

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(English Version)**

**Fourteenth Session  
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXV contains Nos. 11 to 21)

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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**Tuesday, August 27, 2013/Bhadrapada 5, 1935 (Saka)**

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION  
FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement.

On behalf of the hon. Members of the House and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Theodore Zurenuoc, Speaker of the Parliament of Papua New Guinea and members of the Parliamentary Delegation from Papua New Guinea who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived in India on Monday, 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2013. They are now seated in the Special Box.

Hon. Members, India-Papua New Guinea enjoy warm and friendly relations. The two countries have been collaborating closely in international fora including the Commonwealth, Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations Organization. I am sure that this visit will further enhance people contacts and reinforce the close bonds between our two countries.

We wish the Parliamentary Delegation from Papua New Guinea a pleasant and a successful stay in our country. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of Papua New Guinea.

[*Translation*]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You will be called at 12 'o clock.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour run. You will be allowed to express your view point during the Zero Hour. Now you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the question Hour run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Question Hour could not run during this entire session.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 241- Shri Rudramadhab Ray.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Balija): Lakhs of people have become homeless... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your first supplementary Question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you at 12'o clock. I am saying that I will call you at 12'o clock during the Zero Hour. Now, let the Question Hour run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: My request is that let the Question Hour run today as the Question Hour could not run in this entire session. I will give you time during the Zero Hour and you can express your views at that time.

You please ask your first supplementary Question.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Compensation to Farmers for Crop Loss

†  
\*241. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a constant demand from farmers' organisations in various States for providing adequate compensation for the crop loss in rainfed, irrigated, unirrigated areas in the country due to rain, hailstorm, frost, drought etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria laid down by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the said criteria differs for plantation crops, sericulture and other crops;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the small and marginal farmers are adequately compensated for such loss?

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) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

Government of India has framed guidelines for providing relief from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in the event of disasters including natural calamities like cyclone, cloud burst, drought, floods, earthquake, landslides, hailstorm, pest attack, tsunami, avalanches and cold wave/frost. The items and norms of assistance according to which relief assistance may be provided in the wake of these natural calamities are based on award of 13th Finance Commission and are reviewed and revised from time to time. Assistance from SDRF/NDRF is for providing immediate relief and is not to be construed as compensation for loss/damage to life and property. Suggestions have been received from time to time from various quarters regarding upward revision of norms of assistance for crop loss after which these have been enhanced in June 2013 as per details at Annexure-I.

Norms of assistance for agriculture input subsidy in respect of loss to agriculture, horticulture, annual plantation/perennial and sericulture crops are at Annexure-II. Assistance is provided for entire holding of Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) who have suffered crop loss of 50% and more, whereas assistance to other farmers is capped at 1 (one) ha per farmer, irrespective of the size of holding.

### ANNEXURE-I

#### *Salient Suggestions made by States for enhancement of assistance towards crop loss for 50% and above from NDRF/SDRF*

Sl. No.	Item	Pre-Revised norms of assistance (As issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 28.09.2012)	As suggested by States	As approved by Government of India (Issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 21.06.2013)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	<b>Assistance to small and marginal farmers: Input subsidy (where crop loss is 50% and above)</b>			
	(a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs.3,000/- per ha. in rainfed areas; Rs.6,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.500 and restricted to sown areas;	Rs.10,000/- per ha. in rainfed areas; Rs.15,000/- per ha. in irrigated areas;	Rs. 4,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas; Rs. 9,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.750 and restricted to sown areas;
	(b) Perennial crop			

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.8,000/- ha. for all types of perennial crops subject to areas being sown and subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000/-.	Rs. 20,000/- per ha. for all types of perennial crops.	Rs.12,000/- per ha. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1500/- and restricted to sown areas.
<b>2. Assistance to other than small and marginal farmers: Input subsidy (where crop loss is 50% and above)</b>				
(a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 3,000/- per ha. in rainfed areas; Rs. 6,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation.	Rs. 10,000/- per ha. in rainfed areas; Rs. 15,000/- per ha. in irrigated areas.	Rs. 4,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas; Rs.9,000/- per ha. for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas;	
(b) Perennial crop	Rs.8,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops. Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 50% and above, subject to a ceiling of 1 ha per farmer and upto 2 ha per farmer in case of successive calamities irrespective of the size of holding being large.	Rs .20,000/- per ha. for all types of perennial crops.	Rs.12,000/- per ha. for all types of perennial crops and restricted to sown areas. Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 50% and above, subject to a ceiling of 1 ha per farmer and upto 2 ha per farmer in case of successive calamities irrespective of the size of holding being large.	

#### **ANNEXURE-II**

##### *Norms of Assistance for Agriculture Input Subsidy from NDRF/SDRF*

Item	Items and Norms of Assistance from State Disaster Response Fund/ National Disaster Response Fund for the Period of 2010-2015*
<b>Assistance to small and marginal farmers: Input subsidy (where crop loss is 50% and above)</b>	
(a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 4,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas;  Rs. 9,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.750 and restricted to sown areas;
(b) Perennial crop	Rs. 12,000/- per ha. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1500/- and restricted to sown areas.
(c) Sericulture	Rs. 3200/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 4000/- per ha. for Muga

\* Issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 21.06.2013.

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Madam, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has categorically narrated all the norms of assistance for the farmers. But I am to say that in our country every year, there are thousands of suicidal deaths of farmers. What are the reasons? The reason being, the farmers cannot sustain the loss incurred every year. Further, natural calamity occurs so often that their backbone is broken. The assistance given by the Government is not adequate to their requirement. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government whether it is thinking of having

a natural device to judge the actual quantity of assistance required by the farmers for their loss due to natural calamity so that the farmers do not sustain any loss.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Whenever there is a natural calamity a study is made and the Government of India provides immediate relief to the State Government. There is no question of compensation. There is a difference between compensation

and relief. Whenever there is a natural calamity the question that comes is to help the farming community and the farmers and that help is given in the form of relief. The scale of relief is generally finalized by the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission's recommendations are generally accepted and implemented by the Government of India. I have given all these details as to what exactly the recommendations of the Finance Commission are; what exact amount has been provided for these types of calamities and what is the procedure to support the farmers in this distress.

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Madam, in the year 2011 there was a severe drought in Odisha. In the second phase of relief the Government of Odisha had asked for crop insurance but the Union Government refused the proposal of the Government of Odisha for additional settlement of claims. Thereby, 7,176 farmers, coming from 29 Gram Panchayats of 10 districts, were deprived of this benefit. I would like to have an assurance from the Government to the effect that it will reconsider the claims of the State Government of Odisha.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: With regard to the last year's drought, the Government of India has received proposals from three State Governments; Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka. These three State Governments have written to the Central Government about the drought or some severe problems being faced by the farming community. There was no specific proposal about the drought from the Government of Odisha. If any information is there regarding such type of a situation, I would be happy to go in depth and help the State.

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Thank you, Madam Speaker. The farmers in various States, especially from Tamil Nadu, are demanding adequate compensation for loss of crop due to rain, cyclone and drought. The matter regarding the compensation to be paid to the farmers for different crops according to their cost of cultivation affected by the cyclone Thane was raised by me under Rule 377 on 13.03.2012. At that time, the hon. Prime Minister had sanctioned Rs.500 crore to Tamil Nadu and Rs.125 crore to Puducherry. Thanks to the UPA Government for prompt action. I would like to know whether the Government is having any mechanism to ascertain the quantum of loss of crops and the amount of compensation to be paid for

different crops and the steps taken by the Government for creating a permanent contingency fund to help the small farmers in the shortest period.

Madam, as per the existing practice, farmers whose crops are affected during any natural disaster are eligible for crop insurance. In some States the possession of Kisan Credit Card is mandatory to apply for crop insurance. Madam, I would like to know whether the Central Government will issue a uniform guideline for all the States regarding the payment of compensation.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam Speaker, I have made the position clear. It is not a question of compensation. Here, the Government of India and the State Government give support as relief to the affected people. Hon. Member has asked about the procedure. The procedure is, if any State is facing the problem of either drought, flood or any other calamity, the State Government has to submit its memorandum to the Government of India. After getting memorandum from respective States, the Government of India constitutes a team and sends it to the State. Along with the State officers, the Government of India's team visit the place and then submit its report. After getting the report from the team the inter-Ministerial Committee studies the report and submits its final proposal before a high-level Committee which is headed by the Minister of Agriculture. The composition of this high-level Committee is; the Agriculture Minister is the Chairman, The Minister of Home, the Minister of Finance and the Deputy-Chairman of Planning Commission are the Members of the Committee. The proposal comes before the HLC which takes a final decision and sends support and relief to the State. That type of practice is going on in this country under the Disaster Management Act which has been approved by this Parliament in the year 2005 and we are continuing with that.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that the State of Jharkhand has been facing drought for a period of three years continuously and the State Government had kept informing the Government of India about it each year. The matter was raised in Lok Sabha from time to time requesting that the area show be declared a drought



area. This time also, the Government Report on water has mentioned that the State has experienced merely 20 per cent rains. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister thought you, whether this time Government of India has formulated any scheme for Jharkhand State with a view to provide relief to the farmers of the State from drought.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, the State Government of Jharkhand has submitted a memorandum to the Government of India regarding the situation prevailing there. I will immediately constitute a team which will be sent to the State and on receiving a report from the team, the Government will assess the assistance required by the State in accordance with the Report ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam Speaker, floods excessive rains and hailstorms are the regular features faced by the country. The Poorvanchal which is being discussed, is faced with flood situation now. Just now we put our views before you. Madam, my area Bhadoi is situated on the banks of the Ganges. The water of the Ganges river and Yamuna river has caused havoc in the entire district including Poorvanchal. Hundreds of families have been displaced. Thousands of acres of land stand submerged in water, people are running from their heartgh and homes while the relief material is not reaching them. This situation presents itself every year. Poorvanchal gets affected by floods every year. State Government makes demand, as usual. This time the situation which is being faced by Poorvanchal, specially my Parliamentary Constituency, which happens to fall in rural belt and situated on the banks of the Ganga river, has to bear the brunt where thousands of people have been rendered homeless. Will Hon. Minister launch any programme for immediate action in the matter?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I have made it clear that as far as the question fo providing immediate relief is concerned, that is the responsibility of the State Government. However, when the loss of property, etc. is heavy, then Government of India has to come forward to help the State Government. After receiving the memorandum form the State Government, we get the situation reviewed and then we will be prompt to help the State Government the affected districts and the farmers there. However, we require a detailed memorandum for that.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, you have provided me an opportunity to express my views on this question. I am grateful to your for that. From what my friend Gorakhnath Pandey stated, and the question makes it clear that rain has affected the irrigated and unirrigated areas and where drought conditions are prevailing or because of hail storms, frost or drought coupled with floods are responsible for the situation. That is what I think. Today, not only Poorvanchal, but entire North India, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are facing such a situation as has just now been stated by Hon. Members, Shri Neeraj Shekhar, Ramkishun ji, Toofani Saroj Ji, etc. Paddy crops in lakhs of acres of land, pulses such as Arhar, gram, urad crops stand submerged in water. The loss is mammoth. Rains are absent. However, when water is released from Tehri Dam, etc. crops are totally destroyed. Water is also coming from Betwa river in Madhya Pradesh. As a result of this, both the rivers, Ganga and Jamuna, have swollen to a great extent. Thousands and lakhs of acres of land has been submerged in water. I would like you to direct the Government to form a team for the purpose which should be sent to affected areas for conducting a complete survey. After taking into consideration the facts about the States which are suffering economically, whose lakhs of acres of land is submerged in water, whose crops have been damaged, will you try to compensate them or extend relief to them by way of a special economic package after due inspection.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Floods are covered under the calamity list approved by the Finance Commission. State Governments are entitled to seek help for flood affected areas. As for the situation presented by the Hon. Member, I would require a written memorandum from the State Government. After having received a memorandum, a team will be constituted within 48 hours and would be sent there. The State will be provided help on receipt of the report from the team ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Farmers in Maharashtra have to suffer a heavy loss due to excessive rains there. The Konkan province where I belong to has only on crop i.e. paddy. Only rice is produced there. The entire crop of paddy has been destroyed due to heavy rains this year. Similarly, the crops of millet, soyabean and cotton have suffered heavy losses in Marathwada and Vidarbha.

Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, through you, whether State Government has requested for some amount of relief from the Government of India for the heavy losses suffered by the farmers. If so, what is the nature of demand and if not, the initiative likely to be taken by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture in this context.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I have only yesterday received a memorandum from the Maharashtra Government in which they have demanded Rs. 1.183 crores. In that demand, mention has been made of [ENGLISH] deaths due to the flood situation, deaths of the animals, number of the large cattle dying in the flood, small cattle dying in the flood, cloths, utensils and household goods losses, granting of relief for the family for their sustenance post-calamity, damages of houses, *pucca* houses, partly-damaged houses, damage of infrastructural public property, damage to roads, damage to wheat, damage to Government buildings, damage to irrigation work, damage to power supply, Primary Health Centres destroyed, primary schools destroyed. Primary schools destroyed; Secondary schools destroyed; damage to agriculture; crop loss, damage to agricultural land – these are the areas which have been affected and the State Government has asked for financial support. We are sending teams to the State to visit all these districts whose names have been given by the State Government and we give sufficient support to the State in such calamities.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Thank you Madam, crops in an area of one lakh acres have been completely washed away as a result of flooding of Painganga, Pranahita rivers in District Adilabad due to excessive rains. No survey in this regard has been conducted so far. Adilabad is a backward and tribal district. The Dalits are in a majority. I would request the Hon. Minister to help those farmers whose crops have been destroyed.

MADAM SPEAKER: He has requested.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I must get proposal from the State Government for this.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, it is excruciatingly painful for me to inform this august House about the sad

plight of the coconut growers in Tamil Nadu especially in the districts of Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Madurai, Theni, and Kambab and so on ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, it is an allegation being made ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, it is not proper ...*(Interruptions)*... Madam, I seek your protection ...*(Interruptions)*...

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: It is not Tamil Nadu Assembly ...*(Interruptions)*... Madam, he should know how to conduct himself.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what is being said by Shri T.R. Baalu.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I am raising an issue of the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Baalu, you ask the question. The statement of Shri Thambidurai is not going on record. Hon. Members, please sit down. [TRANSLATION] please sit down Thambiduraji.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, I should have enough time to ask questions to the hon. Minister. This is not proper...*(Interruptions)*... They should know how to conduct themselves in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, I was mentioning about the sad plight of the coconut growers of the districts of Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Madurai, Dindigul, Theni, and Kambab and so on. I was mentioning of these particular districts about the condition of the coconut trees for the last more than three to five years. Even a scientist like Dr. Swaminathan could not identify the problem.

\* Not recorded

They have not been able to identify the medicine for the pest responsible for this and because of this the coconut growers are suffering like anything.

Hon. Minister, my friend, Shri Sharad Pawar ji had a patient hearing about the problem for three and a half hours when he visited Tamil Nadu. I have to thank him for that. But at the same time, so far, the coconut growing farmers have not yet got any relief from the Government of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government of India is going to take in this regard.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Under the definition of calamity, pest control is also included. From the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu we are getting a lot of reports about a particular type of pest problem which is harmful for coconut plantation. We sent experts from Coconut Development Board and also from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. They have submitted their report to us. In such a situation we have to uproot the tree and plant a new tree. Coconut Development Corporation has taken up a programme and financial support has been provided to these States where the farmers are facing such problems.

The hon. Member who has raised this issue is very serious about this type of problem. He had invited me and we had a detailed meeting with the coconut growers and certain steps have been taken. But in spite of the programme that has been initiated in this regard, if that is not implemented, then I will definitely get in touch with the State Government and we will try to find a solution.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMABIKA PAL: Madam, it is a very important subject...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will allow discussion on it.

Question No. 242, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla.

**Production of Bt. Cotton**

†  
\*242. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of traditional cotton *vis-a-vis* Bt. cotton during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the production of Bt. cotton has registered an increase over the traditional cotton;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the cultivation of Bt. cotton?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) The total production of cotton was 330, 352 and 340 (4th advance estimates) lakh bales (170 kg lint/bale) during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively. During the current year *i.e.* 2013-14, the crop is yet to reach the reproductive stage of growth. No separate production data is maintained for Bt-cotton *vis-à-vis* traditional (non-Bt) cotton.

(b) and (c) The adoption rate of Bt cotton and year wise production of cotton from 2002-03 onwards is given below:—

Year	Bt cotton adoption (% of total area)	Production of cotton (lakh bales)
2002-03	0.38	86.24
2003-04	1.23	137.29
2004-05	5.67	164.29
2005-06	11.70	184.99
2006-07	37.85	226.32
2007-08	67.26	258.84
2008-09	73.15	222.76
2009-10	79.50	240.22
2010-11	85.00	330.00
2011-12	91.47	352.00
2012-13	93.63	340.00

(d) Under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC), assistance is provided for seeds, water-saving devices, bio-agents/bio-pesticides, integrated pest management, transfer of crop production and protection technologies through demonstrations, training of farmers, Farmers Field Schools (FFS), Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM) etc.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodara): Madam Speaker, it is only yesterday that we passed the Food Security Bill in this House. I come from Gujarat. I had asked my question about the BT Cotton Research. But the Hon'ble Minister has given a prototype reply. He has made a mention of a distinction between the traditional cotton and the BT cotton yet to be made. Besides this, all of us know that be it Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh or Chhattisgarh, today. India's economic as well as agricultural growth rate is 3 to 4 per cent and Gujarat's share in the growth rate has been quite high. All of us know that last year when there was bumper promotion of cotton in Gujarat, a discriminatory policy has formulated in which there was a difference in the export policy as well as the bottom rate for export cotton bales which caused a lot of problem and with that issue, an all MP delegation of Gujarat met the Hon'ble Minister and the Prime Minister. Then, it was sanctioned. Therefore, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister whether the export policy would be finalised before the cotton crop this year.

*[English]*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Last year we have practically exported 120 lakh bales and earned about Rs. 21,000 crore from the export of cotton. This is the policy. We are not stopping export of cotton. Some times. when enough cotton is not available in the country, as we have to protect the domestic industry like the handloom and the powerloom, we have to discourage the export of cotton. But generally, the effort of the Government is not to oppose the export of cotton. We have to *See* that our products are exported. We have to *See* that in the international market, people should *See* us as a reliable supplier. So, as on today, there is no restriction.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Madam Speaker, the Hon'ble Minister has given an equivocal reply. All of us know as to why the policy had been changed the next day. Then why was it said the export could be done? If you knew that the export was not required at that moment and a cotton reserve should be there for the domestic use, why did you change the export policy the next day itself. Why it was done. That is also a question. All of us know that with regard to the domestic, industrial use of cotton, Surat and Ahmedabad in Gujarat are doing very well. So, whether the Hon'ble Minister proposes to set up such institute in that State in the next financial year. Gujarat is growing cotton and in your reply, you have stated that the Government is going to take some steps for the transfer and protection of technology. Have you taken such a decision?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, regarding the cotton research, the Government of India has sanctioned an institute for Nagpur ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: I am talking of Gujarat ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: We cannot do it in every State ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Why can't you do that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: We cannot establish research institutes in all the States. There is crop wise research institution somewhere or the other in the country. But with Junagarh University, we have had some tie-up with them and through that University, we need to do some work on cotton. Such a demand had been raised by the farmers of that region. So we have made preparations to give cooperation to them.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat-Not present.

*[English]*

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity. As we know, our country is predominantly an agricultural country, where seventy per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture. If

you look at the geographical area that is available in our country, it is only 2.66 per cent wherein 18 per cent of the population is living. With this situation, we should know that there is a dire necessity for increasing agricultural production to meet the food requirement of the country.

As we all know, the Bt. is not only high-yielding but also a pest and disease resistant variety. We are accepting the induction, introduction and adoption of Bt. in cotton. In respect of the field crops like cereals, pulses and vegetables, are we going to introduce the Bt. or not? There are several apprehensions like it will be hazardous to health. Are we ready to take the help of technology in our country? Are we ready to invite the technology in our country? If not, is any research going to be taken up to establish that this is not hazardous or this is hazardous to health? What are the future courses of action in the introduction of Bt. variety? The hon. Minister may tell the august House about this.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The hon. Member has raised the issue regarding transgenic crops. In our country, there is only one crop which has been cleared by the Ministry of Environment and the Committee concerned. The crop that has been cleared is Bt. cotton. I think that decision is a very sensible decision because, as I have given the figures in the reply, the production and productivity has substantially improved because of this crop.

Secondly, the farmers' income has substantially improved. 92 per cent of the State's cotton area is under Bt. About 191 kg. per hectare was the yield and that has gone up. Because of Bt., 491 kgs. per hectare is the yield now. There is one particular disease, the bollworm disease. But Bt. has successfully controlled the bollworm disease. The pesticide which was used was to the extent of 46 per cent to control this but because of Bt. that per centage has come down to 21.

Regarding the income to the farmer, prior to Bt., in 2001, the total income per hectare was Rs.7558 in the rain-fed area. After the introduction of Bt., the income has gone up from Rs.7000 to Rs.16,000 and in the irrigated area, it has gone up to Rs. 25,000 per hectare. So, Bt. has established all benefits and advantages to the farmers and to the nation. Farmers themselves have accepted Bt. crop. That is why, we have supported Bt. crop.

Now, a question has been raised about the other transgenic crops. As on today, not a single other crop has been cleared. Unfortunately, many States are not allowing scientists to take even trials. There are only four States which have allowed scientific trials which are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and one more State. They have allowed it. Other States are not even allowing to take any trials. Our scientists have developed many Bt. varieties. They have developed it in Brinjal, Soyabean, Corn and some other vegetables. They have developed it in Tomatoes. But the States have not yet taken a final view about this. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court has also taken a different stand but only yesterday one report has been presented to the Supreme Court. We are waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court.

It is our considered view that Bt. transgenic crop is definitely useful but we have to take all precautions. These precautions are: is there any bad effect on soil, water, environment, cattle, human beings, other crops? We are ready to take all these precautions. After taking all these precautions, if a particular crop and particular research is useful for the nation and the farmers, I think we have to take a positive approach.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Thank you, Madam, for allowing me to ask the supplementary. The hon. Minister himself has just now stated that many States have not come forward even for testing the Bt. Cotton. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Other transgenic crops.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: The Minister told us that yield is very good; income to farmers is very high but it is a fact that genetically modified Bt. cotton leads to growing indebtedness among farmers as they have to spend more pesticides, etc. Farmers growing Bt. cotton are committing suicide as our Odisha Member has stated just now. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no suicide death reported in Tamil Nadu. As regards farmers from other States, not from Tamil Nadu, farmers committing suicides has become a common phenomenon. The claim that yield from Bt. cotton is high as compared to the conventional cotton does not have a supportive evidence from the farmers. In the background of stiff opposition from the farmers, it is better for the Government to give up its focus on this.

Organic cotton farming is picking up in South India, especially in Tamil Nadu. Hence, I would ask the hon. Minister to State as to why the Government shifts its strategy and gives more emphasis to organic cotton cultivation. Will the Government come forward to encourage farmers in this regard by providing sufficient subsidies, and more training to the farmers?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Two issues have been raised by the hon. Member. Regarding organic cotton, yes – in fact, the next question is about organic crops and what the Government of India is doing and what State Governments are doing to encourage organic crops. We are for organic crops. There are no two opinions about that. But it is difficult for me to accept that Bt. cotton is not useful. In 2002, the production of cotton was 86 lakh bales; in 2012-13, it has gone up to 352 lakh bales. That jump itself has shown how the product has been useful.

Secondly, I honestly feel that the farmer of this country is more wiser than me. He understands what crops should be taken; and 93 per cent of cotton growers are using this seed, I think, they are the sensible people and they are for the larger interests of the country. Therefore, it is not proper to say that Bt. cotton is not useful.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: My question is about genetically modified crops, its utility. What will be the outcome of this introduction? Most of the farmers are in the dark. It mainly depends upon the opinion of the scientists. So far as my knowledge goes, the scientist community not only of our country but also internationally, are divided in this regard. Even in our country, there are differences in this regard between some research institutions like ICAR and Agricultural Universities.

Monsanto, the giant multinational corporation, is operating world over and they are pushing so that not only in Bt. cotton, they can go on to other sectors of agriculture. As agriculture is in the State List, I would like to know whether the Government is consulting the State Governments and whether the hon. Minister is taking any initiative to consult all shades of scientists and all the agricultural institutions so that these genetically modified crops are not introduced in our country as there is adverse effect. In the Bt. cotton introduced areas of the State of Maharashtra from where the hon. Minister is coming,

particularly the Vidharba region are the worst affected. So, I would like to know his reply regarding this.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, when I said that 93 per cent of the farmers are using this seed, there must be some advantage to them. Secondly, when our production has gone up from 137 lakh bales to 352 lakh bales, that itself is a clearcut indication and lastly, as I said, the use of pesticides has dropped from 46 per cent to 21 per cent. This also shows that it is beneficial to the farmers.

Now the question comes about other crops. As on today, in our country, only transgenic cotton has been approved, not a single other crop has been approved. By and large, the scientific community of ICAR is supporting this concept. I know there are certain scientists who have a different view on this. But what we have seen not only in India but outside also is that the major developing countries are using transgenic crops. In USA, they are bringing a sizeable area under soyabean and other crops. But there are so many organisations belonging to that country which are making a propaganda in India that we should not use these crops. They are using, they are producing and they are exporting to us. But when we think of using these varieties here, definitely there is opposition. But I think the time has come that we have to take a sensible approach to resolve the problem of food security of the nation.

#### **Allocation for Bulk Consumers**

†  
\*243. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) the total quantum of wheat sanctioned/released to the bulk consumers including flour mills and biscuit manufacturers and the quantum lifted by them during 2012-13;

(b) whether the Government proposes to release additional quantity of wheat to the said bulk consumers during the ensuing year;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantity, price and the criteria fixed for allocation of wheat to bulk consumers; and

(d) whether the Government has fixed any profit margin for the bulk users/traders and 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) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) 94.47 lakh tonnes of wheat was allocated during 2012-13, for tender sale through FCI to bulk consumers including flour mills and biscuit manufacturers. Lifting against this allocation was 64.03 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c) During the year 2013-14, Government has approved allocation of 85 lakh tonnes of wheat for sale to bulk consumers. For open bulk sale, FCI is calling for tenders/e-tenders ex-godowns in Punjab and Haryana and the bulk buyers/flour mills and traders across the country have been allowed to participate in tenders. The reserve price for this tender sale has been fixed at Rs.1500 per quintal.

(d) No Madam. Government has not fixed any profit margin for the bulk users/traders as the purpose of open sale of wheat is to liquidate surplus wheat stocks available in the Central Pool and to augment the availability of wheat in the open market to moderate its market price.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Madam Speaker, my question is about the allocation of coal for bulk consumers. But, in the Department of food and public Distribution, the biggest drawbacks and difficulties are that of storage facility. Since last nine years, we have been hearing that the storage facility would be set in order, but there has not been any progress in this regard to this day and whatever has been done, the progress has been very tardy. When the crop is harvested and foodgrains reach mandis, the FCI and the State Government stops the procurement of foodgrains with the plea that they do not have the storage facility and they cannot keep the foodgrains. Being it so, several farmers have committed suicide, which causes distress and creates a lot of difficulties. Similarly, at the

time of monsoon, in Odisha, our farmers had suffered heavy loss.

Through you, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister about the timeline for the work which is going on at tardy pace and by what time the storage facilities would be in order in the entire country so that our farmers do not suffer any loss. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to what steps has been taken in this regard and what he is going to do for the farmers of this country.

*[English]*

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Madam, in *mandi* and other places, when foodgrains come, especially wheat, it is an unending procurement. We do not restrict the farmers from bringing any amount of foodgrains to the *mandi* and we protect the MSP.

Coming to the OMS, it was started 10 years ago. Our commitment is to supply foodgrains to the States under TPDS. When we have got surplus production, surplus procurement, through the OMS system we supply the food grains to the bulk traders, small traders and also to the States. This is an ongoing system. In the case of TPDS only the Government bears a huge subsidy, which is our commitment, but supply to the bulk traders under the OMS Scheme, it is based on the MSP.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Madam Speaker, yesterday, a very big and historical bill has introduced and the Hon'ble Minister placed it very nicely in the House, but still there are three-four such question which are not yet clear to us. How will you replace the BPL cards in the entire country and the biggest thing is ...*(Interruptions)*... The announcement that has been made by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask question relating to it.

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Madam Speaker, the biggest thing is that this scheme has been introduced in the Congress ruled States, but in the States like Odisha, Bihar and Jharkhand, which are poor, why it has not been introduced? I would like to know why it is not being introduced in the poor and naxalite affected States as well as the adivasi predominant areas. I request you to place this information in the House.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, this question is on the OMS Scheme and not on the PDS.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes.

Shri Kishanbhai V. Patel – Not present.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Madam Speaker, this question is regarding the bid allocated for flour mills and biscuit industry. Through you, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that several flour mills and biscuit industries like Parle Biscuits, Britannia, etc. in Maharashtra are given bids at a lower price through the FCI and foodgrains are distributed to them. Similarly, if all the poor are given biscuits, atta and maida at a lower price, everything will be right. I would like to ask the Minister if he would introduce the same system for them because as per the Bill, we passed yesterday, wheat price will be Rs. 2/- and its grinding cost varies at different places from Rs. 3 to 4 to 5 which means that wheat will be distributed at a lower price and its grinding cost is higher ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, through you, I would like to submit that there should be some system in this regard and maximum allocation should be made for the flour mills and biscuit industries and through that system, allocation should be made properly to make it available to the poor at a fair price ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to know whether our Hon'ble Minister would introduce this system through their department and would make more allocation for them?

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, there are two systems prevailing in the country. One is the TPDS. Once the Food Security Bill is passed and implemented throughout the country, the priority sector will be getting wheat at Rs. 2 per kg. and rice at Rs. 3 per kg.

The basic thing is increase in production and procurement. For example, Madam, in 2001 to 2003, the production of wheat was 657.6 lakh tones and our procurement was 150.2 lakh tones. So, every year our production increases, our procurement increases. What we need, even in the Food Security Bill, is 62 million tones, but

we are procuring more than that. So, the Government has taken a decision, and it is our commitment to the States, to provide it to them under TPDS. Then we have got a huge stock in our godowns. We release it through different mechanism, but it is OMS.

OMS Scheme is given mainly to the bulk instruments, like biscuit factories, *attawalas*, but as the Government has no control over the prices of biscuits and *atta*, we are not in a position to give huge subsidy on them. When we are giving it at MSP, MSP is also subsidised. So we cannot go beyond that. Our commitment is the poor people of this country. Under TPDS we are making a huge subsidy. When we supply 3 rupees for rice, our subsidy is 24 rupees. When we are giving wheat for 2 rupees, our subsidy is 18 rupees. So, subsidy component is mainly for the poor people of the country, for the TPDS. Other people, the people who take wheat in bulk, will have to pay.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 244, Dr. M. Jagannath - not present. Shri Sanjay Nirupam - not present.

Anyone to ask the question? Shri Sohan Potai.

#### External Assistance to Terrorists

†  
\*244. DR. M. JAGANNATH:

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the terrorist/separatist groups active in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the said groups are getting support from the neighbouring countries in terms of shelter, training, weapons and finance;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether there are reports of antinational/separatist activities from some States like Assam, Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

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† Since Dr. M. Jagannath and Shri Sanjay Nirupam are not Present, Hon'ble Speaker allowed Shri Sohan Potai to ask Supplementary Question.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) State-wise list of Terrorist/Separatist Groups active in the country is attached as Annexure.

(b) and (c) As per the available intelligence inputs, militants/terrorists active in India are often supported and funded by their parent outfits based abroad, particularly in Pakistan, in terms of shelter, training, weapons and finance.

The existing statutory and legal structure provides adequate provisions to deal with funding of terrorism. The primary legal regime for countering terrorist financing is the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA). To further strengthen the existing enforcement structure, the NIA Act was passed in 2008 with a specific mandate to deal with all activities criminalized under UAPA including terrorist funding. NIA has created a Cell (Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell) for countering this menace. Further, under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 (PMLA), the banking companies, financial institutions and intermediaries of securities market submit Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR) to Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU-IND). FIU-IND analyses and disseminates the STRs to the relevant law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. There are reports of anti-national/separatist activities from various States in the country including Assam, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The activities of these groups are broadly categorized into four areas *i.e.* North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, Left Wing Extremism affected States and the hinterland of the country. The broad range of activities includes terrorism, secession, smuggling/ production/ circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes, terror financing, etc. The Government have identified 36 terrorist groups and 9 unlawful associations behind the anti-national/separatist activities under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

In order to counter these anti-national/separatist activities, there exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State levels to monitor the activities of terrorist organizations. 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 re-organized 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. This has resulted in busting of many terror modules, thus neutralizing major terror attack plans.

**Annexure**

**List of terrorist groups active in Jammu and Kashmir**

Lashkar-e-Tayyaba (LeT)  
Hizbul-Mujahideen (HM)  
Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM)  
Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HuM)  
Al Badar (AB)

**List of Insurgent Groups active in North Eastern Region**

**Assam**

United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA)  
National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB). There are two factions, NDFB-anti talk faction (also known as NDFN/Ranjan Daimary) and NDFB-P (Progressive)

United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS)  
Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLFF)  
All Adivasi National Liberation Army (AANLA)  
Dima Haram Daogah (DHD)  
Dima Haram Daogah/Jewel Garlosa (DHD/J)  
Dima National Democratic Front (DNDF)  
Adivasi Cobra military of Assam (ACMA)  
Birsa Commando Force (BCF)

**Meghalaya**

Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC)  
Liberation of A'chik Elite Force (LAEF)  
Achik National Volunteers Council (ANVC)  
Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)

**Tripura**

National Liberation Front of Tripura/Biswamohan (NLFT/B)

All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)

**Nagaland**

National Socialist Council of Nagalim/Isaac - Muivah (NSCN/IM)

National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Khaplang (NSCN/K)

Federal Government of Nagaland/Viyalie Metha (FGN/V)

Federal Government of Nagaland/Singnya (FGN/S)

**Mizoram**

Hmar People's Convention/Democratic (HPC/D)

Hmar National Army (HNA)

**Manipur**

People's Liberation Army (PLA)

United National Liberation Front (UNLF)

Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL)

People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak/Vice Chairman (PREPAK/VC)

People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak/General Secretary (PREPAK/GS)

People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak/Shanti (PREPAK/Shanti), now renamed as United People's Party of Kangleipak/UPPK.

Kangleipak Communist Party/Noyon (KCP/Noyon)

Kangleipak Communist Party/Nganba (KCP/Nganba).

Kangleipak Communist Party/Lamphel (KCP/Lamphel)

Kangleipak Communist Party/City Meitei (KCP/City Meitei)

Kangleipak Communist Party/Lalheiba (KCP/Lalheiba)

Kangleipak Communist Party/Lallumba (KCP/Lallumba)

Kangleipak Communist Party/Lamyamba (KCP/Lamyamba)

Kangleipak Communist Party/MC(KCP/Chingkeingamba)

People's United Liberation Front/Azad (PULF/Azad)

People's United Liberation Front/MI Khan (PULF/MI Khan)

People's United Liberation Front/Farooque/PULF/Farooque

Kuki National Army (KNA)

Kuki National Front Military Council (KNF/MC)

Kuki National Front/Zougam (KNF/Z)

United Socialist Revolutionary Army (USRA)

Zou Defence Volunteers (ZDV)

Zomi Revolutionary Front (ZRF)

Zellangroung United Rront (ZUF)

United Kom Rem Army (UKRA)

Kuki Revolutionary Army/United (KRA/U)

Hmar National Army (HNA)

Kuki Liberation Army (KLA)

Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA)

Kuki Revolutionlary Army (KRA)

United Kuki Liberation Front (UKLF)

Kuki National Front/T. Samuel (KNF/Semuel)

Kuki National Front/Semtinthang (KNF/Semtinthang)

Hmar People's Convention/Democratic (HPC/D)

**List of militant groups active in Punjab**

Babbar Khalsa International (BKI)

Khalistan Zindabad Force (KZF)

Khalistan Commando Force (KCF)

Besides the above, various terrorist groups like LeT, IM, HM, HuJI, Al-Badr, etc. are active in the hinterland of the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi.

[Translation]

SHRI SOHAN POTAI: Madam Speaker, in reply to Question No. 244 given by the Hon'ble Minister, details have been furnished with regard to several separatist and terrorist organisations which includes one organisation called naxalites who do not allow the development of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, some parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and

Andhra Pradesh and wherever there has been some development like the construction of road, the same are dug by the naxalites, they blow up the bridges and the culverts and the buildings of schools, health centres and aaganwadis are demolished by them. Every month, they call bandh at least twice and during that period vehicles like cars and trains do not move for a week. Shops down their shutters, the bazaars and other markets are closed down which causes a lot of inconvenience to the people and by cruel killing of the innocent people, they perpetrate a reign of terror. Whether these outfits would be brought under this category? Their information networks are more advanced than the network of the police. Whether in such areas, where Naxalite organisation are running their activities, these organizations would be set up as have been established in other separatist and terrorist areas?

*[English]*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: We have banned 36 outfits and 9 organizations in this country. As regards the initiatives taken in the LWE region, we have a two pronged approach in the LWE States, which the hon. Member has raised. One, we deal very effectively as far as the Naxalites are concerned. We have taken many steps which I would like to bring to the notice of the Members of this House. The approach of the Central Government is to deal with LWE in a holistic manner in terms of security, development, good governance and public perception management. The Central Government is committed to deal with LWE groups indulging in crimes and violence. Considering the inter-State ramifications of LWE activities, an action plan to effectively deal with LWE States has been deliberated upon in detail with the States. It has been unanimously agreed to launch coordinated strategies to combat LWE extremism. The Ministry of Home Affairs has banned such organizations in the LWE affected areas namely the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) People's War, all its formations and front organizations, the Maoist Communist Centre, all its formations and front organizations.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, recently Tariq Ali, the spokesperson of Pakistan Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif has said that Dawood Ibrahim, the renowned terrorist and mastermind of Mumbai blast is staying and living in Pakistan. Later, of course, he denied it. But, at the same time, I want to ask a question, Madam, through you. The

hon. Minister; the Leader of the House, the Home Minister, Shinde Sahib is also here.

I want to ask him as to what are the efforts the Government of India is doing to extradite Dawood Ibrahim and bring him back to India to face the law.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Madam, the question is out of the scope of the things that have been raised. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MADAM SPEAKER: One minute Ananth Kumar ji.

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I am replying. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will reply to that question. It is a specific question. It does not talk about the people we are trying to bring from Pakistan. But I can understand the main Opposition Party, which tries to portrait the Government as being weak on terror. I can tell you very clearly that this Government has taken all possible steps against terrorism unlike the party in the Opposition which has various things that they can talk about ...*(Interruptions)*...Every time they want to raise the bogey of terrorism ...*(Interruptions)*...

*[Translation]*

I am replying to your Question ...*(Interruptions)*...

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, hon. Home Minister is standing. He is giving you reply.

...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Madam, I have told on many occasions in this House that when I met the Pakistan's Interior Minister – when he visited India on our invitation – I specifically mentioned about Dawood Ibrahim and Saeed. We had already mentioned about these terrorists that they are staying in Karachi or somewhere else in Pakistan that they have to hand them over to India. Not only that, when I went to the Interpol Conference, we had also agitated this issue that Dawood Ibrahim has been staying in Pakistan and you should please ask Pakistan to hand over these two terrorists to India. We are pressing the Pakistan Government on this issue. We suspect that Dawood Ibrahim is in Pakistan. He should be handed over to India.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, the question related to the steps taken by the Government to prevent extremists' getting help from outside. The Minister has outlined the steps taken with regard to LWE, that is, Left Wing Extremists. But it is clear that this strategy of the Government is not working which is proved by the murder of several Congress leaders during a *yatra* in the jungle areas of Chhattisgarh. Now, these Maoists want to create a red corridor from Gadchiroli to Dandakaranya up to Nepal.

I want to ask the hon. Minister specifically whether he has got any information regarding the link between the Dandakaranya Maoists and the Maoists in Nepal. I would also like to know whether a large number of arms that they are using, including automatic AK-47 and others, are coming from foreign sources as far as the Chhattisgarh Maoists are concerned.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I would like to tell the hon. Member that many States are fighting with LWE. It is basically a State subject. We have provided all the inputs and all paramilitary forces to the States to fight with the menace of LWE. There are some States which are doing extremely well; some are doing moderately well and some are lagging behind. This is a matter of great concern. The hon. Home Minister has had meetings with the Chief Ministers of the States regarding the kind of push that we need to fight the menace of LWE.

To the specific question that has been raised by the hon. Member regarding Maoists being funded through Nepal, I would say we have no information regarding this or any kind of help coming from the country, which he has specified.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

### **Online Fertilizer Monitoring System**

\*245. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the online Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS) that was launched in 2007, has been successful amongst the stakeholders;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to create awareness amongst the stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated/released by the Government for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The online Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS) has been successful amongst all stakeholders. It was launched in 2007. It is fully operational and is being used by all the stakeholders. The availability and movement of all fertilizers till district level is currently being tracked on real time basis through Fertilizer Monitoring System. Subsidy claim bills of Urea and P&K Fertilizers are also generated through this system only.

(c) to (e) The FMS has fully stabilized by now and all the stakeholders are using this for entering Production, dispatch, receipt data and also for generation of subsidy claims. The availability of fertilizers at the district level can be seen by the general public at the URL- [www.urvarak.co.in](http://www.urvarak.co.in).

No specific funds are allotted for creating awareness for the popularization of the FMS as it is fully operational by all stakeholders.

### **Organic Farming**

\*246. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for promoting organic farming and marketing of organic products on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and released to the farmers for encouraging organic farming and the benefits accrued to them during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and other such Institutions/Agriculture Universities have undertaken research and development works on organic farming in the country; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) Government is promoting organic farming through National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF), Network Project on Organic Farming under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and various schemes of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

NPOF Scheme provides financial assistance through capital investment subsidy for agro-waste compost production units, bio-fertilizers/bio-pesticides production units, development and implementation of quality control regime, human resource development, etc. Assistance upto 25% and 33% of financial outlay upto a ceiling of Rs. 40 lakhs and 60 lakhs respectively is provided as back ended subsidy for establishment of bio pesticides/bio fertilizers production units and agro waste compost production units respectively.

“National Horticulture Mission” (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) provide financial assistance for adoption of organic farming @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare for maximum area of 4 hectare per beneficiary, for setting up of vermi-compost units @ 50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary, and for organic farming certification @ Rs. 5.00 lakh for a group of farmers covering an area of 50 hectares.

Assistance for decentralized production and marketing of organic fertilizers is also available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) for projects formulated

and approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee.

Under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF), assistance is provided @ Rs. 500 per ha for promoting use of Integrated Nutrient Management-Organic Manures.

ICAR is implementing a Network Project on Organic Farming to develop package of practices of different crops under organic farming in different agro-climatic regions of the country. ICAR also imparts training and organizes front line demonstrations to educate farmers on various aspects of organic farming.

The marketing and export of organic products is promoted through a system of certification of organic produce under National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) being implemented by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Agricultural Grading and Marking Rules, 2009 being implemented by Directorate of Marketing & Inspection.

Details of financial assistance released for promotion of organic farming under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH&F) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during the period 2009-10 to 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement I to V.

ICAR is implementing Network Project on Organic Farming to develop package of practices of different crops under organic farming in different agro-climatic regions of the country. The project is running at 13 centres including State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), spread over 12 States. Packages of Practices under organic farming have been developed for 14 crops namely basmati rice, rainfed wheat, maize, red gram, chickpea, soyabean, groundnut, mustard, isabgol, black pepper, ginger, tomato, cabbage and cauliflower. ICAR also imparts training and organizes front line demonstrations to educate farmers on various aspects of organic farming.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of financial assistance under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for promotion of Organic Farming during the period 2009-10 to 2012-13.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Year-wise Financial Assistance			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	204.00	282.77	378.25	12.75
Bihar	169.83	0.00	6.38	85.00
Chhattisgarh	901.00	1007.25	1462.72	172.50
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	5.10	0.51	2.55	2.55
Gujarat	66.97	127.50	63.80	28.05
Haryana	274.64	79.48	36.86	31.34
Jharkhand	25.50	17.47	63.75	227.50
Karnataka	752.25	325.47	237.15	544.17
Kerala	0.00	278.80	140.25	89.25
Madhya Pradesh	488.75	64.18	0.00	28.56
Maharashtra	1.28	162.35	0.00	0.00
Odisha	89.25	0.00	76.50	425.00
Punjab	637.50	35.28	67.36	22.53
Rajasthan	105.23	63.76	48.88	102.00
Tamil Nadu	23.71	12.75	21.25	29.75
Uttar Pradesh	152.24	78.63	73.10	39.31
West Bengal	0.00	77.02	0.00	97.75
Total	3897.25	2613.22	2678.80	1938.01

**Statement-II**

*Financial Assistance provided for promotion of Organic Farming under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) during the period 2009-10 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakh)

States	Financial Assistance Provided			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	131.00	25.80	123.48	243.45
Assam	173.10	28.60	35.60	97.30
Manipur	78.00	51.30	110.00	260.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	126.20	152.00	16.50	20.00
Nagaland	190.00	81.50	123.00	202.50
Sikkim	315.25	332.48	492.50	558.48
Tripura	141.00	130.40	79.40	52.00
Jammu and Kashmir	61.50	67.25	117.10	165.91
Himachal Pradesh	107.00	216.28	398.21	79.45
Uttarakhand	84.31	201.00	53.60	59.56
Total	1407.36	1286.61	1549.39	1738.65

**Statement-III**

*State wise details of subsidy approved under Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) of NPOF through NABARD for Organic Input Production during the period 2009-10 to 2012-13.*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount of Subsidy Approved			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	23.25	20.00	20.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	2.60	1.38	22.32	0.75
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	5.25	0.00
5.	Chhattishgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	14.75	0.00	2.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	6.18	73.31	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	30.07	0.00	6.78	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.04	0.00	0.00	2.26
15.	Maharashtra	38.46	13.75	43.08	23.01
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	61.60	24.86	14.04	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	55.61	30.45	21.34	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	10.99	13.04	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9.75	25.69	3.30	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	8.95	8.75	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		259.24	229.23	156.11	48.04

**Statement-IV**

*Year-wise fund sanctioned under promotion of organic manure and Field Demonstrations under the scheme National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH&F) during the period 2009-10 to 2012-13.*

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.20	0	114.40
2.	Bihar	60.00	0	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	23.00	0	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	10.80	0	0.00
5.	Karnataka	76.50	0	0.00
6.	Kerala	65.10	0	0.00
7.	Manipur	50.00	0	0.00
8.	Tripura	55.00	0	0.00
9.	Haryana	0.00	6.00	0.00
10.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.80	0.00
11.	Gujarat	0	0	35.00
12.	Fert Com.	2.60	5.00	0.00
Total		399.20	11.80	149.40

**Statement-V**

*State-wise details of assistance for Promotion of Organic Farming given under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during the period 2009-10 to 2012-13.*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State	Amount of assistance approved			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	12.00	71.00	0.00	1500.00
Arunachal Pradesh	5.00	0.00	0.00	299.00
Assam	0.00	450.00	900.00	1157.00
Bihar	0.00	3264.00	10105.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	230.00	1200.00	0.00	196.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	18.00	0.00
Gujarat	197.00	280.00	10816.00	1163.00
Haryana	155.00	0.00	151.00	338.00
Himachal Pradesh	330.00	1163.00	1005.00	1050.00
Jammu and Kashmir	87.00	331.00	79.00	237.00
Jharkhand	0.00	90.00	158.00	400.00
Karnataka	0.00	50.00	2800.00	2100.00
Kerala	2.00	0.00	123.00	144.00
Madhya Pradesh	380.00	1126.00	440.00	569.00

Note: There was no release during 2012-13



1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	0.00	35.00	282.00	75.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	104.00	150.00	150.00
Odisha	442.00	1115.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	1350.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	2235.00	675.00	367.00	0.00
Sikkim	196.00	0.00	250.00	120.00
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	660.00
Tripura	40.00	115.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	398.00	1537.00	1656.00	2818.00
Uttarakhand	1151.00	0.00	1331.00	0.00
West Bengal	56.00	35.00	0.00	0.00
Total	5916.00	12991.00	30631.00	12976.00

#### Import of Coal

\*247. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether placing of coal under Open General Licence (OGL) under the current import policy by the Government has led to increase of coal imports by various power companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any evidence of cartelisation amongst international coal producers seeking to exploit the current situation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) At present, there is a gap between domestic demand and supply of coal. Accordingly, coal is being imported by various consumers, which goes to augment the supply of coal from domestic sources.

The gap between indigenous production of coal and domestic demand is likely to persist through the 12th Plan period and imports would be needed to bridge the gap.

As such, the import of coal is under Open General License (OGL). Consumers, including power companies, are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contracted price.

(c) to (e) No information is available or representation has been received with regard to any cartelization among international coal producers.

[Translation]

#### Diversion of Foodgrains

\*248. SHRI HARI MANJHI:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether cases of pilferage, diversion and black marketing of foodgrains and other items meant for the Public Distribution System (PDS) have been reported from various States during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon indicating the quantum and value of the said items diverted;

(c) whether fixing of these leakages has assumed a greater importance in view of the implementation of the Ordinance on National Food Security and if so, the details thereof and the action taken to strengthen/streamline PDS and resolve the issues relating to leakage, storage and transportation of foodgrains; and

(d) whether responsibilities have been fixed against the officials in such cases of diversion/black marketing of PDS items and if so, the details thereof and the action taken against those held responsible along with the amount recovered from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There have been complaints about irregularities in the

functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) including leakages, diversion, etc. in some States/regions in the country. TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for implementation of TPDS within the State/UT rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. Therefore, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. Statement-I indicating the number of such complaints received during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise is enclosed.

In order to maintain supplies and securing availability and distribution of essential commodities, Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 has been notified by the Government which mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS. State/UT Governments have also been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of the Essential Commodities (EC) Act, 1955 and The Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 to prevent hoarding and black-marketing of essential commodities. The action taken by the State Governments/UTs under the EC Act, 1955 during the last three years and current year as reported by them is as under:—

(Upto 30.07.2013)

Year	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)
2010	204783	10906	4539	161	10500.741
2011	180785	4498	4486	30	7164.8068
2012	151544	4249	3454	414	23797.88
2013	67228	2836	1554	898	53529.11

However, a specific assessment of quantity of foodgrains under TPDS and its diverted value is not available.

(c) Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. Further, National Food Security Ordinance (NFSO), 2013 promulgated on 05.07.2013 also contains provisions for reforms in TPDS which *inter alia* includes doorstep delivery of foodgrains to the TPDS outlets, application of information and communication technology tools including end-to-end computerization, leveraging 'aadhaar' for unique identification with biometric information of entitled beneficiaries for proper targeting of benefits, full transparency of records, diversification of commodities distributed under the TPDS over a period of time etc. NFSO also stipulates among others that the Central Government shall provide for transportation of foodgrains, as per allocation, to the depots designated by the Central Government in each State and provide assistance to the State Government in meeting the

expenditure incurred by it towards intra-State movement, handling of foodgrains and margins paid to fair price shop dealers, in accordance with such norms and manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government. As regard storage, the NFSO, 2013 provides that Central Government shall create and maintain required modern and scientific storage facilities at various levels. State Governments shall also create and maintain scientific storage facilities at the State, District and Block levels sufficient to accommodate foodgrains required under the TPDS and other food based welfare schemes

(d) PDS (Control) Order, 2001 empowers State/UT Governments to take punitive action under clauses 8 & 9 in case of contravention of relevant provisions of the Order. State/UT-wise details regarding action taken under clauses 8 & 9 of the said Order during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. However, details of the responsibilities fixed, amounts recovered etc. from officials are not maintained in this Ministry.

**Statement-I**

*Complaints on TPDS received in the department from individuals, organisations and through media reports etc. from 2010 to 2013 (Upto 31st July 2013)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	-	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-
3.	Assam	1	1	1	-
4.	Bihar	13	6	14	19
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	1	1	3
6.	Delhi	37	16	22	19
7.	Goa	1	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	3	2	3	-
9.	Haryana	24	7	5	8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	4	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	-	3	-
12.	Jharkhand	5	3	4	5
13.	Karnataka	2	1	2	3

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013
14.	Kerala	3	1	4	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13	9	6	12
16.	Maharashtra	5	8	9	15
17.	Manipur	-	1	1	1
18.	Meghalaya	-	1	-	1
19.	Mizoram	-	-	1	-
20.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-
21.	Odisha	3	2	3	2
22.	Punjab	2	-	5	5
23.	Rajasthan	6	6	3	13
24.	Sikkim	2	-	-	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	3	4	7
26.	Uttarakhand	1	1	5	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	33	68	72	54
28.	West Bengal	2	-	2	2
29.	Chandigarh	2	-	-	-
30.	Puducherry	-	-	1	-
Total		174	144	171	173

**Statement-II**

*Results of action taken by the State/UT Governments under Clauses 8 & 9 of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001 from January 2010 to June, 2013*

(as compiled on 30.06.2013)

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	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2010	111	00	0	07
		2011	21	151	0	01
		2012	0	12	0	00
		2013	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	2010	2363	349	05	89
		2011	3361	1454	200	129
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
4.	Bihar	2010	64332	81	31	7721
		2011	70927	51	49	8926
		2012	73629	101	38	10358
		2013	*	*	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	2010	31123	694	20	547
		2011	27503	285	07	215
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
6.	Delhi	2010	65	57	24	08
		2011	110	26	09	78
		2012	29	00	00	28
		2013	*	*	*	*
7.	Goa	2010	366	00	00	10
		2011	344	00	00	51
		2012	334	00	00	23
		2013	101	00	00	18
8.	Gujarat	2010	15508	00	143	338
		2011	20005	00	139	316
		2012	15637	00	45	209
		2013	3742	00	33	69
9.	Haryana	2010	5972	388	32	2160
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2010	24009	00	01	2458
		2011	35933	00	08	00
		2012	31109	00	02	00
		2013	12293	00	02	00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Jharkhand	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
13.	Karnataka	2010	67671	23687	175	347
		2011	78030	1334	157	162
		2012	64484	784	69	59
		2013	18197	88	14	30
14.	Kerala	2010	73985	21164	49	151
		2011	43568	4102	06	54
		2012	110840	6760	02	127
		2013	22281	2220	00	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2010	118150	18383	60	1524
		2011	118126	57691	00	4884
		2012	97846	16910	19	2323
		2013	*	*	*	*
16.	Maharashtra	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	45446	5054	116	907
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
17.	Manipur	2010	101	00	00	00
		2011	44	00	00	00
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
18.	Meghalaya	2010	897	65	07	69
		2011	1288	39	00	18
		2012	324	07	00	02
		2013	*	*	*	*
19.	Mizoram	2010	353	246	00	24
		2011	366	340	02	10
		2012	338	223	00	03
		2013	71	29	00	00
20.	Nagaland	2010	197	08	00	00
		2011	299	14	00	00
		2012	69	03	00	01
		2013	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Odisha	2010	00	56341	245	1643
		2011	00	73523	368	2722
		2012	00	31197	131	1229
		2013	00	8119	41	377
22.	Punjab	2010	29157	5864	08	1335
		2011	36462	8844	08	1304
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
23.	Rajasthan	2010	00	359	214	00
		2011	00	489	283	00
		2012	00	194	227	00
		2013	*	*	*	*
24.	Sikkim	2010	87	00	00	00
		2011	00	00	00	00
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
25.	Tamil Nadu	2010	239993	27485	3981	00
		2011	234103	13779	1290	00
		2012	184677	10290	2340	00
		2013	64451	3084	686	00
26.	Tripura	2010	12379	419	12	760
		2011	7027	186	42	590
		2012	7520	311	00	605
		2013	*	*	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	2010	10853	5419	45	181
		2011	8513	4258	27	159
		2012	2953	1477	7	16
		2013	3298	1651	03	24
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2010	194259	40124	2375	10619
		2011	44152	11693	653	3523
		2012	76458	19226	976	5302
		2013	*	*	*	*
29.	West Bengal	2010	17257	415	05	894
		2011	19378	405	58	1154
		2012	15436	452	01	1213
		2013	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	2010	263	00	00	15
		2011	90	00	03	09
		2012	316	00	00	17
		2013	*	*	*	*
31.	Chandigarh	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	14	03	03	00
		2012	00	00	00	00
		2013	*	*	*	*
32.	Daman and Nagar Haveli	2010	43	00	00	04
		2011	72	40	08	03
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	2010	18	00	00	19
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
34.	Lakshadweep	2010	02	02	00	00
		2011	00	00	00	00
		2012	00	00	00	00
		2013	*	*	*	*
35.	Puducherry	2010	646	337	09	03
		2011	496	615	22	01
		2012	385	770	161	00
		2013	*	*	*	*
Total		2010	910160	201887	7441	30926
		2011	795678	184376	3458	25216
		2012	682384	88717	4018	21515
		2013	124434	15191	779	546
Grand Total= 2010+2011+2012+2013			2512656	490171	15696	78203

\* Information not provided

#### Production of Onion

\*249. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of onion during each of the last three years and the current year in onion producing States;

(b) the domestic demand and supply of onions during the said period;

(c) the quantity and value of onion procured by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) and other agencies directly from farmers during the said period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to ban the export of onion so as to ensure adequate availability of onion for domestic consumption; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) State-wise details of production of onion for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement. Onion planting for Kharif season 2013 has only started in July hence estimates of production for the current year are not available at this stage.

(b) The domestic demand for onion consumption is estimated at approximately 10 Lakh MT per month. Besides, approximately 15-20 Lakh MT onions are exported, 1 Lakh MT onions are used for seed production and 3-5 lakh MT of onions are processed every year.

(c) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) procured 676.18 MT of onion valued at approximately Rs. 230.00 lakh in 2010-11, and 944.35 MT of onion valued at Rs. 68.30 Lakh in 2011-12. NAFED did not procure onion in 2012-13.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. However, Minimum Export Price (MEP) of US \$ 650 per tonne has been imposed on onion exports with effect from 14.8.2013.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise details of production of Onion from 2009-10 to 2012-13*

State/UTs	Production (in '000 MT)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	3146.0	4905.0	5638.00	4763.00
Karnataka	2266.2	2592.2	2451.20	2523.50
Madhya Pradesh	952.3	1021.5	1957.00	2150.69
Andhra Pradesh	662.6	812.6	824.77	1514.32
Bihar	972.0	1082.0	1236.74	1283.32
Gujarat	1078.6	1514.1	1562.20	704.38

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	742.5	494.2	664.22	670.80
Haryana	330.3	453.9	589.83	518.48
Uttar Pradesh	320.3	368.6	383.47	420.91
Odisha	298.8	385.9	418.99	419.09
Tamil Nadu	339.7	338.9	556.45	398.93
Jharkhand	240.0	305.0	318.19	321.14
West Bengal	290.0	298.0	304.56	309.10
Chhattisgarh	160.3	174.2	222.21	269.28
Punjab	175.1	182.3	182.69	182.94
Jammu and Kashmir	64.8	63.5	65.27	65.27
Uttarakhand	40.5	38.0	39.27	39.40
Himachal Pradesh	33.9	35.9	36.30	36.30
Assam	19.3	22.1	23.97	30.90
Delhi	23.5	27.3	22.86	15.50
*Others	2.0	2.6	12.91	17.71
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12158.8</b>	<b>15117.7</b>	<b>17511.1</b>	<b>16655.0</b>

\* others includes Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Sikkim, Puducherry.

Source: 2009-10 : Indian Horticulture Database, 2010 NHB

2010-11 : Indian Horticulture Database, 2011 NHB

2011-12 : Indian Horticulture Database, 2012 NHB

2012-13 (Provisional): 2nd estimates, Deptt. of Agri. and Coopn.

### **Food Processing Industries**

\*250. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

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

(a) the total number of food processing industries functioning at present in both the public and private sectors, State/UT- wise;

(b) the value of foreign exchange earned by the food processing sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of proposals received from each State/UT for setting up of food processing industries during the said period and the number of such proposals cleared/ pending at present; and



(d) the number of food processing industries proposed to be set up in the public, private and under Public Private Partnership mode in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) State-wise information on the number of food processing industries functioning in public and private sector is not maintained Centrally. However, information on the

number of registered units in the food processing sector for each State/ UT, as brought out by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in their latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The value of foreign exchange earned by Food Processing Sector from export in last three years and current year 2013-14 (April-June) is as under:—

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (April-June)*
Export (US \$ Million)	20,427	31,762	36,057	9,142

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata. \*Provisional figure.

(c) Status of proposals received, sanctioned and pending under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/ Establishment /Modernization of food processing industries for three years ending 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Food processing units are set up by entrepreneurs in the private sector and no physical target is set by the Government for setting up of food processing units.

**Statement-I**

*Number of Registered food processing units in State/UT : 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Units
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,069
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
3.	Assam	1,172
4.	Bihar	530
5.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	27
6.	Chhattisgarh	1,029
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7
8.	Daman and Diu	36
9.	Delhi	140
10.	Goa	89
11.	Gujarat	1,957
12.	Haryana	643

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Units
13.	Himachal Pradesh	167
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	136
15.	Jharkhand	180
16.	Karnataka	1,889
17.	Kerala	1,396
18.	Madhya Pradesh	.724
19.	Maharashtra	2,948
20.	Manipur	17
21.	Meghalaya	13
22.	Nagaland	12
23.	Odisha	820
24.	Puducherry	70
25.	Punjab	2,787
26.	Rajasthan	713
27.	Sikkim	22
28.	Tamil Nadu	5,211
29.	Tripura	58
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2,069
31.	Uttarakhand	363
32.	West Bengal	1,537
Total		35,838

Annual Survey of Industries, 2010-11.

**Statement-II**

*Number of proposals received, units assisted and pending for financial assistance during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 State-wise, under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs\**

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2010-11				2011-12				2012-13** (Provisional)			
		O.B.	R	S	P	O.B.	R	S	P	O.B.	R	S	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	369	39	30	378	378	25	105	298	298	0	221	77
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	47	19	26	40	40	5	12	33	33	0	18	15
5.	Bihar	24	2	6	20	20	0	5	15	15	0	2	13
6.	Chandigarh	4	0	1	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	245	6	27	224	224	3	75	152	152	0	149	3
8.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	3	0	0	3
9.	Delhi	33	3	3	33	33	0	16	17	17	0	9	8
10.	Goa	10	7	1	16	16	1	2	15	15	0	1	14
11.	Gujarat	370	59	52	348	348	19	106	261	261	0	53	208
12.	Haryana	229	20	14	204	204	24	62	166	166	0	86	80
13.	Himachal Pradesh	44	12	7	49	49	2	14	37	37	0	5	32
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	36	7	5	38	38	5	6	37	37	0	2	35
15.	Jharkhand	16	4	4	16	16	2	1	17	17	0	4	13
16.	Karnataka	257	36	14	279	279	14	61	232	232	0	81	151
17.	Kerala	117	29	19	127	127	25	52	100	100	0	15	85
18.	Madhya Pradesh	96	19	14	101	101	8	23	86	86	0	31	55
19.	Maharashtra	401	88	56	433	433	53	202	284	284	0	137	147
20.	Manipur	12	14	1	25	25	19	11	33	33	0	21	12
21.	Meghalaya	4	0	2	2	2	1	0	3	3	0	1	2
22.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	0
24.	Odisha	35	7	8	34	34	1	9	26	26	0	15	11
25.	Puducherry	8	0	0	8	8	0	1	7	7	0	6	1
26.	Punjab	492	21	9	504	504	13	147	370	370	0	231	139
27.	Rajasthan	201	49	48	202	202	50	95	157	157	0	41	116
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	111	38	24	125	125	19	75	69	69	0	44	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	162	29	47	144	144	15	53	106	106	0	39	67
32.	Uttarakhand	25	6	6	25	25	3	5	23	23	0	5	18
33.	West Bengal	58	15	10	63	63	7	19	51	51	0	8	43

\*Data is under Reconciliation with Co-ordinating Bank *i.e.* HDFC Bank.

\*\*Releases are against committed liabilities of 11<sup>th</sup> plan. Form (2012-13), the scheme has been transferred to State/UT as a part of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP). Note: O.B. = Opening Balance, R = Received, S=Sanctioned, P = Pending

[English]

### Per Capita Availability of Milk

\*251. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production and per capita availability of milk in the country has declined over the years;

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

(c) whether the prices of milk has risen several times during the said period;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Milk production in the country has increased from 17 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 80.6 million tonnes in 2000-01 and further increased to 127.9 million tonnes in 2011-12. The per capita availability of milk has increased from 130gm/day in 1950-51 to 217 gm/day during 2000-01 and further increased to 290 gm/day during 2011-12.

(c) to (e) Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (base year 2004-05 = 100) of milk for 2010-11 was 175.88; for 2011-12, 194.01; and for 2012-13, 208.05. In July 2013, WPI stood at 213.08. Rise in price of milk is mainly on account of increase in the cost of inputs (cattle feed, fodder, labour etc., cost of procurement, processing and marketing.

Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing the following Schemes aimed at increasing milk production and its availability in the country:

1. National Dairy Plan-I
2. National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding
3. Intensive Dairy Development Programme
4. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
5. Livestock Health and Disease Control
6. Fodder and Feed Development Scheme

### Fire in Coalfields

\*252. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the perennial problems arising out of mine fire in the coalfields of Jharia and Raniganj;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any master plan has been prepared to douse the fire; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the success achieved so far in extinguishing the fire in these coalfields?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Mining areas in Jharia Coalfields, within the leasehold area of Bharat Coking Coal Limited are faced with problems of fire and subsidence due to the century old history of mining in these coal fields. History of fire in Jharia Coalfields dates back to 1916 when the first incidence of fire was reported from XIV seam of Bhowrah colliery. Since then a number of fire incidence have occurred in underground workings, opencast pits and in opencast overburden debris. According to the investigations

made after nationalization, 70 fires were known to exist in Jharia Coalfields in the lease hold area of Bharat Coking Coal, covering an area of 17.32 sq. km. Subsequently seven more fires were identified making the total tally of fires to 77.

(c) A Master Plan for dealing with Fire, Subsidence and Rehabilitation in the lease hold area of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields Limited has been approved by the Government on 12.8.2009 with an indicative fund requirement of Rs. 7112.11 crore for Jharia Coalfields (JCF) and Rs. 2661.73 crore for Raniganj Coalfields (RCF).

(d) Originally, during nationalization, the surface area affected by fire was approximately 17.32 sq. km. in JCF. Massive efforts were subsequently made for implementation of fire projects by introducing the best technology. As a result, the affected surface area was reduced from 17.32 sq. km to 8.90 sq. km. and blockage of coal was reduced from 1864 Mt to 1453 Mt. More over 10 fires were completely liquidated.

Under Master Plan of JCF, total 45 fire schemes have been proposed for dealing with 67 fire sites spread in 41 collieries/mines. Total surface area affected by fire as delineated in master plan is 8.9 sq. km. Out of 45 fire schemes, 28 are envisaged to be taken up in Phase-I *i.e.* first 5 years and remaining 17 are envisaged to be taken up in Phase-II *i.e.* next 5 years. Till date, 11 fire schemes have been prepared out of which 4 schemes have been completed and the rest are under different stages of execution. For expediting the fire dealing process, excavation methods have been resorted to by deploying HEMM at various mines of BCCL.

Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) has been engaged by Coal India Limited for monitoring coal mine fire based on 'thermal infra red Satellite data and mine fire information system'. CMPDIL has assessed that the fire area has further reduced from 8.9 sq. km to 7.116 sq. km.

In Raniganj Coalfields all the seven sites identified with surface fires as identified in the Master Plan have been extinguished.

### **Research and Development in Agricultural Education**

\*253. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocation made by the Government for Research and Development activities in agricultural education and allied sectors during each of the last three years;

(b) the criteria laid down for educational institutions availing such funding;

(c) the notable achievements made by these institutions in Research and Development activities during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of Research and Development reaches the farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research made following budget allocation for research and development activities in agriculture and allied sectors, including agricultural education, in the last three years:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
2010-11	2521.76
2011-12	2850.00
2012-13	2520.00

As agriculture is a State subject, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) provides partial financial support to Agricultural Universities under the Scheme 'Strengthening & Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India' and assists their research and education programmes. Out of the total allocation given above, the financial support provided to the State Agricultural Universities, Deemed-to-be-Universities and Central Universities having faculty of agriculture and allied sciences during the last three years is given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	446.00
2011-12	536.89 (including special grant of Rs. 50.00 crores to Kerala Veterinary & Animal Science University)
2012-13	413.50 + 120.00*

\*Allocation in 2012-13, based on Budget announcement.

The financial support provided to the Central Agricultural University, Imphal through Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) in the last three years is as under:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	80.00
2011-12	100.01
2012-13	84.99

(b) The Financial Assistance is provided to the State Agricultural Universities, Deemed-to-be-Universities and Central Universities having faculty of agriculture and allied sciences.

(c) The Agricultural Universities have rendered a great service to the nation in the field of Higher Agricultural Education, Research & Extension. Their contribution to the agricultural growth in India is note-worthy. State Agriculture Universities in liaison with ICAR have developed several location specific varieties, cost effective technologies (suiting soil and climate) like crop diversification, resource conservation technologies (zero tillage, bed planting, laser leveling, Systems of Rice Intensification), soil reclamation/amelioration measures, integrated soil-water-nutrient management, water harvesting and conservation, participatory watershed models, micro irrigation and integrated farming system. Their focus has also been on floriculture, improved farm mechanization and post-harvest technologies and agro-forestry models, improved technology for marine, inland and ornamental fishes to boost agricultural production and productivity in the country. All these have contributed towards achieving food grain production to the extent of over 259 million tonnes during 2011-12.

(d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established 634 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the

country under the administrative control of different host organizations including 431 under State/Central Agricultural Universities, 51 under ICAR Institutes, 99 under NGOs, 35 under State Governments and remaining 18 under Other Educational Institutions/Other Organizations. The activities and programmes of KVKs include testing and demonstration of agriculture technologies in farmers' field, training of farmers and extension personnel and creation of awareness on improved technology through various extension programme. Besides, the KVKs produce seeds and planting materials for its availability to farmers.

### Manual Scavenging

\*254. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for eradication of manual scavenging and rehabilitation of manual scavengers during 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) whether the amount provided for the past years for the purpose has been fully utilised;

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

(d) whether the Government has received reports/complaints relating to diversion and misappropriation of funds by the various States during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for diversion of funds and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Under this Ministry's Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers an allocation of Rs.100.00 crore was made during 2012-13. Based on the proposals received from States/UTs an amount of Rs. 20.00 crore was released to the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) for releasing the admissible financial assistance to the States/Union Territories, on the basis of their proposals received under the Scheme.

During 2013-14 an allocation of Rs. 570.00 crore has been made. However, no expenditure could be incurred so far, during 2013-14, due to non-receipt of proposals.

- (d) No, Madam.
- (e) Does not arise.

#### **Creation of New States**

\*255. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR  
BWISWMUTHIARY:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to create more States like Bodoland, Gorkhaland, Vidarbha, Bundelkhand etc. on the lines of the proposed creation of Telangana State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to set up a new State Reorganisation Commission to deal with the said issues; 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) No, Madam. There are no such proposals under consideration of the Government of India at the moment.

*[Translation]*

#### **Revival of IDPL Units**

\*256. YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to revive the Indian Drugs Pharmaceutical Limited (IDPL) units in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to revive the IDPL units, unit-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount released for revival of these units during the 11th and the 12th Five Year Plans; and

(e) the present status of the working conditions of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Indian Drugs Pharmaceutical Limited (IDPL) was incorporated on 5th April, 1961. Presently, the company has three manufacturing plants, one each at Rishikesh (Uttarakhand), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Gurgaon (Haryana). IDPL has two wholly owned subsidiaries, namely, IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd., Chennai and Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd. at Muzaffarpur (Bihar) and one joint sector undertaking, promoted in collaboration with Odisha Government, namely Odisha Drugs & Chemicals Ltd. (ODCL), Bhubaneswar. The first revival package for the company was formulated and approved by BIFR on 10th February, 1994. As per procedure for revival of sick CPSUs, the case of 2nd Revival of IDPL was referred to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). BIFR on 23.01.1996 appointed IDBI as the Operating Agency (OA) and directed IDBI to submit the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) on IDPL. IDBI has submitted the final consolidated DRS to BIFR and the Ministry on 26.03.2013. The revival proposal is not individual Unit-wise. Cabinet note for revival of IDPL is under process.

(c) The question does not arise, Sir.

(d) Government has released Rs. 13.99 crore during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) and Rs. 5.00 crore during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) for modernization of IDPL Units including its subsidiaries.

(e) Gurgaon and Rishikesh units are in working condition while Hyderabad Unit is in the process of restarting production. IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd. and Odisha Drugs & Chemicals Ltd. are doing production while Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd. is closed.

**Investment in Agriculture and Allied Sectors**

\*258. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of the Government to allow 100 per cent FDI in certain agricultural activities has yielded the desired result and is likely to provide the much needed boost to the agriculture sector during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestions from cooperative unions and agriculture experts to allow FDI in agriculture and animal husbandry, dairy farming, fisheries sectors etc. besides the public and private sectors;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the manner in which capital investment by the public and the private sectors and FDI is beneficial for the farmers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) FDI policy aims at attracting and promoting foreign investments to supplement domestic capital, technology and skills for accelerating economic growth.

FDI up to 100% of cap/equity is permitted under the automatic route in the following activities in respect of the agriculture sector:-

- (i) Floriculture, Horticulture, Apiculture and Cultivation of Vegetables & Mushrooms under controlled conditions;
- (ii) Development and production of seeds and planting material;
- (iii) Animal Husbandry (including breeding of dogs), Pisciculture, Aquaculture, under controlled conditions; and
- (iv) Services related to agro and allied sectors.

Besides, policy for FDI in Multi-Brand Retail Trading (MBRT) provides that at least 50% of the first tranche of

US \$ 100 million shall be invested in back-end infrastructure which includes construction of warehousing and cold storages.

During the 11th Plan Period, FDI inflows into agriculture sector amounted to Rs. 6612 crores. The investments were made in development and production of seed and planting material, horticulture and nursery services, agriculture machinery, plant protection services, cattle breeding and livestock rearing, cold storage and warehousing.

In 12th Plan, FDI inflows of Rs. 875 crores in 2012-13 and Rs. 70 crores up to June in current year 2013-14 have been received.

*[English]*

**Ban on Use of Hazardous Pesticides**

\*259. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of the tragic incident in Bihar where 23 school children died after consuming mid-day meals contaminated with a pesticide, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation has urged the Government to speed up the withdrawal of highly hazardous pesticides from the market;

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

(c) whether the use of highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture is posing a serious risk to human health, environment and agricultural production; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ban the use of such pesticides in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has recommended Governments in developing countries to speed up the withdrawal of highly hazardous pesticides from their markets. Government of India has set up a Committee of Experts to review 66 pesticides which are currently banned/restricted/withdrawn in other countries but continue to be registered for domestic use in India.

(c) and (d) The Insecticides Act, 1968 regulates the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of pesticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings, animals and for matters connected therewith. Pesticides are registered under the provisions of the Insecticides Act 1968 only after they are found to be safe to human, animal and environmental health. Use of pesticides as per directions mentioned on label and leaflet of the pesticide container with respect to label claims, dosage, method and time of application approved under the provisions of the Insecticides Act is not likely to cause adverse effect on human animal and environmental health.

Government appoints expert groups from time to time to review the continuance of registration of specific pesticides or group of pesticides. As a result, several pesticides/formulations have been banned/restricted for import, manufacture and use in India.

Government has also advised State Governments and State agriculture universities to recommend usage of pesticides in conformity with the terms of registration as approved by Registration Committee.

Government is popularizing the concept of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for control of pests, diseases and weeds by promoting use of cultural, mechanical, biological means of plant protection and need based and judicious use of chemical pesticides.

Central and State Governments are imparting training to farmers for safe use of pesticides. Farmers are advised to use registered pesticides at recommended dosage as per instructions and precautions on the labels and leaflets.

#### **Welfare of Senior Citizens**

\*260. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the population of senior citizens in each State/UT at present both in the rural and urban areas, gender wise;

(b) the Centrally Sponsored Schemes launched by the Government for the welfare of the senior citizens;

(c) whether the Government has recently reviewed these schemes;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof along with the deficiencies noticed during the review; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard along with the measures adopted to ensure effective implementation of these schemes for the welfare of senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per Census 2001, State/UT-wise, gender-wise break up of total population is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise population of senior citizens living in rural and urban areas is given in the enclosed Statement-II

(b) to (e) Some of the important Schemes being implemented for the welfare of senior citizens are as follows:—

1. Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)
2. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
3. National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE)

Brief details of the above Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-III

Besides, the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, and three Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs) supported under the Scheme of IPOP, are imparting training to service providers, working for the elderly.

During the XIth five year plan period, evaluation studies were got conducted to assess the impact of the IPOP. Some of the major recommendations of these studies were for enhancement in financial norms, increase in the types of projects supported, need for engagement of specialized doctors in the centres, etc.

In view of the above recommendations, IPOP was revised *w.e.f.* 1.4.2008. Besides revision of the financial norms, several innovative projects *e.g.* Day Care Centre for Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia Patients; Physiotherapy Clinics for Older Persons; Help-lines and Counseling



Centres for Older Persons; Regional Resource and Training Centres; etc. were added as being eligible for financial assistance under the Scheme.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme has been revised *w.e.f.* 1.4.2011, bringing down the minimum age of eligibility under it from 65 years to 60 years, and increasing the Central contribution towards pension amount, for those who are 80 years and above, from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 50/- per month.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing the National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE) from 2010-11 to address health related problems of elderly people. The basic aim of the programme is to provide separate and specialized comprehensive health care to the senior citizens at various levels of State Health Care delivery system including outreach services. The implementation of the programme in the States had been reviewed in a meeting with State Health Secretaries under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare on 17.11.2011. State Secretaries in charge of Health & Family Welfare, Regional Directors, State Programme Officers and District Programme Managers attended the meeting.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Aged Population (60+) by Sex and its Percentage to Total Population, 2001*

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population (approx.)		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.8	27.57	30.30
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.098	0.075
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	.05	0.26	0.23
4.	Assam	15.6	8.0	7.6
5.	Bihar	55.01	29.22	25.79
6.	Chandigarh	0.45	0.23	0.21
7.	Chhattisgarh	15.05	6.89	8.14

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.09	0.04	0.05
9.	Daman and Diu	0.08	0.03	0.05
10.	Delhi	7.20	3.66	3.53
11.	Goa	1.12	0.5	0.6
12.	Gujarat	34.99	6.2	18.7
13.	Haryana	15.84	7.6	7.8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5.47	2.7	2.7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.75	3.6	3.0
16.	Jharkhand	15.79	7.8	7.9
17.	Karnataka	40.62	19.2	21.3
18.	Kerala	33.36	14.8	18.5
19.	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.02	0.02
20.	Madhya Pradesh	42.81	20.9	21.8
21.	Maharashtra	84.55	39.3	45.2
22.	Manipur	1.45	0.7	0.7
23.	Meghalaya	1.08	0.5	0.5
24.	Mizoram	0.49	0.2	0.2
25.	Nagaland	0.90	0.5	0.3
26.	Odisha	30.39	15	15.3
27.	Puducherry	0.81	0.3	0.4
28.	Punjab	21.92	11.1	10.8
29.	Rajasthan	38.11	18.2	19.8
30.	Sikkim	0.29	0.1	0.1
31.	Tamil Nadu	55.08	27.3	27.7
32.	Tripura	2.33	1.1	1.2
33.	Uttar Pradesh	116.5	61.7	54.7
34.	Uttaranchal	6.54	3.2	3.2
35.	West Bengal	56.9	27.8	29.1
Total		766.1	377.6	388.5

Source: Census of India 2001.

**Statement-II**

*Size of elderly population (aged 60+) by residence  
in States and Union Territories*

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of persons aged 60 & above		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	India	574.4	191.7	766.1
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	12. 8	57.8
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.00	0.1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.46	0.04	0.5
4.	Assam	13. 61	1.99	15.6
5.	Bihar	49.66	5.35	55.01
6.	Chandigarh	0.03	0.42	0.45
7.	Chhattisgarh	12.71	2. 34	15.05
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.02	0.09
9.	Daman and Diu	0.04	0.04	0.08
10.	Delhi	0.43	6.77	7.20
11.	Goa	0. 61	0.51	1.12
12.	Gujarat	23.19	11.80	34.99
13.	Haryana	11.92	3.92	15.84

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5.10	0.37	5.47
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.15	1.60	6.75
16.	Jharkhand	12.75	3.04	15.79
17.	Karnataka	28.90	11. 72	40.62
18.	Kerala	24.79	8.57	33.36
19.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.02	0.04
20.	Madhya Pradesh	32.65	10.16	42.81
21.	Maharashtra	57.09	27.46	84.55
22.	Manipur	1 .02	0.43	1.45
23.	Meghalaya	0.86	0.20	1.06
24.	Mizoram	0.26	0.23	0.49
25.	Nagaland	0.81	0.09	0.90
26.	Odisha	26.84	3.55	30.39
27.	Puducherry	0.27	0. 54	0.81
28.	Punjab	15.81	6.11	21.92
29.	Rajasthan	30.25	7.86	38.11
30.	Sikkim	0.27	0.02	0.29
31.	Tamil Nadu	32.23	22.85	55.08
32.	Tripura	1.91	0.42	2.33
33.	Uttar Pradesh	96.25	20.25	116.50
34.	Uttarakhand	5.23	1.31	6.54
35.	West Bengal	38	18.9	56.9

Source: Population Census 2001.

**Statement-III**

*Brief details of the 3 important Schemes meant for Senior Citizens*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Nodal Ministry	Brief details of the Scheme
1.	Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	<p>The Scheme is being implemented since 1992 and revised <i>w.e.f.</i> 1.4.2008. Financial Assistance is provided under it to State Governments/ Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Urban Local Bodies and Non Governmental Organisations for running and maintenance of projects like:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Old Age Home;</li> <li>● Day Care Centre;</li> <li>● Mobile Medicare Unit;</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Nodal Ministry	Brief details of the Scheme
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Day Care Centre for Alzheimer's Disease/ Dementia Patients;</li> <li>• Physiotherapy Clinic for Older Persons;</li> <li>• Help-lines and Counseling Centres for Older Persons;</li> <li>• Sensitizing Programmes for Children particularly in Schools and Colleges;</li> <li>• Regional Resource and Training Centres; etc.</li> </ul>
2.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	Ministry of Rural Development	Under the Scheme, Central Assistance is given towards pension @ Rs. 200/- per month to persons above 60 years, and @ Rs. 500/- per month to persons above 80 years belonging to a household below poverty line, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States.
3.	National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE)	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Major components of this programme, launched in 2010-11, are:— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community based Primary Healthcare approach;</li> <li>• Strengthening of health services for senior citizens at District Hospitals/CHC/PHC/Sub-Centres;</li> <li>• Dedicated facilities at 100 District Hospitals with 10 bedded wards for the elderly;</li> <li>• Strengthening of 8 Regional Medical Institutions to provide dedicated tertiary level Medical Care for the elderly, with 30 bedded wards, at New Delhi (AIIMS), Chennai, Mumbai, Srinagar, Vanarasi, Jodhpur, Thiruvananthapuram and Guwahati; and</li> <li>• Introduction of PG courses in Geriatric Medicines in the above 8 Institutions and In-Service training of health personnel at all level.</li> </ul>

### **Discrimination against SC/ST/OBC Students**

2761. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any reports/complaints with regard to discrimination against students belonging to SC, ST and OBC in some areas of the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**RED Beacons**

2762. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed the Union as well as the State Governments to reduce the number of people using red beacons;

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

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to reduce the use of such beacons;

(d) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has received any suggestions from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways on the use of the said beacons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table the House.

(d) and (e) The subject matter of Red beacon lights is being handled by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The issues involved are being examined by that Ministry in consultation with concerned Ministries including Ministry of Home Affairs.

*[Translation]*

**Maintenance of Monuments**

2763. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/National Commission for Culture and Arts proposes to cooperate with corporate sector for conservation and maintenance of historical monuments;

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

(c) the response of the corporate sector thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) Yes, Madam. National Culture Fund, a Trust under the Ministry of Culture, accepts contributions/donations for development and conservation of historical monuments from the Corporate Sector. There is no National Commission for Culture & Art.

(b) The National Culture Fund's mandate is to solicit funding from private/ public enterprises for conservation and preservation of our cultural heritage.

(c) The response has been encouraging.

*[English]*

**NCRB Report on Crime**

2764. SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been 24 per cent increase in instances of crimes like corporal punishment, sexual abuse and child labour in the country as per the report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the information on corporal punishment and child labour is not available. However, a total of 7,112 and 8,541 cases of child rape were registered in the country during 2011 and 2012 respectively, thereby showing an increase of 20.1% in 2012 over 2011.

The State/UT wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under rape of Children during 2010-2012 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) A comprehensive legislation on sexual offences against children named 'Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012' has already been enacted vide Presidential assent on 19th June 2012. The President of India on 2nd April, 2013 has consented to the 'Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013', which have come to force since 3rd February, 2013, wherein section 370A criminalizes the

employment of trafficked children for sexual exploitation and provides for stringent punishment against the offender.

As per seventh schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States/UTs.

A detailed advisory dated 14th July, 2010 has been sent by the Central Government to all State Governments and UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. It has also been advised that the crime prone

areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girls. Another detailed advisory has been issued on missing children-measures needed to Prevent Trafficking and Trace the Children-regarding dated 31st January, 2012, wherein it was specifically advised to the States/UTs to prevent children from being victims of any heinous or organized crime such as, victims of rape, sexual abuse etc.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10, for the welfare of children in need of care and protection.

Furthermore the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was constituted in 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 to protect the rights of children.

#### **Statement**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape of Children During 2010-2012*

Sl. No.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2010</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	446	453	25	559	564	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	15	0	14	13	0
3.	Assam	39	19	1	24	13	4
4.	Bihar	114	75	5	112	98	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	382	361	103	426	430	89
6.	Goa	23	33	2	35	51	2
7.	Gujarat	102	100	5	137	141	6
8.	Haryana	107	93	24	121	117	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72	76	8	107	115	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	5	0	5	5	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	4	0	0	15	0
12.	Karnataka	108	98	14	104	112	9
13.	Kerala	208	276	18	240	323	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1182	1168	228	1410	1390	291
15.	Maharashtra	747	614	40	936	873	55

Sl. No.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
16.	Manipur	11	1	0	6	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	91	36	2	64	47	1
18.	Mizoram	42	39	20	42	39	30
19.	Nagaland	3	2	1	3	2	1
20.	Odisha	74	80	7	91	92	7
21.	Punjab	144	124	47	184	167	59
22.	Rajasthan	369	219	46	277	282	63
23.	Sikkim	14	39	0	11	39	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	203	177	30	208	188	31
25.	Tripura	107	95	12	93	96	10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	451	390	266	678	598	404
27.	Uttarakhand	10	10	8	11	11	30
28.	West Bengal	73	57	4	94	69	5
	<b>Total State</b>	<b>5142</b>	<b>4659</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>5992</b>	<b>5891</b>	<b>1185</b>
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	8	0	23	8	0
30.	Chandigarh	16	21	6	27	26	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	2	1	1	2
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Delhi UT	304	277	92	349	419	172
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	3	2	1	5	2	1
	<b>Total UT</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>183</b>
	<b>Total All India</b>	<b>5484</b>	<b>4971</b>	<b>1017</b>	<b>6398</b>	<b>6348</b>	<b>1368</b>
<b>2011</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	646	468	37	720	561	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	19	2	20	19	2
3.	Assam	40	28	1	40	24	1
4.	Bihar	91	84	10	93	99	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	477	446	63	555	552	78
6.	Goa	20	24	4	21	29	4
7.	Gujarat	130	121	5	166	164	5
8.	Haryana	66	62	27	73	78	28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72	70	11	83	81	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	7	0	8	8	0

Sl. No.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
11.	Jharkhand	16	14	1	16	14	2
12.	Karnataka	97	96	13	147	147	16
13.	Kerala	423	265	16	570	281	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1262	1248	245	1524	1520	324
15.	Maharashtra	818	720	48	1053	971	61
16.	Manipur	19	0	0	5	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	66	32	0	48	21	0
18.	Mizoram	40	36	18	41	37	18
19.	Nagaland	15	0	1	15	0	1
20.	Odisha	165	150	11	150	150	13
21.	Punjab	166	148	40	172	182	52
22.	Rajasthan	394	272	61	328	326	68
23.	Sikkim	11	12	12	12	12	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	271	175	22	263	192	26
25.	Tripura	45	85	14	144	96	18
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1088	934	405	1573	1328	548
27.	Uttarakhand	23	21	7	25	25	5
28.	West Bengal	252	108	7	182	115	6
Total State		6742	5645	1081	8047	7032	1377
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	19	0	15	43	0
30.	Chandigarh	15	11	7	17	22	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	1	1	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	339	322	108	402	349	127
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	6	4	0	17	16	0
Total UT		370	357	115	452	431	135
Total All India		7112	6002	1196	8499	7463	1512

**2012**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	613	624	46	604	705	56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	11	1	18	10	1
3.	Assam	156	93	0	155	93	0
4.	Bihar	137	113	17	148	141	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	519	524	96	531	540	78

Sl. No.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
6.	Goa	38	23	1	49	29	1
7.	Gujarat	150	143	12	210	201	13
8.	Haryana	276	245	15	379	379	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89	73	16	129	118	23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	13	1	21	21	1
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	0	4	2	0
12.	Karnataka	142	130	17	178	156	19
13.	Kerala	455	387	22	604	476	25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1632	1638	232	1970	1983	279
15.	Maharashtra	917	825	43	1257	1212	47
16.	Manipur	17	1	0	7	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	81	20	2	84	25	2
18.	Mizoram	73	64	29	74	64	27
19.	Nagaland	7	14	10	8	24	24
20.	Odisha	192	174	7	242	232	11
21.	Punjab	295	190	54	282	234	68
22.	Rajasthan	572	408	111	491	488	142
23.	Sikkim	21	30	10	19	12	30
24.	Tamil Nadu	292	242	33	333	285	44
25.	Tripura	17	36	2	12	45	12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1040	930	250	1581	1349	333
27.	Uttarakhand	34	31	15	33	30	13
28.	West Bengal	285	186	8	178	138	8
Total State		8087	7170	1050	9601	8993	1289
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	5	1	17	8	1
30.	Chandigarh	17	21	7	18	18	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1	2
32.	Daman and Diu	4	4	1	9	9	1
33.	Delhi UT	415	368	97	516	507	145
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	7	10	1	9	13	1
Total UT		454	409	108	570	556	158
Total All India		8541	7579	1158	10171	9549	1447



[Translation]

**Control on Forward Trading of Edible Items**

2765. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGARAWAL:  
SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation in its report has suggested that necessary check should be kept on Forward Trading of edible items for controlling the price rise;

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

(c) whether the Government has also received some suggestions in this regard from various social organisations;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government; and

(e) whether in view of the report of WHO and the suggestions of the said organisations the Government is contemplating to impose control/check on the forward trading of edible items/agricultural products 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) and (b) No such specific report of World Health Organisation (WHO) has come to the notice of this Department.

(c) and (d) The Forward Markets Commission (FMC), the Regulator for commodity futures markets under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 has received complaints from various organisations that futures trading has been contributing to price rise. In this regards various studies have reported that price rise in commodities in India is due to other factors and not due to futures trading. An Expert Committee Chaired by Shri Abhijit Sen, Member of the Planning Commission that analyzed annual trend growth rate in prices of sensitive commodities (food grains and sugar) in pre-futures and post futures period, concluded that although inflation clearly increased

post-futures in some sensitive commodities that have higher weight in consumer price indices, it is not possible to make any general claim that inflation accelerated more in commodities with futures trading.

Other factors particularly demand supply mismatches, degree of dependence on imports and international prices in these commodities etc. also tend to affect commodity prices.

(e) There is no proposal under the consideration of the FMC for suspending futures trading in any of the commodities traded in the commodities futures exchanges, in view of the reasons mentioned above.

[English]

**Villages in Border Areas**

2766. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of villages located in the Indo-China border and the population of those villages;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the large scale migration, food scarcity, lack of basic amenities due to heightened tension in the border areas; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by the Government to protect the people living in all the border villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are 1334 estimated numbers of villages located in the Indo-China Border with population of 233940 based on the 2001 Census as furnished by the State Governments.

(b) and (c) No such information regarding large scale migration, food scarcity, lack of basic amenities due to heightened tension in the border areas has come to notice. Government has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme through the State Governments as part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management with the aim to provide balanced development of Border Areas through growth and improvement of infrastructure and promotion of sense of security and well being among the border population in the country. Border Guarding Forces have been deployed on the borders. Border Guarding

Forces also frequently organize Civic Action Programmes in the border areas to develop sense of security among local population and to improve health, capacity building, promoting education, provide veterinary assistance, etc.

#### **Sale of Coconut Oil Through PDS**

2767. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has requested for financial assistance/ subsidy for export and sale of coconut oil through the Public Distribution System; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. Requests were received from the Government of Kerala to extend the benefit of edible oil subsidy to coconut oil also for sale through Public Distribution System (PDS) only and not for export.

(b) The request of the State Government could not be acceded to since the Department is having a scheme for supplying subsidised palmolein oil through PDS, imported through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). The scheme is to provide cheaper edible oil after giving subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg to the vulnerable sections of the society.

Export of coconut oil is allowed without any restriction through the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) ports and notified Land Custom Stations as per Department of Commerce Notification No. 22 (RE-2013) 2009-2014 dated 18.06.2013.

*[Translation]*

#### **Empowerment of Women Farmers**

2768. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the States for the empowerment of women farmers in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. Under the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna (MKSP), the Government has been receiving proposals from the States to meet specific needs of women farmers and to achieve their socio-economic & technical empowerment.

(b) Funding support to the tune of 75% (90% for North Eastern States) for such projects is provided by the Government of India. During 2012-13, 42 projects were received from the States under agriculture stream of MKSP.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned 46 projects from 13 States (namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal) under agriculture stream of Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) covering 23,71,670 numbers of women farmers since inception of MKSP in 2010-11.

*[English]*

#### **Support Price for Copra**

2769. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a request from the State Government of Kerala to increase the support price of copra due to the serious distress among the coconut farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

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. The Government of India has received a request from the Government of Kerala suggesting that the MSP of milling copra be fixed at Rs. 6000 per quintal for 2013 season.

(c) In order to ensure remunerative prices to the growers of agricultural commodities, the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), announces the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for various notified agricultural commodities including Copra. While fixing the MSP for Copra, the Government of India has also taken into account the views of the State Governments, Central Ministries and such other relevant factors which are considered important for the fixation of Minimum Support Prices. The CACP, while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers, *inter-alia*, a number of factors which include cost of production, changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, international market price situation etc.

For 2013 season, weighted average cost of production for copra at all-India level was estimated at Rs. 4936 per quintal. Taking into account these costs and other relevant factors, Government of India has already increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Milling Copra for Fair Average Quality (FAQ) from Rs. 5100/- per quintal for 2012 season to Rs. 5250/- per quintal for 2013 season, which is higher by 2.94% as compared to previous season. Similarly for FAQ of Ball Copra, the MSP has been increased from Rs.5350 per quintal for 2012 season to Rs.5500/- per quintal for 2013 season, which is higher by 2.80% as compared to previous season.

#### **Demolition of Rani Mangammal Palace**

2770. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a portion of the historic Rani Mangammal Palace in Madurai built in the 17th Century by the Nayak rulers of Madurai was demolished by a contractor;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) against the contractor;

(c) whether the State Government/Union Government had taken steps to protect/ safeguard the said historical palace;

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

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by ASI to protect the said historical palace?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) The historic Rani Mangammal Palace in Madurai is not a centrally protected monument. However, as per the information received from the Commissioner, Department of Archaeology, Government of Tamil Nadu, legal action has been taken by the Tamil Nadu State Government against the contractor.

(c) and (d) The State Government has taken necessary steps to protect/safeguard the historical Rani Mangammal Palace in Madurai and has also initiated action to declare the palace as a State protected monument.

(e) Since the State Government has initiated action to declare the palace as a State protected monument, action on the part of Archaeological Survey of India is not required.

[Translation]

#### **Grant from Consumer Fund**

2771. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to whom grant has been released from the consumer welfare fund during each of the last two years, State- wise; and

(b) the criteria adopted for grant of funds to NGOs from the consumer welfare fund along with the maximum limit of amount that could be granted/released to a particular NGO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Madam, the Statement showing the detail of grant in aid released to various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during the last two years is enclosed.

(b) As per the Consumer Welfare Fund guidelines any agency/organisation engaged in consumer welfare activities for a period of three years after registration under

the Companies Act, 1956, Societies Registration Act, Cooperative Societies Act or any other law for the time being in force is eligible for grant-in-aid from Consumer Welfare Fund, preference will be given to:—

- (i) Organisation having an all India Character and having reputation experience and standing, or
- (ii) Organization working in rural areas having larger participation of women and socially marginalized segments.

The quantum of assistance for a project shall normally not exceed Rs. 3 cr. However the Standing Committee may sanction higher amounts in exceptional circumstances for reasons to record in writing for such an exception.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount in Rs.
<b>Year 2011-12</b>		
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1.	Gowthami Foundation Prakasam District	Rs. 45.00 lakh
<b>Delhi</b>		
1.	Binty, New Delhi	Rs. 1.23 lakh
2.	Lakshya-A Relief Organisation, New Delhi	Rs. 1.25 lakh
3.	VOICE Society, New Delhi	Rs. 90.00 lakh
<b>Gujarat</b>		
1.	CERC, Ahmedabad	Rs. 94.59 lakh
<b>Kerala</b>		
1.	Janasree Sustainable Development Mission Thiruvananthapuram	Rs. 10 lakh
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
1.	Bhartiya Dalit Vikas Parishad, Aurangabad	Rs. 5.00 lakh
2.	Consumer Guidance Society, Mumbai	Rs. 1.35 lakh
<b>Nagaland</b>		
1.	Ayolta Human Resources Ltd. Longlong, Nagaland	Rs. 15.00 lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount
2.	Sunrise Mission, Wokha, Nagaland	Rs. 5.00 lakh
3.	Association of Development Society, Kohima	Rs. 5.00 lakh
4.	Vkikhi Welfare Society, Kohima	Rs. 10.00 lakh
<b>Odisha</b>		
1.	Nari Mangal Mahila Samity, Puri, Odisha	Rs. 5.00 lakh
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
1.	Consumer Unity and Trust Society, Jaipur	Rs. 68.67 lakh
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
1.	CONCERT, Chennai	Rs. 82.02 lakh
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
1.	Consumer Coordination Council, Noida	Rs. 47.19 lakh
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
1.	Paramahans Dehradun	Rs. 50 .00 lakh
<b>Year 2012-13</b>		
<b>Assam</b>		
1.	JIROI (NGO), Distt. Karbi, Assam	Rs. 10.00 lakh
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1.	Gowthami Foundation Prakasam District	Rs. 44,41,886
<b>Delhi</b>		
1.	Binty, New Delhi.	Rs. 1.00 lakh
2.	VOICE Society, New Delhi.	Rs. 90.00 lakh
3..	Bhartiya Parivarathan Sanstha	Rs. 10.00 lakh
4.	FICCI, New Delhi	Rs. 14,57,500
<b>Gujarat</b>		
1.	CERC, Ahmedabad	Rs. 25.00 lakh
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
1.	International Council of Welfare and Development	Rs. 10.00 lakh
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
1.	Raje Sambhagi Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parbhani	Rs. 2.00 lakh
2.	Bhartiya Dalit vikas Parishad, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Rs. 5.00 lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount
3.	Council for Fair Business Practices CFBP, Mumbai	Rs. 12.00 lakh
<b>Nagaland</b>		
1.	Charity Welfare Society, Phek Distt., Nagaland	Rs. 20.00 lakh
2.	Ayoita Human Resources Ltd. Longlong, Nagaland	Rs. 15.00 lakh
3.	V. Kikhi Welfare Society, Kohima	Rs. 10.00 lakh
4.	Association for Development of Society Middle Chandrmani. Kohima, Nagaland	Rs. 5.00 lakh
5.	Sunrise Mission, Wokha, Nagaland	Rs. 5.00 lakh
6.	Tenak Society, Nagaland	Rs. 10.00 lakh
<b>Odisha</b>		
1.	Nari Mangal Mahila Samity Distt. Puri, Odisha	Rs. 5.00 lakh
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
1.	Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS), Jaipur	Rs. 46.00 lakh
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
1.	CONCERT, Chennai	Rs. 1,41,33,000
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
1.	Jyoti Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Mirzapur (U.P)	Rs. 2.50 lakh
2.	Manav Vikas Evam Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow	Rs. 34.00 lakh
3.	Geeta Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Azamgarh (U.P)	Rs. 5.00 lakh
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
1.	Mounda Dunpur Kalyan Samity, Uttarakhand	Rs. 10.50 lakh

[English]

### **Bio-Technology in Agriculture**

2772. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken research and development works in bio-technology/

gene revolution for improving agricultural production and productivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to encourage the same in the farm sector?

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) National Agricultural Research System (NARS) comprising Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities besides other public sector organizations are involved in various aspects of bio-technology research. The ICAR has established National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology (NRCPB) at New Delhi to take up research on biotechnological aspects of agricultural crops. NRCPB has been operating a network project in transgenic crops since 2005 that covers 23 ICAR Institutes, for crop improvement towards better quality, pest resistance and such other identified traits. ICAR support biotechnology research through National Fund for Basic, Strategic and Frontier Application Research in Agriculture (NFBSFARA) and National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP). Marker assisted trait identification, selection and utilization towards quality of commodities, tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses are taken up on cereals, pulses and oilseeds. Department of Biotechnology has established Genetic Engineering Units in Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and National Institute for Plant Genome Research (NIPGR) to work in the area of plant bio-technology. Two hundred and twenty DBT approved projects are in operation till May 2013 in agricultural biotechnology comprising crops, animals, aquaculture and marine biotechnology. This includes 3 projects under Small Business Innovation Research Initiative and 10 under Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme.

(c) Based on the existing regulatory framework, through marker assisted selection/breeding, Improved Pusa Basmati-1 variety of rice is released for Basmati-growing areas of Delhi, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Swarna Sub-1 for flood prone shallow lands. Further,

buffalo, pig and yak have been successfully cloned for multiplication of elite breeds.

#### **MPLAD Scheme**

2773. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate amount has not been spent for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes dominated areas under the MPLAD Scheme;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to review the guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Para 2.5 of the Guidelines of Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) stipulates: "There is a greater need to develop areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in order to give special attention for the infrastructure development of such areas. MPs are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 per cent of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 7.5 per cent for areas inhabited by S.T. population. In other words, out of an amount of Rs. 5 crores, a M.P. shall recommend for areas inhabited by S.C. population, Rs.75 lacs out of the annual Rs. 5 crores and Rs.37.5 lacs for areas inhabited by S.T. population. In case there is insufficient tribal population in the area of Lok Sabha Member, they may recommend this amount for the creation of community assets in tribal areas outside of their constituency but within their State of election. In case a State does not have S.T. inhabited areas, this amount may be utilized in S.C. inhabited areas and *vice-versa*. It shall be the responsibility of the district authority to enforce the provision of the guideline. In order to facilitate implementation of this guideline, it will be responsibility of the district authority keeping in view the extant provisions of State and Central Government's

to declare areas eligible for utilization for funds meant for the benefit of SC & ST population."

Para 6.4(ii) of the Guidelines of MPLADS stipulates: "The District Authority shall enforce the provisions made in the Paragraph 2.5 on the earmarked 15% and 7.5 % of funding for MPLADS works in the SC and ST areas respectively."

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present to dilute any stipulation in this regard.

[Translation]

#### **Policy for Import of Fertilizers**

2774. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:  
SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the import policy on fertilizers in the country;

(b) whether our country depends on imports of phosphatic and potash and other fertilizers to meet the requirements;

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

(d) whether the consumption of potash and phosphate fertilizers dropped in the country due to increase in price of fertilizers as well as cut in subsidy on fertilizers;

(e) if so, the estimated drop during the said period, fertilizer-wise; and

(f) the names of the importing companies and the countries from which fertilizers have been imported and the steps taken to increase the production of fertilizers including potash and phosphatic fertilizers in the country and to reduce/ban its import during each of the last three years and the current year, fertilizer-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS

AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Import of urea in the country is restricted and permitted through three State Trading Enterprises *i.e.* MMTC Limited, State Trading Corporation of India Limited and Indian Potash Limited. Import of all other fertilisers is free and importers are importing these fertilizers under Open General License (OGL) as per their requirements.

(b) and (c) The P&K fertilisers like DAP, various grades of complex fertilisers and SSP etc. are being produced in the country, however country is almost dependent on imports by way of imports of raw materials/intermediates or by way of imports of finished Phosphatic fertilizers. There are no exploitable reserves of potash in the country and the country is fully dependent on its import to meet the demand of Potassic fertilisers. The details of P&K Fertilizers imported during the last three years are as under:—

Fig in LMT

Year	Product				
	DAP	MAP	TSP	NPK	MOP (Agri)
2010-11	74.11	1.88	0.98	9.81	45.00
2011-12	69.05	4.94	1.60	36.73	26.94
2012-13	57.02	1.52	0.00	4.05	18.80

(d) and (e) Yes Madam, The sales of P&K Fertilisers in the country have dropped during the year 2012-13 as compared to the year 2011-12. The details are as under:—

Product	2011-12	2012-13
DAP	111.95	92.22
MOP	29.92	21.34
NPK	113.94	77.29
Total (in Lakh MT)	255.81	190.85

- (f) (i) The name of the companies who imported Potassic & Phosphatic (P&K) Fertilizers during last three years and the current year are Agrigold Organics Pvt. Ltd, Coromandel International Limited, Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Ltd., Foliage, Green Star Fertilizer Ltd., Madras Fertilizers Limited, Gujarat Narmada Valley

Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., Indian Potash Limited, Gujarat State Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd., HPM Chemicals & Fertilizes, Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd., Indo Gulf Fertilizers Ltd., Mosaic India (P) Ltd., Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited, Paradip Phosphate Ltd., Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Sunfert International Pvt. Ltd, Tata Chemicals Ltd., KPR Fertilisers Ltd., Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Shriram Fertilizers, Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., National Fertilizers Limited, Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd., Zuari Holdings Limited.

- (ii) The countries from where the P&K Fertilizers have been imported during the last three years and current year are Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, China, Canada, CIS, Estonia, Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Russia, S. Arabia, S. Africa, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, Tunisia, USA Ukraine and Vietnam.
- (iii) Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by reducing the custom duty on phosphoric acid to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K Fertilizers to procure this important input at reasonable price. The Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme has also been announced on P&K Fertilizers *w.e.f.* 01.04.2010 to ensure subsidy on indigenous P&K Fertilizers at par with imported P&K fertilizers. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizer inputs to P&K sector.

