the House read out. I am also not going into the merits of the Bill. The Members will speak on that.

I need a direction or a ruling, from you on this question that when there is a Statutory Resolution moved by three Members separately, not given together, disapproving of the Ordinance, without disposing of the Resolution, will you take up the consideration of the Bill straightaway? This is just a constitutional question.

Article 123 (2) (a) says that "After an Ordinance is issued, the Ordinance has to be converted into a Bill within six weeks of the assembly of the House (that is, six weeks from 21st February when the House sat for the Budget Session)". Now, the question is that what has come as a Bill has no similarity to the Ordinance. An entirely new law has been put. Normally, an Ordinance is converted into a Bill in toto. But there is a total change in it.

So, what I would plead with you, Madam, is please dispose of the Statutory Resolution disapproving of the Ordinance and after that you can take up the consideration of the Bill. I have nothing to say about the merits of the Bill. The Member will speak on it during the debate. But we must take the proper constitutional line while enacting the legislation otherwise, it will be totally defective.

I would like you to give your ruling on this matter, that is, when a Statutory Resolution is there, can you straightaway take up the Bill for consideration without disposing of the Statutory Resolution? Three Members, that is, Dr. Bhola Singh, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and myself

have given the notice for the Statutory Resolution. You did not even look at us, but allowed the Home Minister straightaway to read out his very, very long statement. Why is that so, Madam? Please dispose of the Statutory Resolution, and then let the debate begin. Why should we bypass the normal procedure as is expected under the Constitution? That is our basic constitutional obligation. That is the rule and that is our basic constitutional obligation under which I seek your indulgence, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: I reserve my ruling. I will give my ruling in a little while. Now, I call Dr. Bhola Singh to speak. I have noted the points you have made.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: I thank the Chair. The Government has taken this step keeping in mind the pain and agony faced by the nation for years. Our country has faced a lot of difficulties and wounds for years. This House, the leader of Opposition and the leaders of all the parties have tried to console this generation of our county. Our daughters are victims of rape and they have become a commodity and the Government has also taken a step to check it but after much delay. Even then it is a step in right direction and I support it.

Madam Speaker, Women and men are not separate entities but we have felt that women and men are seen differently and as two entities. When Sun shined in the Sky after breaking as a part from earth then 'Sooraj' (Sun) was deemed as 'Shiva' and earth (Prithivi) as 'Parvati'. Earth revolves around sun and 'Sooraj' is the 'Suhag' of 'Prithivi' and 'Sooraj' is a 'Suhagini' (borax) form of 'Prithivi'. Likewise, when we sow a seed in the soil the lower part of that seed is 'Jad' (root) and goes into the earth and upper part comes out of earth. The upper part is 'Shiva' and the lower part 'Jad' is 'Parvati'. In this way, the women in our conscience (mind) is same outside and same is the case with woman, and man in her mind is same as he is outside. Both of them are not different entities. But, through this Bill, a way has been explored and in the coming days we will have to reconsider on it as per the Indian cultural values and conventions.

Madam Speaker, 'Shiva' asked 'Parvati' that 'o' God' your eyes are closed and 'Gandharva' girls move around you, but what meditation you do and what do you think. 'Shiva' said to 'Parvati, I always think about you only'. Not

only this, I will tell you when 'Rama' was proceeding for Jungle he asked 'Sita' to remain at home only. Her father-in-law and mother-in-law also advised her the same but Sita said that thousands of Father-in-laws-and Mother-in-laws are incendiary ('Dahak') like 'Sun' but as the fish cannot live without water so is the wife without her husband.

Madam Speaker, I want to put this matter before you that Mahadevi Verma, who was a poet of 'Chhayawad' said- "Mein Neer Bhari Dukh ki Badali, Umari (Ubhari) Thee Kal, Mit Aaj Chali". This is our thinking about women and daughters. When genocide at Jalianwala Bagh was being Committed, an eight year old Udham Singh was sitting in the lap of his mother. When his mother was shot at her chest she started bleeding. His mother was in pain but said to her Son, "O Son' I have fed you milk from my breasts, but now I am drying and I want that you must take revenge of this." Udham Singh went to England and he fired at Dayer. Though, he could not be killed by his bullet and ran away and in the process, an English woman fell down. Udham Singh took that Lady in his arms to help her. The English Police came and arrested Udham Singh. Next day that lady came to meet Udham Singh asked him why he tried to help her when he himself was in danger. Then Udham Singh said 'O Mother'. She said "you called me mother." He said 'yes' and said when you were crying I saw my mother in you and I could not bear the pain you were suffering. It does not make any difference whether a mother is from England, Italy, America or from any other place. Mothers, daughters are same for me as my mother. I want to State that a daughter is not safe in the foetus, not safe in the presence of father, a daughter is not safe in the courts, a daughter is not safe in the legislature, a daughter is not safe in the job, a daughter is not safe before parents or in the House and with grandparents. It appears that daughter is like a bird whom people what to snatch away, this is the situation. I support, I welcome the step taken in such a situation.

I would like to state that when Siddhartha went to jungle, he left Yasodhara a sleep. Yasodhara was pained by it. She said to her Sakhi that if he wanted to go, he should have asked her. But when Siddhartha returned after becoming a Budha, the Sakhis said to her that her Siddhartha has become Budha, they should go to see him. Yasodhara refused and said that she cannot go to see him, as he considered me a hurdle in his 'mukti path'.

Therefore, she cannot go to see him. Budha himself came to the door of Yasodhara. Yasodhara was silent. Budha said that although he went leaving behind her, it was his weakness, he act was not correct, but he could not leave her even by leaving her. When he was doing 'Sadhna' lot of girls should to come to his mind and when his mind wanted to see them Yasodhara used to come before me and he found himself saved. He said "Yasodhara, I could not leave you even after leaving you today I have come to pay my regards to your feet."

I want to say one thing more. Sita, who has been described in our Granths, our collected works, and in our puranas, had to face test dozen of times, Sita was burnt in fire and when she was taken to Ashok Vatika, yet she was asked to pass through the fire on her return. But even then on a Dhobi's version Rama sent her to forest. Then Sita said to Rama that she was tired of giving tests, she was tired to show her dignity in the society, she was handing over the vansh to Rama. Women is a 'vansh', women is a 'heritage', sacrifice and culture, they purify all aspects of life, woman is a belief of life, women is a decoration of nature. I want to state that this is the position of woman our society today.

Indiraji was born but happiness was not expressed by beating drums. The members of family of Pandit Nehru wanted a son and not a daughter. When Indiraji was brought home, there was no celebration in the House. Even today, when a daughter is born in the House, we do not celebrate, people do not consider it auspicious and Madam, I through you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Express your point.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): That is not true. My father is a very proud father. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Please do not take me wrong. Through you, I want to state that...*(Interruptions)* Madam, through you, I want to state that there is nothing in the name of a girl in the House till she is married. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You speak when your turn comes.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: When your turn comes, then speak.

...(Interruptions)

DR. BHOLA SINGH: There is no commodity in the name of a woman. Therefore, while welcoming the Bill introduced today in the House, I want to draw your attention towards certain shortcomings in it.

Madam, this Bill has been brought to fulfil our urgent objectives, but from this Bill only, from this law only, the immorality in the society, misbehaviour with woman, the rape incidents will not stop, even after making stringent law, because we have become a body only. Our cultural conscience has vanished from of our body. We being the body, cannot get the required solution through this law.

Madam, in the countries of the world, there are laws for death sentence, hanging, life imprisonment, but incidents take place and, they do not stop. Today, I want to say that until and unless there is change in the thinking of the society, unless there is cultural awakening, this law cannot have its impact. Therefore, with this law, we will have to change the thinking of the society and with the help of social institutions, cultural institution, we will have to change and refine the thinking, mind of society. Their cultural awakening will have to be enhanced, we will have to bring cultural revolution only then this law can be effective.

The other thing which I want to state is that laws are being enacted and we all agree in this regard and law once enacted cannot inherit the Conscious of a comprehensive Bill. As the problems increase, their solutions will also increase. Therefore, law is not static, the body of the law also expands, the conscious of the law also expands. Therefore, no law is static, but we want to ask as to what is the condition of that administrative machinery which will implement it?

Madam, you know that our police is of the time of British era. Our society is influenced literature, television, radio. Our society is influenced by Western civilization and culture. There is only a body in the West and not the conscience. There is a consumer society, they do not know 'yoga'. In the East, we do not have the body but the conscience, we do not consume but do Yoga. But the West has affected our body and conscience. We are not remaining a conscience, but becoming a body. The culture

of our society is very much getting affected by the west. Therefore, we will had to oppose the Western civilization and culture. We have to express belief in our culture. "Eis Desh ki kenchuli main ek nag bhi hai, Jane gulistan ek raja bhi hai, yahan ek tinka Bhi nahi bekar, khamosh diyasalai mein aag bhi hai." (The skin of this country has a cobra also, Our nation is a rhythm also, Not even a small thing is unusable here, The silent matchbox contains fire also) This is the condition of our society. Therefore, Western civilization has immense pressure on our culture. So, in our culture, when Vivekananda was sleeping in his room at night, then sister Nivedita come there. She asked him, "How are you neglecting my beauty? Nobody dare to neglect the beauty of sister Nivedita." Vivekananda said, "When you come sister, I light up the lamp and put my finger on that lamp. Instead of burning by your beauty my fingers get burnt in the fire of that lamp. Thus, I neglect your beauty." When sister Nivedita go to meet Vivekananda at 12 in night, she knocks the door, then Vivekananda says, "Sister you are here." Sister says. "I come here to meet you in night. I wish to have a son, having qualities like you." Vivekananda said, "You think that I am your son." This is the culture of India. This is the cultural consciousness. So, this culture needs to be established. We have to educate the police administration. Their responsibility has to be fixed. It is in the law. The practices in police stations are old one. We have to change the entire scenario of the police stations.

I do not want to take more time of the House. I would like to say that I welcome this Bill. This Bill is a symbol of comprehensive efforts, consciousness and sensitivity. I would like to say to the Government, Leader of Opposition and all loaders of parties who have considered above the party line that India is one country, India is one Bharat Maa.

So, I conclude my speech by telling this story and support this Bill. Rukmani was massaging the legs of Krishna. Rukmani saw a blister on his feet. She said, "There is a blister on your feet. "Krishna said, "Yes. Yesterday Radha came here. You gave Radha the hot milk to drink." Rukmani said, "I gave milk to Radha to drink then Radha should have blister. How you suffered from this blister?" Krishna said, My feet was in the heart of Radha and the feet of Radha was in my heart. Who worships me, I worship that human."

Madam, besides these things, Dr. Lohia had said that there should be Sitaram Rajya in our country instead Ram Rajya. Why Sita before Ram? Why Radha before Krishna? This is the liberal cultural consciousness in our society. One day Ram said to Sita after killing Ravan, "Sita you worship my arms." She said, "Yes, your arms should be worshipped." When Ram was being defeated by Sahastrabahu, then Sita saw that the world winner Ram is being defeated by Sahastrabahu. One grievous wrong is going to happen. Then Sita took the avatar of Kaali and started to kill Sahastrabahu with sword, with 'khappar' in hand. When Ram was winning then he said, "I bow to the devi" Sita said, "you did not recognise me. I am your Sita." Ram said at that time that first Sita and then Ram. Similarly, women whether a mother, sister, daughter comes first in our society. Vishnu called a meeting of his cabinet. Many gods told Vishnu to give the portfolio of Finance, Vishnu accommodate Durga, Saraswati, Laxmi all in his cabinet. There were women in the cabinet of Vishnu and no God was there. So, the empowerment of women and highest place to women in our society should be our priority. It women will not be there, she will be subjected to rape, disrespect and this will destroy our earth. To save our earth from devastation, we have to honour the women and remove the lacuna in this Bill at the suggestions of the members.

With these words, I conclude my speech by supporting this issue.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar):
Madam, rape word does not occur in the whole statement.
...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, he could have said that Nand Lala says to Yashoda maa, why Radha has fair complexion and I have dark. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Madam Speaker, I rise to support the Bill presented by the Hon. Home Minister. The earlier speaker Hon. Bhola Singh ji has defined the women in his own way. I am younger than him. I do not know the tales and history as he has narrated. But I will humbly say that one more definition should be added to the definition of woman that woman first of all is a human being. If we see the woman in perspective of definition of human, talk about her rights on human, talk about her safety within the law of human and consider her equal to all, then I think this Bill is a meaningful Bill.

Whatever happened in the country during the last two-three months, the 16th December become a date in the world. It is true that Home Minister has said that earlier in 2012 our Government had presented a Bill regarding rape and rape related punishments and converted that in a law. I am not leveling any allegation on anyone, but it is a thinking that this should be our priority, which perhaps not shown by any State, Government or a group. I think the 2012 Bill may have studied by some of us. Our media had not ever underlined that Bill. The woman folk who agitated after 16th December, they had not seen her. This was the situation continued, in which we would have not seen it on priority to provide the rights to women and change the laws regarding women. The painful incident that took place on 16th December, it changed the whole scenario. The youth of the country, girls, women organisation and gradually political groups, parties and Governments understood this matter and considered that the old law and order situation will not do. We had to contribute further what the public of our country is expecting from us. Earlier an ordinance came up and now this Bill.

I thank the Government for action taken before and after the ordinance that they constituted a committee in Chairmanship of the most progressive retired judges, among all the retired judges, Justice Verma keeping in mind the complexity, sensation of the circumstances.

Under his Chairmanship, a committee had been constituted and I welcome it. That committee presented a voluminous and very detailed report before us which became the ground of introspection for all of us and to see our laws in a better way. Today the Bill which we have been discussing today, perhaps originates from that report. Besides this, I would also like to thank, on behalf of this House and myself, all those who created a thinking in their mind and brought it before this House, in the same way as the Home Minister has thanked all the organizations, lawyers and activists-Even in the standing committee and in the Home Ministry, those things had been discussed and as a result, today this draft form of a composite bill has come before us. One thing certainly disappointed me. When the Government brought an ordinance, that was a demand, a call of time, as there was resentment among the people who were feeling as to why their Government was not standing with them and was not taking any such steps as they may feel that their elected

Government which sits in the Parliament was taking such steps for them which might make them feel that it understood and respected their feelings and could take action and necessary steps for them. Many people say that sometimes they should wait for the Parliament. We should go the procedures which is necessary but at times peoples' voice and time's requirement stands above all procedures, every honour and all the institutions and respecting it, the Government brought an ordinance. There may be some lacunas in that ordinance but they have taken care of them. On the 18th, the leaders of several parties came together to give their suggestions. After these suggestions, today some more amendments have been brought.

In a short while, I would like to discuss in details the Bill which has been brought here today that perhaps today this Bill has paved way in the direction of building a society and creation of an environment of which Bhola Singh has given description in his speech, perhaps delving deep into that for so many years. If we imbibe those things and bring them in our daily life to make them the part of the culture of our institutions and Sanskaras, we can bring about some change. When I talk of my culture and Sanskaras, I don't mean only my legacy but also my thoughts. I talk of the ways of looking at the women and their respect according to their aspirations. I do not talk of looking at the society from my angle but from everybody's angle and when we will put them into our mannerism perhaps we will be able to go ahead in the direction of building a better, stronger and more equalitarian society.

Madam, Speaker, I have found three four points in this Bill which are a welcome provision. At first, for all such crimes which are being debated since 16th December, the Government has increased the period of punishment.

Earlier period of one year has been increased to three years and three years' period has been increased to seven years. They have made stringent provisions for rape and rape related things. It is a welcome step. All the Members of Parliament might have read them here so I do not feel any need of repeating them once again. But definitely there was somewhere a controversy between our society, our experts, our Parliamentarians, our parties and the people following different ideologies about the imposition of death penalty in rape cases.

Madam Speaker, we should see the two things in it. One question is whether death penalty is within the power of a state? I would not go into it. But this is one thing which is being discussed our country and the entire world and at least in our country we have not come to a final conclusion in this regard. Today broadly, we think that there are some such crimes for which the Government, willingly or unwillingly, should give death penalty. Therefore that provision we still realize. But in this Bill, wherever death penalty has been evoked, I welcome it because it clearly provides that wherever a rape is committed on a woman and she dies on that situation or goes into the condition of lifelessness, death penalty should be given to those persons who have committed that misdeed and I welcome this provision. At several other places in the Bill, in case of gang rape or repeated crime of rape, provision for life imprisonment has been made and her life imprisonment means till the person concerned is alive. I think it is also a welcome provision. It does not mean that someone's imprisonment for a period of 25 or 30 years gives us pleasure but a message should go to the people and the society at large that society cannot tolerate such crimes in any way. This Government and law is so strict that the maximum punishment within their competence should be given to such person and whenever it is required, we will give such punishment.

Madam, one thing more which is good has been said. On several occasions we used to read in the newspapers and even our experts used to tell us that the most difficult thing after the incident of rape, is the statement of the concerned woman. Several stories on that we have heard and have also seen in the movies. Women narrated the tale of their woes in a feeble voice and told us as to how weak and helpless they found themselves in the court. Moving towards the courts, they feel that they have lost their courage in the presence of the rapist sitting there with a group of lawyers roaring loudly. They feel themselves devoid of strength. They are escorted by the male policemen. Sometimes we have also seen that if a judge asks her a question, what to say of that woman, even the macho men like you and we find ourselves unable to give reply of that question. At times several such situations are created in the courts, that even the bravest of women finds herself totally short of strength and is not able to get her statement recorded and on several

occasions, the persons who had made an assault on the women, get away unseated. Therefore, some provisions have been made in this Bill to see that her statement is recorded in the presence of women officers. If the age of the victim of rape is below 18 years, her statement should be videographed in the court and her statement should be recorded out of the police station premises and at the time of her cross examination, those persons against whom there is a charge of rape or assault should not be present there. All these provisions are acceptable propositions.

Sometimes there is a need for cross examination also as there are people who can level false charges. Therefore, I want to say that as the law takes shape, such cases would come to light before the Minister of Home Affairs and also the Ministry. In view of it, it must be ensured that the law is not misused. But is also equally important that a woman should be in a position to come forward openly, without any fear and lodge a complaint.

It has been observed that even in case of heinous incident of 16th December, some of the police officers do not lodge a complaint easily. They do not take it seriously and consequently some people with criminal bent of mind repeat such crimes. They think neither the law, nor the society or police will be able to do anything against them. Now, the present Bill provides strict action against such erring officers. It is a welcome step. I would request the Parliament all the State Governments to implement such tough measures against the erring officers then it would deter police officers from refusing or daily delaying in lodging complaints as it would send a strong message to them. Officers will then promptly register such cases. Here one more thing is important, but controversial also. Police force working in police station feels they are so powerful and they work arbitrarily and victims of rape even were not getting justice. Now, the condition of prior permissions for prosecuting police or armed forces personnel charged of rape has been done away with. It is a welcome step. Now, the position of authority under Sec 376(2) (k) has been clearly defined, I would request the Members to go through it. Now the position of authority can't be misused and it will now help the women-folk. 5-7 new provisions have been incorporated, providing more teeth to the law. Now women would feel more safe. But, It would be really fruitful only if such provisions are implemented in letter and spirit. If police officers and other enforcement official

read these provisions and understand the real spirit of law then only we would be able to render required help to the women. Then only women will get real benefit of this law. Stalking has been taken in first instance. May be, earlier they may not have been problems like stalking. Or it may not have come to notice so easily. I see stalking and voyeurism together. Some time we find that a group of boys follow a poor girl some of the boys pass comments and some of them stalk her. If a passes by notices it, he can also judge that which way the boys are behaving with that particular girl. When I was young in college days, I recollect that I was also one of those. I feel I was also guilty in this regard. We also used to follow girls on way to college. But we were not matured enough to understand that sometimes we would spoil a girls full day, a week or even a month and we were of the view that being a boy we are brave, more powerful. And the girl used to come to college in a fearful terrifying atmosphere. Present law for preventing stalking is helpful to a great extent. Voyeurism and starting at girls, we call it private one, has been a very old evil problem. Introduction of electronic technology has created an explosive situation. People use hidden 592 cameras for taking snaps of girls. An innocent girl sitting inside the house, in a room or anywhere with her friend gets shocked when her photos go viral suddenly. It was necessary to check it. We often hear cases of acid throwing on face of girls. If relations with a girl go sour or if a girl turns down offer of a boy, who wants to forcibly love her, he throws acid on her face. Sometime, we come across news that some boys riding a bike or a scooty threw acid on a girl. In such cases life of an innocent girl gets spoiled. Strict action should be taken for checking it. Many times we hear about girls going missing or trafficking of girls. On many occasions we find news in the newspaper that during a raid police nabs 15-20 boys and girls. This is one kind of organised crime. A girl from one corner of our country is traced in another corner of the country. A girl from Kerala is traced in Bengal and another from Bengal is traced in Kerala. A Keralite girl is found in Delhi, a girl of Delhi is found in Mumbai, girls from U.P. are found in Patna and girls from Patna are found in M.P. We fail to understand how much trafficking rackets operate. Thousands of parents keep crying but they fail to trace their daughters and finally, if they find their daughters, they are found in such inhuman conditions which one can't imagine even. I think out of all the laws this is the

most appreciable and stringent law. The thing of disrobing came before us again and again during the last five to ten years, through newspapers, we have read it. Members of Parliament have explained it many a times in Parliament. A peculiar process has come, if a women does such an act in the society which is not liked by the people then at times the family members, friends, brother, husband or parents disrobe her in the society to punish her.

15.00 hrs.

So far as the abhorring act of disrobing the women is concerned, perhaps no abhorring act than it has been even seen in our society. The provision of punishment made in that law are welcome steps.

Madam Speaker, I will conclude after saying two-three things. There is a provision which is being much discussed. It has been discussed in media many a times as the age of consent. It was discussed in our Standing Committee also. It provides that if the children below the age of 18 years have physical relation with each other than whether they should be punished or not under these provisions. It has two aspects and we have been entangled in it and will be entangled. This is such problem which has no direct solution, no direct reply. None of us wants that my daughter is below 18 years of age, today she is of 15 years, 16 years, I will also not want that when she completes 16 years, then she should think that she has got licence to do whatever she likes through this act. No parent likes it, no friend also likes it. But whether we should criminalize it, this is my question which I leave to Hon. Minister of Home Affairs and all other senior leaders to think about.

I would like to put forth a small example before you. There is a boy of 17 years of age and a girl is of 17 years of age. If they have any relation, physical relation with each other then would we like that a head constable of our Police station to come and apprehend both of them to police station and say you are criminals. Would we like such kind of treatment with our 17 years daughter? Would like that rape charge is leveled against him for the whole life? Madam, I know it is an issue which has no direct reply. It moves me again and again. If I ever think to allow it in the age of 16 years, then also I have to think as to how we can give its permission for under 18 years age. If we talk of more than 18 years age then the questions

begins to pour in my mind from this side and I have no reply thereof. But I know that very learned persons are there in the Parliament, in the Government, very learned and sensitive persons are there in the society. These people together should see this thing that if you bring this provision that consent should be given or not for under 18 years of age then whether you are treating it a crime and what kind of punishment should be given, how to deal with it in the police station, how to bring it into cognizance. My only humble request is that these children should be declared as criminals, and I have no problem in your way of dealing with them.

The last things raises in the society and that is also a controversial issue is marital rape. Many progressive people say punishment should be given for marital rape. I have some dilemma in this regard. Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to say one thing not only in the Parliament but to the people outside who are also listening to us at present. It is not so that we are unaware of this thing. But perhaps today it is a thinking, it is a circumstance which should be kept as status-quo. But it does not mean that in the time to come it will be reconsidered by Parliament or by Ministry or by the Government, this thing is being discussed by all. No unanimous opinion has been emerged out on this because it has so many aspects which need to be considered deeply.

