

Tuesday, March 1, 2011
Phalgun 10, 1932 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

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[Fifteenth Series, Vol. XV, Seventh Session, 2011/1932 (Saka)]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 1, 2011/Phalguna 10, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 81—Shri Vilas Muttemwar.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You can speak in 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. Let the question hour run.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

At this stage Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

11.01½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Sugumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. Let the question hour run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.15 a.m.

*Not recorded.

11.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

11.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ajnala, please sit down. Let me talk. Let me talk to you.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Give me one minute...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ajnala ji, if you give notice then only we will get discussion held.

[English]

If you give a notice, we will have a discussion on this matter.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You go back to your seats.

[Translation]

Go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Thambidurai, you may speak for not more than a minute. In fact, you may speak for less than a minute.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I am not talking about them...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am talking to them. Let him speak first.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, first listen to the leader...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, he was speaking. Thambi Durai ji was speaking, we even call him.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: First listen to Thambi Durai ji, then I will call you.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Your speech is over. Submit the notice, if you give the notice, we will hold discussion in that regard. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, I want to raise a serious matter and I seek your protection. I request a statement from the hon. Home Minister on this matter. In Tamil Nadu, the telephones of the leader of my Party are tapped as Assembly elections are to take place in the near future. *...(Interruptions)...*** Hence, we seek your protection. It is a serious matter, Madam. I request the hon. Minister for Home Affairs to make a statement on this matter. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not disturb. We must carry on with the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: They are intruding into the privacy of our leader. Madam, she may discuss any matter on phone. *...(Interruptions)* This is a serious matter. Hence, we request you to direct the hon. Home Minister to make a statement on this issue. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Achariaji, why you rose?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Your speech is over. Yes, Mulayam Singhji, what are you saying? Speak quickly.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, your speech is over.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is all right. We have already adjourned for fifteen minutes.

[Translation]

Let the House run.

[English]

Now let us take up the Question Hour. Shri Vilas Muttemwar.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Q. No. 81. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What do you want?

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): The Minister is present here. Let him speak out. The phones of all political leaders are being tapped. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing, your speech is over. Please sit down, let the House run. Thambidurai ji, your time is over.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Thambidurai, please take your seat. You have already spoken.

[Translation]

Let me calm the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you brought it in writing and now showing it to the House? You know that all this has not to be shown. Please sit down. You are such a senior Member and are bringing written material. Keep it down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, the hon. Home Minister is here. It is a very serious issue. He should explain it to the House. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Achariaji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, the issue raised by our MP colleagues from Akali Dal is very serious in itself. It has come to light after 27 years that all the people of a village were killed and 8 people lost their lives by felling in well. This is a very serious matter. I would like to submit that we are not interested in creating uproar, we do not want to interrupt the House. If you give assurance at once that the discussion will be held on this topic, call colleagues will sit down and let the House run. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have just said that to them.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: They did not listen to it, therefore, I had to rise. They did not listen to it in the uproar ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: OK, did not hear? I repeat: please submit this notice. We will hold discussion on this issue. All right?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, Mulayam Singh ji, please speak fast.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I will take only one minute, not more. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, speak, speak within a minute.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, in last session, the census. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, the Home Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)* Let him make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This is Question Hour and not Zero Hour. You have turned it into Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour is going on, 20 minutes have passed just like that only. Please sit down. Please speak like that only.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, Please speak quickly.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.21 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Criteria to be adopted for the caste-based census in the ongoing census in the country

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam, I do not want to deliver a long speech ...*(Interruptions)* There was hue and cry and interruptions in the House over based census and the House remained stalled. Not one, several hon. Members including Munde ji rose in favour of it. Since there is a provision for reservation on the basis of castes then why census can't be conducted on the basis of castes, I want to ask this from the Government. There are a number of castes which should have been provided benefit of reservation but they remain deprived. It is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You can raise this issue in zero-hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Such castes should get caste based reservation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us go ahead with the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I was at home that day ...*(Interruptions)* when they came for census. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You can raise it during Zero-hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: In census proforma, caste was to be mentioned only in one column and it was not a difficult job. ...*(Interruptions)* But this Government ...*(Interruptions)* could not do it so far. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, let Question hour continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You raise it during Zero-hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Once the Prime Minister had said that the Government would consider it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Raise it during Zero-hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Leader of the House, hon. Pranab Mukherjee called us in his Chamber. He said that caste based census will conducted.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Why not to have a debate on it in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Will have a debate, let the Question-hour go on.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Why caste based census is not being conducted? We want such census ...*(Interruptions)* He has promised so. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Let there be a debate in the House ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lets Question-hour go on now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, I too, want to speak for not more than a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Question-hour continue. You raise it in Zero-hour..