[English]

### Promoting Arts Artists

2775. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that some artists are living in miserable conditions in various parts of the country due to the indifference of the Government

towards folk art and culture;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard indicating their names and fields of profession; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interests of such artists?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) Government has not received any representation in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government implements the following Schemes for artists:—

1. National Cultural Exchange Programme
2. Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme
3. Young Talented Artistes Scheme
4. Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms
5. Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme
6. Shilpagram Activities
7. Loktarang – National Folk Dance Festival and OCTAVE - Festival of the North-East
8. Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents.

#### **Performance of NCDC**

2777. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the performance of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its achievements in terms of physical and financial targets fixed during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of fresh proposals received from the States including Maharashtra in this regard; and

(d) the action taken thereon, along with the funds likely to be made available to the States, State and project-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) Yes, Madam. The programme and activities of NCDC are reviewed regularly by the Government and annual report of NCDC is placed before both the Houses of Parliament. The annual report of NCDC 2011-12 have been placed before Parliament on 18.12.2012.

(b) Physical and financial targets and achievements:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Targets		Achievements	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2010-11	370	3600.00	2055	4706.80
2011-12	535	4000.00	1924	5008.07
2012-13	629	4200.00	6186	4864.60
2013-14	686	4500.00	50	975.75
(achievement upto 31.07.2013)				

(c) and (d) NCDC have received 5339 and 87 fresh proposals from various States (including 45 and 17 from Maharashtra) for various projects during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto 31.07.2013) respectively. Against this, NCDC has sanctioned 5367 proposals. Further, release of assistance to the sanctioned project is progress based.

#### **Illegal Encroachment**

2778. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has received complaints from the Chief Vigilance Commission (CVC) regarding illegal encroachment on public land by NDMC and constructing porta cabins thereon for Kendriya Bhandar in its area including Kidwai Nagar and Laxmibai Nagar without obtaining No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the land owning agency;

(b) if so, the action taken against the erring NDMC officers and the steps taken to remove the said encroachments;



(c) the details of the officer(s) who approved construction of these porta cabins;

(d) whether the Secretary, Urban Development has also received similar complaint on 17 April, 2013;

(e) if so, the action taken to protect the Government land; and

(f) the details of porta cabins constructed by NDMC in its area and in Lutyen's Zone during the last three years without obtaining NOC from land owning agency and the number of porta cabins being used by Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) No NOC is required since construction of porta cabins for community services out of MLA LAD fund has been done as street furniture on the land meant for the purpose of maintenance of various services to provide basic amenities to the locality. Therefore, no action is contemplated against the NDMC officers.

(d) and (e) No such information is available.

(f) No porta cabin has been constructed without taking NOC from land owing agency.

[Translation]

#### Research Centres/Projects under ICAR

2779. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of research centres/projects being implemented under the auspices of Indian Council for Agricultural Research in the country including Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated/spent on each of the said centre/project during the last three years;

(c) the details of achievements made by these centres, State-wise; and

(d) the impact of said centres on the agriculture production 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) The DARE/ICAR allocate funds Scheme-wise and not State-wise. The details of Schemes/ Institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) alongwith the details of the funds allocated and spent on various Schemes for the last three years *i.e.* 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) The salient achievements of the Institutes/ Schemes of DARE/ICAR are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The impact of Agricultural Research conducted by Institutes/Schemes under DARE/ICAR on production in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

#### Statement-I

*Department of Agricultural Research and Education/Indian Council of Agricultural Research*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	2010-11		2011-12	
		RE	Actual Expenditure	RE	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CROP SCIENCE				
1.	<b>National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources, New Delhi</b>	1515.00	1438.57	1167.02	1037.02
	National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources, New Delhi	1300	1223.57	864.02	734.02
	AICNP on Under Utilised Crops, New Delhi	215	215	303	303

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	<b>IARI, New Delhi</b>	9837.39	9833.59	9066.98	9009.81
	IARI, New Delhi + OBC	4778.39	4777.71	3873.98	3869.75
	AICRP on Pesticides Residues, New Delhi	240	239.85	544	544
	AICRP on Nematodes, New Delhi	284	283.63	696	695.66
	NRC Biotechnology Centre for Crop Science, New Delhi	990	989.98	600	599.97
	Directorate of Maize Research, New Delhi.	375	374.99	375	324.99
	AICRP on Maize, New Delhi	753	753	1516	1516
	NCIPM, New Delhi	157	157	150	150
	Directorate of Floriculture, New Delhi + AICRP .	260	259.53	537	536.5
	Network Programme on Insect Biosystematics (Part of IARI)	200	198.8	175	174.99
	Network Project on Transgenics (Part of NRC PB)	1800	1799.1	600	597.95
3.	<b>Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack</b>	2620.00	2619.99	3049.00	3048.70
	Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack	400	399.99	315	314.7
	DRR, Hyderabad	520	520	240	240
	AICRP Rice, Hyderabad	1700	1700	2494	2494
4.	<b>Vivekananda Parvitya Krishi Anusandhan Shala, Almora</b>	223	223	150	150
5.	<b>Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur</b>	3031.74	3031.25	4599.00	4547.66
	Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur	700	699.2	442	441.24
	AICRP on Chickpea, Kanpur	713	713	1146	1146
	AICRP on MULLARP, Kanpur	821.91	821.94	1537	1536.88
	AICRP on Pigeon Pea, Kanpur	500	499.97	1024	1024
	AICRP on Arid Legumes, Kanpur	296.83	297.14	450	399.54
6.	<b>Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal</b>	1805.00	1788.02	1606.00	1596.34
	Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal	810	793.02	475	465.34
	AICRP on Wheat & Barley Improvement Project, Karnal	995	995	1131	1131
7.	<b>Directorate of Sorghum, Hyderabad</b>	1859.00	1854.08	2715.00	2757.17
	Directorate of Sorghum Research, Hyderabad	430	430	189	175.06
	AICRP Sorghum, Hyderabad	519	519	913	905.63
	AICRP on Pearl Millets, Jodhpur	500	495.08	932	932
	AICRP on Small Millets, Bangalore	410	410	681	744.48
8.	<b>Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi</b>	2150.00	2148.15	3419.51	3379.75
	Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi	700	699.96	366	327.87
	AICRP on Forage Crops, Jhansi	800	798.64	1129	1128.48
	AICRP on Agroforestry, Jhansi	400	399.57	1659.51	1659.03
	NRC Agroforestry, Jhansi	250	249.98	265	264.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	<b>Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajamundry</b>	537.00	537.00	593.00	592.99
	Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajamundry	207	207	250	249.99
	Network on Tobacco, Rajamundry	330	330	343	343
10.	<b>Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow</b>	1178.98	1179.26	1408.00	1406.60
	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow	444	443.99	338	336.39
	Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore	364.98	364.99	325	324.81
	AICRP on Sugarcane, Lucknow	370	370.28	745	745.4
11.	<b>Central institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur</b>	2468.96	2468.58	2212.00	2159.19
	Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur	300	299.95	82	80.93
	AIC Cotton Improvement Project, Coimbatore	900	899.99	1068	1038
	Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres, Barrackpore	370	369.81	177	163.79
	AICNP on Jute and Allied Fibres, Barrackpore	210	209.94	479	476.42
	Technology Mission on Cotton (MM-I), Nagpur	650	649.99	365	365.54
	Technology Mission on Jute (MM-I), Barrackpore	38.96	38.90	41	34.51
12.	<b>Directorate of Oilseed Research, Hyderabad</b>	4719.93	4664.68	6481.00	6483.22
	Directorate of Oilseed Research, Hyderabad	500	500.00	287	286.99
	PD Groundnut, Junagarh	299.78	299.90	400	399.93
	AICRP on Groundnut, Junagarh	426	425.67	944	941.58
	PD Soybean, Indore	250	249.98	205	204.66
	AICRP on Soybean, Indore	390	390.00	665	664.55
	PD-Rapeseed & Mustard, Bharatpur	250	249.99	250	249.99
	AICRP on Rapeseed & Mustard, Bharatpur	950	950.00	1190	1189.99
	AICRP on Oilseed, Hyderabad	840	840.00	1223	1223
	AICRP on Linseed, Kanpur	354.15	354.15	565	673.93
	AICRP on Sesame and Niger, Jabalpur	460	404.99	752	648.6
13.	<b>National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Insects, Bangalore</b>	1146.00	1146.00	1548.00	1548.00
	National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Insects, Bangalore	306	306.00	135	135
	AICRP on Biological Control, Bangalore	235	235.00	340	340
	AICRP on Honey Bee Research & Pollinators, Hisar	214	214.00	438	438
	Network on White Grubs & Other Soil Arthropods, Jaipur	135	135.00	200	200
	Network on Agricultural Acarology, Bangalore	156	156.00	213	213
	Network on Economic Ornithology, Hyderabad	100	100.00	222	222
14.	<b>Directorate of Seed Research, Mau</b>	2975.00	2974.75	2469.00	2592.72
	Directorate of Seed Research, Mau	504	503.75	300	300

1	2	3	4	5	6
	AICRP NSP, Mau	1184	1184	1519	1519
	Seed Production in Agricultural Crops and Fisheries, Mau	1287	1287	650	773.72
15.	<b>National Bureau of Agril. Important Microbes &amp; Insect, Mau</b>	1340.00	1314.80	1010.00	1073.12
	National Bureau of Agril. Important Microbes & Insect, Mau	280	279.89	210	209.51
	Application of Micro-organisms in Agriculture and Allied Sectors(AMAAS) + Microbial Genomic Resources Repository Network, Mau	1060	1034.91	800	863.61
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36600.00</b>	<b>36425.93</b>	<b>39277.00</b>	<b>39130.18</b>
	<b>HORTICULTURE</b>				
16.	<b>Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore</b>	3120	3117.83	5643	5569.75
	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore	900	899.94	898	897.45
	AICRP Tropical Fruits, Bangalore	395	394	2125	2125
	Central Institute of Sub Tropical Horticulture, Lucknow	375	373.91	350	341.91
	AICRP Sub Troical Fruits, Lucknow	300	299.99	657	654.58
	NRC Litchi, Muzzafaur	250	249.99	530	527.06
	NRC Citrus, Nagpur	300	300	258	203
	NRC Grapes, Pune	300	300	400	399.87
	NRC Banana, Trichi	300	300	425	420.88
17.	<b>Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Srinagar</b>	350	349.98	280	269.42
18.	<b>Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Bikaner</b>	875	875.01	1345	1344.93
	Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Bikaner	250	250	250	249.95
	AICRP Arid Fruits, Bikaner	300	300	595	594.98
	NRC Pomegranate, Sangola, Maharashtra	325	325.01	500	500
19.	<b>Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi</b>	1900	1900.34	2345.76	2345.75
	Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi	400	399.99	401.26	401.26
	Directorate of Mushroom, Solan	250	250.35	130	129.99
	AICRP Mushroom, Solan	250	250	303	303
	AICRP Vegetables, Varanasi included NSP vegetable	475	475	1284	1284
	Directorate of Onion and Garlic, Pune + Network	525	525	227.5	227.5
20.	<b>Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla</b>	1775	1774.95	2688	2686.96
	Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla	800	799.95	1040	1039.86
	AICRP Potato, Shimla	320	320	739	739
	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum	355	355	400	399.99
	AICRP Tuber Crops, Tiruvanthapuram	300	300	509	508.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	<b>Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod</b>	1455	1454.72	2344	2338.63
	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod	450	449.72	650	644.69
	AICRP Palms, Kerala	345	345	597	596.95
	Directorate of Cashew, Puttur	235	235	259	258.99
	AICRP Cashew, Puttur	200	200	488	488
	Directorate of Oil Palm, Pedivegi	225	225	350	350
22.	<b>Central Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair</b>	430	429.99	400	399.85
23.	<b>Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut</b>	1305	1305	1877.24	1877.19
	Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut + Outreach	840	840	1010	1009.97
	AICRP Spices, Calicut	250	250	656.5	656.5
	NRC Seed Spices, Ajmer	215	215	210.74	210.72
24.	<b>Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Anand</b>	630	629.9	1396	1393.66
	Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Anand	300	300	296	293.66
	AICRP on Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, and Betelvine, Anand	330	329.9	1100	1100
	Total	12400.00	12397.25	19120.00	19026.64
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT					
25.	<b>National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur</b>	450	449.99	510	510
26.	<b>Central Soil and Water Conservation Research &amp; Training Institute, Dehradun</b>	503	502.97	600	533.97
27.	<b>Indian Institute of Soil Sciences, Bhopal</b>	1220	1219.87	2419	2418.78
	Indian Institute of Soil Sciences, Bhopal	360	359.97	354	353.98
	AICRP in Micro Secondary & Pollutant Elements in Soils and Plants, Bhopal	300	299.93	720	719.94
	AINP on Biofertilizer, Bhopal	160	159.99	285	285.11
	AICRP on Soil Test with Crop Response, Bhopal	250	249.99	620	620
	AICRP on Long Term Fertilizer Experiments, Bhopal	150	149.99	440	439.75
28.	<b>Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal</b>	640	639.49	1049	1048.99
	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal	315	314.5	300	300
	AICRP on Salt Affected Soils & Use of Saline Water, Karnal	325	324.99	749	748.99
29.	<b>ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region, Patna</b>				
	ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region, Patna including Makhana	583	579.11	585	584.99
30.	<b>Directorate of Water Management Research, Bhubaneswar</b>	1250	1249.88	2345	2344.99
	Directorate of Water Management Research, Bhubaneswar	150	149.88	250	249.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
	AICRP Water Management Research, Bhubaneswar	900	900	1690	1690
	AICRP Ground Water Utilisation, Bhubaneswar	200	200	405	405
31.	<b>Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad</b>	2156	2158.39	5158	5150.84
	Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad	260	259.39	265	257.84
	AICRP D land Agriculture, Hyderabad	1400	1400	3888	3888
	AICRP on Agrometeorology , Hyderabad	250	250	805	805
	Impact adaptation & vulnerability of Indian Agri. To Climatic Change (Network project on Climate Change), CRIDA Hyderabad	246	249	200	200
32.	<b>Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur</b>	493	494.78	615	577.49
	Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur	390	381.49	370	369.7
	Network on Rodent Control, Jodhpur	103	113.29	245	207.79
33.	<b>Project Dte. on Farming System Research, Modipuram</b>	1645	1641.81	3727.31	3731.11
	Project Dte. on Farming System Research, Modipuram	145	145.01	180	179.95
	AICRP on Integrated Farming System + Organic Farming, Modipuram	1500	1496.8	3547.31	3551.16
34.	<b>PD-WS, Jabalpur</b>	540	539.13	1443.25	1436.36
	PD-WS, Jabalpur	140	139.13	67.65	66.2
	AICRP Weed Control, Jabalpur	400	400	1375.6	1370.16
35.	<b>ICAR Research Complex Goa</b>	271	266.92	340.33	268.93
36.	<b>ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region</b>	2043.35	2042.05	3426.73	3393.51
	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Barapani	1000	998.73	1934	1919.45
	NRC on Yak, Dirang	425	425	392	373.4
	NRC on Mithun Jharnapani, Nagaland	318.35	318.32	836.73	836.66
	NRC Orchids, Paykong, Sikkim	300	300	264	264
	Scaling up of Water Productivity in Agriculture(BA)	5	3.27	3.6	2.74
37.	<b>National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management, Malegaon, Maharashtra</b>	1000	1000	1000	979.62
Total		12303.00	12280.60	23409.00	2323.87
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING					
38.	<b>Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal</b>	2198	1442.6	3313.5	3142.16
	Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal + RNAEM	528	527.94	489	488.94
	AICRP on Farm Implements and Machinery, Bhopal	676	375.18	1310.21	1305.14
	AICRP on Ergonomics and Safety in Agriculture, Bhopal	230	117.98	326.28	265.28
	AICRP on Renewable Energy Sources, Bhopal	520	311.27	683.7	608.7
	AICRP on Utilization Animal Energy, Bhopal	244	110.23	504.31	474.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	<b>Central Institute on Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana</b>	2030	2029.18	2299.4	2244.17
	Central Institute on Post harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana	391	390.18	516	466.77
	AICRP on Application of Plastic in Agriculture, Ludhiana	141	141	236.6	230.6
	AICRP on PHT, Ludhiana	1498	1498	1546.8	1546.8
40.	<b>Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums, Ranchi</b>	214	213.93	367.1	326.51
	Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums, Ranchi	190	189.95	247.1	247.08
	NWP on Harvest & Post Harvest & Value Addition to Natural Resins & Gums	24	23.98	120	79.43
41.	<b>Central Institute of Research on Cotton Technology, Mumbai</b>	613	612.87	735	734.98
42.	<b>National Institute of Research on Jute and Allied Fibre Technology, Kolkata</b>	208	208	225	225
	Total	5263.00	4506.58	6940.00	6672.82
	ANIMAL SCIENCE				
43.	<b>National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal</b>	485.27	482.34	545.57	532.3
	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal	305.27	302.34	450	448.44
	Network Project on Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal	180	180	95.57	83.86
44.	<b>National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal</b>	899.15	895.08	2329.29	2325.22
	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	827.15	826.31	2244.29	2243.69
	NP on R&D Support for Process Upgradation of Indigenous Milk Products, Karnal	72	68.77	85	81.53
	Network Project on Adaptation of Livestock to impending Climate Change through Shelter Management	in NDRI	in NDRI	in NDRI	in NDRI
45.	<b>Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, Rajasthan</b>	630	619.91	926.57	834.68
	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar	400	400	626.57	598.89
	Network on Sheep Improvement, Avikanagar	130	130	185	138.04
	Sheep Seed Project	100	89.91	115	97.75
46.	<b>Central Institute for Research on Goats</b>	495	471.44	878.5	850.96
	Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom	315	294.89	425	424.22
	AICRP on Goat Improvement, Mathura	180	176.55	453.5	426.74
	Goat seed Project ( <i>Part of CIRG</i> )				
47.	<b>Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hissar</b>	678	677.99	1083.15	1080.38
	Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hissar	383	383	578.58	575.81
	Network on Buffaloes, Hissar	295	294.99	504.57	504.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	<b>National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physionlogy</b>	545	544.9	808.36	823.51
	National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physionlogy, Bangalore + Outreach	250	249.9	470.36	470.36
	AICRP-Improvement of Feed Sources & Nutrient Utilisation for Raising Animal Production, Bangalore	295	295	338	353.15
49.	<b>NRC on Camel, Bikaner</b>	312	312	355	305.67
50.	<b>NRC on Equine, Hissar</b>	557	556.96	965	963.88
	NRC on Equine, Hissar	330	330	350	348.91
	Veterinary Type Culture (as an integral part of NRC)	227	226.96	615	614.97
51.	<b>Project Directorate - Cattle</b>	584.11	576.58	792.36	717.56
	Project Directorate - Cattle , Meerut	154.73	148	166	151.03
	AICRP on Cattle Research, Meerut	429.38	428.58	626.36	566.53
52.	<b>PD on Foot &amp; Mouth Diseas, Mukteshwar</b>	550	550	3196.46	3087.34
	PD on Foot & Mouth Diseas, Mukteshwar = AICRP FMD	550	550	3196.46	3087.34
53.	<b>Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar</b>	1481.12	1473.75	1873.53	1852.70
	Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar	513.85	512	430.51	429.36
	Project Directorate on Poultry, Hyderabad	317.27	316.75	483	463.32
	AICRP on Poultry, Hyderabad	450	445	660.02	660.02
	Poultry Seed Project	200	200	300	300
54.	<b>Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar</b>	2368	2220.53	4055.63	3695.61
	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar + Outreach	1795	1679.18	2091.63	1783
	Network on Gastro Intestinal Parasitism, Izatnagar	250	222.46	324	308.5
	Network on Haemorrhagic Septcamia, Izatnagar			in GIP	in GIP
	Network Programme Blue Tongue Disease, Izatnagar			in GIP	in GIP
	PD on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance, Banaglore + AICRP ADMAS	323	318.89	1640	1604.11
55.	<b>NRC on Meat and Meat Products Technology, Hyderabad</b>	180	179.33	222	184.72
56.	<b>NRC on Pig</b>	760	754.87	892.85	891.37
	NRC on pig, Guwahati	390	384.87	353.85	352.37
	ACICRP on Pig, Guwahati	200	200	484	484
	Mega Seed Project on Pig, Guwahati	170	170	55	55
	Total	11268.00	11059.00	20153.00	19355.96
	FISHERIES				
57.	<b>Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute</b>	1660	1660	2573.32	2573.14
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi	1110	1110	2019	2018.99
	Central Institute Brackishwater Aquaculture, Chennai	550	550	554.32	554.15



1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	<b>Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute</b>	890	888.73	897	894.36
	Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore	540	539.18	496	494.09
	Project Directorate of Cold Water Fisheries, Bhimtal	350	349.55	401	400.27
59.	<b>Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Kochi</b>	790	779.74	855.5	754.59
60.	<b>Central Institute on Fisheries Education, Mumbai</b>	2000	1971.9	3576.3	3373.7
61.	<b>Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar</b>	670	669.94	896	797.23
62.	<b>National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, Lucknow</b>	490	490	601.88	601.7
	Total	6500.00	6460.31	9400.00	8994.72
ECONOMICS, STATISTICS & MANAGEMENT					
63.	<b>Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute</b>	300	298.65	300	298.82
	Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute, New Delhi	150	148.67	150	148.82
	National Centre for Agril. Eco. & Policy Research, New Delhi	150	149.98	150	150
	Total	300.00	298.65	300.00	298.82
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION					
64.	<b>Krishi Vigyan Kendras</b>	62498.8	59258.52	51944.15	51623.39
65.	<b>Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture, Bhubaneswar</b>	1026	1025.43	1610.47	1566.27
	Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture, Bhubaneswar	344	344	315.57	272
	AICRP Home Science	682	681.43	1294.9	1294.27
66.	<b>Directorate of Knowledge Management in Agriculture, New Delhi</b>	150.7	120.17	209.38	191.82
	Total	63675.50	60404.12	53764.00	53381.48
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION					
67.	<b>Strengthening and Development of Higher Agril. Education in India</b>	44600.00	44600.00	53689.00	50280.49
68.	<b>National Academy of Agricultural Research &amp; Management (NAARM), Hyderabad</b>	1600	1599.81	2111	1893.17
	Total	46200.00	46199.81	55800.00	52173.66
69.	<b>CAU + DARE</b>	8065	8068	10101	10099
	DARE	65	68	100	99
	Central Agricultural University, Imphal	8000	8000	10001	10000
	Total	8065.00	8068.00	10101.00	10099.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
ICAR HEADQUARTERS					
70.	<b>Strengthening and Modernization of ICAR Headquarters</b>	1529	1506.82	11733	11722.71
71.	<b>Intellectual Property Management and Transfer/ Commercialisation of Agricultural Technologies</b>	261	261	400	400
Total		1790.00	1767.82	12133.00	12122.71
72.	<b>NAIP</b>	27000	18947	17600	16155.82
73.	<b>Indo US Knowledge Initiative/Agricultural Co-operation</b> Completed				
74.	<b>National Fund for Basic and Strategic Research</b>	811	811	3800	2702.81
National Initiative on Climate Resilient in Agriculture		20000	15802.93	13200	13188.19
Total		252175.50	235429.00	284997.00	276526.68
New Initiatives under process					
National Institute of Biotic Stress Management		new establishment		1	0
Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology		new establishment		1	0
CAU, Bundelkhand				1	
CAU Bihar				1	
Total (ICAR + DARE)		252175.50	235429.00	285000.00	276526.68
2010-11 RE including of supplementary grant for KVK arrears					
MPKV Rs. 100 crore directly remitted by MoF		750	750	854	854
2011-12 Proposed Outlay is 4534.44+284.56+300=5119 cr					
In Indo US Knowledge Initiative Rs. 2 cr was proposed by mistake					

**Statement-II***Department of Agricultural Research and Education/Indian Council of Agricultural Research*

Sl. No.	Name of Sector/Scheme	2012-13	
		RE	Actual Expenditure (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
CROP SCIENCE			
1.	<b>National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources, New Delhi</b>	1430.00	1455.84
	National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources, New Delhi	1100	1126.24
	AICNP on Under Utilised Crops, New Delhi	330	329.6
2.	<b>IARI, New Delhi</b>	6033.00	5304.23
	IAR1, New Delhi + OBC	4600	3996.48
	Network Project on Transgenics	933	800.23
	NRC Biotechnology Centre for Crop Science, New Delhi	500	507.52

1	2	3	4
3.	<b>Directorate of Maize Research, New Delhi</b>	1514	1571.78
	Directorate of Maize Research, New Delhi	415	449.88
	AICRP on Maize, New Delhi	1099	1121.9
4.	<b>NCIPM, New Delhi</b>	1144	1117.87
	NCIPM, New Delhi	140	125.39
	AICRP on Pesticides Residues, New Delhi	558	536.53
	AICRP on Nematodes, New Delhi	446	455.95
5.	<b>Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack</b>	3354.00	3223.42
	Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack	500	536.99
	DRR, Hyderabad	354	395.82
	AICRP Rice, Hyderabad	2500	2290.61
6.	<b>Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur</b>	3737.00	3830.29
	Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur	350	349.49
	AICRP on Chickpea, Kanpur	1000	1019.74
	AICRP on MULLARP, Kanpur	1000	1057.45
	AICRP on Pigeon Pea, Kanpur	1009	1083.95
	AICRP on Arid Legumes, Kanpur	378	319.66
7.	<b>Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal</b>	4142.00	3887.54
	Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal	530	517.05
	AICRP on Wheat & Barley Improvement Project, Karnal	2040	1865.96
	Vivekananda Parvitya Krishi Anusandhan Shala, Almora	227	213
	Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi	325	324.57
	AICRP on Forage Crops, Jhansi	1020	966.96
8.	<b>Directorate of Sorghum, Hyderabad</b>	2681.00	2773.36
	Directorate of Sorghum Research, Hyderabad	285	284.36
	AICRP Sorghum, Hyderabad	747	744.1
	AICRP on Pearl Millets, Jodhpur	970	995.9
	AICRP on Small Millets, Bangalore	679	749
9.	<b>Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow</b>	2335.00	1904.15
	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow	355	354.84
	Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore	262	245.47
	AICRP on Sugarcane, Lucknow	1300	1303.84
	Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajamundry		417.98
	Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajamundry	150	149.98
	Network on Tobacco, Rajamundry	268	268

1	2	3	4
10.	<b>Central institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur</b>	2491.00	2371.86
	Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur	200	185.81
	AICRP Cotton Improvement Project, Coimbatore	1122	1121.9
	Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres, Barrackpore	345	241.93
	AICNP on Jute and Allied Fibres, Barrackpore	402	401.91
	Technology Mission on Cotton (MM-I), Nagpur	350	350.66
	Technology Mission on Jute(MM-I), Barrackore	72	69.65
11.	<b>Directorate of Oilseed Research, Hyderabad</b>	6069.00	6217.72
	Directorate of Oilseed Research, Hyderabad	365	404.98
	PD Groundnut, Junagarh	425	424.99
	AICRP on Groundnut, Junagarh	895	956.2
	PD Soybean, Indore	270	289.95
	AICRP on Soybean, Indore	536	563.2
	PD - Raseseed & Mustard, Bharatpur	285	285
	AICRP on Rapeseed & Mustard, Bharatpur	1073	1073
	AICRP on Oilseed, Hyderabad	1100	1100
	AICRP on Linseed, Kanpur	500	500.4
	A1CRP on Sesame and Niger, Jabalpur	620	620
12.	<b>National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Insects, Bangalore</b>	1881.00	1804.21
	National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Insects, Bangalore	143	158
	AICRP on IPM and Biological Control, Bangalore	315	311.39
	AICRP on Honey Bee Research & Pollinators, Hisar	341	267.07
	Network on White Grubs & Other Soil Arthropods, Jaipur	193	187.57
	Network on Agricultural Acarology, Bangalore	212	212
	Network on Economic Ornithology, Hyderabad	195	188.58
	Network Programme on Insect Biosystematics	264	290.76
	Network on Rodent Control, Jodhpur	218	188.84
13.	<b>Directorate of Seed Research, Mau</b>	3245.00	3058.08
	Directorate of Seed Research, Mau	555	432.73
	AICRP NSP, Mau	2140	2127.15
	Seed Production in Agricultural Crops and Fisheries, Mau	550	498.2

1	2	3	4
14.	<b>National Bureau of Agril. Important Microbes &amp; Insect, Mau</b>	944.00	866.68
	National Bureau of Agril. Important Microbes & Insect, Mau	170	148.32
	Application of Micro-Organisms in Agriculture and Allied Sectors (AMAAS) + Microbial Genomic Resources Repository Network, Mau	774	718.36
15.	<b>National Institute of Biotic Stress Management</b>	100	86.27
16.	<b>Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology</b>	200	189.75
	Total	41300.00	40081.03
HORTICULTURE			
17.	<b>Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore</b>	1969	2009.17
	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore	550	1567.71
	AICRP Tropical Fruits, Bangalore	1000	22.53
	NRC Banana, Trichi	150	149.93
	NRC Citrus, Nagpur	269	269
18.	<b>Central Institute of Sub Tropical Horticulture, Lucknow</b>	1810	1848.27
	Central Institute of Sub Tropical Horticulture, Lucknow	175	174.21
	AICRP Sub Tropical Fruits, Lucknow	500	526.2
	Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Srinagar	395	390.66
	NRC Grapes, Pune	340	340
	NRC Litchi, Muzafarpur	400	417.2
19.	<b>Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Bikaner</b>	1080	947.88
	Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Bikaner	150	167.9
	AICRP Arid Fruits, Bikaner	650	500
	NRC Pomegranate, Sangola, Maharashtra	280	279.98
20.	<b>Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi</b>	2380	2438.72
	Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi	360	1639.92
	Directorate of Mushroom, Solan	120	119.23
	AICRP Mushroom, Solan	225	261.51
	AICRP Vegetables, Varanasi included NSP Vegetable	1280	2.15
	Directorate of Onion and Garlic, Pune + Network on Onion & Garlic	395	415.91
21.	<b>Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla</b>	2390	2397.84
	Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla,	960	959.99
	AICRP Potato, Shimla	550	550
	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum	500	499.99
	AICRP Tuber Crops, Tiruvanthapuram	380	387.86

1	2	3	4
22.	<b>Central Plantation Cross Research Institute, Kasargod</b>	1351	1320.53
	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod	390	388.44
	AICRP Palms, Kerala	386	393.3
	Directorate of Cashew, Puttur	125	126.32
	AICRP Cashew, Puttur	275	237.47
	Directorate of Oil Palm, Pedivegi	175	175
23.	<b>Central Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair</b>	500	499.63
24.	<b>Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut</b>	1375	1224.45
	Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut	600	341.27
	AICRP Spices, Calicut	650	745.38
	NRC Seed Seices, Amer	125	137.8
25.	<b>Directorate of Floriculture, New Delhi</b>	1635	1668.7
	Directorate of Floriculture, New Delhi +AICRP Floriculture	510	504.39
	Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Anand	125	125.02
	AICRP on Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, and Betelvine, Anand	700	699.17
	NRC Orchids, Paykong, Sikkim	300	340.12
	New initiatives - NRC Aquatic Agriculture, National Institute of Tribal Horticulture in Ranchi, National Institute of Persishable Fruit, Network Project on Future Fruits		
	Total	14490.00	14355.19
	NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
26.	<b>National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur</b>	375	374.98
27.	<b>Central Soil and Water Conservation Research &amp; Training Institute, Dehradun</b>	300	299.51
28.	<b>Indian Institute of Soil Sciences, Bhopal</b>	2270	2213.73
	Indian Institute of Soil Sciences, Bhopal	250	249.94
	AICRP in Micro Secondary & Pollutant Elements in Soils and Plants, Bhopal	735	714.38
	AINP on Biofertilizer, Bhopal	230	219.07
	AICRP on Soil Test with Crop Response, Bhopal	675	663.09
	AICRP on Long Term Fertilizer Experiments, Bhopal	380	367.25
29.	<b>Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal</b>	755	754.91
	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal	280	279.92
	AICRP on Salt Affected Soils & Use of Saline Water, Karnal	475	474.99
30.	<b>ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region, Patna including Makhana</b>	490	489.97
31.	<b>Directorate of Water Management Research, Bhubaneshwar</b>	1985	1982.74
	Directorate of Water Management Research, Bhubaneshwar	150	150
	AICRP on Irrigation Water Management Research, Bhubaneshwar	1835	1832.74

1	2	3	4
32.	<b>Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad</b>	3205	2914.7
	Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad	250	258.25
	AICRP Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad	2100	1599.21
	AICRP on Agrometeorology, Hyderabad	680	592.41
	<b>Impact Adaptation &amp; Vulnerability of Indian Agri. to Climatic Change (Network project on Climate Change), CRIDA Hyderabad</b>	175	464.83
33.	<b>Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur</b>	345	344.25
34.	<b>Project Dte. on Farming System Research, Modipuram</b>	5450	5444.74
	Project Dte. on Farming System Research, Modipuram	140	129.41
	AICRP on Integrated Farming System + Organic Farming, Modipuram	2650	2658.14
	Network Programme on Organic Farming	110	112.05
	AICRP on Agroforestry, Jhansi	1185	1184.59
	NRC Agroforestry, Jhansi	200	199.66
	PD-WS, Jabalpur	125	121.31
	AICRP Weed Control, Jabalpur	1040	1039.58
35.	<b>Complex Goa ICAR Research</b>	300	299.99
36.	<b>ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Barapani</b>	1465	1462.3
	Scaling up of Water Productivity in Agriculture (BA)	5	4.27
37.	<b>National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management, Malegaon, Maharashtra</b>	1555	1554.96
38.	<b>National Initiative on Climate Resilient in Agriculture</b>	7500	5824.81
	Total	26000.00	23965.86
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING			
39.	<b>Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal</b>	2603	2551.16
	Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal+ Network APCAEM	267	241.21
	AICRP on Farm Implements and Machinery, Bhopal	990	973.26
	AICRP on Ergonomics and Safety in Agriculture, Bhopal	270	271.5
	AICRP on Renewable Energy Sources, Bhopal	637	634.38
	AICRP on Utilization Animal Energy, Bhopal	439	430.81
40.	<b>Central Institute on Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana</b>	1573	1599.69
	Central Institute on Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana	271	332.41
	AICRP on Application of Plastic in Agriculture, Ludhiana	190	186.91
	AICRP on PHT, Ludhiana	1112	1080.37
41.	<b>Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums, Ranchi</b>	278	270.36
	Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums, Ranchi	215	214.53
	NWP on Harvest & Post Harvest & Value Addition to Natural Resins & Gums	63	55.83
	New - Network Project on Conservation of Lac Insect Genetic Resources		

1	2	3	4
42.	<b>Central Institute of Research on Cotton Technology, Mumbai</b>	418	410.49
43.	<b>National Institute of Research on Jute &amp; Allied Fibre Technology, Kolkata</b>	328	327.13
	Total	5200.00	5158.83
ANIMAL SCIENCE			
44.	<b>National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal</b>	407	391.49
	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal	340	319.6
	Network Project on Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal	67	71.89
45.	<b>National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal including Network on R&amp;D</b>	2100	2089.66
46.	<b>Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, Rajasthan</b>	1008	946.38
	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar	600	594.26
	Network on Sheep Improvement, Avikanagar	280	226.83
	Sheep Seed Project	128	125.29
47.	<b>Central Institute for Research on Goats</b>	650	657.85
	Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom	300	323.62
	AICRP on Goat Improvement, Mathura	350	334.23
	Goat Seed Project ( <i>in CIRG</i> )		
48.	<b>Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hissar</b>	750	671.9
	Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hissar	400	364.56
	Network on Buffaloes, Hissar	350	307.34
49.	<b>National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology</b>	399	407.69
	National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Bangalore	209	250.35
	AICRP- Improvement of Feed Sources & Nutrient Utilisation for Raising Animal Production, Bangalore	190	157.34
50.	<b>NRC on Camel, Bikaner</b>	275	246.99
51.	<b>NRC on Equine, Hissar</b>	940	908.94
	NRC on Equine, Hissar	360	341.59
	Veterinary Type Culture(as an integral part of NRC)	580	567.35
52.	<b>Project Directorate - Cattle</b>	705	719.06
	Project Directorate - Cattle, Meerut	110	114.57
	AICRP on Cattle Research, Meerut	595	604.49
53.	<b>PD on Foot &amp; Mouth Disease, Mukteshwar</b>	6350	6484.31
54.	<b>Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar</b>	1658	1623.82
	Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar	446	439.54
	Project Directorate on Poultry, Hyderabad	419	414.45
	AICRP on Poultry, Hyderabad	593	684.32
	<i>Poultry Seed Project</i>	200	85.51



1	2	3	4
55.	<b>Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar</b>	2636	2523.04
	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar + Outreach Programmes	1976	1892.08
	Network on Gastro Intestinal Parasitism, Izatnagar	360	367.37
	Network on Haemorrhagic Septcemia, Izatnagar		
	Network Programme Blue Tongue Disease, Izatnagar		
	PD on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance, Banagalore + AICRP ADMAS	300	263.59
	New Networks on Neonatal Mortality(NNM)		
	New Networks on Wildlife Animal Medicines		
	New Network on Pet Animals		
56.	<b>HSADL Bhopal</b>		
57.	<b>NRC on Meat and Meat Products Technology, Hyderabad</b>	123	117.77
58.	<b>NRC on Pig</b>	1399	1374.6
	NRC on Pig, Guwahati	266	265.94
	AICRP on Pig, Guwahati	350	340.53
	Mega Seed Project on Pig, Guwahati	130	102.38
	NRC on Yak, Dirang	228	241
	NRC on Mithun Jharnapani, Nagaland	425	424.75
	Total	19400.00	19163.50
	<b>FISHERIES</b>		
59.	<b>Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute</b>	2269	2268.12
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi	1579	1578.22
	Central Institute Brackishwater Aquaculture, Chennai	690	689.9
60.	<b>Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute</b>	1057	1043.41
	Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore	662	655.24
	Project Directorate of Cold Water Fisheries, Bhimtal	395	388.17
61.	<b>Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Kochi</b>	739	738.47
62.	<b>Central Institute on Fisheries Education, Mumbai</b>	1342.25	1339.89
63.	<b>Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubaneshwar</b>	737.75	737.11
64.	<b>National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, Lucknow</b>	755	754.92
	New initiatives - AICRPs/Networks on Mariculture, Fish health, Post Harvest Losses, Women in Fisheries		
	Total	6900.00	6881.92
	<b>ECONOMICS, STATISTICS &amp; MANAGEMENT</b>		
65.	<b>Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute, New Delhi + CABIN</b>	210	176.35
	National Centre for Agril. Eco. & Policy Research, New Delhi + NMMI + SSN	140	140
	Total	350.00	316.35

1	2	3	4
	AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION		
66	<b>Krishi Vigyan Kendras</b>	43490	41066.56
67	<b>Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture, Bhubaneswar</b>	1300	1289.69
	Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture, Bhubaneswar	150	139.33
	AICRP Home Science	1150	1150.36
68	<b>Directorate of Knowledge Management in Agriculture, New Delhi</b>	210	159.94
	Total	45000.00	42516.19
	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION		
69.	<b>Strengthening and Development of Higher Agril. Education in India</b>	41250.00	50053.35
70.	<b>National Academy of Agricultural Research &amp; Management (NAARM), Hyderabad</b>	1250	1249.98
	Total	42500.00	51303.33
71.	<b>CAU+DARE</b>	8550.00	8099.07
	ICAR HEADQUARTERS		
72.	<b>Strengthening and Modernization of ICAR Headquarters</b>	8900	5943.84
73.	<b>Intellectual Property Management and Transfer/Commercialisation of Agricultural Technologies</b>	710	480.64
	Total	9610.00	6424.48
74.	<b>National Agriculture Innovation Project +GEF</b>	15000	15073.78
75.	<b>National Fund for Basic, Strategic and Frontier Application Research in Agriculture</b>	5500	3672.86
	Total (Ongoing)	239800.00	18746.64
	<b>Budget Announcement 2011-12</b>		
	KVASU Kerala		
	New Initiatives		
	CAU, Bundelkhand	99	
	CAU Barapani	in Imphal	
	CAU Bihar	1	
	National Agricultural Education Project	100	
	National Agricultural Entrepreneurship Project		
	Consortial Platforms		
	Total (New Initiatives)	200	
	Grand Total	240000.00	228913.32
	<b>Budget announcement XII Plan (in 2012-13)</b>		
		12000	
1.	ANGRAU, Hyderabad		
2.	KAU Kerala		
3.	CCSHAU Hisar		

1	2	3	4
4.	OUAT Bhubaneshwar		
5.	UAS Dharwad		
6.	Incentivising awards		
			252000.00

### **Statement-III**

#### *Achievements of DARE/ICAR*

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has made sustained efforts towards development of improved varieties/hybrids in different crops suitable for different agro-climatic conditions of the country. Production of foodgrains has been at an all time record level of over 259 million tonnes (with production of rice and wheat at 105.31 million tonnes and 94.88 million tonnes respectively during 2011-12), production of pulses and oilseed has been 17.09 million tonnes and 29.80 million tonnes respectively during the same period. Production of cotton has been 35.2 million bales of 170 kg each, is also a new record. Beside a record production of 241 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables, 128 million tonnes of milk, 65 billion eggs and 8.5 million tonnes of fish has been achieved. Certain salient achievements of the Institutes/Schemes of DARE/ICAR are given below

#### **Cutting Edge Science**

##### **First time in India**

- Cloned buffalo Garima reproduced female calf *Mahima* normally without any reproductive abnormalities after birth
- Cloned pashmin' a goat *Noori* born by hand-guided technique
- Cattle calf *Holi* developed by ovum pickup from live animal followed by *invitro-fertilization* of ovum and subsequent transfer of embryo developed after fertilization into a suitable recipient
- Mithun calf *Mohan* born through Embryo Transfer Technology from a cryopreserved embryo
- Developed a diagnostic to distinguish FMD vaccinated and infected animals
- Developed isogenic lines of Pusa Basmati 1 carrying major blast resistance genes

- Succeeded in identifying an estimated 28,269 genes of *kabuli* (large-seeded) chickpea variety through Global research partnership
- India has been declared free from three major livestock diseases-Rinderpest, African Horse Sickness and *Bovine Pleuropneumonia*

#### **Productivity Enhancement**

- Released over 90 new varieties/hybrids of crops for different agro-climatic regions of the country and produced over 10,200 tonnes of breeder seed, 13,230 tonnes of foundation seed, 20,540 tonnes of certified seed, 402 lakh planting material and 1.69 lakh tissue culture plantlets of field crops, and 4,960 tonnes of sugarcane planting material
- Three new improved varieties of sugarcane *viz.*, Co 0403 for peninsular zone of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra; Co 0237 and Co 05011 for the north west zone of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh released

#### **Farm Mechanisation**

- Designed self-propelled hydraulic hoist for orchard Management
- Developed pedal operated ragi thresher-cum-peddler; litchi fruit peeling machine; and coconut fibre segregation machine for quality grading

#### **Value added Products**

- Developed fully autoclavable system for microencapsulation of valuable food preservatives and nutraceuticals
- Isolated oyster bio peptide having anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and anti-bacterial properties

- Commercialized green algae (seaweed) based anti-inflammatory nutraceutical

#### **Reaching out to Farmers**

- Organized over 5,400 demonstrations covering 137 districts in 11 States for enhancing productivity of pulses
- Agro-advisory services through mobile messages benefitted over 11 lakh farmers
- Conducted 1.6 lakh on-farm trials and frontline demonstrations exhibiting production potential of agricultural technologies
- Distributed 1.7 lakh tonne of quality seeds of improved varieties and 207 lakh planting materials to farmers
- 100 KVKs organized 26,000 demonstrations on climate resilient technologies on farmers' fields and developed district level contingency plans for 400 districts in the country.

#### **Knowledge Management**

- 96 patents filed; 13 national and two international (USA) patents granted
- 125 applications filed at the Plant Variety Registry
- Trademark "CRIJAF SEED" registered by CRIJAF-Kolkata; "DRR" (word & logo) by DRR-Hyderabad; "SHATPADA" and "CARIUTTAM" by NBAIL- Bangalore; and CARLI-Izatnagar
- Commercialised six technologies for production of vaccines against FMD, IBR, PPR, Bluetongue and sheep and goat pox and classical swine fever
- Launched '*Krishikai*', the first Hindi agricultural science research journal

#### **New Institutions**

- Established **National Institute for Biotic Stress Management (NIBSM)** at Raipur in Chhattisgarh and **Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology (IIBT)** at Ranchi in Jharkhand
- Added 19 new Experiential Learning Units to the existing 264 units in 51 State Agricultural

Universities and created a centralized Statistical and Computational Genomics Lab Facility.

#### **Statement-IV**

The Institutes under ICAR have served the country with great distinction and have done pioneering work in many areas of agricultural research, leading to very significant breakthroughs in several areas. The contribution of ICAR in the achievement of national self-sufficiency in foodgrains and diversity in food production; is enormous. The annual foodgrain production has increased from 50 mmt in 1950-51 to 259 mmt presently from the stagnant cultivable area of 140 mha ± 2 mha, the horticultural production has increased from 25 mint to 257 mmt over the same period. The present milk production of over 128 mmt has resulted in per capita availability of milk of 289 grams/ day and the annual egg and fish production are of the order of 66 billion and 8.7 mmt respectively. As regards productivity enhancement, R&D efforts over the years have led to 3.6 folds increase in foodgrains, 1.3-2.3 folds in fruits and vegetables, 6.8 times in fish, 1.8 times in milk and 4.8 folds in eggs. These have shown to be enabled by research efforts, whose specific contribution to the output is to the extent of 13.7% in rice, 23.6% in wheat, 13.1% in maize and 8.9-11.0% in pulses and oilseeds.

[English]

#### **Illegal Constructions**

2780. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officers of the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and the Central Control Room of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) have been entrusted to take immediate action against the unauthorised/illegal constructions;

(b) if so, the details of unauthorised/illegal constructions lodged by the above bodies along with the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the action taken against the erring officials of NDMC and MCD involved in such cases separately during the said period; and

(d) 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) As regards unauthorized/illegal constructions in NDMC area, a dedicated team of engineers under the Director (EBR) has been entrusted to take immediate action against unauthorized/illegal constructions.

As regards Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMCs), Central Control Room has been set up for detection and control on unauthorised/illegal constructions.

(b) The details of complaints received in New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) on unauthorized/illegal constructions are as under:

Sl. No.	Period	Total number of complaints received
1.	2010	101
2.	2011	104
3.	2012	72
4.	2013 (till date)	50

The details of complaints received in all the three DMCs on unauthorised/ illegal constructions are as under:

Sl. No.	Period	Total number of complaints received
1.	2011	21815
2.	2012	22012
3.	2013 (upto 20.08.2013)	12206

Whenever any illegal/unauthorised construction is noticed, the action against the illegal/unauthorised construction is taken by the Building Department of DMCs and Enforcement Building Regulation Department under their jurisdiction as per the provisions of DMC Act, 1957 and NDMC Act, 1994 respectively.

(c) No official of NDMC has been found involved in unauthorised/illegal constructions.

The details of action taken against the erring officials of DMCs during the last three years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Period	RDA cases registered	Officials involved
1.	2010	63	152
2.	2011	25	72
3.	2012 (upto August, 2012)	10	29
4.	September, 2012 till date	03	07

(d) A Nodal Steering Committee has been set up by the Hon'ble Court of Delhi to monitor the action against unauthorised/illegal constructions in the NCT of Delhi.

[Translation]

#### Pending Bills

2781. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received several Bills from various State Governments for approval;

(b) if so, the names of the Bills received along with those approved and pending with the Union Government including the reasons for pendency during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the time by which the pending Bills are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of the Bills received for the consideration and assent of the President of India under Article 200 read with Article 254(2) of the Constitution of India during 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 and the status of each Bill are given in the enclosed Statement.

The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments concerned from the following angles:—

(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/

Bills 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.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Legislation received	Present status: Finalized/ Pending
1	2	3	4
<b>Year : 2010</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Third Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Pending
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
4.	Andhra Pradesh	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Pending
5.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Community Service of Offenders Bill, 2010.	Pending
6.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders Bill, 2010.	Pending
7.	Assam	The Assam Cooperative Society Bill, 2007.	Finalized
8.	Assam	The Assam State Vigilance Commission Bill, 2010.	Finalized
9.	Assam	The Assam Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
10.	Bihar	The Registration (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
11.	Chhattisgarh	The Indian Stamp (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
12.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Educational Institutions Services Tribunal Bill, 2006.	Pending
13.	Haryana	The Haryana Dohlidar, Butimar, Bhonedar and Muqararidar (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
14.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Excise Bill, 2009.	Finalized
15.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
16.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Maintenance of Parents and Dependants (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Pending
17.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
18.	Jharkhand	The Jharkhand Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
19.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
20.	Karnataka	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
21.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2010.	Pending
22.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Rent (Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
23.	Kerala	The Kerala Recognition of Trade Unions Bill, 2009.	Finalized

1	2	3	4
24.	Kerala	The Registration (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
25.	Kerala	The Kerala Tax on Entry of Goods Into Local Areas Bill, 2007.	Pending
26.	Madhya Pradesh	The Indian Forest (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
27.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Stamp Bill, 2009.	Pending
28.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Parisar Kirayedari Vidheyak, 2010.	Finalized
29.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Aatankvadi Evam Uchhedak Gatividhiyam Tatha Sangathit Apradh Niyantran Vidheyak, 2010.	Pending
30.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2010.	Finalized
31.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Kapas Bij (Purti Vitran Evam Vikray Ka Viniyaman Tatha Vikray Mulya Ka Nirdharan) Vidheyak, 2010.	Pending
32.	Maharashtra	The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control), The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
33.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Money-Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010.	Pending
34.	Maharashtra	The Minimum Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
35.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
36.	Maharashtra	The Payment of Wages and Minimum Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
37.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
38.	Maharashtra	The Registration (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
39.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and the Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill. 2010.	Finalized
40.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
41.	Maharashtra	The Motor Vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Pending
42.	Punjab	The Punjab Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Pending
43.	Punjab	The Punjab Security of Land Tenures (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
44.	Punjab	The Punjab Prevention of Human Smuggling Bill, 2010.	Finalized
45.	Punjab	The Punjab Prevention of Damage to Public and Private Property Bill, 2010.	Finalized
46.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
47.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Rosewood Trees (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2010.	Finalized
48.	Tamil Nadu	The Identification of Prisoners (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
49.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Administrators General (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
50.	Uttar Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized

1	2	3	4
51.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishment Bill, 2009.	Finalized
52.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Taxes on Entry of Goods in Specified Areas Bill, 2003.	Finalized
53.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
54.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Rural Health Regulatory Authority Bill, 2009.	Pending
55.	West Bengal	The Calcutta Unani Medical College and Hospital Bill, 2010.	Pending
56.	West Bengal	The Indian Stamp (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
57.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Medical Council Bill, 2010.	Finalized
58.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Acquisition of Homestead Land for Agricultural Labourers, Artisans and Fishermen (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
<b>Year: 2011</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Self help Groups Women (Leasing of Agriculture Land) Bill, 2010.	Pending
2.	Assam	The Assam Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
3.	Assam	The Assam Molasses Control Bill, 2011.	Pending
4.	Bihar	The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
5.	Bihar	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
6.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh Rent Control Bill, 2011.	Finalized
7.	Gujarat	The Bombay Rent, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
8.	Gujarat	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
9.	Gujarat	The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
10.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
11.	Himachal Pradesh	The Criminal Law (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
12.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Electricity (Taxation on Generation) Bill, 2011.	Pending
13.	Jharkhand	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Jharkhand Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
14.	Jharkhand	The Jharkhand University of Technology Bill, 2011	Pending
15.	Karnataka	The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2005.	Pending
16.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Mulageni Athava Volamulageni Genidararige Malikathvavannu Pradana Maduva Vidheyaka, 2011 (The Karnataka Conferment of Ownership on Mulageni or Volamulagent Tenants Bill, 2011).	Finalized
17.	Karnataka	The Factories (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
18.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Rajya Naveenatmaka Viswavidyalagala Vidheyaka, 2011 (The Karnataka State Innovative Universities Bill, 2011).	Pending
19.	Kerala	The Plachimada Coca Cola Victims Relief and Compensation Claims Special Tribunal Bill, 2011.	Pending



1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Vishesh Nyayalaya Vidheyak, 2011.	Finalized
21.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011.	Pending
22.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
23.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Civil Courts (Amendments) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
24.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Fee) Bill, 2011.	Pending
25.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Pending
26.	Maharashtra	The Payment of Bonus (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
27.	Maharashtra	The Mumbai Municipal Corporations, the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, the City of Nagpur Corporation, the Bombay Police and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
28.	Meghalaya	The Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010.	Finalized
29.	Mizoram	The Mizoram Taxes on Entry of Goods in Local Areas Bill, 2011.	Pending
30.	Punjab	The Punjab Labour Welfare fund (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Finalized
31.	Punjab	The Prisons (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
32.	Punjab	The CrPC (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Pending
33.	Punjab	The IPC (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Pending
34.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
35.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Lokayukta Bill, 2011.	Finalized
36.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
37.	Uttarakhand	The Indian Stamp (Uttarakand Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
38.	Uttarakhand	The Indian Registration (Uttarakand Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
39.	Uttar Pradesh	The Indian Partnership (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
40.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh State Authority for Minority Educational Institutions Bill, 2011.	Pending
41.	Uttar Pradesh	The CrPC (Uttar Pradesh Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
42.	Uttar Pradesh	The Societies Registration (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
43.	West Bengal	The Gorkhaland Territorial Administration Bill, 2011.	Finalized
<b>Year : 2012</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Rent Control Bill, 2011.	Pending
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Pending
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Finalized

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	The Assam Medicare Service Persons and Medicare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage to Property) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
5.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh Protection of Depositors' Interest Bill, 2005.	Pending
6.	Goa	The Goa Lokayukta Bill, 2003.	Finalized
7.	Haryana	The Haryana Shri Durga Mata Shrine Bill, 2012.	Pending
8.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Special Courts (Attachment and Confiscation of Property) Bill, 2011.	Pending
9.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta Bill, 2012.	Pending
10.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Excise Bill, 2011	Finalized
11.	Jharkhand	The Jharkhand Protection of Interest of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
12.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Maritime Board Bill, 2011.	Pending
13.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 2011.	Pending
14.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Land Revenue (Third Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
15.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Compulsory Service Training by Candidates Completed Medical Courses Bill, 2012.	Pending
16.	Kerala	The Commonwealth Trust, Kozhikode (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Bill, 2012.	Pending
17.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands, and the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha) (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
18.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
19.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
20.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Groundwater (Development and Management) Bill, 2009.	Pending
21.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2011.	Finalized
22.	Maharashtra	The Bombay City Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Finalized
23.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands, The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands and the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region) (Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Pending
24.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Paramedical Council Bill, 2012.	Pending
25.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Housing (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2012.	Pending
26.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations & Municipal Councils (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Pending
27.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Pending
28.	Manipur	The Manipur Lokayukta Bill, 2011.	Pending
29.	Manipur	The Manipur Protection of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Bill, 2012.	Pending

1	2	3	4
30.	Odisha	The Odisha Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
31.	Odisha	The Odisha Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes (Regulation of Issuance and Verification of) Caste Certificates Bill, 2011.	Pending
32.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Special Courts Bill, 2012.	Finalized
33.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Rolep-Hydro Electric Power Project (Transfer and Vesting of Land) Bill, 2012-13.	Pending
34.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2012	Pending
35.	Tamil Nadu	The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Finalized
36.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Pending
37.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Second Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Pending
38.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Third Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Pending
39.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Finalized
40.	Tamil Nadu	The Annamalai University (Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Pending
41.	Tripura	The Tripura Requisition and Control of Private Vehicle Bill, 2011.	Pending
42.	Tripura	The Tripura State Minority Commission Bill, 2008.	Pending
43.	Uttarakhand	The Uttarakhand Lokayukta Bill, 2011.	Pending
44.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Land Acquisition Laws (Amendment & Validation) Bill, 2011.	Finalized
45.	West Bengal	The Indian Stamp (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Finalized
<b>Year : 2013</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill, 2013.	Pending
2.	Assam	The Registration (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2013.	Pending
3.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh Dharma Swatantraya (Sanshodhan) Bill, 2006.	Pending
4.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013.	Pending
5.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Pending
6.	Karnataka	The Electricity (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2013.	Pending
7.	Kerala	The Registration (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
8.	Kerala	The Kerala Protection of Interests of Depositors in Financial Establishments Bill, 2012.	Pending
9.	Kerala	The Indian Partnership (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Pending
10.	Meghalaya	The Meghalaya Police (Amendment) Bill, 2013.	Pending
11.	Odisha	The Odisha Maritime Board Bill, 2011.	Pending
12.	Odisha	The Odisha Ground Water (Regulation, Development & Management) Bill, 2011.	Pending
13.	Punjab	The Punjab Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2013.	Pending

1	2	3	4
14.	Tamil Nadu	The Annamalai University Bill, 2013.	Pending
15.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Partnership (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2013.	Pending
16.	Tamil Nadu	The Industrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2013.	Pending
17.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Stamp Bill, 2013.	Pending
18.	Uttarakhand	The Payment of Wages (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Pending
19.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Protection of Interests of Depositors in Financial Establishments Bill, 2013.	Pending

### Development of Fertilizer Sector

2782. SHRI SAJJAN SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed its policy regarding development of domestic technology in the fertilizer sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) There are few Process Licensors for fertilizer manufacturing process in the world and they have this technology patented. However, there is large scale of technology absorption by Indian manufacturers. Only licensing and basic engineering is imported for Ammonia Urea plant which amounts to about 10% of the project cost. For rest of the project components including detailed engineering, the Indian capability is well developed. Domestic industry innovates and improves upon technology based on economic viability. It has been Government's endeavour to provide favourable and conducive policy environment to promote development of domestic technology in the fertilizer sector.

[English]

### Irregularities in FCI

2783. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of cases of irregularities registered against the Food Corporation of

India (FCI) officials involved in procurement of sub-standard foodgrains during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the time by which these cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The details of cases of irregularities registered against the Food Corporation of India (FCI) officials involved in procurement of sub-standard foodgrains during the last 3 years and the current year are as under:—

Year	No. of officials against whom disciplinary action has been taken for purchase of sub-standard stock
2010	697
2011	623
2012	575
2013 (Up to 31.07.13)	182

Disciplinary action has been initiated against the Officers involved in 85 Major cases and 49 Minor cases of irregularities in Procurement of sub-standard foodgrains. The time assigned for disposal of cases of Minor Penalty and Major Penalty is six months and one year respectively.

### Development of Tuna Fisheries

2784. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fishery Survey of India (FSI) has submitted any proposal for the development of tuna fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government on such proposals;

(c) whether the Fishery Survey of India has also tied up with the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) for management and conservation of tuna and tuna like species in the Indian ocean region; 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 (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **FIR on Internet**

2785. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has issued any directives to the Delhi Government to upload the FIR on the internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make such a provision in the entire country to ensure people's confidence in police and judiciary; and

(d) if so, the time by which such a provision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in its orders dated 06.12.2010 in writ petition (crl.) No.468/2010 titled Court on its own motion Vs State, has directed that the copies of FIR, unless reasons recorded with respect

to the nature of the offence that the same is sensitive in nature, should be uploaded on Delhi Police website within twenty-four hours of the lodging of the FIR, so that the accused or any person connected with the same can download the FIR and file appropriate application before the Court as per law for redressal of grievances.

(c) and (d) Government of India has not issued any Advisory to make such a provision in the entire country.

*[English]*

#### **Closure of Sugar Mills**

2786. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) the number of sugar mills in each State, area-wise;

(b) whether some private sugar mills have been closed down by the sugar mill owners;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of mills lying closed in the States, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for ensuring the payment of sugarcane arrears to the farmers by the owners/ promoters of these closed mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Statement-I showing State-wise, number of installed sugar mills in the country (as on 15.08.2013) is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Statement-II showing State-wise, number of private sugar mills which are closed during the current sugar season 2012-13 is enclosed.

(d) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 has necessary provisions for ensuring payment of cane price including cane price arrears. The powers for enforcing these provisions are delegated and vested with the State Governments/UT Administrations who have necessary field formations.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of Installed Sugar Mills in the Country (as on 15.08.2013)*

(Position as on 15.08.2013)

Sl. No.	State	No. of installed sugar mills
1.	Punjab	24
2.	Haryana	16
3.	Rajasthan	3
4.	Uttar Pradesh	158
5.	Uttarakhand	10
6.	Madhya Pradesh	19
7.	Chhattisgarh	3
8.	Gujarat	25
9.	Maharashtra	223
10.	Bihar	28
11.	Assam	3
12.	Odisha	8
13.	West Bengal	3
14.	Andhra Pradesh	44
15.	Karnataka	71
16.	Tamil Nadu	46
17.	Puducherry	2
18.	Kerala	2
19.	Goa	1
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Total		691

Source: Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food & Public Distribution.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise number of Private Sugar Mills which are closed during the current sugar season 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Private Closed Sugar Mills
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	1

1	2	3
2.	Rajasthan	1
3.	Uttar Pradesh	16
4.	Uttarakhand	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3
6.	Maharashtra	5
7.	Assam	1
8.	Odisha	2
9.	Andhra Pradesh	1
10.	Karnataka	7
11.	Tamil Nadu	2
12.	Kerala	1
Total		41

Source: Cane Commissioners/Director of Sugar of concerned State Governments

**Scheme for Fishermen**

2787. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the total number of fishermen in the country;

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

(c) whether there is any special scheme for the benefit of fishermen community in the country; 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 (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture had in 2003 conducted 17th Live Stock Census. A Statement indicating State-wise details of total number of fishermen in the country as per this Census is annexed.

(c) and (d) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture provides financial assistance through various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes for overall development

of fisheries sector and for the benefits of fishermen community in the country. Details of the Schemes presently implemented by the Department for development of fishery sector as well as for the benefits of the fishermen are as below:-

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations.
- (iii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen.

- (iv) Central Sector Scheme on Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector.

Besides, the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad established by the Ministry of Agriculture during 2006 also implements various schemes for development of fisheries sector as well as for benefits of the fishermen in the country.

These schemes are demand driven as per the requirement of States/UTs.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	State-wise total number of fisher			
		Male	Female	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,49,386	2,50,877	3,93,102	8,93,365
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,650	1,376	1,373	4,399
3.	Assam	1,31,312	97,986	1,61,082	3,90,380
4.	Bihar	13,91,166	12,66,997	23,01,353	49,59,516
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,21,607	5,29,697	7,60,064	19,11,368
6.	Goa	5,521	4,863	3,586	13,970
7.	Gujarat	1,34,475	1,29,900	2,28,880	4,93,255
8.	Haryana	5,910	3,322	7,259	16,491
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,537	1,372	2,713	5,622
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,628	7,593	13,232	30,453
11.	Jharkhand	5,77,908	5,71,584	7,81,428	19,30,920
12.	Karnataka	55,809	52,898	50,245	1,58,952
13.	Kerala	2,24,007	3,17,758	2,06,072	7,47,837
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,13,888	2,00,607	3,02,479	7,16,974
15.	Maharashtra	63,354	46,603	61,873	1,71,830
16.	Manipur	25,009	24,091	21,368	70,468
17.	Meghalaya	525	504	1,354	2,383
18.	Mizoram	5,498	5,312	7,097	17,907
19.	Nagaland	5,762	5,519	3,581	14,862
20.	Odisha	70,971	48,334	60,721	1,80,026
21.	Punjab	2,150	1,874	5,061	9,085

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	2,638	1,693	2,985	7,316
23.	Sikkim	9,893	8,353	8,568	26,814
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,71,992	1,56,107	1,48,519	4,76,618
25.	Tripura	15,966	13,177	17,590	46,733
26.	Uttar Pradesh	70,373	48,892	59,799	1,79,064
27.	Uttarakhand	32	23	35	90
28.	West Bengal	5,87,214	2,05,198	1,19,210	9,11,622
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9,859	7,693	0	17,552
30.	Chandigarh	198	109	172	479
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	7,649	7,756	10,080	25,485
33.	Delhi	485	475	1,555	2,515
34.	Lakshadweep	10,408	2,621	0	13,029
35.	Puducherry	12,378	12799	12797	37,974
Total (Numbers)		46,96,158	40,33,963	57,55,233	1,44,85,354

Source: 17th Live Stock Census 2003.

### **Welfare of Banjara Community**

2788. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to set up a National Banjara Development Corporation for the welfare of banjara community in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) Several representations regarding proposals for welfare of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes including Banjaras have been received which, *inter-alia*, contain proposals for setting up of a Finance & Development Corporation for these categories.

(b) The Central Government had constituted a National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-

Nomadic Tribes. The Commission has submitted its recommendations which are under consideration of the Government.

### **Preservation of Linguistic Branches**

2789. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to preserve linguistic sub-branches and oral traditions of hill and other communities;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to set up a nationwide network of database to capture and store all the oral traditions of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, a subordinate office of



Ministry of Human Resource Development, is implementing the scheme for the preservation and protection of languages spoken by less than 10000 people during the current Five Year Plan through documentation of their linguistic features which includes various activities like preparation of grammars, dictionaries, encyclopedias, collection of folklores, formulating scripts and typography codes, etc. The CIIL has already documented more than hundred languages belonging to various linguistic sub branches including oral traditions of hill communities like Khasi (Meghalaya), Bodo (Assam), Aka and Khampti (Arunachal Pradesh), Liangmai, Maring and Tangkhul (Manipur), Ao, Konyak, Lotha, Phom, Sangtam (Nagaland), Kuvi (Odisha), Lepcha (Sikkim) and Jenu Kurumba (Karnataka). The Institute is also working on the documentation of many other languages including the oral traditions of hill and other communities by collecting the linguistic and ethno-linguistic data and preserving them in audio, video and print formats.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has set up an Expert Group to recommend the framework for preparation of safeguarding and protecting of Intangible Cultural Heritage which would also include oral traditions of India.

(e) Not applicable.

[Translation]

#### **Reservation to SC/ST/OBC Category**

2790. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present social and economic status of the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) who are socially and economically backward in the country, have been assessed in the wake of implementation of reservation for them;

(b) if not, whether the matter would be inquired into by constituting a committee;

(c) if so, whether caste based reservation process will be changed to implement reservation only on economic basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government

(d) Does not arise

#### **Target for Agricultural Production**

2791. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target for agricultural production in the country for the year 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to achieve the said target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of India has set production targets for crops including foodgrains for the year 2013-14. The crop-wise production targets for 2013-14 are as follows:—

Crops	Production Target (in million tonnes)
Total Foodgrains	259.00
Rice	105.00
Wheat	92.50
Pulses	19.00
Coarse Cereals	42.50
Oilseeds	31.00
Sugarcane	340.00
Cotton*	35.00
Jute and Mesta**	12.00

\*(in million bales of 170 kg each)

\*\* (in million bales of 180 kg each)

(c) Government of India is implementing various Crop Development Programmes/Schemes through State Governments for achieving production targets of various crops. Programmes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

(RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP), Nutri-Farms Scheme, Special Programme on Oil Palm Area Expansion (OPAE), Crop Diversification Programme, etc. are being implemented for increasing production and productivity of different field crops. Under these programmes, various activities like demonstration on high yielding varieties/hybrids, distribution of seed of improved varieties/hybrids, need based plant protection and soil amendments, resource conservation techniques/ energy management, efficient water application tools, and cropping system based trainings, are being taken-up to achieve the production target.

#### **Conservation of BIBI Ka Maqbara**

2792. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made by the Government for the beautification and conservation of Bibi ka Maqbara located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance provided for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the ASI/ Government for conservation and protection of the said historical site?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (d) Conservation work of the Bibi Ka Maqbara is attended to regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) depending upon the need of repairs and availability of resources and it is in a good state of preservation. The details of expenditure incurred for conservation work of Bibi Ka Maqbara during the last three years and provision for the current financial year are as under:—

Expenditure incurred (Amount in Rs.)			Allocation (Amount in Rs.)
2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
37,03,262	22,51,338	33,11,937	40,00,000

#### **Sugar Fund**

2793. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:  
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) the details of Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (LSPEF) claims of the CONFED along with the reasons for not making payment of the said claims; and

(b) the reasons for not restructuring the price of levy sugar margin for the last 11 years?

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 CONFED to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for payment. The FCI has informed that the payment of levy sugar bills submitted by CONFED for the period up to March, 2012 has already been made on provisional basis on 01.03.2013.

(b) The levy sugar margin for the years 1999-2000 to 2010-11 have been restructured and communicated to the State Government *vide* letters dated 16.04.2013, 31.07.2013 and 13.08.2013. The margins could not be revised earlier due to non-submission of supportive documents by CONFED.

[English]

#### **Productivity of Pulses**

2794. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Group on Pulses has made any recommendation to improve the productivity of pulses by way of outsourcing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) and (b) The Expert Group on

Pulses has recommended involving private sector and Non Government Organisations (NGOs) for capacity building of farmers and public-private partnership for developing business models for effective dissemination of newer practices, timely supply of quality inputs, processing/marketing, arranging credit and facilitating risk mitigation through crop insurance for improving the productivity of pulses.

(c) Government of India is organizing crop based trainings for capacity building of farmers through State Governments, National Agricultural Research System (NARS) and International Research Organizations etc. Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) have also been formed in pulse growing areas for demonstration of good agriculture practices to improve the productivity of pulses and value chain integration through Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC).

[*Translation*]

#### **Compensation to Mosambi Producers**

2795. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mosambi trees in Buldhana and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra have dried up due to the recent drought and the farmers have suffered severe losses but no compensation has been given by the Government to the affected farmers, so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to compensate these affected 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) In view of deficient rainfall situation especially in Marathwada and parts of Western and Central Maharashtra, Government of India had approved a special package for rejuvenation of orchards in drought affected districts of the State with an allocation of Rs. 400 crore during 2012-13 under National Horticulture Mission. Government of India has further enhanced this allocation by Rs.157.60 crore during 2013-14.

During current monsoon season, Government of Maharashtra has not reported drought in any part of the State, so far.

[*English*]

#### **Expenditure on Ancient Site of Mayurbhanj**

2796. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure incurred on conservation of the ancient site Haripurgarh, district Mayurbhanj in Odisha during 2010-11 is less than preceding years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the condition of ancient site Haripurgarh has dilapidated due to insufficient expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (d) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. At ancient site Haripurgarh also the conservation work is attended to regularly depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources and it is in a good state of preservation. The expenditure figures varies for different years depending upon the requirement at the particular site. Due to these factors the expenditure during 2010-11 at Haripurgarh ancient site is less than the preceding year.

#### **Lifting of Special Quota**

2797. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently decided that States that fail to lift their full quota of special allocation of foodgrains will have to forgo their quota;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has ascertained the exact reasons for non-lifting of the quota by the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether most of the States are unable to store the foodgrains and have urged the Union Government to

extend them the storage facilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam.

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

(d) and (e) The total storage capacity with FCI and State Agencies was 746.07 lakh tons as on 30.6.2013. For augmentation of the storage capacity Government has formulated Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Under the Scheme, a capacity of 204 lakh Metric Tons (MTs) has been approved for construction of godowns in 19 States out of which a capacity of 148.34 lakh MTs has been sanctioned/ allotted for construction. A total capacity of 73.28 lakh MTs has been completed under the Scheme as on 31.7.2013. Government has also approved creation of a capacity of 20 lakh tons in silos within the overall storage requirements of FCI under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

Beside the PEG Scheme, the Government has finalized a Plan Scheme especially for the North East, for creation of an additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh MTs through the FCI.

#### **Cost of Sugar Production**

2798. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the current landed cost of imported raw sugar at various ports of the country and the ex-factory cost of white sugar processed therefrom;

(b) the average cost of production of sugar produced from sugarcane separately, in Northern, Western and Southern parts of the country during the 2012-13 season;

(c) whether the cost of production of domestically produced sugar is higher than the cost of white sugar

processed from the imported raw sugar and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for not increasing the import duty to protect the interests of domestic sugar industry and sugarcane farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The port-wise landed cost of imported raw sugar varies from consignment to consignment depending upon the prevailing raw sugar prices in the country of origin, exchange rate of rupee with US Dollar, freight, insurance and other overhead expenses etc. As per trade sources, the current landed cost of imported raw sugar at Indian ports except Haldia (for bulk import at current international raw sugar price of 16.28 cent per pound and exchange rate of Rs 64.63 per US Dollar) is about Rs 32,250 per ton. At Haldia, it is about Rs 32,400 per ton. The imported raw sugar is processed by the stand alone refineries or sugar mills. The processing cost of imported raw sugar varies in mills and refineries depending upon the technical efficiency of the plant, cost of inputs, etc. The Central Government does not maintain data on port-wise landed cost of imported raw sugar or the ex-factory cost of white sugar processed from imported raw sugar.

(b) The production cost of sugar from sugarcane depends upon various factors like availability of adequate raw material, recovery from sugarcane, duration of the season, plant size, efficiency of plant, up-gradation and diversification, cost of working capital, managerial efficiency etc. Besides, the factors like State Advised Price of Sugarcane, control of molasses etc. which affect cost of production substantially, are decided by the State Governments concerned. Therefore, the production cost varies from mill to mill as also from State to State. As such, it is not possible to indicate the average cost of production of sugar produced from sugarcane separately, in Northern, Western and Southern parts of the country during the 2012-13 season.

(c) As indicated in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question, the Government does not maintain data on ex-factory cost of white sugar processed from imported raw sugar or sugar produced from sugarcane.

(d) The Government has considered the request of the Apex bodies of the sugar industry and has increased the customs duty on import of sugar including raw sugar from 10% to 15% with effect from 8th July, 2013 to discourage imports and protect the interests of industry and sugarcane farmers.

#### **Setting up of Hi-Tech Mini Dairy Units**

2799. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up hi-tech mini dairy units across the country including Gujarat and Uttarakhand to boost milk production;

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

(c) the time by which these units are 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 (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

#### **Damage to Kedarnath Temple**

2800. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) team has visited to assess the damage to the Kedarnath temple from the recent floods and landslides;

(b) if so, whether the ASI has submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Ministry/ASI to assess the damage to Kedarnath Temple and the details of the works executed by the Government and non-Governmental agencies engaged in the restoration of Kedarnath Temple?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam.

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) team visited the Kedarnath Temple on 2nd and 3rd August 2013 to assess the damage to the temple. A preliminary assessment report has since been submitted. Overall, the temple structure is found in a fair State of conservation, a detailed report is awaited. The Kedarnath Temple is not a protected monument of the ASI. However, ASI will provide necessary technical advice and expertise to the Uttarakhand Government for conservation of Kedarnath Temple.

#### **Employment for OBCs**

2801. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the demand for employment has gone up the most amongst the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) as compared to other classes/category;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto along with the details of the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Compensation to Pomegranate Farmers**

2802. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pomegranate saplings supplied by the Government and planted by the farmers three years back in accordance with the Government guidelines under the Horticulture Scheme failed completely leading to heavy debt burden on the farmers;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to provide compensation to these farmers for their ruined crops;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the compensation is likely to be paid to these 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) and (b) Pomegranate orchards in two villages of Jalore district of Rajasthan, during 2011-12 were found infested with termite, mite and root knot nematode infestation.

A team consisting of scientists from Agriculture Research Station, Mandor, Jodhpur and Deputy Director Horticulture along with field officials visited the said pomegranate orchards. During the course of field examination, a few stunted & coloristic pomegranate plants, including leaf infestation with mites was observed. The roots of the few dead plants were dug out and examined and were found infested with nematodes. Roots of some plants were also found cut by termites.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. However, to check further spread of nematodes and to reduce infestation of termites and mites, based on the advice of the Agriculture Research Station, Mandor, Jodhpur, on the spot prophylactic measures were recommended to farmers.

[English]

#### **Disinvestment Proposal of CIL**

2803. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) proposes to dilute its holding by offering 5% stake in the open market with a similar share of 5% to its employees;

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

(c) whether the Government/CIL has received objections from trade unions and other stakeholders in this connection;

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

(e) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) So, far no such decision has been taken for further disinvestment in Coal India Limited (CIL).

(c) 5 (five) Central Trade Unions operating in Coal Industry *i.e.* INTUC (Indian National Trade Union Congress), AITUC (All India Trade Union Congress), BMS (Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh), HMS (Hind Mazdoor Sabha) & CITU (Centre for Indian Trade Union Congress) gave Notice dated 24th June, 2013 and 05th July 2013 to the Hon'ble Minister of Coal, against future 10% disinvestments in CIL along with other demands. Chairman, Coal India Ltd. has received a Strike Notice dated 18.08.2013, signed by same 5 Central Trade Unions for proceeding on three days strike *w.e.f.* 23rd to 25th September 2013.;

(d) In response to the aforesaid Notice of 5 Central Trade Unions, the Hon'ble Ministry of Coal convened meeting with these Central Trade Unions on 08.07.2013, 28.07.2013 & 30.07.2013 to make a consensus on the issue of disinvestments. One meeting was also convened at the level of Coal India Limited on 05.08.13 on the issues pertaining to Coal India Ltd. & its Subsidiaries. As regards strike notice dated 18.08.13, all the necessary steps are being taken to maintain cordial and harmonious industrial relations.

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

#### **Implementation of PMAGY**

2804. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:  
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

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

(a) the number of States wherein development work under the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) has been taken up so far, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to extend the above yojana to other States and has also decided to revamp/review/amend the said yojana in order to develop more model villages in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has established any

monitoring agencies in the States for monitoring the projects under PMAGY;

(e) if so, whether the said agencies have prepared any report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) The pilot Scheme of PMAGY was launched in March, 2010 for integrated development of 1000 Scheduled Castes (SC) majority villages. At present the Scheme is being implemented in five States namely Assam (100 villages), Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu (225 villages each). The Scheme aims at the integrated development of selected villages primarily, through (i) convergent implementation of the existing Central and State Schemes, and (ii) through 'Gap-filling' Central Assistance @ Rs. 20 lakh per village on an average (with the States expected to provide a matching contribution), for meeting such requirements of the selected villages as can not be met through (i) above. The above States have reported the finalization of Village Development Plans (VDPs) in respect of the selected villages and consequential action which shows varying degree of progress.

(b) and (c) No final decision in this regard has yet been taken.

(d) to (f) As per guidelines of PMAGY Scheme, two agencies *i.e.* (i) State Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee and (ii) State level Advisory Committee have been mandated to monitor the progress of the scheme. The implementation of the scheme has also been reviewed by the officials of the Ministry from time to time and States have been conveyed the desirable corrective measures.

#### **Utilisation of Scholarships**

2805. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing Direct Benefits Transfer Scheme to ensure a far reaching and comprehensive utilization of the scholarships meant for

students belonging to the reserved categories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds released so far, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing DBT through States/Union Territories to disburse the Scholarship to the eligible students under the following Scholarship Schemes in their respective selected districts:—

1. Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes Students
2. Post-Matric Scholarship for the Students of Other Backward Classes,
3. Pre-Matric Scholarship for the Children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations,
4. Pre-Matric Scholarship for the Scheduled Caste Students studying in classes IX & X (new Scheme implemented *w.e.f.* 1.7.2012)
5. Upgradation of merit of the Scheduled Caste Students

As per information received from the States/Union Territories, the scholarship under the above Schemes has been paid through DBT to about 10 lakh beneficiaries, by them till 31.03.2013.

#### **Rentals of FCI**

2807. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the rentals being paid by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for hiring godowns in the State of Punjab;

(b) whether the Union Government has received requests from the State Government for increasing these rentals; and

(c) 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) For the

godowns hired from private parties in the State of Punjab, FCI is paying rent upto Rs.1.69 per sq. ft. per month for rural area and Rs.1.94 per sq. ft. per month for urban area (effective from June 2013) considering infrastructural facilities available in the godown. In case of CWC / SWC godowns, the rent is being paid as per guidelines/norms of Government of India. Presently, CWC rent is Rs. 2.73 per bag/per month. In addition, for godowns hired under Government of India's PEG-2008 Scheme, the rent is being determined by floating open tenders through Pungrain.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **National Importance to Matritirtha Sindkhed Raja**

2808. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been sent to the Government to declare the Matritirtha Sindkhed Raja related to Jijabai, the Matashri of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj located in Maharashtra as a national monument;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to accord the status of national monument to the birth place of Jijabai in Matritirtha Sindkhed Raja;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No proposal has been received.

[English]

#### **Cost of Agricultural Production**

2809. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of agricultural production has increased by almost 15 per cent during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cost of production of cash crops and non-cash crops have increased at varying rates; and

(d) if so, the per centage of hike in cost of production of cash crops and non-cash crops during 2009-10 to 2012-13?

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) The All India weighted average cost of Production of major crops (cash and non-cash) as projected by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) from the year 2009-10 to 2012-13 and per centage change over the period is given as under:-

Crop	Cost of Production (Rs./Qtl.)				%change from 2009-10 to 2012-13
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
Paddy	644.94	742.43	887.72	1152.2	79
Wheat	700.63	826.29	926.98	1066.26	52
Arhar	2197.04	2421.82	2702.31	4167.18	90
Ground Nut	1879.19	2100.36	2633.18	3714.47	98
Sugarcane	81.15	90.12	102.34	147.96	82
Cotton	2111.49	2128.59	2528.37	2772.16	31



**Proposals Under MPLADS**

2810. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals/ recommendations from several Members of Parliament for development works in their respective areas in the country including Gautam Budh Nagar and Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been any delay in sanctioning the said proposals;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) As per Para 2.6 of the Guidelines of Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) each MP recommends works up to his annual entitlement during the financial year to the concerned District Authority. The District Authority under the State Government gets the eligible sanctioned works executed in accordance with the State Government's financial, technical and administrative rules.

Information on recommendations made by the MPs to the District Authorities is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(c) to (e) As per Para 3.12 of the Guidelines, all recommended eligible works should be sanctioned within 75 days from the date of receipt of the recommendation, after completing all formalities. The District Authority should, however, inform MPs regarding rejection, if any, within 45 days from the date of receipt of recommendations, with reasons thereof.

Instances of delay in sanction come to the notice of the Ministry from time to time. The Ministry requests the concerned State Government to look into the matter and take appropriate action.

**Agrarian Production System**

2811. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any comprehensive long term measures for rehabilitation in Agrarian Production System as per the report compiled by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Report on farmers' suicide in Maharashtra by TISS was prepared in 2005 at the instance of State Government of Maharashtra pursuant to directions given by Hon'ble Mumbai High Court in a PIL. Some other surveys/studies were carried out by other agencies also Yashwant Rao Chauhan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune carried out a survey during January, 2001 to November, 2005 to look into the deaths of farmers in Yawatmal district of Maharashtra. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai prepared a report in 2006 on suicide by farmers in Maharashtra. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad also carried out a study in April, 2003 regarding farmers' suicide in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The conclusions of these reports/surveys etc. were taken into account for taking immediate and long term measures.

(b) Government of India implemented Prime Ministers' Rehabilitation Package of Rs.16,978.69 crore for 31 suicide prone districts in four States *i.e.* Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala; special package of Rs.1,840.75 crore for development of Kuttanad Wetland Eco System in Kerala; special package of Rs.764.45 crore for mitigating agrarian distress in Idduki district of Kerala; agricultural debt waiver and debt relief scheme of

2008 in all districts of the country involving an amount of Rs. 52,516.86 crore Government of India has also taken several other steps to revitalize the agricultural sector and improving financial condition of farming community on long term sustainable basis by increasing public expenditure and investment in agriculture & allied sectors during 11th and 12th Plan Periods. These include increase in institutional credit flow to agriculture sector; interest subvention on crop loans; improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and strengthening extension machinery; risk mitigation of farmers through wider Insurance Coverage of Crops & Livestock; enhancement of Minimum Support Prices of agricultural commodities for enabling farmers to get remunerative prices for their agricultural produce, introduction of negotiable warehouse receipts mechanism for eliminating the need for distress sale of agriculture produce by farmers; facilitating farmers to form Self Help/ Joint Liability Groups for deriving more benefits.

(c) Does not arise, Madam.

*[Translation]*

#### **Global Visit of Farmers**

2812. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to take the diligent and hard working farmers on a global visit so as to expose them to the best practices in agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of farmers taken on such visits, 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): Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Provision for the exposure visit of Indian farmers to foreign countries is available under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Scheme of Coconut Development Board (CDB) of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and under ASEAN-India Working Group on Agriculture constituted by DARE.

One hundred seventeen farmers under NHM, and

eighteen farmers under ASEAN-India Working Group on Agriculture, have been taken for Global visits so far.

#### **Relics of Lord Buddha**

2813. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the famous and sacred begging bowl (Bhiksha Patra) of Lord Buddha has been found in a Museum in Kabul, Afghanistan;

(b) if so, whether the Indian embassy has sent photograph of the above begging bowl to the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry has sought to know about its origin from the Archaeological Survey of India(ASI);

(c) whether mention about this beggin bowl has been made in an article by the first Director General, ASI Dr. Cunningham and the books published by ASI at that time;

(d) whether it is also mentioned in the travel accounts of Fa Hien and Huen Tsang;

(e) whether history and archaeological experts of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi University, Banaras Hindu University and Patna University have also sent inforamtion in this regard to ASI;

(f) whether historical evidence have been found that Mohd. Gazhni had writeen some other things in Persian language on that begging bowl;

(g) whether articles of scholars from Afghanistan, Pakistan and France are also available; and

(h) whether the Ministry of Extenral Affairs has also demanded the inforamtion regarding its genesis and if so, the details thereof and the time by which the available evidence is likely to be sent to the Ministry of External Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) A bowl is presently displayed in the National Museum at Kabul (Afghanistan).

(b) The Indian Embassy has sent a photograph of the bowl.

(c) to (g) The inscriptions on the bowl have been

examined by the Archaeological Survey of India, Epigraphy Branch, Nagpur and found that the inscriptions are ascribable to circa 16th Century A.D. in Nastalique(Persian).

It is not possible to hold a view purely based on the information provided in several reports and travel accounts unless it is substantiated with factual archaeological evidence.

(h) The available information with the comments of Archaeological Survey of India has already been sent to Ministry of External Affairs.

#### **Bio-Technology Regulatory Authority of India**

2814. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a Bill to set up the Bio-technology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI) in the country;

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

(c) whether concerns have been raised from certain fora including stakeholders, NGOs, farmers' organisations, experts and committees in this regard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The Department of Bio-technology, Ministry of Science & Technology introduced the Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI) Bill 2013 in the Lok Sabha on 22nd April, 2013. As per legislative process the Bill subsequently was referred to the Department related Parliament Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forests for examination and report. The Committee through

advertisements in national newspapers invited comments from public, last date for receipt of comments being 25th August, 2013. Petitions are being received from various stakeholders.

The scope of the bill is to establish an authority to regulate the research, transport, import, manufacture and use of organisms and products of modern biotechnology in terms of safety and efficacy. The commercial aspects of sale, licensing, price control and distribution of all products of modern biotechnology including agriculture and health care are out of the purview of the BRAI Bill and shall be dealt by the existing policy, acts and rules in the Central and State Governments.

(c) to (e) The BRAI Bill has been prepared after several consultative meetings with State Governments and other concerned stakeholders representing farmers' and consumers' organizations, industry, legal experts, media and academia/ scientists from research institutions/universities. The governmental process of Inter-Ministerial consultation was completed before the introduction of the Bill.

Objections received from certain stakeholders on the Bill include: conflict of interest in the ministries with regard to promotion of biotechnology versus regulation; aligning certain clauses with the RTI Act in relation to a professional and autonomous statutory body of confidential commercial information of the applicants; the need and provisions related to establishment of separate appellate tribunal to address substantial issues related to biotechnology (than current practice of approaching Supreme Court); the role of state governments in the proposed authority etc.

Due administrative and legislative process including recommendations of the department related Parliament Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forests will facilitate firming up of the Bill.

#### **Production of Cellulose Fibre**

2815. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether less water is required in the production of cellulose fibre from cotton; and

(b) the quantum of irrigation water used annually in the production of cotton and cellulose fibre 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) Cotton crop requires adequate irrigation to obtain good quality Cellulose fibre and optimum seed cotton yield.

(b) As cotton crop is grown under various agro-climatic conditions and soil types in nine major cotton growing States of the country, the quantum of irrigation water used annually for production of 'cellulose fibre' from cotton crop ranges from 30 cm to 55 cm throughout the crop growing period. The details of quantum of irrigation water required annually for cotton are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Irrigation water used for cotton production  
in India (2012-13)*

State	Area in Lakh ha	% irrigation	Irrigation	Irrigation water Billion Litres
Punjab	5.06	100	4500,000	2280
Haryana	6.14	99.8	4500,000	2760
Rajasthan	4.5	91.9	5480,000	2270
Gujarat	24	56.7	3000,000	4080
Maharashtra	41.46	2.7	5400,000	600
Madhya Pradesh	6.08	44.2	5400,000	1450
Andhra Pradesh	22.69	16.3	4500,000	1660
Karnataka	4.85	17.5	3000,000	250
Tamil Nadu	1.26	28.6	3000,000	110
Others	1.69	10	4000,000	70
Total				15530

[English]

**List of Heritage Buildings/Monuments**

2816. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Heritage Commission

had decided to prepare an inventory of all heritage structures monuments/buildings in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the methodology adopted to shortlist such heritage structures/ monuments?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) Yes, Madam. National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) was established to prepare a National database on built heritage, sites from secondary sources.

(b) The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The methodology involved short listing of monuments and sites from both published and unpublished secondary sources including documentation work available in various Universities, State Departments, Research Institutions.

**Statement**

*State-wise List of Unprotected Monuments and  
Sites in India*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2379
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	73
3.	Assam	89
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	22
5.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	2330
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	718
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	16
9.	Delhi	1245
10.	Diu	290
11.	Goa	1491
12.	Gujarat	3179
13.	Haryana	4355
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1557
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5187

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Monuments
16.	Karnataka	3598
17.	Kerala	1058
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3440
19.	Maharashtra	3201
20.	Manipur	65
21.	Mizoram	39
22.	Meghalaya	47
23.	Nagaland	07
24.	Odisha	7439
25.	Punjab	2309
26.	Rajasthan	9717
27.	Sikkim	305
28.	Tamil Nadu (including Puducherry)	6812
29.	Tripura	388
30.	Uttaranchal	1635
31.	Uttar Pradesh	7193
32.	West Bengal	5025
Total		75,307

#### Consumption of Spurious Liquor

2817. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

DR. BALIRAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons have reportedly died due to consumption of illegal and poisonous hooch and spurious/poisonous liquor in the country;

(b) if so, the number of deaths reported and persons arrested for sale of such liquor along with the action taken against the guilty persons separately during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has issued any directives to the States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(e) the other measures taken to check such illegal trade and to make the laws more stringent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise number of deaths reported due to consumption of spurious and illicit liquor during 2009, 2010 and 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors` are specifically covered by Entry 8 of List II (State List) of Schedule 7 to the Constitution of India and therefore the States have the exclusive power to regulate their production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale. Therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for controlling the sale of spurious liquor, prevention of such incidents of death due to consumption of spurious liquor and investigation into the matter for prosecuting the criminals. `Police` and `Public Order` also being State subjects under the Schedule 7 to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies under the extant and appropriate law(s), as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has been advising the State Governments / UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime within their respective jurisdictions.

#### Statement

##### *State/UT-wise number of Deaths due to consumption of Spurious/Poisonous liquor during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	States	2009	2010	2011
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	164	78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	32	3	0
4.	Bihar	42	25	50
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	18	2

Sl. No.	States	2009	2010	2011
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	68	107	221
8.	Haryana	6	27	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	3	8
11.	Jharkhand	45	27	20
12.	Karnataka	180	235	184
13.	Kerala	0	0	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	68	45	15
15.	Maharashtra	20	8	2
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	69	15	2
21.	Punjab	185	183	105
22.	Rajasthan	12	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	429	185	481
25.	Tripura	1	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	82	47	43
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	6
28.	West Bengal	136	88	181
Total (States)		1426	1181	1409
<b>Union Territories</b>				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	2	5
31.	Daman and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	23	19	21
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		24	21	26
Total (All India)		1450	1202	1435

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India.

### Non Registration of FIR

2818. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Ministry has received any complaints against the Delhi Police personnel for denying registration of FIRs, particularly by the North East District of Delhi Police during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the inquiry conducted and the punitive action taken against the erring personnel in each of such cases; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/Ministry to direct the Delhi Police for registration of each and every FIR of aggrieved citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 26 complaints have been received by Delhi Police regarding Non-Registration of FIR in North-East District during the last three months *i.e.* May, June & July, 2013. Out of these 26 complaints, only 03 complaints have been found substantiated and explanation notice issued to one Station House Officer, two Sub-Inspectors and one Head Constable.

(c) Government of India issued an advisory to all State Governments/UT Administrations on 16th July, 2010, which *inter-alia* included the following instructions in respect of registration of FIR:—

- (i) A Reception Officer (of the rank of Head Constable) must be available round the clock in every Police Station. Equal and fair treatment must be given to every petitioner/complaints irrespective of his/her status, class or creed and a proper receipt should be given for every complaint forthwith. The disposal of the complaint should normally be ensured within two days by holding an on the spot enquiry in the ward/village concerned. Wherever found appropriate, the complaint should be converted into an FIR.
- (ii) Whenever an FIR is registered, a signed copy

of the FIR must be provided to the complainant on the spot. The State Governments/UT Administrations must ensure registration of cases round the clock and deal sternly with any dereliction of duty in this regard.

- (iii) 'Crime against Women/Children' desks may be set-up in every Police Station.

[Translation]

#### **Requirement of Gas for Fertilizer Plants**

2819. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of natural gas for fertilizer industry taking into consideration the revival of closed units, the change of fuel in Naptha, FO, LSLH based fertilizers plants, revival of closed plants and the proposed future expansion of the existing units;

(b) the estimated requirement of gas for the fertilizers industry during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, plant-wise;

(c) the year in which the Naptha, FO, LSLH based closed fertilizers plant are likely to be connected to the gas pipeline; and

(d) the details of the sources of natural gas required for the industry during the said year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The requirement of gas for production of domestic urea using gas as feedstock and fuel is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Apart from the above, the future requirement of gas for the production of urea is as under:—

Name of Unit	2013-14	2016-17	2017-18
Conversion of Naptha Units			
ZIL-Goa	1.28		
MCFL-Mangalore	1.00		
MFL-Manali	1.54		
SPIC-Tuticorin	1.66		
KFCL-Kanpur	1.70		
Green field/Brownfield Projects			
Matix Fert. & Chemical	2.4 (CBM)		
Burdwan (CBM)			
6 new units including revival		62.4=14.40	

The requirement of gas for the production of P&K Fertilizers is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The details of gas requirement and gas pipeline (P/L) connectivity status of Fertilizer Plants based on FO/Naptha is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The matter of allocation of domestic gas for all the units as per the requirement projected as above has been taken up with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas but no response has been received so far.

## Statement-I

## Gas requirement for production of domestic urea using gas as feedstock and fuel

Sl. No.	Name of Urea Unit	Reassessed Capacity (MT/year)	Actual Production 2012-13 (Gcal/MT urea)	NPS-III preset energy norm	NCV of Gas (Kcal/Sm3)	Annual Gas Requirement (Million Sm3)		
						At reassessed capacity level of production on	At 2012-13 level of production	
						2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	BVFCL-Namrup-III	315000	281265	12.688	8200	487.40	435.21	435.21
2.	IFFCO-Aonla-I	864600	1091952	5.690	8200	599.95	757.71	757.71
3.	Indo-Gulf-Jagdishpur	864600	1085358	5.534	8200	583.50	732.48	732.48
4.	Kribhco-Hazira	1729200	2135590	5.952	8200	1255.15	1550.13	1550.13
5.	NFL-Vijaipur-I	864600	966450	5.952	8200	627.57	701.50	701.50
6.	RCF-Trombay-V	330000	384110	9.569	8200	385.09	448.24	448.24
7.	NFCL-Kakinada-I	597300	787848	5.712	8200	416.07	548.80	548.80
8.	CFCL Gadepan-I	864600	1035794	5.621	8200	592.67	710.02	710.02
9.	TCL-Babrata	864600	1127421	5.417	8200	571.16	744.79	744.79
10.	KSFL-Shahjahanpur	864600	1008296	5.712	8200	602.27	702.36	702.36
11.	NFCL-Kakinada-II	597300	777954	5.712	8200	416.07	541.91	541.91
12.	IFFCO-Aonla-II	864600	1152829	5.522	8200	582.23	776.33	776.33
13.	NFL-Vijaipur-II	864600	964860	5.712	8200	602.27	672.11	672.11
14.	KFCL-Kanpur (*)	722800	722800	7.847	8200	691.68	691.68	691.68
15.	SFC-Kota	379500	385360	7.847	8200	363.16	368.77	368.77
16.	IFFCO-Phulpur-I	551100	673102	7.584	8200	509.70	622.54	622.54
17.	MCFL-Managalore	379500	379500	7.356	8200	340.44	340.44	340.44
18.	MFL-Madras	486750	435771	8.337	8200	494.88	443.05	443.05



19. SPIC-Tuticorin	620400	481820	7.382	8200	558.51	433.76	433.76	433.76
20. ZIL-Goa	399300	386718	7.308	8200	355.86	344.65	344.65	344.65
21. IFFCO-Phulpur-II	864600	992011	5.883	8200	620.30	711.71	711.71	711.71
22. CFCL-Gadepan-II	864600	1055986	5.678	8200	598.68	731.21	731.21	731.21
23. GNVFC-Bharuch	636900	708795	7.989	8200	620.51	690.56	690.56	690.56
24. NFL-Nangal	478500	471380	9.517	8200	555.35	547.09	547.09	547.09
25. NFL-Bhatinda	511500	413794	10.221	8200	637.57	515.78	515.78	515.78
26. NFL-Panipat	511500	394491	9.654	8200	602.20	464.44	464.44	464.44
27. GSFC-Baroda	370590	347206	6.935	8200	313.42	293.64	293.64	293.64
28. IFFCO-Kalol	544500	600325	6.607	8200	438.72	483.70	483.70	483.70
29. RCF-Thal	1706760	1951200	6.938	8200	1444.09	1650.91	1650.91	1650.91
30. BVFCL-Namrup-II	240000	109428	12.61	8200	369.07	168.28	168.28	168.28
Total	20754400	23309414		=	17236	18824	18824	18824
MMSCMD	(1 MMSCMD = Million sm <sup>3</sup> /330)			=	52.23	57.04	57.04	57.04

Note:

1. NCV per SM<sup>3</sup> has been considered as 8200 Kcal.
2. Gas requirement for the year 2012-13 has been computed based on pre set energy norms of the units for actual level of production
3. Gas requirement for the year 2013-14 & 2014-15 has been assumed at same level of operation of 2012-13 as no information regarding expansion of any unit is known.
4. Three plants of NFL and one plant of GNVFC have converted to gas and currently the requirement of gas is met through the purchase of spot gas.

**Statement-II**

(In mmscmd)

Sl. No.	Name of Company/Units	Requirement of Natural gas			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	RCF (Trombay Unit)	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
2.	GSFC (Baroda Unit)	0.218	0.218	0.218	0.218
3.	GSFC (Sikka Units)	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024
4.	IFFCO( Kandla Unit)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5.	Coromendel	0.018	0.024	0.027	0.027
6.	FACT	1.26	1.28	1.28	1.28
7.	Deepak Fertilizers (Tajola)	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
8.	SPIC (Tuticorin)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
9.	Mangalore Chemicals (MCF)	Gas not available	Gas not available	0.033	0.067
10.	MFL	0.3	1.0	1.54	1.54

The requirement of Natural Gas projected above is based on assumption of 330 days of operation.

\*Including requirement of expansion in 2014-15(existing 11+ Expansion 11)

**Statement-III**

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Pipeline Status
<b>Naphtha based Units</b>					
1.	Zuari Industries Limited	1.28	1.28	1.28	Connected. Gas supplies through DBPL commenced in January, 2013.
2.	MCFL-Mangalore		1.00	1.00	Connectivity through KKMBPL, Likely date of P/L completion by end 2015.
3.	MFL Manali		1.54	1.54	Gas Transmission Agreement (GTA) is under discussions by MFL. Direction of P/L extension from KKMBPL awaited from Government
4.	FACT-Udyogmandalam		0.94	0.94	Connected. Gas supplies through KKMBPL (Ph-I).
5.	Kanpur Fertiliser and Cement Pvt. Ltd.		1.7	1.7	Connected. Gas supplies through Auraiya-Jagdishpur P/L Up-gradation commenced in April, 2013.
6.	SPIC Tuticorin		1.0	1.0	GTA signed. Construction of P/L connectivity to start after satisfaction of Conditions Precedents (CPs).
Total-Naphtha based plants		1.28	8.12	8.12	
<b>Fuel Oil based units</b>					
7.	NFL-Panipat	0.9	0.9	0.9	Connected. Gas supplies commenced through DBNPL during November, 2012.

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Pipeline Status
8.	NFL-Nangal	1	1	1	Connected. Gas supplies commenced through DBNPL during November, 2012.
9.	NFL-Bhatinda	0.9	0.9	0.9	Connected. Gas supplies commenced through DBNPL during November, 2012.
10.	GNVFC, Bharuch	0.95	0.95	0.95	Connected through DVPL-Up-gradation. Gas supplies commenced.
Total of Fuel Oil Based plants		3.8	3.8	3.8	

Pipeline abbreviations used:

DVPL : Dahej Vijaipur Pipeline

DBNPL : Dadri Bawana Nangal Pipeline

DBPL : Dabhol-Bangalore Pipeline

KKMBPL : Kochi- Kootlanad-Mangalore-Bangalore-Pipeline

12th Five year plan demand figures revised considering the schedule of Units/requirement.

[English]

#### **Dr. Ambedkar National Award**

2820. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes and programmes being undertaken by the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation;

(b) whether the Foundation has not conferred the Dr. Ambedkar National Award and Dr. Ambedkar International Award on an individual/organisation for the last several years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not conferring the Awards for a long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Dr. Ambedkar Foundation is implementing, *inter-alia*, the following Schemes and programmes:—

- (i) Collected Works of Babasahed Ambedkar (CWBA) Project.
- (ii) Celebration of birth anniversary and observance of death anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar, every year on the Parliament House Lawns,
- (iii) Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Awards for meritorious students of Secondary and Sr.

Secondary Examinations.

(iv) Dr. Ambedkar Medical Aid Scheme,

(v) Dr. Ambedkar National Relief to SC Victims of Atrocities,

(vi) Dr. Ambedkar National Essay Competition Scheme, and

(vii) Dr. Ambedkar Chairs at different Universities/ Institutions.

(b) and (c) **Dr. Ambedkar National Award**

The Dr. Ambedkar National Award for Social Understanding and Upliftment of Weaker Sections was last given away in the year 2000, for the year 1998, to Kastrurba Gandhi Kanya Gurukulam, Vedarniam, Tamil Nadu. Thereafter no award could be given upto the year 2010.

The nominations for the National Award -2011 were invited by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation. However, the selection of the Awardee(s) for the year 2011 has not been yet finalized.

#### **Dr. Ambedkar International Award**

The Dr. Ambedkar International Award for Social Change was last given away in the year 2002, for the year 2000, to Mr. Remy Fernand Claude Satorre of Spain. Thereafter no award could be given.

**Flood Prone Agricultural Areas**

2821. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
 SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
 KHATGAONKAR:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the agricultural areas which are flood prone in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the growth rate of such agricultural areas and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate assistance/relief to the farmers of such agricultural 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) to (c) The XII Plan Working Group on Flood Management and Region Specific Issues has reported 49.815 million hectare as maximum flood affected area in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Agricultural Growth rate is assessed for State as a whole and not separately for flood prone areas. Agriculture being a State subject, the measures for agriculture growth are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments, as per their priorities. Government of India supplements the effort of State Governments through various Schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) etc.

In addition, Government of India supplements efforts of State Government by providing financial assistance in the form of input subsidy to farmers who suffer crop loss of 50% or more due to flood from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per extant norms and procedures.

**Statement**

*Area liable to floods as reported by States to the XII Plan Working Group on Flood Management and Region Specific Issues*

Sl. No.	State	Max. Area affected (Million Hectare) (mha)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.040
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.207
3.	Assam	3.820
4.	Bihar	4.986
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.089
6.	Delhi	0.458
7.	Goa	0.000
8.	Gujarat	2.050
9.	Haryana	1.000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.870
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.514
12.	Jharkhand	0.000
13.	Karnataka	0.900
14.	Kerala	1.470
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.377
16.	Maharashtra	0.391
17.	Manipur	0.080
18.	Meghalaya	0.095
19.	Mizoram	0.541
20.	Nagaland	0.009
21.	Odisha	1.400
22.	Punjab	2.790
23.	Rajasthan	3.260
24.	Sikkim	1.170
25.	Tamil Nadu	1.466
26.	Tripura	0.330
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7.340
28.	Uttarakhand	0.002
29.	West Bengal	3.080

1	2	3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.030
31.	Chandigarh	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	
33.	Daman and Diu	
34.	Lakshadweep	
35.	Puducherry	0.050
<b>Total</b>		<b>49.815</b>

*Source:* Report of XII Plan Working Group on Flood Management and Region Specific Issues-December, 2011. The figures of flood affected area from 2003 onwards used were without vetting from States.

### **Allotment of Land to Disabled**

2822. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 provides that the appropriate Governments and local authorities shall by notification, frame schemes in favour of persons with disabilities concerning preferential allotment of land at concessional rates for setting up business, houses etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes framed by the appropriate Governments and local authorities in Delhi in favour of persons with disabilities for the said purpose;

(c) the number of disabled persons allotted land etc. at concessional rates for setting up business, houses in Delhi by the appropriate Governments and local authorities;

(d) whether the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities and the Commissioner (Disability), Delhi have received complaints regarding non-formulation of schemes for preferential allotment of land at concessional rates to disabled persons for setting up business, houses etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) 3% reservation in allotment of the shops/stalls is provided by the Directorate of Estates, Ministry of Urban Development, for physically handicapped persons. As per Delhi Development Authority's (DDA) Policy, 5% shops/stalls are reserved for persons with disabilities as defined in Section 2 of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995. Shops are allotted at Reserve Price through computerised draw of lots by the DDA.

(c) The information is not Centrally maintained by this Ministry.

(d) and (e) Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities has stated that it has not received any complaint regarding non-formulation of schemes for preferential allotment of land at concessional rates to disabled persons for setting up business, houses, etc., in Delhi during the last three years.

However in 2003, Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities on the basis of a complaint received in 1999, vide order dated 27.06.2003 had directed DDA to frame scheme in favour of Persons with Disabilities for preferential allotment of houses/land at concessional rate. Accordingly on 19.04.2004, DDA then framed policy for preferential allotment of houses/land to persons with disabilities.