By underlining these two things and putting forth my dilemma in both before you, I wanted to say that not only me but many Members have different feelings on these two things. There are so many people among us who are unable to give their decision. Ultimately, I welcome this Bill. I thank to all leaders in the House. I thank this Party, particularly to its leadership who had made this pledge that we will bring this Bill in the forthcoming session and pass it. Therefore, I thank to Hon. Sonia ji and Hon. Man Mohan Singhji a lot. Besides, I thank to all leaders of our Opposition parties, to the Leader of each and every party that we have completed this pledge today. I would like to say one more thing that at times when this Parliament resolves the problem of the country by sitting together in this way then the youth like me also have not face that desperation which might have been faced by the outside people. In real sense I feel that the if leadership of the country is still prevailing somewhere then it is inside the Parliament.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Hon. Madam Speaker, the Bill on which we are making discussion today is very important Bill. I accept that it is a social subject and there should be no politics in it. This subject is related to the traditions, social concern, social security and creation, worship and promotion of our society. But the manner in which this Bill was brought, Bill was brought on 4th December but after that ordinance came and ordinance was brought under a particular circumstance. The thing was that all were saying that provision should be made for harder punishment...*(Interruptions)*. Actually, its only aim was that the provision of harder punishment should be made and this demand was raised in the minds of every person of India.

Second thing was that the law should be made as soon as possible. This was the main thing. I am not making any allegation or counter allegation but our mentality is like that and I was still looking here that the seriousness which is required for this subject is nowhere in our minds. Such kind of message goes in entire India. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs Shri Shinde ji will feel that I am criticising but the manner in which the effort was made to make a non-issue an issue, its reason is unknown to me. Actually, 18 year was mentioned in your Bill, there was no change. Alright 16 year was provided in IPC but when you brought Bill you had made it 18 year. Then, one day suddenly you talk to change it, you talk to make it 16 year and that issue is shown whole day on every channel, we don't know as to why you went to divert it towards other issue, as the nature of UPA is to divert the issue. But why this kind of discussion was started?

Why its seriousness has been lightened? This I do not know. But it has been said to reduce it from 18 to 16 years. The discussion which came in the cabinet, as these four people were turning it...*(Interruptions)*. Women and Child Development Minister, madam of we talk about 50 per cent women, it is also correct with it that a woman somehow or the other build an entire society. Much and high talks are done here, but I have seen and I am not talking about any Government, Krishna ji, but it so happens that nobody understands the importance of Women and Child Development Ministry, and even today happened this. Actually, the Women and Child Development Minister will have her own experiences, she might have been talking with the social organisations. Because this all we have

also done, so I am talking. She might have taken feedback from them after having talks with them. She might be knowing the view points of the people and keeping all these facts in mind she had said this, but what came out was that four of her colleagues in cabinet were reversing the decision and were doing something contrary to it. Such an havoc was created as much has to be done of it. It is not known why this was done, but you have wisely. It shows a way that a stern law is to be framed in favour of women. The matter started from this point that stern provisions should be made for punishment, so that on one in the country have to courage to see towards the women. The women should also gather courage that there is provision of punishment, so I am safe. There should be self-confidence in the mind of women that the law wants to provide her safety. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lалуji, you please sit down.

....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sumitraji, you please address the Chair.

....*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam, it is not in my habit to reply someone.

Madam, now the age of consent has been reduced to 16 years. In fact, all the discussions which were held on this subject will have to be kept in mind. There are many other laws, these are also required to be amended. I am saying all this, because of the present condition of the society. As has been said that the children know all the things. Yes they understand everything, because we are making them to know it. Whatever is shown these days on TV due to it, all the happenings are before-their eyes. But only to show all these things is understanding? What actually is told in Marathi, all are understanding it but its Inherent meaning is not known. The atmosphere which is in existence today, it is correct in such an atmosphere that a serious thought has to be given to it. The way songs are shown on TV, talent hunting show is shown on TV, I want to draw your attention towards it that in a way injustice is being done to the children. I agree that the children's talent should be shown. I do not want to separate the children from it. I have seen the shows many a times, where the children get an opportunity to show their talents.

But thereafter the programmes that are produced where the girls and boys of the age group of ten, twelve and fourteen years are dancing and on which song they are dancing and the gestures which the girls are making? On what type of love song the boy and girl dance and now we have much advanced. What type of rituals we want to give them that 'Mungda' we thought. This 'Mungda' is very much punching us and further more that I give many times, I am rapist and many other types of songs and what types of advertisements are there. There is no control on them. Many time this point was raised. I am telling this because it was being said that what is the age of sixteen years, even the child of 13-14 years of age understands it. So I am telling this fact in detail. The way the spray advertisement is shown. How much absurd this advertisement is. The advertisements of condom are shown. Many times reformation in education is said from here to distribute it in school after schools. What you want to do? The children understand everything it does not mean. All these things actually have very bad impact on their minds. We will have to bring reform in it and will have to make them understand, what is correct position. It has been said in our Shastras, but we do not make it understand. It has been said in 'Shastra', food, sleep, fear and mating, these acts of humans are similar to animals." It is common in humans and animal. It is said, but further it is said "dharma (right conduct) is the only special thing, without dharma humans are also animals. "Today our position is like the same. Our behaviour is turning like animals. As only one thing is left in life our behaviour is becoming like it. What type of consent we think? Whether the boy of 16 years will understand and give his consent? It is as only one thing is in discussion. I say to this extent that we link human and animal together by saying food, sleep, fear and mating. On the date of the day we have fallen more than the animals. Laluji, I am saying this because the animals have a time. The animals and birds do not think all the time and round the clock only on one point. They too have a time limit. The human has become more wise so he has stopped thinking. Here the issue is of a stern legislation, but why the debate has been given such a shape? Why this has come with regard to age? How much non-serious it is. I want to say all this because we want to save our children from all this. Strict law should be on it. There are several laws, indecent representation, domestic violence etc. But what is the machinery to implement them? Whether ever though over

it? A train having ten to twelve compartments halting at the station, but how it will come in motion without an engine?

Madam Speaker, we talk about fastrack courts. Where it is? Where is the women police which should be in every police station? Where is the sensitiveness? Something has to be done for it, but we are doing nothing in this regard. This will have to be thought. I want to say one thing more about the age of 16 years and Juvenile justice. I do not know, but this thing has to come out. Shindeji what was the matter of 16 years? This should be made known that from which point of view it was thought? It will be good if you tell us about this.

Madam Speaker, I want to tell one more thing. When we talk about 16 and 18 years, we talk it for girls but we have to think one more thing. This is my thinking, when we say about boys that they are minor, we treat them minor up to the age of 18 years. Such boys are sent to juvenile court. The boy of 14 years is called minor in child labour law and it is said that heavy work is not to be done upto the age of 14 years. After that heavy work can be given. I have one suggestion that in what manner it should be done. There was a time when I had worked in children court and children communication home. I have seen it, I am saying from my experience. There is a big difference between a boy of 12 years and a boy of 17 years. Therefore, they should be kept in two categories. How to do? What to do? You think about it. The boy of 14 to 18 years is called adolescent, though he commits serious crimes. You see that what is being talked today, how different types of drugs are being taken today. Small tablets of Nitrovet are easily available here. It is said that if it is taken with little liquor then anyone can do any type of crime. We do not know most of the things, but children know it. Eraser is fitted in computer, it gives intoxication and children take it. I want to say that these children are misused somewhere. Crimes are getting done by these children and we are unable to control it. We will have to think over it seriously. Now it has become a common thought that he will be let off in juvenile court. Similarly, it has been done in Delhi also, the boy who killed is of 16 years. We have to see whether such type of torture is behind it? I think we should think over it while making law.

Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Minister has said certain things while making many improvements, I thank you for

this. You have increased the age, amended the section 354, but there is no mention of it that how much fine will be imposed. But you have done that also, it is a good thing. With regard to time limit, you have said that it is a matter of two months, again comes the same thing, if we see the time limit, if such crime has been committed within two months, the whole process should be completed with this regard. But then again comes the administration torture, in it the administration torture is like this or not, we will have to think over it also. The time limit which you have mentioned is also a right thing. Besides, you have made the provision to increase the sentence, I say thank you for that. But I did not see anything about marital rape in it. I had said to omit 376B, which you have not done. You please think it over little bit seriously. We have our own social system. I do not know, tell me if you have mentioned, but I could not see it, you have not done so. But do not add to it, because we have a social system also. We have our own family system.

Madam Speaker, it is true that some break up is taking place with this or that reason. But we have our own family system and there is counseling in that system. Our elders in the family are a joint family system. The elders in the house act as a buffer. This counseling work should happen within the house. There is saying in Marathi that 'Gurachya Jhagra Chawate Var Yeun Naahi Chalal' domestic dispute should not be taken out. Dispute will not be solved there, we don't want to make it more complicated. We want to solve it. We have to keep our family system intact. India is being attacked in many ways and you are also participating in it, you may call it financial attack or other attacks, but now at least in social circle marriage has been treated as a 'Sansakar'. This is not a matter of any contract only, marriage is a Sanskar. Why we invite all the people in marriage because they act as testimony to it, they have their involvement in it. Those who participate in the marriage ceremony, they entrust responsibility on their head afterwards so that the couple may lead a happy life. Their marriage life may be good, because this is the idea of married life and this married life takes care of the remaining two ashrams. Married life is said to be a social responsibility. You do not break it and therefore, that responsibility is upon society, family and the elders of the family that if the couple has any problem in their life, it should be sorted out within the family and it is also being sorted out. You please see that

the existing law is not being followed. People are not getting help from that law which they should get. People are saying so. They are suffering even today. Laws are misused. Everyone knows about the misuse of dowry law. As a matter of fact, it is misused in many cases and who should get the benefit of it, that innocent girl is from such a poor family that she is dying even today after burning. She is not getting benefit of this law. She has even no access to the law or she has no access to the protector of law. This is the present situation. You will say one thing more in this context, because this happens not only in rape case but in many cases also. Its misuse has also started. I will tell you about this, we will have to see it also. I tell you that whether it is used or misused or if any such incident takes place, the victim is always a woman. Recently, an incident took place in our Indore and in it similarly a rape allegation was leveled and it was the same December month, therefore, police became active at once and that person was sent behind the bar. Now I have said about the time limit about submission of report. Sometimes the inquiry report does not come within time. What should we do for that, there is a provision for that in it. We do not have laboratories here. Doctors are not available. There is no provision for it that doctor's report come in time. The same thing occurred there. That person had to remain in jail for two and a half months. After that he got bail on 8th or 9th of March. After that when he first appeared in the court on 13th, the alleged victim woman said that she was not raped. She retracted her statement. Although she retracted her statement but who is responsible for the further tragedy that took place? Whatever that person might have tolerated for two and a half months when he was in jail, whatever his family might have tolerated within that period, his only daughter is in 12th class, whatever she might have tolerated, who is responsible for it? After spending two and a half months in jail that person committed suicide by hanging himself. Later on his daughter and mother also attempted to hang themselves saying that what would they do by remaining alive? People say so many things in today's society. People will say that since he was imprisoned, so he must have done something wrong. Those who have leveled such type of allegations, are not absconding. But one family got ruined. So, misuse is happens(Interruptions) strict provisions should be there for it. You have given this to police, it is right that there should be provision for

punishment for them also. FIR must be registered immediately. This is also right. But a departmental inquiry is also conducted. You consider all these things. After all you have to work in the same system. But there is another misuse. Here one woman police employee had misused it. She was riding a scooter in civil dress with her child. Second person was also going on his scooter. Both the scooters collided with each other. She asked the boy that drive with open eyes, how are you driving the scooter? A normal incident took place. As she was police personnel, that women immediately said, what you said that passing colourful remarks, whatever written in it, she said that he said how beautiful are your hair and teased me in this manner. By chance that man was a advocate. He was a famous advocate. Everyone knows that he is not a person like this. So, he got the protection, but FIR was lodged from both sides. So, misuse of law is done. This is the example before us. I just want to say that same provisions should be somewhere to prevent this type of misuse.

One thing more as I have just said that vulgar songs are shown on the TV but a programme was to be telecasted on Sony TV regarding this incident in Delhi. The court withheld that such programme should not be telecasted. But atrocities are committed on women here, and not only against urban woman but against rural women, against tribal women. We should consider this aspect also. Provisions should be made for stringent punishment for different types of atrocities against women. We have to think over this matter. Although, atrocities against women are increasing but provisions for punishment should be made according to the nature of the crime. Social viewpoint has to be developed. Social awareness is a necessary for that, but sensitisation is also necessary. Thirdly, you omit the 'marital', this is my request. It is very necessary for your society, for your family and this much you know very well. Anyhow, the families are breaking. Divorces are being taken on petty reasons. These things are possible to be solved by counseling. We have to lay more pressure on counseling. Provision for counseling should be made here.

At last, I would like to say, since I am not mentioning section by section, you have made so many things and provided for stringent punishment. But we should have a viewpoint to see these things. It is not to do something for women considering her a secured goods, not to protect women, woman is a part of the society and woman is

capable herself. It is not such a law, otherwise people will say let her sit in the house even then we will enter the 7th, 8th century. People will say that do not allow them to come in the society, who will see, if we see towards them we will be punished and we do not want this viewpoint. There should not be provision of separating the men and women anywhere neither in discussion nor in any law. This is not a law against men, only thing is that the women can get justice, the woman should get her place in the society, women can get honour and a respectable life. It is the main viewpoint behind this and we all have to keep it in our mind. Discuss this matter with this view and delete some existing provisions first, this is my request. Let it be late, this will do. It is not a good thing, you can bring it back later on.

At last, I would like to say that do not consider me Devi by offering flowers, do not consider me slave by pricking thorn. I will pave my way on my own might but give me some place by considering me a human. Woman is discussed very much. Sita Mata was mentioned. I am sorry I remembered the 18 years of age, you may also remember that there is no power of thinking at the age of 18 and the example is Kunti. She got the boon but she was not able to think where and why to use that boon, resulting in Mahabharata when she gave birth to Karna. It is very big thing and it happens. So, I have to say this much that do not consider me Devi by offering flowers, do not consider me slave by pricking thorn, I will pave my way on my own might. Laluji listen to me. Every woman says, I will pave my way on my own might, but give me some place by considering me a human. She should be given some space by giving her a human identity so that she can advance. We want this much through this law. So, family interference should not be there. Do not make it an issue by mentioning 16 years, 18 years. Stop this system first, this is my request.

15.33 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Combined discussion on statutory resolution disapproving the ordinance and consideration of Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Prof. Saugata Roy raised a Point of Order under Article 123 (2) of the

Constitution contending that the Statutory Resolution for disapproval of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 should be taken up first and disposed of before taking up the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 for consideration and passing.

Article 123 (2) gives a right to Members to give notice of Statutory Resolution for disapproval of an Ordinance promulgated by the President. Dr. Bholu Singh, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and Prof. Saugata Roy gave notices of Statutory Resolutions for disapproval of Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013. Dr. Bholu Singh's notice being first in point of time, his name is in the first place against Item No. 21 of today's Revised List of Business, that is, Statutory Resolution. Since resolutions of the three Members are identical, all three cannot be called to speak at the beginning of the discussion. As the Statutory Resolution has been moved by the Member whose name is in first place, other two Members shall get a chance when the turn of their Party comes. This has been the established practice of the House.

It has been a convention of the House that combined discussions on items are taken up if the subject matters of items are such that the items can be conveniently discussed together. This convention has evolved in order to save precious time of the House and to avoid repetition of arguments in the House.

I may further inform that the Business Advisory Committee decided in their meeting held on 13th March, 2013 that a combined discussion may be held on these two items. In any case, the Statutory Resolution would be disposed of before the motion for consideration of the Bill is put to vote.

I, therefore, hold that the point of order is out of order,

15.36 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL
OF CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 2013

AND

CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2013 — *Contd.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Shri Shailendra Kumar.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Speaker, Dr. Bholu Singh, Gurudas Dasgupta ji and Prof. Saugata Roy have presented a disapproval through this statutory resolution. Hon. Shinde Saheb has moved the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 and I rise to support this motion. Recently some months before such an incident took place in Delhi by which the entire country was sad and in pain. The Government took it very seriously.

15.37 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

People were very much worried that this type of incidents should be checked and should be repeated. In that context Justice Verma Committee Report was presented from Government's side. As soon as Jatin Verma Report was presented to the Government and before it is discussed in the House, the Report was leaked and so many things were said that if this law was enacted, it would be misused very much. The Government expressing its concern talked to all the leaders of Opposition and specially talked to Hon. Mulayam Singh Yadav, Lalu Yadav and all the leaders of BJP said that all party leaders meeting should be called and make a consensus on the law being introduced in the country. The Government took an initiative and called all party leaders. But I would like to say one thing that CPI leader Gurudas Dasgupta ji is very sad that when you called All Party Leader Meeting then you called some selected parties. You did not call the leaders of all parties. He is said due to this. So, whenever such thing happens whether it is one man party, call that man in all party meeting and make a consensus. Hon. Mulayam Singh ji from our party and our senior leader Prof. Ram Gopalji also attended that meeting. They suggested some amendments, which the Government have accepted and amended the Bill accordingly. Therefore, I welcome the Government. The age of 16 was raised to 18 years which is very good. 15-16 years old is a minor child, he is innocent. If he would have been engaged in any litigation the future of that boy would have ruined.

Second thing, as Sumitra Behneji and all other leaders have said that a Bill has come, it is a good thing. But we should take care that this Bill is not misused. It has been seen that such bills are used against particularly political

people. They are made the target. The Government should particularly keep this in mind. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say to Swamiji that he will know the truth.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): You are talking about our member. Monasteries also been discussed much. I do not want to highlight that...*(Interruptions)* do not make me divulge all these things, it will come before you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, Monasteries and all religious places have been mentioned here, therefore, Hon. Member should not make comments on that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him. Let him speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, this law can be used for character assassination, their history and their services of political people.

Secondly, security of women has been said in this Bill but Government will have to give special attention to it so that there is no misuse of this law. I want an amendment in it that you have called an all party meeting in this regard, likewise it would have been better if you would have called the Chief Ministers of all the State Governments of the country.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal) : It was not all party meeting. My party was not there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has given a suggestion. Now, please do not disturb him.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I have already said this. Sir, many misconceptions were there after this rule, people were afraid and feel that now appointments of lady teachers in the school has also become dangerous. If lady teachers are appointed in IT colleges that is also very dangerous. There is co-education in our place. Boys and girls study in the same educational Institutions under co-education in High School, Intermediate and upto BA. After such law the boys should study in different school and there should be separate school-college for girls. This question was also raised. But I would not like to go into its details. Even today after closing of school when girl students go to their homes, all ill-behaved boys tease them and talk vulgar things about them. This has also been mentioned in this law which is a good thing. As about travelling in trains, it is misused in the trains. If there is merely any dispute about a berth then it is definite that allegations will be leveled on each other. Particularly this has become a big threat for Members of Parliament. If we get two berth coupe we travel easily but if it is fourth berth coupe and if any lady comes into that and any dispute about something occurs then allegations are definitely leveled upon you. All these things are a matter of doubt. Therefore, it is requested to all the Members of Parliament that they should travel in two berth coupe and not in four berth in which any lady is travelling. Allegations will be leveled upon you. You can't escape that.

Sir, call centers have been opened all over the country where maximum girls are working. If anyone runs a call centre then he will have to think over that what type of people he should appoint. You will have to engage maid servant or baby sitter after much consideration because if any dispute arises she can file false cases against you. You should be aware of this. Therefore, the Uttar Pradesh Government, our Akhilesh Yadav ji Government primarily started women power helpline 1090. There is a provision in that the identity of the complaining women will be kept secret and will not be called to police station or office. The call will be received by women only. They will keep in contact upto solving of the problem and case. This helpline has been started by our Government in Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, these days lakhs of boys and girl child are missing in our country. There is trafficking of children and women

and they become victims of sexual exploitation. Now, we will have to be careful that there are women cell in the political parties and they will have to think over that as to whether they should have women cell or not. As per the data every hour boy child and girl child are stolen. Half of 11 children are not identified and they are never found. The criminals put them in flesh trade and forced labour and beggary. Therefore, I would like to say that there is a need to keep special vigil about this law. The Government has accepted to make amendments in sub section (1) of Section 345 (a), 354 (c), 354 (f) suggested by our party. I welcome this. You have made it bailable. I welcome this step.

Second thing is that the biggest reason of this Bill is television. The advertisement are so vulgar that we cannot even watch news with our family. Messages come in the mobile phones of our children and SMS are received in those phones which they carry to their schools. There is the facility for interest in those mobiles and that is also the reason of rising crimes.

The other thing is about wearing of clothes. Today the whole society is wearing cheap and lousy clothing. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the reason that all such things are happening. ...*(Interruptions)* Jayaprada ji I am talking about wearing of clothes. ...*(Interruptions)* I have seen all of your movies. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): What is the meaning of 'Pehnawa'? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comments please.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Jayaprada ji, we will define 'pehnawa' later on. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You continue, please.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, some poet has said—

Turn Kafan Chura Kar baith gaye Ja Mahlon mein,
Dekho Sita ki laj utari Jaati Hai,
Us or Shyam Ki Radha Bhi,
Chumban, alingan bech pet bhar paati hai.

This is the condition today. We enact big legislations. But we have to make these women financially strong. Today the hunger in belly compel the women to do anything. That is why I read out this poem and I conclude my speech while strongly supporting this Bill.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to strongly support this Bill (interruptions). Chairman Sir, today we are discussing this important and sensitive issue and I think there is no need to discuss it in so much detail. There is no need for such a lengthy speech on the amendment which has been moved by the Government because whatever we want to show, people have seen and heard that discussion on a television channel two days ago. I was seeing yesterday that people hanged their heads in shame while watching the discussion on T.V. Our culture and civilisation which is the heritage of this country was being degenerated. It is all due to that. There are very good laws in our Constitution, but it is the lack of intention. Our policies are very good. I think if our intention is bonafide we can check such crime.

I would thank my party and the leader of our party behen Mayawati ji that before the All Party meeting she had said in the Press that the age of consent should be increased from 16 years to 18 years. ...*(Interruptions)* I congratulate all. I also congratulate Laluji.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think there is no need to go into details. There is need to pass this legislation.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Chairman Sir, I support the amendment which has been brought by Sushil Shinde ji. I agree that there were some shortcomings in it. These must be considered. I am also unable to understand this stalking. Who told this. Shindeji you have put some meaningless questions in it. Although you have presented this Bill with good intention. You have done it on the basis of general consensus which has emerged in

the country. This question is concerned with the society of India. When earlier speakers were speaking. I felt as if they were delivering sermons. If their views are so great, but what was the result. There is disparity between men and women throughout the world, but the inhuman acts which are perpetuated on the children here, are nowhere in the world.