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You, too want to say same thing.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: First it was decided to use bio-metric, then it was withdrawn. The counting of houses was done. We have demanded that caste based enumeration should be conducted in India as we have a caste based society. Our demand was to ascertain their social, economic condition. The Government is conducting only caste based census, what will be its use? ...*(Interruptions)* What are we going to get out of caste based census? ...*(Interruptions)* What does the Government want to do? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, let Question-hour go on.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Whatever had been stated about caste based census ...*(Interruptions)* it has been totally overlooked ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You, too want to say same thing.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Enumeration of social and economic condition was not included. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Government should reply to it. ...*(Interruptions)* The words, social, economical and educational should be included the census.

11.25 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 81, Shri Vilas Muttemwar.

Public Distribution System

+
*81. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Public Distribution System (PDS) in certain regions/States in the country has been affected by rampant corruption/irregularities;

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

(c) the number of corruption cases including leakages, diversions and black marketing of foodgrains reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has issued any directives/instructions to the States to weed out corruption/diversion and to plug loopholes in the PDS;

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

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government to strengthen PDS?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (f) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

There have been reports about irregularities in implementation of TPDS in certain regions/States in the country. As and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they have been sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. A statement indicating State-wise number of complaints on TPDS received in the department from 2008 to 2011 (upto January, 2011) is enclosed as Annexure-I.

In order to maintain supplies and securing availability and distribution of essential commodities, Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 has been notified on August 31, 2001 which mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS. An offence

committed in violation of the provisions of this Order is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. State and UT Governments have been directed in July 2006 to implement 9-point Action Plan for streamlining working of TPDS. Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for the foodgrains allocated to State Government are obtained regularly from the State Governments.

Reports are being sought periodically from State/UT Governments regarding irregularities in TPDS and action taken on such cases by them. State-wise details of action taken by States/UTs under PDS (Control) Order, 2001 is enclosed as Annexure-II.

Further, instructions have been issued to all States/UTs to take action as per law against the families/persons found in possession of bogus/ineligible ration cards. As a result, States/UTs have reported deletion of 208.57 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards from July, 2006 onwards. A statement showing State-wise number of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted by the State/UT Governments is enclosed as Annexure-III.

Government has regularly reviewed and also has issued instructions to States/Union Territories to strengthen functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

Annexure-I

Complaints on TPDS received in the department from individuals, Organisations & through Media Reports etc. from 2008 to 2011 (upto January 2011)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	—	3	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	2	—
3.	Assam	4	6	1	1
4.	Bihar	5	16	13	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	5	—
6.	Delhi	26	29	37	3
7.	Goa	—	—	1	—
8.	Gujarat	—	4	3	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Haryana	6	5	24	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	1	3	—
12.	Jharkhand	1	6	5	—
13.	Karnataka	2	6	2	—
14.	Kerala	4	1	3	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2	9	13	—
16.	Maharashtra	7	12	5	1
17.	Manipur	2	—	—	—
18.	Nagaland	—	1	1	—
19.	Odisha	—	1	3	—
20.	Punjab	1	1	2	—
21.	Rajasthan	7	7	6	1
22.	Sikkim	—	3	2	—
23.	Tamil Nadu	2	6	2	—
24.	Uttarakhand	—	1	1	—
25.	Uttar Pradesh	17	46	33	9
26.	West Bengal	4	4	2	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	2	—
28.	Puducherry	1	—	—	—
Total		94	169	174	17

Annexure-II

Results of action taken by the State/UT Governments under Clauses 8 & 9 of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001 from January 2008 to January, 2011