Further on 09.10.2006, the Ministry of Urban Development (Delhi Division) reviewed the said policy of DDA and framed the existing policy for preferential allotment of houses/land to persons with disabilities in terms of Section 43 of the PwD Act, 1995.

Regarding the details of complaints received by Commissioner (Disability), Delhi, the information is not Centrally maintained by this Ministry.

### **Land Compensation**

2823. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Standing Committee of Island Development Authority during the NDA regime to provide compensation in the form of alternate land to those who lost land in part or full due to bank erosion and/or gravel deposition in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government and Union Territory Administration thereon; and

(c) the time by which compensation and land likely to be provided to those who have lost their land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) As intimated by Andaman & Nicobar Administration the matter was placed 8th Meeting of Standing Committee of IDA held on 17th Oct, 2001, it was decided that Andaman & Nicobar Administration would undertake a survey to find out land lost due to ingress of saline water bank erosion etc. and number of farmers affected thereof along with availability of land except community land that could be allotted to the affected the people. Land requirement to provide homestead land to the extended family of pre and post 42 settlers were to be identified. In view of the decision of the Standing Committee, the following issues were required to be addressed on priority:-

- Settlement and pr-78 encroachers in additional 9 pockets.
- Settlement of post-78 encroachers and homestead land allotment to extended family settlers.
- Requirement of land for compensating shortage of allotment to settlers.
- Land for alternate allotment in lieu of land lost due to soil erosion/gravel deposition.

The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has prepared a Rehabilitation Package for the Post-78 forest encroachers who were to be evicted as per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order in W.P (C) No. 202 dated 07.05.2002. The Rehabilitation Package included allotment of 1.00 ha of land and cash incentive to the evictee of forest encroachments. The Rehabilitation Package was challenged in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP No. 18030 of 2003 by the Local Born's Association. The Hon'ble Supreme Court stayed the Rehabilitation Package.

The Andaman and Nicobar Administration prepared another settlement plan for relocation of Post-78 forest encroachers. The settlement plan was sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 12.6.2007. The settlement plan was prepared for settling the Post-78 forest encroachers were by way of regularizing Post-78 revenue encroachers to the extent of 340 sq. mtrs. Of land in rural area and 200 sq. mtrs of land in urban area. After regularizing the land of revenue encroachers, the excess land under the revenue encroacher's occupation was to be taken back and the post-78 forest encroachers were to be allotted on the vacated excess land.

The settlement plan was approved by the Ministry on 26.6.2009, subject to certifying that there is no stay order from any court on the subject or the proposed settlement plan is not barred by any court order/directive.

The Administration worked out the land requirement for various development and security purposes including housing. The total and requirement is 11280.23 hectare which can only be met out of the revenue land (Deemed Forest) available with the Andaman & Nicobar Administration which was originally earmarked for taking up future development activities.

The major land requirements include land for:-

i. Defence	-2111.17 Hects.
ii. Housing	-2500 Hect.
iii. Port Blair Master Plan	-2294 Hects.
iv. Tourism	-656 Hects.
v. Civil Aviation	-591 Hects.
vi. International Container Transshipment Terminal	-525 Hects.

The availability of revenue land that could be allotted is only meager and therefore the use of deemed forest is inevitable for further allotments. After having surveyed 16275.5 hectares of deemed forest within revenue land, the A&N Administration filed an Interlocutory Application (IA) 2784 of 2010 seeking permission of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for use of 16275.5 hecta of deemed forest activities is not permitted & the use of deemed forest land for non-without the approval of the Apex Court.

The I.A bearing 2784 of 2010 is yet to be disposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and therefore the proposal for allotment of land is still pending.

(c) The matter is *subjudice*.

[Translation]

#### **Committee on Official Language**

2824. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any High Level Standing Committee to implement the recommendations of the Official Language Resolution dated 18th January, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time when the said Committee was constituted along with the names of the Members thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement the said Resolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Visa to Bangladeshi Nationals**

2825. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of visa granted to Bangladeshi citizens during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any record that all such visa-holders returned within the stipulated time;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/being taken to detect and deport those Bangladeshi citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Total number of visa granted to Bangladeshi citizens during the last three years are given below:—

Year (period)	No. of visas granted
2010-11	4,48,915
2011-12	4,81,810
2012-13	4,83,464

(b) and (c) As per information available, as on 31.12.2012, 16,530 Bangladeshi nationals who came on India with valid travel documents were found to be overstaying in India.

(d) Detection and deportation of illegal immigration in the country is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national illegally staying in the country under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The powers to identify and deport such illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants has also been set out and circulated to State Government/Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009, which has been partially modified in February, 2011. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly.

[Translation]

#### **Reforms in Police System**

2826. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently received any proposal from the Planning Commission regarding reforms in police system and increasing participation of women in police department; and

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

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

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

[English]

### **Extradition Treaty**

2827. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Thailand have signed an extradition treaty, including a memorandum of understanding to exchange intelligence inputs related to money laundering and terrorism financing and ratified the Treaty on Transfer of Sentenced Persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the countries with whom such treaties have been signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) An Extradition Treaty between India and Thailand was signed at Bangkok during the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister to Thailand on 30-31 May, 2013. The Treaty shall enter into force after ratification by both the Countries and would provide a firm legal framework for seeking extradition of fugitive offenders including those wanted for fiscal offences.

The Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Anti-Money Laundering Officer (AMLO), the Financial Intelligence Unit of Thailand on 30.05.2013 at Bangkok to promote co-operation and coordination in the area of exchange of information relating to money laundering and terrorist financing.

An agreement on transfer of Sentenced Persons has been signed on 25th January 2012 between the Government of India and Government of Thailand and Instrument of Ratification has been exchanged on 30th May 2013.

(c) At present 35 Extradition Treaties signed between India and following countries are in operation: Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherland, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Tunisia, UK, USA, Uzbekistan, UAE and Ukraine.

India also has reciprocal extradition arrangements with 10 countries: Fiji, Italy, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Croatia and Peru.

The FIU-IND has signed MoUs to exchange intelligence inputs relating to money laundering and terrorist financing with 23 countries/jurisdictions namely, Australia, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Georgia, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Russia, San Marino, Singapore, Sri Lanka, USA, Thailand, South Africa, Montenegro and Guernsey.

The Government of India has so far signed agreement on transfer of Sentenced Persons with the 18 countries viz., United Kingdom, Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Maldives, Israel, Thailand, Turkey, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Italy.

[Translation]

### **Consumer Courts**

2828. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the total number of functional and non-functional consumer courts in the country;

(b) the total number of judges deputed in these courts and the number of post of judges lying vacant, State-wise along with the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts in the consumer courts; and

(c) the number of cases registered, disposed and pending along with the steps taken to improve the functioning of these courts and remove pendency of consumer cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) National Commission and all 35 State Commissions are functional. As far as District Consumer Fora are concerned, out of total 641 District Consumer Fora, 613 are functional and 28 are non-functional in the country.



(b) As far as National Commission is concerned the total sanctioned strength of Judicial Members (including President) is six, out of which one post is vacant. State-wise vacancy position of Members including Presidents of State Commission and District Fora is given in the enclosed Statement. The President of the National Commission is regularly writing to the Chief Ministers of State Governments as well as the Presidents of the State Commissions and the Union Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs is regularly writing to Chief Secretaries of State Governments to take immediate steps to fill up the vacancies of the Presidents and Members of the State Commissions and District Fora.

(c) The number of cases registered, disposed and pending in National Commission, State Commissions and District Fora are as per the following table:—

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Cases filled since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases pending
1.	National Commission	82612	71915	10697
2.	State Commissions	611051	515415	95636
3.	District Fora	3304141	3046394	257747
	Total	3997804	3633724	364080

Following steps are being taken to improve the functioning of these courts and remove pendency of consumer cases:—

- (i) The National Commission holds annual conference of the Presidents of the State Commissions and Secretaries In-charge, Consumer Affairs of the State Governments/UTs to evaluate the functioning of the Consumer Comms in the country and effective implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
- (ii) For speedy disposal of cases, some additional/circuit benches are functioning in some States as per the following table:—

Sl. No.	State and Benches	
1.	Gujarat	(3 Additional Benches)
2.	Haryana	(1 Additional Bench)
3.	Maharashtra	(2 Circuit Bench)
4.	Uttar Pradesh	(1 Additional Bench)
5.	West Bengal	(1 Additional Bench)
6.	Madhya Pradesh	(1 Additional Bench)
7.	Punjab	(1 Additional Bench)

- (iii) Some of the State Commissions and District Forums are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases.

### **Statement**

#### *Information Regarding Vacancy Position in the State Commissions and District Forums*

(Update on 14.08.2013)

Sl. No.	States	State Commission		District Forum		As on
		President	Member	President	Member	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>National Commission</b>	0	1			31.07.2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	11	9	30.06.2013
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	31.3.2006
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	14	30.04.2013
4.	Assam	0	1	1	9	31.12.2012
5.	Bihar	0	1	3	15	31.03.2013
6.	Chandigarh	0	1	1	0	30.06.2013

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	2	13	30.06.2013
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Havili	0	0	0	2	31.03.2011
9.	Delhi	0	1	0	1	30.06.2013
10.	Goa	0	0	0	1	30.06.2013
11.	Gujarat	0	0	4	2	30.06.2013
12.	Haryana	0	1	0	4	30.06.2013
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	3	30.06.2013
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	31.12.2011
15.	Jharkhand	0	0	7	14	30.06.2013
16.	Karnataka	0	1	11	23	30.06.2013
17.	Kerala	0	1	0	1	31.05.2012
18.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	1	30.06.2013
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0	12	31.05.2013
20.	Maharashtra	1	2	33	54	31.03.2013
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	31.12.2008
22.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	31.10.2012
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	08.03.2010
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	31.12.2011
25.	Odisha	0	1	2	3	31.05.2013
26.	Puducherry	0	0	1	0	31.12.2012
27.	Punjab	0	1	4	4	30.04.2013
28.	Rajasthan	0	0	11	3	31.05.2013
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	4	31.12.2012
30.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	10	33	30.06.2013
31.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	30.06.2013
32.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	4	10	30.04.2013
33.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	5	30.06.2013
34.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	31.12.2012
Total		5	15	105	242	

*[English]***Boundary Dispute**

2829. DR.THOKCHOM MEINYA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some dispute regarding the boundary line between India and Myanmar along the border of Manipur;

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

(c) whether the boundary dispute between India and Bangladesh is also yet to be resolved;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) Cordial relations exists between both countries and there is no dispute regarding the Boundary line between India and Myanmar. However, there are 9 unsettled boundary pillars along the Manipur Sector of Indo-Myanmar border. The Survey Departments of both the countries are in the process of demarcating and settling this issue.

(c) to (e) There is no boundary dispute between India and Bangladesh. However, some issues regarding undemarcated segment, exchange of Enclaves and adverse possession of land are to be resolved.

There are undemarcated segments of a total distance of 6.1 km. along the international boundary with Bangladesh. Adverse possession of Indian land, adversely possessed by Bangladesh is 2595.67 acres and Bangladesh land adversely possessed by India is 3068.44 acres. There are 51 Banglalesh Enclaves in India to be acquired by India and 111 Enclaves in Bangladesh to be transferred to Bangladesh.

Ratification of the 'Protocol to the Agreement between

the Government of India and Government of Bangladesh' concerning the Demarcation of the land boundary between India and Bangladesh and the Related Matters was signed during the State visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh in September, 2011 has not been done by India. The Protocol is subject to ratification by both countries and shall come into force on the date of exchange of Instrument of Ratification.

**Fake Passports**

2830. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of fake passports reported during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to impose lifelong ban on issue of new passports to the persons who have obtained fake passports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) The number of cases of fake passports detected at the major International Airports controlled by Bureau of Immigration during the last three years and the current year (upto 30.6.2013) are given in the table below:—

Year	No. of cases reported
2010	583
2011	389
2012	440
2013 (upto 30.6.2013)	402

(b) Presently there is no proposal to impose lifelong ban on issue of new passports to the persons who have obtained fake passports

(c) Does not arise.

**Welfare Schemes for Nomadic Tribes**

2831. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the welfare schemes meant for the nomadic tribes are adequate to cover the denotified and

nomadic tribal population in the country;

(b) if so, the number of schemes implemented for the welfare of these tribes in the country, including Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the States thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide shelter and other benefits to these tribal groups; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (e) The Central Government had constituted a National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. The Commission has submitted its recommendations which are under consideration of the Government.

A large number of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) are included in the lists of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or in the Central List of Other Backward Classes for various States, which entitle them various constitutional rights and other benefits available under the respective categories, including *inter-alia* shelter. Apart from this, in the National Overseas Scholarship/Passage Grant Scheme of this Ministry, two scholarships are reserved for DNTs.

#### **Price of Medicines**

2832. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of some 652 formulations including widely used medicines are slabled to come down by up to 50 per cent by July, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pharmaceutical companies had reduced prices of Tykerb by about a third in India as part of programme designed to make important drugs more affordable; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) All the existing manufactures of scheduled formulations, selling the branded or generic or both the versions of scheduled formulations at a price higher than the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) so fixed and notified by the Government under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013), shall revise the prices of all such formulations downward not exceeding the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable). All the existing manufactures of scheduled formulations, selling the branded or generic or both the versions of scheduled formulations at a price lower than the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) so fixed and notified by the Government shall maintain their existing maximum retail price. NPPA has so far notified the ceiling prices for 300 formulations as per the provision of DPCO, 2013.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Re-Employment of Ex-Servicemen**

2833. SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to re-employ a large number of personnel retiring from the Armed Forces as well as Central Para-Military Forces comparatively at younger age by way of forming an Auxiliary/Central Force to deal with the natural calamities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no such plan to re-employ a large number of personnel retiring from the Armed Forces as well as Central Para-Military Forces comparatively at younger age by way of forming an Auxiliary/Central Force to deal with the natural calamities.

However, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been created under section 44 of DM Act 2005 for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster. NDRF personnel are taken

on deputation from various Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) for a period of five years and 20% of the available strength is rotated every year after completion of the prescribed 5 years tenure.

#### **Construction of Border Road**

2834. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the status of construction of the Gadhuli-Hajipur-Santalpur Road in the State of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Government of India has approved the construction of Gadhuli-Santalpur Road in the State of Gujarat. Approval of this project is approximately 255.013 km. with a tentative cost of Rs. 550.00 crore and this project has to be completed within 5 years from the start of financial year 2011-12. Out of this, 132.367 km is existing B.T. Surface road and 122.646 km. is Missing Link.

#### **For Existing B.T. Surface Length**

- The Administrative approval for up gradation and strengthening of the existing B.T. surface of six sections having a total length of 132.67 km. and costing Rs. 124.34 crore had been issued by the Government of India, MHA, New Delhi. The work has been completed

#### **For Missing Length**

- Out of total missing length of 122.646 km, 39.73 km of road passes through wild life sanctuary (34.97 km passes through Kutch wildlife desert area and 4.76 km through Wild Life Sanctuary Area). Therefore, Gujarat Roads & Buildings (R & B) Department has submitted revised DPR for missing length (122.646 km) amounting to Rs. 581.09 crore to Addl. Director General (Boarder), CPWD, New Delhi for technical approval. The revised proposal is free from all encumbrances and does not fall in forest/wildlife area.

*[Translation]*

#### **Training of Fishermen**

2835. SHRI MAKHAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to provide training to fishermen for fishing in reservoirs and lakes created through dams built upon the Narmada river in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any scheme for establishment of units for fish farming;

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

(e) the time by which these units are likely to be established?

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) There is no such specific scheme to provide training to fishermen for fishing in reservoirs and lakes created through dams. The Government, however, has a component on "Training and Extension" under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen under which assistance is provided to State/UT Government for Human Resource Development, organization of workshops/seminars etc. and for the establishment of fish farmers training and awareness centre. Besides, National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) also provides assistance for organizing training programme on reservoir management and for different aquaculture, processing and extension activities.

(c) to (e) The Government has a Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture under which assistance is provided for freshwater aquaculture, brackishwater aquaculture, riverine fisheries, reservoir fisheries development etc. The Scheme of National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) also provides assistance for intensive aquaculture in ponds and tanks, freshwater ornamental fisheries, reservoir fisheries development, coastal aquaculture etc. These Schemes are demand driven by States and not location specific.

**Threat to Airports**

2836. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any intelligence inputs have been received regarding terrorist attack on the airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the precautionary measures taken/being taken by the Government to thwart any possible terrorist attack on the airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Naxalite Attack on Jagdalpur  
Doordarshan Kendra**

2837. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during May, 2013 there was a naxalite attack on Jagdalpur Doordarshan Kendra in which three jawans were killed;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any inquiry of the security arrangements and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the intelligence machinery has failed to provide prior information in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reasons behind the failure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) The CPI (Maoist) cadres attacked the Doordarshan Relay Transmission Centre at village Marenga, PS Parpa, Bastar, Chhattisgarh on 12.05.2013 in which 03 Police personnel of Chhattisgarh Armed Force (CAF) were killed. However, there was no damage to Doordarshan Kendra.

(b) A case Crime No. 86/13 under Sections 147, 148, 149, 302, 307 of IPC, 25, 27 of Arms Act, 23, 38(2),

39(2) of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been registered and the case is under investigation.

(c) and (d) An analysis of recent naxal attacks discloses that the attacks could succeed mainly due to failure of adherence to basic policing tactics and practices by some of the State police forces. In the LWE theatre, there are certain standard practices by the naxals, which can be easily anticipated and counter measures put in place by the Security Forces. For example, the CPI(Maoist) target and kill mainstream political personalities, attack vital Government installations etc. Similarly, they will kill Security Forces and loot their weapons as part of their professed guerilla tactic. The Security Forces need to be alert in naxal affected areas even when elaborate intelligence inputs are not available. The conditioning of the security forces should be such that counter-measures against such attacks should be built into normal policing functions. However, as evident in some of the recent attacks, there was a failure to anticipate events and put counter-measures in place.

[Translation]

**Criminal Justice System**

2838. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for creation of national database of offenders and strengthening the criminal justice system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to revamp the criminal justice system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems (CCTNS) project. As a part of its services, CCTNS project has provision for maintenance of a national database for offenders and also enable the police officers to search from the national database for persons of

interest such as persons wanted on outstanding warrants, accused, charged, habitual offenders, convicts across the national database. Police officers will be able to perform search and query based on various criteria such as State, District, Police Station, Type of Crime, Acts, Sections, Place of Occurrence, Status, Name of Criminal, Gender, Identification Marks, Nationality, etc. The Pilot launch of CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems) was done by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on 4th January 2013 at New Delhi. Subsequent to the Central Pilot launch, the States/UT Governments of Delhi, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Jharkhand, Kerala, Sikkim, Odisha, Haryana, Mizoram, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Tripura also conducted their respective Pilot launch.

#### **Induction of Ex-Servicemen**

2839. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce lateral induction of Ex-servicemen in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal to introduce lateral induction of Ex-servicemen in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) at present.

*[Translation]*

#### **Unproductive Cattle**

2840. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of unproductive cattle in the country has risen in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated number of such cattle and its annual rise during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

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 (c) No, Madam. As per 18th Livestock Census 2007, country has 41 million productive cattle population as against 35.80 million during 17th livestock Census 2003. In order to complement and supplements the efforts made by States Government of India is implementing National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding, under which assistance is released to the States for organization of fertility camps in order to check infertility among bovine population.

#### **Production of Fertilizers**

2841. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizers producing/manufacturing companies have achieved the target set for production/manufacture of fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the details of production target set/achievements made during each of the last three years and the current year, company, unit and fertilizer-wise and if not; the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the production of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam, Urea Fertilizer units are producing as per their target. But in case of DAP and Complex fertilizers the production is less due to unforeseen shutdowns and shortage of raw materials like phosphoric acid etc. The details of company-wise/unit-wise/Target/production during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Insofar as, P&K Fertilizers are concerned, the country is fully dependent on imports in potassic sector as no indigenous natural resources are available and to the extent of 90% in phosphatic sector in the form of

either finished products or its raw materials. To incentivise setting up of additional indigenous capacity of urea, the Government has announced the New Investment policy

2012 on 2nd January 2013 in order to facilitate fresh investment in the urea sector and bridge the gap between consumption and production.

**Statement**

*Plant-wise Target and production of Urea, DAP for the years 2010-11 to 2012-2013 & 2013-2014 (April to July 2013)*

Name of Plants	Production ('000'MT)							
	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (April to July)	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>UREA</b>								
<b>Public Sector</b>								
NFL:Nangal-II	478.4	478.5	478.4	503.4	433.6	471.3	171.1	130.1
NFL:Bhatinda	511.5	553.0	511.5	482.9	395.0	394.4	182.9	184.0
NFL:Panipat	511.5	470.0	511.4	500.3	426.1	413.8	182.9	133.2
NFL:Vijaipur	884.5	916.6	870.8	902.1	1014.6	966.4	304.7	296.6
NFL:Vijaipur Expn.	914.5	961.5	927.8	1011.7	1034.5	965.2	317.7	358.5
Total (NFL):	3300.4	3379.6	3299.9	3400.4	3303.8	3211.1	1159.3	1102.4
BVFCL:Namrup-II	97.0	86.1	120.0	102.3	120.0	109.4	32.0	27.9
BVFCL:Namrup-III	225.0	198.9	258.0	176.5	270.0	281.3	72.0	53.2
Total (BVFCL):	322.0	285.0	378.0	278.8	390.0	390.7	104.0	81.1
RCF:Trombay-V	330.0	341.1	330.0	336.0	330.0	384.1	111.9	129.2
RCF:Thal	1707.0	1783.4	1745.0	1772.5	1950.0	1951.6	655.3	634.0
Total (RCF):	2037.0	2124.5	2075.0	2108.5	2280.0	2335.7	767.2	763.2
MFL:Chennai	425.0	477.9	460.0	486.7	470.0	435.8	156.0	183.6
Total Public Sector	6084.4	6267.0	6212.9	6274.4	6443.8	6373.3	2186.5	2130.3
<b>Coop. Sector</b>								
IFFCO:Kalol	575.0	600.1	575.0	600.0	575.0	600.3	187.5	195.9
IFFCO:Phulpur	700.0	745.1	700.2	701.3	700.0	673.1	213.5	258.0
IFFCO:Phulpur Expn.	999.8	1026.2	1000.0	1132.8	1000.0	992.0	350.0	349.0
IFFCO:Aonla	970.0	988.5	1000.0	1065.9	1000.0	1091.9	369.2	355.5
IFFCO:Aonla Expn.	1000.0	1042.6	1000.0	986.8	1000.0	1152.8	369.2	352.8
Total (IFFCO):	4244.8	4402.5	4275.2	4486.8	4275.0	4510.1	1489.4	1511.2
KRIBHCO:Hazira	1753.0	1840.3	1730.0	1432.4	2213.5	2132.0	622.5	678.8



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total Coop. Sector:	5997.8	6242.8	6005.2	5919.2	6488.5	6642.1	2111.9	2190.0
Total (Pub.+Coop.)	12082.2	12509.8	12218.1	12193.6	12932.3	13015.4	4298.4	4320.3
<b>Private Sector</b>								
GSFC:Vadodara	302.9	245.5	306.1	286.6	320.9	347.7	72.9	78.0
SFC:Kota	379.5	403.4	389.0	385.9	400.0	384.8	134.9	140.8
DIL:Kanpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2
ZIL:Goa	399.3	396.8	399.3	365.4	399.3	385.6	118.3	82.7
SPIC:Tuticorin	620.4	300.9	620.0	621.7	620.4	483.4	197.0	28.4
MCF:Mangalore	379.5	379.4	379.5	379.4	379.5	379.5	148.0	115.7
GNFC:Bharuch	636.0	643.2	636.0	701.8	636.0	708.8	198.0	187.4
IGF:Jagdishpur	1110.5	1098.5	1293.7	1162.2	1157.9	1084.7	366.8	364.5
NFCL:Kakinada-I	813.7	831.6	786.5	792.5	824.8	787.6	248.8	228.8
NFCL:Kakinada-II	798.3	824.0	779.5	769.1	805.0	777.7	224.7	250.2
CFCL:Gadepan-I	1042.3	1032.2	1063.2	1106.5	989.9	1035.8	368.9	342.7
CFCL:Gadepan-II	1037.5	1068.0	1017.0	1039.5	1047.1	1056.0	315.3	292.7
TCL:Babrara	1155.0	1116.7	1136.0	1164.6	1080.9	1119.8	403.9	397.2
KSFL:Shahjhanpur	960.0	1030.5	960.0	1015.6	980.0	1007.9	339.3	360.1
Total Private Sector:	9634.9	9370.7	9765.8	9790.8	9641.7	9559.3	3136.8	2894.4
Total (Pub.+Coop.+Pvt.):	21717.1	21880.5	21983.9	21984.4	22574.0	22574.7	7435.2	7214.7
<b>DAP</b>								
<b>Coop. Sector</b>								
IFFCO:Kandla	400.0	60.1	50.0	496.6	50.0	782.7	330.0	150.1
IFFCO:Paradeep	604.0	916.5	930.0	995.1	800.0	1159.9	260.0	257.7
Total CO-OP Sector	1004.0	976.6	980.0	1491.7	850.0	1942.6	590.0	407.8
<b>Private Sector</b>								
GSFC:Vadodara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZIL:Goa	225.0	151.6	200.0	180.2	200.0	56.3	62.5	0.0
GFL:Tuticorin	310.0	30.4	300.0	180.5	230.0	154.7	120.0	27.2
MCF:Mangalore	200.0	177.8	200.0	128.2	120.0	119.4	57.5	58.7
TCL:Haldia	248.0	190.3	248.0	269.3	242.3	204.9	83.2	29.0
GSFC:Sikka-I & II	950.0	706.1	950.0	534.0	950.0	424.5	125.0	120.9
GSFC:Sikka-II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (Sikka-I&II):	950.0	706.1	950.0	534.0	950.0	424.5	125.0	120.9
CIL:Kakinada	649.7	402.5	680.0	360.0	600.0	224.9	209.5	165.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CIL: Vizag	0.0	31.8	51.0	6.6	50.0	0.0	0.0	19.3
Hindalco Indus:Dahej	223.9	214.2	241.4	209.8	250.0	209.1	82.1	62.5
PPL:Paradeep	750.0	655.6	750.0	602.3	820.0	310.6	245.0	135.5
Total Private Sector:	3556.6	2560.3	3620.4	2470.9	3462.3	1704.4	984.8	618.9
Total (CO-OP.+Pvt.):	4560.6	3536.9	4600.4	3962.6	4312.3	3647.0	1574.8	1026.7

*Plant-wise production of Complex Fertilizer for the year 2010-11 to 2012-13 & 2013-14 (April to July)*

Name of Company/Unit	Product	Production ('000' MT)							
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (April to July)	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Public Sector</b>									
FACT:Udyogamandal	20:20	125.0	147.6	132.5	167.6	145.0	103.8	43.0	42.1
FACT:Cochin-II	20:20	480.0	496.2	532.5	448.8	535.0	434.1	133.0	118.1
FACT:Ud/Cochin		605.0	643.8	665.0	616.4	680.0	537.9	176.0	160.2
RCF:Trombay	15:15:15	410.0	446.0	355.0	458.3	330.0	474.8	67.2	122.5
	10:26:26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RCF:Trombay-IV	20.8:20.8	0.0	157.9	0.0	191.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	20:20	270.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	270.0	135.6	65.1	49.5
Total RCF		680.0	603.9	605.0	649.8	600.0	610.4	132.3	172.0
MFL:Chennai	17:17:17	0.0	0.0	330.0	7.6	421.0	99.4	57.0	20.1
	19:19:19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	20:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.7	48.0	0.0
MFL:Chennai		0.0	0.0	330.0	35.9	421.0	100.1	105.0	20.1
Total Public Sector:		1285.0	1247.7	1600.0	1302.1	1701.0	1248.4	413.3	352.3
<b>Cooperative Sector</b>									
IFFCO:Kandla	10:26:26	1160.0	1610.1	1750.0	474.9	1450.0	495.1	130.0	157.9
	12:32:16	855.0	846.2	800.0	1029.9	700.0	618.6	200.0	190.0
	20:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (IFFCO/Kandla):		2015.0	2456.3	2550.0	1611.7	2150.0	1113.7	330.0	347.9
IFFCO: Paradeep	20:20	1026.0	745.3	750.0	845.9	1000.0	314.6	143.4	101.9
	10:26:26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	143.4	104.5
	12:32:16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
Total (IFFCO): Paradeep		1026.0	745.3	750.0	845.9	1000.0	320.1	286.8	218.4
Total (IFFCO)		3041.0	3201.6	3300.0	2457.6	3150.0	1433.8	616.8	566.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Private Sector</b>									
GSFS:Vodadara	20:20	280.0	280.3	285.0	302.5	277.0	294.3	83.7	71.6
CIL:Vizag	28:28	510.0	129.3	263.0	284.9	579.8	259.5	84.0	87.7
	14:35:14	181.7	137.0	288.0	56.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
	20:20	574.7	592.5	605.0	631.2	569.5	429.3	164.8	91.2
	10:26:26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (CIL):		1266.4	858.8	1156.0	972.4	1149.3	694.7	248.8	178.9
ZIL:Goa	19:19:19	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	120.0	8.7	0.0	0.0
	28:28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	310.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	14:35:14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10:26:26	350.0	332.8	383.3	172.7	100.0	158.5	161.2	2.2
	20:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	150.0	176.7	146.7	179.6	0.0	27.8	33.0	0.0
Total (ZIL):		500.0	509.5	530.0	370.6	530.0	195.0	194.2	2.2
GFL:Tuticorin	20:20	240.0	175.4	200.0	209.5	240.0	156.3	80.0	20.7
	17:17:17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (SPIC):		240.0	175.4	200.0	209.5	240.0	156.3	80.0	20.7
MCF:Mangalore	20:20	80.0	45.7	50.0	40.2	50.0	42.7	28.0	4.0
	16:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
	10:26:26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
Total (MCF):		80.0	45.7	50.0	44.0	130.0	46.1	31.0	4.0
CIL:Ennore	16:20	330.8	248.3	330.4	243.6	329.8	169.7	67.9	47.9
	20:20	0.0	12.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0
Total (CIL) :		330.8	260.8	330.4	254.7	329.8	185.0	67.9	47.9
GNFC:Bharuch	20:20	197.0	166.2	206.9	196.3	206.2	200.9	60.4	60.7
Total (GNFC):		197.0	166.2	206.9	196.3	206.2	200.9	60.4	60.7
TCL:Haldia	28:28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	14:35:14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15:15:15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.3	48.0	0.0
	10:26:26	511.5	351.4	511.6	311.9	354.0	214.0	105.6	56.9
Total(TCL):		511.5	361.2	511.6	311.9	454.0	258.3	153.6	56.9
GSFC:Sikka-I	20:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10:26:26	37.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	12.5	10.3	0.0	10.1
	12:32:16	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	9.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GSFC:Sikka-II	12:32:16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CIL:Kakinada	20:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	179.8	0.0	0.0
	14:35:14	702.7	515.4	345.6	216.2	200.0	191.0	113.5	14.3
	17:17:17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	240.0	0.0	39.9	0.0
	12:32:16	0.0	36.1	0.0	15.2	400.0	19.5	0.0	22.4
	10:26:26	150.1	407.3	474.0	239.8	0.0	263.7	66.5	41.2
	14:28:14	0.0	0.0	0.0	248.2	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (CIL):		852.8	958.8	819.6	747.4	1090.0	654.0	219.9	77.9
Hindalco Ind:Dahej	10:26:26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	20:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DFPCL:Taloja	23:23	200.0	123.5	220.4	175.2	250.0	167.2	85.5	74.3
PPL:Paradeep*	20:20	200.0	304.7	200.0	255.4	180.0	447.1	100.0	84.8
	28:28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	16:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	14:35:14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	100.0	53.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	15.0	0.1
	10:26:26	200.0	149.5	200.0	130.3	150.0	159.6	30.0	23.0
	15:15:15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.6	0.0	0.0
Total (PPL):		500.0	537.5	500.0	426.0	430.0	635.9	145.0	107.9
Total Private Sector:		5008.5	4277.7	4859.9	4010.5	5136.3	3498.0	1370.0	722.6
Total (Pub.+Coop.+Pvt.):		9334.5	8727.0	9759.9	7770.2	9987.3	6180.2	2400.1	1641.2

[English]

### Security of Political Workers

2842. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued an advisory to all left wing extremism affected States asking them to revamp the security provided to political workers and appoint nodal officers to coordinate political programmes to avoid attack by Maoists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports of threat of naxal attacks in the urban areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the status of the investigation made in the naxal attack in the Jiram Ghati area of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Following the incident of naxal attack in Jiram

Ghati, Bastar, Chhattisgarh on 25.5.2013, in which political leaders, workers and innocent civilians were indiscriminately killed by the CPI(Maoist), the Ministry of Home Affairs had issued an advisory on 27.5.2013 to all the LWE affected States, advising that a Nodal Officer be appointed at the Police Headquarters to coordinate the programmes of all political parties including the security arrangements with a view to facilitate mainstream political activities and security of political personalities.

(c) and (d) No, inputs are available to suggest threat of Maoist attacks in the urban areas. However, the banned CPI (Maoist) party, has been making efforts to expand its activities in urban areas through overground front organizations. Members of such overground front organizations, masquerade as 'activists' espousing causes which mainly complements and supplements the activities of underground cadres in direct and indirect ways. The front organizations provide safe hideouts to armed cadres and also facilitate procurement of supplies etc. to Maoist war machinery. They also initiate legal action on various issues to slow down the enforcement regime. They are also adept at dissemination of propaganda and disinformation to demonize the state and security forces.

The strategy of CPI (Maoist) for urban areas is documented in a paper titled 'Urban Perspective'. Briefly stated, the strategy for urban areas of the country includes mobilization and organization of the working classes, building a united front of classes similarly placed to the working classes and military tactics involving sabotage actions and select assassinations by 'action teams'.

The CPI (Maoist) have a plan of action which integrates their activities into a Pan-India framework. However, till now, they have failed to make any significant headway in the urban areas of India primarily on account of the revulsion of the urban population towards mindless violence, torture, beheadings and other atrocities perpetrated by them on civilian population and Security Forces in their strongholds in Central India.

The activities of CPI (Maoist) and its front organizations in urban areas are closely monitored and suitable action, wherever warranted, is taken by the Government.

(e) The case is under investigation.

[Translation]

### Organic Manure

2843. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:  
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to revise the Fertilizer Control Order of 1985 to include organic manure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide financial assistance to the farmers for marketing of city compost manufactured as per the Fertilizer Control Order with a view to deal with the challenges of global warming and providing compost to the farmers at fair rates in order to enhance organic carbon in the soil to increase the productivity of the soil;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote the use of organic manure and bio-fertilizers by the farmers and support sustainable agricultural practices?

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 has already notified the general specification of Organic Manure in Schedule IV of the Fertiliser Control Order *vide* notification dated 16.08.2013. The source of organic manure is any of the plant biomass/animal biomass/animal excreta.

(c) to (e) There is no such provision to provide financial assistance to farmers directly for marketing of city compost manufactured as per the Fertilizer Control Order.

However, under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), financial assistance is being provided as credit linked back ended subsidy through NABARD for setting up

of fruit/vegetable waste/agro-waste compost unit @ 33% of the total financial outlay of project or Rs. 60.00 lakh per unit whichever is less; National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) provide financial assistance for adoption of organic farming @ Rs.10,000/- per hectare for maximum area of 4 hectare per beneficiary, for setting up of vermicompost units @ 50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary, and for organic farming certification @ Rs.5.00 lakh for a group of farmers covering an area of 50 hectares; National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMShF), financial assistance is provided @ Rs. 500 per ha for promoting use of organic manures; Assistance for promotion of organic farming on different components are also available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) for projects formulated and approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee.

To improve the quality standards of biofertilisers and organic fertilizers, Government has notified the seven Biofertilizers (e.g. Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum, Phosphate Solubilising Microorganism, Mycorrhiza, Potassium Mobilizing Biofertilizers, Zinc Solubilising Bacteria) and organic fertilizers [like vermicompost, City waste compost, De-oiled castor cake and PROM (Phosphate Rich Organic Manures)] in Fertilizer Control Order-1985.

[English]

#### **National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority**

2844. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of alleged irregularities amongst the staff/officers of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) have come to the notice of the Government in the daily working of the organisation during each of the last three years;

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

(c) the loss incurred to the organisation on account of these irregularities;

(d) whether some ex-officials/staff and serving officers in the Ministry were also found to be involved in these irregularities;

(e) if so, the action taken against them; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to root out corruption from this organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Some complaints have been received alleging irregularities by some officials of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). The main thrust of the allegation is that recovery notices have not been issued to the Pharma companies for price violation under Drugs (Prices Control) Order during the tenure of those officials. In one of the cases matter was referred to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and based on their advice, Department has referred the matter to Chairman, NPPA to get an independent enquiry conducted.

(f) In order to bring transparency in the working of NPPA, the Department has given instructions to NPPA that:-

- (i) NPPA should place the internal guidelines being followed by NPPA while fixing/revising the prices of drugs/formulations on its website for information of the drug companies.
- (ii) Any deviation from internal guidelines of NPPA should be with the specific approval of their Authority with the reasons to be recorded in writing and any such conscious decision to be placed on the website of NPPA.
- (iii) The calculation sheet for fixing/revising the prices of formulations should also be placed on the website of the NPPA so that any arbitrariness in such fixing/revising the prices is ruled out.

#### **Road Construction in Naxal Affected Regions**

2845. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish engineering battalions to construct roads in naxal

strongholds;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) to (c) The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States are facing grave difficulties in execution of development works due to obstruction caused by the Maoists. Further, the Maoists also systematically target and destroy Development infrastructure so that the people in their area of domination are marginalized and continue to remain in the thrall of their outdated ideology. In view of this, the Government of India has sanctioned 10 'Special India Reserve Battalions' (SIRB) and approved conversion of 03 India Reserve Battalions (IRB) to Special India Reserve Battalions (SIRB). Each battalion will have a component of 02 Engineering and 05 Security Companies. The Engineering Coys will carry out development works including construction of roads in LWE affected areas and the security component of the battalion will provide security to the engineering component engaged in the execution of development works. The State-wise details of newly sanctioned SIRBs and converted SIRBs are as below:

Sl. No.	State	Newly sanctioned SIRB	Conversion of already sanctioned IRBn. into SIRB
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	01
2.	Bihar	02	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	02	-
4.	Jharkhand	01	01
5.	Madhya Pradesh	01	-
6.	Maharashtra	-	01
7.	Odisha	03	-
8.	West Bengal	01	-
Total		10	03

The above mentioned battalions are to be raised during the years 2011-12 to 2013-14.

[Translation]

#### **Cold Storage Facilities**

2846. DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government for establishing/opening cold chain/storages to cater to the increasing demand in various parts of the country;

(b) whether there is acute shortage of cold storage facilities in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the cold storage requirement for the country by 2015; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to set up more chains of cold storages at various places as well as under Public Private Partnership model, State-wise?

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 Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure, a component of the Scheme of Infrastructure Development for Food Processing under which 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% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in difficult areas including North-Eastern States is provided, subject to a maximum of Rs.10.00 crore, for creation of cold chain infrastructure in the country. The project proposals are appraised on the following criteria:—

- The net worth of the applicant/promoter is 1.5 times of the grant applied,

- Appraisal report from Bank/Financial Institution(FI),
- Final term loan sanction letter, if term loan envisaged,
- Detailed Project Report on the project,
- Components as per the Scheme guidelines (*i.e.* the cold chain project proposal should have at least 2 of the 3 components of the scheme).

(b) to (d) Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri Committee constituted by the Planning Commission in 2012 on Encouraging Investment in Supply Chains including Provision for Cold Storage for More Efficient Distribution of Farm Produce, citing a study conducted by National Spot Exchange Limited (NSE), has indicated cold storage requirement of 61.13 million tonnes and the present capacity of cold storage at around 29 million MT in the country. The present gap is around 32 million MT.

(e) Government has approved taking up of 75 more projects under the Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during 12th Plan.

The Ministry is also providing financial assistance to the States/UTs under National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) for non-horticulture based cold chain projects in the form of grant-in-aid of (i) Capital Subsidy @35% of the bank appraised project cost including Interest During Construction (IDC) for general areas, and @ 50% of the bank appraised project cost for difficult areas including North-Eastern region, subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crore, and (ii) Interest subsidy @ 6% per annum subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.00 crore per project or actual interest accrued on term loan, whichever is lower, for a period of 5 year from completion of the project for general areas, and @ 7 % per annum subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.00 crore per project or actual interest accrued on term loan, whichever is lower, for a period of 7 years from completion of the project for difficult areas including NER.

Capital investment in the creation of modern storage capacity has been made eligible for viability gap funding scheme of the Finance Ministry. The cold chains and post-harvest storage has been recognized as an infrastructure sub-sector.

[English]

#### **Achievements Under RADP**

2847. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP) is under implementation in the country;

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

(c) the names of States covered and the funds allocated and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the details of achievements made under the RADP and the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in addressing the problem of rainfed areas and that of the farmers 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): (a) Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP) is under implementation as a sub Scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) since 2011-12 in the country.

(b) The programme aims at improving the quality of life of farmers' especially small and marginal farmers by offering a complete package of activities to maximize the farm returns for enhancing his/her food and livelihood security. The broad objectives are:—

- (i) Increasing agricultural productivity of rainfed areas in a sustainable manner by adopting appropriate farming system based approaches.
- (ii) To minimize the adverse impact of possible crop failure due to drought, flood or un-even rainfall distribution through diversified and composite farming systems.
- (iii) Restoration of confidence in rainfed agriculture by creating sustained employment opportunities through improved on-farm technologies and cultivation practices.



(iv) Enhancement of farmers' income and livelihood support for reduction of poverty in rainfed areas.

(v) Convergence of relevant developmental programmes in project areas for optimal utilization of resources by establishing an integrated and coordinated system involving different sectors and institutions.

(c) The details of the States covered under RADP, year wise allocation and releases including that of current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) During the first two years of implementation of RADP (2011-12 and 2012-13), about 2.62 lakh ha rainfed area have been covered under integrated farming/cropping system benefitting about 4 lakh farmers.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a State Plan Scheme of Additional Central Assistance aimed at rejuvenating agriculture and allied sectors. RKVY provides flexibility and autonomy to the States in selection, planning,

approval and execution of schemes to make investments in interventions as per their priorities and agro-climatic requirement. All the activities including that of development of rainfed farming is supported under RKVY. Special sub Schemes like Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern Region, Integrated Development of 60,000 pulses villages in rainfed areas, Promotion of Oil Palm, Nutri-cereals, Accelerated Fodder Development Programme etc. are also supported under RKVY which largely benefit the farmers of rainfed areas. The details of funds allocated, released and utilized under RKVY including sub schemes during the last three years and current year is as under:-

Rs. in crore			
Year	Allocation	Release	Utilization
2010-11	6722.00	6720.08	6712.90
2011-12	7810.87	7794.09	7467.04
2012-13	9317.00	8400.00	5425.04
2013-14	9954.02	2984.06	

#### **Statement**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Allocated			Amount Released		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	10.0	10.0
2.	Chhattisgarh	15.0	0.0		15.0	0.0	
3.	Gujarat	30.0	20.0	40.0	30.0	20.0	
4.	Karnataka	20.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	25.0	10.0	10.0	25.0	10.0	5.0
6.	Maharashtra	35.0	25.0	45.0	35.0	25.0	22.5
7.	Odisha	20.0	0.0		20.0	0.0	
8.	Rajasthan	35.0	25.0	40.0	35.0	25.0	20.0
9.	Tamil Nadu	25.0	10.0	20.0	25.0	10.0	10.0
10.	Uttar Pradesh	30.0	0.0	20.0	30.0	0.0	10.0
11.	Jharkhand		5.0	5.0		2.5	
12.	Arunachal Pradesh		2.0	5.0		1.0	2.5
13.	Assam		5.0	7.0		5.0	
14.	Manipur		1.0	3.0		0.5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Mizoram		1.0	4.0		1.0	
16.	Nagaland		2.0	4.0		2.0	
17.	Sikkim		1.0	3.0		0.5	
18.	Tripura		1.0	4.0		1.0	
19.	Kerala		1.0	0.0		0.5	
20.	Meghalaya		1.0	0.0			
21.	Bihar		5.0	0.0			
22.	West Bengal		5.0	0.0			
Total		250.0	150.0	250.0	250.0	124.0	90.0

\* as on 21st August, 2013

### **Hoarding of Coal**

2848. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of large scale hoarding of coal in the country;
- (b) if so, the quantum and value of hoarded coal recovered in the last one year;
- (c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take action against such cartels/persons;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the effective measures taken so far by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government is not aware of large scale hoarding of coal in the country.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of reply given in parts (a) & (b) above.

### **Pests and Diseases of Plants and Animals**

2849. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inflow of pests and diseases of plants and animals into the country through imports is one

of the biggest threats to bio-diversity and is likely to lead to huge economic losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the emergence and spread of transboundary diseases such as avian influenza, Ug-99, wheat stem rust fungus recently pose threats to animals, plants and human beings;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has set up an autonomous body to tackle the risk to farmers from alien pests and weeds; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A number of plant, animal and marine diseases and pests have been introduced into India through import of seeds, planting material, livestock and livestock products in the past. Many of them, including weeds such as Parthenium, Phalaris minor and Lantana camara, have got established in the country and continue to cause enormous economic losses.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. But so far the Wheat rust (Ug-99) is not reported to occur in India.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Beautification of Connaught Place

2850. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to beautification of Connaught Place, New Delhi undertaken in view of the Commonwealth Games has not been completed, so far;

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

(c) the details of funds granted/utilized in this regard, as on date; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken for speeding up the said beautification work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal has informed that deadlines for completion of Beautification of Connaught Place have been revised due to following reasons:

(i) Award of work delayed as the project required statutory clearance as mentioned below:

(a) Approval by JNNURM-29.08.2008.

(b) Approval by DDA Technical Committee – August, 2008.

(c) Approval from Ministry of Environment and Forest – 23.09.2008.

(d) Revised approval by DUAC after completion of Pilot Project – 17.11.2008.

(ii) Space constraints and charted and uncharted utilities affected progress of work, restricted permission from Delhi Traffic Police.

(iii) Stoppage of work from August, 2010 to February, 2011, due to Commonwealth Games, 2010, demobilization and remobilization due to CWG, 2010.

(c) Rs. 400 crore has been granted for this purpose, out of which Rs. 368.93 crore has been utilized.

(d) The Project Coordination Committee constituted by NDMC, monitors the progress of the work and accord

necessary decision/approval required during the progress of the work. A task force has also been constituted to assist Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) and Executive Engineer (CP) for day-to-day liaison.

[English]

### Banana Cultivation

2851. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of banana plantation hit severely by hailstorm, pests, weeds and other diseases leading to low production in various States including Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the compensation paid by the Government to the affected farmers to offset the losses during the said period;

(d) whether it is a fact that insurance companies have not settled the claims for the damaged banana under the weather based crop insurance scheme; and

(e) if so, 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) to (c) As per available information, in Maharashtra the area affected by hailstorm, pests, weeds & other diseases and compensation paid is as mentioned below:—

Period	Area (Ha)	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
2010-11	170.19	17.02
2011-12	646.00	64.61
2012-13	590.63	59.06

There is no report of damage to banana plantations by hailstorm, pests, weeds and other diseases in Andhra Pradesh or any other State.

(d) and (e) Banana Crop is covered in Andhra Pradesh under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

(NAIS)/ Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and in Maharashtra under WBCIS. Claims under these schemes are settled as per provisions of the respective schemes. Details of settlement of claims of Banana cCrop covered under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh is as given below:—

State	Year	Number of Farmers	Claims (Rs. in crore)
Maharashtra	2011-12	3045	29.47
	2012-13	564	5.10
Andhra Pradesh	2010-11	0	0
	2011-12	2386	2.19

#### **Socio Economic Development Work of CIL**

2852. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the socio-economic development works taken up by the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries, particularly in Jharkhand during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the amount spent on each of such work during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The socio-economic development works are taken up by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries under the policy for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The activities/works undertaken under CSR are in the areas of Education, Water Supply, Health, Sports and Culture, Social Empowerment, Infrastructure for Village, Generation of Employment and setting up of Co-operative Society, Empowerment of Women for Self-employment, Adoption of Village for Infrastructural Development etc. The four subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) namely Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) & Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) located in Jharkhand are also undertaking CSR related activities in the aforesaid areas in that State.

(b) The details of amount utilized during last three

years for the said economic development works by CIL & its subsidiaries are given below.

(Fig in Rs. crs)

Company	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Up to June)
ECL	04.74	13.14	09.42	0.35
BCCL	03.15	05.53	07.43	01.73
CCL	10.98	11.00	13.66	02.08
WCL	07.12	07.85	20.96	02.33
SECL	15.70	17.66	46.63	14.71
MCL	53.45	14.47	25.56	17.19
NCL	04.35	09.25	17.64	03.84
CMPDIL	00.19	00.49	01.06	0.00
CIL & NEC	08.71	02.59	07.19	53.13
Total	108.42	82.00	149.55	95.36

#### **Promoting Pharma Industry**

2853. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes for upgradation of pharma industry including Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) pharma sector has been taken up in view of the Commerce Ministry decision to promote brand India as pharmacy of the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to upgrade/promote pharma industries including SME pharma sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is supporting SME Units in Pharmaceutical Sector through their Credit Link Capital Subsidy Scheme

(CLCSS) to provide incentive to Micro and Small Enterprises for technology upgradation. The Micro and Small Drugs and Pharmaceutical Units are also availing benefit under this Scheme.

[Translation]

**Disappearance of Monuments**

2854. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent audit report of the Ministry several historical/protected monuments in the country have disappeared;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise and monument-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made efforts to locate/identify the untraceable monuments through old records, revenue maps and published materials;

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

(e) the funds earmarked/released/utilised to revive these monuments during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTs and monument-wise; and

(f) the steps taken to make fresh policy to revive and protect these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. CAG in their report laid on the table of the Parliament House, has stated that 92 monuments are missing. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Archaeological Survey of India has made efforts to locate/identify the reportedly untraceable monuments through field offices based on old records, revenue maps and published reports. As per the information available, a number of such monuments cannot be treated as missing/untraceable. The preliminary list is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) No fund was allotted.

(f) No fresh policy is required to revive and protect these monuments. Once the missing monument/site is located, they will be protected as per the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and shall be conserved as per conservation principles.

**Statement-I**

*List of Monuments/Sites Identified as Missing by the Audit*

Sl. No.	Name of monument shown as missing by performance audit
<b>Assam</b>	
1.	i. Guns of Emperor Sher Shah
2.	ii. Ruins of Copper Temple
3.	iii. Tomb of Lt. Cresswell, Goalpara
4.	iv. Sculpture of Bhairavi, Kamkhya Hill
5.	v. Sculptures in Chummery Compound, Tezpur
6.	vi. Stone Memorial of U-Mawthoh-Dur, Shillong
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
7.	i. Ancient Buddhist remains and Brahmi Inscriptions on the mound
8.	ii. Sculptures, Carvings, Images or other like objects

Sl. No.	Name of monument shown as missing by performance audit
9.	iii. Hills of Nagarjunakonda with the ancient remains
10.	iv. Sculptures, Carvings, Images on the ancient mound
11.	v. Sculptures, Carvings, Images other like objects found in the vicinity of the Mosque
12.	vi. Large Dolmen
13.	vii. Mounds-Dibba no. 1 to 5
14.	viii. Mound, Nagulavaram
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
15.	i. One Jaina Statue
16.	ii. Old Town Wall and David Yale
17.	ii. David Yale & Joseph Hynmer's Tomb
<b>Haryana</b>	
18.	i. Kos Minar at Shahbad
19.	ii. Kos Minar at Mujessar
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	
20.	i. Khera ki Bandi, Roorkee
21.	ii. Kutumbari Temple, Dwarahat, Almora
<b>Delhi</b>	
22.	i. The Moti Gate of Shershah's Delhi, Mauza Babarpur Bazidpur
23.	ii. Pool Chadar, Mauza Chaukri Mubarakabad
24.	iii. Alipur Cemetery, Alipur encamping Ground
25.	iv. Bara Khamba Cemetery, Imperial City
26.	v. Tomb of Capt. Mc. Barnett & others who falls in an attack on Kishanganj, Kishanganj
27.	vi. Tomb with three Domes near Railway Station, Nizamuddin
28.	vii. Site of Siege Battery bearing the inscription "Right Attack, Lieutenant F.R. Mansell, R.E., Directing Engineer, No.1 Battery – Right, Major James Brind, R.A., Commanding, Armament five 18-Pounders: one 18-inch Howitzer, To silence Mori Bastion", East of the Hospital in Police line
29.	viii. Site of Siege Battery with following inscription:- "No.II Battery Right, Major Edward Kaye, R.A. Commanding Armament two 18-Pounders; seven 8-inch Howitzers, To breach Kashmir Bastion", Compound of Curzon House
30.	ix. Inchla Wali Gumti, Village Mubarak Pur Kotla
31.	x. Mound known as Jogabai comprised in part of Survey plot no. 167 as Jamia Nagar,
32.	xi. Shamsi Tallab together with both the platform entrance Gates, Mehrauli
33.	xii. Nicholson Statue and its platform its surrounding Gardens, paths and enclosure wall, out side of Kashmiri Gate
34.	xiii. Site siege battery at Quadasia Mosque Garden
35.	xiv. Site siege battery at Quadasia Mosque Garden

Sl. No.	Name of monument shown as missing by performance audit
36.	xv. Sat Narain Bhawan
<b>Gujarat</b>	
37.	i. Ancient Site, Sejakpur, District Surendranagar
38.	ii. Historic Site No. 431 to 435, Vadodara
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	
39.	i. Rock Carving of Sitala, Narda, Brahma and Radha Krishna (Basohli)
40.	ii. Rock Carving of Devi Riding a Lion
41.	iii. Visveswara Caves Temple and other Cave Temples (Basohli)
<b>Karnataka</b>	
42.	i. Pre-historic site, Kittur
43.	ii. Pre-Historic site, Chikkajala
44.	iii. Pre-Historic site, Hejjala
45.	iv. Nandikesvara Inscription at Bijapur
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
46.	i. Rock Inscription
47.	ii. Fresco Bachhaun Paintings, Gahira, Rewa
<b>Maharashtra</b>	
48.	i. Jarasangh Nagri at Jorve, Ahmednagar
49.	ii. Stone Circle at Arsoda, Gadchiroli
50.	iii. Group of Twenty Cromlechs or Kistvaens at Chamorshi, Gadchiroli
51.	iv. Stone Circle at Nildho
52.	v. Stone Circle at Takalghat, Nagpur
53.	vi. Old European Tomb at Pune
54.	vii. One Buruj at Agarkot
55.	viii. Portuguese Monastery over the cave large Watch Tower on the adjoining Hill at Mandapeshwar, Borivali
<b>Rajasthan</b>	
56.	i. Temple Baran, Inscription Nagar Tonk
57.	ii. Remains at Jeora, Nilodh
58.	iii. Archeological site
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	
59.	i. Site of Aonla Railway Station, Bareilly
60.	ii. Tomb of Lt. Col. John Guthrie in Mud Fort, Farrukhabad
61.	iii. Ancient sculpture, carving, images, basreliefs, inscriptions, stones and like objects, Mathura
62.	iv. Portion of Katra Mound which are not in the possession of Nazul Tenants on which formerly stood a Temple of Keshav Dev which was dismantled and the site utilized for the Mosque of Aurangzeb, Mathura

Sl. No.	Name of monument shown as missing by performance audit
63.	v. Monument of Kila Chandpur Fort, Bijnor
64.	vi. Monument Near Kila Railway Station, Hathras
65.	vii. Old British Cemetery, Bijnor
66.	viii. Closed Cemetery, Katra Naka, Banda
67.	ix. Large ruined site called Sandi-Khera, Pali, Shahbad, District Hardoi
68.	x. Cemetery, Jalaun (Bus Stand), District Jalaun
69.	xi. Gunner Burkill's Tomb, Rangaon, Mehroni, Lalitpur
70.	xii. Imambara Amin-ud-Daula, Lucknow
71.	xiii. Three Tombs, Lucknow-Faizabad Road at miles 3,4 & 5, Lucknow
72.	xiv. Cemeteries at miles 6 and 7, Jahraila Road, District Lucknow
73.	xv. Cemetery at Gaughat, Lucknow
74.	xvi. Remains of Large Temple, Ram Nagar, Chitrakoot
<b>West Bengal</b>	
75.	i. A mound and a Statue of Surya
76.	ii. A mound with a Jain statue
77.	iii. Image of Durga slaying Mahishasura under a Tree
78.	iv. Temple site now represented only by a mound
79.	v. A mound with an image of Nandi on it
80.	vi. A mound with Statues of Ganesh and Nandi on it
81.	vii. Ruins of Fort Nadia, West Bengal
<b>Bihar</b>	
82.	i. Ruins of three small linga temple circle 1000 AD, Ahugi Mirzapur
83.	ii. Three sites with megaliths on the Western and North Eastern Toes of the Hill, Chandauli
84.	iii. Tablet on Treasury Building, Varanasi
85.	iv. Telia Nala Buddhist ruins, Varanasi
86.	v. A Banyan grove containing traces of ancient building, Amavey, Ballia
87.	vi. Dih or mound of ruins called Suri-ka-Raj, Ghazipur
88.	vii. Mound of brick ruins, Sahiya Kushinagar
89.	viii. A series of enormous mound, Gorakhpur
90.	ix. Remains of ramparts and the mound commonly known as 'Queen's Palace' in the Old Fort known as Killa, Bihar Sharif, Nalanda
91.	x. Large Dih or mound at Chetion, Kasia, Kushinagar
92.	xi. Mound of ruins called Sareya, Kishinagar



**Statement-II***Preliminary list of Monuments which can not be included as Missing/Untraceable*

Sl. No.	Name of monument shown as missing by performance audit	Remarks
1	2	3
<b>Assam (Guwahati Circle)</b>		
1.	Sculptures in Chummery Compound, Tezpur	Since all the Sculptures have been shifted in some other locations hence, cannot be treated as missing.
<b>Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad Circle)</b>		
2.	Ancient Buddhist remains and Brahmi Inscriptions on the	The location of the site is known, hence cannot be treated as missing.
3.	Sculptures, carvings, images or other like objects	The sites have been submerged, hence cannot be treated as missing.
4.	Hills of Nagarjunakonda with the ancient remains	
5.	Sculptures, carvings, images on the ancient mound	
6.	Sculptures, carvings, images other like objects found in the	
<b>Tamil Nadu (Chennai Circle)</b>		
7.	One Jaina Statue	These monuments are not missing.
8.	Old Town Wall and David Yale	
9.	Joseph Hynmer's Tomb	
<b>Uttarakhand (Dehradun Circle)</b>		
10.	Remains of ancient buildings locally identified with Vairatapattana	Site has been traced.
<b>NCT of Delhi (Delhi Circle)</b>		
11.	The Moti Gate of Shershah's Delhi	Moti Gate and Sher Shah Gate are one and the same hence cannot be treated as missing.
12.	Pool Chadar Mughal aquaduct near Najafgarh Jheel	Location of the site of Pool Chadar has been traced.
13.	Alipur Cemetery	The location of the cemeteries has been traced.
14.	Tomb of Capt. Mc. Barnett & others	The location of the tomb has been traced.
15.	Mound known as Jogabai	The location of Jogabai Mound has been traced.
16.	Shamsi Tallab together with both the platform entrance gates	Shamsi Tallab cannot be treated as missing.
17.	Nicholson Statue and its platform	Location of site of statue has been traced.
18.	Sat Narain Bhawan	Sat Narain Bhawan has already been de-notified as per the direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Hence, cannot be treated as missing.
<b>Gujarat (Vadodara Circle)</b>		
19.	Ancient Site	The location of the site has been traced.

1	2	3
20.	Historic Site No. 431 to 435	The location of the site has been traced.
<b>Jammu and Kashmir (Srinagar Circle)</b>		
21.	Rock Carving of Sitala, Narda, Brahma and Radha Krishna	Site cannot be treated as missing since the site has been submerged.
22.	Rock Carving of Devi Riding a Lion	Site cannot be treated as missing since the site has been submerged.
23.	Visveswara and other caves temple	Site cannot be treated as missing since the site has been submerged.
<b>Karnataka (Bangaluru Circle)</b>		
24.	Pre-Historic Site, Kittur	The site cannot be treated as missing since the site has been submerged.
25.	Pre-Historic site, Chikkajala	Both the site has been traced but completely encroached upon.
26.	Pre-Historic site, Hejjala	
<b>Karnataka (Dharwad Circle)</b>		
27.	Nandikesvara Inscription at Bijapur	This monument is existing and cannot be treated as missing.
<b>Maharashtra (Aurangabad Circle)</b>		
28.	Jarasangh Nagri at Jorve, Ahmednagar	There is no monuments missing.
29.	Stone Circle at Arsoda, Gadchiroli	
30.	Group of Twenty Cromlechs or Kistvaens at Chamorshi, Gadchiroli	
31.	Stone Circle at Nildho	
32.	Stone Circle at Takalghat, Nagpur	
<b>Rajasthan (Jaipur Circle)</b>		
33.	Archeological site and Remains at Jeora, Nilodh	Site has been traced.
<b>Uttar Pradesh (Agra Circle)</b>		
34.	Khera Ke Bandi, Old Cemetery	Kher-ki-Bani has been traced.
35.	Site of Aonla Railway Station, Bareilly	None of these monuments of Agra Circle are missing.
36.	Tomb of Lt. Col. John Guthrie, in Mud Fort, Farrukhabad	
37.	Ancient sculpture, carving, images, basrelics, inscriptions, stones and like objects, Mathura	
38.	Portion of Katra Mound which are not in the possession of Nazul Tenants on which formerly there was a temple of Keshav Dev which was dismantled and the site utilized for the Mosque of Aurangazeb, Mathura	
39.	Monument of Kila Chandpurfort, Bijnor	
40.	Monument near Kila Railway Station, Hathras	
41.	Old British Cemetery, Bijnor	

1

2

3

**West Bengal (Kolkata Circle)**

42. A mound and a Statue of Surya  
 43. A mound with a Jain Statue  
 44. Image of Durga slaying Mahishasura under a tree  
 45. Temple site now represented only by a mound  
 46. A mound with an image of Nandi on it  
 47. A mound with Statues of Ganesh and Nandi on it

All these six monuments have been submerged hence cannot be treated as missing.

*[English]***Multipurpose Cultural Complex**

2855. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:  
 SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':  
 SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for construction of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes;

(b) the details of such complexes set up in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the amount of funds utilised for the purpose, complex-wise;

(d) whether a proposal for setting up a multipurpose cultural complex in Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Government; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (c) Multi-Purpose Cultural

Complexes have been constructed across the country under the *erstwhile* Scheme of Multi-Purpose Cultural Complexes (Including those for Children). As per the criteria laid down in the Scheme, financial assistance was provided to an autonomous body created by State Government to set up Art and Cultural complexes to work as centres of excellence in creative arts. The quantum of assistance of Government of India was 50% of the project cost. However, this ratio was 90:10 for the North-Eastern States and Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. The said Scheme was discontinued with effect from 01.04.2007. The details of 49 Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes constructed as well as funds sanctioned are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. As per the provisions of the Scheme of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes of Ministry of Culture, the quantum of financial assistance from Government of India in respect of approved projects is released in two instalments. First instalment of financial assistance in respect of the Multipurpose Cultural Complex at Ujjain, has already been released to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh as under:—

(Figure in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the MPCC Projects	Amount of 1st instalment released	Date of release of 1st instalment	Amount of 2nd instalment due to be released
1.	Ujjain	60.00	13.09.2005	40.00

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has not yet furnished the requisite physical/financial progress report in respect of the project at Ujjain as well as other relevant

information/documents required for release of second and final installment, as per the relevant provisions of the Scheme.

**Statement***List of Multi-Purpose Cultural Complexes*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Location of MPCC	Category	Amount Sanctioned	Total Amount State-wise
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh (5)	Hyderabad	II	100	650
		Karimnagar	II	100	
		Kavuri Hills, Hyderabad	I	250	
		Miryalguda	II	100	
		Suryapet	II	100	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (4)	Kimin	II	180	990
		Naharlagun	I	450	
		Singchung	II	180	
		Shally	II	180	
3.	Assam (3)	Guwahati	II	180	513
		Nazira	II	166.5	
		Zonaki	II	166.5	
4.	Bihar	Patna	II	35	35
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	II	100	100
6.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	I	250	250
7.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	I	250	250
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	I	250	250
9.	Jammu and Kashmir (2)	Jammu	II	100	320.32
		Leh	I	220.32	
10.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	II	100	100
11.	Karnataka (2)	Bellary	II	100	140
		Hassan	II	40	
12.	Kerala (2)	Trivandrum	II	100	200
		Kozhikode	II	100	
13.	Madhya Pradesh (4)	Rewa	II	100	400
		Gwalior	II	100	
		Jabalpur	II	100	
		Ujjain	II	100	
14.	Maharashtra	Nanded	I	250	250
15.	Manipur	Imphal	I	450	450

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Meghalaya	Shillong	II	135	135
17.	Mizoram (2)	Beraw Tlang	II	180	360
		Lunglei	II	180	
18.	Nagaland (4)	Mokokchung	II	180	720
		Zunheboto	II	180	
		Dimapur	II	180	
		Kohima	II	180	
19.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	I	230	230
20.	Puducherry	Puducherry	II	100	100
21.	Punjab	Chandigarh	II	50	50
22.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	II	100	100
23.	Tripura	Agartala	I	450	450
24.	Uttar Pradesh (2)	Varanasi	II	100	200
		Gautam Buddha Nagar – Noida	II	100	
25.	West Bengal (5)	Rowdon Square	I	250	650
		Salt Lake (Kolkata)	II	100	
		Acharya J C Bose Road	II	100	
		Dhakuria	II	100	
		Kolkata	II	100	
Total No. of Projects		49			

[Translation]

### Procurement System

2856. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for removing lapses from the system relating to procurement and storage of foodgrains for implementing the food security scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed by the Government for checking revenue loss caused to the Government because of delay in supply of rice by the rice mills processed out of the paddy procured by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Before the start of every marketing season, Government convenes a meeting of State Food Secretaries, Food Corporation of India and other stake holders to prepare a detailed action plan for making the arrangements of procurement in the ensuing marketing season. Details of number of procurement centres to be opened and arrangements like purchase of packaging material and storage space etc. are discussed in the meeting. Review is made from time to time on the need of additional procurement centres if any. During the procurement season, the required additional procurement centres are also opened. Lifting of foodgrains by States and Union Territories is also reviewed from time to time.

(c) From Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2012-13 onwards Government has laid down clear-cut guidelines indicating the timelines for delivery of rice in Central Pool and for giving extensions for completing the deliveries by the State Governments. In case, any State Government fails to deliver the Custom-Milled Rice (CMR)/levy rice by the cut-off date finally set for that State, it will have to recover the losses incurred due to non-delivery of CMR from the concerned millers and will have to dispose off the CMR delivered late by the millers on its own and bear the consequential losses, if any.

[English]

### **Computerisation of PDS**

2857. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the Government is making efforts to computerise the Public Distribution System (PDS) with a view to ensuring distribution of commodities to the intended beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the assistance sought by the States and provided to them for the purpose till date, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is seeking to introduce and expand bio-metric technology in PDS to improve its efficiency and check irregularities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for delay in completion of the computerisation process and introduction of bio-metric technology along with the steps taken to streamline its expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) For modernisation of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) including ensuring that foodgrains reach the intended beneficiaries, Government has approved Component-I of Plan Scheme

for End-to-end Computerization of TPDS Operations. Component-I of the scheme comprises activities, namely, digitization of ration card/ beneficiary and other databases, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms.

The Scheme is approved for implementation in all States/UTs on cost-sharing basis under the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) at a total cost of Rs.884.07 crore, out of which Government of India's share is Rs. 489.37 crore and States/UTs share is Rs. 394.70 crore. The cost sharing between Centre and States would be on 90:10 basis for North-Eastern States, whereas for other States/UTs, costs will be shared on 50:50 basis. National Informatics Centre (NIC) is the technical partner under the scheme and has prepared a Common Application Software (CAS) for use by States/UTs as per their requirements. Statement-I regarding the State/UT-wise status of computerisation of TPDS is enclosed. Under the scheme, proposals for financial assistance have been received from 28 States/UTs. Upto 23.08.2013, a total of Rs.132.32 crore has been released to 13 States, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Use of biometric technology will ensure correct identification and authentication of the beneficiaries under TPDS. This will also enable de-duplication of bogus / ineligible ration cards or units therein. Whereas Component-I of the scheme referred in parts (a) and (b) above is being implemented at present, the exact model of Fair Price Shop (FPS) automation *i.e.* Component-II of the scheme would be finalized by the Government in consultation with States/UTs.

### **Statement-I**

*Status of Implementation of Various Activities under Component-I of the Plan Scheme on End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations.*

- (i) Digitization of beneficiary database will help in weeding out the bogus ration cards and better targeting of subsidies. Digitization of Ration Cards/ Beneficiary Database has been completed in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep,

Punjab, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. It is reported to be in progress in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

(ii) Computerisation of Supply-Chain management would help in tracking movement of allocated foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) to FPSs. Automation of Supply-Chain has been completed in States of Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat and Puducherry UT. It is in progress in Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(iii) Transparency portal would host TPDS related information in public domain, such as list of beneficiaries, FPSs they are linked to, Storage godowns/depots, State Food and Civil Supply offices/officers, allocations of foodgrains made, etc. Transparency Portal with PDS related information has been created in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Puducherry and Uttar Pradesh. It is in progress in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(iv) Dissemination of information through SMS alerts regarding foodgrain dispatch/availability at FPS is operational in State of Chhattisgarh, Puducherry UT and West Bengal. It is in progress in States of Assam, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. Call Centre/ Toll free helpline number of PDS has been established in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and

Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. It is in progress in Jharkhand, Mizoram, Nagaland and Puducherry. Online grievance redressal mechanism for registration and tracking of grievances is available in Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. It is in progress in Jharkhand, Kerala and Maharashtra.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise statement showing funds released under Component-I of Plan Scheme on 'End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations' during the Financial Year 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto 23.08. 2013)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released		Total
		2012-13	2013-14 (upto 23.08. 2013)	
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	6.11	6.11
2.	Jharkhand	-	9.47	9.47
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5.43	11.91	17.34
4.	Maharashtra	-	20.92	20.92
5.	Manipur	2.60	1.64	4.24
6.	Meghalaya	-	5.51	5.51
7.	Mizoram	4.91	-	4.91
8.	Nagaland	3.39	2.14	5.53
9.	Odisha	11.08	-	11.08
10.	Punjab	7.79	-	7.79
11.	Tripura	-	5.85	5.85
12.	Uttar Pradesh	-	28.33	28.33
13.	Uttarakhand	5.24	-	5.24
Total		40.44	91.88	132.32

[Translation]

**Monitoring Prices of Essential Commodities**

2858. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
 SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
 DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:  
 SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
 SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
 SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
 SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
 SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
 SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:  
 DR. M.THAMBIDURAI:  
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
 SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

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

(a) whether the Price Monitoring Cell is responsible for collection and analysis of information on price trend of essential commodities received from various sources and present the same to the Committees/ Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the main features of the reports received during the last one year along with the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government has fixed stock limit for various essential commodities and directed the States to strictly enforce various regulations to check hoarding, black marketing and supply of essential commodities;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the number of violations reported, raids conducted and various items recovered during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether the low rate of conviction under the said Act has contributed to the rising incidents of black marketing and hoarding; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with 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 Price Monitoring Cell has been set up with, *inter-alia*, the task of monitoring prices of select essential commodities. This monitoring is done in respect of both retail and wholesale prices on a daily basis. The Cell monitors the prices of 22 essential commodities, which include rice, wheat, pulses, sugar, edible oils and vegetables. These prices are collected from 57 reporting centres across the country by the Civil Supplies Department of States/UTs.

Based on the analysis of price data received, specific interventions are undertaken. It is on the basis of continued price monitoring and Inter-Ministerial Consultations that steps are under operation to contain price rise as well as to enhance the availability of essential items. These are mainly by way of allowing import of various items of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties together with restriction on exports, prescribing stock holding limits under Essential Commodities Act, and allocation of foodgrains at affordable prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

(c) to (f) In order to check hoarding and black-marketing of essential commodities, the Government has taken steps to enable the State Governments/UT Administration to take effective action for undertaking de-hoarding operations under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. It was decided to enable State Governments to impose stockholding limit by keeping in abeyance some provisions of the Central Order dated 15.02.2002. At present, stock limits exist for pulses, edible oils and edible oil seeds for a period up to 30.09.2013 and in respect of rice and paddy up to 30.11.2013.

The State Governments/UT Administrations are also empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Black Marketing 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. The total number of detentions as reported by State Governments/UTs during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.



During the year 2013 (up to 30.07.2013) the details of raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*No. of Detentions as reported by the States/UTs*

(As on 30.07.2013)

State	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gujarat	79	67	41	21
Tamil Nadu	120	198	187	92
Odisha	02	-	-	-
Maharashtra	02	05	03	01
Andhra Pradesh	01	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	01	-	-	-
Total	205	270	231	114

**Statement-II**

*Details of raids conducted etc. under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 during the year 2013 (upto 30.7.2013)*

No of raids conducted	67228
No. of persons arrested	2836
No. of persons prosecuted	1554
No. of persons convicted	898
Value of goods confiscated	Rs. 53529.11 lakhs

[English]

**Supply of Wheat under PDS**

2859. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
 SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
 SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether complaints/reports have been received from various quarters including the State Governments regarding sub-standard quality and nutritionally poor foodgrains including wheat being supplied under the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereto along with the corrective action taken in the matter;

(c) whether the stocks in various godowns in different parts of the country were also found to be below standard quality;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Some complaints about supply of poor quality of foodgrains under Public Distribution System (PDS) have been received. However, no complaint about supply of nutritionally poor foodgrains has been received. State-wise details of the complaints about supply of poor quality foodgrains under PDS received and action taken by the Department during 2012-13 and current year (as on 1.8.2013) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Foodgrains are procured as per uniform specifications formulated by this Department. Procured foodgrains are stored in covered godowns as well as under CAP (Covered & Plinth) storage (wheat and paddy only) for varying periods. Rice is stored in covered godowns only. During storage, notified code of practices for safe storage of foodgrains are adopted by FCI and State agencies. Regular prophylactic and curative treatments are to be carried out for the control of insect pests. Proper aeration, cleaning and brushing (of foodgrains bags) are done regularly. All precautionary measures are taken to preserve the quality of foodgrains in storage, however some quantity of foodgrains may get damaged due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in roof, exposure to moisture in case of unscientific storage, floods or negligence on the part of person concerned in taking precautionary measures etc. State-wise and commodity-wise details of damaged / non-issuable foodgrains in FCI as on 1.8.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) In order to ensure that only good quality foodgrains are issued for distribution under PDS, instructions have been issued to Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments as detailed in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the complaints received about supply of poor quality foodgrains issued under Public Distribution System (PDS) during 2012-13 & 2013-14 as on 1.8.2013*

State	Complaint	Action Taken by the Government
<b>2013-14</b>		
Uttar Pradesh	A complaint was received from Shri Atul Gupta, Resident of Bahrich regarding issue of sub-standard rice stocks received from Shajahanpur under PDS.	CMD, FCI has been requested to ensure supply of good quality foodgrains to State Governments. Principal Secretary (Food & Civil Supplies Department), Government of Uttar Pradesh has also been requested to ensure the good quality foodgrains issued under PDS.
Kerala	A complaint was received from Shri Suresh Kumar, resident of Calicut regarding supply of inferior quality of foodgrains under PDS in Kerala.	The complaint was got investigated by deputing an officer of this Ministry and the officers from FCI. Based on the report CMD, FCI was requested to take remedial measures from upgradation of the stocks before issue for PDS and ensure that only good quality foodgrains are issued under PDS. Besides, action may be taken against the delinquent staff. Principal Secretary (Food & Civil Supplies Department), Government of Kerala has also been requested to ensure the good quality foodgrains issued under PDS.
Maharashtra	A complaint was received from Shri Anil Mishra, Member of Legislative Council, Maharashtra regarding supply of inferior quality of foodgrains under PDS in Maharashtra.	CMD, FCI and Principal Secretary (Food & Civil Supplies Department), Government of Maharashtra has also been requested to ensure the supply and distribution of good quality foodgrains issued under PDS.
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.

State	Complaint	Action Taken by the Government
Uttar Pradesh	A complaint was received from Ms Annu Tandon Hon'ble MP, Lok Sabha regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains undet PDS in Sanjar Kherain District Unnao, UP	An Officer from this Ministry was deputed to investigate the complaint in April, 2013, who inspected Fair Price Shops(FPS) and godowns from where foodgrains were supplied to PDS in the area and found that the socks in FOS and godowns was well within the issue norms.

**Statement-II***Region-wise Commodity*

Name of the Region	Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Others	Total
<b>East Zone</b>					
Bihar	596	88	11	0	695
Jharkhand	3.42	6.54	0	0	9.96
Odisha	11.63	0	0	0	11.63
West Bengal	7969	589	0	0	8558
<b>**Zone Total**</b>	<b>8580.05</b>	<b>683.54</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9274.59</b>
<b>NE Zone</b>					
Assam	0	90.58	0	0	90.58
Arunachal Pradesh	0	5	0	0	5
NEF (Megh./Mizo/T.Pura)	470.88	117.16	0	0	588.04
Nagaland And Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
<b>**Zone Total**</b>	<b>470.88</b>	<b>212.74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>683.62</b>
<b>North Zone</b>					
Delhi	18.69	0	0	0	18.69
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu And Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	1.35	0	0	1.35
Rajasthan	185.75	0	0	0	185.75
Uttar Pradesh	229.42	9.99	0	0	239.41
Uttrakhand	11.4	0	0	0	11.4
<b>**Zone Total**</b>	<b>445.26</b>	<b>11.34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>456.6</b>
<b>South Zone</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	24.72	7.38	0	0	32.1
Kerala	29	136	0	0	165
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0

Name of The Region	Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Others	Total
Tamil Nadu	734.25	6.37	0	0	740.62
<b>**Zone Total**</b>	<b>787.97</b>	<b>149.75</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>937.72</b>
<b>West Zone</b>					
Gujrat	325	11	0	0	336
Maharashtra	181	27	0	0	208
Madhya Pradesh	17.13	0	0	0	17.13
Chhattisgarh	55.74	47.73	0	0	103.47
<b>**Zone Total**</b>	<b>578.87</b>	<b>85.73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>664.6</b>
<b>**Country Total**</b>	<b>10863.03</b>	<b>1143.1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12017.13</b>

Stock with State Agencies	Crop Yr.	Punjab	Haryana
Wheat	2011-12	2430	796
	2010-11	6897	5084
	2009-10	29092	2329
	2008-09	23435	0
	2007-08	1024	0
	2006-07	0	0
	2005-06	0	0
	2004-05	0	0
	OLD	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62879</b>	<b>8209</b>	

A total quantity of 62879 MT (PAFC-35322, PSWC-2820, Pungrain-13469, Punsup-721 & Markfed-10547) of Non-issuable wheat with State Agencies, Punjab and 8209 MT (F&S-2998, Hafed-2467, HAIC-991, HWC-0 and Confed-1753) with state Agencies, Haryana's reported available and has been collected from CAP/Coveredstock after segregation/salvaging/issues of sound stock identified as upgradable during periodical and 100% inspections.

#### **Statement-II**

*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 & 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.

*[Translation]***Profits of CIL**

2860. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS  
LALAN SINGH:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the net profit of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries has increased by 18 per cent in the year 2012-13 against that of the previous year but its production has increased only by 3.7 per cent in the current year as against the production in the previous year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefore, subsidiary-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to invest the said profit in coal production and related developmental schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) There is around 18% growth in respect of Profit Before Tax (PBT) for the year 2012-13 against last year *i.e.* 2011-12, subsidiary-wise are given below:

(Rs in crores)

Company	Profit Before Tax			
	2012-13	2011-12	Difference	% Increase/Decrease
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	1897.18	962.13	935.05	97.19
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	1709.06	822.36	886.70	107.82
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	2683.56	1970.24	713.32	36.20
Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	4420.58	4265.67	154.91	3.63
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	428.87	440.50	-11.63	-2.64
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	6290.37	6002.87	287.50	4.79
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	6202.48	5463.69	738.79	13.52
CIL NEC & Others	1346.94	1346.94	1345.20	0.13
Overall CIL	24979.04	21272.66	3706.38	17.42

*Subsidiary-wise coal production and growth percentage of Coal India Limited during the year 2012-13 is given below:*

Company	Production (Million Te)		Growth%
	2012-13	2011-12	
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	33.911	30.558	11.0
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	31.213	30.207	3.3
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	48.061	48.004	0.1
Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	70.021	66.401	5.5
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	42.287	43.110	-1.9
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	118.219	113.837	3.8
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	107.894	103.119	4.6
North Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (NECL)	0.605	0.602	0.5
Total of Coal India Ltd.	452.211	435.838	3.8

(c) and (d) CIL has planned to produce 482.00 Mt in 2012-13 and has envisaged to produce 615 Mt in the terminal year of XII Plan (2016-17). A capital outlay of Rs. 5000.00 for its domestic activities and an ad-hoc provision of Rs. 4000.00 crs. for acquisition of assets abroad and development of coal blocks in Mozambique in 2013-14 has been envisaged.

- (i) CIL has envisaged investing Rs. 25,400.00 Cr during XII Plan (2012-17) for its domestic activities out of which, about Rs. 7500 Cr. has been planned to invest in Rail Infrastructure Projects.
- (ii) An additional ad-hoc provision of Rs. 35,000.00 Crs (Rs 25,000.00 Cr for acquisition of coal assets abroad and Rs 10,000.00 Cr for development of coal blocks in Mozambique) has been kept during XII Plan (2012-17).
- (iii) CIL has a policy to fund its CSR activities based on 5% of retained earnings of previous year subject to Rs 5/- per tonne of coal production of previous year. Out of above, 4% would be allowed for CSR activities to be carried out within the radius of 15 km of the project site and balance 1% would be allocated for carrying out CSR activities by Subsidiary companies in the States in which the Subsidiary company belongs.
- (iv) A portion of the profit is invested in its R&D activities.

[English]

#### **Action on Weather Forecasting**

2861. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that several States do not follow the warnings of the Meteorological Department about natural calamities and consequently they suffer from heavy loss of lives and property; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) No, Madam. There are no such reports received by this Ministry that States do not follow the warnings of Meteorological Department about natural calamities.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Raids by BIS**

2862. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the declining trend in the number of raids conducted under the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Act, 1986 has led to increase in violation of the norms under the said Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the number of raids conducted, violations detected and corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure strict compliance of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Bureau of Indian Standards deals with the cases where manufacturers use BIS Standard Mark without a valid licence. On receipt of such information, raids are conducted for detecting violation of provisions of Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

The number of raids conducted during the last three years are as given below:—

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 21.08.13)
No. of raids conducted	135	125	112	30

The number of such raids cannot be correlated to the increase/ decrease in the violations of the said Act.

Based on the findings of the raid, further action is taken to prosecute the offenders in a court of law. During the last three years, number of cases filed in the respective court of law are as given below:—

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 21.08.13)
No. of court cases filed	124	115	78	04

(c) The steps taken to ensure compliance of the Act and to prevent misuse of BIS Standard Mark by the manufacturers/traders include the following:—

- (i) Regular market survey for identifying spurious and sub standard product and conducting raids.
- (ii) Public awareness campaigns to differentiate genuine and spurious ISI mark.
- (iii) Regular monitoring of prosecution cases.

#### **Price Pooling Mechanism for Coal**

2863. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Group of Ministers to implement the Price Pooling Mechanism for coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations of the said Group; and

(c) the status of implementation of the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Government has not constituted any Group of Ministers to implement the Price Pooling Mechanism for coal. The issue of pooling of price of imported coal with domestic coal was placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). The CCEA considered various options to augment coal supplies to the Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) in the country

including the proposal of pooling of price of imported coal with domestic coal. The CCEA in its meeting held on 21.06.2013 approved the proposal to sign Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) for supply of coal to the power projects with a capacity of 78,000 MW during the remaining four years of 12th Plan. Actual coal supplies would, however, be available when the required long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are tied up. Supply of domestic coal to these projects has been restricted to 65%, 65%, 67% and 75% during these four years, keeping in view the availability position of coal. To meet its balance Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) obligations, Coal India Limited (CIL) may import coal and supply the same to the willing power plants on cost plus basis. Power plants may also directly import coal themselves, if they so opt. Accordingly, a Presidential Directive has been issued by the Ministry of Coal to CIL on 17.07.2013.

#### **Recruitment of Tribal Youth in CAPF**

2864. SHRI P. KUMAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to raise Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) battalion consisting entirely of local tribal youths from tribal areas hit by maoist insurgency;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the purpose behind this move;

(c) whether the Government is also seeking relaxation of recruitment norms for potential candidates;

(d) if so, the necessity for relaxation of norms by the Government; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to recruit more youths from tribal areas to prevent the maoist from recruiting them along with total expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry is considering to convert 2 of the already sanctioned battalions of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) into Auxiliary battalions for making recruitment of youths of all categories, including the tribals, of Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts to gainfully engage and utilize the services of the unemployed youth of these districts on contractual basis for a period of 5 years.

(c) and (d) The Government is also considering to seek relaxation in educational qualifications & age criteria for recruitment of the potential candidates of all categories, as in the past recruitments, it has been noted by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) that many potential candidates, get disqualified for not meeting the prescribed educational qualification & age criteria.

(e) Special recruitment rallies are conducted by the Government through CAPFs in those areas/districts, including tribal areas, where a significant number of earmarked vacancies remain unfilled in the recruitment conducted by Staff Selection Commission (SSC) the Force. The total expenditure on such recruitment depends upon various factors such as number of districts in which the special recruitment rallies are to be conducted, the number of vacancies, the number of candidates who apply for the posts, number of candidates who participate in the pre-recruitment training, if imparted by the Forces to the potential candidates etc.

The expenditure specifically incurred for recruitment of tribal is not maintained separately. However, it is informed that in constable/GD recruitment-2012-13 conducted by Staff selection Commission (SSC), total expenditure of Rs. 12.52 Crore was incurred. In special recruitment rallies against unfilled vacancies of Constable/GD of the year 2011-12 conducted by CAPFs in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts in the year 2013, an amount of Rs. 1,57,27,600/- was sanctioned for the expenditure for

conducting the recruitment rallies and pre-recruitment training to the potential candidates.

#### **Research for Development of Wheat and Rice Varieties**

2865. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government to promote research for the development of wheat and rice varieties that require less water and give high yield;

(b) the details of the high yielding varieties of wheat and rice being used presently along with the places where the same are available; and

(c) the names and details of the seeds presently under development and the expected yield therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Directorate of Rice Research (DRR), Hyderabad and Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), Cuttack for rice and Directorate of Wheat Research (DWR), Karnal for wheat along with Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi and Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan (VPKAS), Almora are engaged in development of high yielding varieties which require less water. DRR and DWR are also coordinating the research programmes on rice and wheat respectively in the country through centres of All India Coordinated Project (AICRPs) located in different State Agricultural Universities (SAUs).

(b) The details of varieties are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.



**Statement-I**

*List of high yielding wheat varieties suitable for cultivation under rainfed and restricted irrigated conditions in different zones of India*

Variety	Zone	Availability of seed with institutes
HS 240, HS 365, HS 507 (Pusa Suketi), UP 1109, VL 738, VL 804, VL 832, VL 907 HPW 251, HS 277, VL 829 HS 420 (Shivalik), HS 490, VL 892 PBW 396, WH 1025, WH 1080, HD 304, PBW 644	North Hills Zone	HS : IARI, Regional Station Shimla VL : VPKAS, Almora UP : Pantnagar HPW : CSK HPKV Palampur
HDR 77, HD 2888, K 8027 (Maghar), K 8962 (Indra), K 9465 (Gomti) MACS 6145	North Western Plains Zone	PBW : PAU, Ludhiana WH : CCS HAU, Hissar HD : IARI, New Delhi
HDR 77, HD 2888, K 8027 (Maghar), K 8962 (Indra), K 9465 (Gomti) MACS 6145	North Eastern Plains Zone	HDR : IARI, New Delhi HD : IARI, New Delhi K : CSAUA&T, Kanpur MACS : ARI, Pune
HD 2987 (Pusa Bahar), HD 4672 (Malva Ratna), HI 1500 (Amrita), HI 1531 (Harshita), HI 7483 (Meghdoot), HW 2004 (Amar), JWS 17(Swapnil), MP 3288	Central Zone	HD : IARI, New Delhi HI : IARI Regional Stn., Indore HW : IARI Regional Stn., Wellington, TN JWS : JNKVV, Jabalpur MP : JNKVV, Jabalpur
AKDW 2997-16, HD 2781 (Aditya), K 9644 (Atal), NI 5439	Peninsular Zone	AKDW : PDKV, Akola K : CSAUA&T, Kanpur NI : MPKV Res. St. NIPHAD
HW 1085 (Bhawani), HW 2044	Southern Hills Zone	HW : IARI Regional Stn., Wellington, TN

*List of some high yielding rice varieties suitable for cultivation under upland conditions requiring less water*

Variety	Recommended States	Availability of seed with institutes
CR Dhan 201	Chhattisgarh and Bihar	CRRI Cuttack
CR Dhan 202	Jharkhand and Odisha	CRRI Cuttack
CR Dhan 204	Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu	CRRI Cuttack
Pyari	Odisha	CRRI Cuttack
CR Dhan. 40	Jharkhand and Maharashtra	CRRI Cuttack
Sahabgaidhan-	Jharkhand and Odisha	CRRI Cuttack
Anjali	Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Assam, Tripura	CRRI, Reg. Stn. Hazaribagh
Pant Dhan 16	West Bengal, Bihar, Haryana	GBPUA&T Pant Nagar
Abhishek	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Jharkand	CRRI, Reg. Stn. Hazaribagh
Shusk Samrat	Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar	NDAU&T Faizabad

Variety	Recommended States	Availability of seed with institutes
Virender	Odisha, Gujarat	ORR, Hyderabad
RC Maniphou 11	Meghalaya, Manipur	Lamphelpat, Manipur
Annada	Odisha	CRRRI, Cuttack
Govind	UP, Uttarakhand	GBPUA&T Pant Nagar
Marutaru Sannalu	Andhra Pradesh	ANGRAU, Hyderabad
Pant Dhan 16	West Bengal, Bihar, Haryana	GBPUA&T Pant Nagar
Rajendera Bhagavati	Bihar	RAU, PUSA Bihar

**Statement-II**

*Varieties under process of notification for release for less water requirement*

Culture name and details	Recommended States for cultivation	Yield potential (tones/ha)
<b>Rice</b>		
CR 2696-IR 83920	Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu	4.0
CR 2715-13-IR 84899	Jharkhand and Odisha	3.8
CR 2721-81-3	Chhattisgarh and Bihar	3.8
R 1570-2649-1-1546-1	Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu	4.0
<b>Wheat</b>		
HPW 349	North Hill Zone	2.59
THW 5216 (Pusa Thenmalai)	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka	4.21

**Construction of Bridges in Naxal Affected States**

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

2866. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

(c) the names of the projects that are likely to be taken up, State-wise?

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to take charge of construction of Inter-State bridges across naxal areas to boost stalled connectivity;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MORTH) is implementing the road Requirement Plan (RRP-I) approved by the Government in February, 2009 in 34 LWE affected districts in 8 LWE affected States. The RRP-I also includes inter-State bridges. The details of important inter-State bridges of strategic importance being constructed under the RRP-I are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of inter-State Bridge	Present status
1.	Sileru bridge on Motu Chinturu road in Malkangiri on Odisha/Andhra Pradesh border	Detailed estimate for Rs. 33.97 crore sanctioned on 08.03.2011. Work awarded in Feb 2012. Scheduled date of completion is 02.02.2014.

Sl. No.	Name of inter-State Bridge	Present status
2.	Gurupriya bridge on Chitrakonda Papermetla road in Malkanagiri near Odisha/Andhra Pradesh border	Detailed estimate for Rs. 45.00 crore sanctioned on 6.12.2010. No response to tenders 3 times.
3.	Sabri Bridge on Podia Domapal road in Malkangiri on Odisha/Chhattisgarh border	Chhattisgarh PWD approved the project under their State Plan. Work has been awarded in Jan 2012 and started at site.
4.	Bridge across Chakauka Nala on Govindapalli Mahupadar road on Odisha/Chhattisgarh border	Detailed estimate for Rs. 80.54 15.12.2010. Work awarded in September 2011 and work is in progress. Overall 8% work is complete.
5.	Bridge across Godavari River on Sironcha Nagaram Kaleshwar road in Gadchiroli on Maharashtra/Andhra Pradesh border	Detailed estimate for Rs. 185.82 crore sanctioned on 10.03.2011. Work awarded in April, 2011 and in progress overall 25% work is complete.
6.	Bridge across Indrawati River on Nizamabad Jagdalpur road (NH-16) on Maharashtra/Chhattisgarh border.	Estimate for Rs. 156.26 crore sanctioned in December, 2011. Poor response in tendering. MORT&H directed State PWD to go for EPC mode of tendering which is in progress.
7.	Bridge at Chanchi Kala on Kone Nakatwar Ranidih road in Sonebhadra (U.P.)	Detailed estimate for 8825.61 lakh sanctioned in October, 2012. MORT&H directed State PWD to go for EPC mode of tendering which is in progress.

[Translation]

**Assistance for Drought**

2867. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
 SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:  
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
 SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
 SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:  
 SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:  
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
 SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has identified the districts prone to drought in various States in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the amount of drought assistance demanded

and given to the States/Union Territories during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether some of the States/Union Territories have demanded additional drought assistance from the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the amount given by the Union Government, 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) As per report of the High Level Technical Committee headed by Prof. H.C. Hanumantha Rao, 74.59 million hectare area had been identified for implementation of Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP). State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Details of assistance demanded by States and approved by the Government of India from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drought relief during last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and current year (2013-14) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I***States, districts and blocks covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	Number of Blocks	Area in Million ha.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	94	9.9218
2.	Bihar	6	30	.9533
3.	Chhattisgarh	9	29	2.1801
4.	Gujarat	14	67	4.3938
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	10	.3319
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	22	1.4705
7.	Jharkhand	15	100	3.4843
8.	Karnataka	17	81	8.4332
9.	Madhya Pradesh	26	105	8.9101
10.	Maharashtra	25	149	19.4473
11.	Odisha	8	47	2.6178
12.	Rajasthan	11	32	3.1968
13.	Tamil Nadu	18	80	2.9416
14.	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	3.5698
15.	Uttarakhand	7	30	1.5796
16.	West Bengal	4	36	1.1594
Total		195	972	74.5913

**Statement-II**

*Assistance demanded and assistance approved from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)  
for drought of 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 (As on 22.08.2013)*

(Rs in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Drought of 2010-11		Drought of 2011-12		Drought of 2012-13		Drought of 2013-14	
		Demand by the State	Assistance approved*	Demand by the State	Assistance approved*	Demand by the State	Assistance approved*	Demand by the State	Assistance approved*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	--	--	3006.41	706.15	1090.78	142.97**	None of the States have declared drought and demanded financial assistance from NDRF during 2013-14 so far.	
2.	Bihar	6573.45	1459.54	--	--	--	--		
3.	Gujarat	--	--	--	--	7357.54	864.71		
4.	Jharkhand	2871.00	855.30	--	--	--	--		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Karnataka	--	--	2605.99	469.03	7672.40	526.06		
6.	Kerala	--	--	--	--	2528.85	170.5		
7.	Maharashtra	--	--	1073.15	574.71	5033.47	1815.07		
8.	Odisha	1576.80	376.55	--	--	--	--		
9.	Rajasthan	--	--	--	--	1107.99	320.64		
10.	Tamil Nadu					19665.13	642.69**		
11.	West Bengal	1100.00	724.99	--	--	--	--		

\* Subject to adjustment of 75% of available balances in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on concerned State Government.

\*\* Recommended by Inter Ministerial Group (IMG).

[English]

### Sowing of Crops

2868. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:  
SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:  
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:  
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sowing of different crops had been affected by erratic and deficient rainfall in various agro climatic zones of the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the agronomical/agro-climatic zones which have received excessive or deficient rainfall during the current monsoon, State-wise and zone-wise;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment in regard to erratic/ deficient rainfall pattern and its effect on agriculture and issued advisories to the State Governments in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to educate farmers to grow crops in adverse weather conditions along with the financial and technical assistance provided to the farmers 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) Yes, Madam. Sowing of crops has been affected by erratic/scanty rainfall in some parts of country in the last three years including current crop season. Sowing of crops was affected in Jharkhand, Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat in 2010, Odisha, Bihar, Gujarat and Haryana in 2011 and Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan in 2012. In current season crop sowing has been affected in Bihar, Jharkhand and North-Eastern States.

(b) The State-wise area under major kharif crops during 2010-11 to 2013-14 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) State-wise and meteorological sub-division wise rainfall distribution in current monsoon is given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

(d) and (e) Government of India regularly monitors rainfall and crop sowing situation for the country. Suitable agromet advisories are being issued to the concerned State Governments. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) has also prepared district-wise Contingency Crop Plans for various aberrant weather conditions. Officials from Government of India make field visits in affected areas to make spot assessment and advise State Government for suitable action.

(f) Government of India advises State Governments to educate farmers through extension agencies about Contingency Crop Plans. The necessary financial and technical assistance is being provided through ongoing crop development programmes.

## Statement-I

State-wise area of major Kharif crops during 2010-11 to 2013-14

State	Rice				Coarse Cereals				Pulses				Foodgrains			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14**	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14**	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14**	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14**
Andhra Pradesh	2922.0	2874.0	2487.0	1020.0	693.0	748.0	814.0	734.0	996.8	711.0	702.0	531.0	4611.8	4333.0	4003.0	2285.0
Assam	2171.6	2152.1	1841.0	1864.0	25.0	26.9	25.0	19.0	7.1	5.7	5.0	6.0	2203.7	2184.7	1871.0	1889.0
Bihar	2743.7	3254.8	3170.3	1666.0	253.4	283.9	295.1	455.0	63.1	56.1	57.5	77.0	3060.2	3594.7	3522.9	2198.0
Chhattisgarh	3702.5	3773.8	3784.8	3394.0	277.7	265.9	260.9	254.0	219.0	219.3	195.9	248.0	4199.2	4259.0	4241.6	3896.0
Gujarat	728.0	752.0	672.0	744.0	1426.0	1407.0	1098.0	725.0	612.0	620.0	447.0	222.0	2766.0	2779.0	2217.0	1691.0
Haryana	1245.0	1235.0	1215.0	1154.0	743.0	651.0	476.0	529.0	59.0	39.0	25.0	21.0	2047.0	1925.0	1716.0	1704.0
Himachal Pradesh	77.1	77.2	81.3	76.0	304.4	302.3	291.9	305.0	20.2	21.1	21.4	20.0	401.7	400.7	394.6	401.0
Jammu and Kashmir	261.3	262.2	261.7	111.0	334.2	347.3	344.7	218.0	25.8	23.7	24.6	18.0	621.3	633.1	631.0	347.0
Jharkhand	720.3	1469.0	1352.7	718.0	241.6	220.7	238.9	234.0	299.2	240.0	336.3	282.0	1261.1	1929.7	1927.8	1234.0
Karnataka	1130.0	1118.0	1051.0	541.0	2478.1	2392.0	2249.0	2059.0	1639.0	1337.0	1146.0	1305.0	5247.1	4847.0	4446.0	3905.0
Kerala	162.1	160.9	150.0	177.0	2.6	0.7	0.5	2.6	2.6	1.8	0.7	167.3	163.4	151.1	177.0	
Madhya Pradesh	1602.9	1662.0	1882.6	1736.0	1676.9	1681.8	1554.6	1628.0	1172.0	1195.8	1272.8	1277.0	4451.8	4539.6	4710.0	4641.0
Maharashtra	1486.0	1516.0	1520.0	1288.0	2976.0	2667.0	2271.0	2477.0	2467.0	2118.0	1903.0	1876.0	6929.0	6301.0	5694.0	5641.0
Odisha	3932.7	3769.2	3748.5	2643.0	206.9	182.8	176.1	403.0	512.7	418.4	498.3	398.0	4652.3	4370.4	4423.0	3444.0
Punjab	2831.0	2818.0	2845.0	2773.0	136.0	129.0	132.0	152.0	14.8	13.0	10.4	15.0	2981.8	2960.0	2987.4	2940.0
Rajasthan	131.1	134.3	125.6	115.0	7376.1	6628.6	5661.0	5561.0	2916.1	2971.5	1955.6	1868.0	10423.4	9734.4	7742.3	7544.0
Tamil Nadu	1743.0	1741.3	1443.6	257.0	480.7	470.2	372.4	58.0	174.9	205.8	168.9	46.0	2398.6	2417.3	1985.0	361.0
Uttar Pradesh	5657.0	5923.0	5837.0	5788.0	1893.0	1834.0	1792.0	1846.0	989.0	865.0	875.0	982.0	8539.0	8622.0	8504.0	8616.0
Uttarakhand	273.7	266.0	249.0	246.0	232.3	225.0	227.0	217.0	37.8	39.0	43.0	42.0	543.7	530.0	519.0	505.0
West Bengal	3574.3	4212.6	4216.1	3315.0	45.6	43.6	53.8	58.0	48.3	47.2	54.9	52.0	3668.2	4303.4	4324.8	3425.0
Others	953.5	967.6	920.3	836.0	250.3	244.8	231.9	220.0	43.1	42.0	53.6	39.0	1246.9	1254.3	1205.8	1095.0
All-India	38048.8	40139.0	38854.5	30462.0	22052.7	20752.5	18565.7	18152.0	12319.6	11190.3	9797.0	9325.0	72421.1	72081.7	67217.1	57939.0

\*4th Advance Estimates

\*\*:Till 16th August, 2013, as per Weekly Weather Watch Report.

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics

*State-wise area of major Kharif crops during 2010-11 to 2013-14*

(000 Hectares)

State	Oilseeds				Sugarcane				Cotton			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14**	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14**	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14**
Andhra Pradesh	1840.0	1537.0	1521.0	1168.0	192.0	204.0	196.0	168.0	1879.0	1879.0	2400.0	1941.0
Assam	20.7	20.7	21.0	1.0	29.7	25.7	28.0	30.0				
Bihar	5.8	5.2	6.4	7.0	248.0	218.3	262.8	275.0				
Chhattisgarh	225.4	218.8	216.8	230.0	8.3	9.1	13.5					
Gujarat	2555.0	2631.0	2233.0	2175.0	190.0	202.0	185.0	185.0	2633.0	2962.0	2497.0	2663.0
Haryana	5.5	8.0	6.2	3.0	85.0	95.0	101.0	120.0	492.0	641.0	614.0	556.0
Himachal Pradesh	4.5	3.9	3.7		1.7	2.1	1.7					
Jammu and Kashmir	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0			
Jharkhand	54.6	29.2	35.6		6.6	6.6	6.7					
Karnataka	1150.0	990.0	861.0	944.0	423.0	430.0	425.0	348.0	545.0	554.0	485.0	505.0
Kerala	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	2.8	2.6	1.7					
Madhya Pradesh	6159.8	6296.3	6646.3	6918.0	65.1	69.2	59.5	77.0	650.0	706.0	608.0	621.0
Maharashtra	3174.0	3381.0	3508.0	4161.0	965.0	1022.0	937.0	570.0	3942.0	4125.0	4146.0	3847.0
Odisha	195.1	155.5	140.0	125.0	13.1	14.5	14.5	39.0	74.0	102.0	119.0	124.0
Punjab	7.9	7.0	6.8	9.0	70.0	80.0	83.0	96.0	530.0	560.0	481.0	505.0
Rajasthan	1808.1	2115.7	2075.8	1952.0	5.5	6.4	5.5	0.0	335.0	470.0	450.0	293.0
Tamil Nadu	326.1	305.2	257.2	120.0	316.0	346.4	382.5	262.0	122.0	133.0	128.0	5.0
Uttar Pradesh	432.0	455.0	453.0	507.0	2125.0	2162.0	2212.0	2517.0				23.0
Uttarakhand	13.0	15.0	14.0	8.0	106.7	108.0	110.0	111.0				
West Bengal	189.8	187.6	194.7	4.0	15.0	16.1	16.1	19.0				
Others	54.4	54.0	55.9	0.0	16.3	17.7	22.2	36.0	33.0	46.0	50.0	10.0
All-India	18228.3	18422.2	18262.1	18337.0	4884.8	5037.7	5063.7	4853.0	11235.0	12178.0	11978.0	11093.0

\*4th Advance Estimates

\*\*:Till 16th August, 2013, as per Weekly Weather Watch Report.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

**Statement-II***State-wise Rainfall Distribution in Current Monsoon*

(in mm)

Sl. No.	States	Period: 01.06.13 To 21.08.13		
		Actual	Normal	% Dep.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>East &amp; North East India</b>				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	718.6	1280.6	-44%
2.	Assam	846.8	1121	-24%
3.	Meghalaya	915	2113.9	-57%
4.	Nagaland	552.9	996.3	-45%
5.	Manipur	473.5	1632.3	-71%
6.	Mizoram	749.6	1195.8	-37%
7.	Tripura	788.9	1123.3	-30%
8.	Sikkim	1023	1275.8	-20%
9.	West Bengal	948.1	965.5	-2%
10.	Jharkhand	584.2	760	-23%
11.	Bihar	503.9	708.3	-29%
<b>North West India</b>				
1.	Uttar Pradesh	663.2	583.4	14%
2.	Uttarakhand	1200.1	907.6	32%
3.	Haryana	299.8	332.7	-10%
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	672.8	632	6%
5.	Delhi	462.1	465.6	-1%
6.	Punjab	439.9	361.7	22%
7.	Himachal Pradesh	668.7	614	9%
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	572.4	394.2	45%
9.	Rajasthan	446	311.2	43%
<b>Central India</b>				
1.	Odisha	875.1	810	8%
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1055.1	676.3	56%
3.	Gujarat	623.7	492	27%
4.	Dnh and Daman (UTs)	2108.8	1727.4	22%
5.	Diu (UT)	629.4	557.9	13%
6.	Goa	2908.2	2540.3	14%



1	2	3	4	5
7.	Maharashtra	1039.6	746.4	39%
8.	Chhattisgarh	938.1	828	13%
<b>South Peninsula</b>				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	1598.4	1117.8	43%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	501.4	401.9	25%
3.	Tamil Nadu	173.9	167	4%
4.	Pondicherry (UT)	371.6	198.3	87%
5.	Karnataka	740.6	621.1	19%
6.	Kerala	2217.3	1688.2	31%
7.	Lakshadweep (UT)	859.7	766.4	12%
Country As A Whole		728.8	638.4	14%

Source: Indian Metrological Department

**Statement-III**

*Meteorological Subdivision-wise Rainfall Distribution in Current Monsoon*

(in mm)

Sl. No.	Meteorological Subdivisions	Period: 01.06.2013 to 21.08.2013		
		Actual	Normal	% DEP.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>East &amp; North East India</b>		720.6	1030.8	-30%
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	718.6	1280.6	-44%
2.	Assam And Meghalaya	860.4	1332.4	-35%
3.	N M M T	650.4	1094.9	-41%
4.	Shwb And Sikkim	1288.1	1434.5	-10%
5.	Gangetic West Bengal	808.9	795.3	2%
6.	Jharkhand	584.2	760	-23%
7.	Bihar	503.9	708.3	-29%
<b>North West India</b>		568.2	444.5	28%
1.	East U.P.	701.3	613.3	14%
2.	West U.P.	605.3	538.5	12%
3.	Uttarakhand	1200.1	907.6	32%
4.	Haryana Chandigarh and Delhi	305.6	337.5	-9%
5.	Punjab	439.9	361.7	22%
6.	Himachal Pradesh	668.7	614	9%
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	572.4	394.2	45%

1	2	3	4	5
8.	West Rajasthan	279	198	41%
9.	East Rajasthan	656.4	454.4	44%
<b>Central India</b>		941.2	707	33%
1.	Odisha	875.1	810	8%
2.	West Madhya Pradesh	1028.6	617.5	67%
3.	East Madhya Pradesh	1089.1	751.9	45%
4.	Gujarat Region	833.3	664.3	25%
5.	Saurashtra and Kutch	466.2	362.5	29%
6.	Konkan and Goa	3065.2	2377.1	29%
7.	Madhya Maharashtra	643.5	524.1	23%
8.	Marathwada	576.3	454.4	27%
9.	Vidarbha	1174.1	697.7	68%
10.	Chhattisgarh	938.1	828	13%
<b>South Peninsula</b>		622.9	505.7	23%
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1598.4	1117.8	43%
2.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	375.6	368.9	2%
3.	Telangana	763.6	529	44%
4.	Rayalaseema	227.4	231.2	-2%
5.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	174.5	167	5%
6.	Coastal Karnataka	3150.9	2609	21%
7.	N. I. Karnataka	325.6	322.8	1%
8.	S. I. Karnataka	612.3	477.5	28%
9.	Kerala	2217.3	1688.2	31%
10.	Lakshadweep	859.7	766.4	12%
Country As A Whole		728.8	638.4	14%

Source: Indian Metrological Department

[Translation]

### Livestock Population

2869. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM:  
WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted

fresh livestock census recently in the country including Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the estimated number of milch and hybrid animals in various States;

(c) whether the number of milch animals has been declining continuously in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the number of cattle and to improve their breed?