Mr. Chairman Sir, before starting I would submit that what we are saying is very good, but there are certain things have not only gone into the blood but more deeper into the bones. Young man Dixit ji of Congress Party has left, he was saying that whenever a naked woman is paraded, I feel hurt. That Sabha was not like this. The king was also present there. Many kings were sitting there. Now this story is true or false, I don't know. But this was so much publicised that gradually, it became true. I have thoroughly read the world literature but it is mentioned nowhere that a woman was disrobed in the Sanctum Sanatorium of a full court. Sitaji was subjected to Agni Pareeksha. It was injustice to her. But even today the mentality of the people is same. Today the character of women is under the scrutiny of the society. It is so because of disparity between men and women. There is a way. People are fighting for it. They are finding the solution. But the first cause of this atrocities on women is that our mothers are imprisoned in lakhs of restrictions. This caste system is not only for Hindus, it is for Muslims also, for Christians and for Sikhs also. The women, which is imprisoned in the caste system, whether she would become free by making the law? If you are doing this only to pacify the people, then I would like to tell you that this law is not going to make any good. There is simply a satisfaction that we have a safety cover. Law is also a sort of safety...*(interruptions)*. It is also necessary. Today there is upheaval in the society, how can you ignore it...*(interruptions)*. It is not all that. You are right. N.G.O's are also run by people. ...*(Interruptions)* Mulayam Singh ji was not allowed to speak. Their party is preventing him from speaking.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri) : Where they have stopped me?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You are stopping him. The speech of Mulayam Singh ji was going to be very interesting, but you are restraining him. ...*(Interruptions)* Now what I was saying that the Mother India is slave due

to caste system. I am not saying that this thing will erase so early. All the great personalities of India from Mahatma Gandhi to Jai Prakash Narayan, from Lohia to Barbanna, to Baba Saheb to Kabir to Gorakhpant, all have talked about caste system. This House has never held discussion about caste system. It is the biggest malady, you are not showing it on T.V. They are not showing any atrocities. The media, today is showing atrocities on women. Today the male of a country is in a way sex starved. It is not from today, lust and sex are a big thing for him. Sumitra ji is present in this House. She was rightly saying that the society has divided. Sumitra ji, Sushma ji and aged people like me, Mulayam Singh ji, Lalu ji feel bad about it. The young generation do not sing patriotic songs, my children don't listen to the songs of country, I listen but they don't. They say father, he is shouting and you are listening to him. The whole mentality has changed... *(Interruptions)* Their mind has become free after experiencing the cultures of the world. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him. A serious discussion is going on.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: A new imagination has come between the relation of equality and men and women. ...*(Interruptions)* Please keep silence and let me speak, otherwise I get derailed.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Alright, now come on rails. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharad Yadavji, please do not get disturbed. Please address the Chair. Hon. Members, please do not disturb him when a serious discussion is going on.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Therefore, it is my request that you may have one day discussion on it. If it is good, it may be continued...*(Interruptions)* i beg your pardon. What can I do? You do not give way, so bad is your habit... *(Interruptions)* He does a bit right but you derail things... *(Interruptions)* You do not handle them, instead you try to contact us. You do not handle them, control Laluji. You may

ask them also. ...*(Interruptions)* Without your words they do not yield. I request you to have a discussion on it

16.00 hrs.

Since ages, this discussion has been going on. This country was on the verge of split when Gandhi ji saved it, there was a wrangling with Dr. Ambedkar. But you come from those very sections of the society but your face and movement do not express your pain for the society. Everyone is associated with his origin. If you are not associated with it, there would never be a remedy of this pain. Your greatness and being great along with your association with this pain is a greater task. Please sometime have a discussion on it. The Government gives you some papers and you just read them. This Bill of yours will be passed. I will say in this regard but not more than what Sumitra has said about it. She was saying a very good thing about it. You may hear in the cinema the words "Sheela ki jawani" in this old age. If it is heard and seen properly, everybody will be moved. ...*(Interruptions)* It is but natural because we are human beings. ...*(Interruptions)* Someone in Jhandubalm walla or Munni Badnam Hui likers or how she is doing? What is this Government doing? ...*(Interruptions)* Such exciting ads being displayed the whole day on the entertainment shows. This is happening in Delhi not today but since thousands of years. ...*(Interruptions)* "What are you talking? It has been going on since thousands of years. Even in my children, I saw it happening that day.

Why are the honour killings taking place and khaap panchayat are doing it to save their castes. Khaap panchayats not of one caste only but those of all the castes have been doing it other castes, than the lower strata are not mentioned but the castes of Haryana and Western UP are always mentioned. For those youths who do love or inter caste marriages, you should set up a good home in every State, in every district. Pick up such couples and place them in those homes and give them direct entry into the private as well Government jobs. It will solve the problem of caste- based discrimination. With so much pressure of the society, can you ban the love between a man and a woman or the love between the siblings or that of a mother and her son which is the highest of all love? That love is something very natural and you are keeping it in your custody. You may enact as many laws as you can

to check it. I would like to tell you that you do not have the proper system for that. A very good word had been used. ...*(Interruptions)* Yantrana or the torture was that good word.

16.03 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

It means, you do not have that frame work. ...*(Interruptions)* Both of you are Marathis i.e. Apla Manush. The Hon. Lady member was also saying as to where is that frame work? The law may be enacted but what is the strength of your police force, what is the number of your lady police. Even in your courts, more than crore of such cases have been lying pending? It will result in the difficulties in employment of women. Nobody will give jobs to the women. They will be scared of it because the law is not clear in this regard. Even otherwise, a society is not formed through laws but a balance between law and the society shapes society. Therefore, Mahatma Buddha had also said that the world would shape a person. Men do not form society as the society does not accept law, not even Sharda Act and also all those laws which have been enacted for women. If any law is effective today? Merely the people are being entrapped in the legal network. ...*(Interruptions)* The people are being entrapped into the dowry case. They are getting any protection against it. Even among them, only the influential and powerful people with their majority of people have been entrapping Dalits into the network of laws. No dalit is coming forward to complain even when dalits are being entrapped. Even in respect of this piece of legislation, the same will happen.

Madam ji, it will meet the same fate. I do agree that you have a big agony which is justified. In this country, our mothers are so distressed and harassed as are nowhere else in this world. With the very birth of a female child they have to face rapprochements. You have brought in this piece of legislation with a good intention but this country has become a rigid country. It does not move ahead. Just now Bholaji was speaking. The of Sita makes housewife only Savitri. In case of any riot anywhere or in case of an infighting between two castes or families, women are always the first victims and most of the atrocities are committed against them. The story of Draupadi who was the wisest and most intelligent woman of the world has gone down into our brains. She had burst into laughter

when Bhisma Pitamah was making sermons on his death bed. ...*(Interruptions)* All the Kauravas had rushed towards her. But Krishna stopped them saying that she was an intelligent and they should ask her as to why she had laughed. Draupadi said that Bhisma, at that moment was preaching contrary to what he was saying throughout his life. So it was a hypocrisy. Similarly, in this country such stories and hypocritical things have been emerging. Therefore, I would like to ask Yogi ji and all the religious preceptors to expunge such stories from the scriptures which fan the flame of atrocities in the society. ...*(Interruptions)* We people cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)* We do not want to bring socialism in this country. It is not going to come in this country. All the religious big wigs and religious institutions should sit together to expunge this Draupadi's story because with the continuance of this story, our mothers sisters and daughters are humiliated to such an extent as is nowhere else in this world. The man thinks. ...*(Interruption)* Lalu ji did not yield. ...*(Interruptions)* What does abstention mean? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: They know. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am making this submission to you that this law lacks a system, an infrastructure. About the courts we and you know more because we are the people who contest elections. Who are the worst sufferers among women? Who have an encounter with rapes and other things. ...*(Interruptions)* We say that 'a light purse is a heavy curse' ...*(Interruptions)* Certainly you may enact this law. But I would like to say that 'Lamhon Ne Khata Ki thee, Sadiyon Ne Saja Payee'. Centuries have passed with this ever continuing chastisement. In spite of that, you have been committing this mistake. This will result in filling up jails. There is already no space in jails. You yourself can ascertain that Tihar Jail has three times more inmates that its capacity. The jails will become full and the clever and intelligent people in the country who are making hue and cry for this legislation will implicate the others. Madam, that is why I am saying the Government should think about far reaching reforms. You have taken steps for immediate reforms, which is not correct thing. Extend this session for discussing all these maladies because this has to be done, it is nowhere in the world. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I will conclude by saying one

thing. It is nowhere in the world. I went to China for two days. I received a call from Sushma ji. She asked where I was roaming around because generally I don't go anywhere. You please come back. Here a chaotic situation has emerged. I came back within two days. In China, nine girls were deputed to look after me and one girl was only 23 years old. Whenever she would talk, she would ask only one question why this happens with girl child of 8-9 years in your country. I tried to make her understand but was not prepared to understand. I asked her also. If I narrate all that, it will take lot of time. I would only say in this regard that Home Minister, Sushil Shindeji is bringing this legislation. If it is to be made successful, the public should also be told as to what is the malady for which this law is being made. We are human beings, therefore, these limitations are there. I have gone to college. You say that don't chase the girls. Who has not chased the girls. When we first talk to a woman, she does not give lift. We have to express our love for her. It is the story of whole country. It is my personal experience. We had fixed a marriage at one place. Sushmaji was asking about it. Our people came with guns and sticks that what will happen to the daughters of the family. I was simply telling that all of us have passed through this phase. We should not forget that phase so easily. There should be a long debate to awaken the society on this issue. Immediately steps are necessary, but there should be far reaching steps also. If we had discussed the far reaching steps in the last 65 years; Mulayam Singh ji would also have spoken. Now he is afraid of speaking. ...*(Interruptions)* If everybody start making pandemonium, media can expose by writing anything. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Chairman, Sir, it is a fact that I have not spoken it deliberately. It was an issue on which I had to speak. But if we speak the truth it will create problem. ...*(Interruptions)* If I speak, I will prove that this legislation is useless, there was no need of it. Whether it could be checked with the force of law? Three people were hanged with the help of earlier law. Hanging took place in West Bengal and in Rajasthan. ...*(Interruptions)* You are giving our neck in the hands of police. The police will decide. Nobody will ask you. You will give authority to an SHO, to the police stations. What measures have you made to check its misuse?. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no mention of it anywhere. Are only boys responsible for it, they are compelling me to open my mouth. These days

boys and girls are studying together. Their education will have to be stopped. It will create problems. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Shri Mulayam Singh ji wants to say that the work of social reform should go side by side, only then his concern and the concern of all could be dissipated.

With these words, I conclude. You are in the Chair. I would like to speak more on this subject, but there is compulsion of time. I would simply like to say that Lamho ne Khata Ki thi, Sadiyon Ne Saja Payee. It may not happen that we may again have to amend this law.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Madam, in respect of this Bill along with the amendments which have been brought from the side of the Government after discussion yesterday, broadly we welcome the Bill itself. But this should have been discussed amongst the Chief Ministers of the various States. They are the implementing agency. It is being done very expeditiously but much discussion is needed in this Bill.

Every citizen including a woman is having the right to live with the dignity and honour which is guaranteed in Article 21 of the Constitution.

Sexual harassment like even eve-teasing of woman amounts to violation of rights guaranteed under Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India which comes under the Equality clause.

For meaningful right within the ambit of Article 21 of the Constitution, every woman is entitled to elimination of obstacles and discrimination based on gender for her development. Women are entitled to enjoy economic, social, cultural and political rights without discrimination. The primary concern both at international and at the national level is about devastating increase in rape cases and cases relating to crime against woman. India is no exception to that.

Sexual violence is not only an unlawful invasion of the right of privacy and sanctity of the woman but a serious blow to the honour. It leaves a traumatic and humiliating

impression for her conscience, offending her self-esteem and dignity. Rape is not only a crime against woman, it is a crime against the entire society itself. It leaves a scar on the most cherished possession of woman, that is, her dignity, honour, reputation and not the least her chastity. It destroys entire psychology of a woman and pushes her into deep emotional crisis. It is a crime against basic human rights and also violates the victim's cherished rights.

In that context, today is a very important day because this Bill has come. This Bill is most demanding Bill which has come today. It really needs support in the sense of the term but here we have certain points. We have given certain amendments. Those amendments are also similar to the amendments of the Government.

Madam, experience says that these types of offences are sometimes seriously abused. Today, the experience says that the offences in relation to clauses 490 and 498A of the Indian Penal Code are seriously abused in our country itself. This should not be abused. If it is abused, it would be totally insignificant. If it is not abused, if it is properly exercised in proper cases, it will really uphold the dignity and the right of the woman itself.

What I believe is that one's dignity may be assaulted, vandalized and cruelly mocked but it can never be taken away unless it is surrendered. Therefore, if woman wants to keep her dignity in the country itself, she must resist herself from lodging unnecessary complaints. She should not abuse the power which has been in the Act itself. The Experience of clause 498A is extremely bad.

A very stringent Act has come in respect of the clause 376. That should be done but the point is that the implementation is needed. From the House, we can pass a Bill but implementation is rested with the implementing agency. We are having a sufficient law. Shri Mulayam ji was telling just now. Yes, we are having a sufficient law. But the unfortunate part is that implementation is not being done. The implementing agency should be very much cautioned and respective States should come up with an appropriate law in service matters. If the implementing agency does not implement the Act itself, they should proceed against implementing officer itself.

Madam, today, there is a need for a wide circulation of these laws. We have seen that various amendments have come for the age to be from 16 years to 18 years,

with consent. Even with consent, as the law stands today, if an amendment comes, it will be 18 years. If there is any physical contact, that would be coming within the purview of the rape itself. How many children know about this law? Therefore, this law has to be circulated. It is not enough if just the law has been passed. But a wide circulation of this law is required to be made. People have to be made educated in respect of this law itself from the village to the top level, whether he or she is uneducated or educated. A wide circulation of this law is needed. People of this country are to be educated. Up to 18 years of age, even a physical relationship comes within the purview of the rape. I, therefore, propose that a course should be introduced in the appropriate institution for the children above the age of 14 years mentioning about the offences. They must know what the offences are. The children do not know about the offences.

There cannot be any excuse for a rapist in this country. If a rapist is there, he should be properly punished. When it is required, he should be hanged. In the case of, first time offence, it should be up to 14 years; in the case of second time offence, it may be a life imprisonment till natural death or death penalty. In the case of gang rape, the punishment should be either life imprisonment or the death itself. I feel that is needed for the purpose to protect the dignity of our country, to protect the children of our country.

One of the Members has said about the daughters. We feel that our daughters are our *Lakshmis* in our houses. I feel proud that my wife has given birth to a daughter first. I feel proud for that. That is the reason, we give respect to the women itself. It is an unfortunate thing that a few persons are misusing this thing and simultaneously .001 per cent of the women are also misusing these laws. This is a very unfortunate part of our country. This has to be stopped.

I just conclude by saying that this crime is a very heinous crime. The law has to be applied stringently. The Executive Agency should apply the law. There should not be any mercy for the rapist. At the same time, I would ask as to how this law would be implemented. I would like to know whether it would be implemented significantly in our country or not. It rests with the women herself. If a woman comes with a false complaint, if they abuse powers, this

law would remain only in paper. No one can help them. With this, I conclude.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Madam, I welcome this Bill. I have a mother; I have a wife; and I have a daughter also. All the three say that if they are born again, they do not want to be a girl or women. When we ask our children, this would be the reply that we get. Our laws are lopsided, made by men, for men alone and not for the better-half, I mean the women.

I would like to invite your attention to the answer given to the Starred Question Nos. 303 and 314 today in this House itself. Question No. 303 today was about Juvenile Justice Act and the Question No. 314 was about the Gender Sensitization Programme.

Before entering this House as a Member in the 11th Lok Sabha, I was a Lecturer in Law in the Police Training College. I am proud that I was teacher of more than 500 women police constables. I am proud of my students. By bringing this law, we intend to change the gender balance which is more favourable to the man than to the woman.

Madam, it is because of the Mathura rape case that the first change in the CrPC, the Evidence Act, as also in the provisions of IPC happened. The change happened because of the lady Members of this House. They stalled the proceedings of this House for four days continuously. They were in the well of the House disrupting the business of this House. Late Comrade A.K. Gopalan's wife Comrade Susheela Gopalan was one among them. I hope you would remember those days when this happened in this House. Why was Section 114A of the Evidence Act enacted? It was enacted because even the apex court of this nation was not in favour of the victim, even though that victim was only 16 years of age and a tribal girl.

While we are discussing this Bill on the floor of the House, even now women are being prohibited from entering public places. They are evicted from the public places. They are prevented from going to public places. Can we send our mothers and daughters alone to travel in trains? Can a Member of this august House send his daughter alone in a bus? What has happened to the civil society of India? It is interpreted as if all these public places are meant for men and not for women. I am not

talking about the women belonging to SC, ST and minority communities alone. They are all exploited.

There have been various interpretations regarding the age of consent. In Japan it is 13, in Sri Lanka it is 16, in Israel it is 16, in China it is 14, in Syria it is 15, in Italy it is 14 - Italians have gone and we are waiting for them to come back - in Venezuela it is 16. We are discussing whether the age of consent should be 16 or 18. My humble submission is that straight from the college campuses do not send the kids behind the bars. Just because a girl and a boy have a relationship, just because they are friends, do not treat them as criminals. Instead of graduating from college, will a girl or boy graduate from behind the bars? No, that will create a very cruel and pitiable situation.

I appreciate this Bill in one matter and that is human trafficking which has been dealt with severely in this Bill. Why does human trafficking happen? Without the connivance of police officers as well as those who are in political power, no human trafficking can take place. But why have we not included in this Bill those who wield political power? Are we afraid of people holding political power? Now the day has come when the people are afraid of those who wield the political powers. Are we making a law to insulate ourselves? Those who wield the political power should also be subjected to the provisions of this law. Article 23 of the Constitution specifically prohibits trafficking in human beings.

Before the Justice Verma Committee, a good number of people including tribal girls from Jharkhand had come and they had given depositions as to what had happened to them. I am not going into the details. This is the ground reality. I am not narrating anything from the epics or from the holy books. I am speaking about the ground reality, the harsh reality, the real world in which the poor people live. It is always the oppressed castes and class who are being tortured and looted, and their women raped. Anyway, we are going to expand the scope of rape in this Bill. Of course, I agree with that.

But at the same time, I have given notice of amendments. As per the definition of this Bill which has been circulated, such a rape can happen behind the bars, behind the closed doors, in the jails, inside the precincts, in the juvenile homes, in the boys' homes, etc. So, at least in that section alone, my humble request is this. In page

number 6, chapter 2, line 24, which amends the IPC section 376 (2) (a) (iii), instead of the word 'woman', please insert 'a person', because a person may be a man or a woman or a transgender.

I do not want to take much time. Notice of my amendments has been circulated among the Members of this House.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Yes, I am trying to conclude. This is a very important Bill and that is why, I am explaining this.

Section 376 (b) is dealing with 'gang rape'. My submission is to remove the words 'common intention', and insert the words 'similar intention'. We are sticking on to the common intention, which is very very difficult to prove. We have good number of cases before us. Even in the Suryanelli case, there was similar intention, but the common intention was difficult to prove in a criminal court of law. So, if you want to protect the women and the girls, then it should be 'similar intention'.

At pages 6 and 7, the Bill deals with sections 375 and 376 of the IPC. In clause 9 of the Bill, which amends section 375 of the IPC, there is an exception which says, 'sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under 15 years of age, is not rape'. It should be deleted. We are talking about 18 years, 16 years, and now, we are talking about 15 years. Why should it be there? It should be deleted.

Again in clause 9 of the Bill, dealing with section 375 (b), at page number 6, the lines starting with 'sixthly', should be deleted, and it should be replaced.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have given notice for all these amendments.

SHRI A. SAMPATH : I will require only two more minutes.

It should be replaced with 'Sixthly — with or without the complainant's consent, when such complainant is under 18 years of age, provided that consent shall be a valid defence if the complainant is between 16 years and 18 years of age and the accused person is not more than five years older.' So, that should be there.

Again in clause 9 of the Bill, section 376 (2) (k) should be deleted and it should be replaced with '(k) (i) — being in a position of economic or social or political dominance commits sexual assault on a woman under such dominance.' Here, we have omitted that particular word, 'political'. I do not know why that word has been omitted there.

I am going to conclude now.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have given notice for all these amendments.

SHRI A. SAMPATH : Yes, I have done that. Some Members have expressed their fear that this may be misused.

I would like to say that all of us travel by plane. There is no hook above and there is no cushion below. But at the same time, we travel; anything can happen there and anything can happen on the road also. Just because of that, can we say that we will not travel? Just because of somebody, can we say that there may be a possibility that somebody may misuse the provisions of law? That has happened even before and that may happen in future also. But this law should be enacted with adequate amendments. So, with this, I support this Bill.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (Puri): Madam Chairperson, I am very grateful to you for having given the Biju Janata Dal an opportunity to participate in this extremely seminal piece of legislation which this House is today sitting to consider. It is one of those historic moments, I think, which really is seeing the light of the day far too late. This is something that this House should have been mindful of much earlier that this House has woken itself to, several decades late. As everyone has said on the floor of this House today, it took one excessively horrific incident of the 16th of December to awaken the collective conscience of this nation and to awake this House from its long drawn slumber.

Madam Chairperson, let me at the outset — unfortunately the Home Minister seems to be distracted as always — request the hon. Home Minister that in future if he wishes to have legislation like this passed on a bi-partisan basis, which is I think what the Government should in any case be attempting to do, then if he gives the nomenclature of an 'All-Party Meeting' then please have

an All-Party Meeting. Do not have an all-Party meeting for the sake of form. Have an all-Party meeting in substance.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): It was a Special Party Meeting.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: If it has to be a Special Party Meeting or a Select Party Meeting and the hon. Home Minister only wishes to appeal to certain sections of the House, then that is his prerogative. But I think he will find this, dependence on the BJP to get legislation passed, a very dangerous path, that he is treading on. The hon. Home Minister can ask many of his colleagues, in the past the Opposition Party has very often tripped them up when they have thought that the principal Opposition Party would support them and in fact it has not at the last minute. Therefore, I think it would be in the fitness of things if larger shades of opinion of the House had been taken into confidence before this Bill has been introduced.

As it is, I think very informed sections of the Media are now caustically saying that this Government is a Government of "LAWLIPOPS" and the 'lollypops' have to be spelt out as 'LAWLIPOPS'. It is not lollypops but too many laws that this Government has brought in haste. After the 16th of December the manner in which the Ordinance was brought in a panic, the manner in which the earlier Criminal (Amendment) Bill which now the Home Minister has been forced to reconsider and withdraw today after a period of almost a year shows the complete chaos in the Government's way of thinking that the Government has absolutely no coherent policy in this regard. So, there are legislation in fits and starts. The Government is basically drawn by public opinion and television interviews and is, therefore, forced to bring legislation into this House on that basis.

Be that as it may, I am now going to go to the substance of the matter. Madam, Chairperson, the substance of the matter is that we are today facing an epidemic in this country. Let us come to terms with that first. This is now nothing short of an epidemic. After the horrific incident of the 16th of December, after the nationwide condemnation, the obloquy, the criticism, the self-loathing, the self reflection and the amount of self-aborrence all of us undertook, it is my shameful admittance today to tell this House that there have been an excess of 250 rapes reported since the 16th of December and

many of them have been gang rapes. I am absolutely appalled and ashamed that I have to report this to the House. And, if the figures as we know what they are, that only one in four rape cases actually get reported, which means that we have more than 1000 rape cases that have taken place despite the nation-wide condemnation of the 16th December incidence. Therefore, really speaking we are looking at an epidemic like situation. Three days back we had the shameful incident in Madhya Pradesh where a Swiss lady has had to undergo a gang rape. We, now, have the British Government issuing a travel advisory against ladies coming to this country. We are now called the Rape Capital of the world.

I ask myself how have we come to this sorry pass in this country. What have the men of this country come to represent in this country? What has happened to us? There has to be a collective introspection that this country has now to undertake at some level starting from birth onwards literally.