(As compiled 31.01.2011)

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	2008	9245	5852	02	1747
		2009	*	*	*	*
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2008	50	25	00	39
		2009	63	00	06	15
		2010	07	00	00	04
		2011	*	*	*	*
3.	Assam	2008	9879	607	29	577
		2009	6941	456	41	397
		2010	743	94	03	75
		2011	*	*	*	*
4.	Bihar	2008	53305	23	10	4333
		2009	54934	19	08	4822
		2010	50881	65	26	6016
		2011	*	*	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	2008	33088	1510	108	961
		2009	25048	353	73	630
		2010	26046	509	20	466
		2011	*	*	*	*
6.	Delhi	2008	195	153	309	160
		2009	02	88	71	00
		2010	55	55	24	01
		2011	*	*	*	*
7.	Goa	2008	242	04	00	18
		2009	605	00	00	24
		2010	366	00	00	10
		2011	*	*	*	*
8.	Gujarat	2008	20788	06	59	358
		2009	18544	03	74	381
		2010	15508	00	143	338
		2011	*	*	*	*
9.	Haryana	2008	2254	635	80	3112
		2009	12320	1267	33	5084
		2010	2201	237	27	1139
		2011	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2008	13896	00	09	995
		2009	12943	00	03	956
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2008	*	*	*	*
		2009	*	*	*	*
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
12.	Jharkhand	2008	*	*	*	*
		2009	00	00	00	1590
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
13.	Karnataka	2008	*	*	*	*
		2009	*	*	*	*
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
14.	Kerala	2008	199694	97980	24	289
		2009	149222	51715	25	183
		2010	47648	15059	25	103
		2011	*	*	*	*
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2008	*	*	*	*
		2009	98115	2964	178	736
		2010	60619	1290	36	00
		2011	*	*	*	*
16.	Maharashtra	2008	*	*	*	*
		2009	*	*	*	*
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
17.	Manipur	2008	20	04	02	00
		2009	*	*	*	*
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Meghalaya	2008	1082	80	05	79
		2009	849	10	00	35
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
19.	Mizoram	2008	149	141	02	45
		2009	317	395	05	155
		2010	253	147	00	21
		2011	*	*	*	*
20.	Nagaland	2008	284	01	00	01
		2009	185	00	00	00
		2010	69	00	00	00
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2006	74384	1478	75	1560
		2007	76766	4885	161	2212
		2008	49925	1734	97	962
21.	Odisha	2009	16006	60723	24	1007
		2010	00	56341	245	1643
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2008	*	*	*	*
22.	Punjab	2009	28265	2126	27	1986
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2008	00	813	96	00
23.	Rajasthan	2009	00	814	154	00
		2010	00	98	32	00
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2008	00	00	00	00
24.	Sikkim	2009	00	00	00	00
		2010	87	00	00	00
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2008	00	00	00	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tamil Nadu	2008	271092	22268	1266	00
		2009	225803	12565	1650	00
		2010	239993	27485	3981	00
		2011	*	*	*	*
26.	Tripura	2008	9790	540	14	572
		2009	10111	279	16	660
		2010	9550	332	12	621
		2011	*	*	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	2008	2543	2543	22	25
		2009	*	*	*	*
		2010	5587	2799	28	83
		2011	*	*	*	*
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2008	237377	39474	2781	15245
		2009	221076	29324	2398	15105
		2010	152730	29723	1772	8186
		2011	*	*	*	*
29.	West Bengal	2008	9815	348	60	963
		2009	7826	239	05	760
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2008	329	00	00	14
		2009	156	00	00	09
		2010	193	00	00	09
		2011	*	*	*	*
31.	Chandigarh	2008	20	00	00	03
		2009	42	00	00	10
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2008	20	21	01	00
		2009	72	01	00	09
		2010	14	00	00	01
		2011	*	*	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	2008	00	00	00	00
		2009	00	00	00	00
		2010	18	00	00	19
		2011	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Lakshadweep	2008	12	00	00	00
		2009	12	00	00	00
		2010	02	02	00	00
		2011	*	*	*	*
35.	Puducherry	2008	5406	795	114	00
		2009	3150	449	67	01
		2010	154	00	00	01
		2011	*	*	*	*
	Total	2008	930500	175557	5290	30498
		2009	892607	173790	5021	34555
		2010	612724	134236	6374	18736
		2011	00	00	00	00
	Grand Total = 2008+ 2009+2010+2011		2435831	483583	16685	83789

*Information not provided.