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, the Government has recently conducted 19th Livestock census in the country including Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) As per 18th Livestock Census 2007, the State-wise total number of milch animals ie cattle (exotic, crossbred and indigenous) and buffalo is given in the enclosed Statement-I and hybrid/crossbred animals of livestock species ie cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, horse, ponies, camel and pig are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The total number of milch animal has increased from 10.53 crore in 2003 to 11.11 crore in 2007.

(e) Department is implementing following Schemes for increasing productively and increasing milch animals in the country.

1. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding.
2. National Dairy Plan.
3. Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs).
4. Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI).
5. Central Head Registration Scheme (CHRS).

**Statement-I**

*Number of Milch Animals in 2007*

In Thousand

Sl. No	State	Exotic/Crossbred Cattle	Indigenous Cattle	Buffalo	Total Milch Animal
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	828.11	2232.82	6223.72	9284.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.55	90.31	0.50	96.35
3.	Assam	152.81	2532.96	148.36	2834.13
4.	Bihar	836.46	2989.88	2845.96	6672.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	58.80	2359.56	315.88	2734.24
6.	Goa	8.30	16.09	16.46	40.85
7.	Gujarat	524.98	2003.55	4389.98	6918.51
8.	Haryana	267.81	339.75	2704.05	3311.61
9.	Himachal Pradesh	409.26	459.93	447.64	1316.83
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	677.65	591.87	551.03	1820.55
11.	Jharkhand	67.26	2146.66	411.85	2625.78
12.	Karnataka	1258.92	2655.88	2373.90	6288.70
13.	Kerala	745.19	47.77	13.41	806.37
14.	Madhya Pradesh	204.83	5994.95	3979.50	10179.28
15.	Maharashtra	1622.60	3283.93	3324.93	8231.47
16.	Manipur	24.15	73.74	15.56	113.46
17.	Meghalaya	16.90	276.28	4.11	297.29
18.	Mizoram	4.37	8.38	1.80	14.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	79.01	59.87	8.49	147.37
20.	Odisha	332.24	2377.45	281.38	2991.06
21.	Punjab	683.07	166.49	2779.36	3628.92
22.	Rajasthan	397.37	4630.46	5399.95	10427.77
23.	Sikkim	23.41	18.87	0.07	42.35
24.	Tamil Nadu	3071.47	1240.43	806.08	5117.98
25.	Tripura	30.19	246.33	4.39	280.91
26.	Uttar Pradesh	791.17	5536.56	10564.56	16892.29
27.	Uttarakhand	156.86	604.89	664.78	1426.53
28.	West Bengal	1054.99	5004.12	174.19	6233.30
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	5.42	9.87	2.79	18.08
30.	Chandigarh	2.89	0.72	12.17	15.78
31.	Daman and Nagar Haveli	0.55	10.76	1.48	12.78
32.	Daman and Diu	0.02	0.82	0.42	1.26
33.	Delhi	25.36	27.59	170.74	223.69
34.	Lakshadweep	0.95	0.59	0.00	1.54
35.	Puducherry	38.54	1.82	2.02	42.37
Grant Total		14407.43	48041.96	48641.48	111090.87

Source: 18th Livestock Census 2007, All India Report Based on Quick Tabulation Plan- Village level total (Provisional).

### **Statement-II**

#### *Number of Crossbred including other Graded Animals in 2007*

In Thousand

Sl. No.	State	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Horse	Ponies	Camel	Pig	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1897.56	3709.40	15.53	0.00	6.54	0.00	0.00	26.72	5655.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.18	3.21	4.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.35	86.02
3.	Assam	410.47	0.00	5.18	26.83	0.00	0.14	0.00	974.10	1416.72
4.	Bihar	1885.44	0.00	5.03	0.00	0.00	10.01	0.00	33.69	1934.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	210.92	7.63	2.09	25.84	0.10	0.06	0.00	128.35	374.98
6.	Goa	16.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.23	18.51
7.	Gujarat	1141.95	0.00	14.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1156.03
8.	Haryana	512.74	0.00	19.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	31.18	562.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	776.17	99.50	197.24	0.00	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.54	1074.89
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1682.90	0.00	2449.08	0.25	1.14	0.01	0.01	0.00	4133.40
11.	Jharkhand	147.38	5.89	6.38	28.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.84	270.08

Sl. No.	State	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Horse	Ponies	Camel	Pig	Total
12.	Karnataka	2191.86	53.15	17.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	204.69	2466.78
13.	Kerala	1561.48	4.01	0.00	130.82	0.01	0.00	0.00	43.23	1739.54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	475.21	0.00	5.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.46	11.92	497.41
15.	Maharashtra	3119.86	10.21	66.46	67.92	0.97	0.17	0.00	28.27	3293.85
16.	Manipur	66.57	0.00	0.97	1.10	0.00	0.28	0.00	188.66	257.58
17.	Meghalaya	26.06	0.00	0.24	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.00	68.83	95.32
18.	Mizoram	10.69	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	219.77	230.65
19.	Nagaland	244.73	0.05	1.03	20.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	435.81	701.98
20.	Odisha	2074.90	117.23	316.26	692.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3200.89
21.	Punjab	930.68	3208.85	7.20	0.01	2.63	0.01	0.00	8.46	4157.84
22.	Rajasthan	848.89	188.62	121.49	221.61	0.12	0.09	3.28	161.81	1545.92
23.	Sikkim	72.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.20	108.18
24.	Tamil Nadu	7309.83	474.20	981.41	7.99	0.73	0.10	0.00	50.88	8825.14
25.	Tripura	79.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.54	173.60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3922.93	6268.64	187.74	1944.20	29.53	7.13	2.26	525.63	12888.04
27.	Uttarakhand	469.97	329.48	87.53	21.94	0.88	0.06	0.00	9.53	919.38
28.	West Bengal	3289.43	0.00	11.35	120.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.65	3461.34
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	12.17	0.12	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.64	21.32
30.	Chandigarh	3.85	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	4.85
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37
32.	Daman and Diu	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
33.	Delhi	44.33	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.72	47.59
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	78.81	3.27	0.00	68.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.85
Grant Total		35545.68	14484.39	4523.26	3382.20	44.09	18.06	10.02	3464.26	61471.95

Source: 18th Livestock Census 2007, All India Report Based on Quick Tabulation Plan-Village level total (Provisional).

[English]

**Assistance to Coconut Farmers**

2870. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coconut production in the coconut

growing States during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the coconut farmers are suffering huge losses due to crop failure in various States including Karnataka;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has sent/proposes to send a Central team to study the issue;

(e) if so, whether the Central team has since submitted the study report to the Government;

(f) if so, whether the Government has constituted any national level award for promoting coconut cultivation in the country; 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) Details of coconut production in coconut producing States, in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Coconut production statistics for 2012-13 are not available.

(b) and (c) On account of deficient rainfall during the last few years as well as less than normal rainfall during 2013-14 (upto July, 2013), coconut plantation have been reported to be affected by pests and diseases in Karnataka. There is no report of crop failure in other States.

(d) and (e) A Central Team under the leadership of Horticulture Commissioner visited various districts of Mysore region of Karnataka between 27th-29th July, 2013. The team has submitted its report to the Government.

(f) and (g) Coconut Development Board has instituted biennial National Awards as per details given in the enclosed Statement-II.

### **Statement-I**

#### *Details of Coconut Production in the Coconut growing States*

Sl. No	States	Production in million nuts		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	88	102	113
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1043	1043	1985
3.	Assam	158	158	158
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	10	10
5.	Goa	138	138	139
6.	Gujarat	169	169	341
7.	Karnataka	2340	2340	5893
8.	Kerala	6239	6239	6211
9.	Lakshadweep	63	63	63
10.	Maharashtra	188	188	188
11.	Nagaland	0	0	0
12.	Odisha	297	297	403
13.	Puducherry	31	31	31
14.	Tamil Nadu	5771	5771	5771
15.	Tripura	13	13	13
16.	West Bengal	383	383	574
Total		16918	16943	21892

*Source: Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (Horticulture Division).*

### **Statement-II**

#### *Details of National Awards instituted by Coconut Development Board*

Sl. No.	Award Category	Cash Prize
1.	<b>The Best Coconut Farmer</b>	
	<b>(i) National Level</b>	Rs.50,000/-
	<b>(ii) South and West Region</b> (Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep)	
	(a) Big farmers – having coconut cultivation above 1 ha	Rs.25,000/-
	(b) Small farmers – having coconut cultivation upto 1 ha	Rs.25,000/-
	<b>(iii) East and North East Region</b> (All other States which are not grouped under the South & West Region)	
	(a) Big farmers – having coconut cultivation above 1 ha	Rs.25,000/-
	(b) Small farmers – having coconut cultivation upto 1 ha	Rs.25,000/-

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2.	<b>The Best Coconut Processor</b>	
	(a) Conventional coconut products	Rs.50,000/-
	(b) Non-conventional coconut products	Rs.50,000/-
3.	<b>The Best Research Worker</b>	
	(i) Product Development/New Applications and uses for Coconut/Nutritional & biochemical findings	Rs.50,000/-
	(ii) Machinery/Equipment Development	Rs.50,000/-
4.	<b>The Master Craftsman Manufacturing Coconut Based Handicrafts</b>	
	(i) Master Craftsman (Large scale category)	Rs.50,000/-
	(ii) Master Craftsman (Small scale category)	Rs.25,000/-
5.	<b>The Best Exporter of Coconut Products</b>	
	(i) Category-A (above Rs. 10 crore/year)	Rs.50,000/-
	(ii) Category-B (upto Rs. 10 crore/year)	Rs.25,000/-
6.	The Best Extension Worker in the Field of Coconut Development	Rs.50,000/-
7.	The Best Co-operative Society/NGO in the field of Coconut Development	Rs.50,000/-
8.	<b>Best Palm Climber</b>	
	(i) Climber using traditional methods	Rs.25,000/-
	(ii) Climber using non traditional methods (using climbing device)	Rs.25,000/-
	(iii) Coconut climbers coming under FoCT scheme of the Board	Rs.25,000/-
9.	The Best Coconut Producer Society (CPS) (Two prizes)	Rs.25,000/ (each)
10.	The Best Coconut Processing Unit Managed by Women	Rs.25,000/-

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[Translation]

#### **Vacancies of Teachers**

2871. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several posts of teachers/employees in various categories in various schools under the Delhi Government, Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have been lying vacant for the last several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, post/category-wise;

(c) whether the Delhi Government, MCD and NDMC have appointed guest teachers in their schools for imparting

education to the children;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of salaries and other benefits being provided to the guest teachers appointed in various categories including making such guest teachers permanent; and

(e) the time by which all the vacant posts are likely to be filled on permanent basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that there is no vacant post of teachers/employees in NDMC schools. Vacant post are filled with by the contract teachers, daily wagers and guest teachers/officials till permanent recruitment is done.

In Delhi Municipal Corporations, the details of the vacant posts in their schools are as under:—

Posts	Sanctioned	Working on regular basis	Vacant Posts
Teachers	23353	17026	6327
Safai Karamcharis	1368	1280	88
Chowkidars	1268	1162	106
School Attendants	1742	1149	593
Nursery Ayas	946	788	158

These posts are vacant due to pending regular appointments.

No such vacancy information is available with regard to schools of Delhi Government.

(c) and (d) The New Delhi Municipal Council engaged 225 Guest Teachers only this year. These Guest Teachers are paid only a fixed amount per period based on their categories *i.e.* PGT, TGT etc. No other facilities except the remuneration are paid to these Guest Teachers.

No Guest Teachers have been appointed in MCD Schools. However, 4279 teachers have been engaged on contractual basis against the vacant posts.

(e) No time-frame could be fixed for fulfilling all the vacant posts on regular basis, as this is a regular process.

[English]

### Decentralised Procurement

2872. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States that have adopted decentralised procurement scheme along with the benefits accruing to the States from the scheme;

(b) whether some other States have also expressed their interest in adopting the scheme;

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

(d) the manner and the extent to which this scheme has helped in lowering the storage burden of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) DCP States for Wheat:—

1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Uttarakhand
3. Chhattisgarh
4. Gujarat
5. West Bengal
6. Rajasthan (Alwar District in 2013-14)

DCP States for Rice

1. Uttarakhand
2. Chhattisgarh
3. Odisha
4. Tamil Nadu
5. West Bengal
6. Kerala
7. Andaman and Nicobar Island
8. Karnataka
9. Madhya Pradesh
10. Andhra Pradesh (only for 7 districts *w.e.f.* 2012-13).

Following benefits accrue to States under Decentralized Procurement System:—

- (i) The State is made self sufficient in procurement and distribution of foodgrains, thereby reducing the dependence on Central Government agencies for procurement of foodgrains.
- (ii) The State can boost local cultivation and enhance coverage of MSP to the farmers.
- (iii) Higher local production and procurement save cost towards freight in bringing the stocks from outside the State.
- (iv) Additional revenue will generate to the State Government concerned by way of higher levy and taxes with increased procurement.



- (v) States are encouraged to contribute more foodgrains towards the Central pool, thereby enhancing food security.

(b) and (c) The Government of India makes active efforts to pursue State Governments to adopt the Decentralized System of Procurement (DCP) Scheme. The decision regarding adoption of DCP system lies with the State Governments. The determining factors are infrastructure and resources available with the respective State Governments. Recently, Government of Andhra Pradesh has adopted the Decentralised Procurement (DCP) Scheme of procurement in seven Districts from KMS 2012-13 onwards. Government of Rajasthan has also adopted the DCP system *w.e.f.* RMS 2013-14; initially, in the Alwar district of the State.

(d) Under Decentralized Procurement (DCP) Scheme, State Governments themselves procure, store and distribute foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) to the extent that storage of procured foodgrains is done by States themselves and the burden of arranging storage facility by the Central Government gets reduced.

[*Translation*]

#### **Management of Land Resources**

2873. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any institutions for the development, conservation and management of land resources in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions to the State Governments to notify agriculture land under 'Special Category' that cannot be put to any other use;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the State Governments thereto?

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) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), through its research institutions namely, National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur, Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehradun, Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal and Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal is developing technologies for development, conservation, management of land resources, which are used by various Central and State Agencies/Institutions and Non Governmental Organizations to sustain higher agricultural productivity in the country.

(c) to (e) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, land falls under the purview of the State Government and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to bring in suitable Policy/Legislation to prevent the diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. However, with a view to preventing use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes and sustaining food security of the country, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has formulated a National Policy for Farmers -2007 (NPF-2007), which envisages that "prime farmland must be conserved for agriculture except under exceptional circumstances, provided that the agencies that are provided with agricultural land for non-agricultural projects should compensate for treatment and full development of equivalent degraded/wastelands elsewhere. For non-agricultural purposes, as far as possible, land with low biological potential for farming should be earmarked and allocated". State Governments have been advised to "earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities".

#### **Development of Poultry Sector**

2874. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch any new schemes for the overall development of the poultry sector in the country including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the demands of the poultry 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) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal to launch any new schemes for the overall development of the poultry sector in the country including Jharkhand. However, necessary steps have been taken to modify the existing poultry schemes with the main objective of achieving sustainable development and growth.

(c) The Government has taken many measures from time to time to meet the various requirement of poultry sector. Lately, the following fiscal and non-fiscal measures have been taken:

Government of India has reduced rates of import duty to Nil in case of de-oiled soya extract, groundnut oil cake/ oil cake meal, sunflower oil cake/ oil cake meal, canola oil cake/oil cake meal and mustard oil cake/ oil cake meal with effect from 21st August, 2012 till 31st March, 2013. This was further extended till September, 2013. Rice bran and rice bran oil cake import duty has been also been reduced to Nil till September, 2013. Import duty on maize bran has also been waived off with effect from 17th September, 2012.

In July 2011, Government of India included State Departments and agencies having poultry feed manufacturing plants to be eligible for open bidding (tender/ auction) for feed category stocks of the Food Corporation of India, provided that they confirm to having feed stock manufacturing plants and/or poultry feed manufacturing plants.

With respect to fiscal measures, Ministry of Finance in consultation with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued an advisory to all State Level Bankers' Committee Convenors/ Banks to look into each case regarding re-schedulement, sanctioning of additional working capital limits and for holiday of one year in repayment etc. on merit as per RBI norms.

[English]

#### **Requirement of Coal by UMPPs**

2875. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of coal required annually to meet the requirement of Ultra Mega Power Plants (UMPPs);

(b) whether a major portion of coal used for the UMPPs is likely to be imported;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has estimated the annual carbon dioxide emissions generated through the UMPPs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### **Security of Ports**

2876. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1713 dated 04.12.2012 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding security set up for the ports in Gujarat which lacks institutional mechanism has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Central Government is responsible for the security of the existing 12 major posts in the country including Kandla in Gujarat. The security of Kandla Port in Gujarat has been assessed to be adequate.

The Security of non-major ports is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Government of Gujarat has acknowledged that security of non-major ports in Gujarat needs to be strengthened.

Central Security Agencies have also conducted the security audit of 21 non-major ports in Gujarat and reports thereof have been sent to the concerned authorities including State Government of Gujarat and Ministry of Shipping for strengthening the security of ports.

Ministry of Shipping has also constituted a working group for standardization of ports security.

In addition, based on inputs given by the Central Security Agencies, advisories are issued from time to time to the authorities concerned, to strengthen security arrangements.

#### **Development Projects in NER**

2877. SHRI THANGSO BAITE:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the development projects that are underway in the North-Eastern Region (NER), State-wise along with the funds allocated, released, utilised/unutilised and the achievements made thereunder, State and project-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the employment generation capacity of each of such projects;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce more such projects in the region for creation of jobs/employment avenues; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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) A large number of development projects encompassing various facets of infrastructure and connectivity upgradation, funded/implemented by Central and State Governments & Local Bodies are in progress in the North Eastern Region. However, details of

ongoing national projects of Railways; East-West Corridor, Special Accelerated Road Development Programme, Telecommunications, Power and Air connectivity in North Eastern Region are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Assessment of Socio-Economic benefits *inter-alia* covering employment generation is an integral part of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of projects. Independent evaluation studies also appraise various aspects of development projects.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Introduction of development projects to address genuine aspirations and felt needs of the people of region is as on-going process.

#### **Statement**

##### **A. Railways**

*Progress of National Projects of Railways is as follows*

Name of Project	Cost (Rs. crore)	Progress (%)
Lumding-Silchar (482.73 kms.)	4,255	80%
Rangiya-Murkongselek with linked figures	2,232	66%
Bogibeel Bridge with linking lines (73 kms.)	4,500	61%
Jiribam-Imhal (124 kms.)	4,478	27%
Agartala-Sabroom (110 kms.)	1,141	43%
Bhairabi-Sairang (51.38 kms.)	2,393	4%
Dimapur-Kohima (88 kms.)	850	1%
Tatelia-Byrnihat (21.50 kms.)	385	39%
Bymihat-Shillong (108.40 kms.)	4,083	0%
Sivok-Rangpo (44.39 kms.)	3,380	3%

**B. Roads**

Special programme taken up for development of roads in North Eastern Region, includes East West corridor, Special Accelerated Road Development Programme - North East (SARDP-NE) in Phases 'A' & 'B' and Arunachal Package.

## (i) East West Corridor

It is from Porbandar to Silchar. Total length of the corridor is 3,300 kms. and inter *alia* includes

a Road Bridge over Brahmaputra. Out of 3,300 kms. 670 kms. is in the State of Assam. Out of this, 472 kms. have been completed (69%).

## (ii) SARDP-NE has three major components:

Phase 'A'	- 4,099 kms. (Rs.21,769 crore)
Arunachal Package	- 2,319 kms. (Rs.11,919 crore)
Phase 'B'	- 3,723 kms.
Grand Total	- 10,141 km (Rs.33,752 crore)

*State-wise Road Length Distribution of SARDP-NE*

State	SARDP-NE Phase 'A'			Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways			SARDP-NE Phase 'B'			Grand Total		
	NH	SR/ GS	Total	NH	SR/ GS Strtg	Total	NH	SR/ GS Strtg	Total	NH	SR/ GS Strtg	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	52	212	264	1346	835	2181	0	931	931	1398	1978	3376
Assam	1179	177	1356	126	12	138	0	285	285	1305	474	1779
Manipur	39	166	205	0	0	0	0	202	202	39	368	407
Meghalaya	259	526	785	0	0	0	161	201	362	420	727	1147
Mizoram	221	100	321	0	0	0	416	272	688	637	372	1009
Nagaland	81	350	431	0	0	0	622	169	791	703	519	1222
Sikkim	80	505	585	0	0	0	0	68	68	80	573	653
Tripura	130	22	152	0	0	0	86	310	396	216	332	548
<b>Total</b>	<b>2041</b>	<b>2058</b>	<b>4099</b>	<b>1472</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>2319</b>	<b>1285</b>	<b>2438</b>	<b>3723</b>	<b>4798</b>	<b>5343</b>	<b>10141</b>

NH: National Highways; SR: State Road; GS: General Staff & Strtg: Strategic Roads.

*Progress of SARDP-NE*

Item	Phase -A (in kms)	Arunachal Package (in kms)	Total (in kms)
Target Total Length	4,099	2,319	6,418
Work Sanctioned/Awarded	2,497	1,341	3,838 (59.80%)
Road Completed	1,064	88	1,152 (17.94%)

**C. Power**

Number of Power Projects are undertaken to increase power production in NER. Status of Development of Hydro Electricity potential in NE is as follows

State	Capacity Developed	Capacity under Development	Capacity Developed + Under Development
	MW	MW	MW
1	2	3	4
Sikkim	570	2162	2991
Meghalaya	240	82	322
Tripura	0	0	0
Manipur	105	0	105
Assam	375	0	375
Nagaland	75	0	75

**Mobile Coverage in NER**

LSA	Telecom Circle	Total	Uncovered with Mobile Services	
Assam	Assam	DHQs	27	0
		BHQs	223	5 (BSNL)
		Villages	25124	2976 (11.85%) by any operator
North East	NE-1 (Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram)	DHQs	27	0
		BHQs	106	0
		Villages	7347	4020 (54.73 %) by any operator
	NE-2 (Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Manipur)	DHQs	36	0
		BHQs	177	37 (BSNL)
		Villages	7456	3873 (51.94 %) by any operator

Department of Telecommunications have taken up Schemes to augment Optical Fibre Connectivity (OFC) connectivity at district & block level in the North Eastern Region through Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). The Scheme for the State of Assam executed by BSNL is nearing completion while the Schemes for other States in the North-East under implementation by Railtel shall be completed by December 2014. National Optical Fibre

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	405	2710	3115
Mizoram	0	60	60
Total (NER)	1770	5014	7043

**D. Telecommunications**

All 8 State Capitals, 82 (86.3%) District Headquarters, 195 (81.6%) Sub Divisional Headquarters (SDHQs) and 424 (79.1%) Block Headquarters (BHQs) are connected on Optical Fibre Connectivity (OFC). 73% of inhabited villages have mobile connectivity. Teledensity in the North Eastern region and mobile coverage is given below.

Teledensity (As on December, 2012)	Assam	NE (Except Assam)	All India
Rural	30.18	39.63	39.85
Urban	136.38	149.58	149.90
Overall	46.50	66.53	73.34

Network (NOFN) to connect all 8117 Panchayats in North East with optical fibre has also been taken up through funding from USOF. BSNL is the implementing agency for Assam and Railtel is the implementing agency for other States in the North East. Steps are being taken to provide Optical Fibre Connectivity from District to Block under Universal Service Front and from block to Panchayat under National Optical Fibre Network Scheme.

**E. Status of Air Connectivity**

There are twelve operational airports in the North East Region including Bagdogra of West Bengal. Capital Expenditure is planned to expand and modernize Guwahati, Agartala, Imphal, Shillong, Jorhat, Silchar, Lilabari, Dibrugarh and Dimapur Airports and Greenfield Airport, Pakyong in Sikkim is under progress. As a result of the various modernization and developmental works, average number of departures per week from North Eastern Airports has increased from 226 in 2001 to 581 in 2011.

**Single Crisis Response Number**

2878. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce a single crisis response number for police, medical and fire emergencies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also has any plan to integrate location-based services to enable faster response;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) No, Madam.

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

**National Policy on Fertilizers**

2879. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to control imports of fertilizers in the country;

(b) whether the national policy on fertilizers in terms

of production and distribution has been amended in order to increase domestic production autonomy and creation of autonomous production facilities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Urea is the only fertilizer under statutory price control and its import to bridge the gap between assessed demand and estimated indigenous production is made on Government account. The Government has notified the New Investment Policy 2012 on 2nd January, 2013 to facilitate fresh investment in urea sector and to reduce India's import dependency. In response to New Investment Policy, 2012 the Department of Fertilizers have received 14 proposals, the details of which is given in the enclosed Statement.

The P&K fertilizers like DAP, various grades of complex fertilisers and SSP etc. are being produced in the country, however country is almost dependent on imports by way of imports of raw materials/intermediates or by way of imports of finished Phosphatic fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by reducing the custom duty on phosphoric acid to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K fertilizers to procure this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizer inputs to P&K sector. There are no exploitable reserves of potash in the country and the country is fully dependent on its import to meet the demand of potassic fertilizers.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Units	State
1.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. (NFCL)-III, Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Indo Gulf, Jagdishpur- II	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Coop. Ltd. (IFFCO)- Kalol-II	Gujarat
4.	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. (CFCL), Gadepan-III	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Units	State
5.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) Hazira-II	Gujarat
6.	Tata Chemicals Limited (TCL) Babrala-II	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Gujarat State Fertilizers Co. Ltd. (GSFC)	Gujarat
8.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd (GNFC)	Gujarat
9.	Matix-II	West Bengal
10.	Kanpur Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (KFCL)-II	Uttar Pradesh
11.	KRIBHCO Shyam Fertilizers Limited (KSFL)	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) Thal-III	Maharashtra
13.	Fertilizers and Chemical Travancore Limited (FACT)	Kerala
14.	EPC-Sriram	Odisha

[Translation]

### **Crop Insurance Scheme**

2880. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work related to the assessment and accounting of the loss caused to the crops has been left to the insurance companies and no effective norms have been prepared for its assessment and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the farmers have deposited the premium and banks/cooperative societies have compulsorily debited premium from their accounts under the crop insurance scheme for the rabi crop 2012-13 in Rajasthan without taking them into confidence and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the insurance companies are not accepting the claims as per the sum insured and the farmers have been agitating for a long time in connection with this demand in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has sent any proposal to the Union Government to pay compensation to the farmers as per the premium deposited and if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Claims under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)/Modified NAIS (MNAIS) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) are worked out as per the provisions of the respective scheme. Under NAIS/MNAIS, claims are assessed on the basis of actual yield data furnished by the respective State Government based on the requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs). Under WBCIS, claims are worked out on the basis of weather parameters and triggers thereon and data recorded by weather stations notified by the State Government.

(b) Implementation of NAIS, WBCIS and MNAIS is optional for States and implemented only for those areas/crops for which notification is issued by the State Government. As per the provisions of these schemes, loanee farmers are covered on compulsory basis and therefore, premium share of such farmers for notified crops in notified areas is debited to the concerned farmer's account by the loaning agency.

(c) Claims under crop insurance schemes are worked out and settled by insurance companies as per provisions of the respective scheme. However, sometimes when some discrepancies in data pertaining to area sown and area insured/weather parameters etc. are noticed, the claims if any, are worked out based on the area reduction factor or otherwise after proper study/investigation in the matter. One such discrepancy has been noticed in Churu District of Rajasthan for Rabi 2012-13 season under WBCIS and is being resolved by the concerned insurance company in consultation with the State Government.

(d) No, Madam.

### **Cultivation of Soyabean**

2881. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production and area under cultivation of

soyabean in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there are reports of adverse impact of cultivation of soyabean on the production of other crops in the same field;

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

(d) whether the Government has launched any scheme to promote the cultivation of soyabean in the country; 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 and area under cultivation of soyabean during last three years *i.e.* 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement. Area and production estimates of soyabean for the current year have not been prepared so far.

(b) and (c) Soyabean is a leguminous crop and legumes have long been recognized and valued as "soil building" crops. Soyabean fixes nitrogen from the atmosphere and adds nitrogen to the soil, increases soil

reserves of organic matter and soil aeration, improves soil structure and soil water-holding capacity and makes soil easier to till and thus maintains general soil health status. In addition, the tillage requirement for growing subsequent crop happens to be minimum which, in turn, reduces the cost of cultivation and enhances the possibilities of timely sowing. Wheat, chickpea, mustard, potato etc., are being grown successfully after the harvest of soyabean with application of recommended doses of nutrients to respective crops.

(d) and (e) To promote the cultivation of oilseeds including soyabean in the country, a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented in 14 major oilseed growing States of the country.

Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals/equipments, weedicides, supply of micro nutrients & improved agricultural implements, supply of rhizobium culture/phosphate solubilising bacteria, distribution of gypsum/pyrite/liming/dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, training, publicity, etc.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise estimates of area and production of Soyabean during 2010-11 to 2012-13*

State	Area ('000 Hectares)			Production ('000 Tonnes)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	128.0	130.0	159.0	218.0	210.0	289.0
Chhattisgarh	106.3	100.4	106.3	124.4	75.6	128.1
Gujarat	84.0	42.0	47.0	68.0	33.0	47.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9
Jharkhand	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.8
Karnataka	168.0	191.0	172.0	147.0	172.0	180.0
Madhya Pradesh	5559.9	5669.1	6031.7	6669.8	6280.6	7800.1



1	2	3	4	6	7	8
Maharashtra	2729.0	3010.0	3218.0	4316.0	3969.0	4669.0
Rajasthan	765.5	897.1	1039.8	1118.1	1385.2	1468.7
Uttar Pradesh	11.0	18.0	14.0	14.0	22.0	19.0
Uttarakhand	9.7	12.0	11.0	14.4	18.0	21.0
West Bengal	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
Others	38.1	38.1	41.6	45.6	46.5	55.1
All India	9601.0	10109.1	10842.6	12736.4	12213.5	14679.4

\* 4th advance estimates

[English]

#### **Production Cost of Decontrolled Drugs**

2882. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production cost of decontrolled drugs are more than the production cost of controlled drugs;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to reduce the prices of life saving drugs including those of cancer and AIDS etc. for the common man;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some drug manufacturing companies have threatened to stop the production in protest against the Government's decision; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Details of differential cost of production of the decontrolled drugs *vis-a-vis* controlled drugs are not being maintained Centrally.

(c) and (d) Government has notified the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) on 15th May 2013 in

supersession of DPCO, 1995. All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM) have been included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. NLEM also includes certain medicines used for treatment of cancer and AIDS etc. Out of total NLEM drugs, NPPA has already notified the ceiling prices in respect of 300 medicines under provisions of the said order.

All the existing manufactures of scheduled formulations, selling the branded or generic or both the versions of scheduled formulations at a price higher than the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) so fixed and notified by the Government, shall revise the prices of all such formulations downward not exceeding the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable). All the existing manufactures of scheduled formulations, selling the branded or generic or both the versions of scheduled formulations at a price lower than the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) so fixed and notified by the Government shall maintain their existing maximum retail price. NPPA has so far notified the ceiling prices for 300 formulations as per the provision of DPCO, 2013.

(e) and (f) There is no specific information regarding threatening of stopping production of life saving drugs by the manufacturing companies.

#### **Rearing of Livestock for Milk Production**

2883. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rearing of livestock for milk production is not a profitable venture especially for small and marginal farmers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make the profession a profitable venture?

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. Rearing of livestock for milk production plays a significant role in supplementing family incomes in the rural sector, particularly among small and marginal farmers and landless labourers, besides generating gainful employment and providing low cost nutritional food.

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

(c) The Department of Animals Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has been providing assistance to the State Governments under following Schemes for the control of animal diseases, scientific management and up-gradation of genetic resources, increasing availability of nutritious feed and fodder, sustainable development of milk processing and marketing facilities and enhancement of production and profitability of livestock:

- (i) National Dairy Plan-I
- (ii) National Project for Cattle and Bovine Breeding.
- (iii) Intensive Dairy Development Programme
- (iv) Strengthening infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk production
- (v) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- (vi) Livestock Health and Disease Control
- (vii) Fodder and Feed Development Scheme
- (viii) Livestock Insurance

[Translation]

#### **Selection of Procurement Agencies**

2884. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) the schedule for selection of agencies for undertaking procurement at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed by the Government along with the criteria/ procedure adopted for the same;

(b) the period for which these agencies are engaged in procurement during a particular season;

(c) whether any complaints have been received regarding irregularities in the procurement process during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Before the start of every marketing season, Government convenes a meeting of State Food Secretaries, Food Corporation of India and other stake holders to prepare a detailed action plan for making the arrangements of procurement in the ensuing marketing season. Details of number of procurement centres to be opened and arrangements like purchase of packaging material and storage space etc. are discussed in the meeting. Review is made from time to time on the need of additional procurement centres if any. During the procurement season, the required additional procurement centres are also opened. The estimated quantity to be procured in a particular State is assigned to one or more agencies by the State Government concerned based on their capacity and past performance before the commencement of concerned marketing season. The agencies are selected by the State Governments as per the criteria / procedure adopted by the concerned State Government.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Twelve (12) complaints have been received, in the Department of Food & Public Distribution and Food Corporation of India pertaining to alleged irregularities in foodgrains procurement process. The details are given in the enclosed Statement. The complaints have been forwarded to FCI and the State Government for appropriate enquiry and action.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of complainant S/Sh./Smt.	Nature of complaint	Action taken	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Avadhpal Singh Yadav, MLA, Uttar Pradesh	Irregularities in purchase of wheat.	Matter has been taken up with the State Government and reply is awaited.	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Shri Prem Chand Guddu, M.P.	Irregularities in purchase of foodgrains at MSP in Madhya Pradesh.	The matter was investigated and reply was sent to Hon'ble M.P. Another letter was received from Hon'ble M.P. for which clarification has been sought from State Government.	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Shri Digvijay Singh	Alleged malpractice in procurement of wheat in Madhya Pradesh.	Matter has been taken up with FCI and State Government and reply is awaited.	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Shri Uday Pratap Singh, M.P.	Irregularities in purchase of wheat in Madhya Pradesh.	Interim reply sent to Hon'ble M.P. clarification sought from Government of Madhya Pradesh.	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Complaint dated 22.06.12 from Vandana Singh	Irregularities in procurement at Sawaimadhopur District.	Matter got investigated and allegations were found not to be correct.	Rajasthan
6.	Complaint from Zahida Khan dated 19.09.12	Irregularities in procurement at Bharatpur, Alwar	Matter got investigated and allegations not to be carried.	Rajasthan
7.	Complaint from Ram Prasad Nirala Member of State Advisory Committee, FCI (Bihar)	Irregularities committed in KMS 2011-12 in Nasirganj, Nokha, Bikramganj and Kudra.	Matter got investigated and allegations were found not to be correct.	Bihar
8.	Shri Rewati Raman Singh, MP dt. 15.05.2012	Demand of illegal money in wheat procurement at FCI, Allahabad (UP).	The complaint got investigated through a committee comprising of two AGMs and the committee concluded that no money was being demanded by the FCI Staff.	U.P.
9.	Shri Kesav Sharan Bhatt, Sidhartha Nagar (UP) through Shri Jagdambika Pal, MP-LS dt. 11.05.2012	Regarding procurement of food grains of inferior quality in Districts-Basti, Sidhartha Nagar & Sant Kabir Nagar for PDS.	Under examination in FCI.	U.P.
10.	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, Distt. Prez., Bhartiya Kisan Union, Kanpur through MOCA, F&PD, Deptt. F&PD, New Delhi.	Regarding procurement of wheat at lower prices than MSP at Kanpur.	The complaint got investigated through the committee. As per the committee report facts were found not to be correct.	U.P.

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Shri Anindya Banerjee, GM (Vig), FCI ZO (East), Kolkata who got some 'lead' information conveyed telephonically on 02.04.13.	Fictitious procurement/ Paper transaction of 22 lots of rice on 25.03.13 & 26.03.13 by FCI Staff at BSWC Chhapra in connivance with BSFC Staff.	Area Manager Chhapra	Shri A.K. Bihar Biswas was placed under suspension.
12.	Shri Aman Kumar, Daltonganj, District Palamu, Jharkhand.	Regarding crippled functioning of FCI in Jharkhand.	Comments have been called for from GM (Region), FCI, RO Jharkhand.	Jharkhand

[*English*]**Seed Processing Centres**

2885. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the seed processing centres in the country, State-wise and capacity-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up some training centres in rural areas to train the farmers about processing and storage of agricultural seeds;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to set up some small seed storage centres in the rural areas; 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) The State-wise details of number of seed processing plants and their total seed processing capacity are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Government provides training to farmers on seed production under the Seed Village Programme, which includes seed production, processing, storage, etc.

(d) and (e) Government provides assistance to State Government for construction of seed storage godown @Rs. 25 lakh for 1000 metric tons capacity and multiples thereof in proportion to the capacity.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of number of Seed Processing Plants, total seed processing capacity*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of seed processing plant	Total seed processing capacity (in lakh quintals)
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	412	45.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	53	8.32
3.	Rajasthan	21	15.44
4.	Uttarakhand	8	5.55
5.	Haryana	6	3.80
6.	Karnataka	53	7.24
7.	Andhra Pradesh	473	65.00
8.	Gujarat	7	2.75
9.	Maharashtra	20	10.17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1.00
11.	Punjab	4	2.10
12.	Chhattisgarh	26	10.10
13.	Odisha	142	14.91
14.	Kerala	3	0.60
15.	Assam	9	0.47
16.	Tamil Nadu	81	3.00
17.	Tripura	6	0.15
18.	Bihar	40	7.56

1	2	3	4
19.	West Bengal	248	92.85
20.	Himachal Pradesh	10	1.00
21.	Sikkim	2	0.02
22.	Mizoram	3	0.02
23.	Jharkhand	36	1.94
24.	Meghalaya	4	0.04
25.	National Seeds Corporation	43	12.04
26.	State Farms Corporation of India	17	2.55
Total		1730	313.62

### **Social Security for Elderly People**

2886. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the UT Administration of Chandigarh for strengthening of social security and health care system for the elderly people;

(b) the number of medical units providing health care facilities for elderly persons living in slums in the UT; and

(c) the other facilities, if any, provided to the elderly in the UT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) The steps taken by the UT Administration of Chandigarh for strengthening of social security, health care system and other facilities for elderly people given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*Steps taken by the UT Administration of Chandigarh for strengthening of social security, health care system and other facilities for elderly people*

- The Social Welfare Department, U.T. Chandigarh is providing pension under Old Age Pension Scheme @Rs.500/- to 10594 older persons who have attained the age of 60 year. In addition to

above, Rs.200 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of India Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is paid to 3648 old age persons above the age of 65 years having BPL status and 95 old age persons above the age of 80 having BPL status are given Rs.500/- pm under NSAP.

- In the Union Territory of Chandigarh, an Old Age Home in Sector 15 is being run for the old and destitute persons. Free boarding, lodging, medical facilities and pocket money @ Rs.500/- is provided to the inmates of this Home. The intake capacity of this Home is 50 and presently 22 senior citizens are residing in this Home.
- A Senior Citizens Home in Sector 43 is being run for pensioner and well off people on payment basis. Presently, 22 Senior Citizens in this Home are residing. In addition, Sathya Sai Old Age Home in Sector 30 is also being run by an NGO for Old Age Persons.
- The Senior Citizens Home, Sector 43, Chandigarh itself is a Day Care Centre and the required facilities are being provided to the Senior Citizens.
- The Senior Citizens of the Union Territory of Chandigarh are entitled for 50% concession in the bus fare in Chandigarh Transport Undertaking (CTU).
- The Chandigarh Transport Undertaking, UT, Chandigarh have introduced buses with low floor for comfortable and safe negotiation for the elders and disabled persons.
- Two seats in CTU buses have been reserved for Senior Citizens.
- Geriatric wards have been established in the Govt. Medical College & Hospital. Sector 32 and PGIMER, UT Chandigarh.
- Senior Citizens are issued easily identifiable OPD Cards for their treatment on priority basis in the Govt. Multi Specialty Hospital, Sector 16.
- Camps are organized by the Health Department, UT Chandigarh to take care of health problems in the Old Age Persons.

- Ambulatory Services are provided by the Red Cross Society and General Hospital, Sector 16, Chandigarh for the needy persons. There is hardly any necessity to involve any NGO for this task.
- Help Age India a Voluntary Organization is also working very actively and running a Mobile Medicare Unit. This Medicare Unit is visiting in the colonies to give free medical aid and medicines to the aged persons.
- The Chandigarh Police has been taking special care of the security needs of old persons living alone. The emphasis is on effective liaison with Senior Citizens by beat and other local police officers. Besides, tapping the resources of the neighborhood and residents of Senior Citizens with regard to their personal safety.
- Chandigarh Police have also established a toll free Help line 1090 for the convenience of the Senior Citizens. Women, Children and Senior Citizens Helpline have also been set up in the city.
- Free advice is tendered to Senior Citizens to keep contact on phone with their neighbors, friends, relations and precautions to be taken while dealing with domestic/casual help, vendors/sales persons and handling cash and valuables. Senior Citizens in the Neighborhood Watch Scheme (NWS) have been encouraged to go in for call bell/intercom with neighbors for establishing contacts during emergency. The policemen in general including traffic police personnel in particular have been sensitized as there is need to be extremely polite during their interactions with Senior Citizens.
- Excursion tours for senior citizens are organized by Chandigarh Industrial & Tourism Development Corporation.

#### **Extension of Visa on Arrival**

2887. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI HARI MANJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended Visa on Arrival facility to more airports in the country and for more countries recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the airports at which the said facility is already operational along with the countries for which it is operational;

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend this facility to more airports in the country and to more countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) decided to extend Tourist Visa on Arrival facility (TVoA) at four additional airports *viz.* Trivandrum, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Kochi.

(c) TVoA facility is available at four International airports in the country *viz.* Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata for the nationals of Japan, Singapore, Finland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Philippines, Myanmar and Indonesia.

(d) and (e) TVoA facility would be extended to Goa Airport as soon as infrastructure and manpower requirements are in place.

#### **Cultured Paddy Seeds**

2888. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to experiment cultivation of cultured/artificial paddy seeds in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any detailed study has been made in the regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the other crops whose seeds are going to be tested/cultured/cultivated?

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) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no programme, in this regard, in any other crop in Kerala State.

#### **One MP-One Idea Scheme**

2889. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'One MP-One Idea' Scheme is under implementation since 2012;

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

(c) whether there is any provision for awarding of certificates of honour to local people for their best innovative solution regarding developmental projects; and

(d) if so, the details of such award granted, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Para 3.36 of the Guidelines of Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) *inter alia* stipulates: "In order to foster a grass-root bottoms-up approach to innovation and development and to arrive at solutions for local problems, which are sustainable and scalable, there is a need for seeking out and campaigning for ideas that have the potential to solve challenges. Accordingly, based on the innovative ideas received from the local people regarding developmental projects, a 'One MP-One Idea' Competition may be held in each Lok Sabha constituency annually to select the three best innovations for cash

awards and certificate of appreciation for next five best innovations. These awards will be given on the specific request of Hon'ble MPs to promote such a scheme in their constituency. The Competition will invite innovative solutions in the areas of education and skills, health, water and sanitation, housing and infrastructure, agriculture, energy, environment, community and social service, etc. The innovative solutions can be submitted by any individual or by a group of individuals, industry, industry consortia, academia, NGO or other institution from the constituency."

(d) Information on works executed/activities carried out under the MPLADS is not maintained Centrally at the level of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

#### **Quality of Bottled Water**

2890. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether any irregularities have been noticed/ reported in grant of licences for setting up of plants/factories producing packaged/mineral drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total number of licences issued and irregularities reported during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon, State-wise; and

(c) whether any mechanism is in place to check the quality of packaged/mineral water and if so, the number of samples tested and those found violating the norms during the said period along with the corrective steps 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) to (c) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) does not give licences for setting up plants/factories. However, BIS grants only product licences for Packaged Drinking Water as per IS 14543 and Packaged Natural Mineral Water as per IS 13428 as these products are under mandatory certification under Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations 2011.

BIS ensures the quality of Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water manufactured by its licensees under the product certification scheme wherein regular surveillance of licensees is done through factory inspections, by drawing of samples from factory & market and their independent testing to check the conformity of the product to relevant Indian Standards (IS 14543 & IS 13428).

If the product is found deviating from the norms prescribed in the relevant Indian Standards, actions like issue of warning/ stop marking/deferment of licence/non renewal of licence/ cancellation of licence are taken. Such

actions depend on the severity of non-conformity and/ or recurrence of failures and/or unsatisfactory operation of the licence.

The details of number of samples drawn, number of samples found failing, number of warning letters issued, number of stop marking and number of licences cancelled/ not renewed for the last three years and the current year for Packaged Drinking Water are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV and details on Packaged Natural Mineral Water are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

**Statement-I**

*Data for the Period from 01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011 (Packaged Drinking Water)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Samples Drawn	No. of Samples Failed	No. of Warning Letters Issued	No. of Stop Marking Issued	No. of Licence Cancelled/Not Renewed*
1.	Delhi and Noida	190	23	05	00	02
2.	Uttar Pradesh	224	14	13	02	00
3.	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	466	46	42	04	00
4.	Rajasthan	53	08	01	07	00
5.	Uttarakhand	28	03	00	03	00
6.	Haryana	127	16	03	05	01
7.	Himachal Pradesh	18	00	00	00	00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh	113	09	09	00	00
9.	Odisha	146	18	13	03	00
10.	Bihar, Jharkhand	56	06	03	03	00
11.	Meghalaya, Manipur Mizoram, Tripura and Assam	123	57	11	03	00
12.	West Bengal	336	39	25	05	08
13.	Gujarat	827	69	52	17	03
14.	Maharashtra and Goa	729	104	67	22	03
15.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar	1422	163	130	18	04
16.	Andhra Pradesh	1483	182	131	51	06
17.	Karnataka	101	20	15	03	02
18.	Kerala	206	28	23	04	01
Total		6648	805	543	150	30

\* Includes licences for which renewal application not received at the expiry of licence validity period.



**Statement-II***Data for the period from 01.04.2011 to 31.03.2012 (Packaged Drinking Water)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Samples Drawn	No. of Samples Failed	No. of Warning Letters Issued	No. of Stop Marking Issued	No. of Licence Cancelled/Not Renewed*
1.	Delhi and Noida	144	28	00	15	07
2.	Uttar Pradesh	252	25	20	4	02
3.	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	472	36	24	12	00
4.	Rajasthan	101	05	04	01	00
5.	Uttarakhand	41	07	02	05	00
6.	Haryana	115	12	02	05	01
7.	Himachal Pradesh	38	02	02	00	00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh	154	11	11	06	00
9.	Odisha	237	33	26	07	00
10.	Bihar, Jharkhand	41	07	04	02	01
11.	Meghalaya, Manipur Mizoram, Tripura and Assam	128	21	27	06	00
12.	West Bengal	97	01	01	00	00
13.	Gujarat	1039	45	26	17	02
14.	Maharashtra and Goa	989	123	99	13	05
15.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar	1829	183	159	16	04
16.	Andhra Pradesh	1526	136	106	32	07
17.	Karnataka	280	33	29	03	01
18.	Kerala	249	12	05	05	02
Total		7732	720	547	149	32

\* Includes licences for which renewal application not received at the expiry of licence validity period.

**Statement-III***Data for the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013 (Packaged Drinking Water)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Samples Drawn	No. of Samples Failed	No. of Warning Letters Issued	No. of Stop Marking Issued	No. of Licence Cancelled/Not Renewed*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi and Noida	271	20	10	25	15
2.	Uttar Pradesh	355	24	14	12	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	367	17	13	20	09
4.	Rajasthan	52	07	07	06	04
5.	Uttarakhand	82	04	03	01	04
6.	Haryana	224	12	11	09	49
7.	Himachal Pradesh	28	00	00	02	02
8.	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh	209	01	01	02	01
9.	Odisha	269	25	14	16	00
10.	Bihar, Jharkhand	145	23	20	04	06
11.	Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Assam	190	34	32	02	01
12.	West Bengal	393	23	6	17	01
13.	Gujarat	630	36	29	11	04
14.	Maharashtra and Goa	849	52	38	11	26
15.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar	1361	104	94	31	38
16.	Andhra Pradesh	1343	170	144	50	18
17.	Karnataka	337	39	30	14	09
18.	Kerala	351	16	13	07	03
Total		7456	607	479	240	190

\* Includes licences for which renewal application not received at the expiry of licence validity period.

#### **Statement-IV**

*Data for the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.07.2013 (Packaged Drinking Water)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Samples Drawn	No. of Samples Failed	No. of Warning Letters Issued	No. of Stop Marking Issued	No. of Licence Cancelled/Not Renewed*
1.	Delhi and Noida	40	02	02	00	04
2.	Uttar Pradesh	57	04	05	07	11
3.	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	83	11	07	10	03
4.	Rajasthan	56	01	01	01	00
5.	Uttarakhand	33	04	02	01	02
6.	Haryana	71	05	05	08	00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15	01	02	03	02
8.	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh	63	04	03	03	11
9.	Odisha	57	12	05	07	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Bihar, Jharkhand	11	01	02	03	02
11.	Meghalaya, Manipur Mizoram, Tripura and Assam	43	09	09	04	00
12.	West Bengal	68	03	02	06	04
13.	Gujarat	121	14	09	14	03
14.	Maharashtra and Goa	403	42	70	09	15
15.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar	402	26	19	35	14
16.	Andhra Pradesh	594	17	07	22	13
17.	Karnataka	159	10	00	24	13
18.	Kerala	35	15	10	07	02
Total		2311	181	160	164	99

\* Includes licences for which renewal application not received at the expiry of licence validity period.

**Statement-V**

*Data for the period from 01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011 (Packaged Natural Mineral Water)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Samples Drawn	No. of Samples Failed	No. of Warning Letters Issued	No. of Stop Marking Issued	No. of Licence Cancelled/Not Renewed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	03	00	00	00	00
2.	Uttarakhand	04	04	03	01	00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	13	00	00	00	00
4.	Gujarat	03	00	00	00	00
5.	Maharashtra and Goa	00	00	00	00	00
Total		23	04	03	01	00

*Data for the period from 01.04.2011 to 31.03.2012 (Packaged Natural Mineral Water)*

1.	Uttar Pradesh	00	00	00	00	00
2.	Uttarakhand	05	00	00	00	00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	40	00	00	00	00
4.	Gujarat	05	00	00	00	00
5.	Maharashtra and Goa	00	00	00	00	00
Total		50	00	00	00	00

*Data for the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013 (Packaged Natural Mineral Water)*

1.	Uttar Pradesh	00	00	00	00	00
2.	Uttarakhand	18	00	00	00	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Himachal Pradesh	38	01	01	01	00
4.	Gujarat	03	00	00	00	00
5.	Maharashtra and Goa	00	00	00	00	00
Total		59	01	01	01	00

*Data for the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.07.2013 (Packaged Natural Mineral Water)*

1.	Uttar Pradesh	00	00	00	00	00
2.	Uttarakhand	01	01	01	00	00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	26	04	04	02	00
4.	Gujarat	02	00	00	00	00
5.	Maharashtra and Goa	00	00	00	00	00
Total		29	05	05	02	00

[Translation]

**Stampede in Kumbh Mela**

2891. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed/injured in stampede during the Kumbh Mela, 2013 in Uttar Pradesh along with the financial assistance provided to the family members of the victims; and

(b) the concrete steps being taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents along with the advisories issued to the State Governments and police departments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) As per the available information, 37 persons were killed and 43 injured on 10.2.2013 during the Kumbh Mela, 2013 at Allahabad. Maintenance of law and order during such events is the responsibility of the concerned State Government, as such provision of financial assistance to the family members of the victims is required to be made by them.

(b) The arrangements for this kind of events are made by the District Administration/State Governments. Hence, authorities at the district level/State level take all precautions to avoid any untoward incident. On the basis of inputs received from Security/Intelligence Agencies, Government of India does issue specific advisories from

time to time.

A detailed guideline/advisory has also been issued to all States/UTs on 1.10.2008, suggesting measures to efficiently manage such gatherings for safety and security of people. The suggested measures include allowing manageable number of persons to visit the temples/shrines at a particular time; proper access control procedure/system at every entry/exit point; establishment of sound alert system; regular training of staff in evacuation procedures' etc. to avoid recurrence of incidents of stampede in future.

**Constitution of SHRC**

2892. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have constituted/not constituted State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Union Government and the National Human Rights Commission have directed the State Governments to constitute SHRC in their respective States and fill up the vacant post of Chairman of Human Rights Commission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) 23 States have so far set up State Human Rights Commissions

(SHRCs). These States are Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The remaining five States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura have not yet set up the SHRCs. As per Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, it is for the State Government to take action for setting up of State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) and also for providing the required infrastructure, manpower etc.

(b) and (c) The National Human Rights Commission has from time to time, requested the State Governments to establish SHRCs at an early date. The Government has also regularly written to the States concerned to expedite the setting up SHRCs. While Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya have sought details like annual expenditure, the structure and staffing pattern of SHRCs from certain States, Tripura is exploring the possibility of setting up SHRC jointly with some of the North-Eastern States. No response in this regard has been received from Mizoram and Nagaland.

[English]

**Assistance for Development of  
Agriculture Sector**

2893. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance/grants to the States to boost agriculture and to achieve the targetted growth rate of four per cent in the farm sector to enhance its contribution to the Indian economy;

(b) if so, the details of the Central grant proposed to be given to each State in this regard; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to revamp the agriculture sector?

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. Government provides financial assistance/grants to the State Governments to boost agriculture under various schemes being implemented for increasing production and productivity in agriculture & allied sectors. Government has also enhanced plan outlay of agriculture to Rs.1,34,746 crore for XII Five Year Plan from Rs.61,528 crore in XI Five Year Plan. Important Schemes/programmes under implementation at present are Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana; National Food Security Mission; National Horticulture Mission; Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States; National Mission on Micro Irrigation; Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm & Maize; Support to State Extension Programmes of Extension Reforms etc.

(b) An amount of Rs.21,609 crore has been approved for the year 2013-14. Out of this an amount of Rs. 7390.54 crore has been released (up to 5.8.2013) under various schemes being implemented by the Department to the State Governments and implementing agencies as per their requirement and past performance for development of agriculture.

(c) Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement of minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans etc.

**Immovable Property Returns of IPS Officers**

2894. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently issued notice for delay in submission of mandatory annual Immovable Property Returns (IPRs) by the Indian Police Service (IPS) Officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to the All India Service Rules every officer of the IPS shall submit his/her returns;

(d) if so, the total number of IPS officers who failed to submit their returns; and

(e) the action initiated against these officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) In terms of Government of India's decision (2) under Rule 16 of All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968, the returns of immovable property shall be submitted by the members of the Service on their first appointment to the Service within a month of such appointment and subsequently in the month of January every year. As on 20.8.2013, out of 3490 IPS officers, Immovable Property Returns (IPRs) for the year 2012 have been received from 2791 IPS officers and IPRs from 699 IPS officers have not been received by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(e) Department of Personnel and Training have made suitable amendment in their guidelines on 7.9.2011 on grant of vigilance clearance to All India Service (AIS) officers, stating that AIS officers who have not submitted their IPRs in time, shall be denied vigilance clearance. In addition to this, instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all the State Governments/UTs on 5.5.2011, 5.9.2011, 29.9.2011, 31.10.2011, 29.11.2011, 6.6.2012 and 27.6.2012 stating that the officers who do not submit their Property Returns in time, would be denied vigilance clearance and will not be considered for promotion, empanelment in Government of India and nominations for training, awards, etc.

[Translation]

#### **Use of Official Language Hindi**

2895. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Undertakings and Banks are violating the Official Language Act by using only English language in their correspondence;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such Undertakings and Banks; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government in this regard including issuing of instructions to such Undertakings and Banks to issue correspondence in Hindi language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The arrangement of correspondence in Government Undertakings and Banks is expected to be made according to the Official Languages Act 1963 and Rule 4 (Statement) of Official Language Rules 1976 framed under the act.

(c) It is the responsibility of Administrative Head of every Central Government Office/PSU/Bank to ensure implementation of the Official Language Act and Official Language Rules. However, whenever any violation of Official Language Rules comes to the notice of Department of Official Language, action is taken for corrective measures.

#### **Statement**

*Official Language Rules 1976, Rule 4-Communications between Central Government Offices communications*

(a) Between one Ministry or Department of the Central Government and another may be in Hindi or in English;

(b) Between one Ministry or Department of the Central Government and attached or subordinate offices situated in Region "A", shall be in Hindi and in such proportion as the Central Government may, having regard to the number of persons having a working knowledge of Hindi in such offices, the facilities for sending communications in Hindi and matters incidental thereto, determine from time to time;

(c) Between Central Government offices situated in Region "A", other than those specified in clause (a) or clause (b), shall be in Hindi;

(d) Between Central Government offices situated in Region "A" and offices in Region "B" or Region "C" may be in Hindi or in English:

Provided that these communications shall be in Hindi in such proportion as the Central Government may, having regard to the number of persons having working knowledge of Hindi in such offices, the facilities for sending communications in Hindi and matters incidental thereto, determine from time to time:

(e) Between Central Government offices situated in Region "B" or Region "C" may be in Hindi or English;

Provided that these communications shall be in Hindi in such proportion as the Central Government may, having regard to the number of persons having working knowledge of Hindi in such offices, the facilities for sending communications in Hindi and matters incidental thereto, determine from time to time;

Provided that a translation of such communication in the other language shall:—

- (i) Where that communication is addressed to an office in Region "A" or Region "B", be provided, if necessary, at the receiving end ;
- (ii) Where the communication is addressed to an office in Region "C", be provided alongwith such communication ;

Provided further that no such translation in the other language shall be required to be provided if the communication is addressed to a notified office.

[English]

#### **Grants for Research and Development in FPIs**

2896. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided grants for research to any Research and Development institutions to promote food processing system in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the results achieved out of such grants including the application of such research for promotion of Food Processing Industries (FPIs);

(c) whether cases of misuse of such funds has been reported; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to curb misuse of funds along with the measures taken to get back the sanctioned amount 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) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) provides grant-in-aid for research in food processing under the Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, Research and Development and other Promotional Activities.

(b) During the last three years and the current year, the following number of R&D projects were approved for assistance:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Projects approved	Grant-in-aid released (Rs. in crores)
1.	2010-11	10	5.60
2.	2011-12	14	6.38
3.	2012-13	36 (**)	9.85
4.	2013-14 (till 20.8. 2013)	14 (**)	7.90
Total		74	29.73 @

(\*\*) includes projects assisted by Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), Department of Science and Technology, which is implementing the R&D scheme of this Ministry during 12th plan.

@ Grant-in-aid released includes assistance for new projects approved as well as for on-going projects.

State-wise list of projects approved by MoFPI is enclosed as Statement.

The specific outcome of the R&D Scheme is to create a shelf of technologies and innovative products, which will be available to industry for commercialization. These projects are also aimed at enabling the scientific community to understand and work with the issues in the food science area with a view to evolve technological solutions and new products and processes. This in turn is expected to give momentum to growth of Food Processing Industry.

(c) No such case has been reported so far.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Name of the Scheme: Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, Research and Development and Other Promotional Activities*

*Name of the Component: Research and Development*

**Year 2010-11**

*Grant Released By MoFPI as on 31.3.2011*

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Topic of Research with Summary	Institution/University	State	Approved grant-in-aid	Instalment released	Amount of grant-in-aid released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	"Molecular Characterization of nutritional evaluation of Moth Bean"	CCS, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	Haryana	20.35	2nd	9.64
2.	"Development of value added products of guar (Cyamopsis tetragonoloba L. Taub) gum"	CCS, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	Haryana	32.50	2nd	13.63
3.	Development of traditional fermented dairy products enriched with an indigenous probiotic strain for promoting the health and well-being of consumers	Molecular Biology Unit, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	Haryana	67.83	1st	53.668
4.	"Development of process for Exploring the possibilities of utilization of processing waste of fruit crops"	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University-Coimbatore	T.N	24.50	2nd	9.26
5.	Exploring the use of ornamental flowers as natural food colorants	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University-Coimbatore.	T.N	24.595	1st	16.77
6.	"Application of Hurdle Technology for Value addition and Preservation of spent chicken meat products at room temperature"	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	Assam	48.36	2nd	22.21
7.	"Development of economic process for the Drying of Umorok Chilli and Turmeric and their quality evaluation with stability study"	North East Institute of Science and Technology, Jorhat	Assam	31.04	1st	15.52
8.	Development of Health Promoting Extruded RTE breakfast cereal	Tezpur University, Assam	Assam	40.32	1st	20.16
9.	Production of dried Honey Powder using Vacuum Puffing Technique	Assam University	Assam	24.75	1st	12.37
10.	Refinement, Standardization and Popularization of Technologies for Value Added Pork Products in North-Eastern India	National Research Centre on Pig, ICAR, Guwahati, Assam	Assam	32.55	1st	27.67



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Quality improvement of traditional method of rice beer production by the tribal people of North-East India	Tezpur University, Napaam, Assam	Assam	78.68	2nd	30.34
12.	“Non-destructive Nano-sensors for detecting chemical and biological food toxins using surface enhanced Raman Scattering	Amirta Centre for Nanosciences, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham University, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences campus, Elamakkara, Cochin-682026, Kerala	Kerela	65.00	1st	32.50
13.	Validation of Economically Important Fish Species from India by DNA Bar-coding using Cytochrome oxidase gene-I”	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada Agricultural University, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	Mah	220.11	2nd	88.00
14.	Development of Healthy and Nutrient Rich Noodles by Supplementation with Legumes and Leafy Vegetables”	Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Mah	31.13	1st	15.56
15.	Studies on preparation of Syrup and Jaggery of Neera obtained from Phoenix Sylvester’s	University of Pune, Pune-411007	Mah	24.67	1st	20.46
16.	Nutritional approach for designing goat meat based functional products	Central Institute of Research on Oats, Mathura (U.P.).	U.P.	107.29	2nd	41.79
17.	Utilization of deolieds soyabean cake for production of enzymes bioactive components and protein products.	IIT, Delhi	Delhi	15.60	1st	7.80
18.	Bio processing and pilot scale production of high valued tea Nutraceutical Catechins and Theaflavins	Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT), Palampur (H.P.)- 176061.	H.P	163.00	2nd	65.20
19.	Processing of Apple Pomace for value added product development	Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT), Palampur (H.P.)- 176061.	H.P	107.44	2nd	38.85
20.	“Value added processing of millet for sustainable nutritional security of tribals in Jharkhand”	Department of Home Science, Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, Jharkhand.	Jharkhand	40.40	2nd	18.43
Total						559.89

**Year : 2011-12***Grant released by MoFPI as on 31.3.2012*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Topic of Research with Summary	Institution/University	State	Approved grant-in-aid	Instalment released	Amount of grant-in-aid released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Preparation of tailor –made annatto dye formulations for selected traditional and industrial processed foods	CFTRI, Hyderabad	AP	7.00	2nd	2.05879
2.	Studies on the preservation of vegeable juices and Non-acidic fruit juices by Microwave Heating and development of prototype model of continous microwave pasteurization/sterilization system	CFTRI, Hyderabad	AP	38.82	1st	34.163-
3.	Low cost Dehydration of Fruits and Vegetables using Continuous Explosion Puffing Process (CEPP)	M/s Ghatge Precision Engineering Pvt. Limited, Satara	Mah	34.16	2nd	13.664
4.	Validation of Economically Important Fish Species from India by DNA Barcoding using Cytochrome oxidase gene-I	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada University, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	Mah	220.11	3rd	19.75
5.	Improvement of Nutritional Value of Finger miller by Extrusion Cooking technology”.	Department of Agricultural Process Engineering, College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Dr. B.S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli-415712.	Mah	37.51	2nd	11.61
6.	Studies on preservation of Syrup and Jaggery of Neera obtained from Phoenix Sylvestris	University of Pune, Pune	Mah	24.38	2nd	2.32472
7.	DNA barcoding to discriminate traded spices from their adulterants	Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut 673012, Kerala	Kerela	28.466	1st	18.958
8.	“Non-destructive Nano-sensors for detecting chemical and biological food toxins using surface enhanced Raman Scattering	Amirta Centre for Nanosciences, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham University, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences campus, Elamakkara, Cochin-682026, Kerala	Kerela	65.00	2nd	26.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Development of traditional fermented dairy products enriched with an indigenous probiotic strain for promoting health and well being of consumers	The Director, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	Haryana	53.66	Additional towards 1st instalment	1.056
10.	Development of traditional fermented dairy products enriched with an indigenous probiotic strain for promoting health and well-being of consumers	The Director, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	Haryana	69.948	2nd Inst	11.07
11.	Development of Processing Techniques for Preserving Juvenile Shoots of nutritionally rich and Edible Bamboos of Sub- Himalayan and North Eastern Region of India	PUNjab University, Chandigarh	Punjab	106.92	1st	86.51
12.	Novel bioactive edible films for extending shelf life of meat based products	Department of Livestock Products Technology, Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana	Punjab	56.20	1st	43.20
13.	Supercritical Fluid Extraction of Natural Antioxidant for Food Preservation	IIT, Delhi	Delhi	61.00	1st	51.58
14.	Supercritical Fluid Extraction of Natural Antioxidant for Food Preservation	IIT, Delhi	Delhi	61.00	Salary towards HRA	1.22
15.	New Perspectives in R&D in the Food Processing Sector (for organizing R&D workshop)	FICCI	Delhi	3.10	-	3.102
16.	Biotechnology Production of xylitol from zylose rich lignecellulosic materials	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	Delhi	23.11	1st	16.308
17.	Development and popularization of insulated ice bags for traditional Fishing Sector	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University- Chennai	TN	14.98	3rd Inst	0.81
18.	Pre and Post harvest technologies for Moringa to enhance the shelf life and value addition"	Agricultural Engineering College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	TN	38.51	2nd	15.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Development & Standardization of technique for preservation of nutrient rich Palmyra Products	Agricultural Engineering College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	TN	8.75	2nd	3.425
20.	Post Harvest Technology and value addition of cashew apple	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Chennai	TN	13.24	1st	8.12
21.	Development of Technology for resistant/ modified starch substitute Cereals/ millet and pulses blended bakery and pasta products	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Home Science College and Research Institute, Madurai	TN	37.96	1st	32.97
22.	Low cost process development and quality evaluation of carbonated beverages made from Aloe Vera Gel Blend with extract of Amla, Sweet Lime and Ginger in Meghalaya- North East Region	College of Home Science Central Agricultural University, Tura, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	27.22	1st	23.26
23.	Low cost process development and quality evaluation of carbonated beverages made from Aloe Vera Gel Blend with extract of Amla, Sweet Lime and Ginger in Meghalaya- North East Region	College of Home Science Central Agricultural University, Tura, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	27.22	Add towards TA	0.186
24.	Development of Ready to Reconstitute Misti Dahi Powder	Tezpur University	Assam	15.97	15.97 1st	12.28
25.	Development of Enzyme based Extraction Process for Improving quality and recovery of Starch from different varieties of Colocasia esculenta (Arbi)	Tezpur University	Assam	27.2642	1st	22.82
26.	Development of economic process for the drying of Umorok Chilli and Turmeric and their quality evaluation with stability study	North East Institute of Science and Technology, Jorhat-785006 (Assam)	Assam	31.04	2nd	5.92
27.	Development of Health Promoting Extruded Rte Breakfast Cereal Incorporating Choukua Rice and Bhimkol Banana of Assam along with Carambola Pomace	Tezpur University, Naapam, Assam	Assam	40.32036	2nd	10.53
28.	Refinement, Standardization and Popularization of Technologies for value added pork products	National Research Centre on Pig, ICAR, Guwahati, Assam	Assam	32,.55	2nd	2.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Technology Assessment, Standardization and Acceleration of Shidal (Fermented Fishery Product) Production in Northeast India	College of Fisheries, Lembucherra, Tripura	Tripura	39.88	2nd	17.42
30.	Design of Novel Functional Food Supplements using Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Extraction and Encapsulation Technologies	Jadavpur University	West Bengal	33.01468	1st	30.721
31.	Food Irradiation unit assisting Food Irradiation unit assisting (i) Food Processing Industries (ii) R&D in New areas of irradiated Food and (iii) Training Center for Food irradiation specially In Eastern and North Eastern Region	Jadavpur University	West Bengal	380.00	Balance amount	45.14
32.	Value Added and Healthful Texturized Egg Product	Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	Karnataka	38.51	1st	28.25
33.	Development and Quality evaluation of innovative convenience Food Products from Milk	Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izatnagar, Bareilly (UP)	U.P	45.25	1st	36.12
Total						638.05

*Name of the Scheme: Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, Research & Development and other Promotional Activities*

**Year : 2012-13**

*Name of the Component: Research and Development*

*A. (Grant released by MoFPI as on 31.3.2013)*

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	Topic of Research with Summary	Institution/University	State	Approved grant-in-aid	Instalment released	Amount of grant-in-aid released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Development of Shelf Stable Chicken Meat Products with Natural Preservatives-A Hurdle Technology Approach	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Science University	Tamil Nadu	31.90	1st	24.70
2.	Bacteriophages-A novel biopreservative for vegetable	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	67.09	1st	63.423
3.	Formulating value added products from minor tubers for food and industrial uses	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Home Science College and Research Institute, Madurai	Tamil Nadu	13.0825	1st	7.842

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Development stability and consumer acceptance of Omega-3 enriched functional food	College of Food and Dairy Technology, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Chennai	T.N.	52.91	1st	42.78
5.	Development of Technologies for Novel Food Products based on Indigenous Technologies	Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology, Thanjavur	T.N.	39.074	1st	32.712
6.	Study on Development of Dietary fibre enriched designer Meat Products	Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Hissar	Haryana	54.90	1st	48.35
7.	Characterization of Colostrum Bio-active Components from different Spices and their Application in the Formulation of Novel Dairy Products	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	87.26	1st	79.88
8.	Microwave (MV) Enhanced Air Heating and Drying System for Value addition of Agro-based Products: Dehydration and Disinfestations	Department of Electrical Engineering, IIT Bombay, Powai, Mumbai	Maharashtra	24.70	1st	18.35
9.	Technology for Value Creation (Workshop)	FICCI	Delhi	4.06	1st	4.0617
10.	Enzymatic Synthesis of Theanin: A nutraceutical using Microbial glutamyl transpeptidase	Department of Microbiology, University of Delhi, South Campus, New Delhi	Delhi	23.00	1st	15.50
11.	Development of ready-to-serve fish products through flexible retort pouch technology for Northeast Markets	College of Fisheries, Central Agricultural University, Agartala, Tripura	Tripura	25.402	1st	23.821
12.	Development and Production Technologies for Guava Pulp Enriched Fermented Dairy Products	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	U.P.	41.27	1st	32.51
13.	Studies for the selective Separation of Proteins from Milk whey.	NCL, Pune	Mah.	20.74	1st	13.67
14.	Development of Fortification Technology for Milk to Increase Bioavailability of Mineral	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana, Punjab	Punjab	70.72	1st	62.36
15.	Studies on functional properties of the dominant microflora found in rice beer of Assam	Tezpur University	Assam	46.02	1st	40.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Development of Antimicrobial Polymeric Nanocomposite film from PET waste for packaging of milk and milk products	Department of Polymer, Science and Technology, University of Calcutta, Kolkata	W.B.	48.291	1st	44.083
17.	Isolation, Modification of non conventional sources of starch from North Eastern Region and their potential food application	College of Home Science, CAU, Tura, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	40.184	1st	35.592
18.	Development of Healthy and Nutrient Rich Noodles by Supplementation with Legumes and Leafy Vegetables	Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	31.13	2nd	12.452
19.	Utilization of deoiled soybean cake for production of enzymes, bioactive components and protein products	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	Delhi	15.60	2nd	3.215
20.	Ultra High Temperature (UHT) processing of liquids beverages and semi-solid food products by microwave and electrical energy heating	Jadavpur University, Kolkotta	W.B.	44.00	2nd	17.60
21.	DNA barcoding to discriminate trade spices from their adulterants.	Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut, Kerala	Kerala	28.466	2nd	7.286
22.	Quality improvement of traditional method of rice beer production by the tribal people of North-East India	Tezpur University, Napaam, Assam	Assam	78.685	3rd	7.868
Total (1-22)						638.368

**Year : 2012-13**

*B- (Grant released by Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), under Department of Science and Technology for implementation of Research and Development Scheme of MoFPI as on 31.3.2013)*

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Topic of Research with Summary	Institution/University	State	Approved grant-in-aid	Instalment released	Amount of grant-in-aid released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Development of Degradable Food Packaging Technology "Green-Pack"	Department of Chemical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, Assam	Assam	29.97	1st	28.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Quality Assessment of Traditionally Processed dried fish of the North East India	Department of Biotechnology, Gauhati University Guwahati, Assam	Assam	32.93	1st	24.79
3.	Optimization of Operational Parameters for the Extraction of Thiamine from Rice and Wheat Brans and Enrichment of Foods	Department of Biotechnology, GITAM Institute of Technology, GITAM University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	19.00	1st	8.50
4.	Development of Piperine Conjugates to Increase the Bioavailability of Iron	Department of Biotechnology, GITAM Institute of Technology, GITAM, University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	30.00	1st	7.50
5.	Functionalized Polymers for Processing of Soymilk and Apple Juice	Biotransformations Laboratory, Natural Products Division, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	33.34	1st	23.17
6.	Kinetic of Thermal Degradation of Chlorophyll in Green Leafy Vegetables and Increasing the Shelf life of the vegetables	Department of Chemical Engineering, National Institute of Technology Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	11.714	1st	8.874
7.	Development and Optimization of Edible Coating Formulations to Improve the Postharvest Quality and Shelf-life of Underutilized Short Lived Fresh Fruits by using RSM	Department of BRD School of Biosciences, Sardar Patel University Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat	Gujarat	17.128	1st	13.708
8.	Comparative Evaluation of Enzymatic and Fermentative Methods for Preparation of Chicken liver Hydrolystates: Recovery, Biofunctional Characterization and Application	Meat, Fish & Poultry Technology Department, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, Karnataka	Karnataka	41.64	1st	35.46
9.	Production of n-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids Concentrate from Sardine Oil	Department of Chemical Engineering, National Institute of Technology, Surathkal, Srinivasnagar, Mangalore, Karnataka	Karnataka	46.798	1st	39.814



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Development of Process for Nanoencapsulation of Polyphenols for Food supplement applications	Human Resource Development Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, Karnataka	Karnataka	20.298	1st	17.044
11.	Nutritionally Enriched Innovative Convenience Foods Suitable for Industrial Production from Underutilized Grains	Department of Grain Science & Technology, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, Karnataka	Karnataka	20.00	1st	15.16
12.	Studies in Physico-Chemical Properties of Plasma Processed Rice Grains	Department of Food Engineering & Technology, Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	22.38	1st	19.69
13.	Development of Continous and Energy Efficient Cooking Devices and Practices	Department of Chemical Engineering, Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai	Maharashtra	25.832	1st	16.916
14.	Enhancing the Shelf Life of Sapota (Manikara Zapota) by Value Addition	Department of Food Technology, Kongu Engineering College, Erode, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	10.44	1st	4.00
15.	Design and Evaluation of a Tamarind Fruit Dehuller and Deseeder	Department of Food and Agricultural Process Engineering, Agricultural Engineering College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	10.44	1st	7.22
16.	Design and Development of Ohmic Heating System for Pasteurization of Liquid Egg White and to Enhance the Functional Properties of Egg White Albumen	Department of Food and Agricultural Process Engineering Agricultural Engineering College & Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	20.28	1st	15.14
17.	Prebiotic Efficacy of Xylooligosaccharides (XOS) and their Food Applications	Centre for Food Technology, Department of Biotechnology, Anna	Tamil Nadu	27.708	1st	18.854

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		University, Chennai & Post Harvest Technology Centre, Agricultural Engg. College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore				
18.	Feasibility Study of Pulse Power Technique: Alternative Technology for Water Treatment	Department of Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	29.995	1st	25.49
19.	Osmotic Dehydration and Microwave Vaccum drying of Kachkal Banana	Department of Food Engineering & Technology, Tezpur University, Napaam, Assam	Assam	20.81	1st	17.59
Total						346.99

*Name of the Scheme: Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, Research and Development and other Promotional Activities Name of the Component: Research and Development*

**Year : 2013-14**

*A. (Grant released by MoFPI as on 20.8.2013)*

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Topic of Research with Summary	Institution/University	State	Approved grant-in-aid	Instalment released	Amount of grant-in-aid released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Validation of Nutracitically important plant resources in India by DNA Barcoding using various Gene Markers of India	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad	M.S	147.240	1st	131.540
2.	Improving the Microbial Safety and Nutritional quality of fresh meat using a low cost refrigerated cabinet for retail marketing of meat in street meat shops	Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana, Punjab	Punjab	11.69	1st	7.845
3.	Development of enzyme based extraction process for improving quality and recovery of starch from different varieties of Colocasia Esculenta (Arbi) of Assam for food use	Tezpur University, Assam	Assam	27.26425	2nd	3.31357

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Utilization of deoiled Soybean Cake for Production of Enzymes, Bioactive components and Protein Products	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	Delhi	-	Part payment	2.40
5.	Processing of Apple for Value Added Product Development	IHBT, Palampur	H.P	107.44	3rd	10.744
6.	Transfer of fund to SERB for implementation of R&D Scheme	SERB, DST	Delhi	770.00	1st	261.621
7.	Red Sorghum flakes based Snack Bar for Health and Nutritional Security	Department of Horticulture, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka	Karnataka	36.916	1st	32.208
8.	Nutritional approach for Designing Goat Meat based Functional Products	Central Institute of Research on Goats, Mathura (U.P.)	U.P.	107.29	3rd	10.729
Total						460.4012

**Year : 2013-14**

*B. (Grant released by Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), under Department of Science and Technology for implementation of Research and Development Scheme of MoFPI as on 20.8.2013)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Topic of Research with Summary	Institution/University	State	Approved grant-in-aid	Instalment released	Amount of grant-in-aid released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Studies on development of Cereal based functional Breakfast Food from the Underutilized Crops of North-East	Mr. Amit Baran Das Department of Food Engineering & Technology, Tezpur University, Napaam, Tezpur, Assam	Assam	29.024	1st	25.262
2.	Pilot Scale Process Technology for 'BHIM KOL' (MUSA BALBISIANA) Slice, Grits and Powder using Hybrid Drying Methods	Dr. Brijesh Srivastava Department of Food Engineering & Technology, Tezpur University, Napaam, Tezpur, Assam	Assam	35.324	1st	31.912
3.	Development of Strip based detection tests for selected Adulterants and Contaminants in Milk	Dr. Rajan Sharma Division of Dairy Chemistry, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Haryana	Haryana	49.848	1st	35.174

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Healthy Foods: Production of Stable and Active Probiotics	Dr. Surajit Mandal Dairy Microbiology Division, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	Haryana	35.824	1st	29.912
5.	Production of Buffalo Casein Hydrolysates enriched with Antioxidative and immunomodulatory peptides and their application for the Development of Functional Beverage	Dr. Rajesh Kumar Division of Dairy Chemistry, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Haryana	Haryana	50.00	1st	38.648
6.	Phosphine and Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Combinations as Alternative to Methyl Bromide to Manage Stored Pests of Rice Under Bulk Storage	Dr. R. Meenatchi Department of Storage Entomology, Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology, Pudukottai Road, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	39.804	1st	33.292
7.	Package of Technologies for On-farm Processing, Value Addition and Safe Storage of Onions	Dr. V. R. Sinija Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	49.97	1st	42.91
8.	Chemical, Rheological and Processing quality of fractions produced by successive size reduction milling of different wheat varieties	Prof. Narpinder Singh Department of Food Science and Technology, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab	Punjab	69.208	1st	62.104
9.	In Vitro Assessment of the effects of commercially available Nutraceuticals and Oligosaccharides as prebiotics on the Human Gut Microflora	Dr. Shilpi Sharma Department of Biochemical Engineering and Biotechnology, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi	Delhi	23.232	1st	15.936
10.	Development of Phenolic Enriched Multigrain Bread with Improved Functional Quality	Prof. Charanjit Kaur Division of Post Harvest Technology, Indian Agriculture Research Institute, 3rd floor, NRL Building, New Delhi, Delhi	Delhi	49.816	1st	39.868
Total				403.026		329.756

**Working of NIA**

2897. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has identified/detected any loopholes in the working of NIA during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Superintendence of National Investigation Agency (NIA) vests in the Central Government as per Section 4 of the NIA Act. The Ministry of Home Affairs, the controlling Ministry, reviews the overall functioning of NIA at regular intervals. However, there is no laid down specific mechanism to review NIA's functioning. As of now, the agency has been entrusted with the investigation of 71 cases, out of which, charge sheets have been filed in 35 cases before various NIA Special Courts and 2 cases have already resulted in conviction. Remaining 36 cases are under various stages of investigation. The Government has notified 38 special NIA Courts in various States/Union Territories to ensure expeditious trial of cases.

Certain proposed amendment in the NIA Act are also under consideration of MHA to make NIA more effective in discharging its duties.

(c) and (d) No specific loopholes have been identified/detected in the working of the NIA during any of the ongoing reviews.

*[Translation]***Irregularities in Procurement**

2898. SHRI LALJI TANDON:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) the quantity of wheat and paddy procured during the last one year and in the current procurement season, State-wise;

(b) whether complaints regarding exploitation of farmers by middlemen in procurement of paddy and wheat in various States during the said period, have been received;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether complaints have also been received regarding distress sale of these foodgrains at prices below the Minimum Support Price by the farmers in view of irregularities in the procurement of foodgrains;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of the procurement of wheat and paddy during the last one year and the current season, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No such complaint of exploitation of farmers by the middleman in procurement of wheat and paddy has been received.

(d) to (f) Twelve (12) complaints have been received, in the Department of Food & Public Distribution and Food Corporation of India pertaining to alleged irregularities in

procurement of foodgrains. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Various steps have been taken by the Government to tackle the problem of distress-sale and to ensure procurement of adequate quantity of foodgrains which, *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Wide publicity of the specifications such as acceptable moisture contents, foreign matters etc. so that farmers may bring their produce accordingly and may not face any difficulty after bringing their produce at purchase centres. Handbills/pamphlets are also distributed to farmers for their awareness.
- (ii) At Purchase Centres/mandis necessary facility for cleaning and weighment are provided, arrangement of moisture meters and gunnies are made so that prompt acceptance of farmer's produce can be ensured.
- (iii) In States like Madhya Pradesh, where the farmers and cooperative societies are registered, the information about date and time for bringing the produce at the centre are given through SMS.
- (iv) Besides regulated mandis, temporary procurement centres are also opened to facilitate easy approach of farmers to MSP operations.
- (v) It is ensured that payment is made to the farmers within 48 hours of sale of their produce.
- (vi) The Purchase Centres are kept operational upto the last date of the procurement season decided by Government of India in consultation with the State Government.
- (vii) Food Corporation of India ensures that there should not be any fund crisis for the open ended procurement *i.e.* upto the last grains arrived at Purchase Centres are purchased.

**Statement-I***Procurement of Wheat and Rice*

(In lakh tons)

State/UT	Wheat		Rice	
	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13
Andhra Pradesh			75.42	64.32
Assam			0.23	0.20
Bihar	7.72		15.34	13.03
Chandigarh	0.17		0.13	
Chhattisgarh			41.15	48.04
Delhi	0.31			
Gujarat	1.56		0.04	
Haryana	86.65	58.73	20.07	26.09
Himachal Pradesh	0.01		0.01	
Jammu and Kashmir	0.09		0.09	
Jharkhand			2.75	2.15
Karnataka			3.56	0.73
Kerala			3.76	2.40
Madhya Pradesh	84.93	63.55	6.35	8.98
Maharashtra	0.02		1.77	1.91
Odisha			28.66	36.07
Puducherry			0.05	
Punjab	128.34	108.97	77.31	85.58
Rajasthan	19.64	12.68		
Tamil Nadu			15.96	4.81
Uttar Pradesh	50.63	6.83	33.57	22.86
Uttarakhand	1.39	0.05	3.78	4.97
West Bengal	0.02	0.02	20.41	17.12
<b>All India Total</b>	<b>381.48</b>	<b>250.91</b>	<b>350.41</b>	<b>339.41</b>

As on 22.08.2013

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	Name of complainant S/Sh./Smt.	Nature of complaint	Action taken	State
1.	Shri Avadhpal Singh Yadav, MLA, Uttar Pradesh	Irregularities in purchase of wheat.	Matter has been taken up with the State Government and reply is awaited.	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Shri Prem Chand Guddu, M.P.	Irregularities in purchase of foodgrains at MSP in Madhya Pradesh.	The matter was investigated and reply was sent to Hon'ble M.P. Another letter was received from Hon'ble M.P. for which clarification has been sought from State Government.	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Shri Digvijay Singh	Alleged malpractice in procurement of wheat in Madhya Pradesh.	Matter has been taken up with FCI and State Government and reply is awaited.	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Shri Uday Pratap Singh, M.P.	Irregularities in purchase of wheat in Madhya Pradesh.	Interim reply sent to Hon'ble M.P. clarification sought from Government of Madhya Pradesh.	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Complaint dated 22.06.12 from Vandana Singh	Irregularities in procurement at Sawaimadhopur District.	Matter got investigated and allegations were found not to be correct.	Rajasthan
6.	Complaint from Zahida Khan dated 19.09.12	Irregularities in procurement at Bharatpur, Alwar	Matter got investigated and allegations not to be corrected.	Rajasthan
7.	Complaint from Ram Prasad Nirala Member of State Advisory Committee, FCI (Bihar).	Irregularities committed in KMS 2011-12 in Nasirganj, Nokha, Bikramganj and Kudra.	Matter got investigated and allegations were found not to be carried.	Bihar
8.	Shri Rewati Raman Singh, MP dt. 15.05.2012	Demand of illegal money in wheat procurement at FCI, Allahabad (UP).	The complaint got investigated through a committee comprising of two AGMs and the committee concluded that no money was being demanded by the FCI Staff.	U.P.
9.	Shri Kesav Sharan Bhatt, Sidhartha Nagar (UP) through Shri Jagdambika Pal, MP-LS dt. 11.05.2012	Regarding procurement of food grains of inferior quality in Districts- Basti, Sidhartha Nagar and Sant Kabir Nagar for PDS.	Under examination in FCI.	U.P.

Sl. No.	Name of complainant S/Sh./Smt.	Nature of complaint	Action taken	State
10.	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, Distt. Prez., Bhartiya Kisan Union, Kanpur through MOCA, F&PD, Deptt. F&PD, New Delhi.	Regarding procurement of Wheat at lower prices than MSP at Kanpur.	The complaint got investigated through the committee. As per the committee report facts were found not to be correct.	U.P.
11.	Shri Anindya Banerjee, GM (Vig), FCI ZO(East), Kolkata who got some 'lead' information conveyed telephonically on 02.04.13.	Fictitious procurement/ Paper transaction of 22 lots of rice on 25.03.13 & 26.03.13 by FCI Staff at BSWC Chhaprain connivance with BSFC Staff.	Area Manager Chhapra Shri A.K. Biswas was placed under suspension.	Bihar
12.	Shri Aman Kumar, Daltonganj, District Palamu, Jharkhand.	Regarding crippled functioning of FCI in Jharkhand.	Comments have been called for from GM (Region), FCI, RO Jharkhand.	Jharkhand

#### **Manufacturing of Fake Insecticides**

2899. SHRI HUKAMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign companies are manufacturing fake insecticides and weedicides in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that some companies are selling expired pesticides after importing such pesticides illegally;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some companies are conducting illegal tests on crops in some States; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government against these foreign companies?

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 (f) No such report has come to the notice.

#### **Diversification of Crops**

2900. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received several

proposals from various States including Maharashtra seeking financial assistance for diversification of agricultural crops; and

(b) if so, the present status of such 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) and (b) The Government of India has received proposal for diversification of agricultural crops for seeking financial assistance from Punjab State only. The Crop Diversification Programme is being implemented in Original Green Revolution States namely Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to restore soil fertility and arrest depletion of ground water with an outlay of Rs.500 crores during year 2013-14.

[English]

#### **Shortage of Availability of Drugs**

2901. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government monitors and identify the shortage and availability of drugs on the basis of reports received from the State Drugs Control Administration and companies as well as individuals;



(b) if so, the details of reports received during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of action taken by the Government during the above period along with the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government/National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority is keeping a check on the prices of drugs/medicines in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the criteria adopted for the purpose along with the details of price checking carried out during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) regularly monitors the availability (shortage) of drugs in the country through Drugs Control Administration of State Governments. Whenever shortage is reported by the State Drug Controllers (SDCs) or comes to its notice otherwise, NPPA takes remedial steps for ensuring availability of drugs by impressing upon manufacturers to rush the stocks to the places of shortage. The shortages wherever reported in the past were found to be mostly brand specific and in such cases equivalent substitutes were available in the market. Presently, there is no case of regular shortage reported by the SDCs to NPPA.

(d) and (e) Government has notified the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) on 15th May, 2013 in supersession of DPCO, 1995. All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 have been included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. Of these, NPPA has already notified the ceiling prices in respect of 291 medicines under provisions of the said order.

The manufacturers of mentioned scheduled formulations having maximum retail price higher than the ceiling price are required to revise the MRP to an amount not exceeding the ceiling price plus local taxes, wherever applicable within a period of 45 days from the date of price notification by NPPA in accordance with paragraph 13 (1) and 24 of the DPCO, 2013.

NPPA carry out the enforcement activity through purchase of samples from the market, complaints received from State Drug Controllers and price list in Form-V of DPCO, 2013 submitted by the companies. During last three years, 553, 559 and 626 number of packs were purchased from the market and analyzed to identify the cases of overcharging/non-compliance of the notified prices.

#### **Wholesale and Retail Prices of Medicines**

2902. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide gap between the retail and wholesale prices of medicines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any step has been taken to reduce the price gap between the wholesale and retail prices of medicines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the steps are likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Government has notified the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) on 15th May, 2013 in supersession of DPCO, 1995. All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 have been included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. DPCO, 2013 provides for fixation of ceiling price with a provision of only 16% margin to retailer on the PTR (Price to Retailer). National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has so far, notified the ceiling prices in respect of 291 medicines under provisions of the said order. As regards non-scheduled drugs, there is no provision of fixation of ceiling prices.

#### **Coal-Bed Methane**

2903. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has an estimate of the

quantity of Coal-Bed Methane (CBM) gas reserves in coal mines that are currently not utilised for production of gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to allow CIL and other States owned and private companies to produce gas from their coal blocks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the methodology used for pricing of such gas and the revenue sharing mechanism with the Government; and

(f) the impact that the production of CBM gas from these coal blocks will have on the total natural gas production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Coal India Ltd (CIL)/ Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDI) is pursuing development of Coal Mine Methane (CMM) from its mining areas as it would be beneficial on mine safety as well as environment. Ministry of Coal has made CMPDI the Nodal Agency for development of CMM in India. CIL/CMPDI has successfully implemented a CMM demonstration project at Moonidih mine of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL), funded by GoI/UNDP/GEF. The successful implementation of the project has proved the efficacy of the technology of CMM extraction and its utilization in Indian geo-mining condition. Based on success of the demonstration project, steps have been taken for identification of prospective areas for development of CMM projects and coalfields characterized by occurrence of multi-seams of high rank coals which were considered potential areas for CMM development.

(e) Government has approved the gas price formula based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations, which will be applicable from 1st April, 2014 for a period of 5 years. These gas prices will be applicable to all natural gas including CBM.

(f) A total of 33 Coal-Bed Methane (CBM) Blocks have been awarded under 4 rounds of CBM Bidding, out of which 3 blocks have been relinquished. 9.9 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) of CBM gas in-place has been established in 8

Blocks so far. In one Block namely, Raniganj South in West Bengal, commercial gas production started in 2007 and the current gas production is of the order of 0.25 MMSCMD.

[Translation]

#### **Subsidy on Farming Equipment**

2904. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides subsidy to farmers for purchase of modern farming equipments, diesel and fertilizers in the event of drought in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to raise the subsidy on farming and irrigation equipments and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether subsidy on seeds to seed producing companies/cooperative committees has been stopped; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Due to deficit rainfall situation during Kharif-2012, Government introduced a 'Diesel Subsidy Scheme' to offset the cost of diesel used for pumping water for providing supplementary and protective irrigation to standing crops in the drought and deficit rainfall affected areas.

Under this Scheme, 50% of the cost of diesel for supplementary and protective irrigation was provided as financial assistance to farmers, limited to 2 ha per farmer, to be equally shared by Government of India (GOI) and respective State Government/Union Territory. GOI's contribution was capped at Rs. 750 per ha. This scheme was operational till 30th September, 2012 in the following areas:—

- Districts where rainfall deficit was more than 50% as on 15th July, 2012, as per India Meteorological Department (IMD) data, or

- Talukas and districts declared as drought affected areas by the respective State Governments; or
- Areas with prolonged dry spell with rainfall deficit of 60% or more, for any continuous 15 days period, beginning from 15th July, 2012.

Subsidy on urea and 23 grades of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers are provided to the farmers. Government however, is not implementing any specific scheme to subsidize purchase of modern farming equipment in the event drought, and is not contemplating as such to raise subsidy thereon.

(d) and (e) Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme titled "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds" since 2005-06 with the objective of developing and strengthening of existing infrastructure for production and distribution of certified/quality seeds to farmers. However, no subsidy is being given to seed producing Companies/Cooperatives.

[English]

### Coal Washeries

2905. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal washeries functional in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken any decision to set up more such coal washeries to reduce the quantity of ash and other unuseful component from coal so as to make it competitive in comparison to imported coal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, subsidiary-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Details of coal washeries of CIL/Subsidiary companies which are in operation are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of coal washery	Subsidiary company	Capacity (Mtpa)
1	2	3	4
1.	Dugda-ii	BCCL	2.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Bhojudih	BCCL	1.70
3.	Patherdih	BCCL	1.60
4.	Sudamdih	BCCL	1.60
5.	Moonidih	BCCL	1.60
6.	Mahuda	BCCL	0.63
7.	Madhuband	BCCL	2.50
8.	Kathara	CCL	3.00
9.	Swang	CCL	0.75
10.	Rajrappa	CCL	3.00
11.	Kedla	CCL	2.60
12.	Nandan	WCL	1.20
13.	Dugda-I	BCCL	1.00
14.	Gidi	CCL	2.50
15.	Piparwar	CCL	6.50
16.	Kargali	CCL	2.72
17.	Bina	NCL	4.50
Total			39.40

(b) and (c) CIL has decided to set up 16 washeries in its various subsidiaries. The subsidiary-wise and state-wise details of these proposed coal washeries are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of washery	Capacity (Mty)	Subsidiary	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kusmunda	10.0	SECL	Chhattisgarh
2.	Baroud	5.0	SECL	Chhattisgarh
3.	Madhuband	5.0	BCCL	Jharkhand
4.	Patherdih	5.0	BCCL	Jharkhand
5.	Patherdih	2.5	BCCL	Jharkhand
6.	Dahibari	1.6	BCCL	Jharkhand
7.	Dugda	2.5	BCCL	Jharkhand
8.	Bhojudih	2.0	BCCL	West Bengal
9.	Ashoka	10.0	CCL	Jharkhand
10.	Konar	3.5	CCL	Jharkhand
11.	Karo	2.5	CCL	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Chitra	2.5	ECL	Jharkhand
13.	Basundhara	10.0	MCL	Odisha
14.	Jagannath	10.0	MCL	Odisha
15.	Hingula	10.0	MCL	Odisha
16.	Ib-Valley	10.0	MCL	Odisha
Total		92.10		

### **Violence in Assam**

2906. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of incidents of violence in the Barak valley of Assam particularly along the Indo-Bangladesh borders areas;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the current year along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to restore peace and normalcy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no such report. However, strict vigil and regular patrolling is being done by the Border Security Force and the Local District Police along Indo-Bangladesh border to maintain peace.

(c) In order to restore peace and normalcy in the State, efforts of the State Government are being supplemented by the Central Government through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Armed Police Forces and also providing Central Assistance to the State Government for modernization and strengthening of State Police Force. Tripartite talks with various groups in Assam are also continuing.

### **Performance of Commissions**

2907. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities/performances of various Commissions under the Ministry including the National

Commission for Backward Classes are monitored/reviewed regularly; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the achievements made by the Commissions, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) There are three Commissions working under the administrative control of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment viz. National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Safai Karmacharis, and National Commission for Backward Classes. In accordance with Article 338(5)(c) of the Constitution, the National Commissions submit its reports to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit on the working of those safeguards explained in Article 338 (5)(a) and (b) of the Constitution of India. The Government places these reports along-with an Action Taken Memorandum on the Table of both Houses of Parliament.

Further, in accordance with Government resolution, the National Commission for Safai Karmacharis reports to the Central and State Government on any matter concerning Safai Karmacharis taking into account any difficulties and disabilities being encountered by Safai Karmacharis.

National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has been established under the NCBC Act 1993 and have all the powers of a Civil Court trying a suit. The NCBC has been functioning as per its mandate laid down in the NCBC Act, 1993.

[Translation]

### **Amnesty to Militants**

2908. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to grant amnesty to the militants/terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has requested the Union Government to amend

the Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Policy for terrorists in order to facilitate the procedure to bring these young people back into the mainstream; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Policy for return of ex-militants from Pok/Pakistan to Jammu and Kashmir has been notified by the J&K Govt *vide* Order No. Home 1376 (ISA) of 2010 dated 23.11.2010. The Policy is intended to facilitate the return of ex-militants who belong to J&K State and had crossed over the PoK/Pakistan for training in insurgency, but have given up insurgent activities due to a change of heart and are willing to return to the State. Those who have gone to Pok/Pakistan between 01.01.1989 and 31.12.2009 and their dependents are eligible for consideration under the policy.

(c) and (d) Till date, this Ministry has not received proposal from the Govt. of J&K for change in the extant rehabilitation policy.

[English]

#### Accidents in Coal Mines

2909. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the deaths of miners in the coal mines of Assam and Meghalaya, especially in South Garo Hills due to negligence of the mine owners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether coal mine accidents are common in the mountainous State because of unscientific mining known as 'rat hole mining' and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware that no basic facilities such as safety measures, medical assistance, compensation to accident victims are available for the miners in these mines;

(e) if so, whether the Government will take action against the mine owners and ensure the safety and security of the coal miners of Assam and Meghalaya as well as provide basic facilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Government is aware about the reported accidents in South Garo Hills district of Meghalaya. There were news in local newspapers that on 06.07.2012 at Nengkol, in Rongsa Awe of Nangalbibra, South Garo Hills District, Meghalaya, an accident occurred due to flooding in a coal mine in which 15 persons were apprehended to have been killed.

The following authorities/agencies conducted search and rescue operations including investigations into the accident:—

1. National Disaster Response Force;
2. State Police Personnel;
3. State Officials of the Directorate of Mineral Resources;
4. Team of Officials of the Directorate General of Mines Safety, Guwahati Region;
5. Officials of the State Labour Department.

A Magisterial enquiry was also conducted by the 1st Class Magistrate, South Garo Hills District, Meghalaya. According to the reports, there was no report of missing labourers filed with the police and during search and rescue operations, they did not find any victims alive or dead inside the mine. Further, Government of Meghalaya, have not received any claim for compensation.

The number of fatal accidents in Assam and Meghalaya during the last three years, as per records with Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), is given below:—

Year	Assam	Meghalaya
2010	1	0
2011	2	0
2012	1	0

(c) to (f) Issue of applicability of laws relating to regulation of mining activities was examined in the context of special status under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India as claimed by Government of

Meghalaya. The comments in this regard were sought from the Ministry of Home Affairs, State Government of Meghalaya and Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice. The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that no such notification has been issued by the President of India for non-application of the Mines Act, 1952 and the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in the State of Meghalaya. However, this was to be confirmed by the State Govt. of Meghalaya and Ministry of Law and Justice. The replies of State Govt. of Meghalaya and Ministry of Law and Justice has not been received.

#### **Protection of Monuments from Rainfall**

2910. SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to protect monuments from heavy rainfall and hailstones during the monsoon season;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government/ASI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (c) As per the archaeological norms and principles the protected monuments are maintained in their original condition without making any additions and alterations. However, necessary conservation measures are taken for proper care of monuments as a part of routine maintenance.

*[Translation]*

#### **Award for Agricultural Journalism**

2911. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research bestows Ch. Charan Singh award every year for agricultural journalism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of such award given so far to persons engaged in the private electronic media sector;

(d) whether there have been irregularities in bestowing the said award; and

(e) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Choudhary Charan Singh Award for Excellence in Journalism in Agricultural Research and Development was instituted by the ICAR in 2000 in order to recognize the outstanding contribution in Journalism in the field of Agricultural Research and Development in the country. The award carries Rs 1,00,000 as cash, a certificate and a citation. It is given annually for the outstanding contribution in Journalism in Agriculture and Allied Science through Hindi/English Newspapers/Magazines/Journals published in India. From 2010, an award for Journalist from electronic media, has also been added. An individual who has made significant contribution by way of writing/analyzing/reporting for enhancement/promotion of Indian Agriculture is eligible for this award.

(c) Shri Hans Raj Nayak (Doordarshan), Shri Harendra Kumar Garg (Doordarshan) and Shri Virsain Malik (All India Radio) were bestowed this Award for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. No one from private electronic media sector could win the award so far.

(d) No.

(e) Not applicable.

*[English]*

#### **Sugar Production**

2912. DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) the estimated opening stock of sugar as on 1st October, 2013;

(b) the likely sugar production and demand as per Government and industry estimates during 2013-14 sugar season;

(c) whether the estimates indicate a need for import of sugar to supplement the domestic availability during the said period;

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

(e) if not, the reasons for allowing sugar imports into the country and causing loss of foreign exchange on imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The opening stock of sugar with the sugar mills as on 1st October, 2013 is provisionally estimated to be around 85-90 lac tons.

(b) The production of sugar depends upon sugarcane production, recovery and its availability to the sugar mills for crushing during the season. First advance estimates of production for the year 2013-14 for kharif crops including sugarcane are yet to be released by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. However, as per the reports received from the Cane Commissioners of the major sugar producing States and the sugar industry, production of sugar in the country is provisionally estimated at about 235-237 lac tons against the provisionally estimated domestic demand of 235 lac tons during 2013-14 sugar season.

(c) and (d) With the sufficient carryover stocks and likely sugar production during 2013-14 sugar season, there would be adequate stocks of sugar to meet the domestic requirement.

(e) The Government has considered the request of the sugar industry and increased the customs duty on import of sugar from 10 to 15 per cent with effect from 08.07.2013 to discourage imports.

[Translation]

### Production of Seeds

2913. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total quantum of seeds produced in various States including Madhya Pradesh, crop and State-wise;

(b) whether there is shortage of seeds in the country and if so, the details thereof *vis-a-vis* the requirement;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the production of seeds in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to make the country self-reliant in the production of seeds?

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 and availability of certified/quality seeds in the country for the year 2012-13 is 328.58 lakh quintals against the requirement of 315.18 lakh quintals as reported by the States. The crop-wise and State-wise details including Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) The production of certified/quality seeds in the country has increased from 140.51 lakh quintals in 2005-06 to 328.58 lakh quintals in 2012-13. To enhance seed production in the country, the Government of India is assisting the State Governments and seed producing agencies on various seed related activities *viz*, seed production, storage, training of farmers in seed production technology, etc., under the various crop development programmes/schemes *viz*:- National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds and Maize (ISOPOM), Initiatives for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP), Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC), Technology Mission on Jute & Mesta, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Technology Mission for the North East (TMNE), Development & Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds.