As far as this piece of legislation is concerned, I say that it goes some distance and it should have gone much further. I have two or three specific points where I have great anguish. First is the issue of acid attacks and this is what I have laboured on many times in TV studios. I believe that an acid attack permanently incapacitates a woman and is the most abhorrent form of crime. I believe that this piece of legislation does not go far enough to dissuade or deter people from undertaking acid attacks. The very good section in this I have to say is section 376A where if a rape causes a victim to go into a persistent vegetative state then, death can be the maximum penalty. I say with great respect and I hope this House will agree with me, that in the event a woman suffers an acid attack which renders her practically to a vegetative state or to a state of permanent disfigurement for the rest of her life, then certainly there should be no reason why the man should get away with a five year sentence. According to me, this should be life sentence in the least and certainly you can look at death as a possible deterrent because nothing else will be a deterrent. I say this with advisedly.

I agree with my colleagues, Members of Parliament who have talked about the age of consent. I have personally seen this in courts of law that young people between the age of 16 and 18 who very often have

consensual relationships are dragged to court. Then, this gives the licence to police to do what we know the police very often are apt to do. This has unnecessarily given massive licence to police. Therefore, the concept of teen consent, I believe, is an advisable addition. I believe it is an advisable piece of legislation that should have been brought in.

I think the Home Minister has done a disservice to this House by caving in to the BJP's demand that age of consent should not be brought down from the age of 18 to the age of 16. It is because may I tell the Home Minister that his counterpart in Madhya Pradesh, unfortunately, has set a very bad precedent – I am sorry to say this – by saying that foreigner ladies who come from abroad to this country must immediately register themselves in this country? This speaks very poorly of a Home Minister who advises foreigners who come to this country that first you go the local police station before you venture out on to the streets. What do you do for your own 500 million women in this country? Where do they go? Which Police Station do they register? If this is going to be the Home Minister's first line of defence, then I am sorry to say that this is a wrong line of defence. The Union Home Minister should not have caved in to the BJP's position that the age of consent should not be reduced because it gives the police unnecessary licence to deal harshly with youngsters who have consensual relationships.

On the issue of trafficking, I believe this is again an issue of epidemic proportion. This has not hit India in its full rigours so far. Although in Goa, I am given to understand that it is already rampant. But in Europe, this is now by far the biggest problem. I believe again that punishment for trafficking or for profiting from trafficking does not go far enough. I understand that you will keep bringing amendments in future. This is a piece of legislation which has unfortunately been brought in a hurry and without due bipartisan consensus. Therefore, you will have to go in for all kinds of amendments in future. I believe this does not deal with fast track courts and this does not deal with police reforms. I think those are seminal issues in order to bring about a holistic change.

Thank you very much, Madam Chairperson, for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak. Shiv Sena will support whatever steps Government takes for the safety of women. When an all party meeting was called for consensus on this amendment bill, it was mentioned here. I would like to say that it was not an all party meeting, because some parties were not invited in the meeting, therefore, it would not be justified to term it an All Party Meeting. Shri Shailendra Kumar ji had earlier expresses his views in the House. We have also written a letter. I would like to say that if women are safe in any city of the country, it is Mumbai. Priya Dutt ji and Sanjay Nirupam ji would agree with me. Women are most safe in Mumbai and the credit for this should be given to Shiv Sena. Here Shailendra Kumar ji was reminding me of Valentine Day. There was a lot of controversy over this. All the members who participated in the discussion were of view that it is all happening, especially rape with minor girls, due to bad effect of western culture.

Madam, when we opposed the western culture, there was a lot of discussion, but today it is not a subject matter of discussion. Today, here we are discussing an amendment Bill, but the mood of discussion is such that it seems as if we are enacting a new legislation. It is not a new law. This Bill has been brought to amend Indian Penal Code, Penal Procedure Code, 1973, Indian Witness Act 1872 and Protection of Children from sexual crimes Act, 2012. We are equipped with laws to check atrocities, rape and sexual exploitation of women, but we are amending this Act in the light of the recent incident of a gang rape with a woman in Delhi. There is no need to mention name. It is not right to take name. It is the biggest problem. This has been shown on electronic and print media throughout the country. Thereafter, there was anger, resentment amongst youths and the citizens of the country and a message went that this Government do not want to do anything in this regard. All such crimes are taking place due to the failure of Government. To save itself from this anger and resentment the Government immediately gave a statement that it will bring a strict law in this regard and when this statement came, all the parties supported it saying there was dire need of a strict law to check such incidents of rape and crimes. Therefore, a Committee was constituted

in the Chairmanship of a former judge Shri Verma. The committee, too, has given its suggestions in this regard and subsequently, the Bill has been referred to the standing committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Geete ji, come to the subject.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking on the Bill only.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You've come to the topic very late.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Please give me some time. Then the standing committee also considered the Bill and sent its suggestion without wasting much time. The discussion held during the last two days was meaningless. The efforts were made to lower the age from 18 years to 16 years for facilitating trial of children involved in sexual offences. But most of the parties opposed it. If I was a party to the discussion, I too, would have opposed it. It was a wrong step and it was wrong decision that children of the age of 16 years can make sexual relations. But permissible age for entering into wedlock is 18 years. It means the government is encouraging unlawful sexual relations. On the other hand Government want to give legal recognition to it. The attempt to lower the benchmark age from 18 years to 16 years was absolutely inappropriate. But it was a timely discussion and almost all the political parties and Members opposed it and ultimately the thresh hold age was kept 18 years.

Madam Chairman there is already a law to deal with it. But now we are attempting an amendment to it why because, more and more cases of rape involving boys below the age of 18 years, says 16 years or so, are reported every other day, daily we find such reports in newspaper. You see the T.V., every channels telecasts news relating to rape. If we look at the figures, cases of rape have not come down. But, a fear should be created in the minds of criminals. Fear should be created in the minds of children who have this type of mind set, who often involve in such heinous act, use even small children for quenching their sexual lust. A fear should be created in the minds of such criminals, the culprits. There is a need to enact a stringent law for this purpose. I think the Government has brought this Bill with this very intention. In view of it, I support the Bill on behalf of Shiv Sena.

But, our mentality is such that first we try to break such laws, we try to misuse the provisions of such law in place of using it is public good. Because, our mind set is such and people misuse most of the laws. I won't go in depth on this issue. Before me, my colleagues, Shri Shailendra Singh ji, Shri Sharad Yadav ji, and Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan have expressed their views on this issue. I want to say that if we want to bring down the incidence of such criminal act, we should try bridge the gap between male and female. Women should occupy a respectful position in our society. They should get equal rights. We should look at them with the spirits of equality. Then we can surely control such crimes. I would like to reiterate the apprehensions cast by some of our colleagues. The apprehension is with regard to misuse of the proposed law. We need to ensure that the said law is not misused. It should not create an atmosphere whereby the existing gap between males and females is further widened. That will surely adversely affect our coming generations, especially the children. Therefore, the Government need to pay special attention to this aspect.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity for standing in defence of the Bill. I stand, on behalf of my Party, in support of the Bill.

Firstly, I would like to thank the hon. Home Minister for bringing this much delayed Ordinance. Actually, I stand here as a woman, as a mother, and as a proud daughter. I have seen the entire House and the sense of the House. It actually pains me to believe that all these men who for the last four and half years one has worked with, have discussed several issues. Still I do see a gender bias in this room that we are all working in towards building our nation.

Let me clarify I am very proud to be a woman. Every woman in this room is very proud that is the way you are and so are all these men who are. Everybody has forgotten to discuss one issue. Very few men have really flagged the issue that here we are not talking about men's rights. We are talking about the security of women, which happens to be one of their wives, one of their daughters, and one of their mothers. So, I think, we should not forget why we are here and the sentiment of the nation today.

I would like to share a story with all my esteemed colleagues here today. I was flying from Delhi to Mumbai about six months ago. The gentleman, whom I have never met in my life, reached out to me and said: "I am sure you are Member of Parliament." I said: "Yes, I am." He asked: "Do you realise what has happened in Delhi? I mean, how insensitive you all are to our needs." I said: "No, we are all very sensitive." He said: "Let me tell you one thing. As long as this happens to one of your political wives or daughters or daughters-in-law, your fraternity is not going to wake up to this cause. That is when you will learn a lesson when your wife or your mother or your daughter is raped." I must tell you that I was ashamed at that point because that is the message that today India's society is looking at us. So, I think it is very critical. The entire nation is watching this debate and they are looking at us hopefully that we will worry about protecting our daughters, our mothers, our daughters-in-law and our wives. It is not about what the men think.

I appeal to every man in this room that there are a lot of legislation and laws made in this country. A lot of laws are broken also. This is not the only law that is going to get broken or misused. So, let us all be straight about it. We have all gone through scams. Let us stop hiding behind it and let us face the reality. Please do not show so much mistrust in women whom you claim you worship and please have more faith in us.

I am not saying every man is bad. My father is not a bad man. None of you are bad; nor is my son, nor is my husband. So, why are you all showing so much mistrust towards us and saying that we are going to use it against you? We have no interest in using it against you. It is not for any of us who are sitting in this room. We are very capable of looking after ourselves and handling the situations.

It is for the woman who is at the bottom of the pyramid who cannot scream or reach out and who will not get fair laws. I will give you an example of what has happened in my own constituency. There was a lady who was sitting in her house, who was five-months pregnant. Her husband told her that somebody will come to repair their car. One man came and rang the bell. He told her that your husband has sent me and I need Rs. 200. She turned and did not realise who he was. He pushed the door and walked into the House. She was five-months pregnant. He attacked

the grand mother in the house and she died on the spot. He raped this woman. This story happened about five years ago in Pune.

17.00 hrs.

After this, even today, I see that woman regularly. She is totally traumatised. Their entire family even today is completely shattered and that woman has not got justice. The man, surely, was arrested but you will be surprised to know that the Bombay High Court gave him death penalty and when the matter came up to the Supreme Court, the wife in one of her sessions, which the cops had said, in her interrogation that that man smelt of alcohol. Because he smelt of alcohol, they have said that it was done under the influence of alcohol and so it should be life imprisonment and not death penalty. I think it is really a shame. ...*(Interruptions)* The Maharashtra Government again has asked the hon. Supreme Court to reconsider it. There must be, I think, a fair judgement and that man has to be hung. There is no justification that he is willing to rape somebody just because he is under the influence of alcohol. So, I think, there are several cases. We all talk about only the Delhi case. There are millions of women across pan-India who go through all this. Some of them come out and say. Most women are scarred to tell. I am not sure if I will be able to come out in the open really if I was assaulted physically. It is the conviction rate which is low. It is only 26 per cent. What we really need is not new legislations. We need judicial and police reforms. Are our police really sensitive to women's needs? I saw even in this frame of the House that there are a lot of men sniggering when there were comments passed about women. It is funny when you are talking about Sheila ki Jawani. But I am sorry to say this. What it would be once it is your daughter or your wife or your daughter-in-law? I think it is time to strengthen the system and also show sensitivity to women and respect to women beyond the barriers of speeches and giving idealistic situations.

Well, you have given us reservation in the Panchayat administration. That is great. We definitely want women's rights but we want to live in dignity. I think that is what a woman in India today is asking for. It is safety and security and congenial environment. We are not only asking for legislations and the police to run around. A little bit of patrolling, more women in the police force would help. I

am proud to say that Maharashtra today is working on it. After really struggling, we have been able to get 9 per cent women in our police force. We really need to look into this. The district administration has to put in one person who will only address women's issues.

I think it is so proud that we have the NDC. They come. Every Chief Minister comes here and makes great speech about development, what he has done about national security, malnutrition, etc. How about the talk about women and children security in the NDC as a top priority! I think internal security is something which we all talked about. We talked about Sri Lanka. What about the women who do not feel safe in this country? Why are we worrying about what is happening in Pakistan, Sri Lanka as well as Bangladesh? Let us worry about what is happening to every woman in this country and then worry about others. Let us get our house in order and then worry about what is happening in the other nations. I would just take this opportunity to say that we all support this Bill but it is not an anti-male Bill. It is just the safety of every human being.

There is a talk about trafficking. I was just appalled to see one thing. They have said about trafficking and also stalking. About trafficking, they have said that the first time when you are caught, it is a five-year imprisonment. Would any of us like anybody from our family to be trafficked? Why it is only gender-biased? I do not want my daughter to be trafficked but certainly I do not want my son to be trafficked either. If we think that abuse is only about woman, it is not at all so. There is lot of male abuse everywhere in this country. So, I think, we have to address all these issues.

You talk about stalking. I think everybody wants it diluted. I appreciate the sentiments of the men. A lot of them say: "We will not be able to look at women." I am sure, women are not so insensitive. We know when a man is complimentarily looking at you and when he is looking at you badly. So, I do not think it is really such a shallow issue. I think let us look at the larger picture. For stalking, first time, we have made it bailable. My worry is what happens to the eye-witness. There is a second time. Why should we wait for it? If there is a very good chance in stalking that after the person comes out on bail, I am sure the eye-witness may be in trouble. So, I think, we should look at all these things. I am sure the entire sense of the

House would be to support all the women of this country. The only difference between developed countries and the developing countries is that in all the developed countries, women have equal rights in everything. We cannot compare ourselves all the time with the Western World because their judiciary and the policing is far more efficient than ours. So, I think besides building roads, dams and airports, the first thing we need to do is to look into our gender equality. We should make sure women get every equal right as the men get. We want to support it. Do not forget one thing. We all want the husband, want the son, want the father and why would we want to hurt anybody. So, I think let us look at the larger picture and take this issue far more seriously and look towards India which is not gender-biased but gender equal.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Chairperson, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. I begin my speech with the words of Swami Vivekananda. "The best thermometer to the progress of a nation is its treatment to its women." This is what Swami Vivekananda said.

Women must be respected and protected. There is no second thought or opinion on ensuring full protection to women. Ours is a country with rich traditional, high level of culture and civilization. This is also a country where a sexual assault is reported every 21 minutes. So, we are in need of this type of Bill. It seems that public outrage and media hype relating to the Delhi Gang Rape has resulted in the promulgation of Ordinance.

17.06 hrs.

[SHRI Inder Singh Namdhari *in the Chair*]

But for the public protest, the Bill could not have been placed for discussion. I strongly feel that the Centre should have given more serious thought before promulgating the Ordinance and included suggestions from various quarters, including the recommendations of Justice Verma Commission to make the Bill more effective.

Let me come to the provisions of this Bill. Clause 3 deals with Section 166A of Penal Code which describes public servant only. I would like to seek clarifications from the hon. Minister as to whether the application of Clause 3 would be applied to the Armed Forces also. Whether the sexual assault by the Armed Forces has also been brought within the purview of the Bill?

I welcome the amendments inserted by the hon. Minister to the provisions of the Bill. For example, Clause 354D, which deals with stalking. The Bill has been brought with good intention of preventing acts of sexual offences on persons, and also protecting women from the lewd acts of men. But at the same time, we have to be very careful to ensure that the provisions of the Bill are not misused by the unscrupulous persons. So, there is a need to add a clause in this Bill against the misuse of provisions.

Section 326A relating to voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc. calls for imprisonment and with fine to pay for the medical expenses of the victim and also to pay for the victim. Suppose, the person charged under this provision is awarded imprisonment and also a hefty fine; and if he is a man without means, how would the fine amount be collected from him? How would the victim's medical expenses be met? What is the alternative, if he is not able to pay the fine amount? Hence, I would request the Government that these aspects need to be reviewed.

The acid attacks on women are on the increase, and mere legislation would not bring a halt to this. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, Amma, has imposed stringent conditions on the sale of acid by traders in Tamil Nadu. This would to a very great extent drastically reduce instances of acid attacks. Tamil Nadu is the first State which had brought stricter conditions on the sale of acid. After the Delhi Gang Rape incident, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, has laid out 13 specific measures and actions including castration to put an end to this horrible acts of violence against women.

The High Court of Mumbai, while dealing with a rape case, has hailed the measures taken by the Tamil Nadu Government as path-breaking and advised the Maharashtra Government to follow the footsteps of Tamil Nadu in containing different types of cases of rape. This advice is applicable to the Centre also.

Sir, from the Government's side, some amendments have been moved. Similarly, some hon. Members have given some valuable suggestions and amendments to the various provisions of this Bill. So, I request the hon. Minister to consider these amendments and, if necessary, amend the provisions of the Bill further suitably. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWARA RAO (Khammam): I welcome the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill.

While introducing the Bill, the Home Minister has said that an all party meet was called yesterday. The Hon. Minister has said so in the House, whereas, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said outside the House. For the first time, within the House and even outside the House it has been said that an all party meet was convened, but all the parties were not invited. Whenever an important issue comes up BAC calls a meetings. An all party meet was held at the level of the Prime Minister. All Party meeting was also held on Kashmir issue. We call all party meet of two types. First, we call all the parties which are member of BAC or all parties including parties having single M.P. also. But the manner in which it was done, I oppose it. The Government should not adopt the policy of divide and rule on such important matters.

Madam, the incidences of rape of women are not new, but Delhi's rape incident has opened our eyes. Such incidents have occurred earlier also. In Delhi itself, two children namely Sanjay and Geeta were kidnapped way back in 1978 and a ransom was demanded from their father. Geeta was raped also. Two culprits involved in it namely Ranga and Billa were later hanged. It is not that there is no law to deal with such cases. The law exists, but there are lots of problems in its implementation. It is so sad that, after their hanging producers made films on Ranga, Billa in Tamil, Telgu, Hindi. A person, who acted as a Hero in a film an is that making of film on such heinous acts should not be allowed. Tomorrow, they can make a film on Nirbhaya also. What our censor board is doing? This all is happening because of lax policies of our Government. We should take it seriously.

Madam, a number of amendments have been moved on this Bill. A lot has been said on lowering of age from 18 years to 16 years. The Bill is being hotly debated all over the media for the last 7-10 days. Today, the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs, in reply to Q.NO. 303, has clearly said that we have changed the age from 16 to 18 years on the recommendation of NCPCR. But why it is being changed at the behest of NCPCR?

You should have invited suggestions on this earlier. Why you called this All Party Meeting? What is the need

of discussing it in the media? There is reply of starred question No. 303 of today. Why Government is doing like this? This should not happen. Propaganda of wrong issues should not be done like this. Just now our colleague talked about acid attacks on women. Some five-six year ago an acid attack was done on a girl student in our Andhra Pradesh also. When four boys were running away after acid attack they were killed in encounter. They died but the victim of acid attack is still suffering. They got away after their death but the victim of acid attack is dying while living her life. There are no proper provisions to protect the victim of acid attack. We should ponder over it and a better policing should also be considered. I will not go into its details but speak some points.

I know that our party will get very less time. There should be proper controlling system regarding advertisements coming about women. There should be Judicial reforms also. There are recommendations of Justice Verma which have been raised in today's bill, if infrastructure for that is not created alongwith Judicial reforms then there will be many problems in their implementation after making a law in this regard. That should also be looked into.

Most important is to promote moral education. Fast track court should beset up. Just now Mulayam Singh ji has raised this issue in a better way . There should not be any misutilisation of law. This should also be covered in the law.

Surpriya ji has also submitted these things in a very detailed manner. This bill is for the safety of women. We will 100 percent vote for this. But there should not be any misutilisation of law. With these words after correcting the amendments in this we are in support of this bill.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, at the outset, let me say that the issue is not a women issue. It is not singularly a women issue or exclusively a women issue, it is an issue of criminality; criminality that is being perpetrated on women in this country.

I do not believe, my young friend is not here, she was giving a certificate to the developed countries as if the women are very safe in the world. No. I have been looking into foreign newspapers; women are unsafe all over the

world. All over the world, women are unsafe and assault on their dignity, in whatever form, not only sexual is all over the world. Therefore, let us not believe that Mumbai is better than Delhi and Delhi is better than Bengaluru. It is also true that India is not a nation of criminals. Atrocities are more in India than anywhere in the world. Let us not believe, men are all villains in India. The question is it is definitely unpardonable because there is increasing offence on the women in India.

We are discussing atrocities. The cause is colossal and there should be some amount of solemnity and sanctity in the discussion that we are having in the House. It is because, it symbolizes the Parliamentary resolve, resolve of the Parliament to fight the growing criminality on women in this country including in the capital of India.

Sir, we are not discussing atrocity in general because atrocity has a wider dimension. Atrocity on women is social; atrocity on women is economic; atrocity on women is visible; atrocity on women is invisible. Atrocity on women takes place in the family; atrocity on women takes place in the street. We are not discussing wider form of atrocity. We are discussing a particular category of atrocity, that is rape, assault, molestation and barbaric attack.

The point is this. I agree it is a good move by the Government but it is belated because a British-made law should have been changed much earlier. But better late than never; you have done it. Why have you done it? Let us discuss it frankly. The Government came to sense because something happened in Delhi, because there was candle light, because there was youth protest. Therefore, the Government came to sense because of this. But let us also remember that incidence of crime in Delhi is highest despite Delhi having the largest machinery of law enforcement. Delhi is the capital of criminals, not only the capital of the politicians.

It is good that the Government has come to sense but there may be a political overtone because 2014 is not very far away. Therefore it is good that they have done it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dasgupta *ji*, address the Chair.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I agree with Mr. Mulayam Singh that there is no inadequacy of law in the country. We have enough laws, but the problem is non-enforcement of law. Law is not being properly enforced.

The country is shaken because something happened in Delhi. The country is shaken, but what about the adivasi women? What about the dalit women? What about the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes? What about the atrocity taking place far away from saddle of power, not reported in the Press, not shaking the morale of the nation? Therefore, you must also realise, on occasions, women do not protest because they do not have the power to protest. It is because, they do not have the empowerment to protest, because they do not speak out. They are afraid of losing their jobs. It is in the working place. They are afraid of losing the house. They are afraid of losing their face. Let us look at the problem in its multi-dimensional spectrum.

Therefore, the criminality cannot be enforced. I am speaking of enforcement. If there is no elaborate machinery for enforcement, it will remain on paper. The ruling party can claim that immediately we have reacted and brought about a law. But it will remain on paper if there is no enough, effective machinery for enforcement. Even in Delhi, there is not. Therefore, along with enforcement, what is needed is empowerment of women. If empowerment of women is not done, then it remains on paper.

The point is this. Criminals are not afraid of laws in this country. Many or most of the laws are violated. Criminals are only afraid if they see, if they realise that, yes, there is a deterrent enforcement agency and will of the nation. That is what is missing. That is what I did not find, did not hear, while the hon. Minister, who is now reading his papers, who is all the time reading in the House, should have understood. What is the resolve? What is the machinery that he is going to set-up to enforce that atrocity on woman comes to a halt? Criminals are only afraid of the enforcement of law. Along with this enforcement and empowerment, there is a need for social movement. There is a need for movement for the liberation of women from the bondage of social evils. If that movement, along with this law and along with this enforcement, is not sought to be created by the leaders of the political parties, then, it remains on paper.

Sir, along with molestation of women, let us fight against discrimination of women. There is no word in this Bill about discrimination. There is no word about the commercialisation of women. Who has made the women

commercial in this country? Who is to be blamed? Why is the Government so inactive? Woman has been made a marketable commodity in the country. It is most shameful. Therefore, let the enactment of the Bill be done, however, having a political overtone; however, having an eye on the ensuing year. It should be the beginning of a Parliamentary resolve across the country to put in place effective machinery for enforcement; to put in place programme of economic empowerment of women; to put in place for the building of a strong public opinion in the country. If all that is done then, only the dignity of women can be protected. It is not merely by Mr. Shinde asking the Parliament to pass the Bill; the Bill is not enough at all. Essentially the most safeguard, the essential safeguard, in all its totality, is the question of criminality to women and it should be dealt with in this country.