Annexure III

The number of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted by the State/UT Governments with effect from July 2006 onwards

(Updated on 31.01.2011)

Sl.No.	State	No. of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted eliminated (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05
3.	Assam	0.56
4.	Bihar	1.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	4.65
6.	Delhi	16.32
7.	Gujarat	8.64

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	0.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.02
10.	Jharkhand	0.65
11.	Karnataka	6.45
12.	Kerala	&&
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24.97
14.	Maharashtra	42.20
15.	Meghalaya	*
16.	Mizoram	0.02
17.	Odisha	2.50
18.	Rajasthan	0.03
19.	Sikkim	0.01
20.	Tamil Nadu	3.97
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8.72

1	2	3
22.	Uttarakhand	0.16
23.	West Bengal	59.67 (individual cards)
24.	Chandigarh	0.08
25.	Lakshadweep	\$
26.	Puducherry	**
Total		208.57

Actual figures && 114, *341, \$300, **16

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: In my Question, I have specifically asked the hon. Minister "whether the Public Distribution System (PDS) in certain regions/States in the country has been affected by rampant corruption/irregularities." ...*(Interruptions)*

The answer that has been given is very vague. The hon. Minister in his reply has stated: "Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments." ...*(Interruptions)*

11.24 hrs.

At this stage, Shri P. Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.24½ hrs.

At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you go back.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point. Now you go back.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. You also go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: If you go back then only something can be done.

...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Forward Trading

*82. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether forward trading is permitted in some essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether small and marginal farmers have benefited from the introduction of forward trading in essential commodities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to ban forward trading in essential commodities to check prices; and

(f) 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) Yes Madam, the following important essential commodities are presently traded in the futures markets:

Wheat, Chana, Barley, Potato, Mustard Seed, Refined Soya Oil, Soyabean, Refined Mustard Oil, Gur, and Sugar.

(c) and (d) Small and marginal farmers have very small or no marketable surplus in food crops and small quantities of cash crops. Hence, only a small percentage of farmers are involved in marketing of their produce. Given the standard size of futures market contracts and mark- to- market daily obligations, it is not possible for them to trade in futures contracts in the present circumstances till the relatively more easily manageable 'option' contracts are permitted in commodity exchanges. This will happen only after amendment of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act. Commodity Exchanges are also working on various models of 'aggregation' in which the aggregators such as Farmers' Groups, NGOs, Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Federations, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Agricultural Marketing Boards, Warehousing Corporation, Commodity Development Boards etc. could provide an interface between the small farmers and the Exchanges, which will facilitate the participation of the said farmers in the futures market which will benefit them directly. Wherever farmers already have such organizational support, viz. Rubber Producers' Cooperatives in Kerala, the farmers are participating in futures trading directly and benefiting from the same.

However, presently farmers are indirectly benefiting to some extent from the futures market price discovery, whereby they are able to bargain for a better price from the trade. The Forward Markets Commission (FMC) has launched awareness programmes to educate farmers about the benefit of futures trading and the use of information on futures prices. Electronic price ticker board program has also been started under which so far 636 ticker boards have been installed. These ticker boards display the spot and futures prices of agri commodities of importance to a particular area in the local language on a real time basis.

(e) and (f) No Madam. According to information available with the Government, no study has identified forward trading as one of the reasons for spurt in agri commodity prices. On the contrary, the report submitted (April 2008) by the Committee set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen, and the analysis done in the Annual Report of the RBI for the year 2009-2010 (July 2010) have come to the conclusion that forward trading was not the reason for any inflation in the prices of commodities in India. The RBI report has ascribed the inflation primarily to structural constraints in augmenting supplies coupled with rising demand in the fast growing economy. The FMC as a measure of an abundant caution to check perceived inflationary expectations has been suspending forward trading in some commodities from time to time. But the prices of these commodities continued to rise even after suspension. Therefore, no purpose will be served by banning forward trading in essential commodities. Accordingly, the Government does not propose to ban forward trading in essential commodities. At present forward trading is suspended in Tur, Urad and Rice.