**Statement-I***All India Requirement & Availability of Certified/Quality Seed 2012-13*

Quantity in Quintals

Crop	Requirement	Availability	Deficit/Surplus	Remarks
Wheat	10819923	11223025	403102	
Paddy	7799591	8032016	232425	
Maize	1064119	1138519	74400	
Jowar	273696	317456	43760	
Bajra	263662	296487	32825	
Ragi	33931	36761	2830	
Barley	193482	235390	41908	
Buck Wheat	85	0	-85	Met through Farm Saved seed.
Banyard Millet	600	0	-600	Met through Farm Saved seed.
Kodo	443	393	-50	Met through Farm Saved seed.
<b>Total Cereal</b>	<b>20449531</b>	<b>21280047</b>	<b>830515</b>	
Gram	1631953	1513828	-118125	Met from Pvt. & Farm Saved seed
Lentil	103697	74124	-29573	Met from Pvt. & Farm Saved seed
Peas	183013	159875	-23138	Met from Pvt. & Farm Saved seed
Arhar	216106	226519	10413	
Urd	241078	333218	92140	
Moong	224104	252518	28413	
Moth	20300	23312	3012	
Rajmash	10818	10818	0	
Cowpea	20710	20079	-631	Met through Summer production.
Horsegram	8314	7926	-388	Met through Farm Saved seed.
Indian Bean	600	615	15	
Khesari	3850	3850	0	
Lethyrus	96	84	-12	Met from Pvt. & Farm Saved seed
<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>2664638</b>	<b>2626766</b>	<b>-37873</b>	
Groundnut	2365768	2573395	207627	Met from Kharif-2012 production.
Sesame	28937	29999	1062	Met from Farm Saved seed.
Mustard	1050	1050	0	
R/M	136080	164974	28894	
Raya	83591	76275	-7316	Met from Mustard Seed.



Crop	Requirement	Availability	Deficit/Surplus	Remarks
Gobhisarson	296	404	108	
Toria	22667	22293	-374	Met from Mustard Seed.
Soybean	3100089	3827917	727829	
Linseed	8937	1978	-6959	Met from Farm Saved seed.
Sunflower	67357	67984	627	
Castor	63193	70358	7165	
Niger	1657	1675	18	
Safflower	12412	13502	1090	
<b>Total Oilseeds</b>	<b>5892034</b>	<b>6851804</b>	<b>959771</b>	
Cotton	241499	271576	30077	
Jute	34154	36587	2433	Met through private.
Sunhemp	1540	0	-1540	Tied up with NAFED.
<b>Total Fibre</b>	<b>277193</b>	<b>308163</b>	<b>30970</b>	
Potato	2161800	1731873	-429927	Met from private.
Guar	54000	50464	-3536	Met through Farm Saved seed.
Dhaincha	4076	0	-4076	Met through private.
Others	88	88	0	
Rice Bean	80	0	-80	Met through Farm Saved seed.
Oat	14350	8355	-5995	Met from Pvt. & Farm Saved seed.
Berseem	300	300	0	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31518090</b>	<b>32857859</b>	<b>1339770</b>	

**Statement-II***All India Requirement and Availability of Certified/Quality Seed 2012-13*

Quantity in Quintals

State	Requirement	Availability	Status	Remarks
Andhra Pradesh	4356241	4995099	638858	
Arunanchal Pradesh	11933	11933	0	
Assam	814702	814702	0	
Bihar	1365903	1662725	296822	
Chhattisgarh	786781	773631	-13150	Tied up with MSSC, SFCI, NAFED, MPSSFDC, IGKVV, Pvt. Growers & Farm Saved Seed.
Goa	6713	6713	0	

State	Requirement	Availability	Status	Remarks
Gujarat	980053	1015427	35374	
Haryana	1412835	1557627	144792	
Himachal Pradesh	128656	105656	-23000	Arranged through NAFED.
Jammu and Kashmir	126123	121223	-4900	Arranged through NSC, SFCI and Private.
Jharkhand	492335	260532	-231803	Arranged through NSC, SFCI and Tender
Karnataka	1346343	1471638	125295	
Kerala	120000	120000	0	
Madhya Pradesh	3095885	3551576	455691	
Maharashtra	2778845	2888611	109766	
Manipur	19860	19860	0	
Meghalaya	17357	17217	-140	Tied-up with NSC
Mizoram	781	781	0	
Nagaland	49178	49178	0	
Odisha	817013	709277	-107736	Tied-up with NSC, SFCI, KSSC, GSSC, APSSDCC and privates.
Puducherry	10630	10289	-341	PASIC arranged from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
Punjab	1293147	1465949	172802	
Rajasthan	2014666	2084832	70166	
Sikkim	6150	6335	185	
Tamil Nadu	554481	879415	324934	
Tripura	26764	27104	341	
Uttar Pradesh	5365280	5107496	-257784	Tied-up with NSC, SFCI, GSSC, UPSDDC and Farm Saved Seed
Uttrakhand	112920	130627	17707	
West Bengal	3406515	2992406	-414109	Arranged through WBSSC
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31518089</b>	<b>32857858</b>	<b>1339769</b>	

#### Mustard Seeds

2914. SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:  
 SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:  
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:  
 SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop

new varieties of mustard seeds in view of the increasing demand of mustard oil and for increasing the yield so as to benefit the farmers; 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) In view of the demand of mustard oil and to increase the yield of mustard to benefit

the farmers, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research undertakes basic and strategic research related to crop improvement, production and protection technologies in rapeseed-mustard at Directorate of Rapeseed-Mustard Research, Bharatpur. The information so generated is used by the All India Coordinated Research Project on Rapeseed-Mustard to develop location specific varieties/hybrids and technologies for different agro-ecologies.

A total of 31 high yielding varieties/hybrids of rapeseed-mustard have been released during the last five years that have a fair degree of tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses and are presented in the enclosed Statement. Breeder seeds of improved varieties/hybrids of rapeseed-mustard to the tune of 739.1 quintals were produced and supplied to different seed producing agencies during the last five years (2007-08 to 2011-12), so that quality seeds of improved varieties/hybrids could reach farmers for cultivation to enhance crop productivity and net farm income.

#### **Statement**

*Varieties/Hybrids of rapeseed-Mustard Group of Crops released during last five years (2008-12)*

CROP	Varieties/Hybrids Released
Indian Mustard (21)	NRCHB-506 (Hybrid), Dhara Mustard Hybrid-1 (Hybrid), CORAL 432 (Hybrid), CORAL-437 (Hybrid), Pusa Mustard 22, Pusa Mustard-24, Pusa Mustard 25, Pusa Mustard 26, Pusa Mustard 27, Pusa Mustard 28, Pusa Vijay, NRCHB-101, DRMR 601, RH 0119, Chhattisgarh Sarson-1 Pant Rai-19, RGN-145, RGN-236, RGN-229, CS-56, RB-50
Yellow sarson(4)	NRCYS 05-02, Pitambari, YSH 0401, Pant Pili Sarson-1
Taramira (2)	Vallabh Taramira-1, Vallabh Taramira-2
Brown sarson (1)	Shalimar Sarson-1
Toria (1)	Uttara
Gobhi sarson (2)	Him sarson-1, NUDB-26-11

#### **Security at Religious Places**

2915. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI:  
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to station para-military forces at some religious places on the request of the State Governments including at Mahabodhi Temple in Gaya in the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar requests have been received from other States also;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken or being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether para-military forces rules do not permit giving protection to any religious place in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind stationing para-military forces to guard religious places in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):  
(a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

#### **Bioequivalence and Bioavailability Centres**

2916. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which bioequivalence and bioavailability centres were established in the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali in Punjab;

(b) the manpower strength and annual expenditure directly and indirectly spent by NIPER on each such centre along with the projects undertaken and revenue generated therefrom so far;

(c) whether medicines manufactured in India are given support of bioequivalence and bioavailability tests so that the quality of Indian medicines would be at par with those manufactured in developed countries and there will be further global confidence in the Indian medicines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) Bioavailability centre was initially set up in January,

1998 at NIPER, Mohali. However as a separate entity National Bioavailability Centre (NBC) was established in April, 2004. Bioequivalence study is a type of bioavailability study and involves comparison of bioavailability of a drug from two drug products (formulations).

(b) There is strength of three persons in the centre. As per records available with NIPER, Mohali total expenditure and revenue generation over the years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Not applicable.

**Statement-I**

*Annual expenditure directly and indirectly spent by NIPER*

Sl. No.	Details of expenditure	Expenditure	Remarks
1.	Manpower cost	Rs. 36,36,000/-	Up to 2006-07
2.	Civil works (ground floor)	Rs. 38,56,000/-	Up to 2006-07
3.	Funding by DST, Government of India	Rs. 1,69,01,138/-	For purchase of sophisticated equipments
4.	Civil works (first floor)	Rs. 49,79,805/-	Up to 2006-07
5.	Grant received for up-gradation NBC	Rs. 38,00,000/-	Received in December, 2011

*The details of projects undertaken along and the revenue generated*

Sl. No.	Title	Project Number	Date of completion	Revenue generated	Project Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rifampicin Bioavailability of Combined Formulations for World Health Organization	SP-104	30.07.1998	Data not available	Sponsored project
2.	Bioequivalence of R_Cinex (R& H) in Two Drug FDC of M/s Lupin Laboratories Limited.	SP-109	11.12.1998	Rs. 4,80,000/-	Sponsored project
3.	Pharmacokinetic Evaluation of Paclitaxel (INTAXEL TM )at Two different Doses From Dabur India Ltd.	SP-110	02.07.1999	Rs. 3,64,575/-	Sponsored project
4.	Bioequivalence of Rifampicin in FDC (Four Drug) Vs. Separate Formulations of M/S Svizera Labs	SP-112	03.06.1999	Rs. 8,00,000/-	Sponsored project

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	The Assessment of Bioequivalence of R, H, P and E in Four Drug FDC Vs. Separate Formulations at the same dose level for M/s Lupin Laboratories Limited.	SP-116	10.04.2000	Rs. 6,92,000/-	Sponsored project
6.	The Assessment of Bioequivalence of Rifampicin in Four Drug FDC of R,H, P and E Vs. Separate Formulations at the same dose level for M/s Lupin Laboratories Limited.	SP-118	25.05.2000	Rs. 6,92,000/-	Sponsored project
7.	The Assessment of Bioequivalence of Rifampicin in Four Drug FDC of R, H, P and E Vs. Separate Formulations for M/s Macleods Pharmaceuticals Limited.	SP-119	22.09.2000	Rs. 6,92,000/-	Sponsored project
8.	The Assessment of Bioequivalence of Rifampicin in Four Drug FDC of R,H, P and E Vs. Separate Formulations For M/S Lupin Laboratories Limited	SP-120	17.08.2000	Rs. 6,92,000/-	Sponsored project
9.	In vivo performance of NFD-MUMPS in comparison to Cardules retard in healthy human volunteers Double blind crossover single dose study	-	29.04.2001	Data not available	In house Project
10.	In vivo performance of Azithromycin tablet in comparison to Vicon tablets in healthy human volunteers	-	20.10.2001	Data not available	In house Project
11.	The Assessment of Bioequivalence of Rifampicin in Four Drug FDC of R,H, P and E Vs. Separate Formulations For M/S Macleods Pharmaceuticals Limited	SP-123	19.12.2001	Rs. 8,10,000/-	Sponsored project
12.	The Assessment of Bioequivalence of R,H, and P in FDC Formulations compared to Single drug Formulations at the same dose levels WHO/IUATLD Protocol) for M/s Lupin Laboratories Limited	SP-138	15.03.2002	Rs. 13,21,008/-	Sponsored project
13.	In vitro evaluation of R containing four drug fixed dose combinations for Medicins Sans Frontiers	SP-157	12.10.2003	USD 9364	Sponsored project
14.	Dissolution Test as a Surrogate for Quality Evaluation of R Containing Fixed Dose Combination Formulations for World Health Organization	Data not available	07.11.2003	Data not available	Sponsored project

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Bioavailability Studies of Anti-Tubercular Drug Formulations in Animals	GP-248	12.04.2004	Rs. 2,25,000/-	Sponsored project
16.	Assessment of Bioequivalence of R and H in FDC of R, H and E Vs FDC Formulations At The Same Dose Levels (WHO/IUATLD Protocol) for M/S Maneesh Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	SP-161	17.06.2004	Rs. 9,38,500/-	Sponsored project
17.	Bioequivalence of Rifampicin in FDC containing H, P and E in a Sachet Compared with Four FDC at the same dose levels (WHO/IUATLD Protocol) for M/S Maneesh Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	SP-172	15.5.2005	Rs. 24,00,000/-	Sponsored project
18.	In vitro evaluation of uniformity in drug content and performance of anti-tubercular fixed dose combination tablets after division for body weight based dose adjustment: a feasibility study for World Health Organization	SP-173	Data not available	USD 9500	Sponsored project

Abbreviations : FDC : Fixed Dose Combination; R : Rifampicin; H : Isoniazid; P : Pyrazinamide; E : Ethambutol

### **Statement-II**

*Details of Indian companies who were provided support by NIPER for bioavailability studies*

Sl. No.	Title	Project Number	Project Category	Manufactured in India (Yes/No)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rifampicin Bioavailability of Combined Formulations	SP-104	Sponsored project	No (WHO formulation)
2.	Bioequivalence of R_Cinex (R& H) in Two Drug FDC of M/S Lupin Laboratories Limited	SP-109	Sponsored project	Yes
3.	Pharmacokinetic Evaluation of Paclitaxel (INTAXEL TM ) at Two different Doses from Dabur India Ltd.	SP-110	Sponsored project	Yes
4.	Bioequivalence of Rifampicin in FDC (Four Drug) Vs. Separate Formulations of M/S Svizera Labs	SP-112	Sponsored project	Yes
5.	The Assessment of Bioequivalence of R, H, P and E in Four Drug FDC Vs. Separate Formulations at the same dose level for M/S Lupin Laboratories Limited	SP-116	Sponsored project	Yes
6.	The Assessment of Bioequivalence of Rifampicin in Four Drug FDC of R,H, P and E Vs. Separate Formulations at the same dose level for M/s Lupin Laboratories Limited	SP-118	Sponsored project	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
7.	The Assessment of Bioequivalence of Rifampicin in Four Drug FDC of R,H, P and E Vs. Separate Formulations for M/s Macleods Pharmaceuticals Limited	SP-119	Sponsored project	Yes
8.	The Assessment of Bioequivalence of Rifampicin in Four Drug FDC of R, H, P and E Vs. Separate Formulations for M/s Lupin Laborarories Limited	SP-120	Sponsored project	Yes
9.	In vivo performance of NFD-MUMPS in comparison to Cardules retard in healthy human volunteers Double blind crossover single dose study	-	In house Project	Yes
10.	In vivo performance of Azithromycin tablet in comparison to Vicon tablets in healthy human volunteers	-	In house Project	Yes
11.	The Assessment of Bioequivalence of Rifampicin in Four Drug FDC of R,H, P and E Vs. Separate Formulations for M/S Macleods Pharmaceuticals Limited	SP-123	Sponsored project	Yes
12.	The Assessment of Bioequivalence of R, H, and P in FDC Formulations compared to Single drug Formulations at the same dose levels (WHO/IUATLD Protocol) for M/s Lupin Laborarories Limited	SP-138	Sponsored project	Yes
13.	In vitro evaluation of R containing four drug fixed dose combinations for Medicins Sans Frontiers	SP-157	Sponsored project	Yes (03) and No (01)
14.	Dissolution Test as A Surrogate For Quality Evaluation of R Containing Fixed Dose Combination Formulations for World Health Organization.	Data not available	Sponsored project	
15.	Assessment of Bioequivalence of R and H in FDC of R,H and E Vs FDC Formulations at the same dose levels (WHO/IUATLD Protocol) for M/s Maneesh Pharmaceuticals Private Limited.	SP-161	Sponsored project	Yes
16.	Bioequivalence of Rifampicin in FDC containing H, P and E in a Sachet Compared with Four FDC at the same dose levels (WHO/IUATLD Protocol) for M/s Maneesh Pharmaceuticals Private Limited.	SP-172	Sponsored project	Yes
17.	In vitro evaluation of uniformity in drug content and performance of anti-tubercular fixed dose combination tablets after division for body weight based dose adjustment: a feasibility study for World Health Organization.	SP-173	Sponsored project	Yes

[Translation]

**Extremism Affected Districts**

2917. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than one fourth districts in the country have been affected by extremism;

(b) if so, whether extremist activities are on the rise during the last three years and the current year;

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

(d) whether the Government has started new development schemes in extremism affected districts;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the future plans to carry out development works in backward and tribal areas which are worst affected by extremism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) No Madam. On the basis of violence profile 106 districts in 9 States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are considered affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in varying degrees. However, out of these 106 districts, 26 districts account for more than 70% of the total LWE violence in the country. Hence, the number of seriously affected districts are 26.

(b) and (c) On the basis of the violence trajectory as shown below LWE violence has been decreasing from the year 2010.

Years	Number of Incidents
2010	2213
2011	1760
2012	1415
2013 (upto 31.7.2013)	678

(d) to (f) The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts was being implemented till 31.3.2013 in 82 districts in 9 LWE affected States for accelerated development of these areas. The IAP is being continued as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left Wing States with an allocation of Rs. 30 crore per district per annum for 2013-14 and 2014-15.

The Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I) for improvement of road connectivity is being implemented in 34 LWE affected districts in 8 States. RRP-I approved by the Government in February 2009, envisages road works of a total length of 5477 kms.

The Government has launched 'Roshni', a placement linked skill development scheme for youth from 27 critical LWE affected districts in 9 LWE affected States on 7.06.2013.

### Maintenance of Forts

2918. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of forts protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) so far and the funds allocated/ expenditure incurred on the development, maintenance and conservation of these forts during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT and fort-wise;

(b) whether the condition of some forts including Jaisalmer fort in Rajasthan and the Taj Mahal is deteriorating as reported by the print media in the recent past;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the reasons therefor, State/ UT, fort and monument-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the ASI/Government to maintain/protect these forts and Taj Mahal?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The State/UT-wise details of forts protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments including forts, by ASI, during the last three years and allocation for the current financial year, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Conservation work of the protected monuments is a continuous process.

(b) to (d) The works of protected monuments/forts including Jaisalmer fort and Taj Mahal is attended to regularly, depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources.

#### Statement-I

##### *State/UT-wise Details of the Forts Protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Forts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-



Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Forts	Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Forts
3.	Assam	-	20.	NCT of Delhi	8
4.	Bihar	10	21.	Odisha	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	22.	Punjab	2
6.	Goa	1	23.	Rajasthan	11
7.	Gujarat	3	24.	Sikkim	-
8.	Haryana	1	25.	Tamil Nadu	17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	26.	Tripura	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	27.	Uttarakhand	1
11.	Jharkhand	1	28.	Uttar Pradesh	39
12.	Karnataka	19	29.	West Bengal	5
13.	Kerala	5	<b>Union Territories</b>		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22	1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
15.	Maharashtra	41	2.	Chandigarh	-
16.	Manipur	-	3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	4.	Daman and Diu	2
18.	Mizoram	-	5.	Lakshadweep	-
19.	Nagaland	1	6.	Puducherry	-

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise expenditure for conservation of monuments including Forts under ASI for the last three years and allocation for the current financial year 2013-14.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle/Branch	Expenditure 2010-2011	Expenditure 2011-2012	Expenditure 2012-2013	Allocation 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	758.00	544.49	737.49	875.00
2.	"	Lucknow Circle	1706.99	1208.00	1047.49	935.00
3.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	315.00	310.70	494.00	500.00
4.	"	Mumbai Circle	389.99	359.00	414.99	425.00
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1245.95	1041.00	1131.00	1060.00
6.	"	Dharwad Circle	981.88	943.98	793.00	780.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	654.87	607.90	708.50	720.00
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar Circle	261.36	289.98	455.22	475.00
9.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	504.59	433.08	378.75	460.00
10.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	530.00	530.00	500.03	600.00
11.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	687.04	529.99	685.92	685.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	89.80	62.81	105.00	185.00
13.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1849.84	927.39	1100.98	1380.00
14.	Goa	Goa Circle	110.00	110.00	107.99	140.00
15.	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	144.64	213.32	207.25	265.00
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	350.00	445.49	435.00	550.00
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	664.86	640.00	890.00	875.00
18.	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	364.99	383.96	275.04	345.00
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	283.29	270.00	243.80	290.00
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mini Circle Leh	52.15	85.00	67.00	100.00
21.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	337.01	301.50	406.00	360.00
22.	Gujarat, Daman & Diu	Vadodara Circle	509.93	574.97	459.99	525.00
23.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	147.18	139.99	107.49	175.00
24.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	341.00	303.58	405.00	355.00
25.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	64.98	62.58	53.57	80.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	507.46	556.39	527.67	639.00
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	1796.70	1514.78	2122.85	2125.00
		D.G. A.S.I.				*2500
		Total	15649.50	13389.88	14861.02	18404.00

\* Reserve fund with DG. A.S.I. yet to be distributed circle-wise/Branch-wise.

### **Circulation of Fake Currency**

2919. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
 SHRI RAMEN DEKA:  
 SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:  
 SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:  
 SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) seized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any efforts to ascertain the source of such currency notes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether evidence has been found regarding the use of fake/counterfeit currency in funding terrorism and organised crimes in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to check the circulation and use of such currency in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) As per the statistics maintained by NCRB, the State/UT-wise number of cases reported and quantum of fake currency seized during each of the last three years 2010, 2011, 2012 and the current year (upto 30.6.2013) are as per the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. As per available inputs from Central Intelligence and Investigating Agencies, Pakistan is the source of printing, transshipment/smuggling and circulation of FICN via Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia and UAE.

(d) and (e) The inputs from Intelligence and Investigating Agencies has revealed the use of FICN as a source of terror financing in India. Out of the 11 cases being investigated by NIA in one case evidence has come on record that fake currency was being used to fund

terrorism. During the investigation of the case pertaining to the activities of David Coleman Headley and others, it was revealed that Fake Indian Currency Notes were given to him for using these in India.

Out of the 32 cases being investigated by CBI during the last three years *i.e.* 2010, 2011, 2012 and the current year (upto 30.06.2013), the involvement of organized criminals syndicates in trafficking and circulation of FICN has been evidenced in two cases.

To address the multidimensional aspects of the Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States and CBI are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs.

The legal regime has been further strengthened by way of recent amendments in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper Currency, coin or any other material has been declared as 'terrorist act'.

Further, one special FICN Co-ordination (FCORD) Group has been formed in MHA to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake currency notes in the country.

CBI & NIA have been declared as lead agencies for investigation of FICN cases. NIA has been empowered by NIA Act, 2008 to investigate & prosecute offences relating to FICN. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding & Fake Currency Cell in NIA to investigate Terror Funding and Fake Currency cases. Directorate Revenue Intelligence (DRI) is the lead Intelligence Agency for smuggled FICNs.

The security features in the High Value Currency Notes are being constantly upgraded by Ministry of Finance. RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

## Statement-I

## National Crime Records Bureau (MHA)

## State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized) Yearly Report from 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010\*

As per database on: 31.07.2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes			Value in Rs.		Total Value (Rs.)	Total FIR	Total Accused	
		1000		500		100		50		Others		(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)				(R+S)
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4097	2333	21786	5374	8325	4562	471	136	16	7	34695	12412	47107	15846300	5483130	21329430	176	202	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.	Assam	203	558	381	2093	75	577	3	19	0	0	662	3247	3909	401150	1663150	2064300	73	86	
5.	Bihar	981	483	9707	2061	11493	3596	687	279	8	411	22876	6830	29706	7018270	1891165	8909435	50	96	
6.	Chandigarh	1290	0	8158	5	17380	24	957	363	30	0	27815	392	28207	7155380	23050	7178430	3	5	
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	10	0	350	0	657	0	3	0	6	0	1026	1026	0	250910	250910	49	32	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10.	Delhi	8213	233	37617	1255	16034	2889	1902	340	6	296	63772	5013	68785	28720100	1171100	29891200	25	19	
11.	Goa	0	178	0	489	0	69	0	2	0	0	0	738	738	0	429500	429500	36	5	
12.	Gujarat	1980	1020	9057	5501	3810	2445	274	120	15	9	15136	9095	24231	6903430	4021140	10924570	244	56	
13.	Haryana	0	761	0	2226	0	420	0	99	0	0	0	3506	3506	0	1920950	1920950	30	47	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	16	0	533	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	550	550	0	282600	282600	4	4	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	126	838	616	691	1275	164	29	0	0	1	2046	1694	3740	562950	1199910	1762860	20	29	

16. Jharkhand	0	1465	0	5799	0	145	0	16	0	0	0	7425	7425	0	4379800	4379800	18	40
17. Karnataka	3130	535	11670	980	2308	1970	110	59	5	1	17223	3545	20768	9201360	1224960	10426320	57	87
18. Kerala	1048	2050	2659	1769	631	425	19	1	1	0	4358	4245	8603	2441560	2977050	5418610	55	47
19. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh	612	35	4235	260	5424	508	533	0	19	159	10823	962	11785	3298790	216595	3515385	14	21
21. Maharashtra	11154	2838	44492	6482	9963	1268	1043	4265	16	8	66668	14861	81529	34448715	6419145	40867860	306	131
22. Manipur	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	6000	6000	6	13
23. Meghalaya	0	53	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	343	0	198000	198000	4	5
24. Mizoram	0	954	0	1281	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2240	2240	0	1595000	1595000	12	25
25. Nagaland	0	4	0	99	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	117	117	0	54900	54900	4	6
26. Odisha	295	583	2436	801	1876	1494	241	753	2	0	4850	3631	8481	1712680	1170550	2883230	13	23
27. Puducherry	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	10	10	0	3400	3400	3	0
28. Punjab	0	3658	0	7459	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	11227	11227	0	7398500	7398500	10	11
29. Rajasthan	1560	3259	9029	910	9179	1804	523	98	11	3	20302	6074	26376	7018730	3899360	10918090	30	21
30. Sikkim	0	3	0	48	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	172	172	0	39100	39100	3	2
31. Tamil Nadu	5723	3132	24940	12070	5668	3016	154	303	11	72	36496	18593	55089	18767680	9485090	28252770	315	78
32. Tripura	0	28	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	102	0	65000	65000	6	11
33. Uttar Pradesh	2683	2052	21622	55971	19050	9201	2088	3395	34	491	45477	71110	116587	15503940	31137095	46641035	362	229
34. Uttarakhand	0	347	0	259	0	274	0	9	0	0	0	889	889	0	504350	504350	33	30
35. West Bengal	2118	5353	10735	33150	4407	2454	405	248	68	37	17733	41242	58975	7947260	22185944	30133204	210	153
Total	45213	32784	219140	148288	116898	38216	9439	10510	242	1501	390932	231299	622231	166948295	111296444	278244739	2171	1514

Note: R: Recovered by different branches of RBI

S: Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx

\* Figures are provisional

Zero means the concerned agency did not furnish the data inspite of reminders.

**Statement-II**  
National Crime Records Bureau (MHA)

**State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized) Yearly Report from 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011\***  
As per database on: 31.07.2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes		Value in Rs.		Total FIR	Total Accused			
		1000		500		100		50		Others		Total Notes	Total Value (Rs.)							
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)			(R)	(S)					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6269	2402	24864	8617	11116	3873	229	1144	13	82	42491	16118	58609	19824290	7155440	26979730	154	200	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	11000	11000	2	2	
4.	Assam	100	371	368	1384	194	54	3	8	0	39	665	1856	2521	303550	1069200	1372750	55	57	
5.	Bihar	1311	73	9561	1609	5497	579	388	14735	0	49	16757	17045	33802	6660600	1672705	8333305	38	57	
6.	Chandigarh	830	0	4043	0	7921	0	513	0	12	0	13319	0	13319	3669450	0	3669450	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	53	0	330	0	581	0	31	0	35	0	1030	1030	0	278350	278350	30	28	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2500	2500	1	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	16017	717	55409	3618	19333	9800	2560	1592	13	3	93332	15730	109062	45782990	3585640	49368630	38	39	
11.	Goa	0	308	0	746	0	60	0	6	0	2	0	1122	1122	0	687340	687340	37	13	
12.	Gujarat	5563	4277	18075	7028	5222	2456	241	170	14	1	29115	13932	43047	15134960	8045110	23180070	194	47	
13.	Haryana	0	2	0	271	0	614	0	560	0	46	0	1493	1493	0	227360	227360	18	27	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	74	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	207	0	140500	140500	4	8	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	194	2102	725	1990	1321	381	14	103	0	9	2254	4585	6839	689300	3140340	38296640	38	65	

16. Jharkhand	0	178	0	148	0	139	0	0	0	0	1	0	466	466	0	265910	265910	22	34
17. Kamataka	3311	163	9278	952	1137	573	86	0	7	0	13819	1688	15507	8068120	696300	8764420	20	37	
18. Kerala	1272	1383	3583	1578	270	2527	14	4	6	3	5145	5495	10640	3091270	2424930	5516200	58	66	
19. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20. Madhya Pradesh	298	110	1756	63	2328	1093	165	21	3	0	4550	1287	5837	1417090	251850	1668940	7	11	
21. Maharashtra	16153	2052	48254	5795	10426	1428	943	72	31	8	75807	9355	85162	41370230	5095990	46466220	258	107	
22. Manipur	0	19	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	26000	26000	12	12	
23. Meghalaya	0	18	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	46	0	32000	32000	1	3	
24. Mizoram	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	3000	3000	1	2	
25. Nagaland	0	44	0	168	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	0	128900	128900	8	14	
26. Odisha	486	17	3603	24	1898	0	94	0	1	0	6082	41	6123	2482020	29000	2511020	4	7	
27. Puducherry	0	1	0	17	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	9700	9700	5	0	
28. Punjab	0	372	0	2417	0	1901	0	0	0	0	0	4690	4690	0	1770600	1770600	7	7	
29. Rajasthan	2233	1168	9327	1022	6399	240	254	67	4	207	18217	2704	20921	7549140	1709405	9258545	37	34	
30. Sikkim	0	19	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	61500	61500	3	8	
31. Tamil Nadu	5918	0	28482	7	2695	0	99	0	13	0	37207	7	37214	20433670	3500	20437170	1	0	
32. Tripura	0	3	0	148	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	158	158	0	77700	77700	9	11	
33. Uttar Pradesh	4185	1350	27663	2741	17332	4170	1875	1605	23	10	51078	9876	60954	19843805	3217860	23061665	182	90	
34. Uttarakhand	0	141	0	69	0	130	0	2	0	0	0	342	342	0	188600	188600	18	17	
35. West Bengal	4352	19900	15769	40182	3966	29756	230	1872	39	14	24356	91724	116080	12645000	43060411	55705411	199	44	
Total	68492	37320	260760	81211	97055	60373	7708	21992	179	509	434194	201405	635599	208965485	85068641	294034126	1461	1047	

Note: R: Recovered by different branches of RBI

S: Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx

\* Figures are provisional

Zero means the concerned agency did not furnish the data inspite of reminders.





16. Jharkhand	0	137	0	403	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	544	544	0	338900	338900	6	39
17. Kamataka	8023	307	15970	475	1536	56	73	1008	1	0	25603	1846	27449	16165260	600500	16765760	17	56			
18. Kerala	1196	688	2505	2868	135	136	7	0	30	0	3873	3692	7565	2462650	2135600	4598250	36	108			
19. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh	90	572	235	1493	1316	2491	0	462	0	9	1641	5027	6668	339100	1590860	1929960	12	23			
21. Maharashtra	17450	5032	39632	6709	9907	4224	1989	539	26588	46	95566	16550	112116	38625150	8836410	47461560	260	276			
22. Manipur	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	3000	3000	4	16			
23. Meghalaya	0	113	0	702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	815	815	0	464000	464000	15	19			
24. Mizoram	0	706	0	1417	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	2211	2211	0	1423300	1423300	11	8			
25. Nagaland	0	47	0	1271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1318	1318	0	682500	682500	10	31			
26. Odisha	569	0	2735	13	817	0	33	0	1	0	4155	13	4168	2019870	6500	2026370	3	9			
27. Puducherry	0	245	0	339	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	587	587	0	414800	414800	6	11			
28. Punjab	0	493	0	342	0	540	0	0	0	0	0	1375	1375	0	718000	718000	7	17			
29. Rajasthan	745	0	3012	0	1597	0	99	0	2	0	5455	0	5455	2415690	0	2415690	0	34			
30. Sikkim	0	4	0	32	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	0	20600	20600	3	8			
31. Tamil Nadu	10415	1474	31857	2165	5733	1413	275	5	17	0	48297	5057	53354	26930845	2698050	29628895	29	9			
32. Tripura	0	15	0	82	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	99	99	0	56200	56200	6	23			
33. Uttar Pradesh	6406	4471	34368	7162	16917	4942	1973	923	33	7	59697	17505	77202	25380860	8592460	33973320	165	232			
34. Uttarakhand	0	554	0	216	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	773	773	0	662300	662300	3	21			
35. West Bengal	5974	5009	16739	14076	3830	282	215	4	0	1	26758	19372	46130	14737250	12075410	26812660	122	79			
Total	73815	62569	216815	136894	75277	46427	8249	5275	26710	589	400866	251754	652620	190433367	135930596	3236363963	1315	2096			

Note: R: Recovered by different branches of RBI

S: Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx

\* Figures are provisional

Zero means the concerned agency did not furnish the data inspite of reminders.

## Statement-IV

## National Crime Records Bureau (MHA)

State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized) Half yearly report from 01.01.2013 to : 30.06.2013\*

As per database on: 31.07.2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination												Total Notes (R+S)	Value in Rs. (R) (S) (R+S)	Total Value (Rs.) (R+S)	Total FIR	Total Accused			
		1000			500			100			50								Others		
		(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)						(R)	(S)	(R+S)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2062	2239	5818	11773	4894	2778	85	5	1	12864	16799	29663	5464740	8403720	13868460	66	7			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4.	Assam	171	1558	872	967	277	260	21	2	0	1343	2795	4138	635765	2068000	2703765	43	4			
5.	Bihar	713	582	2657	346	1691	12	81	0	0	5142	940	6082	2214650	756200	2970850	13	7			
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	500	500	1	0	0		
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10.	Delhi	9899	8696	23211	19463	7534	5839	558	476	1	41203	34474	75677	22285810	19035200	41321010	24	0			
11.	Goa	0	6	0	16	0	4	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	14400	14400	5	0			
12.	Gujarat	1139	2983	2438	4395	701	1077	35	54	2	4315	8511	12826	2429880	5290920	7720800	87	0			
13.	Haryana	0	172	0	1703	0	466	0	0	0	9000	11341	11341	0	1115100	1115100	12	2			
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	50	0	195	0	685	0	0	0	0	930	930	0	216000	216000	5	1			
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	60	73	210	320	352	0	3	0	1	626	393	1019	200360	233000	433360	4	3			



*[English]***Storage of Foodgrains**

2920. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:  
 SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO  
 SHUKLA:  
 SHRI RAJU SHETTI:  
 Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:  
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
 DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:  
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
 SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
 SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:  
 SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:  
 SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:  
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether reports of rotting/damage to foodgrains due to shortage of safe storage space/storage in open has been reported from some States and if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard indicating the foodgrains procured and damaged, storage space required and available during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government to distribute the excess stocks under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in view of the reported damages and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the quantum of operational stock of foodgrains and godowns needed for implementation of the National Food Security Law and if so, the details and the outcome thereof and the action taken/proposed, including assistance solicited from private parties for creation of godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Some quantity of foodgrains may get damaged due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in roof, exposure to moisture in case of unscientific storage, floods or negligence on the part of persons concerned in taking precautionary measures etc. Region-wise details of foodgrains accrued as non-issuable /damaged in FCI during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Steps taken by Government to avoid damage of foodgrains during storage is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The storage capacity available with FCI and State agencies for Central Pool Stocks during the last three years and the current year with the corresponding stock position is as under:-

(Fig. in lakh tons)

As on	Storage capacity with FCI	Storage capacity with State Agencies	Grand Total	Stock position of Central Pool
31.03.11	316.10	291.32	607.42	441.84
31.03.12	336.04	341.35	677.39	533.02
31.03.13	377.35	354.28	731.63	596.75
30.06.13	391.79	354.28	746.07	739.05

State wise details of storage capacity for Central Pool Stocks for the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III to VI. State-wise procurement of rice, wheat and coarse grains for last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-VIII.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 14th May, 2011 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 196 of 2001 – PUCV Vs. Union of India and Others on Right to Food, directed the Union of India to reserve 5 million tons of foodgrains for distribution to the 150 poorest districts or the extremely poor or vulnerable sections of our society

and requested the High Powered Committee headed by Justice D.P. Wadhwa (Retd.) to identify the poorest districts or poorer segments of the society.

In pursuance of the above directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and on the recommendations of Wadhwa Committee, this Department allocated 23.69 lakh tons and 21.21 lakh tons during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively for the additional Anthodia Anna Yojna (AAY) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in 27 States.

(c) The total allocation of wheat and rice under the National Food Security Bill (NFSB) is likely to be 612 lakh tons for which storage capacity is required. The total covered storage capacity for foodgrains available with FCI both owned and hired was 355.19 lakh tons (owned 129.96 lakh tons & Hired 225.23 lakh tons) as on 30.6.2013. For creation of additional storage capacity in the country, Government has formulated a scheme called Private

Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for guaranteed hiring by FCI. In the year 2013-14, against target of 60 lakh tons capacity creation under PEG Scheme, 3.36 lakh tons has been completed upto July, 2013. FCI's owned storage capacity created under Plan Scheme is to be increased by 73,260 tons (53,260 tons in North-East areas and 20,000 tons in areas other than NE) during the year 2013-14. Under Plan Scheme, the Budget allocation by this Ministry for construction of godowns in the year 2013-14 is Rs.45 crores (Rs.42 crore for NE and Rs.3 crore for areas other than NE)

No financial support for construction of godowns under PEG scheme is provided by the Government. The construction cost is borne by investors and Government will pay guaranteed hiring charges for this storage capacity i.e. for 10 years in case of private investors and 9 years in case of CWC, SWC and other State agencies.

#### **Statement-I**

*Region-wise details of the foodgrain accrued as damaged/non-issuable in FCI during last three years and current year*

(Figures in tons)

Sl. No	Region	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 1.7.2013)
1.	Bihar	200	0	997.61	561.2
2.	Jharkhand	39	29	3.43	4.53
3.	Odisha	18	36	1	11.63
4.	West Bengal	922	477	45	7316
5.	Assam	49	442	51.54	60.36
6.	North East Frontier (NEF)	175	0	195	0
7.	Nagaland and Manipur	1	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	1	10.9	39.86	8.75
9.	Haryana	53	0	148.04	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Punjab	182	37	123	4.93
12.	Rajasthan	21	30	120.83	2.84

Sl. No	Region	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 1.7.2013)
13.	Uttar Pradesh	520	258	18.3	0
14.	Uttarakhand	1338	72	221	11
15.	Andhra Pradesh	3	4.33	24.72	205.3
16.	Kerala	99	200	0	125
17.	Karnataka	17	0	141.77	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	12	29	749.66	0
19.	Gujarat	2595	226	195	312
20.	Maharashtra	97	1473	61	163
21.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	3.02	14.92
22.	Chhattisgarh	2	13.78	8.98	80.71
Total		6346	3338.01	3148.76	8881.17

**Statement-II**

*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-III***Storage Capacity with FCI and State Government/Agencies as on 31.3.2011*

(Figures in lakh tons)

Sl. No.	FCI Region	Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired)						Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains		Grand Total	
		Covered		CAP		Total		State Agencies		Covered	CAP
		Owned	Hired	Owned	Hired	Covered	CAP	Covered	CAP		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>East</b>											
1.	Bihar	3.66	2.32	1.00	0.00	5.98	1.00	6.96	0.00	12.94	1.00
2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.63	0.05	0.00	1.29	0.05	0.08	0.00	1.37	0.05
3.	Odisha	3.02	3.14	0.00	0.00	6.16	0.00	3.64	0.00	9.80	0.00
4.	West Bengal	8.69	2.01	0.51	0.00	10.70	0.51	3.90	0.00	14.60	0.51
<b>N.E.</b>											
6.	Assam	2.07	0.71	0.00	0.00	2.78	0.00	0.41	0.00	3.19	0.00
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.28	0.00
8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00
9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.79	0.00
10.	Tripura	0.29	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.88	0.00
11.	Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.41	0.00
12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.40	0.00
<b>North</b>											
13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.31	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31
14.	Haryana	7.68	15.12	3.33	0.11	22.80	3.44	23.03	45.08	45.83	48.52
15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.18	0.10	0.00	1.21	0.10	1.26	0.00	2.47	0.10
17.	Punjab	22.24	50.27	7.31	3.40	72.51	10.71	23.88	92.70	96.39	103.41
19.	Rajasthan	7.06	6.69	1.85	1.72	13.75	3.57	0.00	0.00	13.75	3.57
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	17.30	5.19	0.00	32.25	5.19	4.11	0.00	36.36	5.19
21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	1.38	0.21	0.11	2.04	0.32	0.91	0.00	2.95	0.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>South</b>												
22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.73	29.20	2.62	0.00	41.93	2.62	11.55	0.00	53.48	2.62	
24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.20	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	
25.	Karnataka	3.78	3.44	1.16	0.00	7.22	1.16	2.17	0.00	9.39	1.16	
26.	Tamil Nadu	6.24	3.56	0.67	0.00	9.80	0.67	6.50	0.00	16.30	0.67	
<b>West</b>												
28.	Gujarat	5.00	1.76	0.27	0.00	6.76	0.27	3.92	0.00	10.68	0.27	
29.	Maharashtra	12.05	8.11	1.02	0.10	20.16	1.12	18.35	0.00	38.51	1.12	
31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	4.28	0.36	0.00	7.65	0.36	31.35	0.00	39.00	0.36	
32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	3.87	0.00	0.00	8.99	0.00	10.24	0.00	19.23	0.00	
Total		129.91	154.59	26.16	5.44	284.50	31.60	153.54	137.78	438.04	169.38	
G.Total							316.10	291.32		607.42		

**Statement-IV***Storage Capacity with FCI and State Government/Agencies as on 31.3.2012*

(Figures in lakh tons)

Sl. No.	FCI Region	Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired)						Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains		Grand Total	
		Covered		CAP		Total		State Agencies		Covered	CAP
		Owned	Hired	Owned	Hired	Covered	CAP	Covered	CAP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>East</b>											
1.	Bihar	3.66	2.49	1.00	-	6.15	1.00	6.58	-	12.73	1.00
2.	Jharkhand	0.67	0.66	0.05	-	1.33	0.05	0.18	-	1.51	0.05
3.	Odisha	3.02	2.94	-	-	5.96	-	5.36	-	11.32	-
4.	West Bengal	8.69	2.02	0.51	-	10.71	0.51	3.32	-	14.03	0.51
<b>N.E.</b>											
6.	Assam	2.12	0.72	-	-	2.84	-	2.55	-	5.39	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	-	-	0.22	-	-	-	0.22	-
8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.12	-	-	0.26	-	0.15	-	0.41	-
9.	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	-	-	0.26	-	0.56	-	0.82	-
10.	Tripura	0.29	0.19	-	-	0.48	-	0.43	-	0.91	-
11.	Manipur	0.20	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.13	-	0.33	-
12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.13	-	-	0.33	-	0.07	-	0.40	-
<b>North</b>											
13.	Delhi	3.36	-	0.31	-	3.36	0.31	-	-	3.36	0.31
14.	Haryana	7.68	15.93	3.33	0.16	23.61	3.49	26.60	51.61	50.21	55.10
15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.12	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	0.26	-
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.18	0.10	-	1.21	0.10	1.26	-	2.47	0.10
17.	Punjab	22.24	51.60	7.31	2.82	73.84	10.13	34.46	95.57	108.30	105.70
19.	Rajasthan	7.06	8.66	1.85	4.27	15.72	6.12	2.48	-	18.20	6.12
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	27.18	5.19	0.21	42.13	5.40	1.37	-	43.50	5.40
21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	1.09	0.21	0.05	1.75	0.26	2.59	-	4.34	0.26
<b>South</b>											
22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.73	34.18	2.62	-	46.91	2.62	16.07	-	62.98	2.62
24.	Kerala	5.17	-	0.20	-	5.17	0.20	-	-	5.17	0.20
25.	Karnataka	3.81	3.34	1.36	-	7.15	1.36	5.85	-	13.00	1.36
26.	Tamil Nadu	6.24	3.82	0.67	-	10.06	0.67	10.09	-	20.15	0.67
<b>West</b>											
28.	Gujarat	5.00	1.91	0.27	-	6.91	0.27	3.97	-	10.88	0.27
29.	Maharashtra	12.05	8.16	1.02	-	20.21	1.02	15.21	-	35.42	1.02
31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	1.87	0.36	-	5.24	0.36	44.34	-	49.58	0.36
32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	4.77	0.01	-	9.89	0.01	10.55	-	20.44	0.01
Total		130.03	172.13	26.37	7.51	302.16	33.88	194.17	147.18	496.33	181.06
G. Total		302.16		33.88		336.04		341.35		677.39	
Total Owned						Total Hired					
156.40						179.64					

**Statement-V***Storage Capacity with FCI and State Government/Agencies as on 31.3.2013*

(Figures in Lakh tons)

Sl. No.	FCI Region	Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired)						Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains		Grand Total	
		Covered		CAP		Total		State Agencies		Covered	CAP
		Owned	Hired	Owned	Hired	Covered	CAP	Covered	CAP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>East</b>											
1.	Bihar	3.66	2.51	1.00	-	6.17	1.00	6.69	-	12.86	1.00
2.	Jharkhand	0.67	0.64	0.05	-	1.31	0.05	-	-	1.31	0.05
3.	Odisha	3.02	3.07	-	-	6.09	-	6.55	-	12.64	-
4.	West Bengal	8.50	2.01	0.51	-	10.51	0.51	4.29	-	14.80	0.51
<b>N.E.</b>											
6.	Assam	2.12	0.77	-	-	2.89	-	2.54	-	5.43	-
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.05	-	-	0.23	-	0.05	-	0.28	-
8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.12	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	0.26	-
9.	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	-	-	0.26	-	0.56	-	0.82	-
10.	Tripura	0.33	0.19	-	-	0.52	-	0.42	-	0.94	-
11.	Manipur	0.23	0.07	-	-	0.30	-	0.13	-	0.43	-
12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.13	-	-	0.33	-	0.07	-	0.40	-
<b>North</b>											
13.	Delhi	3.36	-	0.31	-	3.36	0.31	-	-	3.36	0.31
14.	Haryana	7.68	22.44	3.33	0.01	30.12	3.34	24.99	46.88	55.11	50.22
15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.19	0.16	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	0.35	-
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.28	0.10	-	1.31	0.10	1.26	-	2.57	0.10
17.	Punjab	22.24	70.87	7.31	2.82	93.11	10.13	34.46	95.57	127.57	105.70
19.	Rajasthan	7.06	12.35	1.85	5.02	19.41	6.87	-	-	19.41	6.87
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	33.97	5.19	3.21	48.92	8.40	2.17	0.07	51.09	8.47
21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	1.17	0.21	0.01	1.83	0.22	1.90	-	3.73	0.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>South</b>											
22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.73	30.96	2.62	-	43.69	2.62	16.07	-	59.76	2.62
24.	Kerala	5.17	-	0.20	-	5.17	0.20	-	-	5.17	0.20
25.	Karnataka	3.81	3.97	1.36	-	7.78	1.36	6.96	-	14.74	1.36
26.	Tamil Nadu	6.24	4.15	0.67	-	10.39	0.67	5.71	-	16.10	0.67
<b>WEST</b>											
28.	Gujarat	5.00	3.11	0.27	-	8.11	0.27	2.99	-	11.10	0.27
29.	Maharashtra	12.05	10.25	1.02	-	22.30	1.02	5.65	-	27.95	1.02
31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	2.08	0.36	-	5.45	0.36	68.58	6.51	74.03	6.87
32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	4.62	0.01	-	9.74	0.01	13.21	-	22.95	0.01
Total		129.96	209.95	26.37	11.07	339.91	37.44	205.25	149.03	545.16	186.47
G.Total		339.91		37.44		377.35		354.28		731.63	
Total Owned			Total Hired								
156.33			221.02								

**Statement-VI***Storage Capacity with FCI and State Government/Agencies as on 30.06.13*

(Figures in Lakh tons)

Sl. No.	FCI Region	Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired)						Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains		Grand Total	
		Covered		CAP		Total		State Agencies		Covered	CAP
		Owned	Hired	Owned	Hired	Covered	CAP	Covered	CAP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>East</b>											
1.	Bihar	3.66	2.54	1.00	-	6.20	1.00	6.69	-	12.89	1.00
2.	Jharkhand	0.67	0.63	0.05	-	1.30	0.05	-	-	1.30	0.05
3.	Odisha	3.02	2.92	-	-	5.94	-	6.55	-	12.49	-
4.	West Bengal	8.50	2.00	0.51	-	10.50	0.51	4.29	-	14.79	0.51
<b>N.E.</b>											
6.	Assam	2.12	0.79	-	-	2.91	-	2.54	-	5.45	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.05	-	-	0.23	-	0.05	-	0.28	-
8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.12	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	0.26	-
9.	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	-	-	0.26	-	0.56	-	0.82	-
10.	Tripura	0.33	0.17	-	-	0.50	-	0.42	-	0.92	-
11.	Manipur	0.23	0.07	-	-	0.30	-	0.13	-	0.43	-
12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.13	-	-	0.33	-	0.07	-	0.40	-
<b>North</b>											
13.	Delhi	3.36	-	0.31	-	3.36	0.31	-	-	3.36	0.31
14.	Haryana	7.68	29.03	3.33	-	36.71	3.33	24.99	46.88	61.70	50.21
15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.19	0.16	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	0.35	-
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.27	0.10	-	1.30	0.10	1.26	-	2.56	0.10
17.	Punjab	22.24	82.37	7.31	3.42	104.61	10.73	34.46	95.57	139.07	106.30
19.	Rajasthan	7.06	15.15	1.85	6.43	22.21	8.28	-	-	22.21	8.28
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	28.14	5.19	0.37	43.09	5.56	2.17	0.07	45.26	5.63
21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	1.18	0.21	0.01	1.84	0.22	1.90	-	3.74	0.22
<b>South</b>											
22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.73	29.69	2.62	-	42.42	2.62	16.07	-	58.49	2.62
24.	Kerala	5.17	-	0.20	-	5.17	0.20	-	-	5.17	0.20
25.	Karnataka	3.81	4.23	1.36	-	8.04	1.36	6.96	-	15.00	1.36
26.	Tamil Nadu	6.24	4.40	0.67	-	10.64	0.67	5.71	-	16.35	0.67
<b>West</b>											
28.	Gujarat	5.00	3.18	0.27	-	8.18	0.27	2.99	-	11.17	0.27
29.	Maharashtra	12.05	10.47	1.02	-	22.52	1.02	5.65	-	28.17	1.02
31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	3.00	0.36	-	6.37	0.36	68.58	6.51	74.95	6.87
32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	4.53	0.01	-	9.65	0.01	13.21	-	22.86	0.01
Total		129.96	225.23	26.37	10.23	355.19	36.60	205.25	149.03	560.44	185.63
G.Total		355.19		36.60		391.79		354.28		746.07	
Total Owned						Total Hired					
156.33						235.46					

## Statement-VII

## Procurement of Rice, Wheat and Coarse Grain for last four and current marketing seasons

(in 000 tons)

State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Rice	Wheat	Coarsegrain	#Rice	Wheat	Coarsegrain	Rice	Wheat	Coarsegrain	#Rice	Wheat	#Coarsegrain	Rice	*Wheat	Coarsegrain
Andaman and Nicobar Islands															
Andhra Pradesh	7555		7	9609	7542		6411								
Arunachal Pradesh															
Assam	8	497		16	23		20								
Bihar	890			883	1534	557	1303	772							
Chandigarh	14	12		10	13	7	12	17						8	
Chhattisgarh	3357		1	3746	4115		4804		1						
Delhi									8					NEG	
Gujarat		75			4	105	NEG	156							
Haryana	1819	6924	77	1687	2007	6928	2609	8665	17					5873	
H.P.		1		1	1	1	1	1						NEG	
Jammu and Kashmir		1		11	9		2	9							
Jharkhand	23	NEG		NEG	275		215								
Karnataka	86		316	180	356		74		1						
Kerala	261			263	376		240								
Madhya Pradesh	255	1968	NEG	516	635	4965	898	8493	17			8		6355	
Maharashtra	229		6	308	177		190	2	NEG			64			
Nagaland															
Odisha	2497			2465	2866		3596								
Puducherry	8			40	5										
Punjab	9275	10725		8634	7731	10958	8558	12834						10897	
Rajasthan		1152				1303								1268	
Tamil Nadu	1241			1543	1596		480								
Uttar Pradesh	2901	3882		2554	3357	3461	2286	5063						683	
Uttarakhand	375	145		422	378	42	497	139						5	
West Bengal	1240			1310	2041		1688	2						2	
All India Total	32034	25382	407	34198	35041	28335	33884	38148	36			72		25091	

\* Position as on 01.08.2013, # Position as on 07.08.2013

### **Freedom Fighters Pension**

2921. SHRI O. S. MANIAN:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of freedom fighters, their widows and the eligible dependents who are receiving pension under the 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980' separately, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the total number of applications received/pending/rejected for grant of pension to the freedom fighters and their dependents along with the reasons for pendency and the steps taken to clear all the pending applications, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received requests from freedom fighters and their dependents to increase the monthly pension under the scheme;

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

(e) the other measures taken by the Government to address the grievances/problems of freedom fighters and their dependents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) As per the data furnished by Public Sector Banks and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, about 49,000 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents from various States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh are drawing Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension through the Public Sector Banks and State Treasuries.

(b) Receipt and disposal of claims for grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension is a continuous process. No application, complete in all respects and recommended by the State Government is pending except 108 re-verification reports from Government of Andhra Pradesh which relate to applications for sanction of samman pension for participation in Hyderabad Liberation Movement. These verification reports alongwith applications for sanction of samman pension which meet the eligibility

criteria are required to be considered by the Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters.

(c) and (d) Representations from various Freedom Fighters Organizations and individuals have been received from time to time to revise Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. The Basic Pension of the Central Samman Pensioners was last revised in the year 2006. In addition to the basic pension, Central Samman Pensioners receive dearness relief, which is revised every year, on the basis of twelve monthly average increase in All India Consumer Price Index. With effect from 01.08.2012, Samman Pension is Rs. 16775/- per month, which includes basic pension of Rs. 6,330/- plus dearness relief of 165% (Rs. 10, 445/-). DR revision is due *w.e.f.* 01.08.2013. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to increase the pension of the freedom fighters.

(e) There exists a Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters, chaired by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, to look into issues relating to welfare of the freedom fighters.

### **Development of Cooperative Sector**

2922. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken any specific measures for the promotion and development of cooperative sector in the rural areas of the country including West Bengal and North Eastern States;

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

(c) the names of the States which have made the required changes in cooperative laws after the enactment of the Constitution Amendment Act;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make amendments in the existing laws of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act; and

(e) if so, the details and the objectives thereof along with 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) Government of India has taken various steps for the promotion and development of cooperative sector to make them viable, vibrant and democratic organizations and promote active participation of members to face the challenges of competitive global economy. These include, *inter-alia*, framing of the National Policy on Cooperatives, Enactment of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, Enactment of the Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 and implementing a package for revival of Short-term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure in the country. During 11th Plan Period, Rs.10050.44 crores amounting to around 49% of the total releases of Rs. 20649.87 crores have been disbursed by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) in cooperatively under developed/least developed States. Separate budgetary allocation in the Plan scheme is made for North-Eastern States. Subsidy to the tune of 25% and 20% respectively is provided to Cooperative Societies in North-Eastern States and West Bengal under the Central Sector Scheme. Upto 31st March, 2013, cumulative assistance provided to North-Eastern States and West Bengal was to the tune of Rs.328.72 crores and Rs.1330.30 crores respectively. Further, the Government of India is implementing a special scheme for intensification of cooperation education in cooperatively under developed states including the North- Eastern region through National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI). NCUI has established 7 field projects namely Aizwal (Mizoram), Thobal, Jorhat, Kohima, Morigoan, Shillong, Sikkim are being running in the North-Eastern Region.

(c) As per available information, 15 States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have already amended their State Cooperative Societies Acts in consonance with the Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 while two States, namely, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have done so by issuing Ordinances.

(d) and (e) The Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2010 was introduced in Lok Sabha

on 15th November, 2010. The objective of the Bill is to further amend the provisions of the Multi-state Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 to keep the legislation in tune with the changing economic policies and to facilitate the multi-state co-operative societies to take advantage of the new and emerging opportunities. These amendments are intended to enhance the public faith in the cooperatives and to ensure better accountability of the management towards its members and law of the land.

[Translocation]

### Setting up of JAGDS

2923. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jan Aushadhi Generic Drugs Stores (JAGDS) opened/functional and the agencies running these stores across the country along with the purpose thereof, location-wise;

(b) the proposals received by the Government from the State Governments for providing infrastructure and other support for opening of JAGDS in their States along with the action taken on each of such proposals, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open more JAGDS in various parts of the country in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be opened and made functional, location-wise; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide generic medicines for the use of the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Information is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) The Government has decided to open more Jan Aushadhi stores in the 12th Five Year Plan. As per the New Business Plan, the Government would endeavour to open more Jan Aushadhi Stores in all the States in the country to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all. As per the new Business Plan, State identified agencies would continue to get initial grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. Whereas, others would get sales linked incentives i.e. 10% of the monthly sales subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/-, for North Eastern and difficult areas, this assistance would be 15% of monthly sales subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15,000/-.

**Statement-I**

*List of Jan Aushadhi Stores opened so far (as on 27.8.2013) alongwith their present status and agency engaged for managing the stores*

Sl. No.	District	Name of the agency managing the JASs
1	2	3
<b>Punjab</b>		
1.	Amritsar	District Red cross Society
2.	Mohali	District Red cross Society
3.	Bhatinda	District Red cross Society
4.	Ludhiana	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
5.	Jalandhar	District Red cross Society
6.	Patiala	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
7.	Moga	District Red cross Society
8.	Faridkot	District Red cross Society
9.	Ferozpur	District Red cross Society
10.	Mansa	District Red cross Society
11.	Sangrur	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
12.	Barnala	District Red cross Society
13.	Fatehgarh Sahib*	District Red cross Society
14.	Roop Nagar (Ropar)*	District Red cross Society
15.	Nava sahar (Sahid Bhagat Singh Nagar)	District Red cross Society
16.	Hoshiarpur	District Red cross Society

1	2	3
17.	Taran Taran	District Red cross Society
18.	Muktsar	District Red cross Society
19.	Gurdaspur	District Red cross Society
20.	Kapurthala	District Red cross Society
21.	Civil Hospital, Pathankot	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
22.	Civil Hospital, Abohar	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
23.	Civil Hospital, Nabha District, Patiala	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
24.	Civil Hospital, Jalalabad, Ferozpur	District Red cross Society
<b>Delhi</b>		
25.	Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi	Kendriya Bhandar
26.	Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Shahdara	Kendriya Bhandar
27.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar	Kendriya Bhandar
28.	Delhi Consumer Cooperative Store, Moti Nagar	Delhi Consumer Cooperative
<b>Haryana</b>		
29.	Gurgaon **	District Red Cross Society
30.	Punchkula	District Red Cross Society
31.	Faridabad **	District Red Cross Society
32.	Yamuna Nagar**	District Red Cross Society
<b>Rajasthan53@</b>		
33.	Kanwatia Hospital, Jaipur	Non-functional
34.	Jaipuriya Hospital, Jaipur	Non-functional
35.	Alwar	Non-functional
36.	Sawai Madhopur	Non-functional
37.	Sriganganagar-I	Non-functional
38.	Sriganganagar-II	Non-functional
39.	Udaipur	Non-functional



1	2	3
40.	Banswara	Non-functional
41.	Jhalawad	Non-functional
42.	Keshorao Patan	Non-functional
43.	Bundi	Non-functional
44.	Bhawani Mandi	Non-functional
45.	Jalore	Non-functional
46.	Khanpur (Jhalawad)	Non-functional
47.	Churu	Non-functional
48.	Jhujhunu	Non-functional
49.	Rajgarh (Alwar)	Non-functional
50.	Byawar	Non-functional
51.	Hanumangarh	Non-functional
52.	Sunel (Jhalawad)	Non-functional
53.	Rampura (Kota 1)	Non-functional
54.	MBM Hospital (Kota 2)	Non-functional
55.	Rajsamand	Non-functional
56.	Bhilwara	Non-functional
57.	Pali	Non-functional
58.	Onsiya (Jodhpur)	Non-functional
59.	Dungarpur	Non-functional
60.	Mandore, Jodhpur	Non-functional
61.	Sagwara	Non-functional
62.	Tonk 1	Non-functional
63.	Niwahi (Tonk 2)	Non-functional
64.	Bikaner	Non-functional
65.	Partapgarh	Non-functional
66.	Bijay Nagar	Non-functional
67.	Barmer (Ajmer)	Non-functional
68.	Dausa	Non-functional
69.	Hanumangarh	Non-functional
70.	Bharatpur	Non-functional
71.	Malpura (Tonk)	Non-functional
72.	Lalsoth	Non-functional
73.	Sirohi	Non-functional

1	2	3
74.	Sikar-1	Non-functional
75.	Sikar-2	Non-functional
76.	Bandi Kui	Non-functional
77.	Medical College, Kota 3	Non-functional
78.	Neem Ka Thana	Non-functional
79.	Jaisalmer	Non-functional
80.	Sojat City-1	Non-functional
81.	Sojat City-2	Non-functional
82.	Ajmer	Non-functional
83.	Bhindar	Non-functional
84.	Dholpur	Non-functional
85.	Baran	Non-functional
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
86.	Visakhapatnam Port Trust Hospital	Visakhapatnam Port Trust
87.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, (NIMS) Hyderabad **	NIMS
88.	Uppal Industrial Employees Healthcare Centre, Uppal **	Uppal Industrial Employees Healthcare Centre
<b>Odisha</b>		
89.	Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar	Red Cross Society
90.	Red Cross Bhavan, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar	Red Cross Society
91.	District HQ Hospital, Khordha	District Red Cross Society
92.	District HQ Hospital, Dhenkanal	District Red Cross Society
93.	District HQ Hospital, Koraput	District Red Cross Society
94.	District HQ Hospital, Angul	District Red Cross Society
95.	District HQ Hospital, Nabrangpur	District Red Cross Society

1	2	3
96.	District HQ Hospital, Baragarh	District Red Cross Society
97.	District HQ Hospital, Nayagarh	District Red Cross Society
98.	District HQ Hospital, Berhampur	District Red Cross Society
99.	District HQ Hospital, Jajpur	District Red Cross Society
100.	District HQ Hospital, Puri	District Red Cross Society
101.	District HQ Hospital, Naupada	District Red Cross Society
102.	District HQ Hospital, Baripada Mayurbhanj	District Red Cross Society
103.	District HQ Hospital, Balasore	District Red Cross Society
104.	District HQ Hospital, Jeypore	District Red Cross Society
105.	District HQ Hospital, Bhawanipatana	District Red Cross Society
106.	District HQ Hospital, Phulbani	District Red Cross Society
107.	District HQ Hospital, Bhadrak	District Red Cross Society
108.	District HQ Hospital, Keonjhar	District Red Cross Society
109.	District HQ Hospital, Malkangiri	District Red Cross Society
<b>West Bengal</b>		
110.	M.R. Bangar Hospital, Kolkata #	Non-functional
111.	N.R.S. Medical College & Hospital, Kolkata #	Non-functional
112.	Howrah District Hospital, Howrah #	Non-functional

1	2	3
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
113.	Doon Hospital, Dehradun	Chiktsa Prabandhan Samiti
114.	Roorkee***	Non-functional
115.	Rishikesh	Chiktsa Prabandhan Samiti
116.	Vikash Nagar	Chiktsa Prabandhan Samiti
117.	Sahaspur	Chiktsa Prabandhan Samiti
<b>Chandigarh</b>		
118.	PGIMER, Chandigarh	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited
119.	Government Medical College Hospital, Sector-32	Red Cross Society
120.	Multi-Specialty Hospital, Sector -16	Red Cross Society
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
121..	Red Cross Building, Exchange Road, Srinagar.	Red Cross Society
122.	District Hospital, Leh	Red Cross Society
123.	MMAB hospital, Anantnag	Red Cross Society
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		
124.	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
126.	Zonal Hospital, Mandi	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
126.	Civil Hospital, Una	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
127.	Zonal Hospital, Tanda	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
128.	Zonal Hospital, Dharamshala	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
129.	Civil Hospital, Solan	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
130.	Regional Hospital, Chamba	Rogi Kalyan Samiti

1	2	3
131.	DDU Zonal Hospital, Shimla	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
143.	Regional Hospital, Hamirpur	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
133.	Zonal Hospital, Kullu	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
<b>Jharkhand</b>		
134.	District Hospital, Sahibganj	District Hospital Management
135.	District Hospital, Latehar	District Hospital Management
136.	District Hospital, Jamtara	District Hospital Management
137.	District Hospital, RIIMS Ranchi	District Hospital Management
138.	District Hospital, Simdega	District Hospital Management
139.	District Hospital, Gumla	District Hospital Management
140.	District Hospital, Chatra	District Hospital Management
141.	District Hospital, Godda	District Hospital Management
142.	District Hospital, Ranchi	District Hospital Management
143.	District Hospital, Dhanbad	District Hospital Management
144.	District Hospital, Bokaro	District Hospital Management
145.	District Hospital, Saraikela	District Hospital Management
146.	District Hospital, Dumka	District Hospital Management

1	2	3
147.	District Hospital, Lohardaga	District Hospital Management
148.	District Hospital, Chaibasa	District Hospital Management
149.	District Hospital, Giridih	District Hospital Management
150.	District Hospital, Khuti	District Hospital Management
151.	District Hospital, Ramgarh	District Hospital Management
152.	District Hospital, Palamu	District Hospital Management
153.	District Hospital, Deogarh	District Hospital Management
154.	District Hospital, Hazaribagh	District Hospital Management
155.	District Hospital, Pakur	District Hospital Management
156.	District Hospital, Garhwa	District Hospital Management
157.	District Hospital, Koderma	District Hospital Management

\* In Punjab, two stores at Fatehgarh Sahib and Roop Nagar are non-functional due to administrative reasons.

\*\* In Haryana, three Jan Aushadhi Stores at Faridabad, Gurgaon and Yamuna Nagar and also Jan Aushadhi Store at NIMS and UPPAL, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh are non-functional due to administrative reasons.

\*\*\* In Utrakhhand, Jan Aushadhi Store at Roorkee is temporarily non-functional due to administrative reasons.

@ In the case of Rajasthan, as per the latest Health Policy of the Government of Rajasthan, free medicines are being given to all the in-patients as well as out-patients visiting the State Government Hospitals for treatment w.e.f. 2nd October, 2011. Accordingly, the State Government has since converted all the existing 53 JASs in the State, besides opening new outlets for free distribution centers for medicines. The matter regarding functioning of JASs in the State has been taken up with the MD, Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation, Government of Rajasthan.

# In the case of West Bengal, as per the latest message received from the operating agencies, the State Government has directed them to close the Jan Aushadhi sales from there and are contemplating to run fair price stores for sale of medicines from such outlets.

**Statement-II*****Proposals Received from the State Governments and UTs for Opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores and Providing Support for Opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores along with Action Taken Thereon***

State	Status
Arunachal Pradesh	In response to Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI) proposal dated 18.6.2012, the Dy. Commissioner, District Magistrate vide his letter dated 27.9.2012, expressed interest for opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores in the District Hospital of Khonsa and Community Health Centre, Deomali. BPPI replied on 12.10.2012 requesting the State Government of initiate steps to open Stores in all the districts of the State by allotting free space and also to select the agency to manage the stores. Vide letter dated 17.5.2013, the Department of Health & Family Welfare expressed willingness to allot space to open and manage Jan Aushadhi Stores in the State Hospital and all the 19 District Hospitals. It was stated that they were in the process of identifying free space and the agencies for managing the Stores. BPPI replied on 20.5.2013 with all the details and the procedures to be followed and also requested to intimate the time line for opening of Stores. No further communication has been received from the State Government.
Mizoram	Further to a positive response received from the Department of Health & Family Welfare on the proposal of BPPI, for opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores in the state of Mizoram, a meeting was held with the Secretary, Department of Health & Family Welfare at Aizwal on 24.1.2013. The State Government showed keen interest for opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores in the State. Subsequently, Draft MOU to be entered into before opening of stores was sent on 28.1.2013. No further response has been received despite reminder dated 8.4.2013.
Sikkim	In response to the proposal of BPPI dated 18.6.2012, the Department of Health Care, Human Services & Family Welfare has shown their interest for opening of Jan Aushadhi stores and requested for a meeting with BPPI.
Tripura	In response to proposal made to the Principal Secretary, Department of Health & Family Welfare vide letter dated 18.6.2012, for opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores in the State of Tripura, The Directorate of Health Services vide their letter dated 11.4.2013 conveyed their interest for opening of Stores in some parts of Tripura on Pilot basis. BPPI discussed the proposal with the officials of Government of Tripura at Agartala on 5.7.2013. The health policy of the State Government provides for distribution of free medicines to the patients but the Government is not in a position to cater to the needs of the entire population and proposed to meet the balance requirement by way of purchase of medicines from Jan Aushadhi Stores. After detailed deliberations, it was decided that the Government of Tripura would convey its decision on opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores after having it discussed internally.
Jammu and Kashmir	At present, 3 Jan Aushadhi Stores are functioning in the State at Srinagar, Anantnag and Leh. A proposal has recently been received from the Indian Red Cross Society, Jammu & Kashmir State branch for opening up of 25 more Jan Aushadhi Stores in the State and also requesting for grant of money for these stores. It has also been requested that the grant amount may be enhanced from Rs.2.5 lakh to Rs. 3.5 lakh per store in the case of J&K. Vide letter dated 2.8.2013, BPPI has sent a reply to the Red Cross Society with copy to the Health Department of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir stating that the financial assistance can be given after the State Government identifies the

State	Status
	space and agency who would run the store and also a MoU is entered into between the Department of Health & Medical Education, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Indian Red Cross Society and BPPI. A draft MoU has also been sent.
Chhattisgarh	The Directorate of Health Services, Chhattisgarh, vide their letter dated 7.7.2013 informed that the State Government has made a policy to run Generic Drug Stores in all the District Hospitals, run by the District Red Cross Society in 17 out of 27 districts of the State and proposed to open up Jan Aushadhi stores in the remaining 10 Districts Hospitals of Chhattisgarh through Red Cross Society. BPPI vide letter dated 28.5.2013 informed the formalities /guidelines to be followed in this regard.
Tamil Nadu	BPPI held meeting with the Government of Tamil Nadu on 16.5.2012 with regard to their proposal to sell generic unbranded medicines through 191 pharmacies run by the triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Kamadhenu. Subsequent to this meeting, a draft MoU to be entered into before opening of Stores was sent by BPPI to the State Government on 5.6.2012 followed by letters dated 17.10.2012 and 10.4.2013.
Uttar Pradesh	A proposal for opening up of a Jan Aushadhi Store in the premises of S.S. Hospital, Banaras Hindu University has been received and necessary formalities/ guidelines are being completed.
Andaman and Nicobar islands	The Andaman & Nicobar Administration has shown interest for opening of Jan Aushadhi stores and the formalities/ guidelines to be followed are being discussed.

[English]

**Open Market Sales Scheme**

2924. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether the delay in implementation of the Open Market Sales Scheme (OMSS) has led to an additional financial burden on account of expenditure on storage and conservation;

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

(c) the efforts made by the Government for effective

implementation of OMSS along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. There is no delay in implementation of the Open Market Sales Scheme (OMSS).

(b) Does no arise.

(c) During 2013-14, under OMSS 95 lakh tonnes of wheat has been allocated for tender sale to bulk consumers/small private traders. Similarly, under OMSS retail scheme, 5 lakh tonnes of rice and 5 lakh tonnes of wheat have been approved for allocation to States/ UTs/ Cooperatives for distribution to retail consumers. Details of lifting against these allocation is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

The State/UT-wise details of Wheat and Rice under OMSS(D) Sale as on 19.08.2013

(Figs. in MTs)

Name of State/UT	Wheat										Rice			
	Bulk					Small Traders					Retail		Retail	
	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
Bihar	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	11000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	12000.00	0.00	9000.00	0.00	9000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	10009.00	9.00	10509.00	9.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	25000.00	0.00	10009.00	9.00	35009.00	9.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.00	6762.60	75000.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	77500.00	6762.60	2000.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	7500.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	7500.00	0.00	40000.00	0.00	40000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	3500.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	12373.08	160000.00	32.16	10837.00	360.00	170837.00	12765.24	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	107750.00	2270.00	500.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	118250.00	2270.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	7500.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	6092.93	500.00	0.00	14905.00	4428.00	15405.00	10520.93	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	169450.00	1862.19	500.00	0.00	10027.00	9.00	179977.00	1871.19	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	10009.00	0.00	10509.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	60000.00	0.00	10090.00	90.00	70090.00	90.00	2000.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	10500.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	10500.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	11000.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00
Kerala	0.00	1100.00	500.00	0.00	10612.00	162.00	11112.00	1262.00	20000.00	0.00
Karnataka	0.00	1518.00	500.00	0.00	10694.00	293.00	11194.00	1811.00	1000.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0.00	2734.60	500.00	0.00	12039.00	461.00	12539.00	3195.60	75000.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.00	197.93	1000.00	0.00	2788.00	0.00	3788.00	197.93	2000.00	0.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	3500.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	30000.00	0.00	10072.00	36.00	40072.00	36.00	1000.00	0.00
Maharashtra	0.00	1257.18	5000.00	0.00	11232.00	1692.27	16232.00	2949.45	2000.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	1527.74	500.00	0.00	12647.00	0.00	13147.00	1527.74	1000.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	10500.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	10500.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>277200.00</b>	<b>37696.25</b>	<b>387000.00</b>	<b>32.16</b>	<b>258470.00</b>	<b>7549.27</b>	<b>922670.00</b>	<b>45277.68</b>	<b>195000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Education to Physically Challenged Persons**

2925. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
 SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
 SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:  
 SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
 SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the children/persons with disabilities are deprived of better education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the remedial steps taken by the Government to provide education, training, rehabilitation and employment to the physically and mentally challenged persons in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring education of disabled children under the Ministry of Human Resource Development from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this direction, so far and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) A Statement indicating the schemes and steps taken by the Government to provide various opportunities to the children/persons with disabilities including mentally challenged persons is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Presently Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the main vehicle under the Ministry of Human Resource Development for implementation of the provisions of The Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is providing inclusive education wherein children with special needs are mainstreamed in regular schools. Under SSA, over 32 lakh CWSN have been identified till March, 2013. Out of this, over 85% are enrolled and 1.5 lakh are enrolled in home based education and 28 lakh aids and appliances have been distributed under

SSA since inception of the programme.

While large number of children with disabilities are enrolled under SSA as part of inclusive education, State Governments are also running special schools for children with disabilities. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is providing financial assistance to NGOs to set up special schools under Deendayal Disability Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS).

The Government's approach continues to be one of promoting inclusive education, but special education is also made available to those who need it.

**Statement**

*Schemes/Steps taken by the Government to provide more opportunities to children/persons with disabilities*

The Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has come into force *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2010. The RTE Act provides for free & compulsory education to children including children with disabilities as mentioned in Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 and the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 namely, (i) Blindness, (ii) Low vision, (iii) Leprosy cured, (iv) Hearing impairment, (v) Locomotor disabilities, (vi) Mental retardation, (vii) Mental Illness, (viii) Autism, and ix) Cerebral Palsy, and eventually cover Speech impairment, Learning Disabilities, etc. in the age group of 6-14 years at elementary level in a neighbourhood school. Government of India is implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as main programme for universalizing, education for all children for the age group of 6-14 years.

SSA provides Rs. 3000 per child per annum as a budgetary or funding norm. The major interventions under SSA for education of physically challenged children are identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of Individualised Educational Plan, provision of aids and appliances, teacher training, appointment of research teachers, therapeutical support, establishing research rooms to provide support to children with disabilities, provision of ramps and handrails.



The Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) was launched in 2009-10 replacing the earlier scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC). It provides assistance for the inclusive education of the disabled children in classes IX-XII. The aim of the Scheme is to enable all students with disabilities, after completing eight years of elementary schooling, to pursue further four years of secondary schooling (classes IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. The scheme covers all children passing out of elementary schools and studying at secondary and higher secondary stage in Government, local body and Government-aided schools, with one or more disabilities as defined under the PwD Act, 1995 and the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.

The components of the Scheme include: (i) assessment of medical/educational needs, (ii) provision of student specific facilities, (iii) development of learning material, (iv) support services like special educators, (v) construction and equipping of resource rooms, (vi) training of general school teachers to build their capacity to fulfill the needs of children with special needs (vii) make schools barrier free. Setting up of Model inclusive schools in every State is also envisaged. Girls with disabilities receive special focus and efforts made under the scheme to help them gain access to secondary schools, as also to information and guidance for developing their potential. There is a provision of a monthly stipend of Rs.200/- for the disabled girls.

Central Assistance for all items covered in the scheme is on 100 per cent basis. The School Education Department of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations is the implementing agency. They may involve Non Governmental Organisations having experience, in the field of education of the disabled, in the implementation of the scheme.

Under the National Scholarship Scheme which is funded from Trust Fund for Empowerment of PwDs financial assistance is provided to students with disabilities to enable them to pursue professional or technical courses from recognized institutes and get employed/self employed. Under the Scheme till last academic session 1000 scholarships were provided to the students with disabilities through

out the country and from the academic session 2013-14 this number has been increased to 1500 students. 30% scholarships are reserved for girls. Only Indian nationals are eligible for scholarships.

Under the National Fund for People with Disabilities (National Fund) 500 new scholarships to be awarded each year are equally distributed (125 each) for the four major categories of disabilities viz. (i) Orthopaedic (ii) Visual (iii) Hearing and (iv) Others. Further, 40% of the scholarships in each category are reserved for girls.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for students with disabilities has been launched for providing them scholarship to pursue M.Phil/Ph.D courses.

Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 provides for reservation not less than 3% of vacancies in Government establishments for persons with disabilities of which 1% each shall be reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision; (ii) hearing impairment and (iii) loco motor disability or cerebral palsy. Accordingly, reservations are made in various Government Establishments including Public Sector Undertakings (PSU).

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.

National Handicapped and Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC), a PSU under this Ministry, is providing loans at concessional rates for encouraging self-employment of Persons with Disabilities.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees employment to rural household adults including differently abled persons. Under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), a provision of 3 % of the total beneficiaries has been made for differently abled category.

**Commission on Fake Encounters**

2926. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the findings of the Commission headed by Justice N. Santosh Hegde appointed by the Supreme Court that seven killings in six instances in Manipur were the consequences of fake encounters;

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

(c) whether the National Human Rights Commission has also demanded thorough investigation of all incidents of encounters in the State in view of the findings of the said commission; 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 MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) In the context of the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) *viz.* WP(Crl) No. 129 of 2012 filed in Supreme Court alleging extra judicial killings in Manipur by the State Police and Security Forces during the past, the Supreme Court vide its order dated 4.1.2013 constituted a three-member Commission headed by Justice N. Santosh Hegde to probe the six cases of alleged fake encounters in Manipur. The Commission has submitted its report to the Supreme Court on 1.4.2013. As per observation dated 8.4.2013 appearing on the Supreme Court's website, the Commission has found that in all the six cases examined by it, the killings amounted to fake encounter. The Commission's report has not yet been made public by the Apex Court. The matter is *sub-judice*.

(c) The National Human Rights Commission, as a routine, directs the State Governments to conduct enquiries on all complaints of fake encounters. But, it has not demanded any investigation in view of the findings of the Justice Hegde Commission.

(d) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

**Subsidy on Sugar**

2927. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

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

(a) the benefits likely to accrue to the consumers and the farmers from the decontrol of the sugar sector;

(b) whether the Union Government has decided to provide subsidy of only Rs. 18.50 per kilo of sugar to the States for procurement of sugar for the Public Distribution System (PDS) under the new policy;

(c) if so, whether some States have represented that the said subsidy is inadequate and it should be calculated at the current retail price;

(d) whether the Government has fixed a uniform subsidy of Rs. 18.50 per kilo for all States irrespective of the distances from the sugar producing States, including for North-Eastern States and Islands; and

(e) if so, the reasons for fixing a uniform subsidy for all States and the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to compensate these States as per the actual expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Central Government has recently decontrolled the sugar sector partially by removing the levy obligation on sugar mills and doing away with the regulated release mechanism on open market sale of sugar. These measures seek to increase competitiveness, improve efficiency and promote development of the sugar sector on sustainable basis which in turn would help to meet the aspirations of consumers for better prices and adequate availability of sugar. Further, the de-regulation of the sugar sector is likely to improve the financial health of the sugar mills, increase the cash flow, reduce their inventory cost and also result in timely and better payment of cane price to sugarcane farmers in the country.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. Under the new dispensation,

to make sugar available in the Public Distribution System (PDS) at the existing retail issue price of Rs.13.50 per kg, the State Governments/UT Administrations have been asked to procure it from the open market through a transparent system. The Central Government would provide fixed subsidy of Rs.18.50 per kg, limited to the quantity based on their existing allocations. The Central Government has received requests for an enhanced subsidy to meet the higher costs of transportation and distribution incurred by some States.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has decided that the States which continue distribution of sugar under the PDS at the retail issue price of not more than Rs. 13.50 per kg will be reimbursed the difference between the retail issue price of Rs. 13.50 per kg and the all inclusive fixed retail market price of Rs. 32 per kg for the Financial Years 2013-14 and 2014-15. This arrangement will be reviewed after two years.

[Translation]

#### **Sugarcane Pricing Policy**

2928. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:  
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to review/revise the criteria/formula of fixation of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) in view of rising input costs of sugarcane cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the input cost in various States, present criteria and the changes likely to be made therein;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to bring out a long term sugarcane pricing policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the suggestions received 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 Central Government fixes FRP of sugarcane having regard

to the factors mentioned in Clause 3(1) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. The FRP so fixed is based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and after consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders. The input costs involved in the production of sugarcane viz. all actual expenses incurred in cash and kind in production of sugarcane, interest on value of own capital assets (excluding land), rental value of own land (net of land revenue) and rent paid for leasing land and imputed value of family labour are duly considered (C2 cost of production) while determining the FRP. The State-wise details of projected costs of production (unadjusted C2 cost of production) for sugarcane for the sugar season 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement. However, the Government has appointed a Committee under Chairmanship of Dr. Ramesh Chand to examine the methodological issues including the cost concepts of Minimum Support Price (MSP).

(c) and (d) The Dr. C. Rangarajan Committee report on Regulation of sugar sector has *inter-alia* recommended that there should be a sharing of the revenues/value created in the sugarcane value chain between the farmers and the millers in a fair and equitable manner. The Central Government has considered recommendations of the Committee and has decided that the recommendation of the Committee relating to adoption of the Revenue Sharing Formula be left to the State Governments for adoption and implementation, as considered appropriate by them.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise projected cost of production (unadjusted C2 cost of production) of sugarcane for sugar season 2012-13*

(Rs./quintal)

States	Unadjusted C2 cost of production
Karnataka	114.82
Maharashtra	128.93
Uttarakhand	106.62
Uttar Pradesh	123.84
Tamil Nadu	147.34
Haryana	137.34
Andhra Pradesh	169.00

Source: CACP report titled 'Price policy for sugarcane-The sugar season 2012-13'

**Citizenship to Migrants**

2929. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
 SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
 DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI:  
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
 SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
 SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:  
 SHRI P. C. MOHAN:  
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees staying in the country, country-wise;

(b) whether there are reports of arrival of a large number of people from Pakistan and Afghanistan due to internal disturbances in the said countries;

(c) if so, whether they have requested for citizenship/refugee status in the country;

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

(e) the number of applications for grant of Indian citizenship by citizens of various countries and the number of cases where citizenship was granted during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) Number of Refugees in the country, country-wise as on 31.12.2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) During 2011 and 2012, the total number of Pakistanis who visited India was 48640 and 59846 respectively. During 2011 and 2012, the number of Afghan national who visited India was 89605 and 95231 respectively.

(c) and (d) Details of Citizenship application and Certificate issued to these countries from 1.1.2010 to 20.08.2013 are given below:-

Country	No. of application received	No. of Citizen Certificate issued
Pakistan	950	915
Afghanistan	775	124

(e) Country-wise list of applications received and citizenship issued thereon is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement-I**

*Country-wise details of registered Foreigner Refugees in India in the year 2012*

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Number of Registered Refugees
1.	Afghanistan	18730
2.	Bangladesh	145664
3.	Iran	69
4.	Iraq	12
5.	Mayanmar	3172
6.	Pakistan	47
7.	Somalia	98
8.	Srilanka	66551
9.	Sudan	5
10.	Thailand	1
11.	Vietnam	2
12.	Stateless	108839
	Total	343190

**Statement-II***Country-wise list of Applications received and  
Citizenship Certificate issued*

Sl. No.	Country	Year	No. of applications received	No. of Citizenship Certificate issued
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pakistan	2010	346	147
		2011	282	307
		2012	222	355
		2013 (upto 20.08.13)	100	106
2.	Afghanistan	2010	244	09
		2011	421	14
		2012	35	45
		2013 (upto 20.08.13)	75	56
3.	Bangladesh	2010	36	16
		2011	41	53
		2012	41	45
		2013 (upto 20.08.13)	20	11
4.	Nepal	2010	14	3
		2011	10	6
		2012	9	6
		2013 (upto 20.08.13)	Nil	02
5.	Srilankan	2010	22	8
		2011	32	15
		2012	17	22
		2013 (upto 20.08.13)	01	03
6	Chinese	2010-12	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Kenya	2010-12	Nil	Nil
		2013 (upto 20.08.13)	03	03
8.	Iran	2012	06	05
		2013 (upto 20.08.13)	01	01
9.	Malaysia	2012	04	03
		2013 (upto 20.08.13)	02	01
10.	Zimbabwe	2012	01	01
		2013 (upto 20.08.13)	01	01
11.	Armenia	2013 (upto 20.08.13)	01	01
		2012	08	06
12.	Tanzania	2013 (upto 20.08.13)	01	02
		2012	15	12
13.	USA	2013 (upto 20.08.13)	07	01
		2012	07	02
14.	Australia	2013 (upto 20.08.13)	01	01
		2012	01	01
15.	Japan	2012	01	01
		2013 (upto 20.08.13)	01	01
16.	Switzerland	2012	01	01
		2013 (upto 20.08.13)	01	01

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Singapore	2012 2013 (upto 20.08.13)	03 Nil	03 Nil
18.	Yugoslavia	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	01	01
19.	South Africa	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	03	02
20.	Russia	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	02	02
21.	Philippines	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	03	02
22.	Khazakistan	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	02	02
23.	Sweden	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	01	01
25.	Netherland	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	01	01
26.	Indonesia	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	02	02
27.	Germany	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	04	04
28.	Myanmar	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	03	03
29.	Zambia	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	03	03
30.	Canada	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	02	02
31.	Israel	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	01	01

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Mortises	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	03	03
33.	UK	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	15	12
35.	UAE	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	01	01
36.	Iraq	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	01	01
37.	Spain	2012-13 (upto 20.08.13)	01	01

**Private Detective Agencies**

2930. SHRI BHUPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private detective agencies functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government monitors the functioning and activities of private detective agencies in various parts of the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints against the private detective agencies;

(e) if so, the total number of such complaints received and the action taken against such agencies during each of the last three years and the current year;

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to regulate the activities of private detective agencies and bring them within the ambit of law; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) The Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintain such records.

(b) and (c) At present, there is no Central law for regulating the functioning of private detective agencies in the country.

(d) No madam.

(e) Question does not arise.

(f) to (g) In order to regulate the working of private detective agencies, the Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 13th August 2007. The main purpose of the Bill is to ensure that the private detective agencies work within the ambit of law and are accountable to a regulatory mechanism. The Bill was referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on 17.08.2007. The Committee presented its report in both the Houses of Parliament on 13.02.2009. The Committee desired that the Ministry may have a re-look at the provision of the Bill in the light of its report. The matter is being re-looked into, in the Ministry of Home Affairs and hence, time line cannot be ascertained at this stage.

[English]

#### Special Schools for Children with Disabilities

2931. SHRI SHIVARAMAGOUDA:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
SHRI M. B. RAJESH:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) the number of special schools functioning to cater to the academic needs of children with disabilities in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more such schools in various parts of the country with adequate number of teachers for providing special education to these children;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts in these schools

along with the time by which the vacant posts are likely to be filled up; and

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) Information is not centrally maintained. However, under the `Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)`, financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental organizations for various projects including special schools for children which disabilities. Statement indicating State-wise details of special schools assisted under the scheme during FY 2012-13, is enclosed.

(b) As per entry No. 9 of the Seventh Scheduled of the Constitution of India, `Relief of the disabled` figures in the State List. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment supplements the efforts of the State Governments through its various schemes/organizations.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Statement**

##### *Special school receiving GIA under DDRS*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Special schools
<b>2012-13</b>		
1	Andhra Pradesh	42
2	Bihar	4
3	Chandigarh	0
4	Chhattisgarh	2
5	Delhi	9
6	Goa	1
7	Gujarat	4
8	Haryana	11
9	Himachal Pradesh	3
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11	Jharkhand	0
12	Karnataka	40

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Special schools
13	Kerala	42
14	Madhya Pradesh	14
15	Maharashtra	15
16	Odisha	30
17	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
18	Daman and Diu	0
19	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
20	Lakshadweep	0
21	Puducherry	0
22	Punjab	5
23	Rajasthan	14
24	Tamil Nadu	10
25	Uttarakhand	3
26	West Bengal	25
27	Uttar Pradesh	36
28	Assam	4
29	Arunachal Pradesh	0
30	Manipur	11
31	Meghalaya	3
32	Mizoram	1
33	Nagaland	0
34	Sikkim	0
35	Tripura	3
Total		332

[Translocation]

#### Coal Production

2932. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS  
LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of coal reserves in the country has been assessed as almost the same as that of the coal reserves in China;

(b) if not, the views of the World Coal Association in this regard;

(c) whether the coal production in India is lesser in comparison to the coal production in China;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the reasons for the shortfall in coal production in India thereby failing to meet the demand of coal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) As per Coal Directory of India 2011-12 of Coal Controller's Organization, share of proved coal reserves (including Lignite) of China & India are 13.3 % & 700 % respectively of total World Coal reserves.

(c) Yes, coal production of India is lesser than that of China.

(d) As per Coal Directory of India 2011-12 of Coal Controller's Organization, coal production of China & India in 2011 is 3420 Mt & 539 Mt respectively. The all India coal production in 2012-13 was 558 Mt.

(e) The overall production of coal in the country is short of the estimated demand at present. Some of the factors that have acted as constraints on domestic production relate to delays in getting forest and environmental clearances, problems associated with land acquisition, and resettlement and rehabilitation efforts. Delays in development of coal evacuation rail infrastructure and the law and order situation in some coal producing areas have also acted as constraints on the pace of coal production.

#### Demand of DAP/UREA Fertilizer

2933. SHRI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:



(a) whether there is a huge demand of DAP and urea in the country including, Karnataka;

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

(c) whether there is an acute shortage of DAP and urea as required by the farmers of the country;

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

(e) the reasons for delay in providing/allocation of imported urea and DAP to States including Karnataka State/UT-wise and

(f) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to supply the said fertilizers in time and as per the demand, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):  
(a) to (f) The demand (as projected by DAC), availability, sales of DAP and Urea in the country including Karnataka for last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

As can be seen for the current year Kharif Season 2013, the availability is in excess of the actual sales, therefore, there is no shortage of DAP and Urea in the

country including Karnataka.

Demand of fertilizers is being met fully under the existing policies Department of Fertilizer is also taking following steps to meet the demand of all fertilizers for all the States and Union Territories including the State of Karnataka:-

The month-wise demand of each State is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.

On the basis of this, the Department of Fertilizers allocates the required quantities of fertilizers to the States both out of indigenous production as well as through imports to ensure that there is no shortfall, which is continuously monitored through web based monitoring system *i.e.* Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);

The State Governments also regularly coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their State institutional agencies like MARKFED etc.

Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DOF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizers as indicated by the State Governments.

**Statement**

State-wise Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during 2010-11 to 2013-14 (upto July'13)

State	YEAR	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
		Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman and Nicobar	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2011-12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2013-14	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	2010-11	28.50	30.38	29.95	11.00	10.39	10.36	6.60	6.08	6.04	20.50	22.12	21.88
	2011-12	31.00	29.37	29.34	12.30	10.88	10.39	6.60	4.43	3.82	22.30	25.71	23.58
	2012-13	32.50	29.39	28.51	12.30	6.80	6.48	6.60	3.35	3.14	22.50	18.16	17.59
	2013-14	8.50	8.57	8.36	4.50	1.88	1.51	1.50	0.72	0.56	6.99	3.63	3.00
Arunachal Pradesh	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	2010-11	2.60	2.50	2.50	0.60	0.29	0.27	1.30	0.96	0.96	0.05	0.11	0.11
	2011-12	3.00	2.68	2.68	0.60	0.37	0.29	1.40	0.94	0.91	0.28	0.07	0.05
	2012-13	3.15	2.62	2.62	0.65	0.38	0.33	1.50	0.61	0.58	0.23	0.06	0.06
	2013-14	0.96	0.86	0.76	0.17	0.12	0.04	0.40	0.38	0.27	0.05	0.02	0.02
Bihar	2010-11	19.50	16.96	16.94	4.75	4.59	4.59	2.30	1.99	1.97	3.35	3.14	3.12
	2011-12	20.75	18.17	18.12	5.00	4.72	4.41	2.45	1.29	1.26	3.75	4.03	3.56
	2012-13	21.50	21.10	21.01	5.00	5.65	5.41	2.30	1.15	1.14	3.65	3.03	3.00
	2013-14	5.70	5.29	5.07	1.80	0.73	0.38	0.65	0.59	0.34	1.40	0.33	0.22

(Figures in LMT)





Madhya Pradesh	2010-11	16.75	17.05	16.92	10.00	10.92	10.92	1.45	1.36	1.33	3.59	3.55	3.52
	2011-12	17.50	18.17	17.86	10.95	11.00	10.57	1.65	0.93	0.75	4.05	5.32	4.67
	2012-13	18.50	19.48	18.91	11.50	11.74	11.07	1.40	0.86	0.85	4.34	2.51	2.33
	2013-14	4.58	6.00	5.57	3.53	2.55	1.81	0.77	0.37	0.20	1.52	0.80	0.57
Maharashtra	2010-11	25.25	25.52	25.51	16.70	14.33	14.31	6.75	6.52	6.37	14.80	17.98	17.92
	2011-12	27.50	25.67	25.43	17.25	12.50	12.22	6.40	4.25	3.99	18.30	20.85	19.74
	2012-13	28.00	23.40	22.92	15.60	6.97	6.59	6.25	3.24	3.14	19.00	13.28	12.80
	2013-14	10.33	11.22	10.64	6.33	2.20	1.78	2.00	1.55	1.24	6.32	4.85	4.25
Manipur	2010-11	0.49	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.50	0.13	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.48	0.21	0.21	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.24	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	2010-11	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	2010-11	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	2010-11	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	2010-11	5.75	4.74	4.57	2.50	2.20	2.19	1.90	1.36	1.32	3.00	2.33	2.31
	2011-12	6.40	5.28	5.10	2.60	1.90	1.73	2.05	0.91	0.84	3.14	3.46	3.12
	2012-13	6.50	5.41	5.26	2.75	1.50	1.44	2.00	0.75	0.75	3.97	2.36	2.29
	2013-14	2.10	1.75	1.70	1.13	0.82	0.69	0.56	0.44	0.36	1.85	0.68	0.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Puducherry	2010-11	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.35	0.16	0.16
	2011-12	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.35	0.14	0.13
	2012-13	0.31	0.19	0.19	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.13	0.13
	2013-14	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02
Punjab	2010-11	26.00	27.61	27.17	9.25	9.01	9.01	1.06	1.06	0.97	0.70	1.05	1.03
	2011-12	26.00	28.50	28.26	10.15	10.08	9.66	1.06	0.73	0.69	1.00	1.30	1.19
	2012-13	26.40	29.05	28.43	8.80	9.10	8.71	1.06	0.35	0.35	1.48	0.44	0.42
	2013-14	11.50	9.81	9.22	2.80	0.55	0.50	0.20	0.15	0.14	0.30	0.05	0.03
Rajasthan	2010-11	15.60	15.73	15.70	7.00	7.18	7.16	0.55	0.35	0.28	1.18	1.40	1.37
	2011-12	16.25	17.58	16.91	7.30	7.16	7.07	0.50	0.25	0.23	1.76	1.54	1.40
	2012-13	17.25	18.91	18.46	7.60	6.33	5.93	0.48	0.15	0.15	1.66	0.84	0.84
	2013-14	4.05	4.00	3.61	1.62	1.24	0.88	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.06	0.04
Sikkim	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	2010-11	11.50	10.23	10.15	4.25	3.19	3.19	5.84	4.74	4.72	4.25	6.90	6.84
	2011-12	11.50	10.48	10.45	4.30	3.84	3.71	5.31	4.26	4.16	6.61	8.75	7.57
	2012-13	11.50	9.36	9.28	4.55	2.44	2.33	5.55	2.18	2.17	6.82	5.89	5.71
	2013-14	2.75	2.24	2.24	1.12	0.60	0.43	1.19	0.64	0.61	1.72	1.15	1.05
Tripura	2010-11	0.45	0.18	0.18	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.52	0.26	0.26	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.51	0.19	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.23	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	2010-11	57.60	55.08	54.51	19.60	17.69	17.64	3.70	2.17	1.92	9.45	10.60	10.30
	2011-12	58.00	59.12	58.05	19.65	18.67	18.15	4.00	1.82	1.80	11.25	12.85	11.27
	2012-13	60.00	63.31	62.56	18.15	21.67	20.85	3.50	1.47	1.31	11.48	6.73	6.62
	2013-14	19.00	18.38	16.54	5.40	2.66	1.13	0.60	0.34	0.29	3.50	0.84	0.49



*[English]***Door Step Delivery Under PDS**

2934. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether there is any stipulation regarding the maximum distance a beneficiary has to travel to avail the benefits under the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to ensure proper compliance of the said stipulation;

(c) whether the Government has also initiated a scheme for door step delivery of PDS items through Mobile Fair Price Vans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such vans provided to the States during each of 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) and (b) Under the guidelines issued by the Department for strengthening of Public Distribution System (PDS), States/UTs have been requested to ensure that no consumer/card holder has to travel more than 3 kms to reach his Fair Price Shop (FPS). As implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) including licensing of FPSs is undertaken by States/UTs, further action is to be taken by them.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of part (c) above.

**Price of Sugar**

2935. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar production in some States during the current year has been lower than the previous year which is likely to push up the prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the production and demand of sugar during the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to increase production and check the prices of sugar during the ensuing year?

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 sugar mills on line, the sugar production during the current 2012-13 sugar season (October-September) upto July, 2013, has been lower in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh than the corresponding period of last sugar season 2011-12. However, the total sugar production in the country is provisionally estimated at about 248 lac tons which is sufficient to meet the provisionally estimated domestic demand of about 230 lac tons during the current season. The prices of sugar have been stable in the domestic market. A statement showing the State-wise details of sugar produced upto July, 2013 during the current sugar season 2012-13 and the corresponding figures of last sugar season 2011-12 is enclosed. The Government does not maintain the data on State-wise demand of sugar.

(c) For increasing the sugarcane and sugar production in the country, the Government has taken the following steps:-

- (i) The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable to the sugarcane farmers for the ensuing sugar season 2013-14, has been fixed at Rs. 210/- per quintal linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5 % subject to a premium of Rs. 2.21/- per quintal for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level which is higher by Rs.40/- per quintal as compared to current sugar season 2012-13.
- (ii) The Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System Area (SUBACS) under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The State Governments have been given flexibility to choose their priorities for formulation of the crop development projects including sugarcane. The programmes under the scheme are focused on planting



material, transfer of technology, improving productivity, knowledge up-gradation and mechanization etc.

- (iii) The concessional loans to sugar mills from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) are provided for sugarcane development

including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management etc.

With the sufficient carryover stocks and likely sugar production during 2013-14 sugar season, there would be adequate stocks of sugar to meet the domestic requirement. Further, the customs duty on import of sugar has been kept at a moderate level of 15%.

### **Statement**

*The State-wise, production of sugar during the sugar season 2011-12 and the current sugar season 2012-13 (upto July, 2013)*

(Figures in lac tons)

State	Production during the sugar season 2011-12 (upto July, 2012) (P)	Production during the sugar season 2012-13 (upto July, 2013) (P)	Difference (3 minus 2)
1	2	3	4
Punjab	3.89	4.38	0.49
Haryana	4.92	5.1	0.18
Uttarakhand	3.33	3.39	0.06
Uttar Pradesh	69.25	74.83	5.58
Gujarat	10.02#	11.3	1.28
Maharashtra	89.29	79.01	-10.28
Bihar	4.49	5.07	0.58
Andhra Pradesh	10.99	9.14	-1.85
Karnataka	37.58	33.76	-3.82
Tamil Nadu	21.08	17.54	-3.54
Others	3.29	3.81	0.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>258.13</b>	<b>247.33*</b>	<b>-10.8</b>

\* - Excludes 6.18 Lac Tons of white sugar produced from Imported Raw sugar under Open General Licence(OGL).

# - Excludes 2.70 lac tons white sugar produced from domestic raw sugar by Baharapar Refinery in Gujarat State.

(P) -Provisional

Source: Online Proforma-II returns, Directorate of Sugar.

### **Spot Exchanges**

2936. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
PROF. SAUGATA RAY:

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

(a) whether the National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL) recently suspended most trades on its platform and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the names of authorised Spot Exchanges operational in the country;

(b) whether the Forward Market Commission (FMC) and the Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) have taken up separate probes in this regard and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether daily volume of exchange in commodities trading market has fallen sharply;

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to give the farmers and traders a stable platform for spot trading in farm products;

(e) whether recently irregularities have been reported from the NSEL which is also required to make a huge payout to its investors to avoid default and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to conduct enquiry and fix responsibilities and the outcome thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has also made any investigations about the claims of NSEL regarding its physical stocks and 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) to (f) The matter is under examination of the Forward Markets Commission.

#### **Development of Seeds by ICAR**

2937. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in the country are dependent on seeds developed by the Multi-National Corporations and private companies;

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

(c) the research work carried out by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and various institutions to develop better variety of seeds to increase the production;

(d) whether the Government allocates funds for development of new seeds varieties by the ICAR and other agriculture universities;

(e) if so, the funds allocated during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the number of seeds varieties developed so far by ICAR and other agriculture universities?

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) Not Applicable.

(c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is carrying out basic and strategic research programmes related to crop improvement at 20 commodity/theme based research institutes. The information so generated is used by 24 crop-specific All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) of ICAR, located in State Agricultural Universities, to develop location-specific better variety of seeds to increase the production.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. ICAR allocated budget worth Rs. 366 crores (2010-11), Rs. 392.77 crores (2011-12), Rs. 410 crores (2012-13) and Rs. 465 crores (2013-14) for various programmes related to crop improvement, including development of better variety of seeds.

(f) A total of 339 varieties/hybrids of rice (68), wheat (28), pulses (61) and other crops (182) were released during the last three years aiming towards higher production and productivity.

#### **Credit Facilities to Persons with Disabilities**

2938. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) and the Punjab National Bank to facilitate credit to the persons with disabilities in various States;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether such MoUs has also been signed by the Government with other banks in collaboration with various Government departments including NHFDC;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the NHFDC has been able to achieve the objectives of such MoUs, so far in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation has signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Punjab National Bank (PNB) on 03.06.2013 for implementation of Schemes under its jurisdiction under the Credit Guarantee Scheme of Government of India and education loan. The details of the agreement are as under:—

- (i) Persons with Disabilities can avail collateral free loan of upto Rs. 25 lakh for self-employment for activities covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme of Govt. of India.
- (ii) Education loans are also to be provided to Persons with Disabilities.
- (iii) Scope of the agreement extends throughout the country.

(c) and (d) NHFDC has signed similar signed MoAs with the following three Public Sector Banks and twenty two (22) Regional Rural Banks of Seven States:—

**A. Public Sector Banks**

1. Andhra Bank
2. IDBI Bank
3. Bank of Baroda (in selected districts of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarkhand)

**B. Regional Rural Banks**

**Assam**

1. Assam Gramin Vikash Bank

**Haryana**

2. Gurgaon Gramin Bank
3. Haryana Gramin Bank

**Uttar Pradesh**

4. Allahabad UP Gramin Bank
5. Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank
6. Gramin Bank of Aryavart,
7. Sarva UP Gramin Bank
8. Prathama Bank
9. Purvanchal Gramin Bank
10. Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank

**Uttarakhand**

11. Uttarakhand Gramin Bank

**Gujarat**

12. Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank
13. Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank
14. Saurashtra Gramin Bank

**Maharashtra**

15. Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank
16. Maharashtra Gramin Bank
17. Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank

**Madhya Pradesh**

18. Sharda Gramin Bank,
19. Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank
20. Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank
21. Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank
22. Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank

(e) NHFDC has released a total amount of Rs. 43.91 crore to Regional Rural Banks for further disbursement to PwDs. Utilization details for Rs. 5.36 crore have been received so far. A notional allocation of Rs.10.00 crore has been conveyed to each of the 4 Public Sector Banks during the current financial year. A statement showing details of amount released by NHFDC to banks, amount utilized and number of beneficiaries is enclosed.

**Statement**

				Rs in lakh	
Sl. No	Name of Banks	Amount Released	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Refunded	Amount Utilized
1.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gujarat	5.00	10	0.00	0.00
2.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Gujarat	75.50	151	58.78	0.00
3.	Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Haryana	587.75	1137	516.63	64.87
4.	Haryana Gramin Bank, Haryana	302.00	604	300.35	1.65
5.	Vidbharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Maharashtra	24.00	48	24.00	0.00
6.	Allahabad U.P. Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	303.50	607	286.70	16.80
7.	Aryavart Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	918.00	1754	479.25	71.16
8.	Baroda U.P. Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	500.00	1000	258.44	191.56
9.	Ballia Etawah Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	21.63	56	0.00	21.63
10.	Kashi Gomti Samyukt Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	450.00	900	230.48	22.65
11.	Purvanchal Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	150.91	307	20.00	59.91
12.	Shreyas Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	63.84	120	50.00	13.84
13.	Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	50.00	100	50.00	0.00
14.	Prathama Bank, Uttar Pradesh	38.50	71	15.45	23.05
15.	Uttarachal Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	900.00	1800	651.35	48.65
Total		4390.63	8665	2941.43	535.77

**National Project on Cattle and  
Buffalo Breeding**

2939. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing a scheme called National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) in the country to increase the milk production;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any representation from the State Government of Kerala seeking financial assistance under NPCBB for supporting of 'Govardhni' Scheme in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. NPCBB is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which has the objective of improving productivity of bovine population, arranging delivery of AI service at farmers' doorsteps and breed improvement of indigenous cattle. Details of the funds released during each of the last three years and current year State-wise and year wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Proposal received from the State has been examined and State Government of Kerala has been requested to submit proposal for seeking assistance under the Schemes namely Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)/National Mission on Protein Supplement.