The Speaker of this House is a woman, the Leader of the Opposition is a woman and the Leader of the Ruling Party is also a woman. When these important positions are held by women, I believe, that this Bill will not remain on paper but adequate back-up machinery would be set-up to put an end to the atrocity that is taking on the women today.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Thank you, Sir. After the horrific incident in December 16, 2012, where a young girl was gang raped so brutally, it shook the conscience of the entire nation. What the country witnessed all over the nation is for everybody to know. But, Sir, what was most surprising and saddening was the theatrics that was generated by the Government in view of such a sad and horrific incident. They patted the Police Commissioner for doing a very good job. This is besides the fact that it was under the leadership of this Police Commission that thousands of protestors were not only beaten, lathi charged but even water-cannoned when they had protested against this horrific incident and how nothing had been done by the police.

Sir, we saw the hon. Chief Minister of Delhi shedding tears on the TV channels. Then finally, when the hon. Home Minister dared to give an answer, his solution to the whole thing was to remove the curtains, tinted glasses and to put on lights in the buses. All these things done by the Government did not reflect the seriousness to the issue that was needed; the way it needed to be handled;

the issues which are plaguing the nation as of today; and especially, New Delhi, which is not only the Capital of the country, but like people before me have said that it has now become the rape-capital of the world probably. Sir, jolted by the anger and anguish of thousands of youths that took it to the street, the Government took an easy way-out and diverted the issue by setting up Justice Verma's Committee to come up with suggestions as to how to make a strong law that would deter this crime that is taking place in the nation against women.

Sir, the Justice Verma Committee did a brilliant job and within a month gave the Report but the sad part was that the Government then resorted to cherry picking where they took whatever suggestions they wanted and disregarded the rest of them.

Sir, today the sad part is this. When the whole nation's attention was on Delhi and this rape that happened, just a few weeks before that, on the 4th December, the Government had brought in this Bill — Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill but I would like to show how serious the perpetrators of crime were about the laws being made by this Government. On the 16th of December, the Nirbhaya case happened. Sir, not only the Nirbhaya case but I have a newspaper cutting which says that after the Nirbhaya incident, when the whole world was watching Delhi, 40 more cases of rape happened in New Delhi after the Nirbhaya case, in the last 15 days of 2012. This is how seriously the Government's implementation of the laws is taken.

Sir, after that, the Government brings in an Ordinance to escape the heat of the public anger. Sir, the Ordinance has such an effect that in Delhi 150 rapes took place after the Ordinance came in, I have a news report which shows that in 2012, there were two rapes per day in Delhi, and after this Ordinance came in, it led to 4 rapes per day in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record except what Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal says.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, this is how serious the action taken by the Government, and there is

*Not recorded.

no fear of law and this is in spite of the fact that the Delhi Police comes directly under this Government and the Home Minister, who is sitting over here.

Sir, after all these things happening, I think, what the biggest joke is that flip-flop that happened after that regarding the age. First, we bring an amendment that from 16 years it goes to 18 years; then comes the talk from 18 years it is to be reduced to 16 years. I am just shocked and surprised that on what basis the Government decides without any thought going into this.

Sir, I would like to say that to the age of 16 years when the Government proposed to decrease the age of consensual sex to 16 years; today we live in a nation where there is no sex education in our schools, there is no education about contraception in our schools but we are giving a law to the 16-year old that you may indulge in sex, it is your right, and no police, no law, no parent and no school can stop you. So, Sir, when the youngsters start exploring themselves, do we not think what the consequences of this law are going to be? Is there not going to be increase in teenage pregnancies? Sir, is there not going to be increase in the diseases like HIV and cases like cervical cancer? What are we telling this 16-year old girl? We are telling: "You cannot marry till you are 18 years old but 'yes' you can indulge in sex when you are 16 years old and if you get pregnant, either you produce an illegitimate child, whose future we cannot even think what it will do to the social fabric of our society, or you go in for repeated abortions which leads to all kinds of diseases, etc. which everybody can envision." So, is this the thought behind this 16-year old?

Sir, we often see in newspapers how old men come into our country or in our country they go to a poor family and marry their 18-year old daughter. So, what are we legitimating now? Now the old man can come, pay the poor family a few thousand rupees and have consensual sex with their 16-year old daughter, and it is being legalized.

On the other hand, Sir, we talk about honour killing, where inter-caste marriage results in honour-killing on the spot. Now, when a 16-year old start indulging in all this, do you think that honour killing is going to go down or there is going to be a further spurt? Sir, I fail to understand

that when a Government decides to implement a law, at least it must look into the consequences that it will cause, and do not be so superficial by just looking at what the media pressure is saying and what the Western countries are thinking. We need to see how the demography of our own country and the thought-process of our own people.

So, Sir, while I appreciate this Bill, which is finally coming in but, I think, there is a lot more to be done. I would like to still end on a positive note by suggesting a few changes.

Sir, first of all, I would like to say that in Section 326 (c) which is about the acid attack, we have got all the laws mentioned in this Ordinance, once the acid attack is done. I would like to know about the fear of living in an acid attack. If you do not give in to the boy, [*Translation*] I will throw acid into your mouth. [*English*] Do you know that fear of living? In that fear, you cannot go out of your house, you cannot go to work. There is nothing in this Ordinance or this law which says that this crime will be punishable under the threat which could cause these things. So, Sir, I would like this to be looked into may be by bringing another Amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude, now.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, after making just a few points, I am concluding.

Section 354 of the IPC deals with stalking. Just like I am a mother of two teenaged daughters, I am also a mother of a son. If I want a law to safeguard myself and my daughters, I would also like the same law to safeguard my husband and other boys as well. About stalking, I think, it is a necessary law. But the language needs to be tightened. It says:

"To watch or spy on a woman in any manner."

How do you explain this word 'watch'? How is it going to be derived in the law? I feel that there is great scope for misuse. Therefore, the language must be tightened so that it is not misused because it is one of the biggest fears about of this law that a lot of people seem to be thinking.

Now, I would like to talk about Section 370 of the IPC about trafficking. We often hear how men get married and then push their wives into the flesh trade. Something needs to be mentioned in this Bill about adopted children and

women being pushed into the flesh trade by their husbands. That must also be mentioned and looked into.

Lastly and most importantly, Sir, I find that that there is nothing in the definition of rape in Section 375 of the IPC, which mentions about physically challenged, mentally retarded, handicapped, girls etc.. These are those women who have no voices. It is said that 97 per cent of the rapes are done by people known to them. These women, facing these heinous crimes within their family, have no voice who they can even tell because they are mentally challenged or handicapped. So, this must be looked into and something needs to be done to ensure their safety because they have no voice.

So, with these words, while I welcome this Bill, I say that this is just a first step in a journey of 1,000 miles; that this country needs to do everything to ensure the safety and security of our women within and outside their homes.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Mr. Chairman, Sir IPC is the same IPC which was framed by Britishers which we are still following. The incident happened in Delhi with the daughter of Balia, daughter of India the people of whole country whether youth, women, civil society or Journalists opposed that unitedly and our attention was drawn towards that. The whole country was sad about that. I went to Balia the village of Damini. I thank the Chief Minister of U.P. Shri Akhilesh Yadav who went there next day and met her family and people of that village. He gave 25 lakh rupees. Madam Sonia Gandhi ji also expressed her sympathy with her family. I told that my son-in-law is a Pilot and Vikram Yadav had gone to Singapore to bring dead body of Damini. It is not correct to take name but that child died. She was from middle class family.

Sir, this whole attention, the law on which we are here to consider and pass and we thank the hon'ble Home Minister that there should not be any delay in it. Earlier the marriageable age was 21 and it was done 18 years and now the 16 years is brought. This is the tender age for our daughters and there is no maturity in this age. If our opinion is agreed upon the marriageable age should remain 21 years and 16 years should be done 18 years. We brought it after much consideration and many wise men were engaged in it. Jaitly ji is not in this House, Sushma ji was present and everyone gave their opinion

that it should be done 18 years instead of 16 years. Government and all parties agreed on 18 years but we people raised objection to it that there will be staring, peep and there will be misuse of this law and ignore it. This is not the last law. If there is such need it can be changed. There is Parliament, it is a law making body. L and SP and all others have given suggestions about staring, peeping, stalking etc. and said that and a provision of five years punishment should be done for a person who is habitually stares. Earlier there was a separate provision regarding staring, peeping, touching etc. This is a very bad thing. I do not want to go into its details. Whenever there is a function in Delhi many high-fi people gather there.

Sir, you might have seen that people hug woman. We the people of Bihar do not dare to shake hands with any woman. It should not be misused. We should not do any wrong thing in excitement and if any police officer does not register FIR then case should be registered against him. Everyone will be named in FIR, Yogi ji will be named. Therefore, our party and whole House is against heinous crimes from the beginning. There should be capital punishment in the cases like Damini case. People does not have fear. You bring a legislation...*(Interruptions)* There was ordinance. Many cases of rape occurred after making the law. Merely making a law will not serve the purpose rather we will have to start a people's movement. Saints will have to come forward. What should I say about 'Sadhu-Sanyasi'? ...*(Interruptions)* In many 'Ashrams'. I do not want toss take names. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where are going to that side.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Please listen to me. Many incidents happened in the 'Ashrams' also. One Saint in the country that when Damini was being raped, killed had she called them 'Bhaiya' her life could have saved. This is the voice of 'Sadhu Sants'. People like Asharam Bapu are there in this country...*(Interruptions)*. You have given so much time to other hon'ble members, I should also be given. ...*(Interruptions)* Please let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Laluji you should remove this doubt from your mind that any discrimination is meted to you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: When you raise your finger, I think I should speak further or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am listening to you carefully.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The bill which the Government has moved, I fully support it. The Britishers formed I.P.C. All should study it. Tell any one section of the I.P.C where by the Indian women any offence against the males have been laid down. The English did an extensive study about the Indian daughters. They found on such cases of teasing from the said of Indian women. Arabian Countries are Islamic Countries. If you want to make a black law, then he prepared. In Arab and Muslim Countries such people are made to stand in a pit and are stoned to death by the public. Such type of punishment is awarded there for such a heinous crime. But in our country. ...*(Interruptions)* You listen... *(Interruptions)* why are you wasting any time? ...*(Interruptions)* The religious people of the entire country, the people of all religion had accepted the unnatural offence as non-communalism offence. A non-bailable offence. But Delhi High Court has held that it was not an unnatural offence and did not recognise it. We should have taken up this and pleaded for it. We see such things. What the nature has created people working contrary to it...*(Interruptions)*. It is the decision of Delhi High Court. We people should have taken it up and consider it . All the religious gurus had said that it was wrong. It should have been taken further. ...*(Interruptions)* What will happen now, you know?...*(Interruptions)* What's right is right. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross talk please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We should fight strongly. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter is sub-judicious. It need not be discussed.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The daughter of India, The women of India is not a women, but a flame. The women of India should stand up by taking inspiration from Rani of Jhansi. I want to know from the Government that is such a matter, where the atmosphere is spoiled, there are naked pictures carved on the Khajuraho and Sun Temple at

Konark will you cover them, close them or retain them? ...*(Interruptions)* You should cover those naked pictures. ...*(Interruptions)* There are many naked pictures. You stop it, because it has bad effect. It should be prevented.

Mr. Chairman, I fully support this Bill.

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Mr. Chairman, before I start my speech I want to place four lines before the House.

Mera maksad nahi hai, Sirf hangama khada karna.
Meri koshsih hai ki, Yah surat badalani chahieye.
Mere seene mein na Sahi, Tere seene mein sahi.
Ho Kahini bhi aag, Lakein aagjalni chahieye.

Hon. Chairman, the subject which is being discussed in the House today is a very serious issue. Half of the population in the country is that of women, they are watching it very attentively, seeing it with great expectations. I want to tell the House that today we have listened the full debate on this subject. Through the media, such an atmosphere has been created in the country that this matter is discussed on every channel, that what should be the age, which words should be used and which word should not be used.

Hon. Chairman, I want to tell the House through you that the women have always suffered a lot. It is a fact any we should accept it. The path of life is very slippery and the women move onwards by struggling on this slippery way and she had to face a lot of problems in going ahead. We frequently talk about reservations. It is a fact that only we are the sufferer, so you give us opportunities repeatedly. But I want to say this also that we should be given opportunities of equality. A special boggie be reserved for us or a separate well is made for us and cage us within that, we do not want that. The then Prime Minister Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpee, on this subject had said in this House that the women of India today need not to be treated as maids, nor does she wants to be worshipped as a Goddess. We want that you should give us an identity of a human being. Be acquainted with our problems and when you are aware of our difficulties as a human being, then I think the discussion which is going on all the different topics, will go towards a meaningful direction. Every passage have a goal. The goal of this passage can only be achieved when the determinates are strong and measures are

accurate. Hon. Chairman I want to say this that only with imaginary thoughts and dreams we cannot achieve the goal. It is absolutely necessary to pass through the slippery way in order to achieve the practical ground. On the issue of rape, a number of continuous discussions were held on this House. Many members have made fun of it.

This is also true, I accept it, because we all come from families. In our family there are our brothers, our father, our husband and we accept it that wherever we stand today, there is direct or indirect contribution of our brothers, our colleagues, our men colleagues. But this thinking should be from both the sides.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I want to state it very clearly. It was discussed here that by implementing such law, it will be misused. It is also true. This is positive as well as negative. But this is also true that the woman whom the people see and she cannot say this in the presence of people there and cannot express her pain and when she expresses, people smile and she bear that pain in her inside, the House should accept this also. I am standing here as a women, therefore, I want to say about this pain. In a general family we reach at some places, in politics also. I want to state that our ideal, Leader of Opposition, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj has raised this issue long before. In the year 2011 she had asked for leave to bring a private Members Bill in this House that a rapist should be given death sentence. Our leader, hon'ble Shri Lal Krishan Adwani ji had also said the same thing. I want to only this that we had started death sentence long before, but when this Bill was brought and when discussion was started after 16 December on this Bill, then it came to age factor. It should be 16 years or 18 years. We were being trapped in word net. But I thank Government also. They have expressed their intention clearly in the House. I thank you for giving regard to our womanhood, motherhood. But I thank you with this expectation that hon'ble Chairman Sir, that the mention of that serious rape incident which has not been done in this Bill, I through you, request the hon'ble Home Minister to include this incident also. The small girls of 2 years, 4 years who even cannot tell that what has happened with them, they are raped, how will you define that. In what way you will provide to punish him. I want to demand only one thing from you that a special provision should be included in it about the rape cases with small girls, Chairman, Sir, there should be

death sentence for the rapists of girl child. This is our demand.

Chairman, Sir, the subject of culture was discussed in the House today. The culture of our country is it's identity. We have seen the Indian culture and the women have saved it also. Our culture has been attacked at several times. It is true. But when the culture is being attacked, we keep mum. Today Government is present here, people of the entire country are watching. I want to say only this that when we see open attack on our culture, when we will adopt measures to prevent it.

Do all things are prescribed for women only, how we have to live, how we have to be in limit? But I am of the opinion that if the women are simple and dignified, it take our culture forward. But through television it is being depicted that women do only one thing that they hatch conspiracy. The advertisements are such which cannot be seen in the presence of parents. If we could prevent the attacks being done on culture, then I think we can won the battle. Someone has said that it is easy to defeat India in a war but it is very difficult to defeat India in the field of culture. If India is defeated in the field of culture then India will be no more. We live in family. This subject was discussed in the House today. Many colleagues said that now they will not look at us. Today it is very painful. I want to state this thing that we have stood up through you, with you, with your cooperation. We do not want competition, we want equal rights. Today, law are sufficient and if good governance comes with it, then I think today's discussion will prove meaningful.

[ENGLISH]

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT (Mumbai North-Central):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

I rise today to support the Bill. I would like to congratulate and thank the hon. Minister who has brought this Bill into Parliament today. I have heard all the speakers and my esteemed colleagues in Parliament and I must say that in a House, where women are a minority and the men are the majority, I have to congratulate all the gentlemen here, who in spite of putting in their apprehensions while debating and discussing, have overall supported the Bill. I take this opportunity to thank each and every one.

Many have said that this issue has come very late, but I think it has come at a time when it is much needed. We talk about the Nirbhaya case, but it is not just the Nirbhaya case; it is not just what happened in Delhi; it is something that is happening everyday in this country, not just in Delhi, not just in Mumbai, not just in Madhya Pradesh, but in every State.

When we look at rape, there are certain facts and figures which come in the newspapers or televisions and are reported, but there are thousands of cases which go unreported. I think, with this ordinance, we will be able to address so many issues. We talk about misuse of laws. I want to ask the House today which law has not ever been misused. When we talk about a law, we talk about a law which is for the majority of the people so that the majority of the people are benefited out of that law. Yes, there will be a few that will misuse this law, but the effect will be for the majority. Then, it is up to us to see that this law trickles down to where it is needed, that is, to the most vulnerable people of the society.

I come from a very urban populous. I am a representative of Mumbai, but I see that India is a very large and very diverse country and what is good for an urban city may not be good for the rural part of India, but with rapid urbanisation, I can very proudly say that today we see women who are more literate, women who are coming into the cities to be educated, women who are coming from various States into the cities for jobs. We need to ensure the safety of these women.

18.00 hrs.

It is because when these women are safe, they will encourage the ones who would have never dreamt of this to dream once again. This is what we need for our women today.

I come from the city, which is a cosmopolitan city. People from all over the State are in Mumbai — young girls studying; young girls traveling by train; many single girls living in rented apartments; and our greatest fear is ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please stop for a while. Please sit down.

Hon. Members, I have seven more speakers to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, the time for the discussion

may be extended by one hour including the hon. Minister's reply.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Priya, please continue your speech and kindly conclude now.

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: There are certain issues — when you talk about implementation of laws — which I feel have to be looked at in our country through police reforms and through judicial reforms.

When we talk about Police for a population of 1.2 billion, we do not have enough Police force. We have 130 Police personnel for a lakh of population, which is not enough. They are the first ones to implement this law. When you talk about the Fast Track Courts, we do not have enough courts and we do not have enough judges. So, these are the issues till the time we do not address them we will have many laws like this, which will not be implemented.

This is a great step forward, but we have to look at issues of how we address a victim when she comes to file the First Information Report (FIR). Many a time, their FIRs are also not being filed. She has to approach an atmosphere, which is not conducive. She has just been abused and raped, and yet she goes into a Police Station where a man is interrogating her. So, I feel that there are lots of things, which we have to approach like make it more women-oriented and make it more comfortable for women to be able to go and lodge a complaint.

I have also to congratulate the Justice Verma Committee who have given very very good suggestions and the Charter of Demands for the safety of women, which I know will be taken up later. I look at this House and I look at our Government to take up a lot of these issues in the future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mrs. Priya.

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Sir, I just want to say one more thing. One of our colleagues also said that there is a provision for women, especially, children who have been sexually abused and also incensed, which is not reflected in the Ordinance. Most of the rapes that happen, happen at home by known people and by people within the home. How are we going to address this? This needs

to be reflected in this Bill. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and thank you so much.

18.03 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you that you have given me the opportunity to speak. First of all, I would like to say this—

Usoolon Pe Jahan Aanch Aye to Takrana Jaroori Hai,
Ho Jo Jinda, To Jinda Nazar Aana Jaroori Hai,

With great sorrow I have to tell the pain and grief of all women of India, in the House. First of all, thank the nation and the people that they have reminded us that how the honour of women is to be restored. We talk about rise of women in the House, but today the time has come that we are talking about their security. We still recall that incident of 16th December which took place in Delhi. After that incident people of the country fought against the culprits. Today, I am standing in support of all women that how we have to give them the feeling of security and how we have to make this Bill strong. The Government should take concrete steps to prevent the increasing rape cases.

Sir, we are standing at such a point, where if something happens with a women, than we should provide her some assistance on legal basis. We think so much for the women and worship them. Women is a mother, a daughter, a daughter-in-law and so much is talked about their upliftment, but when she happen in womb, then a dispute starts on name of foeticide and she survive in womb, than discrimination starts with her on getting her young. Discrimination is done with her studies, her clothings and we forget the parity at all levels.

I take the issue of 16th December, Damini who was dreaming of becoming a doctor, Mother-father were thinking that she will be a doctor one day. The small farmer was supporting his daughter in her studies. When she stepped out for her home, she was not knowing that she will be attacked in such a way. She was not alone on the day, her friend was with her. But the police system, arrangements for her transportation, getting late while taking her to hospital were not appropriate, she wanted to live, but she

met with such a heinous crime and even then, she gave a message to the world that she was a brave girl. But today not a brave girl but crores of girls and women are being raped and Delhi is called today “rape capital”. I am not talking about Indian citizens, but the tourist women are also attacked. Whether government can give figures of all these attacks? Our hon. Home Minister is sitting here, I would like to ask him that how many victims were delivered a justice and how many offenders were apprehended?

Sir, I was born is Andhra Pradesh, but I am a Member of Parliament from Rampur (Uttar Pradesh). Hon. Mulayam Singh ji was sitting here. I would like to remind you that if such a law is enacted here, it will be a matter of separating women and men and they will not meet each other. But in my constituency, under their patronage, under their leadership...* I cannot do anything after being a women Member of Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Ballia): Do you know, what are you speaking? You have said under the patronage of Netaji...(*Interruptions*) these words should be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Listen to me. It is not a matter of crying. ...(*Interruptions*) He is leading. ...(*Interruptions*) listen I have spoken under the leadership of Netaji. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is anything objectarable or unparliamentary, we will expunge that. We will see that it is expunged.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: I will speak all that I want to say. Three girl child were raped. ...(*Interruptions*) Three girl child have been raped in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun) : She is not talking correct, these words should be expunged.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It there is anything objectionable, that will be deleted.

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: There is S.P. Government in Uttar Pradesh, it is the responsibility of Samajwadi Party to protect each and every human being. Even the male are not secured. They could not save the protection of laws. Three minor girls were raped. I have requested many a times, but nobody listened to me. I requested to the Hon. President also. The accursed of five year old girl has not been arrested. I would like to say that you may enact so many laws. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, Law and Order is a State subject. Do not go into that unnecessarily.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: It is the matter of Law and Order. ...*(Interruptions)* Rape is rape, whether it is done with girl of five years old or with any adult woman. We should not politicise this issue.

Sir, the thinking of the society should be changed. Let us enact so many laws, if the thinking is not changed, not a single women is safe.*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken eight minutes. Please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, women are called worshipable. When the Damini incident took place, then great leaders from Nagpur, Lucknow, Bihar etc. made their comments. I do not want to name them in the House. They said that what type of cloths should be wore by the girls. The girls in school will wear francks, not the sarees. Today this happened with Damini, it can happen with any girl tomorrow.