[English]

Operational Status of TV Channels

*83. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the policy of issuing licences to Satellite Television Channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has requested all the existing satellite based television channels to provide details of their operational status alongwith wireless planning and coordination licences;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of channels which have furnished the details of their operational status so far;

(e) the details of tariff/fee/royalty structure that satellite based television channels pay for using spectrum;

(f) whether the grant of spectrum to satellite based television channels are based upon a criterion that has been recommended by experts or a regulatory body; and

(g) if so, whether the satellite based television channels, Government and private channels pay the commercial price of spectrum allocated to them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had consulted Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and sought its recommendations on certain issues like maximum number of Television channels that can be permitted in India, whether there is a case for putting a cap on the total number of permissions for channels, net worth criteria, experience of the company in the related sector etc. Ministry is in the process of taking a final view in the matter.

(c) and (d) All satellite television channels were requested to provide details of their operational status along with Wireless Planning and Co-ordination (WPC) Licence. As per the information provided by Network Operation Control Centre (NOCC), Department of Telecommunications 445 channels are operational.

(e) to (g) The allocation and determination of spectrum/bandwidth requirement and charges to be paid for its usage do not fall within the purview of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. As informed by WPC Wing of the Department of Telecommunication, no tariff/fee/royalty is payable to WPC Wing for spectrum charges from the TV channel owner, as TV channel uses the spectrum assigned to Teleport Operator for Uplinking their TV channel. Teleport owner pays the spectrum charges @ Rs. 35,000/- per MHz per year or part thereof for the frequency spectrum assigned to the licensee as per the existing order.

Besides above, Network Operations Control Centre (NOCC), Department of Telecommunications has informed that a Teleport operator/Satellite TV channel to whom the bandwidth is allocated is required to pay Rs. 21 lakhs per transponder (36 MHz) per annum on a pro rata basis depending on the bandwidth allocated to it as NOCC monitoring charges.

Further as informed by Department of Space (DoS), Rs. 4 crores per year per transponder (36 MHz) is required to be paid as INSAT transponder charges. The price of the leased transponder from foreign satellite is as per the existing market rates prevailing in the market.

ISRO has further informed that it follows INSAT Coordination Committee (ICC) approval to allocate bandwidth to various users on INSAT/GSAT satellites' based on coding/compression proposed by the user.

Promoting Traditional Games

*84. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/implemented any programme/scheme to preserve and promote traditional sports/games in the country including rural, backward and hilly areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated/spent during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and programme/scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to encourage the participation of rural and economically weaker and backward youths in the games/sports organised in the country/abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The existing schemes of the Government of India and Sports Authority of India (SAI) lay special focus on the promotion of traditional and indigenous sports. Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), the sports federations dealing with traditional/indigenous sports such as Archery, Atya Patya, Chess, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Hockey, Malkhamb, Polo, Tug of War and Wrestling have been given Government recognition, and are provided with financial assistance for the promotional and developmental activities in their respective disciplines.

The amount of financial assistance given for preparation of athletes and teams belonging to recognized sports disciplines including the aforesaid indigenous/traditional sports for their participation in national and international tournaments under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs and Scheme of preparation of teams for CWG, 2010 during the last three years and the current year is given in the table below:

(Rs. in crore)		
Sl. No.	Year	Amount of financial assistance released
1.	2007-08	53.37
2.	2008-09	109.50
3.	2009-10	279.96
4.	2010-11 (upto 31.1.2011)	89.40

SAI also operates specific schemes for the promotion and development of traditional/indigenous sports. Under the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, SAI adopts schools in remote and rural areas, semi-urban areas, and provides comprehensive support to the young

talent identified under the scheme, including training and competition exposure. With a view to promoting indigenous sports and martial arts in the schools in rural and semi-urban areas and scouting of talent in these games for nurturing in modern sports, SAI adopts schools run by educational institutions as part of existing NSTC scheme. At present, there are 27 schools adopted to promote indigenous games and martial arts, in which 333 trainees (251 boys and 82 girls) are being trained. Further, in order to create a broader base for modern wrestling and to supplement the efforts made by various akharas, SAI has adopted many akharas under NSTC scheme. At present, 38 akharas have been adopted under NSTC scheme, in which 476 trainees (453 boys and 23 girls) are being trained.