**Statement**

*Funds released during each of the last three years and current year State-wise and year-wise under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding*

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 As on date	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	1645.65	500.00		3145.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	133.55	319.85	284.07		737.47
3.	Assam	74.08	728.21			802.29
4.	Bihar		300	1000.00		1300.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	600	451.91		1151.91
6.	Gujarat	1000.00	700	500.00		2200.00
7.	Haryana	1000.00	1500	813.00		3313.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	500.37	300	51.00		851.37
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	300.00	400			700.00
10.	Jharkhand		800			800.00
11.	Karnataka		500		808.26	1308.26
12.	Kerala	491.15	800	400.82		1691.97
13.	Madhya Pradesh	900.00	1000	688.06	1728.00	4316.06
14.	Maharashtra	1140.00	1000	706.18		2846.18
15.	Manipur	361.75		153.58	424.00	939.33
16.	Meghalaya	200.00		414.00		614.00
17.	Mizoram	171.57	189.45	105.00		466.02
18.	Nagaland	227.28	417.49	157.56	451.10	1253.43
19.	Odisha	646.94	600			1246.94
20.	Punjab	1000.00	300	1500.00		2800.00
21.	Rajasthan		900			900.00
22.	Sikkim	100.00		113.65		213.65
23.	Tamil Nadu	1000.00	1150	1044.85		3194.85
24.	Tripura	237.76		340.00		577.76
25.	Uttar Pradesh	487.01		1784.70		2271.71
26.	Uttarakhand	200.00	540.71			740.71
27.	West Bengal	927.54	500	386.66	1000.00	2814.20
	Total	12199	15191.36	11398.05	4411.36	43196.76

**Agricultural Entrepreneurship**

2940. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether agricultural entrepreneurship is being promoted and is swiftly gaining momentum in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is promoting agricultural entrepreneurship; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) Over 80% of farmer households in the country are small and marginal farmers with land holding of less than two hectares. Due to fragmentation of holdings, it is not economically viable for farmers to adopt latest technology and the advanced package of practices. Small and Marginal farmers also face adverse marketing conditions both as buyer of inputs as well as seller of their agricultural produce. With a view to deriving the benefits of economies of scale farmers are encouraged to form Self Help Groups/Farmer Producer Organizations/Producer Organizations/Joint Liability Groups etc. and register under any statute to take up farming activities in an aggregated manner as well as for marketing of their agricultural produce.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) NABARD is providing loans to such registered SHGs/FPOs/POs/JLGs normally for a period upto 7 years with a moratorium of 1-2 years and the quantum of assistance can be upto 90% of the total project cost and it may vary from project to project.

Besides, a framework for supporting Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agricultural Development (PPPIAD) for funding under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has been put in place for facilitating large scale integrated projects led by Private Sector in Agriculture and Allied Sectors.

[Translation]

**Increasing Casteism**

2941. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the States which have reported caste clashes due to increasing casteism in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to take any step to stop casteism;
- (c) if so, whether the Government proposes to enact a law or issue direction to end casteism and stop the people from using caste based surnames; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (d) The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989, was enacted and brought into force on 31.01.1990, with a view to prevent "atrocities against members of SCs and STs, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences, and for relief and rehabilitation of the victims" of atrocities. The PoA Act extends to the whole of India except Jammu & Kashmir, and responsibility for its implementation rests with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, due Central Assistance is also provided to them for effective implementation of the said Act, which, *inter-alia*, includes incentive for inter-caste marriages where one the spouse is member of a SC.

The State-wise number of cases registered during the last three years, in regard to offences against members of SCs, under the PoA Act in conjunction with the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) is given in the statement enclosed.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 01.04.2010, on crimes against SCs/STs to all States/UTs. The advisory has enumerated various steps, *viz.*, vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the

statutory provisions and the existing legislations, sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against members of SCs/STs, developing a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation, no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs etc. States/UTs have also been requested to implement this advisory meticulously. However, as per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State.

No proposal is under consideration of the Ministry to issue directions to prevent people from using their surnames.

### **Statement**

*State-wise number of cases registered during the last three years, in regard to offences against members of Scheduled Castes, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, in conjunction with the Indian Penal Code(IPC)*

Sl. No.	States/UT	2010	2011	2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4271	4006	3048
2.	Assam	7	0	4
3.	Bihar	3516	3623	4821
4.	Chhattisgarh	340	253	262
5.	Goa	1	4	9
6.	Gujarat	1008	1061	1026
7.	Haryana	380	408	252
8.	Himachal Pradesh	100	91	126
9.	Jharkhand	577	636	696
10.	Karnataka	2472	2473	2594
11.	Kerala	583	760	810
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3373	3245	2875
13.	Maharashtra	1107	1133	1086
14.	Odisha	1707	1455	2265
15.	Punjab	115	90	71
16.	Rajasthan	4979	5177	5559
17.	Sikkim	3	9	5

Sl. No.	States/UT	2010	2011	2012
18.	Tamil Nadu	1628	1379	1638
19.	Tripura	11	22	76
20.	Uttar Pradesh	6272	7702	6201
21.	Uttarakhand	35	32	33
22.	West Bengal	63	59	85
23.	Chandigarh	0	2	2
24.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0
25.	Delhi	16	28	44
25.	Puducherry	5	3	4

*Source:* National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

*Note:* The PoA Act does not extend to the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The above statement also excludes the States/UTs, where no case under the PoA Act was registered during 2010-2012. NCRB has not published the related data for 2013, which is continuing.

[English]

### **Procurement of Copra**

2942. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Village Panchayats in Lakshadweep are authorized to certify the farmers identity and quantity of copra procured to ensure that copra is lifted by NAFED which requires these documents before lifting copra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government to ensure that the farmers get their due payment on time?

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 basic objective of Price Support Scheme (PSS) is to provide remunerative prices to the genuine growers when the prices fall below the Minimum Support Price (MSP). Further, farmers willing to offer their produce to NAFED are required to submit their land holding documents (as prescribed by the State/UT Government) along with the crop sown, during the specific season to ensure that the benefit of the PSS scheme goes to the genuine farmers, only.

(c) The Government has provided sufficient funds through Government Guarantee to NAFED to ensure that the farmers get their due payment in time.

#### **Prices of Branded Medicines**

2943. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the brands that are based on each Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) available in the country;

(b) the difference in the prices of these branded medicines;

(c) whether there is any difference in the quality and efficacy of the medicine vis-a-vis pharmacopeial medicines;

(d) the difference in excise duty that is applicable on branded versus pharmacopeial medicines; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the prices of medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) All the medicines specified in National List of Essential Medicines-2011 (NLEM-2011) are included in the first schedule of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). The information regarding brands based on each Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient is not being maintained centrally by the Government.

(b) While working out the ceiling price of these medicines under DPCO, 2013, inter- brand variation in the prices of essential medicines was observed.

(c) All the drugs manufactured/ marketed in the country are required to comply with the standards specified under Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder.

(d) For the present, there is no difference in the excise duty applicable in respect of branded versus Pharmacopeial medicines.

(e) All the existing manufactures of scheduled formulations, selling the branded or generic or both the versions of scheduled formulations at a price higher than

the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) so fixed and notified by the Government, shall revise the prices of all such formulations downward not exceeding the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable). All the existing manufactures of scheduled formulations, selling the branded or generic or both the versions of scheduled formulations at a price lower than the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) so fixed and notified by the Government shall maintain their existing maximum retail price. NPPA has so far notified the ceiling prices for 300 formulations as per the provision of DPCO, 2013.

#### **National Agricultural Innovation Project**

2944. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the World Bank have been implementing a joint National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds released so far by the World Bank under the said project along with their terms and conditions; and

(d) the extent to which post-harvest losses have been reduced since the implementation of the said project?

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. Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and the World Bank have implemented a joint National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) in the country.

(b) The details are as follows:—

Sanctioned Budget: USD 250 million

Share of World Bank: USD 200 million

Share of Government of India: USD 50 million

Date of Approval: April 18, 2006

Effective Date: September 18, 2006

Date of Termination: 30 June, 2014

(c) Till date, an amount of Rs.804 crore (USD 164.25 Million) has been released by the World Bank.



There are two credit agreements (No.4161 and No.4162) that cover the assistance. The credit agreement number 4161 is for an amount in various currencies equivalent to Special Drawing Rights 41,100,000. The credit agreement number 4162 is for an amount in various currencies equivalent to SDR 97,000,000. Both the agreements carry a commitment charge on the principal amount of the credit not withdrawn from time to time at a rate to be set as of June 30 of each year, but not to exceed the rate of one-half of one per cent (1/2 of 1%) per annum. Further, these agreements also carry a liability of a service charge at the rate of three-fourths of one per cent (3/4 of 1%) per annum on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time. The interest applicable is at the rate of three per cent (3%) per annum on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time. The repayment of the principal amount of the credit is in semiannual installments payable on each March 15 and September 15 commencing September 15, 2016 and ending March 15, 2041.

(d) The developed and implemented technologies are helping in reducing the post-harvest losses of various commodities in most parts of the country.

#### **Packing of Fruits**

2946. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Food Technology Research Institute has prepared any report regarding testing and packing of mangoes, cashewnut and other fruits in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-Central Food Technological Research Institute (CSIR-CFTRI) had undertaken a project during 1994-1995 for the export of mangoes variety Alphonso from Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Maharashtra,

by ship to Dubai by adopting the laboratory developed technology protocols. The technology protocols developed by CSIR-CFTRI involves the following: (a) Pre-harvest technology protocols include spray schedule of fungicide/pesticide to avoid anthracnose and other infestations, pre-harvest orchard management care alongwith fruit fly trap, harvest maturity for transshipment, method of harvesting and method of desapping of mangoes, (ii) Post-harvest technology protocols include treatment protocols, design and development of packaging boxes and their specifications, method of packing of mangoes in the box, unitization, pelletization and loading on to reefer container, (iii) Specification for transshipment management of mangoes includes temperatures and humidity management and air recycling rhythms and (iv) Post ship management of mangoes includes method of ripening of mangoes and their specifications. A technical report was prepared on the pre- and post-harvest technology protocols of mango variety Alphonso and submitted to Agricultural Marketing Board, Pune.

[Translation]

#### **Antyodaya Anna Yojana**

2947. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons benefited under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) in various States including Uttar Pradesh during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the allocation and offtake of foodgrains under the said scheme during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether any study has been conducted or is proposed to be conducted to ascertain that the targetted groups are getting the foodgrains allocated for them under the scheme; 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) Against the accepted number of about 2.50 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families given to State/Union Territory (UT)

Governments, upto July 2013, States/UTs have reported issuance of ration cards to 2.43 crore AAY families. Out of the above, against the accepted number of 40.945 lakh AAY families given to State of Uttar Pradesh, upto July, 2013, State Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported issuance of AAY ration cards to 40.945 lakh AAY families. State/UT - wise details of number of families covered under AAY during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto 31.7.2013) by the State/UT Governments are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of allocation of foodgrains (rice & wheat) made during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to AAY families and their offtake are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Further, in pursuance to the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and on the recommendations of Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa, additional allocation of foodgrains has also been made for additional AAY families

during 2011-12 and 2012-13. State-wise details of these allocations and their offtake are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) and (d) This Department has been getting the functioning of TPDS, including the implementation of AAY, evaluated by different agencies from time to time. The latest evaluation study of TPDS was got conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in respect of 12 States (reports submitted in 2007-09) and through Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) (reports submitted in 2010-11) in respect of 14 States. These evaluation studies have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS, such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, etc. The reports received have been sent to the concerned States/UTs for taking necessary remedial measures to remove the deficiencies noticed in the functioning of TPDS.

#### **Statement-I**

*The number of AAY families during the last two years and current year*

(Fig. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Accepted number of AAY families	AAY families identified & Ration Cards issued		
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto July, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.578	15.578	15.578	15.578
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.380	0.38	0.38	0.380
3.	Assam	7.040	7.04	7.04	7.040
4.	Bihar	25.010	25.010	25.010	25.010
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.189	7.189	7.189	7.189
6.	Delhi	1.568	1.502	1.502	1.502
7.	Goa	0.184	0.145	0.145	0.145
8.	Gujarat	8.128	8.098	8.098	8.098
9.	Haryana	3.025	2.924	2.924	2.924
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.971	1.971	1.971	1.971
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.822	2.557	2.557	2.557
12.	Jharkhand	9.179	9.179	9.179	9.179
13.	Karnataka	11.997	11.376	11.376	11.376
14.	Kerala	5.958	5.958	5.958	5.958

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15.816	15.816	15.816	15.816
16.	Maharashtra	25.053	24.639	24.639	24.639
17.	Manipur	0.636	0.636	0.636	0.636
18.	Meghalaya	0.702	0.702	0.702	0.702
19.	Mizoram	0.261	0.261	0.261	0.261
20.	Nagaland	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.475
21.	Odisha	12.645	12.645	12.645	12.645
22.	Punjab	1.794	1.794	1.794	1.794
23.	Rajasthan	9.321	9.321	9.321	9.321
24.	Sikkim	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165
25.	Tamil Nadu	18.646	18.646	18.646	18.646
26.	Tripura	1.131	1.131	1.131	1.131
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40.945	40.945	40.945	40.945
28.	Uttarakhand	1.909	1.909	1.909	1.909
29.	West Bengal	19.857	14.799	14.799	14.799
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.107	0.043	0.043	0.049
31.	Chandigarh	0.088	0.015	0.015	0.015
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.069	0.052	0.052	0.052
33.	Daman and Diu	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
34.	Lakshadweep	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
35.	Puducherry	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322
Total		249.998	243.250	243.250	243.256

**Statement-II**

*Allocation and Offtake of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) made for AAY category under TPDS for the last 2 years and current year*

(Fig. in Thousand Tons)

Sl. No	States/UTs	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	654.288	632.317	654.288	643.499	163.572	127.682
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.972	13.687	15.972	15.845	3.993	3.914
3.	Assam	295.692	293.832	295.692	293.585	73.923	73.289
4.	Bihar	1,050.42	950.358	1,050.420	1012.057	262.605	320.423
5.	Chhattisgarh	301.944	291.602	301.944	301.944	75.486	75.486

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Delhi	63.084	40.467	63.084	45.184	15.771	11.29
7.	Goa	6.108	6.16	6.108	6.108	1.527	2.036
8.	Gujarat	340.08	329.426	340.080	317.885	85.02	93.397
9.	Haryana	122.82	116.173	122.820	121.43	30.705	28.224
10.	Himachal Pradesh	82.74	81.365	82.740	83.078	20.685	20.624
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	107.388	107.652	107.388	107.658	26.847	26.443
12.	Jharkhand	385.524	376.44	385.524	370.771	96.381	110.564
13.	Karnataka	499.546	490.513	477.816	433.96	119.454	119.539
14.	Kerala	250.26	249.383	250.260	250.045	62.565	65.843
15.	Madhya Pradesh	664.26	642.184	664.260	814.104	166.065	144.674
16.	Maharashtra	1,034.88	913.181	1,034.880	949.458	258.72	242.971
17.	Manipur	26.724	33.606	26.724	26.704	6.681	8.26
18.	Meghalaya	29.484	29.673	29.484	29.421	7.371	7.371
19.	Mizoram	10.92	10.121	10.920	10.17	2.73	2.51
20.	Nagaland	19.968	21.722	19.968	22.558	4.992	5.224
21.	Odisha	531.12	521.182	531.120	518.381	132.78	132.989
22.	Punjab	75.36	54.871	75.360	51.001	18.84	13.698
23.	Rajasthan	391.488	387.224	391.488	382.423	97.872	94.882
24.	Sikkim	6.936	7.252	6.936	6.907	1.734	2.067
25.	Tamil Nadu	783.144	770.227	783.144	779.93	195.786	217.261
26.	Tripura	47.52	47.465	47.520	47.846	11.88	13.899
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,719.48	1,711.99	1,719.480	1698.089	429.894	433.078
28.	Uttarakhand	80.184	76.354	80.184	79.687	20.046	20.476
29.	West Bengal	621.684	484.786	621.684	579.504	155.421	170.224
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.8	0.909	1.800	0.761	0.471	0
31.	Chandigarh	0.624	0.125	0.624	0.135	0.156	0.025
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.196	2.459	2.196	2.22	0.549	0.738
33.	Daman and Diu	0.636	0.571	0.636	0.664	0.159	0.01
34.	Lakshadweep	0.504	0.504	0.504	0.504	0.126	0
35.	Puducherry	13.548	12.759	13.548	12.128	3.387	4.18
Total		10,238.326	9,708.539	10,216.596	10,015.644	2,554.194	2,593.291

\* Allocation and offtake is upto June, 2013.

**Statement-III**

*Adhoc additional allocation and offtake made for the additional AAY families of the poorest districts during 2011-12 & 2012-13*

(Fig. in Thousand Tons)

Sl. No.	States	2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.928	44.788	14.244	9.909
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.283	0.283	0.118	0.118
3.	Assam	0.000	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1.116	1.799	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	33.429	25.37	35.322	29.436
6.	Gujarat	0.000	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	2.490	0.836	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.080	0.962	1.080	0.671
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.052	3.064	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	39.874	37.83	50.525	40.797
11.	Karnataka	12.038	12.013	0	0
12.	Kerala	1.420	1.431	0.472	0.472
13.	Madhya Pradesh	74.530	0	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	40.572	34.294	0	0
15.	Manipur	0.351	0.351	0.146	0.146
16.	Meghalaya	0.659	0.469	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0.061	0.061	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0.121	0.145	0.121	0.097
19.	Odisha	55.189	55.478	0	0
20.	Punjab	0.705	0.705	0.705	0
21.	Rajasthan	28.292	0	11.785	11.399
22.	Sikkim	0.023	0.023	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	15.701	15.285	15.701	14.039
24.	Tripura	0.923	0.914	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	121.443	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0.493	0.489	0	0
27.	West Bengal	99.431	38.498	0	1.498
	Total	577.204	275.088	130.219	108.582

*[English]***Action Plan for TPDS**

2948. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Nine Point Action Plan prepared by the Union Government in consultation with the States for the effective implementation of the Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS);

(b) the action taken by the Ministry on each of the points for implementation, point and State-wise;

(c) whether elimination of fake Below Poverty Line and Antyodaya Anna Yojana cards is one of the objectives of the Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent of success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A Nine Point Action Plan for curbing the leakages/diversion

of foodgrains under Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was evolved in July, 2006 in consultation with the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments.

Government has been regularly monitoring the action being taken by States/UTs including issuing advisories, holding conferences etc. wherein State/UT Governments are requested to implement the Nine Point Action Plan.

Point-wise and State/UT-wise details of the action taken under the Nine Point Action Plan as reported by the States/UTs upto 30.06.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) The Nine Point Action Plan *inter-alia* stipulates that States should undertake a campaign for review of Below Poverty Line(BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) lists to eliminate ghost ration cards. Further, instructions were issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign from October, 2009 to December, 2009 to review the existing lists of BPL/AAY families and eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards. As a result thereof, 29 State/UT Governments have reported upto 30.06.2013, deletion of 381.04 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards since July, 2006.

**Statement-I***Details of the action taken by States/UTs as reported upto 30.06.2013 under the Nine Point Action Plan*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. States should undertake a campaign to review BPL/AAY list to eliminate ghost ration cards   | As per the reports received from the State & UT Governments by 30th June, 2013, implementation of the action plan has resulted in elimination of a total of 381.04 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards in 29 States.   |
| 2. Strict action should be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of food grains   | 33 States have reported that action is being taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of food grains.   |
| 3. For sake of transparency, involvement of elected PRI members in distribution of food grains be ensured. FPS licenses be given to SHGs, gram panchayats, cooperatives etc. | There is involvement of PRIs in Vigilance Committees to monitor FPS in 29 States/UTs. 30 States/UTs have reported FPS being run by Gram Panchayats, SHGs, and Cooperatives etc. Out of about 5.16 lakh FPS in operation, about 1.25 lakh FPS are being run by such organisations. |
| 4. Display of BPL and AAY lists by fair price shops  | BPL lists at FPS are displayed in 32 States/UTs.  |
| 5. Display of fair price shop-wise and district-wise allocations of PDS commodities on web-sites for public scrutiny   | Action regarding putting up district-wise and FPS-wise allocation of food grains on websites and other prominent places has been initiated in 21 States/UTs.  |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 6. Door-step delivery of PDS commodities to Fair Price Shops                               | Door-step delivery of food grains to FPS by State Governments instead of letting private transporters to transport goods is being done in 20 States/UTs. This reduces leakages during the transportation of foodgrains and ensures viability of FPS owners. |
| 7. Ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPS and distribution of foodgrains by FPS | Action is being taken by 32 States in this regard.  |
| 8. Training of Vigilance Committee members   | 26 State/UT Governments have taken up training programmes for FPS level vigilance committees. Funds are also being provided by Government of India under a Plan Scheme for training of TPDS officers/officials.   |
| 9. Computerization of TPDS operations, use of IT etc.                                      | States/UTs have finalised their action plan for Computerisation of TPDS. Infrastructural and financial support has also been made available under the Plan Scheme on end-to-end Computerisation of TPDS.  |
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**Statement-II**

Implementation of Nine-Point Action Plan-results thereof from July, 2006 to onwards State-wise and all India

(as on 30.06.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Review of BPL/AAY list	Ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains by taking action against guilty	Involvement of PRI members	Display of BPL/AAY list on the FPS	Distt. & FPS-wise allocation of foodgrains put on website as public scrutiny	Door step delivery of foodgrains	Timely availability of foodgrains at FPS	Training of members of FPS level Vigilance Committee	Steps taken towards Computerization of TPDS operations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No*	No*	-	Yes	Yes
3.	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Goa	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes
13.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
16.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
18.	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes



19. Mizoram	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	No*	Yes	Yes	Yes
20. Nagaland	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	No*	Yes	-	Yes
21. Odisha	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22. Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23. Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24. Sikkim	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25. Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
26. Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
27. Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28. Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No*	Yes	-	Yes
29. West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	No*	Yes	-	Yes
31. Chandigarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
33. Daman and Diu	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
34. Lakshadweep	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No*	Yes	Yes	Yes
35. Puducherry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Total	33	33	32	21	20	32	27	35

Legend: Yes – Under implementation. ( - ) No action reported. \* Not practical

[Translation]

### **Bus Shelters by CWC**

2949. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up modern bus shelters with the co-operation of the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of cities proposed to be included under this project; and

(c) 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) No, madam.

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

[English]

### **Fishery Development in EEZ**

2950. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deep-sea fishery sector has requested for a permission to bring foreign experts to help fishery development in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Empowered Committee on deep-sea fisheries has not taken any decision on such issues;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to develop EEZ marine resources in 2013-14?

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) No proposal has been received for consideration of the Empowered Committee for a permission to bring

foreign experts to help fishery development in the Indian EEZ.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Development of marine fishery resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India is a continuous and evolving process of the government policy. An expert group has been constituted on 1.8.2013 with terms of reference (i) to undertake a comprehensive review of the marine policy and to suggest a new policy (ii) to review existing guidelines for deep-sea fishing in EEZ (iii) to suggest full exploitation of catch potential in EEZ and international waters (iv) to examine status of compliance of regional and global requirements of management and regulation of marine fisheries.

[Translation]

### **Market Intervention Scheme**

2951. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the market intervention scheme launched in joint collaboration of the Union and the State Government of Himachal Pradesh on a 50-50 share basis is being run since 1990-91 to protect the fruit producers in the State from the exploitation by the middlemen;

(b) if so, whether the fund sharing between the Union Government and the State Governments of North Eastern States in this scheme is based on the 75:25 pattern whereas the geographical topography of the North Eastern States and Himachal Pradesh is the same;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to change the sharing pattern under the scheme in Himachal Pradesh from 50:50 to 75:25 per cent basis on the lines of the North Eastern States and also proposes to do away with the maximum limit of 25 per cent of total procurement cost; 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) to (c) Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is being implemented, since 1983-84, for procurement of agricultural and horticultural on the request of the State/UT Governments. The Scheme is implemented when the prices of these commodities tend to fall below the economic levels to ensure that the farmers are not forced to make distress sales of their produce. However, as per the MIS guidelines issued on 30.7.2001, the loss, if any, under the MIS is shared on 50:50 basis between Central and State Government. Further, it provides that in case of North-Eastern States, it would be on 75:25 basis, respectively.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Question does not arise.

[English]

### **Primary Processing Centres**

2952. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) and Strategic Distribution Centres (SDCs) in view of better handling of fresh farm produce;

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

(c) whether the Government conducts any techno feasibility studies in regard to better utilisation of these centres;

(d) if so, the details of such studies conducted, so far;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up more PPCs and SDCs in various parts of the States for better handling of fresh farm produce; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of National Mission on Food Processing, financial assistance is provided to individual entrepreneurs, farmers, group of entrepreneurs, farmers association, co-operative societies,

self-help groups and NGOs to set up Primary Processing Centre in rural areas for creation of effective backward linkages by providing primary processing and preservation facilities at village level which will result in enhancement of shelf life of perishables and remunerative prices to the farmers. The Scheme envisages grant-in-aid @ 50% of eligible project cost for general areas and 75% in North-East ITDP and Difficult Areas (NE States including Sikkim, notified ITDP areas and hilly States like H.P, J&K, Uttarakhand), subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.50 cr. per project.

The Strategic Distribution Centres concept has been integrated in ongoing schemes of Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure and Mega Food Parks. Integrated Cold Chain provides components for taking care of products requirement right from farm to market through reefer vans, Controlled Atmosphere/Modified Atmosphere Cold Storages, distribution centres as well as retail outlets. Similarly, the mega food parks have also been designed to run on hub and spokes method. The Central Processing Centre (CPC) of a Mega Food Park is supported by Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) located in raw material catchment areas near the production centres. These PPCs are further supported by Collection Centres (CCs) which are located in the cluster of villages surrounding PPCs. The PPCs and Collection Centres have the basic infrastructure for primary processing like grading, sorting, packaging and storage etc. to take care of the supply chain from farm to processing centres.

(c) and (d) The Ministry had conducted a techno-feasibility study for establishing Strategic Distribution Centres (SDCs) at strategic locations in the country. The SDC concept envisaged the last leg of the supply chain from where the finished products would directly be sent for export and retail/ wholesale outlets. The SDC also envisaged to handle fresh produce which are sorted and graded properly to meet the customer requirements. The grades fit for the fresh segment were going to the retail markets, whereas the processable grades were available for the food processors for further value addition. The study suggested setting up 6 SDCs in different locations in the country. However, due to fund constraints and integration of this concept in the Integrated Cold Chain projects and Mega Food Parks this Scheme was not taken up.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Government is providing funds to the States/Union Territories Governments for implementation of the various schemes of the National Mission on Food Processing including setting up of PPCs/CCs in the rural areas in the country for better handling of fresh farm produce.

#### **Intensive Dairy Development Programme**

2953. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched an Intensive Dairy Development Programme across the country including Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan;

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

(c) whether the Government has released funds to various States including Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh under this programme during each of the last three years and the current year additional funds along with the likely to be released to various States during the 12th Five Year Plan period;

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

(e) the other efforts being made by the Government to establish new dairies in various States to enhance the dairy products?

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) Yes, Madam. The 'Intensive Dairy Development Programme', a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been implemented across the country in Hilly and Backward districts and districts where investment was less than Rs.50 lakh in Operation Flood Programme on 100% grant-in-aid basis. State-wise fund released under 'Intensive Dairy Development Programme' (IDDP) during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13), 2013-14 (upto 21.08.2013) and balance fund to be released during remaining period of 12th Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Department of Animal husbandry Dairying & Fisheries has been implementing a credit link Central Sector Scheme 'Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme' (DEDS) under which financial assistance is provided for purchase of dairy processing equipment for manufacture of indigenous milk products. Under the scheme, 25% of the unit cost (33.33% for SC/ST farmers) as back ended capital subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs.3.00 lakh (Rs. 4.00 lakh for SC/ST farmers) is provided under bankable projects through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Financial Assistance is also provided for Dairy Development under Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production and States can also avail financial assistance for this purpose under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yajana.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise Fund released under Intensive Dairy Development Programme during the last 3 years (2010-11 to 2012-13), 2013-14 (upto 21.08.2013) and balance fund to be released during remaining period of 12th Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total approved outlay	Funds released during last three years and current year				Balance to be released during remaining period of 12th FYP
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	239.41	0.00	0.00	0.00		17.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2928.20	171.64	0.00	448.67		578.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1221.73	0.00	0.00	200.00		400.73
4.	Assam	2447.80	0.00	160.00	0.00		1192.42
5.	Bihar	5235.57	0.00	0.00	2052.06		1984.86
6.	Jharkhand	1238.70	25.00	0.00	207.67		347.24
7.	Goa	259.46	80.27	0.00	78.02		10.66
8.	Gujarat	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
9.	Haryana	2768.18	0.00	375.08	0.00		261.51
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2867.93	149.89	318.83	599.84		204.20
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1243.30	0.00	470.00	0.00		0.00
12.	Karnataka	501.51	0.00	124.30	111.65		265.56
13.	Kerala	3815.58	150.38	477.53	111.93	460.38	800.04
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3806.62	410.68	356.34	0.00	678.83	504.63
15.	Chhattisgarh	3036.40	0.00	267.25	0.00	649.16	1263.79
16.	Maharashtra	4927.09	0.00	350.00	0.00		71.00
17.	Manipur	3073.20	200.00	373.06	418.18		1298.25
18.	Meghalaya	613.81	0.00	0.00	0.00		33.60
19.	Mizoram	1435.91	0.00	54.34	0.00		0.00
20.	Nagaland	2092.11	120.00	149.80	101.11		108.19
21.	Odisha	6688.79	399.16	602.75	0.00	306.50	1583.93
22.	Rajasthan	2607.34	200.00	0.00	0.00p		609.77
23.	Sikkim	3057.87	0.00	34.24	161.80		610.45
24.	Tamil Nadu	2961.88	404.36	558.43	290.31	24.56	262.08
25.	Tripura	1827.57	0.00	18.56	118.91		789.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3180.44	77.80	0.00	100.00		261.05
27.	Uttaranchal	3946.62	50.26	223.82	106.91		1171.96
28.	West Bengal	1644.77	0.00	145.66	394.03		367.50
Total		70267.79	2439.44	5059.99	5501.09	2119.43	14998.80

[Translation]

**Facilitation Centres Under Mplads**

2954. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up facilitation centres in every nodal districts under the

Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme;

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

(c) the time by which these centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Para 3.34 of the Guidelines of Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) provides that an MP would be entitled for setting up of MPLADS Facilitation Centre in the Nodal District, for which space/room would be provided by the DC/DM in the premises of the DRDA or the CDO Office/CEO District Panchayat Office. The capital cost of setting up of such facilities including equipments, furniture, etc. shall not exceed Rs 5 lakh and will be met from MPLADS funds.

(c) Data on facilitation centres is not maintained centrally by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

#### **Agreement with Foreign Companies in Coal Mining**

2955. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Coal India Limited (CIL) has carried out/proposes to carry out any agreement with the foreign companies for both open and underground coal mining in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the per centage stake held by such countries in coal mining in the country, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited has no such proposals at present. However, in order to improve coal availability in the country, operations in some of the mines of Coal India Limited have been proposed through open expression of interest wherein the mines shall be worked upon by Mine Developer cum Operator (MDO). Being an open tender, any national and international company is eligible to participate in the bid.

At the first instance, 8 mines, having an estimated capacity of 24.24 Mty, have been identified for operation through MDO mode. Out of these, 5 mines are Opencast & 3 are underground. However there is no proposal for equity sharing in any of the case.

[English]

#### **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC Students**

2956. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount disbursed and students benefited under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC students in higher education during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government/Ministry has evaluated the scheme during the said period and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there have been cases where the applications of SC students for the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship got rejected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) As informed by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the details of the amount released under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste Students in Higher Education during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	Grant released (Rs. in crores)
2010-11	141.71
2011-12	59.38
2012-13	35
2013-14	Selection yet to be made

A Statement showing the details of the selected candidates under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC students during the last three years is enclosed.

(b) Evaluation of the Scheme has not been done during the last three years.

(c) and (d) The Scheme permits award of maximum number of 2000 new fellowships each year. The selection

of the eligible candidates is made on the basis of their inter se merit based on the per centage of marks obtained by the candidates in their Post Graduation Examination. Out of 7429 eligible applications, 2000 candidates were selected during 2012-13 according to the above criteria.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Selected Candidates during the year		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Andhra Pradesh	188	200	148
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1
3	Assam	24	24	23
4	Bihar	143	68	157
5	Chandigarh	2	3	2
6	Chhattisgarh	17	30	29
7	Delhi	30	37	29
8	Goa	0	0	1
9	Gujarat	46	43	42
10	Haryana	54	57	49
11	Himachal Pradesh	22	23	18
12	Jammu and Kashmir	10	10	10
13	Jharkhand	14	17	32
14	Karnataka	118	134	103
15	Kerala	40	46	38
16	Madhya Pradesh	117	127	110
17	Maharashtra	135	148	119
18	Manipur	3	8	2
19	Odisha	75	74	73
20	Pondicherry	5	3	2
21	Punjab	84	84	84
22	Rajasthan	120	118	117
23	Sikkim	1	0	
24	Tamil Nadu	188	241	142
25	Tripura	4	5	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	436	371	422
27	Uttarakhand	19	20	18
28	West Bengal	105	109	221
	Total	2000	2000	2000

### Recommendations of NCBC

2957. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has recommended for reservation in promotions in Central Government services for all the OBCs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide reservation in promotions in Central Government services for all the OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) On reference received from the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training), NCBC had recommended that due to various reasons there are many communities among the OBCs whose social backwardness is much worse than some of the Scheduled Castes (SCs). The NCBC, therefore, recommended that the OBCs must be treated at par with SCs and STs in the matter of entry into public services and the advantage of reservation in promotions should be extended to them.

(c) The Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law & Justice in its report in 2005 on the reservation Bill, namely, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation in Posts and Services) Bill, 2004 had recommended on the issue of reservation to OBCs in promotions that to meet the constitutional obligation to provide adequate representation to these classes, the Government should consider extending reservation to the members of OBCs in promotions also and bring an amendment to the Constitution to give effect to this proposal.

The recommendations of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee was considered and it was felt that the condition of OBCs is very different from that of the SCs/STs both in terms of Constitutional provisions as well as ground realities.

[Translation]

#### **Reforms In Co Operative Structure**

2958. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring in reforms in the structure of the co-operative sector for improving and strengthening its functioning in the light of the Food Security Ordinance, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) As per available information, National Food Security Ordinance, 2013 (NFSO), promulgated on 05.07.2013, does not contain any provision for reforms in the structure of the co-operative sector. However, the NFSO *inter-alia* contains provisions for reforms in Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) which Central and State Governments shall endeavour to progressively undertake. The reforms *inter-alia* include preference to public institutions or public bodies such as Panchayats, Self help groups and Cooperatives in licensing of fair price shops and management of fair price shops by women or their collectives.

#### **Plantation of Arabian Dates**

2959. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for planting the saplings of Arabian Dates under the National Agriculture Development Scheme in the desert areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding the number of dates saplings that can be planted in one hectare and the amount of grant per hectare to be given to the farmers along with the profit per hectare likely to be earned by them; 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) Under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Government of Rajasthan, is implementing projects of tissue culture date palm plantation including demonstrations on two Government farms covering 130 ha in Jaisalmer and Bikaner Districts and plantations on farmers fields covering 486 hectare in 12 Western Districts of Rajasthan.

(c) and (d) No survey has been conducted in this regard. As per recommendations of Swami Keshwanand Agriculture University, Bikaner, 156 plants of date palm are planted in one hectare at 8 meter x 8 meter spacing. Government of Rajasthan is providing 90% subsidy to farmers for tissue culture date palm saplings.

[English]

#### **Forensic Science Laboratories**

2960. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up forensic science laboratories and brain mapping units for helping investigating agencies in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has set up any agency to monitor the functioning of such laboratories and brain mapping units in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal from Kerala for setting up of state-of-the-art forensic laboratories/brain mapping units in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):



(a) and (b) Government of India has set up seven Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) for helping investigating agencies in the country. Functional units are located at Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Kolkata, Pune, Bhopal, Guwahati and Delhi. However, no train mapping facility is available in these CFSLs.

(c) and (d) Directorate of Forensic Science Services under Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal agency to monitor the functioning of these Central Forensic Science Laboratories.

(e) and (f) The Government has not received any such proposal.

[Translation]

#### Consumer Price Index

2962. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of food items with regard to the rural labourers has surpassed the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during each of the last two years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the WPI usually stays above the CPI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Usually annual inflation rate based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is lower than that of Consumer Price Index (CPI) for rural labourers. All India annual inflation rates based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) for rural labourers of food items and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of food articles and food products for 2011, 2012 and 2013 (up to July) are as under:—

Year	CPI (Rural Labourers)		WPI	
	Index 1986-87 = 100	Inflation (%)	Index 2004-05 = 100	Inflation (%)
2011	599	6.39	173.5	7.97
2012	640	6.84	187.6	8.13
2013 (up to July)	702	13.41	199.5(P)	8.90 (P)

(P): Provisional

It may be observed from the above table that WPI based inflation is higher than that based on CPI for the years 2011 and 2012 whereas it is lower in the year 2013.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Special Agriculture Zone

2963. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any demands from Punjab for declaring the State as 'Special Agriculture Zone, in view of its surplus foodgrains production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) No demand has been received from Punjab for declaring the State as 'Special Agriculture Zone'.

#### Legislature for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2964. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for constitution of a Legislative Assembly or body like Pradesh Council for Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Legislative Assembly or Pradesh Council for Andaman and Nicobar Islands is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to establish a Legislative Assembly for Andaman and Nicobar Islands in view of financial and administrative considerations.

#### **Supply of Inferior Quality of Coal**

2965. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether inferior quality of coal has been supplied to the various power plants in the country at the rate of higher quality of coal including KPCL in Karnataka;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) The coal companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) are supplying the requisite quality and quantity of coal to all power plants/stations including Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) in Karnataka, under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). In terms of FSA, joint sampling and analysis facilities at loading ends are provided to the power utilities for assessment of quality of coal at loading end jointly and thereby loading of proper quality coal to power companies is ensured and taken care of. 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 these, power plants are compensated for the Stone/Boulders of (+) 250 mm size segregated at the unloading end after joint assessment as per terms of FSA.

As coal is heterogeneous in nature, it is possible that some extraneous material may go along with the coal, for which a provision for compensation for stones has been laid down in the Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) under which coal is being supplied. As per FSA, joint sampling & analysis at loading ends is also extended to the power

plants and pricing done accordingly. In order to ensure improvement in the quality of coal, the following steps are being taken by the CIL:—

- (i) Selective Mining by Surface Miners and adopting Clean Coal Technology;
- (ii) Appropriate positioning of over burden and coal benches to avoid contamination;
- (iii) Scrapping/cleaning of coal benches before blasting;
- (iv) Installation of metal detectors/magnetic separators over conveyors before loading coal;
- (v) High capacity coal handling plant to dispatch sized/uniform quality of coal at major projects;
- (vi) Establishment of well-equipped laboratories at project site for regular quality assessment;
- (vii) Shale picking at mine face, stock and loading points/sidings for consistent quality;
- (viii) Installation of Auto Mechanical Samplers (AMS) at all silo loading points.

#### **Forest Clerks**

2966. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for restructuring of the diminishing cadre of forest clerks at par with the Amalgamated Clerical Cadre of Andaman and Nicobar Administration;

(b) if so, the financial implications in implementing this restructuring proposal; and

(c) the time by which this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The restructuring of Forest Clerical Cadre of Environment and Forests Department does not entail any financial implication.

(c) The re-structuring proposal has been approved by the Competent Authority and the order to this effect has been issued *vide* office Order No. E/943 dated 23.8.2013.

**National Drought Relief Commission**

2967. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up a National Drought Relief Commission on the lines of the National Water Commission;

(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 considering any proposal to set up a National Drought Relief Commission on the lines of the National Water Commission.

*[Translation]*

**Conservation of Monuments by Private Sector**

2968. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/conditions fixed for the private sector companies entrusted with the job of maintenance of historical places/heritage sites;

(b) whether the criteria/conditions are not being followed by the companies in the course of executing the conservation work;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against the defaulter companies;

(d) whether the private players charge hefty entry fee from the visitors at the historical/heritage sites; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (c) No private sector company has been assigned the job of maintenance of

protected historical monuments by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Conservation work is mostly done by ASI departmentally.

(d) and (e) No private agency is allowed to charge any fee from visitors at the protected monuments of ASI.

*[English]*

**Clubbing of Non-Lapsable Fund  
with Annual Plans**

2969. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to club the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) meant for the development of the North-Eastern Region with the Annual Plans of the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

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 GHATOWER): (a) and (b) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region does not approve Annual Plans of State Governments of North Eastern Region. In the Union Budget, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources is part of Central Assistance to State Plans.

**Begging**

2970. PROF. SAUGATA RAY:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of hundreds of young children engaged in begging at almost all the traffic signals in the country including Delhi without proper clothing and living in un-hygienic conditions; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken to check these activities and for proper rehabilitation, education and health facilities for such children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Presently there is no central legislation on beggary. However, the children who are engaged in begging activities are treated as children in need of Care and Protection under the provision of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the District Child Welfare Committee deals with such cases and rehabilitates them through "Integrated Child Protection Scheme" (ICPS) being implemented by Ministry of Women & Child Development.

Further, in Delhi, the children who are engaged in begging activities at traffic signals are rescued by the police and produced before Child Welfare Committee. At present, the Delhi Government has set up the following Institutions for Children in need of care and protection:—

- (i) There are 7 Child Welfare Committees, who are the Competent Authority for children in need of care & protection
- (ii) There are 21 Child Care Institutions for the children in need of care and protection set up under the provisions of aforesaid Act.
- (iii) Besides this, the Government has given recognition to 41 NGO run Children Homes.
- (iv) The Department has also notified 8 NGO run Shelter Homes to give shelter to these children.
- (v) There are 15 Open Shelter for Children in urban & semi-urban areas under Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

The children in need of Care & Protection are housed in the aforesaid Homes and are provided with free boarding, lodging, food, formal and non-formal education, medical services, vocational training, and recreation facilities for their growth and development. These institutions are also housing destitute/runaway/missing/homeless, children.

#### **Deaths Due to Hunger**

2971. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court had directed the Government to file an affidavit on the number of children

dying due to hunger every year in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has since filed the affidavit; 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) The Supreme Court of India has not issued any direction to the Department of Food & Public Distribution to file an affidavit on the number of children dying due to hunger. As such, question of filing an affidavit by the Department does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting up of Fish Processing Units**

2972. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme/proposal for establishment of fish processing units;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations where the said units are proposed to be set up, location and State-wise; and

(c) the time by which these units are likely to be opened and made functional?

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. During the 11th Plan the Government had implemented the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries. Under the scheme all sub-sectors viz, fruits & vegetables, milk products, meat, poultry, fishery, cereal/other consumer food products etc. are covered for extending financial assistance as per scheme guidelines.

However, during the 12th Five Year Plan the Ministry has launched a New Centrally Sponsored

Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) *w.e.f.* 01.04.2012. The above Scheme of Technology Upgradation has been subsumed in the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP), for implementation by States/UTs *w.e.f.* 01.04.2012. The financial assistance under NMFP for Technology Upgradation *w.e.f.* 01.04.2012. is as under:-

25% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas, 33.33% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas (*i.e.* Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal

Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) and Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas and 50% of the cost of Plant & Machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of Rs.100 Lakhs for North-Eastern States including Sikkim.

(b) and (c) Ministry does not set up of on it's own new establishments of food processing units. However, it extends financial assistance across the country for the entrepreneurs/applicants for setting up of food processing units. The details of assisted fish processing units under the aforesaid scheme during the last four years are given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

*State-wise and unit-wise funds/assistance Provided to Fishery Sector during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and current year*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds/Assistance Provided To Fishery Sector							
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 #		2013-14#	
		Units @	Expenditure	Units @	Expenditure	Units @	Expenditure	Units @	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	3	58.23	-	-	-	-
2.	Goa	1	15.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Gujarat	1	17.50	4	100.00	-	-	1	17.50
4.	Haryana					-	-	-	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	28.395	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Kerala	3	56.61	10	196.09	3.	56.99	2	31.99
7.	Maharashtra	2	50.00	2	50.00	-	-	1	25.00
8.	Manipur	-	-	3	58.22	14	313.26	7	166.08
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	25.00	1	25.00	-	-	-	-
10.	West Bengal	-	-	4	88.22	-	-	3	65.24
11.	All India	9	193.105	27	575.76	17	370.25	14	305.81

@ : Units sanctioned.

\* : As on 21.08.2013.

# : Only committed liabilities of 11th Plan.

### Preparedness to Deal with Earthquakes

2973. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:  
SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the findings of the scientists of the National Geophysical Research Institute located in Hyderabad and the researchers of the Stanford University of the United States, there are great possibilities of major earthquakes below the Himalayan region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the precautionary measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Scientists of National Geophysical Research Institute as a part of research project from Department of Science and Technology carried out detailed seismological investigation of Uttarakhand region for over 3 years. The aim of the project was to provide a detailed structural framework for the region with reference to earthquake genesis. Researchers found a significantly different structural feature compared to earlier projections. This feature at depth may hold strain (energy) at the location. One of the many possibilities of releasing the stored energy is in the form of a major earthquake.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued guidelines on Management of Earthquakes. Given the high seismic risk and earthquake vulnerability in India, these Guidelines require all stakeholders to ensure that, hereafter, all new structures are built in compliance of earthquake resistant building codes and town planning byelaws.

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has brought out Indian Standards for earthquake resistant design and construction of buildings and structures. Various provisions contained in the relevant Indian Standards / Codes / Specification/ Guidelines for earthquake design and construction of buildings are required to be followed for safety, stability and durability of such buildings. It is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to strengthen their technolegal regimes to make the provisions of above Indian Standards and Codes mandatory.

*[English]*

#### **Integrated System to Trace Missing Children**

2974. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a digital and integrated system to track all cases of missing children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such system is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated a web portal named 'Track Child' in the country which is aimed at maintaining real time data of all missing children containing extensive identification details to facilitate matching of missing and recovered children.

Implementation of the 'Track Child' project is in the domain of States/UTs. Ministry of Home Affairs is persistently reminding them to expedite the implementation process through advisories and meetings held in this regard.

*[Translation]*

#### **Sugar Exports**

2975. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an uncertainty has been created in the sugar market including exports due to the lack of clear policy regarding export of sugar;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding sugar export policy and the functioning of the sugar exporters; and

(d) if so, the nature of the complaints received and the manner in which the said complaints have been redressed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per extant policy, the export of sugar is free subject to prior registration of quantity with Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT).

(c) and (d) The Central Government has not received any complaint regarding the extant sugar export policy in the recent past. However, as regards functioning of the sugar exporters, the Government has received some complaints about handling of export to European Union under preferential quota which is under examination.

**Leakage of Chlorine Gas**

2976. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:  
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of incidents of leakage of chlorine gas in industrial units located in Nagada district of Madhya Pradesh during the last one year and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons injured and killed in the said incidents; and

(c) the details of inquiry initiated and the measures taken to punish the guilty persons in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) No such incidents has been reported.

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

**Export of Wheat**

2977. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:  
Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of countries have expressed their interest to import wheat from India;

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

(c) the steps taken to encourage export of wheat from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. There is no formal request received from any country for import of wheat from India. However, last year there was a proposal to export wheat to Iran on Government to Government basis but it has not materialised due to phytosanitary requirements from Iran Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has allowed export of wheat from the country under "Free category" since 09.09.2011. Further, in view of the comfortable position of wheat in Central Pool, temporary constraint of storage space and encouraging demand for Indian wheat in the international market, the Government has allowed export of 45 lakh tons of wheat from Central Pool Stocks of Food Corporation of India ( FCI) upto 30.6.2013 through the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of the Department of Commerce by following competitive global tendering process.

The Government has also approved sale of additional 50 lakh tons of wheat till 30.6.2013 from FCI Godowns in Punjab and Haryana from the wheat stocks pertaining to Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2011-12 for export purpose through private traders. Tenders were floated by FCI five times, but there was no response from the private traders.

Recently on 08.08.2013, the Government has approved export of a further quantity of 20 lakh tons of wheat from Central Pool Stocks through the CPSUs during the current financial year 2013-14.

*[English]*

**Security Agreement with Russia**

2978. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Russia have discussed bilateral security matters in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether any Protocol related to Agreement for Cooperation in the field of Emergency Management has also been signed between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Government of India Delegation, led by Hon'ble Union Home Minister held discussions

with Government of Russia Delegations, led respectively by Hon'ble Minister of Interior and Hon'ble Minister for Emergency Situations, in April, 2013 in Moscow to discuss matters relating to bilateral security cooperation between the two countries in various fields such as combating drug trafficking, Disaster Management, Training/Capacity Building of Indian Police Officers, security related Equipments and Technology, etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A Protocol related to Agreement for Cooperation in the field of Emergency Management between India and Russia was signed between the two countries during the visit of Government of India Delegation to Russia in May, 2013. The Agreement for cooperation in the field of Emergency Management between the two countries was signed during the 11th Indo-Russian Annual Summit held in December 2010 in New Delhi. The main areas and forms of cooperation are exchange of information, early warning, assessment of risks, joint conferences, seminars, workshops, training of specialists, mutual assistance in providing technical facilities and equipment, mutual assistance in enhancing early warning systems and capacity building in emergency preparedness, prevention and response, planning and carrying out of activities related to emergency preparedness, prevention and response etc.

#### **Cultivation of Rice**

2979. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN:  
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:  
SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of rice has declined in certain parts of the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the cultivation of rice has been affected during its transplanting season due to paucity of agricultural workers/labourers across the country and if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to promote the System of Rice Intensification and the cultivation of hybrid rice for increasing the production of rice to meet the requirement in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the incentives given to the farmers 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): (a) and (b) State-wise details of production of rice during the last three years *i.e.* 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement. Production estimates of rice for the current year *i.e.* 2013-14 have not been prepared so far.

During the period 2010-11 to 2012-13, decline in rice production has been mainly reported in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The decline in production has been mainly on account of decrease in area coverage/productivity due to erratic rainfall conditions.

(c) As transplanting of rice is a labour intensive operation simultaneously done in many areas, there is a general shortage of labour during peak agricultural season. Recognising the need for peak season demand for labour and to reduce costs, the Government of India is encouraging use of appropriate mechanization *eg.* use of rice transplanters and drum seeders for above agricultural operations.

(d) and (e) System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and Hybrid Rice Technologies are being promoted in large scale under the Schemes Namely; Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI) and national Food Security Mission (NFSM) to increase the production and productivity of rice in the country. The Government is also providing subsidy towards critical inputs for adopting SRI. Further to incentives farmers by ensuring remunerative prices, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of rice has also been increased substantially.



**Statement**

*State-wise estimates of production of rice  
during 2010-11 to 2012-13*

State	Production ('000 Tonnes)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Andhra Pradesh	14418.0	12895.0	10914.6
Assam	4736.6	4516.3	4562.0
Bihar	3102.1	7162.6	7336.0
Chhattisgarh	6159.0	6028.4	6608.8
Gujarat	1496.6	1790.0	1503.0
Haryana	3472.0	3759.0	3976.0
Himachal Pradesh	128.9	131.6	134.3
Jammu and Kashmir	507.7	544.7	545.6
Jharkhand	1110.0	3130.6	3026.7
Karnataka	4188.0	3955.0	3283.0
Kerala	522.7	569.0	531.0
Madhya Pradesh	1772.1	2227.3	2775.0
Maharashtra	2696.0	2841.0	3042.0
Odisha	6827.7	5807.0	7639.5
Punjab	10837.0	10542.0	11374.0
Rajasthan	265.5	253.4	222.5
Tamil Nadu	5792.4	7458.7	4399.5
Uttar Pradesh	11992.0	14022.0	14413.0
Uttarakhand	550.4	594.0	581.0
West Bengal	13045.9	14605.8	14961.7
Others	2349.3	2467.7	2569.5
All-India	95970.0	105301.0	104398.7

\*4th advance estimates

**[Translation]****Allocation of Coal Blocks in Madhya Pradesh**

2980. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated coal blocks in Madhya Pradesh including Mahan Coal mines to various public and private companies after following the due process stipulated for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of companies which are yet to start development of the coal mines along with the reasons for the delay in starting development work of these coal blocks;

(c) whether the Ministries of Environment and Forests and Tribal Affairs have raised objections in the allocation of the coal blocks;

(d) if so, the details of the objections raised by these Ministries; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The details of coal blocks stand allocated to various public and private companies as on date in Madhya Pradesh are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Date of Allotment	Block allocated	Private (P) Government (G)	End-Use	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	BLA Industries	21.06.1996	Gotitoria (East)	P	Under S.3 (3) (c) (i) small isolated	Producing
2.	BLA Industries	21.06.1996	Gotitoria (West)	P	-do-	Producing
3.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	12.01.2006	Amelia	G	Commercial	Non-Producing
4.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	12.01.2006	Amelia (North)	G	Commercial	Non-Producing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Essar Power Ltd.	12.04.2006	Mahan	P	Power	Non-Producing
	Hindalco Industries	12.04.2006	Mahan	P	Power	Non-Producing
6.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	02.08.2006	Dongeri Tal-II	G	Commercial	Non-Producing
7.	NCT of Delhi	02.08.2006	Mara II Mahan	G	Power	Non-Producing
	Haryana Power Gen. Corp. Ltd.	02.08.2006	Mara II Mahan	G	Power	Non-Producing
8.	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	13.09.2006	Moher	P	Power	Producing
9.	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	13.09.2006	Moher-Amlori Extn	P	Power	Producing
10.	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	26.10.2006	Chhatrasal	P	Power	Non-Producing
11.	Prism Cement Limited	29.05.2007	Sial Ghoghri	P	Cement	Non-Producing
12.	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corp.	25.07.2007	Suliyari	G	Commercial	Non-Producing
13.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Marki Barka	G	Commercial	Non-Producing
14.	National Mineral Dev. Corp	25.07.2007	Sahapur East	G	Commercial	Non-Producing
15.	National Mineral Dev. Corp	25.07.2007	Sahapur West	G	Commercial	Non-Producing
16.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Bicharpur	G	Commercial	Non-Producing
17.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Mandla South	G	Commercial	Non-Producing
18.	Pushp Steel and Mining Ltd.	16.07.2007	Brahampuri	P	Sponge Iron	Non-Producing
19.	Jaipraskash Associates Ltd	17.09.2007	Mandla North	P	Cement	Non-Producing
20.	Mideast Intergrated Steels Ltd.	05.08.2008	Tandsi-III & Tandsi-III (Extn.)	P	Steel	Non-Producing
21.	Birla Corporation Ltd.	12.08.2008	Bikram	P	Cement	Non-Producing
22.	Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Limited	21.11.2008	Thesgora-B/Rudrapuri	P	Sponge Iron	Non-Producing
	Revati Cement P. Ltd.	21.11.2008	Thesgora-B/Rudrapuri	P	Cement	Non-Producing
23.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	12.10.2009	Urtan North	P	Sponge Iron	Non-Producing
	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd	12.10.2009	Urtan North	P	Sponge Iron	Non-Producing

The blocks which have not come into production are at various stages of obtaining statutory clearances.

(c) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Procurement of Foodgrains

2981. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the pace of procurement of foodgrains including wheat by the Food Corporation of India and State agencies during the current year has progressed as per the estimates of the Government;

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

(c) the steps taken to ensure procurement of adequate quantity of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The estimates for procurement of wheat and rice are made in consultation with State Governments before commencement of Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) and Rabi Marketing Season (RMS). All arrangement for procurement of wheat and rice brought to the procurement centres by the seller are made in advance. For KMS 2012-13, an estimate of procurement of 401.31 lakh ton of rice and for RMS 2013-14, an estimate of 441.21 lakh ton of wheat was made. However, a quantity of 339.29 lakh ton of rice and 250.91 lakh ton of wheat has been procured upto 22.08.2013. The State-wise details of the estimates and the quantity of wheat and rice procured are given in the enclosed Statement.

The reason for low procurement of wheat and rice during the respective marketing season have been higher market rates of wheat in various States than the Minimum Support Price (MSP) offered by the Government and low yield of wheat in States of Haryana and Punjab and that

of rice in four South Indian States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu as compared to last year.

(c) Various steps have been taken by the Government to ensure procurement of adequate quantity of foodgrains which, *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Wide publicity of the specifications such as acceptable moisture contents, foreign matters etc. so that farmers may bring their produce accordingly and may not face any difficulty after bringing their produce at purchase centres. Handbills/pamphlets are also distributed to farmers for their awareness.
- (ii) At Purchase Centres/mandis necessary facility for cleaning and weighment are provided, arrangement of moisture meters and gunnies are made so that prompt acceptance of farmer's produce can be ensured.
- (iii) In States like MP, where the farmers and cooperative societies are registered, the information about date and time for bringing the produce at the centre are given through SMS.
- (iv) Besides regulated mandis, temporary procurement centres are also opened to facilitate easy approach of farmers to MSP operations.
- (v) It is ensured that payment is made to the farmers within 48 hours of sale of their produce.
- (vi) The Purchase Centres are kept operational upto the last date of the procurement season decided by GOI in consultation with the State Government.
- (vii) FCI ensures that there should not be any fund crisis for the open ended procurement i.e, upto the last grains arrived at purchase centres are purchased.

**Statement***Estimates and Procurement of Rice and Wheat*

(In Lac tonnes)

State/UT	2012-13 Rice		2013-14 Wheat	
	Estimates	Procurement	Estimates	Procurement
Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
Andhra Pradesh	96.00	64.32		
Arunachal Pradesh				
Assam	1.00	0.20		
Bihar	20.10	13.03	15.00	
Chandigarh				
Chhattisgarh	43.50	48.04		
Delhi				
Gujarat			0.75	
Haryana	16.75	26.09	78.00	58.73
Himachal Pradesh				
Jammu and Kashmir			0.40	
Jharkhand	3.40	2.15		
Karnataka	3.50	0.73		
Kerala	4.00	2.40		
Madhya Pradesh	13.00	8.98	130.00	63.55
Maharashtra	3.00	1.91	0.36	
Nagaland				
Odisha	30.00	36.07		
Puducherry				
Punjab	85.00	85.58	140.00	108.97
Rajasthan			25.00	12.68
Tamil Nadu	17.00	4.81		
Uttar Pradesh	41.00	22.86	50.00	6.83
Uttarakhand	4.00	4.97	1.50	0.05
West Bengal	20.00	17.12	0.20	0.02
Others	0.06	0.15	0.00	0.08
<b>All India Total</b>	<b>401.31</b>	<b>339.41</b>	<b>441.21</b>	<b>250.91</b>

As on 22.08.2013

Control room

[English]

**National Commission for Backward Classes**

2982. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRI CHARLES DIAS:  
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:  
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:  
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) the number of reports/complaints received by the Government in regard to irregularities in the functioning of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken by the Government in each of such cases, so far;

(b) whether the Government has finalized the proposal for providing more powers to the National Commission for Backward Classes on the lines of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes;

(c) if so, the details and the present status thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has been functioning as per its mandate laid down in the NCBC Act, 1993. Recently, complaints of alleged irregularities in the functioning of the Commission have been received in the Ministry which are being looked into.

(b) to (d) A proposal to further empower the National Commission for Backward Classes is at present under examination.

**Agricultural Technology**

2983. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:  
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade grass root innovations in agricultural practices and techniques to ensuring its access to the farmers taking into account the concerns raised by the Prime Minister during the Golden Jubilee Convocation of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to analyse the role of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) to make them more effective in promoting and disseminating agricultural technology at grass root/ground level;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the activities undertaken by the ATMA across the country; and

(e) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the latest farm technology reaches the farmers and to encourage the participation of the private sector 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) In order to utilize the innovative experience of farmers for development of appropriate technologies, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has initiated the task of documenting the profile of farm innovators along with brief of their innovations. In this regard, the publications containing the farm innovations by different farmers have been brought out.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The role of ATMA was analyzed to make it more effective in promoting and disseminating agricultural technologies at ground level through consultation with States and various other stake-holders and by conducting third party evaluation. On the basis of these, the ATMA Scheme was modified in 2010. Dedicated manpower at District and Block level and Farmer Friend at the village level have been provided under the Schemes.

As regards activities undertaken, during the last 3 years, capacity development of 244852 extension personnel was taken up through training programmes on various technologies including extension methodologies. Farmers capacity development was attempted through training (4478261 man days), exposure visits (2479460 man days), 971180 demonstrations and 31027 extension activities.

Besides, 45706 farm schools were organized to facilitate farmer to farmer spread of technologies. Farmers were further facilitated to form 79315 commodity groups to facilitate group approach to extension.

(e) All the ongoing extension schemes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are proposed to be brought under the National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology during XII Plan. The National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology proposed to focus on disseminating timely information and appropriate technology through the structure of ATMA and Block Technology Teams. Restructuring and strengthening of agricultural extension machinery is proposed to be a judicious mix of extensive physical outreach of personnel, enhancement in quality through domain experts and regular capacity building, interactive methods of information dissemination, Public Private Partnership and pervasive and innovative use of ICT/Mass Media.

#### **Mega Food Parks**

2984. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:  
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI LALJI TANDON:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR MAJHI:

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

(a) the details of the schemes in operation for storage and processing of fruits and vegetables in the country;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to establish mega food parks in the rural and backward areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the locations identified for the purpose, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has set up any expert Committee to review the functioning of the Mega Food Park Scheme in the country and if so, the details thereof including the composition of the said Committee; and

(e) the time by which the said Committee is likely to submit its report?

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 Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure, a component of the Scheme of Infrastructure Development for food processing under which 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% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in difficult areas including North-Eastern States is provided, subject to a maximum of Rs.10.00 crore, for creation of cold chain infrastructure in the country.

Apart from the above, the Ministry under National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) provides financial assistance for non-horticulture based cold chain projects in the form of grant-in-aid of

- (i) Capital Subsidy @35% of the bank appraised project cost including Interest During Construction (IDC) for general areas, and @ 50% of the bank appraised project cost for difficult areas including North-Eastern Region, subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crore, and
- (ii) Interest subsidy @ 6% per annum subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.00 crore per project or actual interest accrued on term loan, whichever is lower, for a period of 5 year from completion of the project for general areas, and @7 % per annum subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.00 crore per project or actual interest accrued on term loan, whichever is lower, for a period of 7 years from completion of the project for difficult areas including NER.

The Government is implementing Scheme Technology

Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries under National Mission on Food Processing to increase the level of processing, reduction of wastage, value addition, enhance the income of farmers as well as increase exports thereby resulting in overall development of food processing sector. The scheme envisages extending financial assistance for establishment of new food processing units as well as technology upgradation and expansion of existing units in the country. The scheme envisages financial assistance to food processing units in the form of grant-in-aid as under:-

- (i) 25% of the cost of Plant & Machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas
- (ii) 33.33% of the cost of Plant & Machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas (*i.e.* Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) and Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas.
- (iii) 50% of the cost of Plant & Machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of Rs.100 lakhs for North-Eastern States including Sikkim.

(b) and (c) Government is implementing Mega Food Park Scheme to develop modern infrastructure facilities from farm gate to processing centers in a demand-driven

manner. The Scheme operates in a Hub and Spoke Model comprising of farm proximate facilities such as Collection Centres (CC), Primary Processing Centers (PPC) linked with a Central Processing Centre (CPC).

The Scheme is implemented through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which should be a registered company under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 and should comprise of at least 3 independent promoters including a food processor which should hold a minimum equity of 26%.

Under the scheme a capital grant at the rate of 50 per cent of the eligible project cost in general areas and at the rate of 75 per cent of eligible project cost in difficult and hilly areas *i.e.* North-East Region including Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and ITDP notified areas of the States, is provided subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 crores per project.

The Government has approved setting up of 30 Mega Food Parks during the 11th Plan and 12 projects in the 12th Plan. Out of 30 projects approved during 11th Plan, 14 projects have been accorded 'final' approval and are at different stages of implementation and remaining 16 projects have been accorded 'in-principle' approval under the scheme. The State-wise details of locations of the 30 projects are enclosed as Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Location	Date of 'In-principle' Approval	Date of 'Final' Approval
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village: Mogili, District: Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	16.12.2008	27.03.2009
2.	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village: Padartha, District: Haridwar, Uttarakhand	16.12.2008	27.03.2009
3.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd.	Village: Tihu, District: Nalbari, Assam	16.12.2008	27.03.2009
4.	Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village: Getalsud, District: Ranchi, Jharkhand	16.12.2008	27.03.2009
5.	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Jangipur, District: Murshidabad, West Bengal	16.12.2008	16.03.2010

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Tamil Nadu Mega Food Park Ltd.	Samandhahalli, District: Dharpamuri, Tamil Nadu	16.12.2008	16.03.2010
7.	Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Vasanta Narasapura Industrial Area, Tumkur, Karnataka	03.08.2010	27.03.2011
8.	International Mega Food Park Ltd.	Village: Dhabwala, Tehsil: Fazilka, District: Firozpur, Punjab	03.08.2010	25.05.2011
9.	Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd.	Kahelgaon, District: Bhagalpur, Bihar	29.04.2011	30.11.2011
10.	Anil Mega Food Park Private Limited.	Village: Paldi and Lamdapur, Taluka- Savali, District: Vadodara, Gujarat	29.04.2011	13.01.2012
11.	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village: Panwa, Tehsil: Kasarwad, District: Khargone, Madhya Pradesh	10.10.2011	21.08.2012
12.	MIT'S Mega Food Park Ltd.	Bhujbul and Sindhubadi Mouza, District: Rayagada, Odisha	29.04.2011	16.04.2012
13.	Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Limited.	Champamura and Tulakona Mouza, Agartala District, Tripura	29.04.2011	30.11.2011
14.	Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	01.04.2011	08.03.2013
15.	Shaktiman Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Jagdishpur, District: Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh	24.09.2010	The SPV has applied for extension of time for complying with the condition upto 30.09.2013.
16.	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village: Bemta, Sarora, District: Raipur, Chhattisgarh	06.09.2012	Extension of time for fulfilling all the prescribed conditions for final approval, has been granted upto 31.08.2013 to these projects except to M/s Soma New Towns (P) Ltd. which has been cancelled.



1	2	3	4	5
17.	Chakranemi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Abishekapakkam, District: Puducherry, Puducherry	06.09.2012	
18.	Raipur Mega Food Park Ltd.	Kharora, District: Raipur, Chhattisgarh	21.09.2012	
19.	RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd.,	Lassipora, Pulwama District, Jammu and Kashmir	21.09.2012	
20.	Soma New Towns (P) Ltd.	Village: Natar, District: Sirsa, Haryana	21.09.2012	
21.	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Rupangarh, District: Ajmer, Rajasthan	21.09.2012	
22.	Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd.	Tadepalligudem, District: West Godavri, Andhra Pradesh	21.09.2012	
23.	Pristine Logistics & Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Mansi Block, District: Khagaria, Bihar	21.09.2012	
24.	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park	Taluka Mangrol, District: Surat, Gujarat	21.09.2012	
25.	Poliyan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Poliyan, District: Una, Himachal Pradesh	21.09.2012	
26.	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Degaon, District: Satara, Maharashtra	21.09.2012	
27.	Huma Coastal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Mouza Raniboro, Tehsil: Khallikote, District: Ganjam, Odisha	21.09.2012	
28.	Kanchenjunga Mega Food Park Ltd.	District: South Sikkim, Sikkim	21.09.2012	
29.	Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village: Mauha Kheraganj, Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	21.09.2012	
30.	Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Rajganj Village, District Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	21.09.2012	

[Translation]

**Modernisation of CAPF**

2985. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved a Rs. 11,000 crore project for modernisation of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to modernise the Forces by providing more modern security equipments including the latest sophisticated arms,

ammunitions, night vision devices, patrolling equipment and vehicles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) Yes, Madam. Government has approved Modernisation Plan for CAPFs at a total outlay of Rs. 11,009.19 crore for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17.

(b) Details of equipment proposed in the Modernisation Plan cannot be divulged in the interest of National Security.

(c) Yes Madam. The Modernisation Plan of CAPF is for providing sophisticated arms, ammunitions, night vision devices, surveillance equipment and special purpose

vehicles etc.

(d) Details of equipment proposed in the Modernisation Plan cannot be divulged in the interest of National Security.

*[English]*

#### **Supply of Gas to NFL Plants**

2986. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the units of the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) recently converted from FO/Naphtha to Natural Gas were forced to run on spot Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) due to non-availability of natural gas under Administered Price Mechanism;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the remedial measures taken in this regard indicating the price paid by the NFL for spot LNG;

(c) whether the viability of these plants has been adversely affected due to payment of higher price for spot LNG; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) NFL has converted its three FO based units at Nangal, Bathinda & Panipat to Natural Gas. Panipat and Bathinda Units were commissioned in January, 2013 and Nangal Unit was commissioned in April, 2013. In the absence of allocation of domestic gas for these projects, these plants are being run on spot RLNG.

(b) In the absence of allocation of domestic gas, NFL has tied up spot RLNG from M/s.GAIL for its Nangal and Bathinda Units and from M/s.IOCL for Panipat Unit, for commissioning and operation after changeover. The present price of spot gas on delivered basis at the three converted units ranges between USD 19-22/MMBTU.

(c) The project viability of three FO based units of the company converting to Gas was approved by

Government of India considering delivered Gas price of USD 8/MMBTU and FO/LSHS price of around USD 14.5/MMBTU. At present with delivered price of spot LNG, running of plants after conversion from FO/LSHS to Gas is not viable, as the projected energy saving accruing to the Government because of the price differential of USD 6.5/MMBTU (USD 14.5-8/MMBTU), between FO/LSHS and delivered gas is not achievable. At present the differential cost between spot Gas price (USD 19.22/MMBTU) and present FO/LSHS (delivered price of USD 22-23/MMBTU) is only USD 1-2/MMBTU against envisaged price differential of USD 6.5/MMBTU.

(d) Gas cost is a pass through in terms of pricing policy of Urea and higher price of spot Gas is not adversely impacting the operations of FO units converted to Gas.

However, due to higher price of spot Gas, the savings projected in the subsidy has not started accruing. The saving in subsidy shall accrue once domestic gas is allocated to these FO based units converted to Gas.

*[Translation]*

#### **Krishi Vigyan Kendra**

2987. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/norms laid down for setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK);

(b) whether KVK in Unnao district in Uttar Pradesh was set up as per the laid down norms;

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

(d) the details of funds allocated to the above KVK during each of the last three years by various Ministries/Departments of the Government;

(e) whether several irregularities in the functioning of the above KVK has come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in each of the cases so far; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the efficient functioning of this KVK?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The Government has approved the criteria of setting up of one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in each of the rural districts and one additional KVK in each of the identified 50 larger districts in the country. The norm for setting up of KVK are that the Organisations applying for sanctioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendra have to provide about 20 ha of good quality cultivable land, preferably in central part of the district, easily accessible, contiguous, encumbrance-free and mortgageable, with other reasonable civic facilities, and having permanent source of water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes.

(b) and (c) The KVK in Unnao district was sanctioned based on the recommendations of a Site Selection Committee in favour of an NGO, which furnished details

of 20 ha. Land in an Agreement to mortgage. However, the NGO has submitted a lease deed signed by three persons and attested by Notary for a total area of 12.875 ha executing the land in favour of the NGO.

(d) The year-wise and Department/Organization-wise details of funds provided to KVK Unnao during each of the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) A number of complaints have been received alleging various irregularities in the KVK, Unnao.

(f) and (g) The complaints are related to ownership of land, recruitment of staff and misappropriation of funds in carrying out activities. Based on the complaints received, a fact finding committee was constituted. The Committee after visiting the KVK, Unnao has submitted its report, that is being examined. The NGO has been asked to mortgage the land on which KVK has been sanctioned besides furnishing appropriate Indemnity Bond.

#### **Statement**

*Year-wise funds provided to KVK, Unnao during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13)*

Sl. No.	Department/Organization	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi	116.95000	96.42000	75.39000	288.76000
2.	Department of Agriculture, District Unnao	8.20000	4.69238	0	12.89238
3.	Central Integrated Pest Management Centre, Lucknow	0.94400	4.72380	3.20265	8.87045
4.	District Rural Development Agency, District Unnao	8.57000	0	0	8.57000
5.	Department of Soil and Water Conservation, District Unnao	0.81000	14.58000	43.65000	59.04000
6.	Department of Horticulture, District Unnao	2.40000	2.40000	0.80000	5.60000
7.	Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, New Delhi	19.07000	15.91446	19.20748	54.19194
8.	Indira Gandhi National Open University, Lucknow	1.16863	1.24669	1.49932	3.91464
9.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, District Unnao	0	1.39868	0	1.39868
	<b>Total</b>	<b>158.11263</b>	<b>141.37601</b>	<b>143.74945</b>	<b>443.23809</b>

### Production and Consumption of Pulses

2988. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita consumption of pulses has decreased from 70 grams to 25 grams over the years;

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

(c) whether there has been a substantial decrease in the production and average per capita consumption of pulses in India in comparison to the developed and developing countries as a result of which a large quantity of pulses are being imported;

(d) if so, the details of current production and consumption of pulses in the country in comparison to the developed and developing countries including China; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the production and productivity of pulses?

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 latest available data through Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (various rounds) carried out by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the per capita consumption of pulses & pulse products has declined both in rural and urban areas as indicated in the Table below:

Year	(Kgs. per Annum)	
	Rural	Urban
1993-94	9.25	10.46
2004-05	8.64	9.98
2009-10	7.92	9.60

Between 2001-02 and 2011-12, production of pulses has increased from 13.37 million tonnes to 17.09 million tonnes. However, rate of increase in production has not kept pace with the increase in population and rise in income.

Protein consumption in the form of pulses cannot be compared with the developed and developing countries as their food habits differ and pulses do not form part of

protein consumption in many developed countries.

(d) Production of pulses of the top five producing countries for 2010 and the annual growth rate between 2000 and 2010, as per Statistical Year Book, 2013 published by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), is given in the Table below:

Country	Production during 2010 (million tonnes)	% age growth per annum in production between 2000 and 2010
India	18.24	2.3
Canada	5.35	1.9
Myanmar	4.49	10.5
China	3.89	(-)1.9
Nigeria	3.42	4.3

Data on consumption of pulses in other countries is not available.

(e) To increase production and productivity of pulses in the country the Government implements, *inter alia*, National Food Security Mission – Pulses (NFSM-Pulses), under which assistance is provided by way of distribution of certified seeds, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management, distribution of sprinkler sets etc., higher Minimum Support Prices for pulses to incentivize production etc.

[English]

### Availability of Porn Video Clips

2989. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Compact Disks (CDs) and smart phones loaded with porn video clips are easily available in various markets in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government and the Delhi Police have taken effective steps to curb such crimes/menace; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, Delhi Police have registered

20 cases during the current year upto 31.07.2013 in which pornographic CDs etc. have been recovered. In order to prevent sale of such products, watch is maintained by Delhi Police in areas which have come to notice for such activities. Besides, appropriate legal action is taken by Delhi Police whenever any such activity comes to notice.

#### **Security Exclusion Zone**

2990. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the security concerns, the Government is planning a 'Security Exclusion Zone' in the sensitive States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued detailed guidelines for participation of foreign companies in sensitive areas for all new projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to scrutinize the foreign companies for any work contract in sensitive States; and

(e) whether the Government has also prepared a list of blacklisted firms to be weeded out from the bidding process and 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.

(c) and (d) Guidelines indicating sensitive areas/sensitive sectors for seeking security clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs by the Ministry of Commerce in respect of proposal for setting up of Special Economic Zones have been issued on 9th February, 2006. Ministry of Power has issued guidelines for participating of foreign companies in tenders for work packages of Hydroelectric Projects in sensitive areas on 3rd September, 2009. Also the Ministry of Shipping has issued guidelines for processing the security clearance of bidders in respect of Port Projects, including Dredging Projects.

Proposals received by the Ministry of Home Affairs for security clearance of foreign companies are examined from national security angle in consultation with the concerned agencies.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**12.00 hrs**

#### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shrimati Chandresh Kumari.

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, 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 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9581/15/13]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, 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 Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, 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 9582/15/13]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9583/15/13]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, 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 Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9584/15/13]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9585/15/13]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, 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 Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9586/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9587/15/13]

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Guwahati, for the years 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, together with Audit Reports thereon.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9588/15/13]

(5) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1194(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 10th May, 2013, directing manufacturers, specified in the schedule appended in this notification, shall sell the fertilisers produced by them, and of quantity specified therein, in the State or the Union Territory specified in the corresponding entries in the schedule during the Kharif Season 2013, commencing from the date of publication of this notification to the 30th day of September, 2013 issued under Clause 6 of the Fertiliser (Control) Order Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9589/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978:-

(i) The (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No.13/23/2009/ HP-1/ Estt./6711-6716 in Delhi Gazette dated 8th January, 2013.

(ii) The (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No.13/16/2003/ HP-1/ Estt./6717-6722 in Delhi Gazette dated 8th January, 2013.

(iii) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No.

13/30/2009/ HP-1/Estt./6693-6698 in Delhi Gazette dated 8th January, 2013.

(iv) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No. 13/29/2009/HP-1/Estt./6699-6704 in Delhi Gazette dated 8th January, 2013.

(v) The (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No.13/12/2003/HP-1/ Estt./6705-6710 in Delhi Gazette dated 8th January, 2013.

(vi) The (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No.13/19/2003/HP-1/ Estt./6675-6680 in Delhi Gazette dated 8th January, 2013.

(vii) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No. 13/32/2009/HP-1/Estt./6681-6686 in Delhi Gazette dated 8th January, 2013.

(viii) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No. 13/10/2005/HP-1/Estt./6687-6692 in Delhi Gazette dated 8th January, 2013.

(ix) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No.13/28/2009/HP-1/Estt./6657-6662 in Delhi Gazette dated 8th January, 2013.

(x) The (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No.13/15/2003/P-1/ Estt./6663-6668 in Delhi Gazette dated 8th January, 2013.

(xi) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No.13/22/2003/HP-1/Estt./6669-6674 in Delhi Gazette dated 8th January, 2013.

- (xii) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No.5/80/88/HP-1/Estt./6741-6746 in Delhi Gazette dated 9th January, 2013.
- (xiii) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No. 13/14/2003/HP-1/Estt./6747-6752 in Delhi Gazette dated 9th January, 2013.
- (xiv) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No. 13/34/2009/HP-1/Estt./6723-6728 in Delhi Gazette dated 9th January, 2013.
- (xv) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No. 13/33/2006/HP-1/Estt./6729-6734 in Delhi Gazette dated 9th January, 2013.
- (xvi) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No. 13/23/2003/HP-1/Estt./6735-6740 in Delhi Gazette dated 9th January, 2013.
- (xvii) The Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No.16/3/2012/HP-1/Estt./6769-6774 in Delhi Gazette dated 9th January, 2013.
- (xviii) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No.13/21/2003/HP-1/Estt./6753-6758 in Delhi Gazette dated 9th January, 2013.
- (xix) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. F.No.13/12/94/HP-1/Estt./6759-6764 in Delhi gazette dated 9th January, 2013.
- (xx) The Delhi Police (POlice & Confirmation) (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. F.No.16/5/2010/HP-1/Estt./3323-3326 in Delhi Gazette dated 21st September, 2012.
- (2) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9590/15/13]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-clause (2) of Clause 2 of the Foreigners Order, 1948:-
- (i) S.O. 996(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013, appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Nagpur as the "Civil Authority" for the purposes of the said Order for the jurisdiction of the Nagpur International Airport in the State of Maharashtra with effect from 30.04.2013.
- (ii) S.O. 997(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013, appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Mangalore as the "Civil Authority" for the purposes of the said Order for the jurisdiction of the Mangalore International Airport in the State of Karnataka with effect from 30.04.2013.
- (iii) S.O. 998(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013, appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Pune as the "Civil Authority" for the purposes of the said Order for the jurisdiction of the Pune International Airport in the State of Maharashtra with effect from 30.04.2013.
- (iv) S.O. 999(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013, appointing the Chief Immitration Officer, Jaipur as the "Civil Authority" for the purposes of the said Order for the jurisdiction of the Jaipur International Airport in the State of Rajasthan with effect from 30.04.2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9591/15/13]
- (4) A copy of the Land Ports Authority of India (Transaction of Business) Regulations, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in



Notification No. S.O. 2186(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th July, 2013 under Section 36 of the Land Port Authority of India Act, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9592/15/13]

[*Transloation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under clause 6 of Article 338 of the Constitution:—

- (1) (i) Second Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, new Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) Explanatory Memorandum on the Second Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, New Delhi, for the period 2005-2006
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9593/15/13]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007:—
  - (i) The Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Para-Medical Staff, Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) Posts, Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 49(E) in gazette of India dated 25th February, 2012.
  - (ii) The Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised (Gazetted) Ministerial and Private Secretary Cadre Post Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 910 (E) in Gazette of India dated

20th December, 2012.

- (iii) The Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised (Gazetted) Ministerial and Private Secretary Cadre Post Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 910(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2012. The Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised (General Duty) Second-In-Command, Deputy Commandant and Assistant Commandant posts Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 530(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th July, 2012.
- (iv) The Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised Assistant Sub-Inspector (General Duty) Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 607(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2011.
- (v) The Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Inspector, Junior Hindi Translator, Ministerial (Non-Gazetted) Group 'B' Post Recruitment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R.180 in Gazette of India dated 28th July, 2012.
- (vi) The Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Communication Cadre Group 'B' Post Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.356(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th May, 2012.
- (vii) The Sashastra Seema Bal Judge Attorney General (Deputy Inspector General), Additional Judge Attorney General (Commandant), Deputy Judge Attorney General (Deputy Commandant) Judge 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.104(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd February, 2012.
- (viii) The Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised (General Duty) Group 'C' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.571(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th July, 2012.

- (ix) The Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised Medics Cadre (Non-professional) Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.348(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th May, 2012.
- (x) The Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised Para-Medical Staff Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R.730(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th September, 2011.
- (xi) The Ministry of Home Affairs, Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Draughtsman Cadre (Group 'B' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.350(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2013.
- (xii) The Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised Veterinary Officers, Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.17(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2013.
- (xiii) The Ministry of Home Affairs, Sashastra Seema Bal, Group 'B' Combatised Armourer Cadre Posts Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.357(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th May, 2012.
- (xiv) The Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'C' Combatised (Non-Gazetted) Para Veterinary Posts (Amendment) Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.235 in Gazette of India dated 29th September, 2012.
- (xv) The Ministry of Home Affairs, Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Inspector (Veterinary) Non-Gazetted Group 'B' Para-Veterinary Cadre Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.179 in Gazette of India dated 28th July, 2012.
- (xvi) The Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Constable (Driver) Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 254 in Gazette of India dated 20th October, 2012.
- (xvii) The Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Sub-Inspector (General Duty) Group 'B' Non-Gazetted Post, Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.68(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th February, 2013.
- (xviii) The Sashastra Seema Bal, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Stenographer) and Head Constable (Ministerial), Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.178(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th March, 2013.
- (xix) The Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised (General Duty) Director General, Additional Director General, Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General and Commandant posts Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.380(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th June, 2013.
- (xx) The Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised (Communication Group 'A' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.179(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th March, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9594/15/13]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:—
- (i) The Border Security Force Combatised Constable (Daftry) Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 529(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th July, 2012.
- (ii) The Border Security Force, Proof Reader Combatised Posts, Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 143 in Gazette of India dated 16th June, 2012.

- (iii) The Border Security Force, Combatised Assistant Sub-Inspector (Stenographer) and Head Constable (Ministerial) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 206(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th April, 2013.
- (iv) The Border Security Force, Group 'A' (General Duty Officers) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 25 in Gazette of India dated 28th January, 2012.
- (v) The Border Security Force (Printing Press Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 21 in Gazette of India dated 21st January, 2012.
- (vi) The Border Security Force Combatised Para-Medical Staff Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 37(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd January, 2013.
- (vii) The Border Security Force (Engineering Officers) Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 358(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th May, 2012.
- (viii) The Border Security Force, Water Wing, Group 'B' (Combatised Technical Staff) Post, Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 326(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2012.
- (ix) The Border Security Force, Air Wing Storeman Cadre Non-Gazetted (Combatised) Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts, Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 316(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th April, 2012.
- (x) The Border Security Force Group 'A' (General Duty Officers) Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 436(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th June, 2012.
- (xi) The Border Security Force, Water Wing Group 'A' (Technical Staff), Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 7(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th January, 2012.
- (xii) The Border Security Force, Combatised (Hindi Translators) Cadre Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 16 in Gazette of India dated 21st January, 2012.
- (xiii) The Border Security Force, Air Wing, Non-Gazetted (Combatised), Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.4(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2012.
- (xiv) The Border Security Force Headquarters, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Draftsman Grade-III), Operational Directorate (Combatised) Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.879(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th December, 2012.
- (xv) The Border Security Force, Medical Cadre, Group 'C' Posts (Combatised), Recruitment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R.341 in Gazette of India dated 24th December, 2011.
- (xvi) The Border Security Force Water Wing Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.165(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th March, 2013.
- (xvii) The Border Security Force, (Combatised Stenographer Cadre), Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts, Recruitment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R.317 in Gazette of India dated 19th November, 2011.
- (xviii) The Border Security Force Inspector (Librarian) (Combatised, Non-Gazetted, Group 'B' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.751(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2012.
- (xix) The Ministry of Home Affairs, Border

- Security Force, Communication (Non-Gazetted) Cadre Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.331(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd May, 2012.
- (xx) The Border Security Force (Engineering/Electrical) Group 'B' posts, Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.10 in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2012.
- (xxi) The Border Security Force, General Duty Cadre (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.149(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2012, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R.14(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th January, 2013.
- (xxii) The Border Security Force Headquarters Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts (Non-Combatised) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.182(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 2013.
- (xxiii) The Border Security Force (Engineering/Electrical) Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.150(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2012.
- (xxiv) The Border Security Force, Air Wing Officers (Group 'A' Combatised posts) Recruitment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R.806(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th November, 2011.
- (xxv) The Border Security Force, Combatised Paramedics Group 'C' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.455(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th June, 2012.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9595/15/13]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 18 of the under sub-section (3) of
- Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:—
- (i) The Central Reserve Police Force, Assistant Sub-Inspector (General Duty Cadre) (Non-Gazetted) (Male and Female) Group 'C' Post Recruitment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 893(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd December, 2011.
- (ii) The Central Reserve Police Force, Assistant Director (Official Language), Group 'A' (Non-Combatised Post) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 462(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th July, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9596/15/13]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:—
- (i) The Central Industrial Security Force, Assistant Financial Adviser, Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 809(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th November, 2012.
- (ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 485(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th July, 2013.
- (iii) The Central Industrial Security Force, Fire Wing, Constable (Driver-cum-pump operator) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 287(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th May, 2013.
- (iv) The Central Industrial Security Force, Security Wing, Constable (Driver) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 288(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th May, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9597/15/13]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 11 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:—

- (i) S.O. 1164(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2013, regarding appointment of 'Judge' to preside over the Special Court under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.
- (ii) S.O. 2078(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2013, regarding appointment of 'Judge' to preside over the Special Court under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.
- (iii) S.O. 2079(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2013, regarding appointment of 'Judge' to preside over the Special Court under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.
- (iv) S.O. 2080(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2013, regarding appointment of 'Judge' to preside over the Special Court under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.
- (v) S.O. 2108(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th July, 2013, regarding appointment of 'Judge' to preside over the Special Court under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.
- (vi) S.O. 2349(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2013, regarding appointment of Public Prosecutors for conducting cases on behalf of the National Investigation Agency.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9598/15/13]
- (6) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1530(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2013, regarding conferment of powers to Shri P. Vikraman and Shri V. K. Abdul Kader, Dy. Supdt. of Police, National Investigation Agency under suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms on Continental Shelf Act, 2002 under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Maritime Navigation and

Fixed Platforms on Continental Shelf Act, 2002.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9599/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A Copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9600/15/13]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9600A/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for

- the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, 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 National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9601/15/13]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai, 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 National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai, 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 9602/15/13]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, 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 National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, for the year 2011-2012.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9603/15/13]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, 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 Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, for the year 2011-2012.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9604/15/13]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, 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 Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9605/15/13]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, 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 National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, for the year 2011-2012.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9606/15/13]
- (13) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the

Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9607/15/13]

**12.02 hrs.**

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM  
SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Tenth Report presented to the House on 26th August, 2013 have recommended that leave of absence from the sittings of the House be granted to two Members as indicated in the Report.

1. Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy. - 22.04.2013 To 08.05.2013

2. Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba Mandlik – 05.08.2013 To 30.08.2013

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

**12.03 hrs.**

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

**AND**

**BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA\***

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th August, 2013.”

2. Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 26th August, 2013

**12.03 ¼ hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY**

**Statements**

[English]

RAO INDERJIT SINGH (Gurgaon): I beg to lay on the table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology:—

- (1) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and Final Replies included in Chapter V of the 29th Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in 21st Report (15th Lok Sabha) on ‘Demands for Grants (2011-12)’ in respect of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).
- (2) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and Final Replies included in Chapter V of the 35th Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in 25th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on ‘Disbursement of wages to labourers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act by Post Offices’ in respect of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts).
- (3) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and Final Replies included in Chapter V of the 38th Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained

in 33rd Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' in respect of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts).

- (4) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and Final Replies included in Chapter V of the 39th Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in 34th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' in respect of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology).
- (5) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and Final Replies included in Chapter V of the 40th Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in 32nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (6) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and Final Replies included in Chapter V of the 41st Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in 31st Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' in respect of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).'

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**12.03 ½ hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

**Statements**

*[English]*

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Firozabad): I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence:- (1) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in Chapters I and V of the 9th Report of the Standing Committee on Defence

(15th Lok Sabha) on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 6th Report of the Committee (15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2010-11'.

- (2) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in Chapters I and V of the 10th Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 34th Report of the Committee (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject Human Resource Planning, Shortage of Manpower, Infusion of Hi-Tech Training and Infrastructure for the Armed Forces'.
- (3) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in Chapters I and V of the 11th Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 8th Report of the Committee (15th Lok Sabha) on the subject Construction of Roads in the Border Areas of the Country'.
- (4) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in Chapters I and V of the 14th Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 12th Report of the Committee (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2011-12'.

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**12.03 ¾ hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

**(i) 38th Report**

*[English]*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): I beg to present the 38th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing



Committee on Energy (2012-13) on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the 30th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Functioning of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)' relating to Ministry of Power.

**(ii) Statements**

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2012-13):—

- Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the 23rd Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the 14th Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Transmission and Distribution Systems and Networks".
- (2) Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I of the 32nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the 28th Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Demands for Grants (2012-13)" pertaining to the Ministry of Power.
- (3) Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the 31st Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the 27th Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Demands for Grants (2012-13)" pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
- (4) Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter V of the 33rd Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the 29th Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Availability of Identified Non-Conventional Resources of Energy – their

Potential *vis-à-vis* Utilization" pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

**12.04 hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,  
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

**198<sup>th</sup> to 200<sup>th</sup> Reports**

[English]

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY (Arani): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:-

- (1) 198<sup>th</sup> Report on "Management of Road Transport in National Capital Region: Issues and Challenges".
- (2) 199<sup>th</sup> Report on "Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its 189th Report on the Development of National Waterways-Potentials and Challenges".
- (3) 200<sup>th</sup> Report on "Development of Tourism, National Highways and Water Transport in Kerala and Cochin Shipyard Limited".

**12.04 ½ hrs**

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

- (i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 24th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): I am laying this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty Fourth Report of

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 9608/15/13

the Standing Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment in pursuance of the direction 73-A of the Speaker, Lok Sabha published *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin- Part II dated September 1, 2004.

2. The Twenty Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment relates to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for the year 2012-13. The report was presented to Lok Sabha on 2.5.2012 and laid in Rajya Sabha on the same day. The report contained 23 recommendations, which relate to general performance of the Ministry, development of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Disability related schemes. Action Taken Notes on the recommendation contained in the Twenty Fourth Report were sent to the Committee on 17.9.2012.
3. The updated status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee in their Twenty Fourth Report is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.04 ¾ hrs

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 28<sup>th</sup> Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I am laying this statement, on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in Twenty Eighth Report of

Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha (Eleventh Edition) issued by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha *Vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II, dated 1st September, 2004],

The Statement indicating the action taken/status of all the recommendations contained in the above Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution is annexed separately. In Twenty Eighth Report the Committee had made 34 recommendations which have been examined carefully by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food & Public Distribution. Out of 34 recommendations, 31 have been accepted, 02 not accepted and 01 is partially accepted.

The Committee was apprised of action taken on Twenty Eighth Report *vide* OM No. G-20017/6/2013-AC dated 25th July, 2013.

12.05 hrs

- (iii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th and 29th Reports of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay the following statements regarding:-

- (1) the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2012-13),

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 9609/15/13

\* Laid on the Table.

pertaining to the Department of Fertilizers,  
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9610/15/13]

- (2) the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 29th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on 'National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority' (NPPA), pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9611/15/13]

12.05 ¼ hrs

- (iv) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 165th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Action Taken by the Government on recommendations contained in the 161st Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):  
Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 165th Report of Standing Committee on Home Affairs.

I am making this statement on the above subject in pursuance to Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha.

The meeting of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs was held on 26th February, 2013, to review the Action Taken Replies (ATRs) furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 161st Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Demands for Grants for 2012-13 of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Thereafter, the Committee submitted its 165th Report which contained further observations/recommendations on the 161st Report and it was laid on the table of Lok Sabha on 4th March, 2013.

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 9612/15/13

The Committee in its 165th Report made as many as twenty-five (25) recommendations (Paragraph No. 3.1.9; 3.2.4; 3.3.6; 3.4.3; 3.5.8; 3.6.5; 3.7.3; 3.8.7; 3.9.3; 3.10.3; 3.11.3; 3.12.4; 3.13.3; 3.14.4; 3.15.3; 3.16.8; 3.17.3; 4.1.3; 4.2.10; 4.7.5; 4.8.5; 4.9.8; 4.11.4; 4.14.3 and 4.15.3) in respect of which the Ministry of Home Affairs was required to take action. The ATRs have been sent to Rajya Sabha Secretariat by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Out of the total 25 recommendations contained in the Report, the Ministry has accepted 19 recommendations fully, four recommendations contained in para 3.9.3; 3.13.3; 3.14.4 and 4.2.10 have been accepted partly and two recommendations contained in para 3.7.3 and 3.12.4 have not been accepted at all. It may be mentioned that action to be taken by the Ministry in respect of a number of recommendations is of continuing nature and necessary action will be taken from time to time.

Status of action taken/being taken on the recommendations contained in various paragraphs of the 165th Report of the Committee is given in Annexure, which is laid on the Table.

12.05 ½ hrs

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED  
QUESTION NO. 32 DATED 06.08.2013 REGARDING  
SERVICE CONDITIONS FOR CHANDIGARH  
EMPLOYEES ALONGWITH REASONS  
FOR DELAY\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):  
Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the statement on the Table a Statement:-

(i) correcting the reply given on 06.08.2013 to Starred Question No. 32 by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, MP regarding 'Service Conditions for Chandigarh Employees' and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 9613/15/13.

**Statement**

In reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No.32 answered on 06.08.2013 the following would be substituted:

**In English version**

Sl. No.	Reference	For	Read as
1.	Heading of the Answer	Service Condition for Chandigarh Employees	Service Conditions For Chandigarh Employees
2.	Answer	(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House	(a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House
3.	Answer	Statement in Reply to Parts (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Starred Question no. *32 for 06.08.2013. (a) to (e):	Statement in Reply to Parts (a) to (f) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *32 for 06.08.2013. (a) to (f):

**Reasons for Delay**

The aforesaid mistakes were detected by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 14.08.2013, hence the delay.

12.05¼ hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS — *Contd.*

- (v) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 48th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture.\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Madam Speaker, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Charan Das Mahant, I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in 48th Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture.

I am making this Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty Eight Report of the Standing committee on Agriculture in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II dated September 01, 2004 under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT9614/15/13

Business in Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture examined the Demand for Grants of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) for the year 2013-14 and presented the Report in Lok Sabha on 23rd April, 2013. The report contained 17 observations/recommendations. The Action Taken Replies of the Government were sent to the Committee on 22nd July, 2013.

The status of Action Taken regarding implementation of the observations/recommendations of PSCA is indicated in the Statement enclosed, which is laid on the Table.

12.06 hrs.

- (b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 47th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture.\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 9615/15/13.

(SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 47th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture.

I am making this statement on the status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the 47th Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, issued *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin – Part-II dated September 01, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture has examined and considered the demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) for the year 2013-14 and presented their 47th Report. The Department has furnished the Replies of the Government on all the Recommendations in the Action Taken on the Forty Seventh Report to PSCA.

All the Recommendations of the Committee contained in the 47th Report have been considered by the Government. The details of Recommendations and Action Taken by the Government along with present status which have already communicated to Parliamentary Committee are enclosed in Annex-I, which is laid on the Table.

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**12.06 ¼ hrs.**

**OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER**

**(i) Extension of the sittings of the Lok Sabha**

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has proposed that the sittings of the House may be extended up to Friday, the 6th September, 2013 in order to complete essential Government Business.

If the House agrees, we may extend the sittings of current Monsoon Session up to Friday, the 6th September, 2013.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

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*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, 'Zero Hour'.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam...  
*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Have I got your notice?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is from Shri Nishikant Dubey.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why did you stand up. I will call one-by-one.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nobody will be allowed in this manner.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I can call one-by-one.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: If all of you stand, then nobody will be able to speak.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you one-by-one.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I am noting. But I will call you one-by-one.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: If all of you stand like this, then to whom shall I call?

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let you yourself decide to whom shall I call?

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: How should I do like this?

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: First of all, you should sit down.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I can only call all of you one-by-one.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You also sit down. I will call you.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What will be the result of doing so? Nothing.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We are just delaying the Zero Hour.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: We will get the discussion done on the notice you give.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ram Kishun, please speak in short.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Hon. Madam Speaker, the entire eastern region is getting destroyed due to floods of Ganga. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is trying to provide every possible help. But due to shortage of resources with the State Governments ... (Interruptions). A lot of people from Allahabad to Balia have been affected due to this on one side the floods all destroying and on the other side many areas of eastern region are suffering from draught due to less rain. The flood situation in eastern region is such that water has entered into the villages and houses. Cattle are trapped in flood water. Our demand to the Central Government is that send immediate economic package. The crops of our farmers have destroyed ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: There are so many speakers on this Speak issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: The water from Madhya Pradesh is flowing into Betwa in to Yamuna-Ganga in Allahabad. Our eastern region has been destroyed totally ... (Interruptions) The Central Government has kept mum ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You give me a notice, it is a situation of concern. We will get it discussed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Madam, my request to the Central Government is this that it should provide special economic package to Uttar Pradesh Government for Chandauli, Banaras, Gajipur, Balia, Fatehpur, Bhadohi, Allahabad districts of eastern region ... (Interruptions) About 20 districts are affected from floods ... (Interruptions) So, provide them some assistance ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: The floods all increasing continuously ... (Interruptions) The water level of rivers is increasing continuously... (Interruptions) The water level of Ganga is increasing continuously... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Pratap Singh Bajwaji, now you speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: The crops are destroying totally... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, You sit down. Your speech is not being recorded Only Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa's speech will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Please for listen to me for one minute ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you sit down. You will be given time. You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj): Madam, My name was at number two ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not the way, second, third.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Respected Madam, the floods triggered by incessant downpours have submerged a large number of villages in the districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Taran Taran, Kapurthala, Ferozepur, Muktasar, Fazilka and Pathankot districts. Madam, almost 4.5 lakh acres of land has been damaged specially in the whole of Punjab and the border areas, It is evident that the local authorities had no resources to undertake rescue operations on a priority basis. Last year almost Rs. 3300 crore had been allocated to the State for canal lining and strengthening of the bunds. The tall claims of the State Government that it has spent several crores of rupees on flood protection measures turned out to be a big untruth... (Interruptions) The bunds developed breaches at several places giving anxious moments to the people of the surrounding areas...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, listen to him. What happened?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Some of the villages along the Pakistan border are completely cut off. These floods have become a recurring phenomena in the border belt causing irreparable loss to the standing crops, houses and whatever little infrastructure that exists.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen to him. You shall also speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You will also get the opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: These border villages have been getting a stepmotherly treatment from the State Government though the Central Government has allocated huge sums to these border States under the Border Area Development Programme...(Interruptions)

Since the flood situation continues to be grim in these border villages along the Indo-Pak border and also taking into account the trail of destruction caused by the deluge, I would request the hon. Defence Minister and the Home Minister (a) to immediately deploy the army and other para-military forces to rescue the villagers from the flood-hit areas and (b) to allocate special funds to Punjab for undertaking the flood protection measures ...(Interruptions)

And, the last point is that I would request the hon. Chief Minister. They have enough of money. At least they must give a compensation of Rs. 25,000 per acre where crops have been totally damaged. This is my request.

[Translocation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mohinder Singh Kaypee associates himself with the issue raised by Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. A devastating floods has occurred in 13 districts of Madhya Pradesh due to heavy rains during last days. Till date more than 25 persons have been killed there and 106 villages have been affected. The situation in Hoshangabad, Siroh, Raisen, Harda, Devas, Barvani, Khargon districts is still serious. The Chief Minister has visited all the places. Relief and rescue work is going on speedily. The army had to be called. Crops have suffered massive losses.

I, through you, demand from the Central Government to send study groups to the districts suffering from floods for assessment of losses of crops and houses and immediately provide relief assistance to Madhya Pradesh. I once again thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Virendra Kumar associates himself with the issue raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Hon. Madam Speaker, there is much hue and cry in the country on the status of special State and Congress Party wants to take political mileage out of it. The Ministers of Congress Party, the Minister of Planning Shri Rajeev Shukla gives Statement without consideration that Jharkhand, Odisha, Bengal and Rajasthan will not be given the status of special State. When the hon. Minister of Finance presented the Budget for the year 2013-14 at that time he said that the Government is constituting a committee for according special category status to the backward States and along with this a criterion will be fixed regarding the entitlement of the States to get special status. Now Raghuramrajan Committee has been set up. The report of Raghuramrajan has not yet come and Ministers are giving wrong Statement in the Parliament without waiting for the report. This is a matter of privilege. Since this matter belongs to the other House, I have not raised the privilege matter. I come from Jharkhand State. Jharkhand gives maximum mines and minerals. But our 17 districts which are in an integrated action plan are surrounded by naxalites 21 districts are in S.R.E. The Home Ministry is of the opinion that this is a naxalite area and all the money of the State is spent away on C.R.P.F. and B.S.F. companies there. Apart from it, out of 24 districts, 23 districts fall in Backward Region Grant Fund. 75 per cent people are living below the poverty line. 70 per cent children are victim of malnutrition. 72 per cent women are anemic. According to the data of Government of India, consumption level, whether it is of electricity, steel, cement, we stand at the lowest level. A list prepared by the Government of India shows 12 districts as the most backward districts from economic, educational and social point of view. All these 12 districts are in Jharkhand. When this is the situation literacy rate of women is very low, literacy rate of men is very low, then what is the base? If a State is to be given the status of special category then it should be given to Jharkhand. If they deprive Jharkhand

of political reasons, then it is a big question, as we are running this country today. There is money in Mumbai, Delhi, but more than 50% mines and minerals are given by Jharkhand, whereas you do not give even a paisa in the name of royalty. The big companies - Tata, Birla, Jindal loot mines and other things from there. You have made the headquarters of coal India, SAIL, D.V.C. at Kolkata. I urge upon you that politics should not be played in this regard and Jharkhand should get the status of special State, first of all ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): The Government says that Bihar will be given the status of special State, but they are only playing the politics of alliance...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The names of Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve and Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey are associated with the matter raised by Shri Nishikant Dubey.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Madam Speaker, I thank you and through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government and the House towards the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and Poonch in my Parliamentary constituency, Jammu. Lakhs of people are in trouble for the last one month due to indiscriminate firing from Pakistan side. Hundreds of animals of the people living at border are killed. Dozens of people - children and old and young persons have been injured in the last one week. There is so much fear at the international border and the actual line of control that people are thinking to migrate from there. Through you, I want to tell to the Government and the House that the people there are facing a very horrifying situation. If the militants kill someone in Kashmir, then the family members of the deceased are given five lakh rupees on behalf of the Government and on person also gets the job. But if the persons of this country living on border are killed in firing from Pakistan then only one lakh rupees are given and those who are injured, are given only 10 thousand rupees. This is a partiality and people are annoyed at it. If a civilian is killed by Militants, his family gets five lakh rupees, but if someone is killed in firing by Pakistan, his family gets only one lakh rupees. This difference should be removed. Through you, I request the House and the Government that a high level delegation, an all party team and Government Officers should be



sent there, because people at 350 km long border from Chhamba to Poonch Loren Mandi are in difficulty and are scared, so that the morale of the soldiers posted there and the people living there is boosted and the Government could assess their loss. Pakistan reports to firing so that militants could infiltrate. It is a big national scar.

SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH (Maharajganj): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention towards a very important matter of public interest. The work of rural electrification has been done in the entire country under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme. But, where electrification has been done in the villages, only one phase line and transformer of 25 KVA, 16 kVA have been provided there. Hundred per cent Transformers in Bihar stand burnt due to heavy load. Your area is also in Bihar, I am talking of your area also. Bihar Government has declared that they will not get these transformers changed and their officers write letters to Members of Parliament and I want to read the last para of the letter. They write "In case of burning of a single phase transformer, if the hon'ble. Members recommend to install three phase transformer to increase the capacity of transformer the total expenditure on the project will be borne from the MP Fund."

Madam Speaker, the process adopted is wrong. I would request you that Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme is the Scheme of Government of India and if the Government want to continue this scheme, then at least 63 KVA, 100 KVA transformers should be installed. With this, the transformers which are lying hundred per cent burnt should be replaced. There is a lot of pressure from people to provide them with electricity and the money is to be spent on it from MP Fund. The rate fixed for 63 KVA transformer by electricity department in Bihar is 80 thousand rupees whereas it is being sold in the market for 60 thousand rupees. In this way, 20 thousand rupees will be given more from MP Fund. This is public money. These twenty thousand rupees will clearly be spent on giving commission. Therefore, I shall urge upon you that Government of India should talk to the State Government. If it is so desired, we are ready to write to Delhi also to give money from MP Funds and the 25 and 16 KVA transformers in my area and in entire Bihar should be replaced at the earliest, so peace is restored in the villagers. Otherwise, it has become very difficult to face the villagers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH: Madam, I will conclude within a minute. I will not give a lengthy speech. Madam, this money which is to be given, is to be given through D.M. directly to electricity department, whereas work in Bihar under other schemes are completed through D.R.D.A. If the D.M. is authorised to invite quotation, for this work, then I think the work of replacement of transformers can be done at cheaper rates and also early through MP Fund ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: You all get yourself associated with the issue raised by Prabhunath Singh ji.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now this matter is over.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The rest of the matter of the 'Zero Hour' will be taken up in the evening. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji, I have received your notice of question of privilege dated 26th August, 2013 against the Attorney General for India for causing impediments in performance of your duties as a Member of Parliament by getting issued on his behalf, a legal notice to you.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The matter is under my consideration.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

## 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 handover slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

*... (Interruptions)*

- (i) **Need to withdraw increase in VAT on imported silk yarns and also take measures for growth of handloom sector in the country**

*[English]*

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (DINDIGUL): Handloom sector is one of the ancient sectors in Tamil Nadu. Next to agriculture, handlooms occupy the important position and have largest network.