Sir, how I want to speak on acid attacks.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You come to the point. Do not drag on.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: This is very important. How can I come to the point? I need little time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to be brief. Every one is taking five minutes but you have taken ten minutes. So, please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, so many cases of acid attack on girls are coming up. Acid attack is being done on the school college going girls and on office goes women. I have seen it in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh etc. The girls who do not accept the love of someone, then they are threatened of acid attacks. Whether that girl will live under terror of acid attack or will die? When the election time came, I was also threatened of acid attack. There is no such provision regarding acid case in our law that victim will be given some compensation. If accused do not have money, then *[English]* what is the alternative? *[Translation]* It is a sad story for the country. The punishment to the accused should not be three years, seven years. *[English]* It has to be treated as a death penalty. ...*(Interruptions)* It is very important. I am alone. I am not attached to any of the party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Other speakers took three or four minutes. You have taken ten minutes. You want further more time. I cannot give so much time. I am very sorry Madam. You have to cooperate with the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA : Sir, I want to say another thing. *[English]* Installation of the GPS in the police vehicle. *[Translation]* There is no police patrolling in any village, Immediate action should be taken in this regard. There is need to enhance the police patrolling. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have anything to say, you can hand it over to the Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Shariq says.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Sir, thank you for giving me the time of one or two minutes to speak. The Minister of Home Affairs has brought in the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. Nobody can deny its significance, benefits and need. We have laws, they have always been there. There are a large number of laws in our law books but the number of crime is increasing. The Government and the Home Minister shall have to look into it as to why the number of crime is increasing in the face of our laws. Don't we have the intention of checking crimes? Do not we have such administration which may set right the law and order on the lines of the spirit of this law? Do we have a corrupt system so our laws have been failing? Have our human values come to an end which we Indians were hitherto claiming? All the people are talking about rapes. I am ashamed of it. In this House, we should talk about the progress of this country. Today the standard of our society has gone down because we are talking of rapes on women. We are ashamed of it. Is there no Gandhi today in this country? Is there no reformer to change the mind, set the thinking, the intentions of the people? Are there none of those people today? They will be born who will change the mindset, the nature of our people and revive the human values – the values upheld by Radha and Sita, Ram and Krishna and those of Khwaza – Ajmiri. It cannot be done through laws. When Ram returned from his exile, he asked his brother to bring Sita. Then somebody asked how he would identify her as he had never seen her face. Ram's brother said that he would be able to recognise her because when she walked, she used to leave her foot prints on the ground and he could recognise those foot prints. Bring back those values and societies and then talk of bringing in those enactments. Mere talks won't do because our system is corrupt. The Police won't implement the laws. There is corruption in our judiciary. How would you be able to sanctify laws?

Sir, I would like to submit that it is a sensitive issue and it is the question of the respect of Indian women. It is not an entertainment show. There cannot be any

*Not recorded.

commentary or discussion on it. It is the question of respect of our sisters, mothers and daughters. On that ground stands our society. The Prophet had said there is heaven under the feet of mother. That is the respect for our sisters and mothers. Leaders of all the parties are sitting here who claim that they rule over the hearts of the people. So stand up to launch a campaign, a mission to make the people feel as to what we are doing. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that I support the passage of this Bill because there is no other way out except this. I would also like to tell that the laws should be enacted keeping in view the limitations of human beings and they should not be taken for angels because they have their own weaknesses, sentiments, feelings and emotions and the environment in which they are brought up and continue to commit mistakes. We shall have to change that environment and shall have to realise their feelings. Only then they should be trapped into the net of stricter laws. Laluji had rightly said and even in our religion, it has been said- 'Al Ujana, Bil Ujana' means take eye for eye and ear for ear and ampute the hands of a person on the road who has done such crimes so that he is disreputed in the entire world and the people may know that he was the rascal who had broken the traditions of India and therefore he had been facing public humiliation.

Mr. Chairman, I have become a bit emotional. I would say only this much that we are not to enact laws only in view of the elections at this time. A scared attitude may create problems. Out of fear, today everybody asked others to come forward and began to give statements. To change society, there should be no hurry. For that change, one has to keep patience, work wisely, intelligently and, with determination and has to make constant sacrifices. I think that you have that courage for it and you would be able to do it.

“Wah Vakt Bhi Dekhe Hain Tarikh Ki Galiyon Ne.
Lamhon Ne Khato Ki Thi Sadiyon Ne Saja Payee Hain.”

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamau): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012. Not saying much I would like to say only a few words that we support all those laws which would be enacted through this Bill. I have gone through this Bill and I have to submit that today the people bring innocent Adivasi, Harijan, Dalit women from villages, alter

persuading them, to the metropolitan cities and keep them in brothels where they are given the attraction of money and are exploited physically. They are pushed into prostitution. I would like to know as which law you are going to enact for them? Is it not a punishable Offence? Today there are several women in brothels who are practicing prostitution. You may see several places like Sonagachhi in Kolkata, Marnadech in Banaras and other places in Delhi which are widely known for prostitution in every village and mohallas. I am supporting this Bill you are going to enact. But those Dalit, Harijan and Adivasi women who come here in the cities from villages to earn their livelihood are lured into prostitution and are physically exploited in the brothels where bargaining goes on for them. Here I would like to ask you whether you are going to enact a law in this regard. Is there any law for those who keep them in brothels and bargain for them? Will these people be punished? Is it not a crime? Is it not worth death sentence? Will you give them death sentence? I would like to say to the Hon. Minister that there is no such provision in this Bill.

The second thing that I would like to mention is the incident that took place in Delhi while even in other cities, such incidents take place. But in our country, everyday such incidents take place everywhere – be it a city, district or a village. Everyday rapes are committed there. Today we shall have to go to those places, the tribal areas where today women are being exploited physically and their entire art and culture are being destroyed. People come there on a tourist mission and return after merriment. Today these women are being exploited physically and otherwise as well.

Sir, I demand strictest provisions in this Bill. I have listened the views and arguments made by all the hon. Members of this House and I agree with all their views and arguments and my party vehemently supports this Bill.

SHRIMATI SHATABDI ROY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to start my speech by quoting Rabindra Nath Tagore:-

Amar Chetonar Range Panna Holo Shobuj
Chuni Uthlo Ranga Hoye Ami Chokh Mellam Akashe
Jole Uthlo Alo Pube Poshchime
GolaperDike Cheye Bollam Shundar,
Shundar Holo She

In fact our consciousness should be awakened, we should go for into thinking mode. Everywhere we should find positivity. Unless consciousness is there, there won't be any change despite enacting different laws. No change will come in the society. In the case of Nirbhaya or Damini people who were not even remotely related to them taken to the road to get justice for her. I salute those people who came out to fight her battle. The people who are in jail today in Nirbhaya case, one of them has committed suicide. I wish that rest of them should be hanged. However, it, should not a hush-hush affair, that the next day we read in the news paper that they were hanged at 7 o'clock, at 4 o'clock. The whole process as to their eating before 7 o'clock, 4 o'clock. They were told the meaning of life etc. may be given in breaking news, we do not want this. We should all be informed that they are being hanged. They should be hanged in full view of public which should act as deterrent for the people to compel them to think that indulging in such heinous crime will make them liable for this punishment. We talk of equality. *[English]* What is equality? Equality means that men and women get equal opportunities and rights in political, economic and social spheres.

[Translation]

What is equality. Some seats reserved for ladies in Bus, Tram and Trains. Observing 8th March as women's day. Writing in books that women are akin to Goddess Durga, you are lady Goddess -- this is not equality. All these things do not go to bring equality. Had that equality been there before the birth of the girl child it would have helped in stopping female feticide. Had there been equality ,we would not have to give advertisement like 'Ladka ho ya ladki ho, Khush Ho jao'. There would have been no need to insert this advertisement. Family would have been happy at the birth of a girl child. Sham equality is there also where we fight it out, where we claim that we are equal, after the incident of Nirbhaya, she died, which is matter of great sorrow. However, this is equally true that she did not survive, otherwise she would have to die every now and then a hundred times. After rape the people who are responsible for it, they do not have to fall anything. However, the person who is raped, she has to die every now and then. She has to die a hundred times. In spite of that, we claim about equality. I would like to give a small example, if a delicious food is cooked in the house,

then mother says that it's for the brother. This food can be anything like fish, chicken or whatever we can call good food. Food is too small thing, but it defines the system. Even now people say that since you are a boy you do a certain thing. You are a girl, so you cannot do that. Why can't she do that? I am talented, is it not my quality or am I not educated, why I am not equal. When we stop talking of equality, that would be the time when inequality will be over and equality will come in the real sense. Then it would not require any law or a discussion in the Parliament. Now I wish to say that the law which is on the anvil, we support that. However, I would request the country's women that this law may provide them protection and give them a good life. They should live a happy life with respect. It should not be misused. It should not be like that the way you are misused by the boss, because you use him. When you find that you can no longer use him, then you will also be not used. This should not be done. Things should not move like that while living with someone for 4 years makes you happy, you are prepared to offer everything to him, or taken everything from him, then suddenly you do not find him attractive enough, then you lodge on F.I.R. against him. This should not be done. Now the law which is coming, if it is misused it make people fear to fall in love. People might be chasing you for sometime not because you are pretty, somebody might pick up your hand also but that does not necessarily mean rape. It also suggests that you love him. This can be said like this also. However, I would say to women that this society is yours this happiness and sorrow, they say, The freedom and independence is yours because you are woman and because you are indispensable. You have contributed to this society. The world, you are first because you are a daughter, Bahu (Daughter in law) and mother. Whatever I have said, was not my speech, nor my debate, if it was a feeling of a girl, that is myself and above all my belief with these words I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): If you look at the National Crime Records Bureau, in 2011, 24,206 women were raped. There was 9.2 percentage variation from 2010-11. In kidnapping and abduction, there was 19.4 per cent increase from 2010-11 and the figure was 35,565.

Coming to the Bill as there is a paucity of time, I would just like to point out the Sections which need to be corrected.

In Section 166B, non-treatment of victim should be made cognizable.

Section 354C, at Page No. 12 of this Act should be made non-bailable.

I would like the hon. Home Minister to please enlighten me about Section 354D, at Page No. 4 because I cannot understand who has drafted this. At Page No. 4 Paragraph No. 3 it talks about when can stalking be allowed. It says: "In the particular circumstances such conduct was reasonable and justified". How can stalking be reasonable and justified? Can you please enlighten us, Sir, when you stand up to reply?

Now, you come to Section 370A. How can you have the punishment of rigorous imprisonment for only five years for a person who exploits a minor? It should minimum be ten years imprisonment at least and life imprisonment maximum, Mr. Minister.

You talk about voyeurism in Section 354C. It should be made non-bailable. How can that be bailable? It has to be made non-bailable.

To have Section 354A deterrent, you have to again make it non-bailable. It is bailable at present.

Why the word black-mailing has not been included in Section 354C? In this day and age of technology there are many instances wherein girls are blackmailed. They create CDs. You do not talk about blackmailing or threatening the girl.

In Explanation to Section 354C there is no talk about nakedness. My request to you, Sir, is 'any other place' or 'private' must be included.

In Section 376E, in case of repeated offenders the punishment should be death. If a person keeps on repeating the sexual offence the punishment has to be death. Why the Home Minister has not taken into consideration the Verma Committee recommendation? In areas wherever Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act is imposed or in conflict area if the men in uniform indulge in sexual offence, no prior sanction is required. This is what the Verma Committee

has said. This has also been said by the Supreme Court on 4th of February. You do not require sanction. It is not there in this Bill. It is again dilly-dallying. It has to be specifically mentioned that wherever Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act is imposed, in border areas where naxalite problem is there, there is a tendency on the part of Armed Forces and the Police force to commit sexual offences against innocent poor women. That has to be included.

Lastly, I would like to conclude by saying that it is high time that we change mindset. Unless and until we change mindset nothing is going to happen. My request, through you, to the Government is to start having a subject of Morals. In this day and age wherein there is so much of competition to make doctors and engineers getting high salaries where are morals being taught. Unless and until change is brought in home, unless and until a son and daughter see that their father is not abusing his wife, then only we can give respect to a woman.

18.36 hrs.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I welcome and support the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, introduced by the government which is aimed at protecting the rights of women. I wish that the Bill be passed successfully. We regard women with high esteem. We call the nation as our motherland, the language we speak as our mother-tongue, rivers are named after women and even we worship women as goddesses.

In a nation like ours, in every family, atrocities against women still continue to take place. We think and believe that the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill is introduced in Parliament after the incident of a heinous sexual assault on a girl in Delhi. But so many leaders have struggled in this country for the cause of ensuring equality for women and uplifting their status in the society. Revolutionary leaders Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Thanthai Periyar, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and several others have struggled for protection of rights of women. Their thoughts are instilled in our minds. Poets like Mahakavi Bharathi, Purthich Kassignar Bharthidasan have also made

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

contribution in this regard. I am proud that because of the efforts of these leaders, poets and thinkers, we have acquired a sense of responsibility that women should be protected. Although we are bringing legislations to prevent crimes against women and to punish the culprits, we should understand that protection of women can be ensured only when their social status is upgraded. Women's reservation should be ensured in education, employment, government services and political services. I wish to maintain in this House that these measures would ensure protection of women. We are still a male chauvinistic society which is unable to provide reservation to women in Parliament and State Legislatures. If we really want to abolish this male chauvinism from our society, we should uplift the status of women through education and also provide them due opportunities in all fields. We are implementing laws. But our law enforcing agencies are maned 95% by men. Whether it is the Police department or the Judiciary, or other law enforcing agencies, majority are men. Men do not have empathy to take proper action on the complaints lodged by women. Only when Women are posted in such law enforcing agencies, justice may become a reality. It is important that women should be empowered in the field of education, employment and politics. I am duty-bound to insist on the Government that hundred percent free education should be provided to women of this country; not only in Schools and Colleges, but also in professional courses like medicine and engineering and to acquire higher education such as PhD. Free education should be provided to women without charging any fee. I believe that this alone can provide an opportunity to uplift the social status of women. Women should be empowered and strengthened. That will be the real protection of women. With this, I welcome and whole heartedly support the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill. I conclude my speech.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Thank you, Madam Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

First of all, I would like to compliment the Government for bringing this Bill by including stalking, acid attack and voyeurism under offences. Also the free treatment of women in hospitals and making it mandatory for hospitals is a good step. Punishing officers for not registering an FIR is a good step. There are some procedural changes like the witness does not have to give the statement in the

Police Station and the complainant can choose where she wants to give.

I would like the House to think about one thing. There has been a lot of debate on the 16 and 18 but it is important that I should say this. A lot of people have a misunderstanding that reducing the age from 18 to 16 was going to allow people to be promiscuous or allow them to have teen-age pregnancy. That is the misconception. The danger is that the children who are between 16 and 18 have consensual sex, the boy who has it, you will label him forever as a rapist. I am sure some time in future this House will come back once we understand the impact of this ruling which you are doing. Everybody has got emotional thinking that this is a free passage for everybody to indulge in to have teen-age pregnancy, etc. but that was not the intention. The intention was to protect the children who made a wrong decision and not to label them as a criminal. But I hope some time in future the House would consider it again. One of the important things which is missing in this Section is civil liability. Across the world institutions and individuals also have civil liabilities apart from committing the offence. So, I would like the Government to consider that also as a part of the law.

Most important is that a Government in a country like India can have an insurance policy for acid attacks. Otherwise what will happen is that the law would continue to imprison people, but the girl will die trying to pay for the rehabilitation cost or the surgical cost. The Government cannot give back a life, but it can ensure that by a small insurance policy all women who are victims of crime get full free treatment whatever be the consequence.

The other important thing that I would like to request the hon. Minister is that, it is in his power, to make it a law to have at least one lady police officer in every police station. If that is not done, then you keep having good laws like Anti-Dowry and Anti-corruption Act but you will have people continue to commit such crimes. It should be made mandatory that every police station should have one female police officer and that is within the power of the hon. Home Minister to do it.

The other point is that all proceedings of women related crimes should be *in-camera*. It should not be a public proceeding and it should be *in-camera* so that the

identity of the women is protected and that is very important. The other thing is to have a fast track system. Very often it has been told in the House that the Parliament reflects the face of the society. But it is we who have to decide in which direction we want to take the society. So, my suggestion is that whichever States are having bad female to male ratio — the Government cannot do this in this Budget, but in future — the Government should tie certain percentage of grant to States which improve female sex ratio and penalise States which have bad female sex ratio. It is then that the Government will show a commitment that the Government genuinely means what it says.

The last but very important point that I would like to make is about female foeticide. All across India it continues to happen. India is the software capital of the world. We have techniques and analytics to do it. There was a Collector in Solapur who started monitoring it by attaching all the ultrasound machines to a central server. This happened 10 years back. It is in our power today to build software which can register every ultrasound of a pregnant woman and identify after 8 months whether child, if she was female, was delivered or not. It is one of the simplest things to do in this world. We call ourselves a software giant. So, I would like to request the Home Minister that if he could bring in an IT Act which would ensure that all the ultrasound clinics in this country is linked to a central server. It is not expensive. It has been done by a Collector ten years back in Solapur. It can be done now. I would request the Government to consider these two suggestions and I am sure we will progress a little in this matter.

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Madam, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important Bill.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Home Minister for bringing such an important Bill before this august House.

Madam, the proposed Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 will replace an Ordinance the Government had promulgated under tremendous public pressure following nation-wide protests over the gang-rape of a medical student in a moving bus on December 16, 2012 and her subsequent death. The proposed Bill also make rape a gender specific offence under which men only can be

charged for it. It provides for minimum imprisonment term of 20 years for rape, which may be extended to natural life of the convict in jail.

Punishment for stalking is provided in Section 354 (d). It is required to be made harsher in the event of any assault or physical contact on victims who are mostly young girls. The offender in most cases always has a tendency to follow young girls and repeat the offence. Hence the subsequent offence requires still greater punishment. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister that the following words be added at the end of the sub-Section (2) of Section 354 (d) "whoever commits the offence of stalking for second or subsequent times or commits assault or battery while committing stalking shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to 10 years, instead of five years".

In Section 154 (1) of CrPC, a provision has been inserted which makes it mandatory for a woman police officer to record FIR when it is given by a woman. The recording of FIR should not be delayed due to absence of a woman police officer at a given point of time. Therefore in order to avoid any delay in registering the FIR, the following words may be added to the proviso after the words "or any police officer" or "in the absence of a women police officer by any officer in charge of the police station and shall be forthwith transmitted to a woman police officer".

The amendment to section 100 of IPC by introducing 'seventhly' as per clause 2 of the Bill appears to be unnecessary in view of the existing 'secondly' which reads:

"Such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such assault."

There is minimum sentence of one year imprisonment provided under Section 354 of IPC which deals about outraging the modesty of women.

This offence is capable of being committed in privacy. In certain circumstances, the victim will be the only witness to speak about the occurrence and cases may solely depend on her evidence. She may be influenced due to several reasons to bring this accusation on innocent persons also. That will give scope for fabricating false cases due to instigation by others or personal animosity.

In this background, it is unsafe to prescribe minimum sentence for such offences. So, it is better to leave sentencing in such cases to the hands of the court. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to bring an appropriate amendment and the words "which shall not be less than one year" may be deleted.

Prevention of crime is possible only when we become more alert. Today, the country is facing acute shortage of police personnel. Police density compared to our population is much below than any other developing country.

Therefore, bringing one law after another is not sufficient. We need to increase the police personnel in the country. Hence, I request the Government to enhance the police force in the country.

With these words, I support the Bill and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur – U.P.): I will finish within two minutes.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do if in two minutes only.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Madam, this Bill is well intentioned, but Bill as such is not enough to curb crime. It can be curbed through the system. This need improvement in Judicial and Police System. [English] Under section 151 of CrPC, if Daroga ji has reason to believe, he can get arrested even a Minister. [Translation] They can put you behind the bar for 24 hours. This law was enacted to help British natives to rule. No structured change has been brought out in this law even after 65 years of independence. As long as this law is not subjected to metamorphosis and is not completely changed. Mere enacting law will not do. When Henry-VII was the King of England, at that time he enacted law. This law is quoted in the book on Law-ordaining. This law provided that anybody who picks pocket will be sentenced to death. According to the law that was in force at that time hanging used to be done on Saturday and Sundays. People used to flock the place of hanging to watch it, when a pick pocketed was hanged, that attract a large crowd of London which turned up to watch that hanging. A case is registered in House of Lords which states that on a certain day eighteen persons were targeted by the pick pockets.

Madam, it is a reported case. I am not talking on my behalf. I would like to say that you don't go into the niceties of this law. Just now a madam was yelling that hang the all. The provision of hanging is there under Section 302 for the last two hundred years. Three postmortems take place daily in an area like Allahabad. There are 900 murders in a year. The question is that this system should stop. If the system is not rectified, only law can do nothing.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Madam, in the last I want to say that in the last criminal jurisprudence there is a clause about verification also. Suppose we register an FIR that some have raped our girl. Now that SHO or the police system gets an authority. They interrogate 50 people. *[English]* They keep their pocket full. *[Translation]* Now a new turn has come in criminal jurisprudence. Pre-verification is also there in it. That pre-verification is not conducted by SHO or any police agency but a parallel superior agency does the work relating to pre-verification.

[English]

Jurisprudence is the only thing which can prevent abuse *[Translation]* otherwise you can say that such and such has bribed and therefore, you would be prosecuted. *...(Interruptions)*

In the last I would say that when a thing is prepared in hurry that will also be finished in hurry. The Government is enacting this act in hurry, which is wrong.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Arrah): Madam, I rise to speak in support of this Bill. Our learned colleague respected Bhola Babu initiated this debate. I respect Bhola Babu a lot. In his speech he has compared women with goddess, Ma Shakti and considered her worth worship. But I think there is need to consider the women only a human. The day our society start considering woman as a human being, the crime towards woman will also reduce.

Madam, whenever there is debate on crime towards women, it is diverted towards meaningless things like their dress their timing of coming and giving out of House and their time table. Respected Member Shailendraji said

that with a view to stop crime against women there is need to bring a change in their dress. He also blamed phone and internet for crime against women. Bhai Shailendraji, when a labour woman in village is raped, which revealing clothes is she wearing? They have neither phone, nor internet. Therefore, I think, there is need to change the thinking of society and not their dress.

Madam, there is lot of adverse publicity about this legislation. Many misunderstandings are spreading. It seems as if this law is being brought for torturing the men. There is need to bring awareness. We will have to tell that this law is not to keep the men away from women, not to torture the men but its aim is to give safety and respect to women. We will have to take care that this law is not misused.

Madam in the last I would like to add one more thing that earlier also many laws have been made to check many things in the country, but crime is not reducing. Only by enacting the laws the crime towards women cannot reduce, but for this purpose will power of the Government is needed. Alongwith this society will have to change its thinking.

Madam, I am clear in this respect that if Government will have power, the crime can be controlled. In our Bihar, which was once known as Jungle Raj, now it is known for good administrations as a result of the will power of our leader, the Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Nitish Kumarji. I would like that after enacting of this law, those who are assigned the responsibility of implementing it, should implement it honestly and provide an opportunity to the women of this country to live in a safe environment with dignity.

With these words I conclude my speech, once again supporting it. Thank you very much.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you and the whole House for supporting it. There are very few such occasions when all the Hon. Members support a Bill. The whole country was concerned, the manner in which Damini left this world after the rape incident of 16th December. The whole country was shocked. The Government had decided to bring in stringent laws so that punishment could be enhanced.

We had appointed Verma Committee. In the beginning I had told that we had introduced a Bill in 2012 which was referred to the Standing Committee. This provision is also there in it. Verma Committee had accepted many provisions. I would also like to tell that we have also added new sections because various women organisations, organisations of young girls had urged that stalking should be specially used here, voyeurism should be used. That is why we have done it, we are increasing the punishment. ...*(Interruptions)* At that time two or three leaders told in the House that there was a time, in our time we see it anywhere, see it in collage, this happened I do not want to do any comment on it. ...*(Interruptions)* All are leaders. I do not want to name. It is well first we made it non-bailable, now made it bailable, that for the first time it may be by mistake but for the second time when so happen, we have made a provision of punishment for it. We will not leave him, I would like to inform you that many things have been said here about the age of 16 but I will draw your attention. It is in *[English]* the Indian Penal Code, 1860. *[Translation]* In it section 375 is on rape and in it is in the sixth that *[English]* with or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age.