Nowadays those who are dependent on handlooms are facing tremendous challenges against mill goods. Handloom textiles especially sarees are reasonably priced and they are liked and suited for middle class women and they are manufactured under the name and style of CHINNALAPATTI on large scale throughout the year in Dindigul constituency.

These kinds of textiles especially sarees are woven at Salem, Erode, Tirupur, Karaikudi, Aruppukottai, Thiruchengodu, Pallipalaya and Namakkal. More than one crore weavers and their families are depending on handlooms.

For the last 10 years silk yarns are being imported from China through National Handloom Development Corporation. Sarees made out of these silk yarns are regularly exported throughout the world. Very recently the Government has imposed 5% VAT on imported silk yarns from China.

This increase has made the situation difficult for the

weavers and already quite a number of weavers have left the trade and opted for various other jobs. The remaining weavers are struggling hard to earn their livelihood.

Hence, I urge upon our Government to withdraw the increased VAT on silk yarns and also announce other reliefs for the handloom sector.

- (ii) **Need to make opening of Zero balance Savings account in Banks hassle-free for beneficiaries covered under different welfare schemes of the Government in the country particularly in Kota Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan**

*[Translation]*

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): The welfare schemes have been launched for the farmers and the poor, under which the amount of subsidy is directly credited to their bank accounts. For this, the Government of India has directed all the Public Sector Banks and Rural Banks to open accounts of farmers and poor people at zero balance. But it is a matter of regret to inform the House that in my Constituency Kota Bundi, the farmers and the poor have to go round and round the banks for opening bank account at zero balance and the bank officers are not opening the accounts at zero balance. As a result thereof, they are not getting the benefit of welfare schemes.

It is my request to the Government that the farmer of the poor villagers who-so-ever go to the bank for opening bank account at zero balance, his account should be opened immediately so that they may get benefit of the Government Welfare Schemes.

- (iii) **Need to expedite the completion of gauge conversion of railway line from Lumding to Badarpur in Assam**

*[English]*

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA (Karimganj): Government is aware that people of Barak Valley, Mizoram and Tripura are very much dissatisfied due to the delay and negligence of Railways in conversion of Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge line from Lumding to Badarpur in Assam. There is a strong resentment amongst public of the region which may gather momentum in the days to come as

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\* Treated as laid on the Table.

everybody feels that after independence the rail network has developed throughout India except for this region.

This project of conversion, started in 1996, was to be completed by 2006, but railways went on extending the time of completion repeatedly. In this manner, due to one reason or the other, the work dragged on for nearly 18 years, and now the Railways have decided the date of completion as 1st January 2014. People are apprehending that the project will not be completed within this period also.

Therefore, I request the Railway Minister to complete this project within the stipulated time-frame.

**(iv) Need to make the Anganwadi workers and helpers as permanent employees and also enhance their honorarium**

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): I request the Government to appoint Anganwadi workers and Anganwadi helpers as permanent employees and enhance the amount of their honorarium. At present Anganwadi workers and Anganwadi helpers are considered as honorary workers. Recently the Government has enhanced the honorarium of Anganwadi Workers to Rs.3000 from Rs.1500 per month and for Anganwadi Helpers and Workers of Mini-AWCs to Rs.1500 from Rs.750 per month. However, this is a meagre amount compared to the services rendered by them.

Anganwadi workers and Anganwad, helpers are the backbone of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. In addition to their duty of organize non-formal pre-school activities, Anganwadi workers and Anganwadi helpers are also assisting the health workers in ensuring the better health of children and mothers. It is estimated that as many as 20 crore children in the country are cared by Anganwadi workers and Anganwadi helpers.

**(v) Need to open a Sainik School in Chamarajanagar district, Karnataka**

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government regarding sanction of "Sainik School" at Chamarajanagar District (Karnataka State) of my Constituency.

I would like to bring to your kind notice that Chamarajanagar District of my Constituency covers 2,791 Sq.Kms of Reserved and Protected Forest Area, out of

total area of 5,101 Sq.Kms. BRT Tiger Project, Bandipur Tiger Project, Cauvery Wild Life Division, Kollegal and Kollegal Wild Life Divisions come under this district. Chamarajanagar District is one of the most backward Districts in Karnataka State. According to Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report on redressal of "Regional Imbalance" it ranked 25th in the State Human Development Index. There are 4 Taluks, 16 Hoblies, 446 habitated villages, 66 Non-habitated villages, 461 Revenue villages and 120 Grama Panchayats. Population as per 2001 Census is 9.65 lakhs and SC/ST Category population in this District is 35.6%. Karnataka State has already two Sainik Schools functioning at Bijapur and Coorg Districts. The opening of one more Sainik School in Chamarajanagar District would help the Children of backward rural areas to get better education facilities at their door step. The opening of Sainik School in Chamarajanagar District would meet the demands of Defence personnel serving the Nation.

In view of the above reasons, I would earnestly appeal the Hon'ble Union Minister of Defence to take necessary steps to sanction & open "Sainik School" in Chamarajanagar District for the benefit of rural children at the earliest.

**(vi) Need to formulate a comprehensive scheme for development of civic amenities in North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency**

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): It has been revealed from the present census that most populated district in the capital is North East Delhi district. According to the census, the density of population in North East Delhi is 37,346 persons per square Kilometer. In this area, the number of unauthorized colonies is 200,50 villages and 50 J.J. Clusters. Besides it, 50 per cent area is without sewer facilities. In this manner this area has more problems than other areas of Delhi due to lack of basic amenities and these in acute problem public transport, dilapidated roads, education, power and water. This area can only be developed when the Central Government take over the entire area in its hands. Only then the pace of development of this area can be fast despite its density of population.

[Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal]

So, it is any request to the Government to take over this highly dense populated area of North-East Delhi in its hands and take initiative to formulate necessary comprehensive Scheme for development of civic amenities in this area.

**(vii) Need to accord approval to the proposal of Gujarat for grant of financial assistance to schemes meant for welfare of workers employed in salt industry**

Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia (Amreli): I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that in Gujarat State the production of common salt is 70 per cent which is about 57% of the overall production of salt in the country. Besides this, Gujarat is the major exporter State of salt. The State Government is spending about Rs. 40 crores on the welfare of workers working in the salt industry and other salt related industries. In this regard, I would like to urge the Central Government to take initiative for grant of adequate funds for successful implementation of the schemes being run by the State Government for the welfare of workers engaged in the salt industry and other salt related industries. The State Government has already forwarded a proposal in this regard to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India but no concrete step has so far been taken by the Central Government.

So, I would like to request the Central Government to make available 50 per cent grant on priority basis for the various projects related to salt industry approved by the State Government so that the schemes launched for the welfare of thousands of workers employed in the salt industry could be implemented successfully.

**(viii) Need to deploy Guards and Fire Watchers for safeguarding of Crops and forests from fire in Himachal Pradesh under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.**

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, H.P.): I want to draw the attention of Minister of Forest and Environment and Minister of Rural Development of the Government of India on a very important issue. In Himachal Pradesh, the farmers have stopped sowing the crop seeds

due to menace by monkeys and wild animals such as pigs and Neelgai, etc. I would like to suggest that Guards (Rakhwale) be appointed under MNREGA, who may get salary under MNREGA and protect the fields from monkeys and wild animals.

In our hilly areas, due to fire during summers, many precious forest wealth and animals get burnt and the rare fauna are killed. As a result of this, several rare medicinal herbs and breeds of animals and birds on the verge of extinction. The main reason of it is our entire forest policy, which is widening the gap between the people and the forest. It is not narrowing the gap. The result is that during fire, the local people do not cooperate in extinguishing the wild fire because they are prohibited legally from making use of the forest wealth for meeting their daily needs. It is my request that "Fire Watchers" may be appointed for the protection of forest fire and provision for making payment to them may be made under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA)

**(ix) Need to provide financial assistance to Bihar to facilitate the completion of the long-pending development projects in the State**

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Purvi Champaran): Bihar is the most backward State of the country. Perhaps Government of India is making preparations to grant special status to this State. It is surely good to listen this. But this State is agriculture based State and it is densely populated. With special status, the relief will be given for industrial business whereas it is difficult in Bihar to get land for industries. During NDA Government's tenure, land could not be acquired in this agriculture based state because it was difficult to acquire 100-200 acres of land for industries in any locality.

If adequate funds are allocated by the Central Government for long pending projects it will be beneficial for Bihar. The development of Bihar in real sense can be made by providing adequate funds for dozens of pending projects such as establishing Barauni as Petrochemical Hub, restarting of fertilizer factory, construction of Jagdishpur Haldia Gas pipeline and construction of Hamirpur-Sugauli Rail line.

**(x) Need to provide stoppage of Mahananda Express (Train No. 15483/84), Kalka Mail**

**(Train No. 12311/12), Sealdah-Ajmer Express  
(Train No. 12987/88) and Muri-Amritsar  
Express (Train No. 18601) at Sirathu, Bharwari  
and Manauri Railway stations in Kaushambi  
Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): The Kaushambi Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh falls on Delhi-Howrah Railway line of North-Central Railway zone. The economically viable railway stations are Sirathu, Bharwari, Manausi, which are in between Allahabad and Fatehpur on this line, Kara is a tourist spot, which is a symbol of communal harmony. Kaushambi is a historical city which had been the capital of King Udayan. By providing half of important trains at Sirathu, Bharwari and Manauri Railway Stations, thousands of pilgrims will be benefitted and it will increase the income of Railways. Lakhs of people visit Maa Sheetla Dham, every year. At the Mazar of Khawaza Kadak Abdal, both Hindus and Muslims come to offer prayer. It is the sadhana sthal tapobhumi of Siddh Purush Sant Maluk Das. The following trains, UP Trains: 15483 Mahananda Express, 12311 Kalka Mail, 12987 Sealdah-Ajmer Express; Down Trains: 18601 Muri-Amritsar Express, 15484 Mahananda Express, 12312 Kalka Mail, 12988 Ajmer-Sealdah Express should be given half at Sirathu, Bharwari Stations.

**(xi) Need to augment railway facilities in  
Azamgarh district, Uttar Pradesh**

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Azamgarh is a very important district in eastern Uttar Pradesh. It is located on the banks of river Tamsa falling between the deltaic plains between the country's important rivers Ganga and Ghaghra. Since ancient age, this region has been the birth place of several Rishis, thinkers, learned persons, and freedom fighters. Being a division, it is the most important district in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

A rail over bridge has been constructed at railway crossing in Azamgarh, which is so narrow that 2-3 vehicles can not even pass through at a time and consequently it causes traffic jam. The ROB has failed to meet the objective for which it was constructed. Moreover, poor quality material has been used in its construction.

The construction work of platform number 2/3 has

been going on for quite some time and the platforms are yet to be completed. The work on the platforms has been moving at a snail's pace and consequently people have been facing great difficulties. Slow speed of work has also resulted in cost escalation.

Kaifiyat Express is the only train between Delhi-Azamgarh. There are two stations, namely, Farihan and Saraimir, on this rail route. Kaifiyat Express does not stop at these stations causing inconvenience to the people and they have to travel long distance and have to come to Azamgarh for catching this train.

During my visit to my Constituency, people often demand for stoppage of Kaifiyat Express at Farihan and Saraimir stations. I personally realise the difficulty of people of the Constituency.

In view of the above, I urge the Government to increase the width of the said over bridge, ensure expeditious completion of platform number 2/3 and provide stoppage of Kaifiyat Express at the said stations for 2-2 minutes.

**(xii) Need to develop and promote Ayurveda  
system of medicine in Tamil Nadu**

*[English]*

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Ayurveda Medical System is a classical one. As on date, only 60 Ayurveda PHCs are operating in Tamil Nadu even though there are 2321 qualified medical graduates in the State. The number of Government ayurveda PHCs in Tamil Nadu is very less keeping in view the 72 million population. The Ayurveda Hospital and Panchakarma treatment facilities are not available to the needy public. The ayurveda doctors were given non-executive status only. On behalf of all ayurveda doctors in Tamil Nadu, I request you to create 50 bedded Ayurveda Hospital in each district headquarters of Tamil Nadu, appoint ayurveda doctors in 10 Rural PHCs of each district of Tamil Nadu, create posts of Ayurveda Drug Inspector to inspect nearly 300 manufacturing units and grant executive status to doctors.

My strong appeal to the Government of India is to take necessary steps to develop ayurveda system of medicine in Tamil Nadu on the pattern of other States.

**(xiii) Need to ensure availability of generic drugs at reasonable price in the market and make Government procurement directly from the drug-manufacturers**

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): The Government is encouraging use of generic drugs and have advised the doctors to prescribe these medicines. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that generic medicines were being purchased by CGHS and other Government agencies at MRP. Now after the intervention of Supreme Court these are being purchased at a discount of 27% whereas generic drugs are available to chemists in the market at a discount of 60% - 70% but are being sold to public at Maximum Retail Price. The Government should streamline supply of generic drugs and should ensure their availability at reasonable price and should evolve separate pricing policy for generic drugs. The Government should purchase drugs directly from manufacturers and not from local chemists and wholesalers. All State Governments should also be advised to follow the suit to ensure cheap and easy availability of generic drugs.

**(xiv) Need to develop adequate tourist facilities in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, to boost tourism in the region**

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): My Parliamentary Constituency Sambhajinagar, Aurangabad is known as a city of 52 gates, where ancient buildings and historical heriage speak of its unparalleled history. Unique harmonious atmosphere of Hindu, Muslim and Boudha culture is evident in this constituency. ajanta and Elora caves are famous the world over. Jaikabari dam and Bibi ka Makbara are located in this very district. Buddhist art and idols of Gautam Buddha in these caves give massage of non-violence and peace. Large number of devotees from Japan and different parts of Asia come to these caves. Devgiri Fort of Daulat Bagh, several Hindu temples such as Bhadra Maruti Mandir, temple of Bhagwan Dutt of Sulibhanjan and one Jyotislinga, out of 12 Jyotislingas, Shri Chapedhar Devalya are locate in Aurangabad only. Weather of Aurangabad remains fine round the year. Tourists from all over the world come here, but they face lots of difficulties in reaching here.

In view of historical importance of Aurangabad, tourism should be promoted. But nothing is being done in this regard. Only one-two trains are available for reaching Aurangabad. This city should be provided air connnectivity with different places. Basic amenities relating to tourism are negligible over here.

There is ample scope for development of tourism in Aurangabad in Maharashtra and it can be a good source for earning foreign exchange. The Government has not done enough work for development of tourism in Aurangabad. therefore, I urge the Government to exploit the scope of development of tourism in this Constituency in Maharashtra to the optimum level.

**(xv) Need to develop Buxar in Bihar as an attractive tourist destination**

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Buxar (Bihar) is one of the most ancient city situated on the banks of river Ganga. It is the focal point of Indian culture as Sri Ram got education here in Maharishi Vishwamitra Ashram. Maryda Pusushottam 'Ram' was prince of Ayodhya but one cultured in Buxar is know as India's God. It is the same place where Ram killed Taadka and challenged the evil culture of Ravana for the first time. This way, Buxar is not only a famous city since ancient age, but one of its suburb Chausa has been witness to two historical wars and win or defeat in these wars became a decisive factor as to who would rule India.

Buxar, which has maintained its fame since primitive age, is neglected today. Acknowledging Buxar a centre of Indian culture, the Government of India had set up a center of sound and light in a fort located on Ganga's bank which proved to be a huge center of attraction for the tourists. The center is closed now, but its need is being felt badly by not only Bihar but by eastern Uttar Pradesh as well. Union Ministry of Tourism is spending huge funds for development of tourist places for attracting tourists, whereas, this important cultural centre is facing neglect from the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. Buxar should be treated and declared as a central point Ram-Janaki circuit. In view of the need for beautifying this important place, the Central Government should prepare a comprehensive action plan and the sound and light center should be made functional again.

I urge the Government of India to prepare a comprehensive action plan in the second year of 12th Plan and develop this place suitable for attracting tourists.

**(xvi) Need to ensure payment of minimum wages to workers engaged in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): In 60 years of Indian Republic, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is an important scheme aimed to provide 100 man days of work to rural agricultural labourers every year to remove poverty and develop agricultural activities. This scheme is being implemented by the States. In the States daily wages have been fixed on the basis of the Minimum Wages Acts and are notified. Accordingly in Tamil Nadu, it has been ordered to provide Rs. 148/- per day to the labourers.

However, against the provision, the daily wages are given even below Rs.40/-. On what basis an amount of Rs. 40/- is being provided? What is the reason? Why the purchasing power of the people has been not been taken into account.

If payment is made on the basis of work done, through measurement mechanism, then this practice should be given up. There is a view that in the name of social audit, officials of the department are intimidated. Whether social audit was included in the scheme to minimize the wages? In order to find a solution to this problem, the Union Government should fix the wages of the MGNREGA workers on the basis of daily wages and also wages should not be less than the wages specified in the Minimum Wages Act. Wherever less amount was paid, the arrears of the additional wages should be calculated and the same should be given to the beneficiaries.

**(xvii) Need to provide adequate compensation to farmers who suffered crop damage due to wet-drought in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra**

*[Translation]*

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV (Palghar): Unprecedented rains in the month of June this year in the vidarbha

(Maharashtra) has caused Heavy loss of life and property. In view of I, I urge the Government to declare whole Vidarbha region as wet-drought area and give adequate financial assistance for tackling this wet-drought situation.

12.26 hrs.

*At this stage, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: We shall take up in the evening. I will give time to everybody to speak.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You give a notice.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Prabhunathji, you have spoken.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We have to take up Rule 193 now.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Zero Hour will be in the evening as usual.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You give a notice to speak on the floor.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat. Only then, I will be able to speak to you.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: There is a discretion of Speaker. You also accept the discretion. When I exercise my discretion, you say why I did not take up as per number?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

### 12.28 hrs

*At this stage, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan and some other Hon. Member's went back to their seats.*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a matter of great concern that there is such a devastating flood.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (Ferozpur): Madam, the flood situation is very serious in Punjab. The houses have been swept away, the crops have been destroyed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, we shall hold a discussion. You give the notice.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot): Madam, I have not been allowed to speak ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your notice was not there.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we have to start discussion under Rule 193 on economic situation.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

### 12.29 hrs

*At this stage, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

MADAM SPEAKER: What should I do? You can speak only after giving a notice.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You give a notice.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will give you time to speak.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Go and speak.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Prabhunath Singhji, please sit down, you have been given time to speak. Now, what is the problem? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sher Singh Ghubayaji, please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now enough is enough.

*[English]*

This is too much.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Madam Speaker, you have given me time to speak on this national calamity...*(Interruptions)* Actually, today, I have come from that area. Only by seeing for your self, you will come to know how people are living there. Half of the Punjab stands inundated. The water of Sutlej, Beas and Ravi...*(Interruptions)*



[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not fair. You always get a chance. All of you always get a chance. This is not fair. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Crops of farmers have been destroyed. There is 5-10 feet of water around their houses. Many people have drowned and died in it ...*(Interruptions)*. They are not getting any relief from the Government...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ghubayaji is speaking, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Madam, we want that the people who have died may be given a compensation of five lakhs rupees. The farmers, whose crops have been damaged need at least ten thousand rupees to start their work. They should not get less than 25-30 thousand rupees of compensation. More compensation should be given by the Central Government. They should get some relief package.

Madam, through you, I would like to request that everywhere 10-15 kilometers of area is submerged under water. Roads are broken and the condition of schools is very bad. Teachings have come to a standstill in the schools. Here, it has been said that the Centre has given the money which is absolutely wrong. Not a single penny has been given by the Central Government in the name of floods. It is only on papers. The State has not been authorised to release money so that it could be distributed. The Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Prakash Singh Badal has started distributing pulses and wheat flour in the flood affected area...*(Interruptions)*. The house have crashed.

Madam, through you I would request the Government that the Central Government should give a compensation of Rs. 50 thousand for each house. The State does not have that much money. Therefore, more and more money should be sent to Punjab ...*(Interruptions)* so that medical assistance could be given to the people...*(Interruptions)* The demand which has come from Punjab must be met... *(Interruptions)*. The Central Government should take responsibility to get the broken and damaged roads and bridges repaired ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mahinder Singh Kaypee associates himself with the issue raised by Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj): What about the matter which I raised?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I can't do anything about the matter raised during Zero Hour. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: There is nothing I can do about a matter raised in the 'Zero hour'. You all about know it.

[Translation]

You all know that I can't force the Government to reply with regard to the matters raised in the Zero Hour. Even then you are asking me. You are a senior member and know everything.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not indulge in an argument with the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): The Government should be answerable.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing.

[English]

Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): I have not been given a chance to speak in the Zero Hour. Therefore, I walk out of the House.

**12.33 hrs**

*Shri Rewati Raman Singh and some other Hon. Members then left the House.*

**12.34 hrs**

**OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER**

**Economic situation in the country**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before I call Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to initiate the discussion on the economic situation in the country, I have a small observation to make.

Hon. Members, as you are aware, I had assured the House that the first discussion in the House would be on Uttarakhand tragedy. However, in view of the request made by the Leader of Opposition and others in the Business Advisory Committee meeting held yesterday, I have permitted the discussion on economic situation for being taken up today. As agreed in the Business Advisory Committee meeting, the discussion on Uttarakhand tragedy, on the statement of Minister, would be taken up on 30th August, 2013.

**12.35 hrs.**

**DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193**

**Economic situation in the country**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Now, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

*... (Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): Madam, my name was at no. 1, but you did not call my name even once... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak, Gurudas Dasgupta ji.

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: You did not call my name which was at No. 1 ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak, Gurudas Dasguptaji, you will speak.

*... (Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you speaking, your name is not there. He is to start a discussion under Rule 193.

*... (Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you later. Please sit down. I will call you later, not now.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Please call him in the evening... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you, all of you in the evening. Now, let the discussion under Rule 193 begin.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam Speaker, I am very much thankful to you for allowing this discussion on the economic situation of the country.

I thought that the Government may come before the House to make a statement because the situation is very grave. Unfortunately, the Government does not take the initiative; therefore, it remains with the Opposition to raise the discussion. This is unfortunate because a statement can be made on the issue of gang rape, a statement can be made on some other incidents happened in some other parts of the country, but then the most burning issue that the nation faces today is not brought forward to the House by the Government and it is lamentable.

Madam, I must say that the economic situation is alarmingly distressing and alarmingly dangerous. It is chaotic in nature, as never before. I hope the Minister in charge of Finance would not mind if I say that the crisis of 1991 is not very far away from today.

The livelihood of millions of people is affected; millions, rather crores of jobs are disappearing. I am not

saying this. The hon. Prime Minister met the captains of industry, and he said that if this situation continues nearly a crore jobs will not be made available. This is about the new jobs. About those who are in job, there is job cut, which we say as retrenchment. It is in large numbers, particularly those who are on contract. Not only jobs are affected, but also income and wages are affected. The real wage and the nominal wage are severely affected. The most affected are the huge volume of contract labour and the trainees; the farmers are also in distress.

What are the two symptoms that can be singled out? Even according to the Government figure, not a figure of the Opposition, unemployment has reached 11 crore. This means that out of the people who are capable of taking up a job, those who are job-seekers, 11 crore are unemployed. I think this is a gross under-statement. Not only that, the consumption expenditure is down by 3.3. per cent. I am raising two parameters. Who are the affected people? The most affected are those who are living in the backyard of economy. I hope the House understands 'backyard of economy'. The most down-trodden, the most under-privileged, the most under-paid, the most dis-empowered, marginalised, [TRANSLATION] This Government talks of the common men, for which we have passed Food Security Bill yesterday, are the most affected. Madam, the question is ... (*Interruptions*) I will certainly speak some Hindi. About the common man, so much talk was there yesterday. I was thinking whether you will be able to do some thing to protect the common men of India who are bearing the maximum financial burden, by giving them not five kilo but 35 Kg of wheat and rice, [ENGLISH] because the Government has admitted, in the Bill that we have adopted the Government admits indirectly, that there are hungry people, those who do not have the purchasing power to purchase food. Since they cannot purchase food, therefore, we have to give them food at a subsidised rate. It was an inadequate but a straightforward Bill and we welcome it. This is the situation. What is the role of the Government? The Government is unable to take the challenge. [TRANSLATION] The Government has become so weak that in these circumstances, they have not taken any concrete steps and even if such step has been taken. We cannot speak word as it did give results.

[*English*]

Madam, I must tell you, the crisis did not dawn on India yesterday. The process was declining for a prolonged period. Now, the decline has burst or exploded into a crisis. Why? It was a long period. My hon. friend is looking after finance for a long time. There was, of course, an intermission. But this is the Government which is in power for nearly ten years. Why did it happen? Either the Government did not act or it faulted or it was bewildered or at least it perhaps had taken steps which did not deliver. Anything could have happened. [TRANSLATION] The Government did nothing, no work. The Government did not know as to what into be done. The Government was perplexed. [ENGLISH] Madam, the point in question is that a non-performing Government has generated a dangerous crisis which is almost an economic disaster for the country. Thanks to the non-performance; thanks to the bewilderedness; thanks to the incapacity; and thanks to their inability, this is the situation that has developed in the country. [TRANSLATION] Madam, you know that the Government has friendly relations with America. We are against it, as being friendly is good ... (*Interruptions*) That is your language but there is friendship. [ENGLISH] Just imagine the Government finds an alibi that American crisis has hurt India. It was their statement. In the first phase, American crisis hurt India, therefore, we had crisis. Now they are saying that American prosperity is alluring funds from India, therefore, we have a deficit in the foreign funds. There is an outflow of foreign funds. America is the alibi. They have found a pretext ... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please continue.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The Congress Members must have felt that Mr. Chidambaram is most powerful. They do not need any auxiliary support... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you involving yourself on all these things? Please speak your version of things.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You are getting disturbed. Please do not get disturbed. Be fornessed and speak.

Why is your attention getting diverted?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I beg you. Please do not disturb. I am running fever.

May I ask you, Madam, since when Indian economy has been made subservient to American economy? Let the Government say, what is the reason?

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH (MUNGER): How can you ask a question to the Chair?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: All right. I am rephrasing my sentence. Madam, through you, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister to kindly enlighten the House since when Indian economy has become subservient to American economy? The overemphasis on foreign investment and excessive dependence on foreign exports are to be squarely blamed. In the name of liberalization – I am not against liberalization – and in fact, it is unguarded liberalization that has made the whole economy speculative. The Government has failed to generate resources. The Government has failed to stimulate savings. The Government has failed to promote jobs. The Government has failed to stimulate the economy. The Government has failed to bring about a turn around of the economy by spending more. The point is that when there is a need for spending more to take care of the crisis, there is contraction in the expenditure by the Government.

Madam, I should say nowhere in the world foreign money has played a crucial role in the national economic development. In the history of the economic development of the world, if anybody can show me that Japan was developed by America; China was developed by Brazil, then I am ready to correct myself. No where, never in any part of the world, in any chapter of the world's economic history can it be found that foreign money plays a crucial role in national economic development. It has a role but it has a subsidiary role. The primary role is played by domestic investments. Crisis is within India and not in America. The root of the crisis lies in India and remedy has to be found in India and the Government of India has to evolve the policy to take up this challenge and that is

where the Government has failed completely in the course of the year. These are my opening remarks. I must give the figures, otherwise Shri Chidambaram, in his own right not only as a legal luminary but also as an economist he would jump on me and mount a gun asking me as to wherefrom I have drawn these conclusions. I am very afraid of Shri Chidambaram...(Interruptions)

Madam, I am only raising a few facts. Let us first take the index of industrial production which is key to growth. In 2012-13, the growth was 1.1 per cent, but in May, 2013, it became negative and was at 1.6 and the decline is unabated and has reached 2.2 in June, 2013. In June 2013 it declined further. The trend of decline is unabated. Where is the Government? Where is the Ministry of Finance? Where is the Deputy-Chairman of the Planning Commission? Where is the hon. Prime Minister who is an economist? The decline is unabated.

Madam, let us next take the growth in the manufacturing sector and this is another key index to economic development and the growth of manufacturing sector is more than the Gross Domestic Product. In May, 2012, the growth of manufacturing was positive and was at 2.6. But in May 2013, just after one year it is minus 2. This decline also is unabated. In June, 2013, it is minus 2.2. There was a further decline.

Madam, let me now come to the Service sector. We boast of the service sector. The growth of this sector has been the lowest in 11 years. It is a shame for us to think as to where we have brought this country to. The growth in this sector is 6.6 which is the lowest in the last 11 years. [TRANSLATION] You are talking about the farmers. See the condition of the farmers and also that of the agriculture. What in the condition of development? [ENGLISH] It is only 1.1 per cent. The growth of population is 2 per cent. Who has made agriculture sick? Who has made agriculture unstable? Continuous fall in investment in agriculture is responsible for the crisis. I have said again that consumption has gone down by 3.3 per cent. People do not have money. [TRANSLATION] They do not have money for food. Something good has been done. [ENGLISH] I welcome your decision to give subsidised food. [TRANSLATION] There is no money for purchasing food and you are talking of India.

[English]

Madam, let me now refer to the devaluation of the rupee. We are in the company of Brazil and South Africa. Can we imagine? India rupee de-valuated by 16 per cent; Brazil by 17 per cent and South Africa by 20 per cent. Fiscal deficit -- the hon. Minister may be assured that I am quoting facts from Government sources and not from any other sources -- is 5 per cent of GDP. In Brazil it is 1.5 per cent of GDP. It is a shame. A great country like India has been brought to this level. You have squandered away our resources. You have allowed loot of Indian resources. It is 1.5 per cent in Brazil. Even in South Africa, it is less. It is only 4.8 per cent.

Let me come to the issue of foreign exchange reserves. The Government has always been telling us that they are very sure of our foreign exchange reserves.

In 2007 the foreign exchange reserve was 300 billion dollars. Today, it is only 275 million dollars, which can last for only 15 days or for three weeks.

As far as current account deficit is concerned, I will quote only the Government figures. It is 90 billion dollars. Imagine that short-term debt increased two-fold. It is 170 billion dollars. [TRANSLATION] It has made India crazy. ...*(Interruptions)* Servel Hon'ble members: Not crazy, but bankrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : All right, I will correct it and say: "You have made India insolvent." ... *(Interruptions)* Madam, I need time. ... *(Interruptions)* Please give me some time. ... *(Interruptions)* When India is burning, should there be scarcity of time in the House?

Corporate India investment is down by seven billion dollars. In 2008, it was triple, it was 21 billion dollars. Foreign outflow is alarming. I am not raising any panic. I am telling the facts, which the Government did not share with the Parliament. I am telling the facts. I know you are in big crisis. I also believe, not the Government, but the Indian people have the resilience to fight the crisis back. I believe the people will do it. I do not believe in the competence of this Government. As I said, foreign exchange outflow is alarming. It is 11.6 million dollars, in debt and equity.

Coming to domestic saving and investment, I would like to say that saving has declined. You please think of people's purchasing power. Domestic saving was 36.8 per cent in 2007-08. But in 2012-13 it is only 30.8 per cent. People have no money to save because you have created such a situation. Prices are reaching sky high and stagnation has crippled the economy. Therefore, saving is down by 6.8 per cent. Investment is down by 2.3 per cent. See the gap between savings and investment, which is the most important aspect. It is minus 4.2. You have brought the economy to ruin. Are you not ashamed? Are you not concerned? Should you only feel weak? Should you only feel helpless? Should not the anger burst into flames to protest against the incapacity of the Government, which rules in the name of *aam admi*?

The Government tries to finance deficit by External Commercial Borrowings. This is dangerous. Domestic revenue collection has been totally ignored.

**13.00 hrs.**

Coming to Small Savings, I would like to say that earlier Small Savings constituted 20 per cent of the Budget. Now, it is one per cent only.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Madam, please allow me some time. The point is that Small Savings is only one per cent of the Budget now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already spoken for half-an-hour.

... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): You should become the Finance Minister of India. Everything will be solved.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: We have kept that post for you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you reacting to everything? You, please speak.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The Government's failure to arrange avenues of investment is leading to

[Shri Gurudas Dasgupta]  
investment in unproductive asset, that is, gold. You have reduced the interest rate on Small Savings. You have reduced the interest rate on Postal Deposits. Where will the common man go? You are asking the RBI Governor to reduce further the bank interest. Where will he go? Where will the common people go? Small Savings constituted 20 per cent of the Government's revenue to the Budget earlier. Now, it is one per cent only. Who is to be blamed? If this is the situation, what is my conclusion? I am coming to that. It is Government's policy, right or wrong. You laugh or you weep. You support or protest.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEEV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH (Monger): Please tell something about Bengal also.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: West Bengal is a part of India. If India is in crisis, can West Bengal be out of that?

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please condude. [ENGLISH] I have a long list of speakers. We only have two hours.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The economic policy has brought the country to disaster. You boasted of growth... *(Interruptions)* Madam, the time allotted to this discussion cannot be just two hours. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): What will be the discussion in two hours. It is such a serious issue. I would like to say, please stop this discussion. I won't speak after Gurudas Babu.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It was decided in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: How rare the House discusses these important issues.

MADAM SPEAKER: This is how it was decided in the BAC. All the parties have their representatives.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: We must at least have four hours.

MADAM SPEAKER: All the Parties have their Members in it.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: About economic growth, how fallacious were their argument that the economic growth is more than 5 per cent, 6 per cent and 7 per cent. It is the flagship success of the Government!! What is the economic growth? Economic growth is not inclusive. My dear friends, please listen to me. We are having a growth which is not inclusive. That is why, you have brought forward the Food Security Bill. That is why, you have brought forward the MNREGA. Economic growth is jobless that the Government's days are bidding. Economic growth has been superficial. Shri Yashwant Sinha, you were a Finance Minister. You know that more than 50 per cent of the GDP growth accounts for service sector and the service sector does not create tangible assets. Therefore, it is superfluous.

About tax, I am going to tell the failure. Coming to tax income, the largest number of taxpayers are in the lowest category. They are the largest. For the highest category, it is the smallest figure. How regressive is the tax system? The Finance Minister is no longer here. They have imposed a surcharge of Rs. one crore. What will be the number of people? It is only a few thousands. It is absolutely a regressive tax system.

[Translation]

Please hear one more story of the Government. [ENGLISH] I pay tax first and then I spend the money for marketing. But those who are in the highest level, the businessmen, what do they do? They deduct all their expenditure. After that, they give the tax. [TRANSLATION] At the time of marriage, rich capitalist people take money from the company to buy diamond mecklace and for girl friend foreign tour. [ENGLISH] They deduct all their expenditure: after that they pay the tax and we pay tax first before purchasing food. [ENGLISH] Will you laugh or smile? [TRANSLATION] we pay tax before eating food. [ENGLISH] We first pay tax and then spend. They spend,

after that, they pay tax. This is the dichotomy. Will you call it dichotomy or you will call unjust or you will call social injustice or you will rampant, reckless tax policy of the Government?

*[Translation]*

Now, I come to the effective tax rate. Whose is the maximum income? That you know.

*[English]*

We pay 10 per cent but they pay 22.7 per cent. Total tax collection is less than the tax foregone and tax not paid. [TRANSLATION] Please listen to me, Madam. [ENGLISH] Our main income is revenue. The revenue that is generated is less than the tax foregone. [TRANSLATION] The money you give to the capitalists and the tax the rich people do not pay. [ENGLISH] It is less than the total volume of unpaid tax and tax foregone. It is massive. This is the situation. What is the tax foregone? It is the Government data. It is the Standing Committee on Finance, which is presided over by my friend, Shri Yashwant Sinha. We discussed this issue. In 2010-11, corporate tax foregone was nearly Rs.58,000 crore. In 2012-13, the estimated tax foregone is Rs.68,000 crore. It is so much. More than Rs.10,000 crore.

He has no money to spend. He has to go to America. I compliment him – at his age, he is taking too much of trouble. He had talked to the giants; and with folded hands, appealed to them, please, send the money to India; and rescue India. I admire his perseverance.

MADAM SPEAKER: I think, now, you should conclude. You have spoken for sufficient time.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I admire him. Madam, the point is this. What we suggest is that Government should invest massively to turn the wind of economy. No foreign money will come if Indian economic situation is so fragile; if profit expectation is low, nobody will come. Obama is a friend of yours, but he would not send money to rescue India. Therefore, the Government has to take the risk and has to make massive investment; even incurring deficit to turn the wheel of economy, generate jobs; increase income; and set up new factories, hospitals, open new schools or construct new roads and buildings. These need massive investment. If we have massive investment, say, Rs.4 lakh

crore, immediately that would generate enthusiasm in the economy.

Economy is suffering from despondency, fear, uncertainty. To turn the wheel, the Government should take the lead. But he is speaking only of restrictions on gold import. Has he been able to restrict the gold import? He is speaking of unnecessary import. Has he been able to do it? Most mysteriously, in a leading newspaper, a news item came, the Government is asking the RBI to promote growth. To promote growth is not the job of the Government. It is the job of the RBI. Shall we laugh at ignorance? Or shall we say, pass on the buck? All the time, there has been contradiction between the Finance Ministry and the RBI. Is that the way? The Indian market has to be developed. Indian people have to be given income. Jobs have to be created. It is India and Indian market and garnering more revenue by having large investment in the social sector that the country can be turned around and the wheel can be turned.

I plead and say that FDI is unreliable, FIIs bring hot money. Therefore, foreign money will not come to rescue India. In conclusion, I would say that you have given me time. I am extremely grateful to you, Madam. It is a massive disaster, economic tsunami, colossal failure of the Government and reckless policies that have ruined the country. They had the warning bell. They did not act and did not do; what they did was the wrong thing. They did not have the courage. They had to go to America. It is here in India that we have our minerals, we have our national wealth, we have our young people to face the crisis. India can face this crisis if this Government takes a different attitude. They are depending on foreign money and foreign market. I believe, patriotism demands a new role. I cannot say that they are not patriotic, but I will say that the patriotism and love for India must not be in speech in the House; it should be translated into action. I call for the entire nation to protest this disastrous economic policy and bring about a change.

**13.12 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till  
Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.17hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Seventeen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Economic situation in the country – Contd.**

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, you gave me an opportunity to speak on the economic situation of the country. Than you very much for that. The progress of any country depends on its economic situation. Since we started to formulate five year plans and prepared the roadmap of development, this country is marching ahead by leaps and bounds on the path of progress, In spite of several challenges, today, economically we have reached the third position in the world. Amidst the situations like the large population of this country, magnitude of rural and urban infrastructure and plurality of caste, creed and religion, poverty and affluence, we have taken care of our economy and even today our economy is strongly combating various challenges. In spite of all these things, our UPA Government is standing confidently, holding its head high before the world. I would like to thank respected Gurudas Dasguptaji who placed his views on the economic situation, very seriously and with whom I had an opportunity to work in the Committee on Finance for a period of three years. All the senior members are present here in the House and I think that after my speech, my elder colleague respected Yashwant Sinha will place his views on behalf of the Bhartiya Janta Party. He has been a Minister, so perhaps he must be having more knowledge of the real situation of the country. Today, we are speaking against the UPA Government.

In the face of today's challenges and present situation even when the value of our currency is going down and there is the situation of inflation or current account deficit, our Prime Minister has assured this country. Besides this, on the 20th of the last month, even our capable Minister of Finance Shri Chidambaram assured the people of this country on all the points in categorical terms that there was nothing to worry about. Due to the measures taken by the Government of India, on the economic front, there

is moderate situation. Though we are at the level of 5 per cent growth today, but if you See it right from 2009 to this day, the Government of India has maintained the growth rate of about 8 per cent. So far as I know, during the NDA period, such a growth rate was never maintained. In those days, it never reached above 3-4 or 6 per cent. The social measures taken by the UPA Government under MNREGA, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Backward area development and several other social developments and the amount of money spent on them have created a big opportunity of employment in the country, which is commendable. If you See MNREGA, it has provided about 4.1 crore jobs to the rural population. The village people were struggling for a daily wage of Rs. 20 to 50. Now under, MNREGA, they have been given guarantee of job and in some States, they are getting a wage between Rs. 120 to 200 which has brought about a comprehensive progress of the rural areas. Their purchasing power has improved. And the people are able to meet their requirements. Besides this, during the UPA-I regime, about 2.7 million jobs had been provided and if you See today, the Government of India has maintained the current account deficit in a moderate condition. Even the inflation, in spite of unfavourable conditions and various challenges on several fronts, has been kept in moderate condition. Our Finance Minister has clearly stated that our debt burden is within limits and there is no excessive public debt on the Central or the State Government. There is a balancing situation and India's foreign exchange Reserve stands at 277 billion in teruns of US Dollars. As, at present, there is no alarming situation development is sure to take place in this country.

If you talk about growth, it means only industrial development which we call growth because you do not call the agricultural or human resource development the real development and by introducing the mere corporate or capitalist development blindly, we cannot address the affluence and vastness of this country. For growth, the people give the example of Gujarat. Whether we can neglect the human resource blindly and ignore malnutrition and infant mortality altogether to call sheer industrial development, the real development and even if it is nominal and you indicate growth by it, what a growth it is? There has been development in Gujarat because Gujarati brethren and Gujarat can never. ....(Interruptions) I would like to tell



you that the development of Gujarat has taken place not only today but every time there has been the situation of development in Gujarat. You may See it in 1960, 1970, 1980 or 1990. Only you have not done the development in Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak when you get the opportunity to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: The cement industry has developed speedily in Gujarat with the cooperation of the Central Government and many industries have been developed due to efforts of the Government of India... *(Interruptions)* Whatever growth has been done, is because of UPA Government. There is 30 per cent malnutrition in Gujarat and you say it a model of development. You can take the credit of development like a demon but development should be like humanity. I have worked for whole life among the poor. So many members know it. ...*(Interruptions)* So, there should be something in your agenda for poor...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): That is why the Food Bill had been brought...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Where is the place for the poor in the agenda of those whom you consider your leader? This is a very big question for the countrymen. Any literate or sensitive person will consider the condition of the poor of Gujarat in view of SDI human development index as to what type of growth model is this. Gandhiji, who is the father of nation had said that until the poor was not developed in the country, the development would not be considered as a development. But, whether a such development is possible in Gujarat? ...*(Interruptions)* It is not possible.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: The economic condition of the country is being discussed, not Gujarat.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Speak when your tum comes. Do not worry...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quite. Speak when you get the opportunity to speak. Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, why the Leader of Opposition is impulsive? Why has he lost his patience?...*(Interruptions)* Whether jumping the gun is the weapon for grabbing the power that create instability in the country? I will come to the value of rupee also. There is no evil in the value of rupee because the same effect is there in the entire world as here in our country. We are not the lone victim. The value of currency is decreasing or increasing, it is around 63-64. The Finance Minister had specifically touched upon on 24th on each and every point and I will not repeat them again, but the situation is clear about the increase or decrease in the value of currency and it is in a balanced position. There is no threat for us. As Hon. Prime Minister has already said, I would not like to commet further. There is nothing to fear. Why are you worryied? You have the agenda to weaken the country. You have the agenda to kill the poor, farmers, tribals by Comming with Capitalists in financing them....*(Interruptions)* I want to give a reply to Nishikant ji.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not reply to him. Speak on the issue.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: I would like to attract the attention of Nishikantji, through you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not giving a reply only attracting the attention, all right !

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Niyamgiri is a forest having hills and it is spread in 240 square kilometers area. Vedanta Company has made investment there. The Odisha Government have violated the Fifth Schedule blindly. You are also a tribal, you yourself fight for Fifth Schedule. That is why, I am saying this. The foundation stone of a refinery was laid there. For causing excavation in hilly and dense forest area, the 8000 primitive tribals, which are rare in the country are being rendered homeless, and forest and natural property are being devastated. But what happened? The Congress party fought for them. We fought for seven years. I thanks the Congress leaders, hon. Prime Minister ji, Finance Minister and specially UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji. I thank Rahul Gandhi ji also that he went twice among the tribals. How sensitive a leader should be towards the poor, I want to draw the attention of the House to this faet. Such a big company, which did not pay the compensation to people, rendered them homeless. If did

[Shri Bhakta Charan Das]

not keep the option of development for tribal, but wanted to loot by mining: then the permission was cancelled and mining was not allowed on the intervention of a sensitive person like Shri Rahul Gandhi. This is the policy of UPA.

Sir, today the tribal of these 12 village take a decision in Gram Sabha, the decision that Parliament cannot take, the decision that any Legislative Assembly cannot take, the decision that no power of the world can take. That decision is taken by these tribals in Gandhian way and the poor of these 12 villages said, "It is our heritage, this was inherited by our ancestors to us So, we will not give it to anybody for mining." To remember Gandhiji for non-violence and they follow that path, who even do not know about Gandhiji. But, we in spite of knowing all about Gandhiji, they are trying to kill the dream of Gandhiji and thus, you want to develop industries on their graves. Will such a development help the country to progress? Will people make progress? No. I do not know the manipulation of mathematics. I am directly connected with the public. People are indulging in manipulation, whether it is current accounting or currency. I want that there should be a Government like UPA. The UPA Government has taken five revolutionary steps, whether it is right to education, Forest Right Act of 2006, Food Security Bill, which was passed yesterday, these steps have been taken by the only UPA. You have mentioned it only verbally. Besides you, our leaders have said about some revolutionary things during the last three decades and I have heard in my political life. But, this is difference between the sayings and the deeds. I am not a veteran Congress leader, I have been a leader for 15 years, I have worked with you also and have worked here also and we have seen that UPA Government has taken five steps. The concrete work had been done and it resulted in the inclusive growth of public and the achievement is clearly visible. There may be some lacunae, but removing these lacunae and cooperating with people with firm determination is the basis of progress of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I thank the Finance Minister of UPA Government. He is a competent Finance Minister in the country and I would like to say that in the circumstances, whatever major steps you want to take, take them with firm commitment so that you may be able to strengthen the

economic condition of the country according to the faith of the public. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to start my speech with an apology. [ENGLISH] I want to start with an apology. [TRANSLATION] A senior Minister of Government of India has given a Statement in newspaper that my role is primary in deterioration of the relations between the Government and Opposition. Today, I, in this House, want to say with full responsibility that I am ready to surrender before the Government and I am ready to cooperate with them as they want, but such allegations should not be levelled against me. When the Finance Minister, Shri Chaidambaram ji speak, perhaps he will tell what he expected from me But, I think that this is the first Government. How a Government is formed? Government is formed when it has majority and it works on that majority. Opposition plays its role, They interact, they cooperate also. But, in our whole history I am seeing it for the first time that it could not be done because of Opposition and, particularly' because of Bhartiya Janta Party. If we have majority, we would sit that side. They are sitting there because they have majority and on the basis of that majority, they can get any Bill passed, They are free to formulate any policy. Why they need our cooperation and if they need our cooperation, then this is not the way of seeking cooperation.

Bhakta Charan Dasji is my younger brother. But, today while he was speaking on Indian economy on this subject, he started speaking on Gujarat economy. This is not Gujarat Vidhan Sabha. This is the Parliament of the country. This is Lok Sabha. There, we are not discussing Gujarat. We are not discussing the actions of Gujarat Government. We are discussing the actions of this Government. But, today, I do not want to give that opportunity. Therefore, I want to start speaking on the one hand tendering my apology and on the other hand, I want to quote a Statement of the Prime Minister of the country and the Statement of the Ministry of Finance and I agree with these Statements. Now, there should be no complaint because I agree with the Prime Minister, I agree with Mr. Finance Minister. Which is the point on which I do agree?

The Prime Minister had addressed the nation on 21st September, because he had given a very important

Statement that money did not grow on trees. Do you remember? ...*(Interruptions)* All remember that the money does not grow on trees. What did he say? Because prices of petroleum products increased at that time, so he had said it in his address to the nation.

[English]

I am quoting:

“Where would the money come from? Money does not grow on trees. If we had not acted, it would have meant a higher fiscal deficit, that is, an unsustainable increase in Government expenditure *vis-à-vis* Government income. If unchecked, this would lead to a steep rise in prices and a loss of confidence in our economy. The prices of essential commodities would rise faster. Both domestic as well as foreign investors would be reluctant to invest in our economy. Interest rates would rise. Our companies would not be able to borrow abroad.”

Gurudas Ji, please note. “Unemployment would increase. The last time we faced this problem was in 1991.”

This is the quote from the Prime Minister.

[Translation]

Why I agree now? I agree because the economic cycle mentioned by our economist Prime Minister is absolutely correct and that there will be higher fiscal deficit. What will happen after that? After that, there will be steep rise in the prices and particularly, the prices of essential commodities will increase very fast. Then interest rate will increase. Unemployment will increase. What he has not said is that current account deficit will rise and growth will decline. This is what he had said.

This is a note of the Ministry of Finance. It is said in this note, because I was thinking that from where I should start speaking? Where should I pinpoint from where this problem started? Because, there may be a solution? Now, I quote from the note of Ministry of Finance.

[English]

I am quoting.

“On the domestic front stimulus packages

following the crisis of 2008 boosted aggregate demand and restored consumption growth.”

I am emphasizing the word “consumption growth”.

“However, an outcome of this was higher inflation that necessitated strong monetary response by the Reserve Bank of India. The Monetary Policy stance impacted investment adversely. The investment rates slowed down to 35 per cent in 2011-12 from the peak of over 38 per cent recorded in 2007-08.”

Gurudas Babu, it was not 2.3 per cent. It was a whole three per cent, 300 basis points. The growth rate of industry sector, that has slowed to 3.5 per cent in 2011-12, declined to 2.5 per cent in 2012-13. We know the latest figures are for June, where it has contracted by over 2 per cent, contracted. Within the industry sector, slow down in manufacturing is the most significant. Growth in private final consumption expenditure has also slowed down from 8 per cent in 2011-12 to 4 per cent in 2012-13. From 8 per cent growth the final consumption figure has come down to 4 per cent.

[Translation]

Why I am quoting both. Through you, I am trying to tell the House about the economic cycle that anyone who knows little bit about it and I count myself among them, knows it that if you have large fiscal deficit in the Government Budget, its will have affect on inflation, on price rise. This has been said by Manmohan Singhji and the Ministry of Finance. When it is on higher side, prices will rise and interest rate will increase. If interest rate rises, it will affect investment. If there is no investment, it will affect production and if there is no production, then growth rate will be less. This is a vicious cycle and we have to find some way to come out of it. Now, current account deficit also connected with this cycle. Now it is very much discussed. Just when I was coming, I was told that in the money market, rate of rupee has gone above 66 rupees per dollar.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): The price of a dollar has become 66.08 rupees.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: My friend Shailendraji says that it has gone to 66.08 rupees. Now, if we accept what Bhakt Charan Das ji has said, then there is no problem. If dollar crosses to 100 rupees, even then he will say that everything is alright. We are fighting it with bravery and pulling back with courage. It has risen to 100 rupees, there is no effect on the economy. This Prime Minister and his Finance Minister has said so. Let us take current account deficit. This is also an economic principle that if you run in a huge fiscal deficit year after year then certainly its effect will be on current account deficit. It happens so that the fiscal deficit will spill over to current account deficit. In the year 1991, the current account deficit was 2.5 per cent of the GDP. Last year which ended on 31st March, it was 5 per cent of the GDP. We remember the budget speech of that year of today's Prime Minister, in which he had said that it was very uncertainable and we could not bear the that fact there was 2.5 per cent current account deficit of GDP. Our current account with foreign countries is called the current account deficit. Today, it is 5 per cent and if we accept what Mr. Bhakt Charan Das ji says, then there is nothing to worry about all is well. If it becomes 10 per cent, even then he will say that all is well.

Sir, I have asked a question just now and that is why these are not imaginary data, Government has given a reply. [ENGLISH] At the end of 2012-13, the total external debt to the Government of India was 390 billion dollars. [TRANSLATION] It has increased to the extent that they say that short term debt was 172.3 billion dollars. Therefore, when experts say that your short term debt is 390 billion dollar, on when it is even more than 172 billion dollar, then it is a matter of concern. Why should we worry. If we repay this debt and there is no income because current account deficit is increasing, then it is clear that we will have to repay it out of the reserve. All know that the reserve has decreased in the recent days. It has been experienced all over the world, whether it is Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Russia, India or any other country. When foreign exchange declines, it declines very fast. It was 172 billion dollars. We have to return it by 31st March, 2014, we are worried and for the first time in the country, If we are sitting on 280 billion dollar or 272 billion dollar reserve, even then what we are discussing is that we will issue sovereign bonds or we will go to IMF. Whether we will issue semi-

sovereign bonds, today it is being discussed frequently in the media. Let me tell you that in the year 1991, our reserve was 5 billion dollars. Our short-term debt rose to 5 billion dollar or 7 billion dollars. The crisis in 1991 was due to short term debt. It is perhaps not so difficult to manage long term debt than to manage the short term debt. Now Government has said that either they will be rolled over or they will be renewed. As for debt of 172 billion dollars, we will renegotiate it, extend it further and will not do payment at present, but the people who know, say that if we do not bring 25 billion dollars in our current account upto the end of this year *i.e.* upto 31st March 2014, then we will have to face balance of payment crisis. This is being said by the people. The fall in the rupee rate today is the result of this perception. They know that Hon'ble Finance Minister may give many statements of bravery, but there is a hollow beneath. The whole world is experiecing more than us in the matter of fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, current account deficit and inflation and the collective impact of all these is on our currency rupee. The rupee is traded in the market daily and even after the lot of efforts of the Reserve Bank, the rupee rate is declining. Whatever the Finance Minister will say and, perhaps, I will agree with him that this is not the job of Government and the Reserve Bank to fix the price of the rupee. The time of fixed exchange has gone. Rupee is in the market, its price is fixed by the market people and we will not fix its price, but there is one responsibility on the Government and the Reserve Bank, which Finance Minister has also said, Prime Minister has also said that we should control this dangerous decline and rise of rupee. We should control the volatility. Where is the volatility being controlled. If the rupee falls by a rupee per day then it is volatility. The fluctuation that is taking place to this extent is not good for the economy. So I am drawing attention to this fact.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you might have experienced this situation. I paid a visit to a doctor and said to him that my stomach is not in order, I want a medicine. He gave me a medicine for the treatment of stomach that it affected my .kidney. Now, I am following him for the medicine for treatment of kidney. A good doctor says that normally after every antibiotic, it will have its side effect and take another medicine to control the side effect. I think in the year 2008, this Government and this very Finance Minister told the

country that in USA, there is great crisis. The banks are failing in the USA. So we will have to take measures to deal with that situation. What steps you have taken?

*[English]*

If in 2007-2008, the fiscal deficit was 2.5 per cent of the GDP and revenue deficit was 1.1 per cent of the GDP, then in 2008-09, in the name of fighting global crisis [TRANSLATION] You have raised the fiscal deficit to 6 per cent. [ENGLISH] And revenue deficit went up from 1.1 per cent to 4.5 per cent. [TRANSLATION] What is the meaning of revenue deficit? [ENGLISH] Revenue expenditure is unproductive expenditure. [TRANSLATION] The note of the Ministry says consumption expenditure. I want to place an important point before you. It is correct that in 2008, the crisis was there. Then what you should have done at that time? Your Minister has announced here that the National Highways will be constructed 20 km a day. You could have said, not twenty kilometers you will construct thirty kilometers per day. It is another thing that you have not gone above five kilometers. But you could have said that you have incurring fiscal expenditure, you will do it as investment expenditure, and you will create infrastructure, You will take productive schemes, you will construct rural road, you will construct airports, you will make efforts to increase the means of infrastructure Then, perhaps, this difficulty should not have arisen. But what have done? They have spent extravagantly, increased the consumption expenditure knowingly that it will have its impact on inflation. Like an incompetent doctor knowing the result, they have not taken any step to check it. From the time 2008 till today the Consumer Price Index is 10 per cent or above. It remained like this every year. The figures in the regard comes every month. It is the situation. It is a grave injustice with the people of the country. We have been facing the price rise continuously for the last four years. When he said that we will incur fiscal expenses in 2008-2009, at that time too, people like us advised not to do it, it was wrong. Incur investment expenditure, not consumption expenditure. He did not pay any heed. Why did he not hear? Because the election of 2009 was at the door step and to winning the election was an important issue for him. The future of the country was not any issue for him. So, he raised the consumption expenditure and the crisis which is today, I with full responsibility, say that the

seeds of it were sown in 2008-09 when all types of deficits were raised. It is the result of that. Now, it is frequently said that Reserve Bank is following the wrong policies.

**15.00 hrs**

What will the Reserve Bank do? Reserve Bank has only two instruments. They will increase the rate of interest and it has been done for thirteen times. It will squeeze liquidity. If the money which is in the market is withdrawn it will increase CRR. Similarly, with such other measure, it will withdraw money by off market operations. Liquidity squeeze and increase in the rate of interest, the result of both is that [ENGLISH] money became not only expensive, but also unaffordable [TRANSLATION] when money has become [ENGLISH] unaffordable [TRANSLATION] when investors found that it has no profit, they stopped making investments. In this House, the present President, was the Finance Minister and I quoted the figures in which I said the capital investors of the country are going to foreign countries for investment. He said, "No, No. We will call, them back." Nobody came back. Today, you have imposed restriction for investments abroad. As you have imposed restrictions on flat TV screens, similarly the restrictions have been imposed on investment abroad. It is being criticized greatly. The Government is being condemned today that it has returned to 1991 or pre-1991's control. It is the problem of the day.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say to you and people ask, particularly, the media person asked from the person like me that if I were Finance Minister what would have I done? There is no quick fix. Neither does he nor do I have.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what kind of a crisis is there today? The crisis of today is the crisis of inaction. The crisis today is of paralysis of decision making. Second is the crisis of confidence. These are the crisis. Can these crisis be easily solved? How much efforts and hardwork need to be done to bring back confidence in the economy. I have some personal knowledge of it because in the year 1998, Chidambaram Sahib left that Ministry and I came in his place, and in the year 1997-98 the economic growth rate of the country remained at 4.8 per cent. The East-Asian crisis was on its top. Our foreign exchange reserves were going down. The value of rupee was going down. Even

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then, we courageously undertook the nuclear tests, this became the most powerful country of the world imposed economic restrictions on us. At that time, the crisis of confidence surfaced. After negotiations, we took a step and that was in August 1998, we issued Resurgent India Bonds through State Bank of India. We declared that a window of opportunity will remain for two weeks. We hoped to get two billion dollars. But we got 4.25 billion dollars within a week or eight days. The people of Indian origin, who were in foreign countries contributed and country was proud of them. They were proud and so they invested in these bonds. When we got 4.25 billion dollars, then I closed the bonds. It was done before the prescribed time because we were not in need of more. With this one step, the crisis of confidence was resolved. We did not approach IMF. We were not permitted. That door was closed for us. Perhaps for them, the doors are open because, as Gurudasji was saying, the economy has become subservient. But, I want to ask another question. Today the Finance Minister proudly says that last year we said that we would keep the fiscal deficit intact, which was budgeted at 5.1. We brought it down at 4.9. It is a matter of great happiness. We also felt happy that the Finance Minister did a wonder and fulfilled his promises. How did he do that? He reduced the Plan Funds by one lakh crores. Over one lakh crores has been deducted from the plan allocation. Defence budget has also been reduced. It did not require any mind, no application of mind. Take the pen and reduce here, deduct there. Anybody can do it. The peon is working in the Finance Ministry, you could have asked your peon to do it. He could have done it...*(Interruptions)*. As Shatrughan ji was saying, perhaps, he is going to become Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am saying that if in 2008 the policy of making fiscal expansion, fiscal deficit from two and a half per cent was correct, then how the policy of fiscal contraction became correct? Both cannot be correct. Today, he is also saying about global crisis. I will come to it within a minute. We are facing global crisis even today, then what are we doing. Reduce the expenses, whereas, at that time it was to increase the expenses. Both cannot be true. Gurudasji has said a very good thing. When there is downward trend in the USA, then we ask ourselves as

to what should we do? America is the biggest economy of the world. If it falls, then we will have to suffer. But, today, reform is taking place in America and we are crying that their reform is affecting us. The Federal Reserve of America, Central Bank of America had formulated a Policy- quantitative easing. They gave its name quantitative easing and they purchase bonds nearly of 85 to 88 billion dollars every month that are available in the market. Now, since their situation has improved, they have used the term- tapering of the quantitative easing. We will taper quantitative easing and slowly and slowly we will reduce the bonds of 88 billion dollars. Suppose, next month in September as decision is to be taken then they will purchase 20 billion dollar less. They said that they will purchase every month 30 billion dollar less. This effect is being felt on us. Why is it so? It is because when they showed current account deficit up to five per cent, then how did they compensate that deficit? How the fiscal deficit of the country is compensated? This Government will take a loan of five lakh fifty thousand crore rupees according to budget this year. Five lakh fifty thousand crore rupees stun us. On the same way, how did they compensate the current account deficit of five per cent? By encouraging hot money, they compensated it. The liquidity from America and other countries came in the markets of our country. Which money is going outside today? The same money is going because they feel that there are low returns still today, but are more secure. Therefore, money will go back there. Money will go back, its effect will come because they will sell it in the stock market in rupees and go to exchange market with that rupee to exchange the rupees by dollars and when the demand of dollar will rise, then it is clear that price of dollar will go up. The same cycle is operating today. What we are doing, what do we say to meet this situation? When you go abroad, you will not be able to bring flat TV screen in personal baggage. Current account deficit is 90 billion dollars. Chidambaram Sahib is shaking his head. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today current account deficit is 90 billion dollars. He says that plenty of gold is being imported. Gold is the root of all the problems of the country. He took steps to make import duty from 6 per cent to 8 per cent, from 8 per cent to 10 per cent, but the people of bullion market came today. Today, you know, jewellery trade has collapsed in this country because he has raised import duty by 10 per cent. He has levied 20 per

cent export obligation thereon. If you import gold worth Rs. 100 then you will have to export it worth 20 rupees. Those people are ready to accept that also. But, he is saying that you will not be allowed to use that 80 per cent gold until you show the receipt of making 20 per cent export as a certificate. The gold which jewellers were getting from the banks has been discontinued. Today a hue and cry is being raised throughout the country because crores of people are engaged in this trade of jewellery.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put your point in brief in the House.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Alright, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Today thousands of people are rendered jobless, but is the gold its culprit in reality?

Today, we import coal worth of 18 billion dollars. I and Nishikant ji come from States like Jharkhand, Bengal, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra which have coal reserves. We have unaccounted reserves and this country today is making import of coal worth 18 billion dollars. Why don't you check it? Why don't you tell coal India to increase production? Why the country is facing coal crisis today? We are bound to import it and this import is in creating very fast day and night. This is inappropriate. Coal India is a Government company. Government of India had issued Presidential directive to this company twice. They not only said once but two times that coal India will supply fuel to power plants. Coal India has not that much coal that it could make fuel supply agreement, and maintain it. They are not doing it and saying-do it. Why does the Government not take a note of it that out of 90 billion if only coal is imported worth 18-20 billion dollars and newspapers have reported that besides it, other imports are also being made. These should be checked. Blaming gold only and destroying its trade is not a proper policy. But, the way in which this Government is going ahead is very dangerous.

Today, one lakh crore rupees are at stake in the road projects. The projects involving a cost of one lakh crore rupees are shuk up. Government is not clearing the projects. The Minister I am talking about, has given a statement about me that I am alone opposing the cooperation from the Government and it is quite in correct. That Minister was in another Ministry earler. There, he with his acts reduced growth of GDP by a minimum 2 and a

half per cent. Land acquisition was also done during our regime. Environmental clearance was also done in our regime. The law has not been changed, the same law is there. We people used to do all this, but regarding railway projects, road projects, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know what they have constructed? For road projects, Highway Authority has to seek sanction from every Gram Sabha. Even of 500 K.M. road or 600 K.M. road to be taken up, it will take sanction from each Gram Sabha, then land acquisition will be done. Now, they have become sensible. They said that there was no necessity for linear projects *i.e.* Railway, Highway projects and for installing High tension wire. When the damage occurred, they realised it.

Behind the crisis of faith, I would like to tell you that the bliss of ignorance is the best bliss in the world. When we don't know anything, we are happy. We have the bliss of ignorance. What is the biggest burden on a person. The burden of knowledge. That is why, it presses you down. It makes you walk bened. He has under the burden of knowledge. The biggest sin is to become ignorant knowingly. This is biggest sin. Today, I would like to tell that the Government knows everything. It is not so that Chidambaram Saheb does not know, it is not so that Hon. Prime Minister does not know. That is why, I have started my point with his quote. They know what its result would be. Even then, he is taking the same step, which pushes the country to the abyss. *...(Interruptions)* Leave aside FRBM. which is the window of North Block from where he has thrown out FRBM,. We will have to ascertain it, some research will have to be done as through which window it has been thrown out, through this window or that window.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, once upon a time while speaking in this very House, I had told that the time had come for this Government to go. I had told, "go for God's sake, go." I would like to say that this crisis of faith was created in our country and its main reason is the inactivity of the Government, having no control over economy. When the Government becomes inactive, it loses control, Then it is better for that Government to go. That's why I would again like to urge upon him, today you don't ask us as to what is the solution. Hon. Minister of Finance please tell here as to what is the solution and I tell you two- three ways which you can implement. Whatever game he has played with the economy, it began five years ago and

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its consequences are being faced by whole country. For that there is only one measure, the only way to get rid of this situation is that this Government must go. Let us bid farewell to it. We don't want this Government any more. Let's go to the people. If you have courage, go to the people...*(Interruptions)* Go to the people. I am saying in this House by giving a challenge to go to the people. Only people will decide whether we are right, or you are right. Leave it to the people. Will not leave the throne. Last point, they will not leave because corruption is prevalent in the Government. These has been no Government with so much corruption, so much failure, so much inaction till date in the history of this country. That is why I say, go, get this country rid of your bad governance and give the people an opportunity to decide it.

...*(Interruptions)*

**15.19 hrs**

(DR.INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, Thank you for giving me an opportunity on the Motion under rule 193 for discussion on the economic condition of country moved by our learned member hon'ble Gurudas Dasgupta ji. I am grateful to you for this.

We have very attentively heard Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Bhakta Charan Das and our ex-Finance Minister learned Shri Yashwant Sinha ji. If you go deep into it, you will find that the economic condition of our country is not only bad today but as per my opinion, it is persisting for a long time and since this UPA-1 and UPA-2 Government came to power, this situation is continuously same as today. Some days back, hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Chidambaram Saheb whom I respect very much and he is a learned person and very experienced and is in the race of Prime Ministership also, assured the people of the country that there was no need to worry and they would check this situation. I pray to the God to give him wisdom and strength to save the country from this bad economic condition.

Just now, Yashwant Sinha ji gave many suggestions. Let us not forsee the crisis of year 1991 back in India. At that time, only 63 million tonne of gold reserve was

there. That situation should not come when only 1.2 billion dollar would remain for our Import and Export. Our present goodwill should remain intact and that situation should not come back. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji was saying that not only 11 crore but more than 12 crore people are unemployed. Today, you see in IT colleges, Engineering colleges, many seats are lying vacant there. The youth are working on contract basis in the multinational companies. This is the situation of unemployment today.

Dasgupta ji has said that inflation is at its high today. It is true that our Prime Minister is an economist. He always assured this House that they will control inflation, but there is no control over it anywhere. The prices of onion are touching the sky. I remember that a Government had to go on the issue of onion. I will not go into its details because all of us know that Governments had to go. This a matter of great concern. If you see the condition of per Capita income, per family condition, the situation is very bad. Their standard of life is going down, whether it is the middle class or the poor. We live among them and their condition is very bad. The decline in rupee is being seen. The rupee is continuously going down. It is a bad omen that foreign companies are coming to India and capturing it in a way. Our party and our leader has opposed FDI at many occasions.

My friend Neeraj Shekar ji has told that rupee is at 66.08 in comparison to one dollar today and this as becoming worst day-by-day. The foreign companies are prevailing over and Government need take care of that and put a check on them. If we see the rate of development, we are going down below six points. Government always say that we are keeping an eye over fiscal deficit and will not let it further escalate. The Government has always been saying this, whereas it is a challenge for them. You see the date, there is on apprehension of 75 billion dollar fiscal deficit in the year 2013. In the year 2012, this deficit is of 88 billion dollars. Now, whether the Government will reduce the deficit by increasing revenue? Government always say that they will increase the revenue and reduce the deficit. But, if you go into the history, there were coalition Governments and these Governments wasted their time in looting the treasury. Now, Government wants to become popular by offering subsidy. Shri Yashwant Sinha ji was saying that the non-functioning and goodwill of the Government are



two questions which are very important for improving and spoiling the economic condition of the country. On the other side, as Shri Bhakta Charan Das ji was saying that we are at third place in the matter of economy in the world in comparison to China. I could not understand what he wanted to say and what he wanted to say and what he said, but if you see the condition of China then India as behind China in the matter of economic development. This is the position land data confirm it. I would not like to go into its details but Chairman Sir, you ght have seen that prices of oil rising time and again. Yashwant Sinha ji has said in detail about the position of gold. Today, it seems that Government has opened the gates of this country for Industrial Houses. These are the causes for all these problems. If you see the people of rural areas, they are living on 17 rupees daily, and that means 521 rupees and 44 paise per month on an average who are five per cent of total population of the country. In the urban areas, at is rupees 23 per day and about rupees seven hundred fifty per month.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speed up.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The Government is saying this. If you see the term of UPA Government (UPA-1 and UPA-2) for nine years, the deficit of current account is of 333 billion dollars. This Government is totally inefficient in reducing it. The deficit of Current Account for the year 2013-14 is of rupees 8600 crores. This is the reason that the condition of rupees is becoming worse day by day in comparison to dollar. The rising prices are the main reason for this according to a data. The fall in share market, decline in the price of rupee, shortage of foreign exchange, increase in fiscal trade deficit and decline in the opportunities of jobs, as Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji has said, is not only the headache for Government but also for the people as to how they will come out of this Today, the prices of gas and oil are increasing day by day. How much money we are required to invest, you can make an estimate of this. Yashwant Sinha ji has said that lack of goodwill and in efficiency are the reasons for this. We convey our good wishes and people are talking about elections in November and December. Government is saying that elections will be held in time. The new Government may be formed in the year 2014. The Government may strengthen the economic hurdles in between. These are my good wishes. We are

ready to co-operate. I support the motion moved by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji under Rule 193 on the subject "Desh Ki Arthik Stithi Par Chinta" on which this discussion is going on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your bench is very lucky that Gurudasji started and one by one everybody got a chance to speak.

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir, you provided me an opportunity to speak on the motion move by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji on the subject 'conomic slowdown and present economic conditions in the country'.

Sir, it is not the time for leveling charges against each other as the country is reeling under economic recession and it is not only a matter of concern for the House, but for the nation as a whole, and the country is suffering from it. In 2009, when a new Government was formed after the elections the hon. President while addressing the joint session had spelt out the modus operandi for controlling price-rise and alleviation of unemployment. He had said that the Government would bring back the black money stashed abroad and it will be used for strengthening our economy, containing inflation and removal of unemployment. But I am sorry to say that a white paper has been published on the said black money. It is shameful that the white paper says that the prostitutes are holding the said black money. We can't alleviate poverty by bringing out such white papers. The Government had said that if we brought FDI, we could control inflation, but it has not been done. The way the value of our rupee is falling all foreign investors are getting tempted to invest in our country so that they can earn more and more profits. Today, one dollar is equal to 66.08 rupees. The common man is not going to get any relief under present economic conditions. The manner in which our rupee is falling we may face 1991 like situation. Where are we heading to? If we fail to contain it, we will face 1991 like situation. Our Minister of Finance says that we should not worry the Government would tide over it.

If it was so, it would have been in the goodness of our people. During first two months of current fiscal, fiscal deficit has swelled to Rs. 1,80,000 crore whereas, in the Budget speech, he has made an estimate of Rs. 5.2 lakh crore for the whole year. But, we see within two months fiscal deficit of almost Rs. 2 lakh crore. It is one-third of the

[Dr. Baliram]

total budget estimates. On the contrary, the hon. Minister says that the Government will increase revenue and bring the fiscal deficit down. But, explain how it will be done?

We have heard that India was known as a golden bird. And, it seems true as India is very rich so far as national resources are concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Baliramji, hurry up as the time is limited.

DR. BALIRAM: If any country has developed, it has done so by dent of exploitation of its natural resources. But it is reverse in India. We are not exploiting our natural resources, we are not exploiting our men, the labourers. That is why, our country is not progressing. We have abundant iron ore reserve. But, we are able to produce only 250 lakh tonne per year. We throw its powder thinking it is useless, but Japan buys it and produces good steel. Today, Japan is the biggest steel exporter in the world. Can't we fine-tune our policies and strengthen our economy.

We are lagging in the field of medicines as well, whereas, we have abundant national herbs. Other countries purchase these herbs from India and sell medicines made out of them in India at double/triple prices.

Now, let me come to patents. We are not giving due respect to our scientists, agri-scientists, doctors, engineers. And consequently they are fleeing abroad. They get our items such as turmeric, neem, brinjal, basmati patented and sell in market the world over. Our Government should take steps for checking brain drain.

In the end, I would say that recently the Government has increased prices of petro- products just to benefit certain industrialists. The Ministry of Petroleum says that now onwards the price of petro- products will be decided by the companies. In its furtherance, the companies are increasing price of petrol/ diesel 50 paisa each month and it is resulting in increase in prices.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we need to see it seriously as to how we can strengthen our economy, how we can alleviate poverty and unemployment? It is a matter of concern for all of us apart from the responsibility of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Baliram despite my request,

you did not increase your speed.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, just now, the hon. Gurudas ji and Yashwant ji have spoken. What I feel, they have not explained the situation with adequate data. The situation is far serious. More or less, our condition remains the same. We are not following one track, we keep changing, sometimes we nourish our public sector, then we opened market economy and switched over to delicensing. But we did not do it fully. The condition he has explained is terrifying. I too wrote an article on business line. I was reading a book which terrified me. One of my economist friend suggested me to call a press conference. Both of my friends did not suggest ways but they explained the wrong steps taken by the Government. But, what is the way out? Our country has been moving in the same way and the condition of poor people and farmers has not improved over these 66 years. Our GDP is 2.5 per cent, whereas it should be 4 per cent.

The areas, which have been covered under irrigation during these 66 years have undergone sea changes. There are schools, hospitals and roads in such areas. How much we have spent on irrigation since 8th Five Year Plans? Go to Western UP. Our Government has not provided facilities, the British Government had done that. Go to Punjab and Haryana, the area of Chaudhary Devi Lal, it was total desert. We are aware of Ganganagar, there was nothing but sand in Ganganagar. Now see the changed condition. Udai Pratap ji was saying that canal was dug in Hoshangabad. Now Hosangabad and Punjab are equal so far as agri-production is concerned. See, China has entire infrastructure but we have destroyed our handicraft. Our country is bestowed with 81 minerals. But what we have achieved out of our rich natural resources? We are unable to produce iron out of iron ore? We have sold iron ore at throw away prices. China is buying iron ore from Jabalpur mines at damn cheap rates. We have auctioned our natural resources and we failed to make proper use of it. Irrigation is the life line of 70 per cent of our population engaged in agriculture. Pratap Singh Kairon preferred irrigation our industries. Yashwant Sinha ji, all the people had taken industries to your area. Pratap Singh Kairon was the only person who asked for Bhakra Nangal dam in his State. Today, Punjab and Haryana feeds about 80-82 per cent population this country by growing foodgrains for

them. The country is built on the prosperity of agricultural fields. Today, maximum number of people from Punjab has gone to foreign countries. Even the people of Haryana and Gujarat have gone abroad. In Gujarat, the maximum betterment in life will come from Sardar Sarover dam. One crore advasis live there, but not a single pucca house is there. That is the condition, not only in that area but there are 10 crore advasis in the entire country. Be it the sixth Schedule or the fifth Schedule but the maximum of nature's wealth is in that area. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Once, I had heard your speech when you had said that Jharkhand is our mother and entire wealth is there in her lap. However, in spite of its wealth, her sons are poor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is affluence in her womb, but poverty in her lap.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Yes, affluence is there in her womb and poverty in her lap. Same is the condition everywhere in the entire country. We carried water and connected our fields with water. The problems were not those of farmers alone, even the daily wage of a labourer was mere three hundred rupees. When there was no water in my area, the labourers used to gather around our house but in the days of water, we have to go after them. You have introduced MNREGA, but first try to make the entire system honest while you want to run your MNREGA Scheme with the help of dishonest people. Yesterday, the Government brought the Food Security Bill. Chidambaram Saheb, how many programmes have been started for the poor. Instead of those programmes, if you had invested money in the construction of roads, rail line network, and for provision of water, today, this condition of the country would not have been there. The land of this country is very fertile and contains maximum minerals. Even with this strength of mineral wealth, we have reached such a sorry state of things. Not only today, but since the time of our Independence, we did not see a day of calm and satisfaction. We are passing the Food Security Bill for those who Mahatma Gandhi used to call Daridra Narayan. What did we do in the last 65 years? Our economic and social disparities have come to the point where 80 per cent of our people stand humiliated. You can satiate their hunger but by doing that you cannot give them their respect. Regarding agriculture, please tell us to what efforts you have made during the last 10

years? Yashwant Sinha ji asked you to vacate the seat of power. With your continuance in the power, the situation will become more worse but you continue to hold the reins of power. You do not take any action either on the loot of coal and on the loot of iron. Sand is being dug from the rivers but you are not prepared to do anything in this regard. About the bazaar, you, yourself, Manmohan Singh ji and Montek Singh ji has a mindset that the world would come up through the ways of Europe and America, but I foretell here that there will be revolt in those places. Till that moment, you are not going to leave them. But this will definitely happen. For a period of 200-250 years, they should the entire world. It was not a loot, but their exertion. They squeezed them. Their affluence rests on their loot of the world. You are entering that vicious circle. Even China entered that vicious circle. China also joined hands with them and today, at the name of China, they are crying. When a petty Foreign Minister of China visits those places, why is he accorded more respect? One who strengthens country are 80 per cent poor, farmers and labourer, and three lakh farmers are committing suicide...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharad ji, I am hearing you with rapt attention, but the hour needle is worrying me.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: All right, Yashwant Sinha has rightly said. Gurudas Dasgupta ji was very much uneasy about it. I also do not have time. With the preparations I had made, I could speak much more but there is a duration of the Chair and you have to give time to everyone. Chidambaram Saheb, I will say only this much that if you make a beginning to build up India, you will also be able to make gains from the market and if there are 80 per cent people poor in this world, because Shri Bhakta Charan Das of the Congress party was saying that he had done a lot of development. Certainly you did develop but there are only a few people who are more affluent than anybody else in the world. Should we see those handful people and sing in their praise? What should we do? The real issue is of the public in general. 80 per cent people in our country be it the lower middle class or the poor or the farmer, they are in trouble. They are in a way entrapped in the net of problems. They are terribly worried. The prices of petrol and diesel have been increasing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saugata Roy.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, I am going to conclude in a minute.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: He is a senior leader. I cannot speak and his face.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. He is concluding.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am saying, the price rise is horrible. Regarding the status of rupee, Shri Bhakta Charan Das was saying that they do not have anything to do with the decline of rupee. I see that everywhere in the country, the value of rupee is declining, as if it was going down to its lowest. Similarly, the market is also declining. They are very brave as they have been asking us not to worry. Indeed! We feel as if we are drowning. Yashwant Sinha and Gurudas Dasgupta ji also say the same thing in a low voices such statements they have made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chanakya had said - 'Bhayat Tavat Bhetavayam Yavat Bhayam Na Agatam'. Be scared of the fear until it comes. Now, when the rupee is declining, we have to face it. What else the Government can do?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Your reputation has lowered. That is why, FDI is also not coming. Even those who had invested, have run away and even those are going away who were doing their work in this country. They were your own people. You opened the market for FDI but tell us who came here? It means that your reputation has gone down to the level that nobody is prepared to come here.

*[English]*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, I know that I have brief time at my disposal. So I shall not indulge in either theatrical gestures, nor in verbose vocabulary. I shall also not refer to the 'has been' or 'wants to be' Finance Minister's theories. As far as the Left is concerned, I think they have become irrelevant in India as also in the world. But I shall try to look at the problem as it stands today. Left is totally irrelevant in India as well as in the world. ... *(Interruptions)* Look at your own condition. You lost power in two States. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Dome, do not interrupt.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It is a rejected philosophy. Now, I will give you the alternative. Listen to me.

I remember 1991; Shri Yashwant Sinha had been the Finance Minister for a brief term. He made a name for selling the country's gold to the Bank in London. He was succeeded by Dr. Manmohan Singh as Finance Minister and Chidambaram as Commerce Minister. This team had only 15 days' of foreign exchange in hand. They decided to open up the economy, liberalise, and then go to IMF for help. I would say that they succeeded to a great extent; at least the crisis was passed. But now it seems that the same Manmohan, Chidambaram team is in place, but nothing seems to be working. Look at the way rupee is falling with respect to the dollar.

Sir, you would know that in January, 2012 it was 50 rupees to a dollar. In February, it was 48.97 to a dollar. In July, it became 60.86 rupees a dollar. Today, dollar breached 66 rupees' mark briefly to come back to 65.3 rupees. Listen to whatever Mr. Chidambaram says very carefully. He tries to assure that all is right in the State of Denmark. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Please read me one statement where I have said, all is well in the State of Denmark. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : I shall come back to that. All your statements are here, Mr. Chidambaram.

**16.00 hrs.**

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You allowed me to interrupt you for one minute; you can allow me to interrupt you for two minutes. Please show me one statement where I have said all is well in the State of Denmark. Please read my statements of 6th August 2012, 1st August, 2013, 12th August 2013 and 22nd August 2013. Please read my four statements and show me one statement where I said all is well in the State of Denmark.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Sir, I have had the opportunity to read his statements. I attended the Finance Consultative Committee meeting on 17th June where we had discussed the current account deficit. He said "Do not worry. I shall manage the current account deficit with FII and FDI inflows". That is his recorded statement. Where is he managing anything?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Why did I say that?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: In order to lift the market a little bit.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, you are wrong. In 2011-12, the current account deficit of this country was not fully financed. We had run down reserves by 12.8 billion dollars and the current account deficit then was only about 78 billion dollars. In 2012-13, the current account deficit was 88 billion dollars. We had not only fully financed it but we added 3.8 billion dollars to the reserves. Based on that I said "This year we will contain the current account deficit to a level well below 88 billion dollars and just as we financed it last year we will finance it this year." I maintain that statement. This year we will contain the current account deficit to 70 billion dollars or below and we will fully finance it. Every Finance Minister should be able to stand up and say "set for yourself a target and say with confidence that you will take measures to fully finance it". That is not saying all is well in the State of Denmark. That is acknowledging that not all is well in the State of Denmark but we can set things right if we put our mind to it.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : I appreciate the confidence displayed by the hon. Finance Minister if he can say all these things when rupee has reached 66 to a dollar; if he can say this when current account deficit is 4.8 per cent of the gross domestic product. That is not all. One Delhi newspaper publishes everyday a small column called 'The Slide Show'. The Slide Show shows how things are sliding under Dr. Manmohan Singh and Mr. Chidambaram. The BSE Sensex fell from 18,600 points to 18,558 points and rupee fell by minus 1.74 to 64.30. Everyday this fall continues. People are taking bets in the market as to when the rupee will cost 70 to a dollar. It is a very alarming situation.

I will come back to this main problem of current account deficit. But there are worries. One of them is growth. The growth was averaging above 8 per cent between 2003 and 2011. Now, it has come down to 5 per cent in the last quarter. Growth is down.

Index of industrial production is almost negative. Mr. Chidambaram said about two months ago that green shoots are appearing in the economy. Mr. Chidambaram

I have not seen the green shoots, pardon me. After that there has not been a single index of improvement in the economy. I am not talking of a long-term theory. Let us take the situation as it is today. Sir, you will understand what this current account deficit driven fall of the rupee means. It means that whatever you import will be costlier. Petroleum products will be costlier; gold will be costlier – it is made further costly by duties – and coal will be costlier. To travel abroad, you have to spend more. So, if you want to improve exports and go abroad, then you have to spend more. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: What about pulses? ...  
*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: If you have to send your children abroad, then you have to spend more. If your industry depends on some imported components, then it has to spend more. So, the fall of the rupee is having a total impact, across the board, on the Indian economy. This is something which Shri Chidambaram's magic has failed to touch. Sir, I remember the nursery rhyme:

"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.

Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.

All the king's horses and all the King's men couldn't put Humpty Dumpty together again!"

It seems that is what has happened to the Indian rupee. Shri Chidambaram, with his huge Finance Ministry, the Chief Economic Adviser and the Reserve Bank of India, could not stop the fall of the rupee, not even rein in Now, what impact is it having on the market? This is having an impact on the Wholesale Price Index. What is happening to inflation? The month end prices in July, 2013 when compared with the corresponding month of July, 2012, as reported from four metro cities, show that the retail price of onion increased in the range of 112 per cent to 171 per cent. [TRANSLATION] For the poor man, who eats his roti with onion and some peckle, onion's price has gone rupees 80 per kg. [ENGLISH] They are speculating that the price of onion will cross Rs.100. Some Minister is saying that we should not ban the onion export. But what are you doing about controlling prices? Then, in the case of wheat, the increase is in the range of eight to 12 per cent; in the case of rice, it is in the range of 10 to 20 per cent. During this period, the price of *masoor dal* increased from three to 15

[Prof. Saugata Roy]

per cent and the price of *moong dal* from eight to 12 per cent. So, the value of rupee is falling; growth has fallen; the Sensex is falling; and prices of essential commodities are rising.

I agree that when Shri Yashwant Sinha or Shri Chidambaram says that there are no quick fixes in economy. I also think that there are no quick fixes in economy. Shri Chidambaram speculated on FDI coming in. Now, he has opened every sector to FDI. We protested in this House against FDI in retail. I would like to know how many big foreign multi-national retail giants have come in. Has Walmart come in? I heard that Carrefour has opened a shop but no retail giants have come in during the last year. Now, it is said that the regulations have to be changed. You have opened the telecom sector one hundred per cent to FDI. How much telecom inflow is coming in? In fact, telecom inflow has come down, and what else. Your Commerce Minister wants the Defence sector to be opened to FDI and let the foreigners to manufacture our own defence equipment. This is not the solution. Yes, we need FDI; we need even FII but that will not solve the problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you, Prof. Saugata Roy.

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, don't say thank you, because the hon'ble Finance began to speak in the middle of my speech and grabbed my time, Sir, we are ordinary people. Please give an opportunity time. We do not have enough courage to lodge our protest. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, please give him two more minutes that I took away. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: So, the situation is very serious and grave. There is no growth, inflation and rise in prices. Many will ask as to what is the solution. The main problem in the country for the past few years has been that we have not released the forces of production in the country.

Look at coal. We are importing Rs. 1 lakh crore worth of coal; and our coalmines are held up just because in the UPA regime, there has been corruption in distribution of

coalmine licences, Ministers' names are being called. The Supreme Court is monitoring it. Now, the Supreme Court, I would say, is holding back progress in the country. Let them look into corruption but let new licences be given, let the Coal India start production in the mines.

Secondly, Sir, look at petroleum – Krishna Godavari Basin. Why are they not able to increase the petroleum production and the gas production in the KG Basin? It is because the Reliance Industries and the Government are fighting over the price of gas. Different Groups of Ministers and different interests are coming in. But petroleum, which we have to import at a high cost, is not been explored.

What about the iron ore? India, which is the iron ore surplus country, is having to import iron ore. There can be no export of iron ore from Karnataka; there can be no export of iron ore from Goa.

Lastly, see, how many projects in this country are held up just because of environment and forest clearances? This is the new racket in the country that you have to pay money to get E&F clearance, and as a result, even highway projects are being held up. You have not been able to release the full productive forces in this country as you are hoping that the foreigners would come with their FDI and FII in. The only thing is that sometimes, these Ministers sound like Churchill. When the Britain was losing in the Second World War, he said: "We shall fight them on the beaches; we shall fight them wherever... till the New World with all its power comes and rescue us." It seems that our eyes are westward. We say that 'let the Americans come and rescues us'. But our investment, which could have come to India, has gone to America because the American Economy is looking up a bit. That is not the way.

I believe that there are no quick fixes. But I want an assurance from the hon. Finance Minister. When and where would the fall in the price of rupees related to dollar stop? When would growth resume its path? Unless you can answer the question of unemployment, no Food Security Bill will be able to rescue the Government.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important subject.

Sir, I am not an economist but I represent the common man. Many issues were dealt with by hon. Yashwant Sinhaji and hon. Gurudas Dasguptaji, who have the knowledge of economics. I am not even a student of economics. I speak from the point of view of the common man.

The common man is not concerned about the Balance of Payment crisis. He is very much concerned about the increase in price of gold, which he intends to purchase for the wedding of his daughter. He is not concerned about the depleting foreign exchange reserves. He is concerned about the daily increase in petrol prices, which he has to spend as fuel on his motorcycle. So, he is very much worried as to how these things will be controlled.

**16.13 hrs**

(SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*)

Now, as was discussed here, the Government had increased the cap on FDI up to 100 per cent in certain sectors. But nothing has come; no FDI has come, so far, on any of these sectors.

Sir, I wish to read some of the data, which I have read in certain newspapers. All the policies of the Government, which were announced in a hurry, like raising the duty on gold import, control on capital outflow, liberalizing rules for capital inflows, have only had the opposite impact and not the desired effect. The Government should know it. The private investment has fallen for 10 consecutive quarters. Industrial production declined. Consumer price inflation is still in double digits. Since June this year, during the last three months, more than 12 billion dollars have been withdrawn by portfolio investors. It has gone away from this country. There is no public expenditure on basic infrastructure. Now, they have come out with the Food Security Bill. But in health sector, sanitation and education there is no increase in public expenditure. Growth has slowed to a 10-year low. It is a little above five per cent, the lowest in these 10 years. These are the figures which I have culled out from various newspapers. But what is the reason?

I can only say that the Government has failed to create an atmosphere in the minds of the investors to give confidence that India is a safe place for investment.

We have been receiving foreign exchange. We have been receiving foreign direct investment in various sectors. Now, when the investors find that this Government alone has no say in the policies of their own and there are agencies from outside, who can intervene; there are agencies from outside, who can try to stall, who can try to stop the policies of the Government or change the policies of the Government, then how will the people have confidence in their investment?

Like in Pakistan, we have seen whenever an elected Government comes to power, immediately the martial rule is imposed. Now, in India there is an elected Government which is in power. But a judicial rule is being imposed in this country. Every act of the Government is scrutinised by the judiciary. Judiciary intervenes even in the policy decisions of the Government. The Government cannot promulgate their own policies. They cannot carry out their own policies. There is an intervention from the judiciary. Then, how will the people have confidence in this country to invest? How will the people come to this country to invest?

What has happened in telecom sector? We have opened up hundred per cent. We have increased the cap to 100 per cent in telecom sector. But I do not think any company will come. Nobody will come. In the case of Vodafone, I think the Supreme Court has intervened on an issue and they will happily get out of this country. That is the situation. So, I want the Government to be strong enough to create confidence in the minds of the people.

Sir, I come from the State of Tamil Nadu. We had many infrastructure schemes wherein we had invested crores and crores of rupees like the Sethusamudram project. It is one project and another is Chennai Port-Maduravoyal Expressway project. Both the projects, where we have invested more than thousand crores of rupees, could not be completed because of intervention. These were schemes of the Central Government. But the State Government can stop it. The judiciary can stop it. ...  
(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. Please do not disturb.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: The State Government has stopped it. The State Government has not cleared it.

[Shri T.K.S. Elangovan]

Now, the Government of India has to seek the intervention of the High Court of Chennai. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thambidurai Ji, please take your seat. No interruptions please.

Yes, Elangovan Ji, you may wind up your speech.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN : So, what the Government lacks is that they have not created an atmosphere wherein the investors will have the confidence to invest. Not only the private individuals but also the people who do the small savings should believe in the Government. They should have confidence in the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN : So, the only point is that this failure is because of the failure of the Government in creating confidence necessary for the investors to come to this country. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this discussion is two hours. We have already taken two hours and 15 minutes. So, other speakers may take only five minutes each. At 4:30 pm, the Minister will speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur) : Sir, this is a very important discussion. How can we put our feelings in five minutes? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not waste the time of the House. You are wasting the time of the House.

Mr. Khagen Das, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : On such a crucial matter, how can a Member complete his speech in just five minutes? This is a very important subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thambidurai ji, please take your seat. You know the rules of the House. This is the Discussion under 193. Business Advisory Committee has to decide the time allocation. This is not the way you have to argue. Please go by the rules of the House. Khagen Das ji, please take your time. Why do you waste your time? If you do not speak, you are just wasting your time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only what Khagen Das ji is saying will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): Thank you, Sir. I am from the North East. At the outset, I would ask the hon. Finance Minister as to whether he denies or agrees with the facts and figures which I am going to place before him. I want to know as to whether he agrees with what the hon. Member from Congress (I), who has spoken that everything is well with the Indian economy.

The economic situation of the country is grave and alarming. I would say that there is an environment of gloom and doom. It is a matter of shame that after 66 years of Independence, the country has the dubious distinction of having the largest number of hungry people in the world. Does he agree that 84 crore of people in India are living on less than Rs.20 per person per day? Crores of people go to bed with empty stomach everyday. About 1000 children die everyday of malnutrition and preventable diseases. Our hon. Prime Minister has stated that it is a national shame. Along side, half of the pregnant mothers are anaemic. Two-thirds of the people of our country have no access to potable drinking water. Seventy per cent population has no proper sanitation facility. About 60 per cent households do not have direct electricity connections. Health and education coverage is woefully inadequate. The sky rocketing number of unemployed has already unnerved the entire political scenario.

As per the UN Report, the super rich, which constitute 10 per cent of the country's population, control 53 per cent of the assets of the country whereas the poor 10 per cent control only 0.2 per cent of the assets of the country. It has become a question on everybody's lip as to whether India would be able to take the top most position in the world. With respect to corruption, I would say that it is a shameful thing that India, being the biggest democratic country, is gradually becoming the biggest corrupt country. Politicians, corporate houses and bureaucrats are in nexus. These are some of the startling facts of the economic situation of the country.

The new-liberal economic policies adopted by the Government of India in the name of economic reforms



have widened the economic disparity among the people. The disturbing magnitude of economic divide between the haves and have-nots is leading to social disruption in many parts of the country.

The unfettered pursuit of the IMF and World Bank guided policies has led to the real fear of reincarnation of economic imperialism in the country. All of us are well aware that the Indian economy is witnessing an overall slowdown in its growth due to fall in industrial production, continuous high inflation, depreciation of currency and widening current account deficit on the balance of payments. Industrial production has grown at the rate of less than one per cent in the past year and industrial production has contracted by 2.8 per cent in May. The GDP growth rate declined to five per cent in 2012-13 as against 6.2 per cent in 2011-12. The current account deficit reached a record 4.8 per cent in 2012-13. The retail inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index has been 9.87 per cent in June and 9.66 per cent in July. The prices of all essential commodities have gone beyond the reach of the common people of the country. Never in the history of independent India such high prices have continued for such a long period.

The crisis building-up has manifested in the steady depreciation of the value of the rupee. Such a sharp devaluation of the Indian currency from Rs. 43 a dollar in the year 2011 to about Rs. 66.08 in the year 2013 was beyond anyone's imagination. The steady depreciation of the rupee is a symptom of the worsening situation of the economy with lower GDP growth and continuing high inflation.

The balance of payment position has worsened with the rising import bill and fall in exports. Fall in the value of the rupee cannot be attributed only to the external factors. It is a result of economic mismanagement of the Government and the neo-liberal economic policies being pursued.

The economic difficulties had led to capital flows from abroad. This flow has now declined with the US deciding to roll back its 'Easy Money Policy'. In the month of June alone, \$ 9 billion of foreign capital left the equity and debt markets. India has a foreign debt of nearly \$ 400 billion while its foreign exchange reserves have fallen to \$ 277 billion. Servicing of this debt will absorb nearly 60 per cent

of the foreign exchange reserves, that is, \$ 169 billion in the coming 12 months.

The Government had attracted foreign capital flows in the portfolio investment in the equity and debt markets and through FDI. The repatriation of profits and dividends on these investments constitute a big part of the outflow of foreign exchange.

The depreciation of the rupee has added to the cost of oil imports, which is the largest single item of import.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS : Sir, please give me two more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, now you have to conclude. You have taken more time.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS : Sir, the rising oil price in the country is increasing the production cost of all other items and fuelling inflation, which in turn adds to the falling value of the rupee. Another major item in the import bill has been gold. Gold and jewellery import cost \$ 70 billion last year. Faced with the difficult situation, the Government has been desperately trying to woo foreign capital investments, but this is unlikely to happen.

The fact that the UPA Government works in the interests of the big businesses is well known. Despite this fact, the Government's decision to double the price of natural gas is the most brazen display of favouring the biggest corporate house, Reliance company, in India. The hike in price of natural gas will lead to increase in the prices of fertilizers and power and hike the cost of public transport. The CPI(M) and the Left parties strongly opposed the gas price hike and it is significant that the BJP was conspicuously silent on this harmful decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

Shri Baijayant Panda will speak now.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS : Farmers are committing suicides everyday. More than 2.70 lakh farmers have committed suicide so far.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS : Sir, please give me one minute more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker has already started.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS : While demanding more public investment, the reply from the Government is that there is no money at all. Sir, as per the last Budget, the revenue foregone is Rs. 5,29,432 crore in 2011-12, which constitutes six per cent of GDP.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bajjayant Panda, you can start your speech now.

Shri Das, your time to speak is over.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS : As per the calculation done by the well known journalist, Shri Sainath, since 2005-06, taxes and duties for the corporate world and the rich have been written off at the rate of Rs. 70 lakh a minute. Lastly, I would invite the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister to the on-line survey of 'The Economist' weekly. They predict that credit downgrade is looming and perhaps a full economic crisis in India. Government should jump to take corrective steps at the earliest to save the Indian economy from disaster.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, what you are saying is not going on record.

(Interruptions)... \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bajjayant Panda.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Thank you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, the Members should be allowed to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Thambidurai, please do not do this.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : There is no point to discuss if enough time is not given to the hon. Members. So much time of this House was wasted. ...(Interruptions) What is the use of a discussion here if Members are not allowed to speak? We are having an important discussion here. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Thambidurai, why do you disturb the House like this? You are also a Presiding Officer.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you disturb the House like this?

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: What is the point in discussing here if we are not allowed to speak? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not argue like this. We cannot go on like this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree that this is an important subject, but we cannot cross the limit. I have given 10 minutes to Shri Khagen Das.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Sir, please one minute. I do not know whether you were present in the House, but we had raised this issue when the hon. Speaker was present and we said that two hours are not enough to discuss this very important issue and she agreed that she would extend it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: This is the impression that I have.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: We requested the hon. Speaker that we have to discuss it. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your request was agreed to.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know that this discussion started at 12.36 hours today, and you know as to how

\* Not recorded.

much time you have taken. The Speaker has replied to your suggestion that it was a BAC decision where all the Party Leaders were present.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This was the reply, but in spite of that, being an important subject ...

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : If this is the decision of the BAC, then we will overrule it in this House. This House is supreme. ...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Yes, if we want to discuss it for the whole day, then we would allow it. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot conduct the House like this. Dr. Thambidurai, you are also a Presiding Officer. Please understand this.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Myself being a Presiding Officer is a different matter. Please do not bring the Presiding Officer point here. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to allow this. If you continue like this, then I have no other option but to expunge what you are saying.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : I am making a suggestion to you as a Member, and not as a Presiding Officer. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What Dr. Thambidurai is saying is not going on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bajayant Panda. Please be brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I hope that you will allow the same principle of time to me that you have allowed to earlier speakers.

This is a Government that has prided itself in the past and claimed to represent the *Aam Aadmi*. Yet, it is the average citizen that is suffering the most from the current economic conditions. If you look at inflation we can talk about various categories, but let us look at vegetables. Today, they cost almost 50 per cent more than last year. It is not 15 per cent, but 50 per cent. The Government says that the onion prices have crossed Rs. 70 per kg as a result of hoarding. It is possible that there is some hoarding, but this is not limited to onions. The price increases are applicable to vegetables across the board, and the rupee having crossed Rs. 65 a Dollar, the impact is going to be felt in the coming months. ... (Interruptions) The amount of petroleum products that we import is itself going to have a huge impact because of the lower rupee, and it is going to impact inflation and impact the common man, which is perhaps why we do not hear so much from this Government about the so-called concern for the *Aam Aadmi* anymore.

When we talk about inflation, earlier speakers have talked about onion prices; about the rupee devaluation; about petrol prices; and I am sure that in this House many Members must have heard about the anecdote / joke going around that these three commodities are racing each other to see as to which will cross Rs. 100 first, and the situation does not look very rosy.

The reality is that there are fundamental underlying problems that this Government has not been addressing. There has been policy paralysis, which has led to this situation, and I must point out that one of the hon. Finance Minister's Cabinet colleagues today has been quoted in the newspapers as saying that economic policy-making is not like a one-day cricket match. It is not like a T-20 game. I agree, Sir. I think that the hon. Gentleman has just left the House. I agree, Sir. This economic mess did not happen because of 20 weeks of bad policy making and this economic mess did not happen because of one month of bad governance, but it has been because of many years of accumulated policy paralysis and many years of accumulated bad governance that has led us to this situation.

Sir, I must point out that the hon. Finance Minister's position is unenviable. When he came back to handle this important portfolio last year, in some quarters, there was a

\* Not recorded.

[Shri Baijayant Panda]

sense of relief that after several years of misgovernance, perhaps, things would be put back on track. But a year later, the situation has gone from bad to worse.

Many of his Cabinet Colleagues, at various times, have sat here in this House and given us assurances that they were taking steps to set the ship right. But in fact, they have not been. The real problem is that no one arm of this Government knows what the other arm is doing. In fact, you could say that various Ministries have been working at cross purposes. If you look at what the Environment Ministry is doing, if you look at what other Ministries are doing, they are working at cross purposes. It is job of the Government, it is the job of the Prime Minister and with the help of important Cabinet Ministers to sort this out. That has simply not been done.

We have discussed many times in this House how the rate of building infrastructure has gone down; how the rate of construction of highways per day has been missing targets and has been reducing and yet, what we have heard for several years now that it is always someone else's fault. It is, sometimes, foreign countries' fault. As has been pointed out, if foreign countries' economic policies mean that they are doing badly, we are also hurt. If they are doing well, we are still hurt – sometimes, it is the Judges' fault; sometimes, it is the coalition Governments' fault.

Sir, I must point out that this country has not seen a single Party Government for almost a quarter century. There have been coalitions involved for almost a quarter century in running this country. Why is it only in the last few years that all these blames are being laid at the feet of coalitions, or the judiciary, or foreigners? I for once would like to hear somebody in the Government say a mea culpa – point out what they have done wrong. We can all talk about what they have done wrong. I have just mentioned a few of those things, but the Government's credibility would be much better if they acknowledged that they made some mistakes.

They have increased Government's spending hugely without increasing the economy. They have got support from the Opposition – not always, but most times they have got support for the increased expenditure – but they have not been able to take the steps, or they have decided not

to take the steps knowingly which would grow the economy, which would improve our economic conditions, and yet, they keep blaming everybody else.

Sir, I would like to point out that while this is the national scenario, there are several States which continue to do well. My State, for instance, Sir, Odisha, the economic growth rate today, this year, is double the national average. There are other States like Bihar and Gujarat which are continuing to do well. These States are reducing poverty at a faster rate than the national average. I am just going by the Government's statistics, by the Planning Commission's statistics. We can argue whether the poverty line is too low or not. Some of us believe it is too low; the level should be set higher. But going by this Government's own statistics, why is it that several States continue to do well, something that this Government has not figured out that governance matters and they have not been able to deliver governance.

I would like to cite one more such example. In the discussions earlier, it was pointed out that to tackle the Current Account deficit, certain FDI was required to bolster the rupee and to help the deficit. This is a proposal that has been in discussions for seven years! Some of these items on which the Government has taken a decision only within the last one month have nothing to do with parliamentary approval. These are things that the Government has done with the stroke of a pen and could have done years ago. There was no political opposition to some of these decisions. The opposition came from lobbyists; the opposition came from cronies who would benefit less, if these rational economic steps would have been taken earlier.

Sir, this is not a Government about the *aam aadmi*. This is a Government by the cronies, for the cronies, of the cronies. The chickens are coming home to roost and the problems that we are facing today are because of so many years of misgovernance. Let us not try to fool this House by always blaming somebody else.

Sir, you know what needs to be done. I urge you to take the decisions urgently.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing about the economic condition of the country. Many Members have spoken about the depreciating value

of the rupee against the dollar. This situation is becoming very serious. Many economic experts raised this issue of how to solve this problem. The Government has to come forward to create confidence in order to bolster the value of rupee and then only more investment will come.

Government debt, both internal and external, is continuously growing. The total public debt as on 31st December, 2012 was Rs. 40,48,219 crore. This was an increase of about 3.6 per cent on quarterly basis. The statistics show that the internal debt constituted about 90.7 per cent of the public debt. The outstanding internal debt of the Government was Rs. 36,69,823 crore, which is about 36 per cent of the GDP. In the case of external debt, it was Rs. 3,78,396 crore.

As on 31st October 2012, that is in the first seven months of the last financial year, the internal borrowings of the Government of India was Rs.4,09,000 crore and the external borrowings was Rs.9,742 crore, till November, 2012. These figures show that the financial position of the Government of India is in doldrums, and there is a very urgent need for the Government to reverse the trend by taking strong action on the financial front.

The *per capita* foreign debt for the year 2011-12 was Rs.14,699. That means, every Indian has to pay nearly Rs.14,699 for the external debt we are having. Such is the condition. To add to this, there is a huge fiscal deficit. The Government is planning to bring it down from 5.3 per cent of GDP to 3 per cent of GDP during the five years of the current 12th Five-Year Plan period. But we do not find any equivalent steps to contain the fiscal deficit. It is continuously increasing.

Our balance of payment situation is also very poor. We are suffering a lot. The solution our Finance Minister has come up with for that is to bring in more FDI, FDI in retail sector also which we are opposing. If you bring FDI into retail sector, our local business people would be affected. Therefore, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu objected to this. We must stop bringing FDI in retail sector. That will gravely affect the common man and also the small business people.