[Translation]

We have been following the age of 16 years since 1860 and now we have made it 16 years it is being questioned why 16 years. Why it was 16 years earlier, the demand which was made. It was the demand from organisations. It was the demand from NGOs. Many advocates demanded to make it 16 years and so we made it 16. But this law is in existence for so many years but it never came in our minds.*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell you, that it is necessary, we will made after taking the consent of all. But the amendment that have come, I will have to tell about them....*(Interruptions)*. It appears that Shiv Sena is also in haste, have patience.

Madam, I would like to inform that for the first time we are making a strict law. We are making enhancement in the five and punishment also. I would like to tell for your information and we have amendments on it for that too I would like to tell, so that the time may not be wasted n amendments. Earlier in 354 it was upto two years now we have made it one to five years alongwith fine. It was upto seven years in 376 now we have made it minimum seven

years which can be extended upto 20 years. In 376 it was ten years to life now we have made it ten years and remainder of the persons natural life. It was two years in 376(B) we have made it from two years to seven years and with fine.

19.00 hrs.

It was upto five years in 376(C), we have made it minimum five years extendable to ten years. In 509 it was one year we have made it three years. We have made provisions in it in such a manner that the people may feel afraid in their minds in a way that the punishment is there, so types of crimes do not take place. We have made such types of provisions. The most important thing is till today it was said that the police officers do not register the complaints of crimes of poor people. For it in 166(A) we have made special provision that if any police officer refuses to lodge FIR he is liable for punishment. It is being done for the first time. Our brothers from Jharkhand were saying that in the police stations the cognizance of poors, dalits and Adivasis are not taken. For it we have made such a provision for their cognizance.

Second thing, it is a fact and we read in newspapers much that dalits were disrobed. Since morning people are describing about Draupadi. It so happens with the women of dalits and adivasis in many villages. They are made to walk naked. For it, for disrobe, whether it is in public place or somewhere in private place we have made provision of it. For it we have made provision of sever punishments. Because the poors have no godfather. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: What about misuse? Someone may misuse it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: For misuse, Section 2 and 111 of IPC is there. For misuse, there is punishment for it also. It is not so easy if it is misused, punishment is there for it. Rajji has said and other members have also said, our sister told, Mahajan ji, told about the incidents of Indore. Madam Speaker, it is a great thing, till in our hearts, in our culture we do not think, do not treat all on equal footings that all are with us. The society must give thought to it. If it is considered, I fully believe that the crimes which are taking place will not take place. It so appears to me. Many questions were asked from me. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Minister, I had said one thing. Those who ceremonise inter-caste marriage, there should be a home for them in all over the country. Include it in this Bill, because they are the most sufferer. ...*(Interruptions)* Find out some ways for it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Your question is very good. Mine is also inter-caste marriage and perhaps yours also. The way you are talking perhaps it may be so. Because you are taking too much interest. The point of making home for them and providing facilities to them...*(Interruptions)* for it a separate will come. It can be provided in social sector. Not here...*(Interruptions)*. We have so many such things. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Mr. Home Minister, you feel his pain. His pain is telling all this. To whom he was stalking was of inter-caste. ...*(Interruptions)* As such his family members did not allow the marriage. If there should be such a home Sharad Bhai would have moved there...*(Interruptions)*. You feel his pain. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: You both are from Madhya Pradesh. So you know each other better.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: He was stalking the girl she was from inter-caste. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: It is acceptable to me that a lady police officer must be appointed in every police station. I fully agree to it and we will do it in police stations. Recently we have tried to give more police constables and officers to Delhi. In police modernisation we will make more efforts for it. We have provided opportunities to the women by making maximum recruitments. One thing that all these enquiries should be made in camera, the Hon. Members have said this and I agree that the enquiry for it should be made in camera. Not only this but the provision has also been made to do vedigraphy for deaf and dumb and to bring interpreter of sign for those who speak with the help of sign. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Whatever case is filed by scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, FIR is registered for that and you are making provision that police office will not do that and the provision of punishment being made then like in CBI first is done PE and then FIR is registered, it should be taken care of.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: We will consider on your suggestion. There no problem in that. ...*(Interruptions)* I will get it passed certainly. ...*(Interruptions)* I will not take much time because our colleagues had said that all party meeting was held in which many people have not been called. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs had called all of them, I have such information. ...*(Interruptions)* I have spoken on this. ...*(Interruptions)* Complete inquiry will be made. I assure you, whenever all parties meeting takes place, when so many people are called then three- four members more would be called then what would happen? We would not have been affected. I will tell them that they should call you also. ...*(Interruptions)* I, not taking much time with these words. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): I have to say two things. On one side you say that police men will be punished. When you will punish police then police will register the case immediately, they will register the case in panic. But it will be misused. Harijan Act is being misused with the same reason. It has been clearly mentioned there in, if police men will not register the case then action will be taken against them. As a result Harijan Act is being misused at large scale. I would like to tell that there was a marriage ceremony at the residence of Judge Saheb. I said there that this law is misused in 60-70 per cent cases. He said that it is 95 per cent true that this law is misused, your 17 party workers were charged under Harijan Act, I have released 17 workers. 17 cases registered under Harijan Act were false, they were tried in the court. Judge released all of them Judge's daughter marriage was there. He said before all the Judges. Now you punish the police then police automatically will register the case. ...*(Interruptions)* But you think its afterward result. It will certainly be misused.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Many cases under Atrocity Act are different and under this act are different. Many a times in the cases of rape cognizance is not taken of poor people, that is why it has been done because cognizance is not taken in respect of tribals, Harijans, backwards. If such kind of circumstance is raised, we will see it, there is no problem in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Bhola Singh — Not present

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 9 to 11 moved by Shri A Sampth to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S. Semmalai, are you moving your Amendment No. 30?

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Madam, I beg to move:

Page 2, after line 39, insert—

“Provided further that in case the accused has no means to pay the fine, a sum of rupees two lakh shall be paid by the Central Government to the victim.” (30)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 30 moved by Shri S. Semmalai to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Supriya Sule, are you moving the amendment?

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Yes, Madam, I am moving the amendment.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, the amendment is relating to the acid attack. It should be substituted with ‘imprisonment for life’.

I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 44 and 45,—

for “seven years”

substitute “imprisonment for life”. (33)

I want Division in this voting.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared—

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Secretary-General to inform about the procedure of operating the Automatic Vote Recording machine.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:—

1. Before a division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.

2. As may kindly be seen, the “red bulbs above Display Boards” on either side of the hon. Speaker’s Chair are already glowing. This means the Voting System has been activated.

3. For voting, please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, namely,

One “red” button in front of the hon. Member on the head phone plate and

Also

any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats:

Ayes — Green colour

Noes — Red colour

Abstain — Yellow colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are “off”.

IMPORTANT: The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5. Please do not press the amber button (P) during division.

6. Hon. Members can actually “see” their vote on Display Boards and on their Desk Unit.

7. In case, vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

Page 2, lines 44 and 45,—

for “seven years”

substitute “imprisonment for life”. (33)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. -1	Ayes	19.21 hrs.	
			Haque, Sk. Saidul
Aditya Nath, Yogi			Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana
Adsul, Shri Anandrao			*Jayaprada, Shrimati
Agrawal, Shri Rajendra			Joshi, Shri Pralhad
Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.			Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
*Anandan, Shri M.			*Karunakaran, Shri P.
Ananth Kumar, Shri			Kumar, Shri Virendra
Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur			Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
Bais, Shri Ramesh			*Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip			Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan			Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari			Manian, Shri O.S.
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita			Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer			Misra, Shri Pinaki
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh			Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya			*Panda, Shri Prabodh
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo			Pandey, Kumari Saroj
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar			Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal			Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
Das, Shri Khagen			*Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas			Pathak, Shri Harin
Devi, Shrimati Rama			Potai, Shri Sohan
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay			Rajendran, Shri C.
*Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra			*Rajesh, Shri M.B.
Dubey, Shri Nishikant			*Ram, Shri Purnmasi
*Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao			Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
*Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.			Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram			Reddy, Shri M. Venugopala
Gulshan, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur			Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Roy, Prof. Saugata
*Roy, Shri Arjun
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
Roy, Shrimati Shatabdi
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar
Sampath, Shri A.
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata
Semmalai, Shri S.
Singh, Shri Ganesh
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
*Singh, Shrimati Meena
Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Sushant, Dr. Rajan
Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
Thambidurai, Dr. M.
Venugopal, Dr. P.
Wakchaure, Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram
Yadav, Shri Sharad

Noes

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh
Azharuddin, Mohammed
'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh
*Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal
Baitha, Shri Kameshwar
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
*Bapiraju, Shri K.
*Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Biswal, Shri Hemanand
*Chacko, Shri P.C.
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh.
*Chidambaram, Shri P.
Chinta Mohan, Dr.
*Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.
*Choudhary, Shri Harish
Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
Dhanapalan, Shri K.P.
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
Dutt, Shrimati Priya
*Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Ering, Shri Ninong
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
*Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Gogoi, Shri Dip
Handique, Shri B.K.
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
Hussain, Shri Ismail
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
Jindal, Shri Naveen
Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh
Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

*Patel, Shri Dinsha

Kataria, Shri Lalchand

Patil, Shri Pratik

Kaur, Shrimati Preneet

Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam

Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh

Prasada, Shri Jitin

Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh

Premdas, Shri

*Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun

Punia, Shri P. L.

Khursheed, Shri Salman .

Purandeswari, Shrimati D.

*Killi, Dr. Kruparani

Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh

Krishnasswamy, Shri M.

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Kumar, Shri Ramesh

Ramkishun, Shri

Kumar, Shri Shailendra

Rao, Dr. K.S.

Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh

Rawat, Shri Harish

*Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara

*Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami

Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender

Lalu Prasad, Shri

Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P

Mahant, Dr. Charan Das

Sachan, Shri Rakesh

Maharaj, Shri Satpal

Sai Prathap, Shri A.

Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid

*Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey

*Meena, Shri Namu Narain

Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah

Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram

Selja, Kumari

*Meinya, Dr. Thokchom

Shanavas, Shri M.I.

Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit

Shariq, Shri S.D.

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Sharma,Dr. Arvind Kumar

Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh

Sharma, Shri Madan Lal

Narah, Shrimati Ranee

Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh

Narayanasamy, Shri V.

Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar

Pala, Shri Vincent H.

Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar

Pandey, Shri Rakesh

*Sibal, Shri Kapil

Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh

Singh, Chaudhary Lal

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Singh, Shri Ijyaraj

Singh, Shri Jagdanand

Singh, Shri R.P.N.

Singh, Shri Ratan

Singh, Shri Sukhdev

Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur

Singh, Shri Yashvir

*Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh

Sugavanam, Shri E.G.

Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan

" Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil

Tagore, Shri Manicka

Tamta, Shri Pradeep

Tandon, Shrimati Annu

Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor

Thakor, Shri Jagdish

Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.

Tharoor, Dr. Shashi

**Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol

**Thomas, Shri P.T.

Tirath, Shrimati Krishna

Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema

Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.

Viswanathan, Shri P.

Vivekanand, Dr. G.

Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes : 62

Noes : 105

The motion was negatived.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Madam, our votes have not been recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this result is subject to correction. If you think that it has not been recorded, you can give your slips.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dhananjay Singh – not present.

Shri Neeraj Shekhar to move his amendment.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Ballia): I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 44 and 45,—

for "five years but which may extend to seven years"

substitute "ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life". (36)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendment No. 36 moved by Shri Neeraj Shekhar to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

*The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips.

Ayes = 62+Shri M. Anandan, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, S/Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar, P.C.Gaddigoudar, Shrimati Jayaprada, Shri P. Karunakaran, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, S/Shri Prabodh Panda, M.B. Rajesh, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, S/Shri Puranmasi Ram, Arjun Roy, Shrimati Meena Singh = 75

Noes = 105+S/Shri Khiladi Lal Bairwa, K. Bapiraju, Mohammed E. T. Basheer, P.C. Chacko, P. Chidambaram, N. S. V. Chittan, Harish Choudhary, Biren Singh Engti, Mankirao Hadlya Gavit, Mallikarjun Kharge, Dr. Kruparani Killi, S/Shri N. Peethambara Kurup, Namo Narain Meena, Dr. Thokchom Meniya, S/Shri Dinsha Patel, Anantha Venkatarami Reddy, Sarvey Satyanarayana, Kapil Sibal, Bharatsinh Solanki, Kodikkunnil Suresh, Thol Thirumaavalavan, P.T. Thomas, Mulayam Singh Yadav = 128

Abstain = 001 - Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh wrongly voted for abstain, later on he corrected through slip for Noes = 0

*Corrected through slip

**Voted through slip.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 **Insertion of new
sections 354A,
354B, 354C and
354D**

Amendments made:

Page 3, line 21, *omit* “in any public place”. (2)

Page 4, for lines 3 to 5, *substitute* “commits the offence of stalking:”. (3)

Page 4, for lines 14 to 16, *substitute*,—

“(2) Whoever commits the offence of stalking shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; and be punished on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.”. (4)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar to move his amendments.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDER KUMAR (Kaushambi): I beg to move:

“Page 3, *omit* line 22 to 34”. (18)

“Page 4, *omit* line 2 to 41”. (19)

“Page 5, *omit* line one to three”. (20)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendment Nos. 18 to 20 moved by Shri Shailendra Kumar to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to move his amendment.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I beg to move:

Page 4, line 3,—

omit “watches or”. (34)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put amendment No. 34 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahatab to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dhananjay Singh to move his amendment No. 37. He is not present.

Shri Tathagata Satpathy to move his amendment Nos. 39 and 40.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): I beg to move:

Page 4, *for* line 3,—

substitute “(iii) spies, covertly eavesdrop or otherwise intrudes into the woman’s private space,”. (39)

Page 4, lines 15 and 16,

for “one year but which may extend to five years”

substitute “five years but which may extend to seven years”. (40)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put amendment Nos. 39 and 40 moved by Shri Tathagata Satpathy to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 **Substitution of new
sections 370 and
370A for section
370**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Supriya Sule to move her amendment No. 32.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Madam, I am not moving my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahatab to move his amendment No. 35.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I beg to move:

Page 5, Lines 10 and 11,—

for “not be less than five years but which may extend to seven years”

substitute “not be less than twenty years but which may extend to imprisonment for life.”. (35)

This is relating to trafficking of children where five years only has been mentioned but it should be life imprisonment once they are apprehended and convicted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put amendment No. 35 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Madam, I want a Division. Let the Government be exposed. Let there be a Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

Page 5, Lines 10 and 11,—

for “not be less than five years but which may extend to seven years”

substitute “not be less than twenty years but which may extend to imprisonment for life.”. (35)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2 Ayes 19.31 hrs.

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal

Das, Shri Khagen

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Devi, Shrimati Rama

Dhotre, Shri Sanjay

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shri Nishikant

Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao

Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.

Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram

Gulshan, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur

Haque, Sk. Saidul

Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana

Jayaprada, Shrimati

Joshi, Shri Pralhad

*Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai

Karunakaran, Shri P.

Kumar, Shri Virendra

Lingam, Shri P.

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari

Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan

Manian, Shri O.S.

*Voted through slip.

Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram

Noes

Misra, Shri Pinaki

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq

Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Panda, Shri Prabodh

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Pandey, Kumari Saroj

Azharuddin, Mohammed

Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash

'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh

Paswan, Shri Kamlesh

*Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal

Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh

Baitha, Shri Kameshwar

Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Pathak, Shri Harin

Bapiraju , Shri K.

Potai, Shri Sohan

Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.

Rajendran, Shri C.

Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Rajesh, Shri M.B.

Biswal, Shri Hemanand

Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada

Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar

Ray, Shri Rudramadhab

Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh

Reddy, Shri M. Venugopala

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar

Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.

Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar

Choudhary, Shri Harish

Sampath, Shri A.

Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti

Satpathy, Shri Tathagata

Das, Shri Bhakta Charan

Semmalai, Shri S.

Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.

Singh, Shri Ganesh

Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.

Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar

Dikshit, Shri Sandeep

Sushant, Dr. Rajan

Dutt, Shrimati Priya

Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Thambidurai, Dr. M.

Ering, Shri Ninong

Venugopal, Dr. P.

Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

*Voted through slip.

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Gogoi, Shri Dip

Handique, Shri B.K.

*Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul

Hussain, Shri Ismail

Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash

Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha

Jindal, Shri Naveen

Joshi, Shri Mahesh

Kalmadi, Shri Suresh

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kataria, Shri Lalchand

Kaur, Shrimati Preneet

Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh

Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh

Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Killi, Dr. Kruparani

Krishnasswamy, Shri M.

Kumar, Shri Ramesh

Kumar, Shri Shailendra

Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan

Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh

Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara

Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka

Lalu Prasad, Shri

Mahant, Dr. Charan Das

Maharaj, Shri Satpal

McLeod, Shrimati Ingrid

Meena, Shri Namo Narain

Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram

Meinya, Dr. Thokchom

Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh

Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh

Narah, Shrimati Ranee

Narayanasamy, Shri V.

Pala, Shri Vincent H.

Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath

Pandey, Shri Rakesh

Patel, Shri Dinsha

Patil, Shri Pratik

Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamm

Prasada, Shri Jitin

Premdas, Shri

Punia, Shri P. L.

Purandeswari, Shrimati D.

Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh

Ram, Shri Purnmasi

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Rao, Dr. K.S.

Rawat, Shri Harish

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender

Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P

Sachan, Shri Rakesh

Sai Prathap, Shri A.

Saroj, Shrimati Sushila

Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Selja, Kumari
Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Shariq, Shri S.D
Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
*Sibal, Shri Kapil
Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Singh, Shri Jagdanand
Singh, Shri R.P.N.
Singh, Shri Ratan
Singh, Shri Sukhdev
Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
Singh, Shrimati Meena
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
Tagore, Shri Manicka
Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Thakor, Shri Jagdish

Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol
Thomas, Shri P.T.
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema
Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.
Viswanathan, Shri P.
Vivekanand, Dr. G.
Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar
Vyas, Dr. Girija
Yadav, Shri Arun
Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh

Abstain

Shri Sameer Bhujbal
Shrimati Surpiya Sule

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction,* the result of the Division is:

Ayes	—	65
Noes	—	129

The motion was negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dhananjay Singh to move his amendment No. 38. He is not present.

The question is:

“That clause 8 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

*The following Members recorded/corrected their votes through slips.

Ayes : 65 + Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia = 66

Noes : 129+S/Shri Khiladi Lal Bairwa, Mohd. Asrarul Haque and Kapil Sibal = 132

Abstain : 002

*Voted through slip.

**Clause 9 Substitution of new
sections for
sections 375, 376,
376A, 376B, 376C
and 376D**

Amendment made:

Page 6, line,—

for “sixteen years”

substitute “eighteen years”. (5)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Madam, I beg to move:

Page 6, line 14,-

for “fifteen years”

substitute “eighteen years”. (7)

Page 6, line 41,-

for “sixteen years”

substitute “eighteen years”. (8)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put amendment Nos. 7 and 8 moved by Prof. Saugata Roy to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, amendment Nos. 12 to 17, Shri A. Sampath.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam, all these amendments that I have proposed regarding Clause 9 are very serious. I am moving these amendments because of the custodial rapes happen behind the bars in the prisons, in the correctional homes and the juvenile homes. Hence, I may be permitted to move these amendments.

I beg to move:

Page 6, line 24,—

for “on a woman”

substitute “on a person”. (12)

Page 6, line 26,—

for “woman”

substitute “person”. (13)

Page 6, line 38,—

for “the woman commits rape on such woman”

substitute “any person commits rape on such person”. (14)

Page 6, line 41,—

for “woman”

substitute “person”. (15)

Page 7, line 44,—

for “woman”

substitute “person”. (16)

Page 8, line 13,—

for “common”

substitute “similar”. (17)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put amendment Nos. 12 to 17 moved by Shri A. Sampath to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kalyan Banerjee to move Amendment No. 24.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Madam, in view of the Amendment brought by the Government, it is not needed, now. So, I am not moving my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, amendment No. 27, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, I am moving this amendment because at page 6, on the consent for sexual connection, here it is written ‘unequivocal/voluntary’. Unequivocal does not mean that it is explicit. My only point is that it must be explicit. If it is not explicit, then by the word ‘unequivocal’, it is going to be misunderstood. It will not carry the same sense.

Therefore, I would appeal to the Government to accept this. Otherwise, this word ‘unequivocal’ will be interpreted by the defence lawyers in order to protect the accused. I would appeal to you to accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I beg to move:

Page 6, line 6, *after* "unequivocal" *insert* "explicit". (27)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment No. 27 moved by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to the vote of the House.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I want Division on this amendment. ...*(Interruptions)* Such a simple thing the Government cannot accept!

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

Page 6, line 6, *after* "unequivocal" *insert* "explicit". (27)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3 Ayes 19.36 hrs.

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal

Das, Shri Khagen

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Devi, Shrimati Rama

Dhotre, Shri Sanjay

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shri Nishikant

Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao

Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.

Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram

Gulshan, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur

Haque, Sk. Saidul

Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana

Jayaprada, Shrimati

Joshi, Shri Pralhad

Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai

Karunakaran, Shri P.

Kumar, Shri Virendra

Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan

Lingam, Shri P.

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari

Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan

Manian, Shri O.S.

Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram

Misra, Shri Pinaki

Panda, Shri Prabodh

Pandey, Kumari Saroj

Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash

Paswan, Shri Kamlesh

Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben

Pathak, Shri Harin

Potai, Shri Sohan

Rajendran, Shri C.

Rajesh, Shri M.B.

Ram, Shri Purnmasi

Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara

Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Ray, Shri Rudramadhab
Reddy, Shri M. Venugopala
Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar
Sampath, Shri A.
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata
Semmalai, Shri S.
Singh, Shri Ganesh
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
Singh, Shrimati Meena
Sushant, Dr. Rajan
Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
Thambidurai, Dr. M.
Venugopal, Dr. P.
Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram
Yadav, Shri Sharad

Noes

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh
Azharuddin, Mohammed
'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh
*Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal
Baitha, Shri Kameshwar
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Bapiraju, Shri K.
Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Bhujbal, Shri Sameer
Biswal, Shri Hemanand
Chacko, Shri P.C.
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Chinta Mohan, Dr.
Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo
Choudhary, Shri Harish
Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
Dhanapalan, Shri K.P.
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
Dutt, Shrimati Priya
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Ering, Shri Ninong
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Gogoi, Shri Dip
Handique, Shri B.K.
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
Hussain, Shri Ismail
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
Jindal, Shri Naveen
Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kataria, Shri Lalchand

Kaur, Shrimati Preneet

Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh

Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh

Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Killi, Dr. Kruparani

Krishnasswamy, Shri M.

Kumar, Shri Ramesh

Kumar, Shri Shailendra

Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh

Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara

Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka

Lalu Prasad, Shri

Mahant, Dr. Charan Das

Maharaj, Shri Satpal

Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid

Meena, Shri Namo Narain

Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram

Meinya, Dr. Thokchom

Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh

Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh

Narah, Shrimati Ranee

Narayanasamy, Shri V.

Pala, Shri Vincent H.

Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath

Pandey, Shri Rakesh

Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh

Patel, Shri Dinsha

Patil, Shri Pratik

Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamp

Prasada, Shri Jitin

Premdas, Shri

Punia, Shri P.L.

Purandeswari, Shrimati D.

*Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Ramkishun, Shri

Rao, Dr. K.S.

Rawat, Shri Harish

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender

Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P

Sachan, Shri Rakesh

Sai Prathap, Shri A.

Saroj, Shrimati Sushila

Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey

Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah

Selja, Kumari

Shanavas, Shri M.I.

Shariq, Shri S.D.

Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar

Sharma, Shri Madan Lal

Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh

Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar

Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar

*Sibal, Shri Kapil

*Voted through slip.

Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Singh, Shri Jagdanand
Singh, Shri R.P.N.
Singh, Shri Ratan
Singh, Shri Sukhdev
Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
Tagore, Shri Manicka
Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Thakor, Shri Jagdish
Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol
Thomas, Shri P.T.
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema
Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.
Viswanathan, Shri P.
Vivekanand, Dr. G.
Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar
Vyas, Dr. Girija
Yadav, Shri Arun
*Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, subject to correction*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes	:	68
Noes	:	130

The motion was negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, amendment No. 41, Shri Tathagata Satpathy.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Madam, this is about stalking, which in my opinion is always the threshold, the precursor to any crime being committed against a woman. A group of boys or men or an individual would follow a woman, see where she works, where she lives, what she does, which bus or which car she goes in; and that is stalking. Stalking is an act, which must be stamped out promptly and with great force and vengeance. If that is not done, if that is taken lightly; and the perpetrator escapes, the next level will be crime, the crime of rape and murder.

Therefore, instead of 'bailable' which the Government has brought in as an amendment, I would request the Government not to take this as a prestige issue because they have many learned lawyers amongst their midst. I would request the Government to make this 'stalking' as a non-bailable offence. Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisa): Madam, I rise to support the amendments moved by Tathagata Satpathy ji. I have listened about 75 per cent discussion here. In the beginning, I could not sit because I had to go with the President of Egypt for courtesy call. But when I listened discussion then some light comments were made, these were made only this thing — stalking follow. I would like to tell that this Bill is not against the mentality of common stalking This Bill is against that mentality of stalking which compels the girls like Geetika Sharma to commit suicide. That was the case of stalking where it was mentioned in appointment letter that you will come to meet Boss daily in the evening after the work is over and thereafter that girl

*The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips.

Ayes: 68 + Nil = 68

Noes: 130 + S/Shri Khiladi Lal Bairwa, Gajendra Singh Rajukhedi, Kapil Sibal and Mulayam Singh Yadav = 134

*Voted through slip.

was made subject of constant stalking. Ultimately she committed suicide. Thereafter stalking was made to compel her mother for making compromise. She also committed suicide. This offence of stalking which compels two women, mother and daughter to commit suicides, making it bailable is quite wrong in its own. I support Thatagata ji that the first offence of stalking should also be made as non-bailable.

[English]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: This is the first offence. For the first offence we have said this and it was with consensus that we had done everything. There is no point now in pressing this amendment.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon. Minister this is first offence of Gopal Kanda. ...*(Interruptions)* Gopal Kanda a Minister of Haryana who is occurred in this case, this also is his first offence, but stalking must be non-bailable.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Originally, in the meeting also it was discussed that it was bailable and we had kept that.

MADAM SPEAKER: I just want to clarify something.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let me clarify. I want to clarify one thing that the amendment of Shri Tathagata Satpathy is No. 41.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: I am sorry, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: And the one under discussion is amendment No. 42.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: I was reading amendment No. 42.

MADAM SPEAKER: But at the moment, I am on amendment No. 41.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: I apologize unconditionally, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 7, after line 34, insert-

“Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to woman and man living in a ‘live in’ (legally unmarried) relationship for a period longer than six months and are sharing the same roof when the purported rape occurs.” (41)

Amendment No. 41 is about live in relationship where I am suggesting a minor change...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall put amendment No. 41 moved by Shri Tathagata Satpathy to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 24 Amendment of First Schedule

Amendment made:

Page 12, for lines 23 to 28, substitute,—

“354D	Stalking	Imprisonment up to 3 years and with fine for first conviction.	Cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.
		Imprisonment up to 5 years and with fine for second or subsequent conviction.	Cognizable	Non-Bailable	Any Magistrate.”.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Madam I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Sushilkumar Shinde and printed as serial No. 6 in List No. 1 of amendments, in column 5,—

for “bailable”

substitute “non-bailable”. (42)

Madam, again I repeat the same thing. I think ‘stalking’ should be non-bailable and the Government should be good enough to give out a good message that this is a very cold calculative law to put extreme fear in the hearts of those plotting a crime against a helpless woman and this is not a political issue. Let us not be divided on political grounds; let us make this a non-bailable offence the first time because the second time there will be no witnesses. There is no provision in this Act to protect witnesses, which is a huge problem in this country today. Most of the cases are falling out or they are being delayed because witnesses are not coming forward and there will be no witnesses for a single woman because nobody will give protection to the witnesses. So, the first time itself, like the hon. Leader of the Opposition has already mentioned, it should be construed as a serious offence and it should be a non-bailable offence.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, yesterday it was decided earlier that it was non-bailable. ...
(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: At both the places, it was decided that it may be non-bailable, but when the consensus-decision arrived, it was said that it should be bailable.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Tathagata Satpathy to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Madam, I want a division.

MADAM SPEAKER: We have already done it.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Madam, I insisted for a division, but it was not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: There is an Amendment No. 25 to be moved Shri Kalyan Banerjee. Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, in view of the Government amendment, I am not pressing for my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Clause 29 Substitution of new sections for Section 42

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 29 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was negatived.

Clauses 30 and 31 Repeal and Savings

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clauses 30 and 31 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 30 and 31 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

MADAM SPEAKER: There is Amendment No. 29 to be moved by Shri S. Semmalai.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): I beg to move:

Page 1, *after* line 5, *insert*—

“Provided that the provisions of section 30 shall come into force on such date as the government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.”. (29)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 29 moved by Shri S. Semmalai to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 1 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Clause 29 of the Bill has been negatived by the House. I, therefore, direct that subsequent clauses may be re-numbered accordingly.

The lobbies may be opened.

Now, we shall take up Zero Hour matters.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam, I through you, would like to draw the attention of the House towards accommodation problem of the Government employees. At the time of retirement the biggest problem and concern of an employee remains for accommodation because his/her children get education in those educational institutions etc. that are near with the complex in which he/she would have been residing. This aggravates his/her concern more: Moreover, his living address such as ration card, Voter I card and other facilities are based on that address. Keeping in view of the problems being faced by Government employees at the time of their retirement they should be provided ownership rights of their accommodation.

Madam, I urge upon the Government that it should take necessary action for providing ownership rights to the Government employees at the time of their retirement.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Satpal Maharaj.

19.45 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on a very important subject. This is related to farmers of Delhi. The farmers of Delhi are in thousands numbers. These people cultivate in “Yamuna Khadar” for at least last 100-200 years. The Government gives them land on lease. These people work on both sides from Wazirabad upto Okhala. Now they are being harassed. Notice has been issued by the Government that land will not be given for sowing. Metro offices and other many offices have been built on plenty of land in “Yamuna Khadar”. Building has been raised. It is called justified but a poor man is working, he has no livelihood, no employment. His employment is vegetable that he grows and sells it in market. What you want, whether he should be made homeless? You brought him in social security that you take 500 rupees per month. Delhi Peasant Cooperative Multi Purpose Society was introduced during the regime of hon. Jawahar Lal Nehru ji and first it was got started by Chief Minister. I, through you Sir, would like to make strong demand from the Government that they should be taken care of. They should not be harassed and they should be protected.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Sir, I would like to say about abolition of the condition of making pharmacist as mandatory for retail chemist in Uttar Pradesh. When our country was slave this black law of 1940 was brought in the form of Drugs and Cosmetics Act. There are about four to five lakh retail shopkeepers in the country and in U.P. alone there are 68, 000 retail shops. The number of pharmacists registered in Uttar Pradesh Pharmacy Council is 22,000 and out of that 80 per cent are in Government service and 5000-6000 people remains. I would like to say that if this compulsion is not removed, what will the retailers of medicines will do? I am talking about removing this compulsory provision because when country was under the British rule and the Act of 1940 was brought then the work of mixing was done by compounders and therefore the medicines were sold under the

supervision of pharmacist. Today, medicines come under sealed packing and sold through the prescription of doctors.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if a person can serve in a pharmacy company and produce medicines then why he cannot sell it? Though, I demand from the Government that in the whole country particularly in Uttar Pradesh 68,000 small retailers of medicines should be exempted from the compulsion of pharmacist and a standard should be fixed so that there is no injustice with them.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I associate myself with this.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, would like to draw the attention of the House that at present the existence of the has remained limited to Africa and Gujarat State only. Lion is a protected animal in the greater Gir wild life area in South Saurashtra in Gujarat State. Gir National Park and Sanctuary is spread in 1412.13 square kilometers. About six State highways and some other smaller roads pass through this National Park which are mostly used by local inhabitants. Due to this the movement of animals in Gir Forest area is hindered and they are disturbed and there is continuous danger to their life.

In view of above, danger a proposal to construct a ring road near Gir Wild Life Area was mooted at a cost of rupees 600 hundred crore and its length was proposed to be 269 Kms. The above project was got approved from State Wild Life Board by Gujarat Government and was sent to Central Government in the year 2011. I would like to bring it to your notice that Gujarat Government has taken many new steps to save the very existence of African lions and they have become successful in it. As a result, thereof, an increase in the number of lions in India has been achieved which is more than expected. On the same lines the Central Government should provide maximum help to bring success in the efforts of steps being taken by Gujarat Government.

Therefore, through this House, I would like to request the Central Government that it should issue guidelines for constructing a ring road along with National Park/Sanctuary to save the existence of lions in Gir Wild Life protected area in Gujarat so that the existence of lions in India could be protected.

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the formation of Chhattisgarh State was done with the aim of its speedy development, provision of administrative system for the development of State and necessary natural resources which is in abundance in Chhattisgarh. The Airport of Capital of Chhattisgarh, Raipur, may be made an international level Airport. I request the Government for this. All resources are available at Airport situated at Mana. National and International people are investing their capital there but if it is expected that more speedy development take place there then it is necessary that is Should be made International Airport for foreign investments.

This is my demand through you.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is one Kariappa Marg which crosses Army complex in district Varanasi of Uttar Pradesh and we have continuously raised this matter in the House that the Kariappa Marg should be opened. That is a very old road and more than half of population of Varanasi go through that Kariappa Marg to district headquarter and other Government office but officers of Army are trying to block that road that are doing so at present. People are being stopped to pass through that road.

I demand from the Government that there is a problem of road jam in Varanasi. Lakhs of people travel through Kariappa Marg by bicycle, motor cycle and other vehicles to reach district headquarters for their work. There are roads in the Army complex in Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna and there people are allowed to pass but in Varanasi officers of Army and some other people do not allow people to pass from that road. People have to pass under the barricades or on foot. Even after so many days of independence people are insulted like this at Kariappa Marg and people are ashamed due to this.

We demand from the Government that Kariappa Marg should be opened for general public.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjay Singh is associated with the matter raised by Shri Ramkishun ji.

[English]

SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the very low compensation paid to the farmers whose crops are

getting destroyed by the elephants entering into their fields. I represent the Chamrajanagar constituency in Karnataka where 40 per cent of the total area is under forest. The area has got two tiger projects, where the population especially of elephants is quite heavy. These elephants enter the fields of the farmers and destroy their standing crops. The compensation given to the farmers by the Government is very low and it is unscientific. During the year 2009, they had fixed the crop compensation rate. So, my humble request to the Government, through you, is that the crop compensation should be enhanced. Secondly, solar fencing should be erected and elephant-proof trenches should be built to avoid elephants from entering fields of the farmers.

In this connection, I want to put a word, through you, to the Government that highly enhanced crop compensation should be given, and solar fencing and elephant-proof trenches should be made as early as possible.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): Hon. Chairperson, through you, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister.

It is well-known that Seemanchal Express 12487 / 12488 is the only direct train connecting Jogbani — which is located in the area bordering Nepal — to Delhi. An overwhelmingly large number of people of the area use this train for traveling to Delhi. However, the train has proven inadequate in terms of the number of coaches it carries. As a result, the train usually remains overcrowded for the passengers, and many passengers are left in the waiting list.

Therefore, it would be my humble request to you to please increase the total number of coaches to 24 including one 1st AC and two 2nd AC so that the passengers avail of this train facility without facing any hardship.

SHRI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw attention of the House to a very important issue. The Central Government has submitted a fresh affidavit on Setu Samundram in the Supreme Court. In the affidavit, the Government has stated that Ram Setu is not an integral symbol of Hinduism.

Sir, the Government has also rejected RK Pachauri

Committee's Report on Setu Samundaram. The Committee has further advised not to go ahead on this project on environmental and economic aspect. The rejection of report of Pachauri Committee is in gross negligence of Hindu religious faith and importance of environment.

Sir, all are aware that for Setu Samundram project if Ram Setu is demolished it would be dangerous for local ecological conditions, flora and fauna and natural resources as huge reserves of thorium lies in this very region. There would be possibilities of its destruction. Areas protected by the UN are in proximity of Setu Samundaram Project. Just for the sake of Rs. 800 crore the Government is playing with Hindu sentiments, national security and also environment.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members Shri Dhananjay Singh, Shri Chandrakant Khaire, Shri Pralhad Joshi and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Yogi Aditya Nath.

Next is Shri Hansraj G. Ahir. You can raise only one matter.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government as well as we are seriously concerned for meeting the power shortage in the country. But it is often observed that most of the power-plants are functioning below their installed capacity. Despite every kind of assistance from the Central Government, supply of coal at subsidized rates, the said plants are running below their capacity and Maharashtra comes on top of such States.

20.00 hrs.

Power plants in Maharashtra are running at 55-60 per cent capacity. I want to know, despite supply of coal at subsidized rates why power plants are not running at their full capacity. There is a power shortage everywhere, farmers are in trouble, domestic users do not get electricity, industries are getting adversely affected. If the plants are still not generating adequate power the Government should initiate action against them. Strict action should be taken against the management, owners of such plants. If still they fail to improve, the plants should be taken over by NTPC.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to raise the problems of my constituency during Zero-Hour. My constituency Supaul is located near Nepal border near Himalayan range. The rivers originating from Nepal flow through my constituency, especially Koshi, Bagmati, Aghwara. These are curse for my area as these bring devastating floods during rainy season and destroy the crops and also cause loss of life. All may be aware of devastating floods caused by these rivers in the year 2008. The issue came up in limelight at world over. In view of location of my area on international border, I am unable to take development projects under MPLADS as the instructions forbid us from undertaking any development work upto 8 kms from international border. Even Nepal interferers in Government sponsored works also.

My submission is that the Hon. Minister of Irrigation should have hold with the Government of Nepal and find a solution to this problem. Dams can be constructed in my area, whereby power can be generated and flood problem can also be controlled.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I want to draw your attention to a very important issue. Two years ago, the Government brought a Bill, titled Right to Free Education which created an atmosphere all over the country that now education will be provided free to all. I want to say that the student teacher ratio in our primary school is very poor. If we go to the villages, we find that in a number of schools there is only one teacher. Take the case of my district Jaunpur. There are a number of schools in my district with only one teacher and the strength of students is even upto 200-250. Now, different subjects are taught at primary level. There are no subject specific teachers, only general teachers are appointed. How they are able to teach? How can one teacher manage teaching 150-150, 200-200 or 250-250 students? What kind of education it will be? I want to say that pupil teacher ratio should be appropriate. At national level, the average number of teachers at primary level is just 2 teachers.

Sir, my submission is that the Government should open schools. On the basis of population of a particular area, the ratio of population, pupil and teacher should be kept in mind while opening primary schools. I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to bring to the attention of the House a problem regarding the jute industry, which is a major industry in West Bengal. The Government of India collects cess from the jute manufacturers under Section 3 of Jute Manufacturers Cess Act, 1983. The cess is to be used for the purposes of JMDC Act, 1983, and now National Jute Board Act, 2008.

Section 5 of the National Jute Board Act defines the purpose to promote the development of jute and jute products by such measures as it thinks fit. The Preamble of the Act says:—

“For the development of the cultivation, manufacture and marketing of jute and jute products and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.”

Sir, the figures are in the following order:- In the year 2010-11, cess collected was Rs. 81 crore and the cess given to the industry was Rs. 37 crore. In the year 2011-12, cess collected was Rs. 85 crore and the amount spent for the development was Rs. 34 crore. In the year 2012-13, cess collected is Rs. 87 crore and the grants are of the order of Rs. 34 crore. That means the Government of India instead of giving the whole cess collected for the development of jute cultivation and the jute industry, is giving only half of the cess collected and appropriating the other half of the money for other purposes. I demand that the whole cess collected from the jute manufacturers under the Jute Manufacturers Cess Act be returned to the jute industry and for jute cultivation in the interests of three lakh jute workers and four million jute farmers in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL (Rewa): Chairman, Sir, there is a big problem of drinking water in my constituency, Rewa. Drinking water schemes are already non-functional and at present MP Government is unable to make arrangement for mechanic and riser pipe. I had written a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister with these problems in mind and demanded a special package of 500 crore rupees. The Prime Minister forwarded that letter to the Ministry of drinking water and sanitation, on which the Ministry sought a proposal from the MP Government. The

reply given by the MP Government was surprising and full of political vendetta. Madhya Pradesh Government replied that they were giving sufficient water to the people of Rewa and hence there was no need of special package.

Sir, I am the only MP from BSP in Madhya Pradesh State. Rewa Parliamentary Constituency is being continuously ignored by the Madhya Pradesh Government and the State administration do not want that water, electricity and other facilities be provided to the people of Rewa Parliamentary Constituency.

I would request the Hon. Prime Minister through you that a Special Investigating Team related to water be sent to Rewa Parliamentary Constituency and action should be taken against all those officials who have given false reply due to political vendetta so that Rewa Constituency could get facilities like water and electricity at the earliest.

SHRI PURNMASI RAM (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is a prestigious and biggest institute of the country where people of every section of society come for special treatment. Most of the patients who throng this institute for treatment are from Bihar who belong to middle class or are very poor people. It has been seen in the past that a very long time is given for pathology and radiology tests and for surgery or they are called again and again on the pretext of unavailability of beds and are given dates after dates. Due to all this the patients can't get proper treatment and die in the process. One more point which should be pondered upon is that who come to AIIMS for treatment with great hope in their heart are referred to the adjoining Safdarjang hospital on the pretext of paucity of beds, which results in patients losing their mental balance. Through you, I would request the Government either open an AIIMS like other hospital or increase doctors, nursing staff, medical equipments and beds in the existing hospital so that poor and helpless patients may not have to suffer in absence of treatment. In addition to this the patients referred to by the MPs be given priority that is what I demand the Government through you.

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Sir, I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government an important issue regarding the farming community of the Vizianagaram district who are facing acute losses due to

adopting traditional agricultural methods and keeping themselves away from the latest development in agricultural science and technology.

Sir, Vizianagaram district is predominantly an agricultural district in Andhra Pradesh. A huge population including small and marginal farmers is living in the rural areas of the Vizianagaram district. They depend on agriculture for their livelihood. It is because of the diminishing profitability and meagre yields of agricultural produce, farmers are forced to search for an alternative source of revenue for their livelihood. There are just five agricultural scientists in the Vizianagaram district. Farmers are feeling hapless. They have no access to latest information at the ground level. There is an urgent need to streamline the agricultural researches in Vizianagaram district. Hence, there is a need to set up agro-technology centres and Krishi Vigyan Centres on priority basis to provide information and inputs to hapless farmers on soil fertility, climatic conditions and other vital aspects of agriculture and farming. My parliamentary constituency Vizianagaram should also be included for receiving good advisory mechanism on agriculture on emergency basis in the interest of farmers. I would also like to strongly urge upon the Government through you to set up an agricultural engineering college and post-harvesting technology centres at Vizianagaram district.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Sir, despite technological improvement in information and communication sector, postal services still have greater and wider connectivity. This is mainly due to the tireless and dedicated service of the postal employees. In the Postal Department, there are two types of employees. One category is of departmental employees and another category is of extra-departmental employees. The extra departmental employees are called as 'Gramin Dak Sevak'. The GDS has a long pending grievance which they have been expressing in various forums. While the department staff is given an increment of three per cent of their basic pay annually, the GDS are being paid an annual pay hike at a flat rate of Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per year. They have not been provided with a pay hike on a percentage basis as in the case of the departmental staff. This is a gross discrimination. I do not understand the rationale behind the differential treatment meted out to the two types of employees. Hence, I would request the hon. Minister of Communications and Information Technology to look into the genuine grievance

which remains unresolved for a long time. I would request you to grant them annual increment on percentage basis as is being enjoyed by the departmental employees.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY (Fatehpur Sikri): Sir, I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak in Zero Hour.

Sir, through you I would like to apprise the Hon. Petroleum Minister that Government of India is giving subsidy in billions of rupees on kerosene in Uttar Pradesh and other States of the country. I know well about my State UP that about 70 per cent of the Kerosene, meant for poor to be given on ration cards, is diverted in black market. The prevailing price of Kerosene in UP is about Rs. 14 per litre, whereas the rate of diesel is 50 rupee 90 paise per litre and that of petrol is Rs. 72 and paise 80. Therefore, by adulterating them with Kerosene profit can increase from four to six times. For example, I have been the Chairman of District Panchayat of District Hathras, UP and district Jhansi. Since, then I have been making hundreds of complaints against those indulging in black marketing...*, to the Hon. Minister, Ministry of Petroleum, Government of India, Chief Secretary UP, IOC, HPC Refinery, Mathura, UP, and the administrative offices.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Names will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI SEEMA UPADHYAY: Sir, I was tired of complaining again and again they were charged under many sections. All the cases were registered in UP and were withdrawn later on. Today I am constrained to say that it is a matter concerning public interest and national interest. I would request that the above matter may be got investigated by CBI. Strict action should be taken to stop black marketing of Kerosene. The black money earned by...* be confiscated.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Names will not go on record.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my Constituency Hubli, Dharwad is the second largest city

in the State of Karnataka after Bengaluru. Three National Highways pass through the heart of Hubli city and the resultant traffic creates a lot of road congestion and traffic hazards. To avoid this, the Ministry of Surface Transport has taken up a project of constructing a bypass connecting National Highway 218, National Highway 63 and National Highway 4. But unfortunately, as per the revised estimate, the compensation that was to be released by the Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India, was not released. The farmers there are on strike to get their compensation. I, therefore, urge the Government of India to release the funds immediately to the Karnataka Government so that farmers get their compensation.

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Gautam Budh Nagar): Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the agitation going on for the last 15-20 years by the socially, economically and politically backward Gurjar Samaj to include them in the list of Scheduled Castes. Till today 72 people have given their lives in this agitation. This agitation started in 2005. The then Government set up Chopra Committee for this. The Commission submitted its report and recommended to include it in the list of OBC which was accepted by the Government but 49 per cent reservation is already there. Therefore, Gurjar Samaj was not given the benefit of reservation. Thereafter, Rajasthan Government again constituted Israni Committee. It also gave the same recommendation and was accepted by the Government.

I would request the Government as according to Constitution this power of India rests with the Central Government that taking cognizance of the Report of Chopra Committee, accept the proposal sent by the legislative assembly of Rajasthan, and give special status of reservation in the 9th schedule of the Constitution to Gurjar Samaj (Community), so that Gurjar Community, which is struggling for the last fifteen-twenty years could get the benefit of reservation.

20.18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 20, 2013/
Phalguna 29, 1934 (Saka).*

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