When foreigners enter this sector, naturally our business people will suffer a lot. Also, the FDI you will

bring in will be invested not for any charitable purpose. They want to earn more money. Already we are facing a serious balance of payment situation. If more FDI comes in, people would try to rake in more profit and try to take it away to their own countries. Therefore, once again the money will go out of the country. That is the problem we are facing now.

As regards the economic development of the country, what is the position of agriculture? Agriculture sector we say is a very important sector but its contribution to the economy is going down. It is gone down to nearly 10 per cent. Even though 70 per cent population of the country is rural, the contribution of agricultural sector to the economic development of the country is only 10 per cent. Contribution of industry is also going down. The industrial sector is contributing only 30 per cent to the development of the country. But services sector's contribution is higher at more or less 60 per cent. If you depend more on services sector, there will be more spending and asset creation may not be there. When assets are not created, natural inflationary conditions will come, and inflationary conditions result in price rise.

The Government's policy is such that they are allowing the corporate sector to play the game as they like. They are the dominating factors. Small industries are not coming up. Even on the commerce side, we are not successful. Why I am telling this is that if you are encouraging corporate sector, they are trying to invest in certain export-oriented industries, but they are not bothered about our country. Take for example, diesel and petrol; we are exporting them; we are getting natural gas here. As Shri Gurudas Dasgupta said, they are fixing the price of the gas, as they like. So, it affects the economy. The price rise is due to increase in the prices of diesel and petrol. Quite often, the Government is raising their prices. Take the case of gas price. We had discussed many times in the Standing Committee on Finance about the gas price. One particular company is forcing this Government directly or indirectly to fix the price as they like, and the Government is also going along with that company. That company, after getting the license, is not giving gas to all the States, as it promised. Take the case of Krishna-Godavari Project. It promised that the gas would be given to the Southern States. But it has not laid any pipelines for that. It has

[Dr. M. Thambidurai]  
not given gas. It has taken gas only to Maharashtra and Gujarat. When it does that, what about the fate of other States? How the industries will develop? Due to this, the cost is also increasing.

Moreover, what is very important is power. Without power, the country cannot develop. The southern States are all suffering due to shortage of power. How to link the southern States with the grid? The Central Government is not coming forward to help solve the power crisis. Only when the Central Government solves the power crisis, the industries will come up.

We have to give more attention towards agriculture-oriented industries. By this, more employment can be generated. There may be many flagship programmes of the Government, but unless the Government creates infrastructure to develop small and agro-based industries, we cannot give employment to most of the people.

What is happening now? If you take the studies in engineering colleges, the students are not coming forward to take them. Why? It is because there is no confidence even among the students that they will get employment after studies. For some period, the IT industry developed. After some time, that industry has also gone down. If you take the manufacturing sector, it is also not coming up. So, agriculture sector is going down, manufacturing sector is going down. Under these circumstances, where will be development? What is the policy of this Government to solve these problems?

Due to all this, inflationary condition is setting in. When the Government is not creating confidence among the investors and when it is only encouraging the corporates, they are becoming big people and they are taking the money outside. They want to see their names in the list of 'who is the richest man in the world?' They want to show where they stand in that list! They want to see their names as number-1, 2, like that. They are playing this game and they are not bothered about our country and our economy. That is the real picture. So, the Government must not encourage these corporates; they are misusing the power.

Secondly, why does the country not attain economic development? It is because of scams; so many scams took

place. You can see Commonwealth Games Scam, then 2G Spectrum Scam, then Coalgate Scam and Railway scam. There are so many scams. When so many scams are there in our country, what sort of confidence will you create in the economy so that others would come to invest and develop this country? This is the picture.

The 2G Scam took place during 2004 and 2008. Nobody bothered about that during that time. Now only, everyone is speaking about that. Nearly for ten years, this UPA Government ruled. Have they stopped corruption? Corruption is given the highest priority. If you see any newspaper, everyone is saying that corruption is the main culprit in the development of this country. That is what everyone is telling. Corruption is increasing. That is why, Anna Hazare came forward to raise people at that time, even though he failed in his attempt to do this. This is how the youth upsurge has come – this is due to corruption. Unless the Government stops corruption and take action, I do not think that this Government can solve any problems.

Black money is very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you; please take your seat.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I will take only two minutes. Most of the black money is stashed in Swiss bank and in banks of other countries. What steps the Government has taken to bring that money back? Shri Advani and others raised this issue many times. Has the Government taken any steps to bring back this money to our country? If you can bring that money back, you can solve many problems of this country. There is counterfeit money. There is no difference between the real money and the counterfeit money – even bank people could not distinguish the difference between the printed notes. I do not know whether they are printing them at Nasik or at some other place. There is no difference at all...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Next speaker is Shri Anandrao Adsul.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am concluding, Sir. I am raising a serious issue regarding counterfeit money. The Government should come forward to take action in this regard. Newspapers publish a lot about this kind of situation which the country is facing. Common man is suffering a lot. Let the Government take strong action with

regard to counterfeit money and also contain inflation. The Government should take necessary steps to curb corruption as then only the country can develop.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving one an opportunity to participate in the ongoing discussion on the economic situation in the country under Rule 193. When the UPA-II Government came to power and respected Shri Manmohan Singh assumed the responsibility of the Prime Minister, he made a promise to the people of this country that he would bring the increasing prices under control within a period of 100 days, but it is unfortunat that even after a period of 1000 day, he has neither controlled the increasing prices which have gone up to an extent that now the common man has fallen in its trap. In the beginning of the year 2010-11, *i.e.* in the beginning of this decade, our Finance Minister had made a promise that he would table the GDP rate to 8.4 per cent, but even after a period of 4 years it has been stagnating at 6.5 which is the lowest in the last 9 years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all these things have their adverse impact on every sphere-be it the industrial or manufacturing or service sector. Therefore, the prices of essential commodities have been increasing continuously. Here, all of us passed the Food Security Bill yesterday but during the six year term of the Government, we tried to maintain the price level of all the essential commodities of common man's requirement. But we saw that before the elections of 2009, the congress led UPA Government brought in the issue of MNREGA and now when the elections of 2014 are approaching, they are trying to bring in the Food Security Bill as an alluring measure to trap the public. Even today there are several States in this country who give foodgrains at a price lower the one laid down in the Bill, which has been passed yesterday. Among them Gvemments of Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. All this is beyond a particular mentality. When we represent the common man, he should be our central point, but it is unfortunate that this Government has always used the common man as its vote bank. The reason is that on the one side, the increasing prices have not been controlled and on the other, corruption continues to increase.

Has anybody ever thought that through 2 G spectrum, an amount of 1 lakh 76 thousand crore, through Common Wealth Games, an amount of 80,000 crore and through Coal Scam, an amount of 1 lakh 87 thousand crore had been collected. If this entire amount had been invested for the development of this country, I feel that no person of this country would have to pay any tax. Everything will be available in this country. Only that thinking is required, but that is not the mentality of this Government. I would like to give an example of this mentality. When respected Atalji was the Prime Minister of NDA, he had experienced as to how country could make progress, how every person could be benefitted and when he got a chance, he commissioned the work of connecting every village by introducing Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. He started the work of expansion of our National Highways. When we connect the big rivers of our country, on the one side, the fury of floods would reduce and on the other, drought hit areas would be benefitted. The Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri Narendara Modi also followed this example. Whether it is a question of roads or connecting rivers, we have seen in the last few years that Gujarat is number one in the country. Thus, there are many, issues but the time is limited. This is what I want to apprise the Government which our respected Sinhaji just told. You have been in power for the last nine years and will remain for some more months, you will destroy the country. You should relinquish the power yourself and go to the public, and the one, whom they choose, will rule.

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*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the next speaker, Mr. Sudip Bandyopadhyay will present the Business Advisory Committee Report.

**16.57 hrs.**

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### 51st Report

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-First Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

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**16.57½ hrs.**

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Economic situation in the country – Contd.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are six more speakers. Please take only three minutes each. The Minister will reply at 1715 hours.

Now, Mr. Nama Nageswara Rao to speak. You have only three minutes.

[TRANSLATION]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Sir, the three minutes time is very short.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The economic situation of the country has deteriorated after the UPA-1 and UPA-2 Government came to power. Seeing all this, these days, our Finance Minister is also trying his best by conducting investors' meetings in other countries and taking all these countries into confidence. But this will not help the country to move forward. If our policies are corruption-free and create confidence on Government policies, there will be credibility of Government and then these people would run after us. There is no need for us to run after them.

**16.59 hrs**

(SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*)

We have everything in our country. All these difficulties are only due to our policies. Today there is current account deficit, trade deficit, down growth of the industry, service sector is affected, agriculture growth is going down. We have not been able to control the fiscal deficit after making so many promises. Inflation is increasing, we have failed to control consumer index and unemployment. The GDP is very low due to all this. At present, GDP growth is 4.8 per cent or 5 per cent. Even after opening reforms in 1995, we have not been able to move the country in that direction after lapse of 18 years. That is the reason for all these problems. If you see, the biggest problem in our country is corruption. Nobody is coming forward to invest in our country due to corruption after coming to power of UPA Government.

**17.00 hrs.**

Today the economic condition of country is affected due to corruption and fiscal deficit has increased too high. It is also one of the reasons. Today, the condition of infrastructure is deplorable, developmental works have come to a standstill. The foreign investment is not coming due to the policies of the Government. In a way, you are trying your best to bring in F.D.I and FII. In addition to this, Government is making efforts to bring in investment in telecom sector, retail sector and other sectors. But people from outside are not coming. What to talk of outside people doing business in our country, even businessmen of the India are doing business out of the country. All this is happening due to your faulty policies. There is a need to think as to why all this is happening.

Our total debt was 21 lakh and 43 thousand crore rupees till 2004, since our Independence. But during the last nine years it has increased to 50 lakh and 25 thousand crores of rupees. On the one hand, the volume of debt has increased so much and on the other we have not been able to create any asset. Nothing is being done in the country in the field of asset creation. Many problems are cropping up due to this. In the year 2004-2005, fiscal deficit was 4.2 per cent, which has increased to 5.13 per cent. In the same way, in 2004-2005, value of one US dollar was 45 rupees which has increased to about 66 rupees. It is all due to the faulty policies of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say one last thing. The prices of gold have increased due to increase in import duty. In South India, if a father has to get his daughter married, he is not in a position to buy a holy mangalsutra. Import duty on gold has been increased without considering alternative measures. Therefore, the Government should seriously think about improving the bad economy and the bad condition of farmers. There is a need to pay attention as to how the infrastructure be strengthened.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the great leader late Chaudhary Charan Singhji had said, if the country was to be made strong, everybody would have to work hard. Many allegations



and counter allegations are being levelled here. I have to say that, at one time or the other, all parties have been in power as well as in Opposition also. Accusing each other is not the solution of this problem.

Today, we are discussing a serious issue. It is the first need that subsidy in the country reach every eligible person. We have all the mechanism with us for this purpose, the only need is to make the bureaucracy active. I think its benefits reach the prosperous people, as a result of which the economy of the country is deteriorating. We can see a contradiction in our figures. Yesterday, when Food Security Bill was passed, it was said that 80 per cent people of the country would be benefitted, and they would get foodgrains. On the other hand, it was said that there are about 80 crore mobile connection holders. If we see, mobile is a secondary need which is available to 80 crore people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief and conclude your speech.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: I will conclude my speech by saying two things. Today, the youth of the country are disturbed. They obtain education by taking loans. But the employment opportunities are not available to them.

Second thing is that we are entangled in the cob web of EMI. The prosperity which we see is that the whole middle class is trapped in this cob web. We take car on loan and get trapped in the quagmire of debt. We will have to get ourselves free of it. I would like to include media and judiciary in it, because a negative atmosphere has been created in the country. If some incidents of rape takes place, it is projected as if the Home Minister of the Central Government is responsible for this. In the USA, 20 people are killed but nobody raises a finger at Obama because some insane person opened fire. Nobody says that Obama is responsible for this. A negative atmosphere has been created in the country, as a result of which tourists have stopped coming here. The manner in which incident of Delhi was publicised, 25 per cent tourists avoided coming here. Due to coal allocation, we have to spend our foreign exchange in importing coal. These matters should be settled at the earliest. Have we succeeded in exploiting petroleum product of the country by applying our full force

and mechanism? We should pay more and more attention towards this.

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, when the UPA Government came to power in the year 2004, the economic condition of the country was very strong. Common people had a smooth life and employment was not that scarce. Rate of inflation was only 3% and current account was in excess. Global investors were eager to invest in this country. But today the situation is reverse.

In the last 10 years, the economy of the country has touched a dangerous low and all the sectors have been plagued with this downturn. At all levels of this economic parameter, the decline can be felt. As a result the rate of industrial production has gone negative for last many years. It has also adversely affected the employment scenario. The youth of the country are depressed and facing an explosive situation. They are jobless. Along with that, the rising inflation rate, makes the life of poor people miserable. We know that well known economists who are at the helm of affair, frame policies in India and they determine the course of action in our country. But it is very unfortunate that even such experienced and erudite persons are not being able to show the way out of this grave crisis. The Government has failed to cover up its utmost helplessness. It has set up numerous committees in order to hush up their faults but to no avail. The policy makers are just trying to mislead the people. This is not going to help anybody. Prices of essential commodities, petroleum products are shooting through the roof but the Government is indifferent. Thus as early as possible, this Lok Sabha should be dissolved and elections should be held so that a new Government can take over in the interest of the nation. With these words I thank you for allowing me to participate in this discussion under Rule 193.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the Indian economy which is in a very bad shape. At the initial stage of the discussion, Shri Bhakta Charan Das had described the achievements of the UPA Government and stated that 2.7 million people got the job guarantee and that the level of inflation was

\* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shrimati Putul Kumari]

also moderate. Other achievement of UPA Government were also mentioned.

Sir, when India became Independent, at that time the value of Rupee and Dollar was same, both were at equal level. But, suddenly what happened later on and why such wrong policies were adopted that made the value of rupee to come down to a great extent in comparison to the dollar today. It was because every time when Five Year Plans were formulated, we did not go systematically to implement them, we did not implement them systematically and the existing situation is the result of that. Tall claims were being made about the economic growth in June itself and today when we are in August, the value of rupee slipped to Rs. 65 a dollar. The crisis that we face today have its roots in the initial actions by the UPA Government. At that time a number of other schemes like MNREGA were started. They caused heavy losses to the Government finances while the only work that was done was creating temporary structures. Pot holes and ponds were dug. If this money had been used in creating infrastructure, that is basic infrastructure, that would have created a strong structure while the money could have been saved from being wasted. In 1991, when Chandra Shekhar ji formed Government with the support of Congress Party, Shri Yashwant Sinha was the Finance Minister at that time. My husband was also past of the Government at that time. I remember that the economic condition at that time was worse as compared the situation that exist today. We had no money in our Kitty while the stock of foreign exchange was hardly sufficient for not more than three weeks which could enable us to go in for imports. At that time, we had to mortgage gold, still the condition was not that bad as our rupee was not so weak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Sir, we have gas in abundance but we are not exploiting it. There in a lot of pressure from corporate sector. The Minister of Petroleum has once admitted that he in under much pressure. We have abundant stocks of coal but we are not excavating it. Our exports are going down while imports are on the increase. We are not able to export eatable items while our artisans and the cottage industry remain neglected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Sir, Kindly give me a chance to speak. Yesterday also, I did not get the opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have been given an opportunity. We wish you good health.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: From where you will arrange so much of money? Inflation is going up. You have implemented the 6th Pay Commission report. It has increased the purchasing power of some people. The people for whom you have brought Food Security Bill, they have been given seven Kg rice, pulses, and a Kg of coarse grain and then you feel your task is complete. Don't they require salt for the pulse? Then onion has become quite dear. Today they are not in the position to buy onion also. What will you do for them. You will have to import pulses. Swaminathan ji has mentioned about sixty thousand such villages in his report which are capable of growing pulses to make us save money on imports. We did not consider that even. Today, in colloquial term, we can say that they are living beyond their means...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this subject. I will finish my speech in only two minutes.

At the very outset, I would like to say that the economic situation is grave and it is almost unprecedented. More than one billion people of our country are reeling under the sky high price hike of every essential commodity of life. Our successive Finance Ministers and Prime Minister are, one after another, taking revival steps for the economy, economic stabilization and financial consolidation.

But the market depression is not hearing the FM, the PM or even the UPA Chairperson. It is in the ICU now, under a moribund state, under vital life support. This is a phenomena of the world economy now. Even the so called loco-motive of capitalist economy, America is reeling under unemployment. Around 10 per cent of their people is living

\* Not recorded

below the poverty line. This country is the number one borrower in the world. I would rather appreciate our Finance Minister that he has admitted that the external effect of the downturn of global economy has given a much worse condition of our economy. The earlier Finance Minister during his last three Budgets did not accept it.

My suggestion is that not by any quackery you can save this capitalist economic system which has entirely exploited people, and for deriving maximum profit by industrialists/monopolists. For that reason, Indian monopolists are living in the richest brackets in the world but our population, nearly 25 per cent, remaining starved and under hunger. So, we need a country-wide mass movement of people so that the Government is forced to take pro-people policy. This is the crisis of capitalist economy. This is not the crisis of any socialist economy or communist economy. So this can only be saved by changing the social system and economic policy and bringing out socialism only through democratic mass movement.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Sir, we have a very competent Minister at the right job, and at the wrong time. Most of the people believe that a bandage solution like getting the Governor of RBI to intervene is going to change the situation.

*[Translation]*

In essence, the country is facing the problem of chronic Capitalism under this Government and you can find it small example in the matter of coal mines. The way they allotted coal to a certain company, they could have continued with coal production for 35 years with one mine only. But, despite that, they preferred to give some 8-10 mines to the company. It is a topic of discussion everywhere. It is just like a Government rumour doing the rounds about a famous lobby tapes. It says that they have committed a number of cognizable offences. However, Government is not taking any notice of it. This is not being mentioned also. In the rest of the tape, irrelevant things have remained left. However there is no mention of the crimes committed against such a big country. As far as administration is concerned, we allow to rot 20 million tonnes of foodgrains.

The problem is like this. Suppose your five rupees coin falls down, you know it that it is under the table, but

we are searching here because it is easy. The biggest problem that this country faces is mal governance. Take a small example. So, far the foreign company has drawn three Arab dollar. If this situation continues then they may draw 200 Billion Dollars, then where this country will be. I will not take much of your time, but you kindly see the condition of PSU's. Whose 12 per cent of loan has been given to some companies. However, when a common man visits you for personal loan or education loan, you refuse. Though, the Private Banks do not do such things. Why this happens in PSU Banks only, it is because pressure is exerted by the Government to grant the loan. It makes it clear that this country suffers from chronic capitalism ...*(Interruptions)* Now, take iron ore. Contribution of iron ore was 4 per cent of GDP. However, when the looting spree of the country was going on, then the Ministry of Environment did not take notice of it. Had they discharged their duty in the right way, Iron ore could become, an export zone. But the way things might have happened in Goa and Kamataka, we could have stopped that for sure. Now, the proposal for construction of road in my area Jamshedpur is pending for environment clearance for the last two years. Road clearance is not being given. My friend Bhakta Charan Das ji had stated...*(Interruptions)* I was not given time to speak yesterday also. I would finish in two minutes. Indonesia, Pakistan and Bangladesh are facing devaluation. Corruption is the biggest problem in all these countries. It would be matter of regret if we had to compare India with these countries.

Sir, now I come to the final point, the seriousness with which the Government have brought Right to Food Bill, had the GST Bill been brought with that seriousness, the Government could have saved its honour to some extent. Earlier when Shri Chidambaram was Minister of Home Affairs, he made administrative reforms in the Home Ministry. The public claims that Government did not have the knowledge about software as result of which software was saved. In the same way lack of knowledge about telecom saved telecom. However, as soon as they got the know about it, the Telecom had to see its doom. Similar is the case with the country. I would request that the aspect of mal governance should be looked into, transparency in governance should be ensured otherwise, bandage, etc. cannot be of much help.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, the economy of the country is most important and it needs to be given up most priority. Gurudas Dasgupta ji and all learned colleagues have spoken on it for quite sometime. Devaluation of rupee going on without any break. The price of a dollar was 42,43,45 rupees and now it has crossed 65 rupees. There is apprehension that it may reach upto 70 rupees. What measures the Government has that the rupee is not further devalued? The price of dollar keeps on increasing. There is not only one issue that the price of the rupee is declining and dollar is rising. Export is declining, import is declining, the import of gold is rising. What is the Government doing? Current Account Deficit is increasing, fiscal deficit is increasing, GDP is declining. Prices are rising day by day and will rise further. Now, it is heard that the diesel prices are going to be increased by 5 rupees. Just some informed person was telling that it will not be increased less than by five rupees. Thus, prices will further go up. More farmers will die. FDI is dwindling and foreign investment is declining. Agriculture is in a bad condition, somewhere it is flood, somewhere it is draught, somewhere there are natural calamities. First, Bihar and Jharkhand were suffering from draught and now, there is flood in the Ganga. The people of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and other States say that there is flood, Indra Maharaj is annoyed. Agriculture is also in a bad condition.

Sir, employment is decreasing, unemployment is the real cause of increasing poverty. If unemployment increases, poverty increases. Poverty will not decrease until unemployment decrease. What will happen by introducing food security. Only the man who has money to purchase food on less rate under food security can purchase the same. In this way, will he die of hunger or not? There are five basic problems in this country—bread, cloth, house, medicine and education. To get all these five, employment is needed. Unemployment should be removed, joblessness should be removed. Such works should be done which may lessen employment. People may get employment. You cannot provide self-employment, cannot provide job, self employment is not available, it is all cheating. They divert attention. Education should be provided, but they provide poisonous food in mid day meals. Why education is not discussed? Teaching is not done properly. Where children of common men study, there is no proper teaching. What

the farmers experience when they face natural calamities? What happens to the poor people? I want to warn the economists that the situation may become like that of the year 1991 in the country.

Shri Yashwant Sinha was speaking, I could not hear him what he said. When he was the Minister of Finance, he mortgaged the gold of the country. The country should not go in that condition again. Therefore, we want a solid assurance from the Government about the action to be taken. What remedial measures have been adopted by you? Recession was there in the year 2008. India faced it, Employment Guarantee law faced it. Money came in the hands of poor people, they spent that money in the market. Recession continued in the world, but India faced the recession smoothly in the year 2008. But, now what will happen to India? Are bad days about to come? Therefore, people are worried. All leaders have expressed similar views. Therefore, the Government should tell the country why economic condition of the country is deteriorating and what remedial measures have been taken for it and what will be done in future so that the bad days of 1991 may not come again and our gold is not mortgaged and our image is not ruined in the world over? Foreign investment is being taken out of the country. It was said in this very House to approve FDI.

Now, you tell us where the FDI is going. Where the foreign institutional investment has gone? Where FII, FDI has gone today? All formulae are failing here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my request is that a clarification should be given here about all these things. What remedial steps have you taken and what are you going to do further? All the people, particularly the poor people, are worried that bad days of 1991 may not be repeated. This problem should be solved.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members. I think there were eighteen of them who have participated in this very important debate on the economic situation of the country.

Sir, since I returned to the Ministry of Finance in August 2012, I have made four statements besides, of

course, some off the cuff remarks now and then. In every one of those statements I have emphasized that thanks to a number of developments around the world, the Indian economy is challenged. Not once did I say that all is well because I know that no Finance Minister anywhere in the world can say that all is well. You meet Finance Ministers at the G-20, one meets Finance Ministers at IMFC, World Bank, BRICS Meetings, you have to measure the length of each face by a longer scale.

The world economy is indeed challenged. Let us accept that fact. In fact, the world has not recovered since the Crisis of 2008. The Crisis actually deepened in 2011-12 and there are no signs yet of the Crisis lifting in most countries of the world. All we have to do is look at the last page of 'The Economist' which comes out every week and it will tell you, much to your surprise, that India is among the fastest growing top three or four countries of the world despite our difficulties. But I do not take great comfort in the fact that we are growing at five per cent. It saddens me. Both the Prime Minister and I have repeatedly said that India cannot afford to grow at anything less than eight per cent.

Sir, I have listened to this debate very carefully since it started about half- past Twelve. I requested only one Member, Mr. Saugata Roy, to yield and I apologise for interrupting him.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It is all right. He is the Finance Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: But I have heard everyone patiently and with rapt attention. At the end of this debate, what does the country expect us to do? The country expects us to say what we will do in the next few weeks, in the next few months and whether there is broad agreement on what we will do. The hard fact is, there is no agreement. I say this with great respect and responsibility, let us not fool ourselves. There is simply no agreement on what we will do. You would only have to contrast the speech of the lead speaker, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and some others belonging to the Left Parties and the speeches of some Members from the Congress Party and the Principal Opposition Party.

If Parliament is not able to point to the direction in which the country's economy will go, Parliament is not able

to agree on, say, 10 steps which the Government should take today, six months from today, a year from today, what kind of a message will it send to the rest of the world? I am not trying to score debating points. In fact, I think the situation is grave enough for no one to attempt to score debating points.

We talk about investment. Look at the different voices on a matter like land acquisition. Without acquiring land, how will you put up industry? We talk about power projects. I can give you a list of power projects where there is one or more local agitations which say: "Don't put the power plant in my backyard". We talk about hydroelectric power. I can list a number of projects which are stalled. One of them has been stalled for nearly two years and the turbine cannot be taken to where the dam has been built. So, I think, the fact is the polity of this country is divided on economic policy. Well, that is understandable because there are different political parties, there are different ideological persuasions. My plea to every one is, despite our differences, can we agree upon some measures which have to be taken in order to lift the country's economy from what it is today, about 5 per cent growth, to what we had between 2004 and 2008, technically between 2003 and 2008. When I refer to 2003 and 2008, it is with pardonable pride that I say that the team that is being accused of mismanagement was the very team that managed between 2004 and 2008 too. The only thing that has happened is, we may have become older by a few years. But our basic instincts are the same. My basic instinct is of that of a reformer. I know I will be contradicted by many hon. Members and I respect their right to contradict me. But I believe what we need now is not less reforms but more reforms. What we need now is not more restrictions but less restrictions. What we need now is not a closed economy but a more open economy. I said this in 2008-09. I know, from the Principal Opposition Party, Members thundered and said, what Mr. Yashwant Sinha did today in the name of God, go, he said that in 2008-09 also. We came back with a larger majority and they came back with a reduced number. I believe that even though the polity is divided, it is possible to weave together a tapestry of common actions, common programmes on which there can be some differences, but basically we can all agree that this is the direction in which we should go.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Sir, in the last 12 months there have been many ups and downs. When I took over on the 1st of August, I knew that I was returning to a very difficult pitch. The fiscal deficit limits had been breached. In fact, the budget estimates had gone awry. The current account deficit had swelled. These were the two main challenges apart from a number of other challenges that we had to face. In the last 12 months there have been days when I have been more upbeat; there have been days when I have been more downcast. But the fact is that some stability did return to the economy until a completely unexpected event took place on the 22nd May, 2013.

Let us focus on facts. Between August 2012 and May, 2013, the rupee was remarkably stable, between 54 and 55. In fact, in October, 2012, it appreciated to 53 rupees a dollar. In February 2013, it appreciated to 53 rupees a dollar. But on the 22nd May, 2013, there was an unexpected development which caused tremors around the world and every emerging market economy was affected when the US Federal Reserve announced that they are contemplating withdrawal from quantitative easing. US acts in its own self interest. We have to act in our own self interest. But when they act in their own self interest, it does have consequences for the rest of the world especially the emerging markets. There is no comfort in the fact that all our peers are affected. Brazil and South Africa are affected more than us. In equity markets, Indonesia is affected more than us; Philippines is affected more than us. Even a country with a current account surplus like Malaysia has been affected. So while we will do what we ought to do and we can do, we are also working with other countries to see what we can do together.

These two challenges, the fiscal deficit and the current account deficit have indeed to be faced. We will go through some pain but at the end of the day, I am sure, we will be able to emerge stronger. I will tell you why. I was told when I took over that the fiscal deficit was not in control at all and that was right. I appointed the Dr. Kelkar Committee. The fiscal deficit was threatening to go beyond 6 per cent although the Budget said 5.1 per cent. Dr. Kelkar said: "In the current year, you have to contain it at 5.2 per cent". This he said in the month of September 2012 and five months have been behind us. We not only contained

the fiscal deficit to below his level but the actual numbers are much better, it is 4.9 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am told that I cut down expenditure. Of course, we cut down expenditure. What other way is there to contain the fiscal deficit? On the one hand an hon. Member says this fiscal deficit is a myth, spend more - in fact, he gave a number, spend another Rs. 4 lakh crore - on the other hand, you say the fiscal deficit has gone out of control. How are these two statements reconcilable? The immediate task was to contain the fiscal deficit. Mr. Yashwant Sinha's analysis is perfectly right. Any one acquainted with the macro economy and any one who spends even a year in the Finance Ministry will know that if the fiscal deficit goes out of control, it is inflationary.

It has other consequences. The first task was, therefore, to contain the fiscal deficit and we succeeded. I say that for the current year we have drawn a red line at 4.8 per cent and we will contain the fiscal deficit at 4.8 per cent. I want all of you to please agree with me - even if you do not support me - that it is the first task at hand. The first task at hand is to contain the fiscal deficit. It has to be contained at 4.8 per cent, and I will do everything in my power to contain it at 4.8 per cent.

The next is the Current Account Deficit. Now, until a couple of years ago, nobody really spoke about the Current Account Deficit and quite rightly. Since 2000, for example, in all the years since 2000, only in two years we did not finance the Current Account Deficit and those were the two crisis years.

In every other year, India has always financed the Current Account Deficit. Every Finance Minister has added a big or small amount to the reserves. In 2007-08, when I was the Finance Minister, we added 92 billion dollars to the foreign exchange reserves, the highest amount added in any year. But in the last couple of years, financing the Current Account Deficit has become a major challenge. When I interrupted you, I did give the figure. In 2011-12 we did not finance the Current Account Deficit. That was the year of the Euro-Zone crisis. But in 2012-13, with the larger Current Account Deficit, 88 billion dollars - as opposed to 78 billion dollars in the previous year - we not only financed the Current Account Deficit but also we added 3.8 billion dollars to the reserves. And I, therefore, give my second

step. Even if you do not agree with me, please support my argument that this is absolutely necessary. We will contain the Current Account Deficit this year to 70 billion dollars or below and we will fully and safely finance it. ... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: At what per centage of GDP? ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is the absolute number which is relevant here because as a per centage of GDP it will depend upon the denominator, but the 70 billion dollars is a number which the world understands. Last year, we had 88 billion dollars. Therefore, at every opportunity I am telling the world that we will contain the Current Account Deficit this year at 70 billion dollars and we will fully and safely finance it. Even if some of you do not agree with me that it is a right approach, I want you to support me because that is an important objective that we have to meet this year.

My third step is that we must add to our reserves. I take note of what Shri Yashwant Sinha said, Sir. The 2.5 billion dollars that he is talking about may have been good enough in 2008 but in terms of financing our economy today, it is a very small number. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I did not say that it is 2.5 billion dollars but I said it is 25 billion dollars ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You raised 2.5 billion dollars and at what cost? It was raised at a very high cost. Be that as it may, I am not questioning that decision; I am not criticizing it. That was the decision taken at that time given the circumstances then. We have to add to our reserves. Our reserves are adequate. I can go into the external debt. The external debt is still very manageable. We are one of the moderately indebted countries. Our external debt is only 24 per cent. Then, you mentioned a number like 172 billion dollars. Actually you should tell what that 172 billion dollars is. It is not Government debt. Much of it is the stock of FII. Even FCNR (B) Account is included in the 172 billion dollars, and FCNR (B) is not going to run away from this country. Therefore, I think, when you mention a number like 172 billion dollars, you must break it up. Anyway, I am not getting into that. There is no time for that. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: This is the reply that I have got from the Government. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: 172 billion dollars is the correct number. Who says that it is not correct? ... *(Interruptions)* Did I dispute the number, 172 billion dollars? All I am saying is that you must break it up and say what makes up 172 billion dollars. We will have a discussion on that another day. I do not have the time for that. But we have to add to our reserves. I take your points, I take your suggestions. We have to add by FDI, through NRI investments including deposits, by ECB and through banking capital. All options are on the table. No option is ruled out. Which option we should exercise is a matter of judgement. And, I respectfully submit, taking note of all the views expressed here, the Government will exercise the judgement at an appropriate time. But we must add to our reserves.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Hon. Finance Minister, I want one assurance and that is to please assure the House that we are not going for sovereign bonds.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I cannot open a debate on sovereign bonds now. All I can say is all options are on the table. Which option should be exercised and in what manner is a matter in which Government will take a decision and if that requires consultation with certain people, we will certainly consult. But, all options are on the table.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Then, we are sending a very wrong signal.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, I am sending a right signal. I know what I am saying. I am sending a right signal.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: This country has never gone for sovereign bonds in our whole history.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have already said I take note of what you said.

Sir, the fourth important step on which all of us must agree is that we must revive the investment cycle. We must unblock the stalled projects and we must ensure that the future disbursement for the projects and the investment actually take place. Here is something on which this Government in the last six months has done remarkable work. After the Cabinet Committee on Investment was set

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up, we have cleared a large number of projects. As on 23rd of August 2013, we had cleared 173 projects with an investment of Rs.1,93,806 crore. And, yesterday, in the Cabinet Committee on Investment we cleared another 18 projects worth Rs. 83,772 crore. We took note of the fact that nine projects had got all clearances - Rs. 14,048 crore. And, in other nine projects, where we leave out two projects, where the developer is at fault, for seven projects we have stipulated dates. The dates are 31st August, 6th September, 15th September and 20th September. The total of this is Rs. 1,82,997 crore.

There is a proverb in Tamil – actually I am not stating the proverb or translating it – do not expect instant results. Once we clear these projects, the promoter has to go to the bank and start disbursement. He has to mobilize because the project has been stalled for a year or two. He has to mobilize workers, mobilize resources, mobilize machinery, mobilize management staff so that the project will take off. We are very clear in our mind that the fourth major step that the Government has to take is to revive the investment cycle and we have to unblock these projects, and we are doing that. We have a dedicated team looking into it. We are doing that and we will continue to clear these projects.

The next step that we have to take is to quicken the CAPEX Programme of PSEs. Public Sector Enterprises are sitting on large amounts of cash. Last year, I had only half a year to quicken the CAPEX Programme. But in that half year we drove them rather strongly and they were able to complete about 85 per cent to 90 per cent of their original CAPEX programme. This year, we have started early. We have made it very plain to the public sector enterprises, whatever your Capital Expenditure Programme, which you gave, which has been approved by the Government or the Ministry concerned under the PMO, that has to be done; and the performance rating of the CMD and the functional Directors will depend among other things on how much of the CAPEX Programme you will be able to implement. The CAPEX Programme is underway. Public Sector enterprises are investing. We will monitor it very closely to ensure that the CAPEX Programme is completed as we had envisaged at the beginning of the financial year.

The sixth step that we have to take is to capitalise the public sector banks. Our public sector banks are well

capitalised. No bank needs any infusion. We are well above the Basal-III norms. Nevertheless, in order to infuse confidence among investors and analysts, we need to pump in more capital into public sector banks. This year, this House has very kindly agreed to and approved my budget proposal that Rs. 14,000 crore will be invested as capital in public sector banks. That amount of Rs. 14,000 crore will be invested, but I hope we can invest more. I have, therefore, told the Coal India Limited's people that every rupee that we gain out of disinvesting in Coal India Limited – and we want them to disinvest a small amount, not even the original ten per cent - will go into a public sector bank for capital. One kind of asset is being converted to another kind of asset. We are not using it for revenue expenditure. In fact, those very banks, which will become stronger, will be lending to the CIL. It is a win-win situation for both, the CIL and the banks. We will also send a powerful signal round the world if we are able to invest more capital into the public sector banks. This is the sixth step that we must take.

The seventh step that we must take is that we must reap the benefit of the good monsoon. I think, a number of speakers said that nothing must be done that will come in the way of maximising agricultural production this year. Therefore, in the Group of Ministers, we have categorically said that the gas allocation to the fertiliser sector will be maintained and not one unit of gas will be reduced so that we produce the maximum amount of fertilisers. We will ensure that fertilisers are distributed all over the country and throughout the year, both for the kharif and for the rabi crops.

About agricultural credit, you would remember that in the Budget Speech, I had said Rs. 7,00,000 crore, but the sown area has increased by 9.1 per cent this year. Therefore, I have instructed banks that Rs. 7,00,000 crore is not a limit; it is a floor and they will have to extend as much agricultural crop loan as the farmers require in the country. We are giving three per cent subvention and this subvention is available from this year not only to the public sector bank borrowers but this is also available to farmers who borrow from the private sector banks.

Even they will get the subvention. We will do everything possible to maximise production in agriculture. We will reap the benefit of the good monsoon. The sown



area is 9.1 per cent more and the sown area has increased for every crop. So, I am praying, I am hoping that we will get the benefit of a good monsoon. I assure the House on my behalf, on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture and on behalf of Prime Minister and the Government that no stone will be left unturned to reap the benefit of the good monsoon that we have got.

The eighth step that we have to take is to encourage manufacturing. Many of you were absolutely right that we allowed manufacturing to languish, for a variety of reasons. How can any country become a strong economy without a strong industrial sector? A small country with a small population of, say, a million or so – there are countries with population of not more than a million – can depend upon one activity, say, fishing or an activity like tourism, or even an activity like gambling or even an activity like being a safe haven for unaccounted money, but India, given our size and given our population, can become a strong economy only if we become a strong manufacturing country.

Shri Yashwant Sinha mentioned capital control. That is a serious issue. I do not agree with him that it is capital control and I will explain, if there is time, but why bring a trivial thing? The imposition of customs duty on high-end expensive flat television screens is not capital control. It is to plug a loophole where couriers were flying out in the morning and coming back with two TVs in the evening as part of their personal baggage. We have got huge capacity in India...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Who has permitted it? You have permitted it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : No, we did not permit it. It was part of personal baggage always. We have a huge manufacturing capacity of manufacturing Televisions in this country. The estimates say that a million pieces may be coming as personal baggage. All that we are saying is that you bring it as personal baggage and I have no problem, but you have to pay duty. What is wrong with that? It is for the purpose that we must encourage manufacturing in this country. If a million TVs do not come, then a million TVs will be made in this country. That is the point. Do not mix the important argument with the trivial argument. Your first argument was important, and your second argument was trivial.

We must encourage manufacturing, especially, in power, steel, metals, automobiles, electronic hardware and textiles. Why do I say this? I say this because look at our top 20 imports into this country. If you look at the top 20 imports, we import things, which we should not be importing. You are right. Why should we import coal? We have enough coal for 200 years. We have to import oil and I agree because we do not have enough oil, but we are addressing that issue separately. But why do we import so much of electronic hardware instead of making that electronic hardware here?

In fact, if you go to those countries, it is Indians who are making the electronic hardware there. It is Indian engineers and Indian designers who are making the electronic hardware there. If you look at the 20 top imports into the country, you will find that there are goods, which ought to be made in India. We have to encourage manufacturing, and, therefore, every step must be taken and will be taken to encourage manufacturing, which is the eighth item on my list.

The ninth item on my list is that we must encourage exports. What is the Current Account Deficit? It is the difference between the Dollars that we earn and the Dollars that we spend. I am using the word Dollar as a short term for foreign currency. It could be Euro or it could be some other foreign currency. When you spend more Dollars than you earn, then the difference is the Current Account Deficit. Now, what can be done? You have to fill that gap / hole. The best way to do it and the most durable way to do it is to encourage exports. The Commerce Minister has announced a revised trade policy in about the month of April or so. I fully supported it. I think that you can begin to see -- I hesitate to use the word green shoots, but since Prof. Saugata Roy asked me whether there are any green shoots, without calling them green shoots, let me tell you what I see -- some glimmer of hope. Firstly, the exports have risen to 11.7 per cent in July 2013 over July 2012; second, the trade deficit in June and July has narrowed to US \$ 12.3 billion in each of these months; third, the net services exports have increased every month since April 2013; fourth, FDI inflows in the first quarter of this year, that is, April-May-June was US \$ 9.14 billion, which is an increase of 70 per cent over the same quarter last year. Therefore, I think that some of the measures are beginning to bear fruit, but there is still a long distance to

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go. At the moment, what I want to say is that we must encourage exports. This is the correct way and durable way to bridge the CAD. All other measures are only temporary or short-term measures. The durable, long-term measure is to encourage exports. Nothing should come in the way of exporting what we can produce in this country.

The last item is a point, which I think Mr. Elangovan had mentioned. We must find a way, and I do not know how to phrase this point. I do it very carefully, very cautiously, and very hesitantly. We have to find a way, and I appeal to all of you to find a way to resolve the impasse in the coal sector, iron-ore sector, environment clearances and land acquisition, which has come about due to judicial intervention. We have to resolve this impasse. ...*(Interruptions)*

#### 18.00 hrs

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Ask the Member who was speaking from your side.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We have to resolve this impasse. I entirely agree with what Prof. Saugata Roy has said. Yes, if there have been some irregularities or even some illegalities in some blocks which were allocated, please inquire into them, but why stop new blocks being auctioned? If there is some irregularity in granting an iron ore mine, inquire into them. But what about the millions of tonnes of iron ore which is lying there in Goa and in Bellary which has to be exported?

On land acquisition, yes, if you want to give more compensation, do so. But without land, how do you have industry in this country? On environmental clearances, at every stage, the Government has to go to a Supreme Court appointed Committee and to a Supreme Court Bench for every single clearance. We have to go to them for every single clearance. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Bring in legislation to overcome that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I say this very, very cautiously. I have great respect for the Supreme Court.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, just give me a minute,

please. Hon. Members, it is six o'clock. If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended till the Finance Minister's reply and disposal of 'Zero Hour' matters also.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the SEBI Bill also has to be disposed of. That is a short Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please cooperate.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: He has given the ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is requesting.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please, I am completing my reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Can I ask you a question, hon. Chidambaram Ji?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: On what?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: You have been listing out your priorities.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please wait till I complete my reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the Minister.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will you answer me at the end?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will complete my reply first, please sit down.

We have to find a way to resolve this impasse. This is an impasse that will affect any Government in the future. We will have to find a way. We will have to find a way in which we are respectful to the Supreme Court, we recognize the authority of the Supreme Court, but we also assert the authority of Parliament and the Executive Government.

Sir, I think that despite differences – ideological differences, political differences – if all of us can agree that these are the ten steps that have to be taken, I, on behalf of the Government, commit that we will do everything in our endeavour to take these ten steps. Once we take these ten steps – I am not talking about other issues; there are many other issues – we persevere, we are patient, we are firm, we are clear-headed, we communicate correctly to the investor community, to the analyst community and to the

people, I am sure the economy will begin to turn and we will be able to build a stronger economy.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: May I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just put one question, please.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I have been listening to him very carefully. He has been speaking of micro management in the way he believes it to be done. I have raised a number of fundamental questions. I do not go into all of them. The basic question before the country is there has to be more resources in the hands of the Government. There has to be more resources and more revenue. What about that? This is one question. Second, I have drawn the Minister's attention to another fact that in the whole scenario, two important things are there, that is, inflation and unemployment /job creation. What is the attention being paid to that? Third, I had raised a fundamental issue to him that the total tax revenue falls short of the total concession and total unpaid tax. He is asking the bank. We had been together in the Standing Committee on Finance. Most of the banks do not carry out the statutory obligation of advancing loan to the farmers directly. How is that going to be corrected?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We cannot have a debate number two. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Hon. Member, you have made your point.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: You have avoided it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have not avoided anything. Sir, there is a Budget. The Budget has estimated revenues. Constantly this question is asked, "Is tax foregone? Is tax foregone?" There are, at least, two Finance Ministers. The ex- Finance Minister is sitting on the other side. I have tried to explain it. Tax foregone is nothing but tax exemptions consciously granted by the Parliament by amending or providing for it in the Income Tax Act, or in the Customs law, or in the Excise law. It is Parliament which approves these changes. I get representations every week from an MP or a group of MPs on behalf of a sector saying please reduce the duty on this sector, please exempt this sector, please cut the service tax here.

Now, what is tax forgone? If the rate in the schedule is 10 per cent and you exempt that sector or that tax, the 10 per cent is added to the tax forgone column. If the schedule rate is 10 per cent and you say I am giving you a concession of two per cent, eight per cent is the tax levied, two per cent goes into the tax forgone column. So, tax forgone is not something which the executive government hands out as though it is a bounty. Tax forgone is a calculation of the impact of the legislative changes that Parliament has approved in the Income Tax Act or in a customs notification, or in an excise notification. So, that is a separate issue.

I am all for reducing the exemptions. In fact DTC reduced a number of extensions. But in the deliberations of the last two years, many of the exemptions have come back into the DTC because there is always a group of MPs who plead, rightly and legitimately, that this exemption must be granted. Therefore, I do not think we should read tax forgone as something which the Government has given away. We have a budget for tax collections and we will make every effort to collect those taxes.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : The hon. Minister has not denied that that is the pressing issue. He has not said a single word about price rise. He has not spoken a single word about inflation.

18.09 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL  
OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD  
OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) SECOND  
ORDINANCE, 2013

AND

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF  
INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2013

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now if the House agrees, we are going to take Items No. 23 and 24 together.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sk. Saidul Haque to move the resolution.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): I beg to move:

“That this House disapproves of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013 (No. 5 of 2013) promulgated by the President on 29 May, 2013”.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 be taken into consideration.”

I have a short written speech, I will not read it. The point is very simple. As the Act today stands, the Presiding Officer of SAT can only be a judge of the Supreme Court or a sitting or retired Chief Justice of a High Court. The post fell vacant on the 29th of November, 2011. Since then, my predecessor and I have made every effort to persuade the Chief Justice of India to find us a judge who fulfills this qualification to become a presiding officer. They have made every effort. They could not find a retired judge of the Supreme Court or a sitting or retired Chief Justice of a High Court who was willing to take this job in Mumbai.

Therefore, the Supreme Court told us, please amend the Act and add additional limb - a judge of the High Court. We, therefore, had to promulgate an Ordinance. Now judge of the Supreme Court remains there; sitting or retired Chief Justice of a High Court remains there; and judge of a High Court has been added. If we cannot find somebody in category 1 or category 2, we will have to find somebody in category 3.

After the Ordinance was promulgated, it became law. Of course, the Supreme Court has selected a judge. He has joined SAT. He is now the Presiding Officer. The Tribunal is functioning. Therefore, this is a very simple amendment. All discussions on SEBI can be on the other Bill. The other Bill is a comprehensive Bill coming day after tomorrow or so. All the discussion can be on that Bill. Please approve this small change and put an end to this Ordinance.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE : Thank you. The first Ordinance was promulgated on January 21st, which was notified for extending the qualification criteria for the appointment of

Presiding Officer of SAT. Now, the first Ordinance was passed in Rajya Sabha on March 2013. It could have been passed in Lok Sabha at that time, when it was in Session. But that was not done. The Ordinance was lapsed and that is why, the second Ordinance was brought in on 29th May 2013. Why was there any hurry? The Government should have brought the Bill, without promulgating the Ordinance, and discussed it in the House. Will the Minister tell that by having this Ordinance the post of Presiding Officer has been filled up? Perhaps not. The post is lying vacant from 29th November 2011. Using Ordinance route means that the Government is conveying a sense of urgency. Is it so here?

Coming to the Bill, what I would like to tell is this. Though the amendment appears to be a simple one, amending section 15 of the Act relating to changing the qualification for appointment of SAT President is not simple. This issue is a bigger one as it is related to SEBI. The SEBI is the regulator for the securities market of India. The stock market is controlling a greater part of our economy. FII and FDI are more and more entering into the stock market. SEBI is the controlling authority. But SEBI is not able to play its role. The Government has to set up a high level committee under the chairmanship of a retired Chief Justice to review the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.

The SEBI Chairman a few months back told that they want the interest of small investors to be protected. But what is our experience in the case of Saradha Groups in West Bengal or the Sahara Pariwar or in the case of Reliance? The Saradha Group failed after collecting huge sums of money through its ponzi schemes, causing acute financial and social distress not only in West Bengal, but also in Assam, Odisha, Jharkhand, etc., that is, in eastern India. It now becomes apparent that many high dignitaries including Ministers, Members of Parliament are associated in a direct or indirect way with such companies.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. Nothing will go on record. Please sit down.

(Interruptions) ... \*

\* Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)... \*

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: This Saradha and some other companies have raised funds from the people in terms of share and debentures and then, invested the money in various ventures including real estate, hotels, TV channels, newspapers, entertainment business, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the subject.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: It is with the promise of high returns. They then cheated the common people. These companies like Saradha got approval of SEBI and are bound to obey the guidelines of SEBI. If the guidelines are flouted, then SEBI can take action. SEBI is the nodal Central agency and the recent verdict of the Supreme Court in 2012, clearly directed SEBI to be the agency for necessary action.

**18.13 hrs.**

(SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL *in the Chair*)

We have demanded CBI inquiry into the Saradha case, as several States are involved in this massive fraud of Saradha Group.

I request the hon. Minister to instruct SEBI to take *suo motu* action in coordination with the Serious Fraud Investigation Office into the Saradha case immediately, for proper comprehensive investigation into total list of properties including different forms of illegal transfers.

Financial shenanigans have surfaced in Kerala in the form of dubious investments in solar energy. But SEBI is not able to do its mandatory role. They have made a list of such companies, but it cannot take any action. The blame is not only with SEBI. The Government has a role to play here. The Government's support to SEBI should be more continuous, giving more powers to it.

In a recent interview in *The Economic Times*, the SEBI Chief said that if we want to call for any records or impound any paper, freeze any bank account, then we do not have those powers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has already said that this is not a comprehensive Bill. You will get proper opportunity day after tomorrow, when we take up the next SEBI Bill.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: The Prime Minister, speaking at the SEBI's Silver Jubilee function in Mumbai assured that the Government will strengthen the regulator's enforcement powers. But that is not done in true sense. Has the Government had the will to take action against the cheaters, perpetrators, like Saradha, Sahara, and Reliance?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude; you have made your point.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: During the last two years in more than one case, the Supreme Court has expressed its displeasure in the way SEBI had been handling things and in the way, some Departments, particularly the Finance Department had been intervening in such things.

Further, it came to the light that Dr. K.M. Abraham, the then whole time Member of SEBI, had written to the Prime Minister about malaise in SEBI saying 'the institution is under duress and under severe attack from powerful corporate interests operating in a concocted manner to undermine SEBI. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Shri Nishikant Dubey.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: So, this Tribunal and the role of its Presiding Officer and its Members become all the more important. We should have people there beyond doubt. The interest of the small investors must be protected. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. I have already told you that you have made your point. Shri Nishikant Dubey.

(Interruptions)... \*

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013 (No. 5 of 2013) promulgated by the President on 29 May, 2013".

"That the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: MoS sahib, kindly take your seat.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, whatever the hon. Member has said, we will debate when the next Bill is taken up. There was a general agreement that this Bill will be passed without discussion. If everybody agrees, I think we can pass it without discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

Please listen to me. There is another Bill on SEBI. Both the Bills were listed and it was agreed that this would be passed without discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If anybody wants to say anything kindly address the Chair.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Why do you not listen to me first? Two Bills are listed one after another and both are SEBI Ordinances. It was said that we will pass the first one without discussion and there will be a full discussion on the next Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* That Bill is coming up for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)* Let this Bill be passed and then a full discussion can take place on the next Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, the Finance Minister has been mis-informed. The Securities Bill has been allotted two hours and this one is allotted one hour. There are two separate Ordinances and we wanted a discussion on this also because a number of times Ordinances have come on this aspect. If it is so ordinary then why two Ordinances have come?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): I am also a Member of the Business Advisory Committee as the Leader of Trinamool Parliamentary Party in Lok Sabha.

I was present in that meeting and it was decided that half-an-hour will be the time allotted for it. Some Members raised that it may be made one hour but it was decided that it would be passed without debate and the next Bill will be taken up for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): In the last meeting it was decided that one hour will be allotted to this. ...*(Interruptions)* You were not present at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two hours are not allotted for this Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): See the BAC report. It is written there about the hours allocated. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: As has just been said, half an hour is allotted for this Bill. I will give 2 minutes, each to all the Hon'ble Members to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARITRUHARI MAHTAB: It is not half an hour. Please do not say such thing from the Chair...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will see.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You also do not say anything. I will see that how much time is allotted for it in BAC. [ENGLISH] Kindly take your seat. I will look into it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): I am also a Member of the BAC. This Bill was allotted one hour time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no, problem. If the House agrees and everybody wants to speak, as you say, one hour will be allotted for this Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): We do not agree with it. We do not want a discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Chairman, the Leader of our party is sitting here. The party has given me the opportunity, For this, I thank our leader, Madam Sushma Swaraj ji, Hon'ble Finance Minister, if you were in such a hurry, then what was the need of bringing two ordinances. This is the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It says that on 26th November, 2011 the post of Chairman became vacant. And, today, on 27th August 2013, we are discussing it, after one year and nine months. You brought the first ordinance on 21st January, 2013. It is seven months since then, you felt the need of bringing second ordinance and you are saying that it is very simple. If it was that simple, then why did you bring two ordinances. Do not mislead the country.

I used to see in my childhood a huge advertisement. Now, it has been stopped. It was the advertisement of Pan parag. Shammji Kapoor Sahab used to distribute Pan Parag pouch in it. He used to give 1-1 pouch to everyone. There was a well built, fat man, he used to say that one pouch was not enough for him, then all pouches were given to him. The reason of it is that the Government has become so lame, so bad and in Hon'ble Yashwant Singh ji worlds so worthless that it has no alternative except bringing ordinance. If there had been any alternative, the post fell vacant on 26th November 2011 and the first ordinance was brought on 21st January 2013. Why do you want to run away from the Parliament? Why you did not refer that Bill to the Standing Committee? You level allegation on us. Today, Hon'ble Yashwant Sinha was saying that he was a stumbling block. There can be full agreement between the position and Opposition. I can tell you with a paper that you have so many problems, You have so much difficulties that you are unable to bring that Bill which has already been cleared by us under the Chairmanship of Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji. The Direct Tax Code which you are talking about, was given one and a half year back. The Company Affairs corporate Bill which is being talked of, has been given by our Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Yashwant Sinha. You have given a Statement and spoiled someone's image. You always say that the Opposition does not cooperate. How does it not cooperate? Direct Tax Code is pending with you for the last one and a half year Company Affairs Bill came twice before our Committee

and before two years from now...(Interruptions) No, I am coming to it. It was a small Bill. That is why I am saying. We have given that. You came to us and said that due to international obligation, Narcotics Bill is to be passed immediately. We gave you that within fifteen day. Insurance Bill is pending with you for two years. Pension Bill is lying with you. We have given you GST Bill with all our efforts. Dr. Ajay Kumar was talking about which. You do not want development in this country due to your own problems. You want to avoid Parliament and without referring it to the Standing Committee, as we are not interrupting it you are putting hurdles in the development of this country. You do not have any policy, any principle and you are blaming us that we do not want to work. Yashwant Sinha ji is stopping putting on end to all these things. You should have thought about yourselves and should apologize to the country for what you are doing.

Second question is that it is the Bill on SEBI. You have said about the position that a Supreme Court Judge, High Court Chief Justice holds. You have opened the Pandora's box and what had happened due to it? When you lose faith in institution, then the changes are made in the law. The type of problems SEBI is facing you are aware of it. The problem which the SEBI is facing is that the order of SEBI which can be challenged only in High Court, CGM is putting objection to it. District judge is putting objections to it and the type of companies which Mr. Saidul Haque was referring to SEBI cannot have any control over it. Your Attorney General says that he is not going to challenge this order. The Chairman of SEBI, coming before the Standing Committee due to this difficulty is unable to answer the question asked by all the members and you say that it is a small Bill. You take such a big decision. The judge of the Supreme Court used to be Chairman. The Chief Justice of High Court used to be its Chairman. Today, the Judges with seven years of service will be in it. Who will check their credibility? Who will check their credentials? Which committee do you have to check all this. A lot of allegations and counter-allegations were levelled on the judges. In your Government itself, charge-sheet is being filed against a judge. you appoint such type of a Judges. You know what the High Court has done in the case of BCCI? Ex-Judge was in BCCI Committee and the High Court says, "He has no standing. His reprot is not good. So, we do not accept." BCCI has to challenge it and you

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

say it is a small Bill and pass it without discussion. Is it possible? SEBI is an important organisation. It is so important that it has become like a banana republic. What happened in the country recently? Such a big game of spot exchange is going on. A Scam of 12.50 thousand crore rupees. The Collective Investment Scheme was passed by this House in 1999, during the time of Hon. Yashwant Sinha ji, for which he is making a reference of second Bill. From 1999 till 2013, not a single company has been registered. One company was registered in the year 2013. There must be some reason, there may be some problem in that legislation. The companies that are growing, like mushrooms. Are you aware of them?

The places from where we come *i.e.* Jharkhand, Bihar, Bengal and Odisha, everywhere there are Chit Fund Companies. What type of business is done by Chit Fund Companies? Chit Fund is a separate thing and Nidhi Fund is different. Ponji Scheme is a separate issue. You will clarify it. Do you know the official figure of Chit Fund? The Chit Fund Companies official business is of 40 to 50 thousand crores of rupee. When persons from a Chit Fund company appeared before our Committee. because they thought that we are going to ban the Chit Fund companies along with ponji Scheme, they said it is an illegal business which include the Kitty-Party of women, which is wrong. Its business is worth Rupees four lakh crores. You have difficulty in it and you are not able to provide them with a bank branch. Non-banking blocks are still in existence. Leave aside the villages, in this manner, someone in the name of ghee, in the name of MU, in the name of God, in the name of Realty Sector and someone in the name of loss of money in steel and some in the name of a company are looting the public. Who will decide it? SAG will decide it. You appoint an inexperienced judge without any knowledge, appoint a corrupt judge. The orders of SAG can be challenged only in the Supreme Court. Then you are saying it is a small Bill. We will discuss it separately. Why discuss? So, I am saying it is a big question...*(Interruptions)* They appointed Devdhar Saheb.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: He was selected before you speech.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: He has just said there are two way to come out of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saugata Roy ji, please.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, he has just told about two ways through which this country can overcome it. He said about more liberalization and to abolish restrictions. What is going on in the Ministry of Finance over the restriction. Are you aware of it or what the Government is doing? So many regulators have been appointed, so much powers of search and seizure have been delegated to them. They have brought back the inspector raj. TRAI has a separate regulator, separate regulator for petroleum has been appointed. Coal has a separate regulator. There is a Farnes Market Commission, SEBI, SFIO and CCI, all are separate regulators. RBI is a separate regulator. Too many cooks spoil the broth. They have made so many regulators and have no control over anyone. Are you aware about the powers of SEBI? What are the powers of RBI? What are the powers of Pension Funds? What are the powers of Insurance? Those people are not aware of it. When there was any dispute between them, the RBI was their controlling authority. Now the Finance Minister says they will control them and he is not controlling them. When it comes to the question of taking the Mutual Fund, or Insurance Fund or Pension Fund, to the market, it is a complete circle. The circle has created problems for the people of the country. Who are the people in trouble? Those who are retired, poor people, housewives. They are committing suicides. You are talking about earning through NREGA, they are only to fulfil their greed by investing in such type of companies and all those regions are backward, where the Government has no control and you are saying to liberalize the economy. We will abolish restrictions. What type of restrictions are you abolishing in this manner? Chidambaram Sahib, when you form so many regulators, will restriction be imposed or not? In the next Bill, I will talk about search and seizure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get full chance in it.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: As regards search and seizure, Income Tax can raid you, CBI can raid, the State Police can come to you, Economic Offence Wing can come to you, DRI can come to your place. Now, they have delegated the powers to CCI, SEBI has got the power, SFIO has got the power. Any illegal person or any fake person can come to your house and say he is SEBI officer,



he is CCI officer. You do not have any knowledge about it. What type of liberalization is this? What type of restrictions you are talking to abolish? Second question is, which is the Bill on which he is bringing this type of amendments. A Separate ordinance was brought for Judges. What we are going to talk further is about controlling the CIC Scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I am concluding in brief. I do not want to take much time. PM gave a speech at the 25th Silver Jubilee Ceremony of SEBI. In it, he had said that the problem of SEBI was a great problem. The common investor is not getting included in it. The investors are either from foreign or 55 investors are from South India.

I am not saying this. This was said by the Prime Minister at the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of SEBI in May, 2013. You will see that inspite of SEBI, Harshad Mehta scam and Ketan Parikh scam happened. In spite of FMC, spot exchange happened. We will discuss the commodity exchange later on. I am asking the Finance Minister about the type of piecemeal amendments brought. How he wants to by-pass the Parliamentary Standing Committee? He himself said that he wants to strengthen SEBI. This was said in the speech during 2013-14. Just see the working pattern of the Government. They conduct long discussion, and how the common man dies. A Committee was constituted in 2009 under the Chairmanship of V.K. Sinha ji. The reason was that the faith of the world was on us, as was told by Yashwant Sinha ji. Thereafter K.M. Chander Shekhar Committee was formed for sub-legislation and K.M. Chander Shekhar gave about 11-12 points on the basis of which SEBI should prepare its legislation for FDI and FII because the entire world is looking at us with wrong perception whether it is 2-G scam or Coal scam. You try to make the law with retropective effect, but not able to create confidence. Etisalat company is disturbed because they lost their money. Your relation with Russia had turned cold due to Sistema and now you want to make Jet-Etihad deal. Our relations with Etihad are going to break. You are fighting with Vodafone even after Supreme Court's orders. Nokia is trying to come back. So, I want to say that if you want to fully reform the SEBI, why do not you prepare a legislation on the basis of K.M. Chander Shekhar Committee report and V.K. Sinha Committee report? Why don't you discuss this issue in the Standing Committee?

Your deeds might put the country in trouble and I think we always try to cooperate with you. You should remove the internal conflict within your party and the allies, as TMC had left you on insurance issue. With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satpal Maharaj.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, please allow me to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, speak.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Sir, I would like to congratulate the UPA Government for the important works which have been done during the last five years. The Women Safety Bill, Ayodhya' is landmark Judgments, Sports Bill, Freedom to Media, Awareness against crime and corruptions and the Supreme Court ruling against convicted politicians came up during the UPA-2 regime and yesterday, the Food Security Bill was passed for ensuring two time meals for the poors. I thank Sonia Gandhi ji, the Prime Minister and Rahul Gandhi ji for this and congratulate them.

Sir, the post of Chairperson of Securities Appellate Tribunal is lying vacant from 29 November, 2011. The qualification for the post of Chairperson has been changed by amending section 15(k) and included as a sitting or retired High Court Judge who has served any High Court for at least seven years. I support this Bill. I would like to say that the advocates who are experts in company laws and have practised for more than 20 years in the Supreme Court or High Courts should also be considered for this post so that this post may not remain vacant. At the end, I once again support this Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in the House.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Indian Security and Exchange Board (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

This Bill has been brought in haste to amend the Act of 1992. It is true that if we see the entire India, the people from economically strong States have formed such companies. These companies are spread all over the country like Mushroom. I think that by constitution of 'SAT'

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

the companies having scheme worth 100 crore rupees or more will be checked. Entrusting the Chairman with Powers by which he can conduct searches seize their accounts and arrest them, is a good thing.

Actually, a big provision has been made that big plots of big investors, big builders will be seized. It has been said that several big people, who own private planes, will be raided. This is a good thing. The provision of making a special board for early disposal of cases is also a good thing.

I will not speak much about the Chit Fund companies, but several such companies have committed scams. The low income people, BPL people and middle class people of the country have invested in the Chit Fund companies with a greed of earning more interest, but many companies ran away with the hard-earned money of these people. Prof. Saidul Haque told about Sai Prasad, Tata Teli Services, Omex companies of Madhya Pradesh, even Sahara company is also there. This question has also been raised against the Sahara company, whereas approximately 5,120 crore rupees are deposited with the SEBI. Whereas Sahara has claimed that they have two companies, the bond holders of which have been distributed 20,000 crore rupees. Rest of the money is with SEBI. There is a need to pay attention to such companies. It is a good thing that Government has brought a Bill to strengthen SEBI.

I, while supporting this Bill, would like to say one more thing. Attention should be paid to the fact that it may not get misused. Later, it may be known that SEBI has started interfering in the good companies as well.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, we are having a discussion on the Amendment Bill presented by the Hon. Minister. Just now, our friend Nishikant ji raised a question on SEBI regarding reducing the eligibility criteria. Till now, we have been appointing the retired Judges of Supreme Court or High Court. for Chairman's post of SAT. What is the justification of this sudden decision of reducing the eligibility criteria? You will say that you were not getting any appointment and despite this, the work was going on since last one and a half years. The post was lying vacant for 6-7 months. Then you appointed someone through an Ordinance. When you do this sort of work and reduce the eligibility criteria, I

request you to deal with such cases through the Standing Committee. Then only it will be meaningful.

I want to make one more request to you. You have proposed one more amendment to SEBI. I would like to say that there should be no, adhoc-ism, it should be done together as the repeated amendments consume the time of the House and we speak on that issue over and over again. Nishikant ji wanted to discuss that Amendment Bill. Therefore, I would like you to refer such cases to the Standing Committee and it would be better if we receive a proposal. The House also agrees with this. Otherwise the Government runs it in its own way.

I would like to further request you not to compromise with the eligibility criteria. The other members of SEBI or the Judges appointed by you, after reducing the eligibility criteria to seven years, should be an expert on the matters of functioning of a companies. It would properly resolve the challenges in Supreme Court.

There is not much to say on this issue. I am speaking on this issue because you are reducing the eligibility criterion. If it was increased, there would not have been any debate as said by Nishikant ji. It would have been passed just like that. There wouldn't have been any debate had we continued with the permanent as well as retired Judges. We are debating because you are reducing the eligibility criterios. Therefore, I would request not to compromise with the eligibility criteria or the quality. Please keep this in mind while making this amendment. I hope you will reassure the House on this matter.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude for this opportunity to speak on Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013. Sir, with the amendment in this Bill, it will be under the supervision of Supreme Court, and a retired Judge, with 7 years of legal expertise will be appointed by the Central Government. The need for setting up Security Appeal Authority was being felt and the vacancy of the Presiding Officer which has been lying vacant for several years will be filled up. This would help us in SEBI. Almost 50 per cent people from village level to cities and metro cities are associated with the stock market, whether they are buying shares or gold, silver, pulses, oilseeds or those who are the victims of foul play, This Bill

is being brought for all these people. These companies grab people's money, people don't get a chance to complain, they move to courts but they don't get justice. This Tribunal will monitor the stock market and the financial institutions and it will bring speedy justice to the people. People will show readiness to invest their capital in the market. Foreign capital will also be put in the stock market.

Sir, as far as stock market is concerned, stock brokers need to be restrained and this will definitely work under the Bill you brought through SEBI. Some people make their commission by tricking consumers into buying shares. This causes loss to the consumers and then this case goes to the court. The consumer does not get the benefit of his money. I support this Bill and I think that the appointment of the Presiding Officer is a commendable job even though it's late. The Public will get justice through it.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, this Bill has a very limited purpose. And for this limited purpose, twice Ordinances have been moved, as was mentioned by Shri Nishikant. That too after the Chairman's post of SAT fell vacant for some months. As has been told by Shri Dhananjay Singh ji while participating in this discussion, there has been a little bit of degradation relating to ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Not degradation.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Okay not degradation. If it is not degradation, then, downgrading.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is not downgrading. It is a wrong word.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I am using this word and confining myself to it, when I make the comparison with other Tribunals, especially the Competition Tribunal. In the Competition Tribunal, you also have a retired Judge of the Supreme Court, even the Chief Justice of a High Court, even the Supreme Court of India presiding over the Competition Appellate Tribunal. How many cases are filed there? Of course, the Minister has not come out with so much information before this House today. But what is being discussed outside is that there are not many cases before the SAT. That is why many Judges are not willing to be the Chairperson of SAT. After Shri Sodhi retired

in November, 2011, the Government could not scout a proper person to chair the Tribunal. We are not aware, the Government has not come out, how many such Judges are there of Supreme Court who have retired and are not engaged anywhere; how many such Chief Justices are there in this country who are not engaged otherwise; and how many of them have declined to hold this post or are not willing to hold this post.

If that information had come in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I think, there would not have been so much of confusion. The Securities and Exchange Board of India is supposed to look after the ponzy schemes and it is to regulate the stock market. This is a new aspect which has come up in the last 20 years. Since 1992-93, this new mechanism is in force. The law is evolving and, as I understand, it is very dynamic. New issues are coming before SEBI. If SEBI is giving a decision, that is to be tried here in this Tribunal.

I take objection to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill where it is stated that they needed a suitable judge who was willing to take up the position. The Finance Minister is on record having stated that without a Presiding Officer, the functioning of the body was not going on as it was required. But you had two other members. It is not that there was a total break down of that Tribunal. It was functioning. It was giving certain orders. I think the Minister can reply to that. The body was not held up as it had two members. Then, why do you say that the working was hampered and there was urgency and that is why this Ordinance was issued? It was not issued once, but twice within a period of six months.

We need a competent judge as it is a technical subject dealing with capital market and someone who has dealt with commercial and capital market law will be comfortable to deal with the matters that would be coming up before the Tribunal. Then, why have you kept a criterion of having a person who has put in, at least, 7 years of service as a judge in a High Court? How many such judges do you have who fit in that category? I will not be surprised if another amendment to this effect is moved by the Government in the near future, if not now.

Sir, I may draw the attention of the House that the current eligibility criteria for the Presiding Officer of SAT

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]  
is similar to that of the Chairperson of the Competition Appellate Tribunal which hears appeal against the decisions of the competition regulator. At present, only a sitting or a retired judge of the Supreme Court or a sitting or a retired Chief Justice of a High Court can be appointed to that post. Then, why has not that been changed? We need an answer to that. Why are you doing it here in the case of SAT?

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman Sir, Hon. Minister has claimed that no Judge was available to hold the post in SEBI, so the post remained vacant for 10-12 months...(Interruptions) The Ordinance came into force in November, 2011 and January, 2013...(Interruptions) They were reinstated in the year 2013 only...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address me, not Nishikant ji.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, my first question is that this legislation was approved in 1992 and till 2011, either a sitting or retired Judge of the Hon. Supreme Court or sitting or Retired Chief Justice of a High Court was the criterion for appointing as Chairman. From 1992 to 2011, how often did the Government realize that Judges of such eligibility are not found or they became unavailable only after 2011? As per the law, as enforced in the beginning, the criterion was high. Since then, how many years this post remained vacant due to the unavailability of Judges? What are the reasons that it remained vacant since 1993 to 2011? Secondly, when the post was lying vacant for 11 months or 14 months then it was felt that Judges having such eligibility and experience are not found, then an ordinance was introduced. For 14 months, no judges were found and in that period, a Bill could have been passed. Then, why an Ordinance was introduced? This is my second question. My third question is, after the introduction of the ordinance, whether they found the Judges or not, whether the Judges were reinstated or not, and what is the status of the Appellate Authority?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many questions do you have?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It says, the sitting or retired Judges of High Court with 7 years of experience. A new law is being introduced and if a Judge having 7 years of experience is not available then what would be the solution? Introduce a Bill which is practical and well thought out...(Interruptions) as it was introduced in a hurry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your all questions are here. Hon. Minister will reply to these questions.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Why 7 years? Why not 5 years? Being a High Court Judge requires a lot of knowledge. Shri Dhananjay Singh was talking about deserving and undeserving. All are judges. Why would we say so? Do you think that High Court Judges or the Judges having one year experience are less knowledgeable? You enact the law arbitrarily, otherwise all the Judges are knowledgeable jurists and experienced. The High Court Judges can qualify every post of the world. Hence, we can't question their competency. The Government should answer this.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the circumstances under which the first Ordinance was promulgated and we were obliged to promulgate the second Ordinance have been explained in the statement under Rule 71 of the Rules of Procedure.

The post was due to fall vacant on 29th of November, 2011. Even before that date the Selection Committee met on 15th September, 2011, two months before the vacancy. In two months they could not find a suitable person who fulfilled the qualifications prescribed in the Act. Then we asked the Law Minister to intervene. The Law Minister after consulting the Chief Justice said, 'We have to enlarge the field of selection'.

I would request the hon. Members not to use the word 'downgrade' or 'degrade'. There is no downgradation. We have, in this country, about 900 or 1000 judges who are all selected in the same manner and about 20 or 30 of them rise to the Supreme Court. That does not mean that a judge of a High Court is of a lower grade than the judge of the Supreme Court. It is not correct. A judge is a judge. About 20 or 30 of them come to the Supreme Court

and in every court, only one person can be Chief Justice usually based on the seniority. All the judges are equal status and equal rank but we should not demean a judge.

Therefore, the first Ordinance was promulgated on 21st January. The Bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha on the 11th of March and if the Lok Sabha had functioned as it is functioning today, it would have been passed in the Lok Sabha two days thereafter. But, unfortunately, the Lok Sabha was adjourned. Therefore the six weeks' period expired, the Ordinance lapsed. It is because the Ordinance lapsed, after the Rajya Sabha had passed the Bill, there was no option but to re- promulgate the Ordinance so that the selection process can continue. The selection process continued and the Judge has been selected. He is a fine Judge. He has assumed the office as the Presiding Officer of the Tribunal and the Tribunal is functioning. During this period, when there was no Presiding Officer, it was not as though the Tribunal stopped functioning. In the year 2012-13, 207 appeals were disposed of by SAT. In the current financial year, 2013-14, 48 appeals have been disposed of. The new Presiding Officer took over. As on 31st of July, there are 124 cases pending before the Tribunal. The Tribunal has enough work. They are doing good work. The Act says, there shall be a Presiding Officer plus two Members. But the vacancy does not mean that the Tribunal cannot function. But the right thing to do is to have a Judicial Officer plus two other Members who are experts in their fields, one is in law and one is in tax matters, who are Members of the Tribunal. Therefore the Tribunal is now fully constituted. We have not downgraded anything. Limb (A) of Section (1) remains the same; sitting or retired Judge of the Supreme Court or a sitting or retired Chief Justice of a High Court; or limb (B) says, a Judge of a High Court who has had seven years of service as a Judge. Nothing has been done to dilute the Tribunal. I have taken notes; my officers have also taken notes of all the points that you made about the working of SEBI. I will come back with a comprehensive reply on the working of SEBI and all the issues that you raised when we discuss the second Ordinance which is a very important Ordinance that empowers SEBI extensively. We will have a full discussion there. For the time being, please be assured, nothing has been done to dilute this Tribunal or downgrade this Tribunal. This Tribunal is one of our better Tribunals.

It happens to be located in Mumbai. I cannot do anything about that. So, many Judges are reluctant to go to Mumbai for whatever reason. The Competition Tribunal's office is in Delhi and people are willing to come to Delhi. That is the problem. Therefore we have now found a very fine Judge. Please pass this Ordinance and we will have a full debate on all the points that you made. I will answer comprehensively when we discuss the second Ordinance.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir. Before talking about the Statutory Resolution, I would like to make three requests to the hon. Finance Minister.

First of all, I have no objection in changing eligibility criteria for the Presiding Officer of SAT. But, please appoint those Judges who are beyond any doubt. Only seven years' experience is not sufficient.

My second request to the hon. Finance Minister is to strengthen SEBI, as told by hon. Prime Minister himself in SEBI Silver Jubilee Celebration in Mumbai, without any interference from the Finance Ministry.

My third request is that, instruct SEBI to take suo motu action against Saradha Group and other Chit Fund companies in coordination with SFIO and even with CBI so that such kind of fraud and cheating are stopped.

With these words, I withdraw the Statutory Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the Statutory Resolution moved by Sk. Saidul Haque be withdrawn.

*The Statutory Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**19.00 hrs**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

[Mr. Chairman]

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this august House and in particular the Ministries of Home, External Affairs and Defence to some stunning reports about Myanmarese military intrusions in the North-East Region. It is reported that Myanmarese intrusion is taking place at Holenphai Village, located 3 kilometres South of Moreh Police Station close to international border pillar number 76, in Chandel District of Manipur. It is high time to seriously look into such reports and find out whether it is correct or not. If this is correct, all kinds of necessary actions diplomatic, military and otherwise must be taken at the earliest.

Such a reported military intrusion or incursion compelled the local people feel that they are left without defence and protection. Such a feeling is highly injurious to our national unity and integrity.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to act and ensure that no such intrusion takes place in future.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria):  
Mr. Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak during Zero Hour. There are many train services from North India to my Parliamentary Constituency, Deoria district, in Bihar. But the Superfast trains do not have any stoppage in Deoria or any other part of this district. Many people from Deoria are working

in North Delhi, especially Delhi. Many people from Bihar visit Deoria for business purpose, but due to the lack of any stoppage, for Superfast train service, the passengers coming to Deoria have to change the trains or board other vehicles. Through the House and my letters, I have already requested for the stoppage of Bihar Sampark Kranti Express and Garib Rath Express in Deoria city and the stoppage of Intercity Express in Gauri Bazar Railway Station. But due to some unknown reasons Government is not taking action on this matter. Hon. Railway Minister has announced some rail facilities in some VIP areas, even providing some stoppages in those areas, but is ignoring the problems of people of Deorai. My Parliamentary Constituency Deoria is getting step-brotherly treatment. All these reasons have caused resentment towards the Government in Poorvanchal.

Through this House, I would like to request the Government to announce stoppage of Bihar Sampark Kranti Express and Garib Rath Express in Deoria and Intercity Express at Gauri Bazar Railway Station in Deoria.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention towards Bokaro district in Jharkhand which comes under my Parliamentary Constituency. In this district, the land of villagers was acquired by Central Coalfields Limited at Pachmu Panchayat under Bhumia Block during 1980-1982. That land has been given to a company. Till date, they were neither offered any job nor compensated. Moreover, they are not giving receipts for the remaining land. If they do not need land, they should return it so that the farmers could cultivate this land.

Sir, this matter has been raised earlier also in the Lok Sabha. But no action has been taken on this matter and you will be surprised to know that there are 16 Panchayats in Baniyadi Colliery. Due to the non-issuance of No Objection Certificate, no houses can be constructed under Indira Awas Yojana. Moreover they can't construct their own houses. No work is done under MNREGA. Community halls are not being constructed. You will be surprised that despite having 16 Panchayats in that area, there is not a single Panchayat building in that area till date. Through you, I would like to request the Government of India to start this pending scheme.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw the kind attention of this House towards a very important issue, that is, regarding the urgent necessity of a National Health Scheme for kidney patients.

Sir, the number of kidney patients is increasing in an alarming way in the country. It is estimated that there are approximately 7.85 million people suffering from chronic kidney failure in India. It is also reported that two lakh patients die of kidney disease every year in India and thousands are being added to this list everyday. Sir, it is a known fact that the treatment like dialysis is very expensive and the ordinary people cannot afford it. Kidney transplantation is a very rare thing, and it is very clear that the normal people cannot afford the cost of it. That not able to afford the dialysis treatment.

Recent medical report says that youngsters are also becoming victims to kidney disease in a big way. Besides the cost of treatment, the number of dialysis centres is also very few in our country and we all know that fact. There are some private institutions, which are charging exorbitant rate for treatment.

Under the circumstances, I would humbly request the Government to take urgent steps for three things – firstly, to formulate a National level health programme exclusively for the kidney patients; secondly, to provide financial assistance and subsidy for the poor kidney patients who are undergoing treatment; and thirdly, to arrange facilities for dialysis at all the Government hospitals. I would once again humbly request the Government to take these steps urgently.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise only one issue.

Shri Kameshwar Baitha.

[Translation]

Please go to your seat or take permission to speak from here.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Mr. Chairman, please allow me to speak from here ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission is granted, whenever you speak, please speak from your seat. And under special circumstances, if you want to speak from another seat, please take permission from the Chair.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Sir, I want to bring forth the pain of NRHM workers ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, Please do not more through two people. When an Hon. Member speaks, one should not more between the Chair and the Member.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Sir, a scheme is being run by the NRHM across india and I want to bring the pain of its workers before you. It's a beneficial scheme. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned Minister, bringing the problems of Parliamentary Constituency Palamu in Jharkhand to the fore. While touring the States under Parliamentary Committee, I found out that the personnel working on contract basis in different States are being paid different honorarium.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised the issue of NRHM. Please stick to the point.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Sir, I am talking about that only. In different States, different honorarium is being paid. An A.N.M. is being paid an honorarium of Rs. 12,500; in Chhattisgarh, it is Rs. 10,000 whereas in Jharkhand it is only Rs. 7200. There is only one post of Sahiya per 1000 people. Its earning totally depends on luck. She gets Rs. 150 for taking pregnant women to the health sub-centres. She searches for the TB patients so that she can earn Rs. 20.

Sir, if there are no TB patients or pregnant women, she can't earn a single penny. The Government calls it incentive pay. I say that there is only one Sahiya on thousand people. She takes care of the people like an A.N.M. The other health workers get Rs. 20000. In my State Jharkhand, an A.N.M. gets only Rs. 7200 as an honorarium under this scheme. The other health workers get an honorarium of Rs. 20,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep it short. It is related to the State and the State provides it. You have mentioned your point, now make it short.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, this is a scheme under the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a scheme under the Central Government, but the allocation is decided by the State. You know that.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: I would like to say if it is a scheme under the Government of India, then why step brotherly treatment is given to my State Jharkhand? In our neighboring State Bihar, the honorarium is Rs. 12,500.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already mentioned it articulately. Do you want something else in it?

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: I would like to demand that in Jharkhand A.N.M. should be paid an honorarium of Rs. 12,500 and Sahiya should be paid on honorarium of Rs. 10,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point is clear now. Shri Ajay Kumar associates himself with the issue Shri Kameshwar Baitha.

*[English]*

SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN (Chalakudy): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to present this very important matter.

As the prices of essential medicines fixed in accordance with the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy and the Drug Price Control Order 2013, which came into effect from 29th July 2013, there are reports from various parts of the country regarding the shortage of medicines under this category. At present, 190 types of drugs are enlisted under the new pricing policy the prices of which would come down by 15 to 45 per cent. There are some of the drugs the prices of which have been fixed.

The immediate reason for shortage of drugs is that many chemists had already returned the existing stocks of these drugs back to wholesalers and companies for relabeling. The drugs with new labels are yet to reach the retailers. Some chemists point out that the proposal of the companies to sell the drugs at reduced prices, as per the new prices, is not practical as they purchased them at higher prices and no clarification was made on the trade margin and other terms.

It is also reported that even though the Medical Council of India (MCI) has instructed to prescribe medicines with its generic name, most of the doctors are reluctant to do so and such practice may lead to dilute the good results of the new pricing policy itself.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee, of which I am also a Member, in its report on FDI in pharmaceutical sector have strongly recommended that to promote the consumption of generic medicines in the country, the Government needs to bring in legislation to make it legally binding on all doctors to prescribe only generic drugs in their prescriptions. In some cases, cost of branded drug has been 80-85 times higher than the price of its generic equivalent.

I request that the Government may interfere in the matter immediately and make legislation accordingly so as to ensure the availability of essential medicines at reduced prices, as originally intended by the new pricing policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy is to speak.

Shri Roy, you have levelled some allegations by name in your notice. It is a practice that the names of the persons, who are not Members of this House, are not mentioned in the House. So, you may kindly take the precaution of not mentioning their names.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri): Yes.

Sir, I stand to draw the attention of this House to the prevailing law and order situation in West Bengal. In accordance with the Constitution of India, voting is a constitutional right and every Government, be it Union or State, is bound to protect this right of the citizens. Unfortunately, on 25th of July, 2013, my constitutional right of casting the vote was snatched away by force by the known goons of ruling party in the presence of State and Central Forces, who expressed their inability to do anything, so that I could not cast my vote. This is simply a case of violation of a constitutional and human right.

If this is the condition of an elected Member of Lok Sabha, my hon. fellow Members of Parliament may well imagine how the rights of common people are being bulldozed by the ruling party and its Government in West Bengal.



Though Law and Order is a State Subject, the Union Government should not deny its responsibility to protect the human rights of the citizens. I demand protection.

An unprecedented situation has arisen due to the widespread brazen attacks, intimidation and rigging that took place in West Bengal during the recent panchayat elections. There were large scale media reports of violation of human rights during the recent panchayat elections in West Bengal. Thousands of candidates were prevented from filing their nomination papers. In many places, opposition candidates were prevented from conducting their election campaign among the people while in many places, people were prevented from casting their votes.

Sir, I demand protection.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my Lok Sabha Constituency. The work for change of gauge between Saharsa to Forbesganj via Supaul has been pending since a long time. Work is going on for years but due to the apathetic attitude of the Government it has been abandoned. Money is not provided in the budget due to which the work has been hampered. Two years ago, transportation was stopped in the name of conversion from Raghapur to Forbesganj. The tracks were removed but the work has not started yet. As a result, the passengers have to travel after paying double or triple amount of money. It takes lots of money to travel. I had already made a demand in this regard from the Government during Zero Hour and Under Rule 377. Since this route passes through Nepal border and you know that China has been planning to extend a railway line to Nepal border, the Government should take care of this and get it done as soon as possible.

*[English]*

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I seek your permission to speak from this place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you can speak from there.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Hon. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards Quinoa to

be introduced in India to launch a protein revolution.

Quinoa is considered as a super food. Protein content in it is very high. Nutritional evaluations of Quinoa indicate that it is a source of complete protein. Furthermore, it is a good source of dietary fiber; phosphorous; it is high in magnesium; and iron. Quinoa is also a source of calcium. It is gluten-free, and is considered easy to digest. Quinoa is being considered a possible crop in NASA's Controlled Ecological Life Support System for long-duration human-occupied spaceflights. It has 1.5 times more calcium than wheat. This mineral is responsible for various bones and dental structure functions, and also plays a role in regulating the neuromuscular transmission of chemical and electric stimuli, cell secretion and blood coagulation. It can be promoted in the mid-day meal scheme for children, and healthy living among citizens.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that year 2013 has been declared by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations as the year of Quinoa. FOA has named Mrs. Nadine Heredia, first Lady of Peru, as the Brand Ambassador.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request the Government that they should frame a policy to introduce Quinoa in India to launch a protein revolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise the important issue of my area, Karim Nagar. There is an area called Sircilla in Karim Nagar in Telangana. There are 60 thousand power looms in the entire State, out of which 30 thousand power looms are situated in Sircilla area. I have given a representation to the Prime Minister as well as other officials, but to no avail. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Hon. Cabinet Minister, Shri Salman Khurshid present in the House to treat this as a serious matter. Please take note of it and convey it to the Government. Almost thousand peoples have committed suicide in the textile industry, out of which more than 400 people belonged to Sircilla. It pains me a lot because it's my constituency. They want to upgrade the power loom. We have given several representations

[Shri Ponnam Prabhakar]  
but in vain. Central Government should do something about it. Recently, we met the Hon. Prime Minister, UPA Chairperson, concerned Minister of Textile, Dr. K. Sambasivaiah Rao ji, former Minister Anand Sharma ji and MoS Panabaka Lakshmi. Through you, I want you to draw the attention of this House that half of the textile industry of the State is in my district and people there are committing suicide. I am the representative of the people and I am very embarrassed. Therefore, through you, I want to bring it to the notice of the Government to make it the top priority to upgrade it. It will improve the quality, yield more production and provide employment to the people. Once again, I request you to save the textile industry of Siricilla and stop the people from committing suicide, otherwise the whole Siricilla...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point has been taken into account and the Government has also taken it in to account.

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: The art is very good there. On 15th August, we packed a shawl in a matchbox and presented it to the Hon. UPA Chairperson ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Thanks. Shri R. Dhruvanarayan.

*[English]*

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue regarding backlog vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government Departments.

As per the Survey Reports, in 2008, there were 75,522 backlog vacancies; 44,427 direct recruitment quota; and 31,095 promotion quotas lying vacant. A Special Recruitment Drive was launched in the year 2008, and extended up to 31st March 2012.

As of now, 28,508 posts have been filled and still, there are 15,838 posts which are lying vacant.

My humble request to the Government, through you, Sir, is to please initiate a robust and time-bound recruitment drive to fill the identified backlog vacancies so as to provide

social justice to the downtrodden sections of the society. Thank you.

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Sir, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

*[Translocation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to associate yourself with the issue raised by the Hon. Member, please give it in writing.

*[English]*

Hon. Members, Shri Ponnam Prabhakar, Shri K.P. Dhanapalan and Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar are permitted to associate themselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

*[Translocation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairperson, Sir, I am very thankful that you have accepted my request.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this issue has been raised in this session before as well. Today also, many Hon. Members have spoken in anger. The floods in Ganga and Yamuna have broken the record of last 35 years. All the districts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in North India have been affected by this. Forty thousand buildings have been affected by this. The dam in Allahpur has broken.

Recently, I visited my electoral constituency Kaushambi. My constituency is an area between the Ganges and the Yamuna. Hon. Salman Khursid has also visited there. You know that. Both areas are submerged. I myself visited many villages by boat. All the roads are submerged. People are taking shelter on the roof tops of their pucca houses in the island.

There are many small and big villages which are affected by Yamuna including Piparhota, Malhipur, Nanda ka Pura, Chakdinha, Kewatpurwa, Marual, Pali, Hishambat, Garhwa, Kosam, Khiraj, and Imam among others. Besides this, there are several other villages affected by the flood in Ganga and many animals have been washed away in the flood water. The animals were tied at the night. Then floods occurred and the animals were washed away. People suffered the loss of life and property.

Through you, I would like to demand from the Government that since the Government provides financial package as a relief, seeing the alarming condition of the river, the Government should provide maximum financial package to Uttar Pradesh so that the homeless could get homes and the people who have lost lives and property could get a helping hand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra ji, you have raised a very important issue. But you should request the State Government to send a memorandum regarding this.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Ok, thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjay Singh associates himself with the issue raised by Shri Shailendra Kumar.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Hon. Chairman, Sir, a news was published in the major newspapers on July 23 about the deadline set by the High Level Committee constituted by the Prime Minister for the completion of major projects. The plans for which deadline is set, also includes Delhi-Meerut Express Highway. As per the notification released by the Prime Minister's Office, this expressway will be completed by 15th March, 2014.

Previously, in response to my unstarred question no. 329 on 7th July, 2009, the Hon. Prime Minister had said that this express way would be completed by December, 2014. Two years later, in response to my unstarred question no. 1161, the Hon. Prime Minister replied that the construction of this expressway would be completed in December, 2015.

Sir, the Hon. Minister should be asked as to which answer is correct? Does he formulate any work plan in order to complete the work in the prescribed time limit as per his answer or does he mislead the House and the people of my constituency by his wrong answers.

Sir, according to the concept of National Capital Region, Delhi-Meerut Express Highway should have been completed a long time ago. But, in spite of a number of assurance, work on this expressway has still not commenced.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have mentioned, there are two deadlines given by the Hon. Minister for completing this task - December 2014 and December, 2015. There

is another time limit declared by the Prime Minister's Office - 31st March, 2014. I can't dismiss this as a mere election manifesto because this is a question of Hon. Prime Minister's credibility.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government that work on Delhi-Meerut Express Highway should be started immediately so that it could be completed in time.

*[English]*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, I stand here to raise a very important and urgent matter of public importance and I seek the indulgence of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister who is present in this House. Dr. Narendra Dabholkar had dedicated his life to fight against the superstition and black magic. He was propagating the idea of reason and wanted the society to develop scientific temper. His brutal murder has shocked the nation. He was trying relentlessly to make a law prohibiting superstitious and black magic. The CCTV footage recovered by cops immediately after rationalist Dabholkar's murder last Tuesday has not yielded any concrete clues about the unknown assailants. This House should condemn the killing in the strongest possible words and the perpetrators of the crime be brought to book at the earliest.

Mr. Dabholkar was in the forefront of anti-superstition movement in Maharashtra. Angry protests sparked by the Dabholkar's killing prompted Maharashtra Government to enforce the anti-superstition Law that he had championed for years. I would urge upon the Government and this House to enact a law to eradicate superstitious belief.

There are still certain practices in our country which reminds of dark ages. At times, news reports of human sacrifices are also being published. Today, in a knee-jerk reaction, the Maharashtra Government had issued an ordinance but I would request the Union Government to look into all aspects of the intended law and take steps accordingly. Human sacrifices or even animal sacrifices before deities should be treated as not only cruelty but also murder. Similarly, propagating and advertising of gemstones for better future is nothing but fraud. Advertisers, publishers and broadcasters should also be punished. That will be a fitting tribute to Dr. Dabholkar's memory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saugata Roy and Shri Rajendra Agrawal are permitted to associate with the matters raised by Shri B. Mahtab.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): I have taken the trouble of staying so late for 'Zero Hour' to highlight a big problem faced by West Bengal. You know Sir, the Ganga enters West Bengal from Rajmahal bordering Malda District. Then, it comes up to the Farakka Barrage. After Farakka Barrage, the River divides into two. One is Padma which goes into Bangladesh and the other is Bhagirathi which comes up to Calcutta. The Farakka Barrage was created for supplying enough water to the Calcutta Port but unfortunately due to the agreement we have with the Bangladesh, the Port is not receiving enough water. But I am not on that problem.

The creation of the barrage in 1975 has given rise to problem of land erosion both upstream and downstream of the Farakka Barrage. Villages are just disappearing and both the banks of the rivers are breaking. In fact, in Murshidabad near Akheri Ganj, one Border Security Force post is in danger of being washed away and several villages including Bhutni Diara are in the fear of being submerged or washed away. Now, this stretch of 40 kilometres upstream and downstream of Farakka Barrage is supposed to be looked after by the Farakka Barrage Authority under the Ministry of Water Resources. Our Chief Minister wrote a letter to the Prime Minister requesting him for granting enough money for giving embankment to the Ganga and Pamda rivers. But, unfortunately, though the letter was given several months ago, nothing has happened. I saw a statement from the West Bengal Irrigation Minister. He has said that he will sit in dharna in Delhi if this money is not sanctioned. The situation is serious. At least, 10,000 to 12,000 villagers will be affected. Our security, because it is bordering with Bangladesh, will also be affected if the Border Security Force post vanishes.

Through you, I would appeal to the Ministry of Water Resources and the Central Government to take steps to prevent the erosion in the Ganga and the Padma Rivers.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, the condition of the weavers is not hidden from

anyone. There was a time when they played an important role in the economy of the country but the apathetic attitude of the Government has resulted in the pitiful economic condition of the weavers. Due to this, they have become socially alienated. There are weaver families in large numbers residing in my Parliamentary Constituency, Sheohar. But, due to the unavailability of raw material and their high cost, they are having difficulty in getting employment. Today, most of them are unable to take care of their families due to being unemployed and they are unable to provide education to their children and carry out other development work properly. The Government has made several plans for them and waived off their loans from time to time, but in order to solve their problems they should be provided employment, for example, by incorporating them in MNREGS so that they could get at least 100 days of employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point is clear.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: I think that the destitute weaver society would largely be benefited by this step of the Government, and this will make scheme like MNREGA more meaningful.

Therefore, through the House, I would request the Government to provide employment by incorporating the weavers in MNREGA keeping in mind their destitution and problems.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Hon. Chairman Sir, at present the State of Madhya Pradesh is facing the wrath of nature due to excess rain. After the sowing of Kharif crops in June incessant rain continue in the State. Due to heavy flood-like situation and excessive rain fall in many areas of the State, the Kharif crops have been completely destroyed in entire State. Due to the excessive rainfall in my Parliamentary Constituency, Rajgarh, the entire Kharif crops has been destroyed and almost everything has been ruined.

The pain of the farmers is that in last Rabi season also the crops were destroyed by the hailstorm and frost due to the deteriorating balance of nature. The State Government has failed to provide the reasonable compensation for it. Compensation has not been given according to the damage. In my Parliamentary Constituency, Rajgarh, only

those farmers got compensated who suffered more than 75 per cent damage. This is a biased and arbitrary move, due to which thousands of farmers have been deprived of appropriate compensation.

At this time of natural calamity in the form of excessive rain, it is the supreme duty of the State Government to conduct a survey in the entire State including my Parliamentary Constituency Rajgarh and provide quick compensation. Besides, it should waive off the entire loan given for Kharif, pay electricity bills and the revenue collection should be postponed for one year.

Finally, I request that the foodgrains should be arranged for feeding the affected farmers. I am thankful to you for giving this opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the Hon. Members to remain in the House after raising their issues in the House.

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, through you I would like to draw the kind attention of Hon. Minister of Home Affairs to a matter of great public importance. You are aware that there are large number of Bengali speaking people in the State of Assam. Bengalis have been staying there for many years; even before Partition, they were there. So along with Assamese language, Bengali language was also a medium of instruction in the schools of Assam. In the year 1960, Assamese language was given recognition by the Government of Assam. Since then, the Bengali population has been fighting for the recognition of Bengali language. On 19 May, 1961, this language struggle took a major turn in Barak valley of Silchar. Assam Police opened fire on the activists as a result of which 11 persons died. In 1962, during the Indo – China war, this language movement stopped. As that time, the Bengali speaking people demanded that the Silchar railway station should be renamed as “Bhasha Shahid Station”. Cutting across party line, Hon. Members of Lok Sabha and Assembly, Ministers as well as the common people of Assam have, in one voice, reiterated this demand. Hon. Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Tarun Gogai has given the No-objection Certificate but still this demand has not been met. I received my education in Assam and am well aware of the sentiments

of the Bengali population of the State. Thus I urge upon the Central Government to pay due homage to the language martyrs by renaming the Silchar station as ‘Bhasha Shahid Station’. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Hon. Minister, Salman Khurshid is present in the House. I would like to draw your attention towards a very important issue. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you might be also facing this problem. A very important and ambitious project NRHM is running in the country. The purpose of the Government was to improve health in rural areas through NRHM, but we are stuck in the process. Today, there are nearly 4500 CHCs across the country and some hospitals and CHCs in rural areas. The number of district hospitals and Sub-divisional hospitals nearly 1570. Our district hospitals should be equipped with facilities but they aren't. The fund for NRHM is being wasted unnecessarily. We are creating infrastructure, but we are not getting required facilities in hospitals.

There are many district hospitals including district hospitals Farrukhabad and Basti, where there is no facility of CT scan or MRI. There are many district hospitals where there is no Ultrasound facility. Due this, a poor villager has to in our costly expenditure as well as face exploitation during pathology tests.

I would like to request you that the Government should be instructed to provide at least such facilities in these hospitals and district hospitals through the money of NRHM. Besides this, X-ray machines should be made available in CHCs so that the poor villagers do not have to come to the district hospital for getting an X-ray done. At present, CHCs do not provide such facilities.

Moreover, some employment would be generated through it. There are a number of X-ray and Ultrasound technicians. There are some unemployed technicians who would also get employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your issue is important and it has come to light.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request you to instruct the Government from the Chair.

\* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): I am very thankful to you for this opportunity to speak. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Government of India that on one hand, there is flood in a large portion of the country and on the other hand my State Bihar suffers from drought. You know that nothing is left in Bihar except agriculture. The economy in Bihar entirely depends upon agriculture. There are 38 districts in Bihar, and all the districts are either flood affected or drought hit. The Government has provided relief to the farmers for irrigation of drying crops. It has provided subsidy for diesel three or four times. But, I would like to tell you that the Kharif crops have been sown in the drought hit districts. Less than ten per cent of Rice has been sown. Therefore, I would like to say that the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India should send a team to conduct a survey on the situation of flood and drought and provide instant relief to the farmers. I would like to demand for a permanent solution too. The instant relief which I want is that the Government should waive off the loan on fertilizers, seeds and the agricultural equipments. Secondly, I want to say that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point is clear.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: My point is not clear yet. I want one more minute...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not incorporate multiple topics into one.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: In Bihar, the farmers did not get K.C.C. according to the quota or as per the targets fixed by the bank, so they should be provided loans through K.C.C. Secondly, I want a permanent solution.

Sir, I would like to inform you that many proposals have been received by the Ministry of Water Resources, the Government of India, which have been sent by not only Bihar but also from the other States for construction of small check dams, farm ponds, ponds, etc, under the R.R.R and A.I.B.P. but these proposals are lying pending with the Government. This is the permanent solution which is lying pending with the Government of India...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All your points are clear now. Please conclude your speech.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: I want only 30 seconds. Both the temporary solutions are waiving of the loan and K.C.C. and the permanent solution. is...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not repeat.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: I am not repeating. Through you, I would like to request the Government to make an assessment of the situation of drought and provide quick relief to the farmers of Bihar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Sushil ji, you are aware that the Government of India never sends its team till the the State Government approaches it by sending memorandum. Please write to the State Government.

Shri Virender Kashyap ji, you can bring forth your issue in the House.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please allow me to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission granted.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: The Central Government has been providing houses to the poor people who are Below Poverty Line since a long time. This covers Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the widows of Ex-Servicemen. The Scheme is called Indira Awas Yojana. It has been running since 1996. The scheme has been running with the help of the Government for the people who reside in the villages. The ratio in the North East States is 90:10, whereas in other States it is 72:25. The amount being allocated to the plains areas- and hilly States is 70 thousand and 75 thousand respectively. Inflation is increasing day by day and it's difficult to build pucca room with this financial assistance. Since the inception of this scheme in 1996, if an assessment is made, it will be found that most of the houses may have collapsed.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government that the houses to be made under this scheme should be made by the Government only or the amount should be doubled so that the houses could be pucca and durable. The houses to be built hilly States and hard areas should be provided 25 per cent extra amount and Government should ensure the facilities of electricity, water, toiled, etc. in all the houses. This is my demand. I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE (Hingoli): Mr. Chairman Sir, it has been raining heavily in some district in Maharashtra since June Today, the Hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra visited Delhi and I suppose he met Hon. Prime Minister. My Parliamentary constituency covers three districts - Hingoli, Nanded and Yavatmal. Many villages are submerged. Godavari, Penganga, Purna and Pus river are over flowing and 99 per cent dams are also full. Several villages are flooded. People have been rendered homeless. Many villages have lost contact. The roads have been destroyed. The farmers are in trouble because their crops have been destroyed. Therefore, through you, I would like to request that Central Government should send a team of officials to my constituency Hingoli. They should carry out an assessment of the situation in Nanded, Hingoli and Yavatmal. In this regard, the Central Government should help as much as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subhash ji, you know that today the Hon. Agriculture Minister has said that they have received a memorandum from the Maharashtra Government and they are shortly arranging to send a team of the Government of India to Maharashtra.

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: The whole crop of the farmers is destroyed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be assessed by the team. Your point is clear. Thank you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: The State Government is giving 800 rupees or thousand rupees for half an acre, one acre...*(Interruptions)*. The farmers have suffered a loss worth lakhs...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a parameter for that. If more than 50 per cent of the crops is destroyed, you will get full compensation, otherwise it will be given according to the rate.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I will summarise my point. Hindustan Copper Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking, is located in my Parliamentary Constituency. It has two problems. All those employees who had taken VRS 15 years ago due to mines closure have been fighting for wage arrears since last 15 years. They

are thousands in numbers. Many of them have died due to illness and poverty. The Government has kept this case of Hindustan Copper Limited sending the Supreme Court and waiting for everyone to die so that it does not have to pay any kind of compensation. It is a pity that Hindustan Copper Ltd. was a loss making company during the time of wage settlement but now it's in profit. Last year, it made a profit of approx; 250 crore. We had requested several times and even gave a petition. Through you, I would like to request the Government that HCL should solve this case. The children of ex-employees of HCL are also working as contract labour in the same PSU since last 15 years. If the PSU breaks the contract labours and other rules it would be unfortunate. I want to say that the Government should be conveyed this message through you. I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You have raised an important issue.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you because you have given me an opportunity to speak on this very important issue. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the Extremely Backward Castes whose economic, educational and political condition is worse than dalits. There are total 17 castes in Extremely Backward Class including Rajbhar, Nishad, Bind, Mallah and Prajapati. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has identified these castes and sent a proposal for the second time to the Central Government to include them in the Scheduled Castes which is under consideration since a long time. Therefore, through you, we would like to demand that the Central Government should discuss this matter in the House and take steps to include them in the Scheduled Castes as soon as possible so that the said Extremely Backward Castes can make progress.

I would also like to draw your attention towards the number of Scheduled Castes which has increased considerably in the present time. Therefore, the 21 per cent reservation provided to them should be increased to 25 per cent.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important issue. Through you, I would

[Shri Rajaram Pal]

like to draw the attention of Hon. Salman Khurshid, who was also a Law Minister, Government of India. When I was an MLA in Ghatampur in the year 1996, this tehsil along with Bilhour tehsil were under Kanpur Dehat. In the year 1997, I demanded to put these two tehsils under Kanpur Nagar to provide cheap and accessible justice with a geographical point of view. But Kanpur Dehat came under the jurisdiction of Kanpur Nagar, Administratively, even today Ghatampur and Bilhour tehsils are parts of Kanpur Nagar. Last month, the judicial jurisdiction has been shifted to Kanpur Dehat. The distance between these two tehsils is approx. 100-120 kms. Bar Association, Lawyers Association and bidders have been agitating since a long time. They say that it is not practical that they live in Kanpur and for judicial purpose, they should travel 120 kms. Due to this, the litigants often reach late and non-bailable warrants are issued againsts them. People are resentful. Lawyers Bar and the litigants are agitating...*(Interruptions)* Few days ago, I had arranged a meeting of Hon. Law Minister with the delegates of the Bar Association and demanded the judicial shifting of these two tehsils to Kanpur Nagar. But due to the non-action in this regard, the litigants and the lawyers are agitating.

Through you, I make a demand from the Government of India. On one hand, the Government wants justice to be affordable, quick, fast tracked and the people should get justice in tehsils and on the other hand, it is very impractical for the litigants and officials to travel 120 kms only because of a minor error. In order to reach in time the second day, they have to start one day before with food and water...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I want that the judicial jurisdiction of Bilhour and Ghatampur tehsils should be shifted to Kanpur Nagar as they administratively come under Kanpur Nagar.

I express my gratitude for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): Respected Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

The Government's recent decision to curtail the duty draw back incentive used to be given to the industrialists is a severe blow to the cashew exporters in the country. It is also learnt that one more important waiver enjoyed by the exporters is being withdrawn by the Government very soon.

**20.00 hrs**

The duty draw back has been withdrawn recently by the Ministry of Finance. The incentive as per Visesh Krishi Gram Upaj Yojana (VKGUY) which was a boon to the cashew industrialists is learnt to have been withdrawn. It was 6.12 per cent of the total amount of the cashew export which the cashew exporters used to get as incentive under the two incentives. The decision to withdraw the duty draw back will destroy the cashew industry in the country, especially in the State of Kerala and more particularly in Kollam, my parliamentary constituency. Around 2,50,000 people are working in and around that area.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister of Finance to reinstate the duty draw back as per the ratio of the export and save the cashew industry from disaster and disintegration at the earliest. It is a question of the lives of about 5 lakh women in the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 29th August, 2013 at 11.00 A.M.

**20.01 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 29, 2013, Bhadrapada 7, 1935 (Saka)*



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