Under Special Area Games Scheme of SAI, natural talent for modern competitive sports is identified and nurtured from tribal, rural, coastal and hilly areas of the country. At present, there are 21 centres under SAG in which 1,866 trainees (1,116 boys and 750 girls) are being trained. Amount of funds deployed in SAG centres during the last three years and the current year are given in table below:

Year	(Rs. in lakh)		
	Funds released		
	Rest of India	North East	Total
2007-08	350.00	670.00	1020.00
2008-09	400.00	620.00	1020.00
2009-10	420.00	600.00	1020.00
2010-11	591.00	650.00	1241.00

Name of Sports competition	Year 2008-09			Year 2009-10		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Rural Sports Competitions	2134	1167	3301	2223	1958	4181
Inter-school Competitions	783	651	1434	746	635	1381
North-East Games	575	389	964	699	481	1180
Women Sports Championship	—	2358	2358	—	2353	2353
Total	3492	4565	8057	3668	5427	9094

Total grants released for conduct of sports competitions at block, district, State and national levels

Talented sportspersons identified and trained under SAG and SAI. Training Schemes, are given competition exposure both in national and international sports events.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has introduced a nation wide Centrally sponsored scheme titled Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) in 2008-09 with the objective of broad basing of sports in the country by creating basic sports facilities in all village panchayats and block panchayats of the country in phased manner over a period of 10 years, and providing access to organized sports competitions at block, district, State and national levels. PYKKA Scheme is an inclusive Scheme and provides for participation of rural youth in sports competitions from all sections of Society including youth from economically weaker and backward categories.

Following types of sports competitions are organized under PYKKA Scheme:

- (i) Rural sports competitions at block, districts, State and national level.
- (ii) Inter-school competitions at district, State and national level.
- (iii) North-East Games at district, State and national level.
- (iv) Women championships at district, State and national level.

The number of participants in the national level sports competitions held under various categories of sports competitions under PYKKA Scheme during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in the table below:

and total number of participants during last three years are given in the table below:

Sl. No	Year	Number of States availed grants	Total grant released (Rs. in crore)	Total no. of participants		
				Men	Women	Total
1.	2008-09	08	9.10	4,72,329	2,49,190	7,21,519
2.	2009-10	18	25.51	13,75,102	8,73,842	22,48,944
3.	2010-11 (upto 31.1.11)	27	88.05	—	—	40,00,000 (Estimated)

Coverage under MSP

*85. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the crops covered at present under the Minimum Support Price (MSP);

(b) whether the National Commission on Farmers has suggested that the MSP should be extended to cover all crops of importance in order to provide income security to small farmers;

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

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect both farmers and consumers from price fluctuations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) At present there are 25 crops covered under the Minimum Support Price (MSP), namely, Paddy, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Barley, Tur (Arhar), Moong, Urad, Gram, Lentil, Rapeseed/Mustard, Groundnut, Toria, Sunflowerseed, Soyabean, Sesamum, Nigerseed, Safflower, Copra, Tobacco, Cotton, Jute and Sugarcane.

The National Commission on Farmers (NCF) has recommended, *inter-alia*, that the food security basket should be widened to include crops of the dry farming areas like bajra, jowar, ragi, minor millets and pulses; that the Public Distribution System should include these nutritious cereals and pulses purchased at a reasonable MSP; and enforcing MSP throughout the country for the selected crops is essential for imparting dynamism to agriculture.

As stated above, bajra, jowar, ragi and five major pulses are already covered under MSP scheme with the objective to ensure remunerative prices to the growers. In addition, Government is implementing Marketing Intervention Scheme (MIS) for agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Price Support Scheme. The MIS is implemented on the request of State/UT Government in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the cost of production under this scheme.

The Government procures agricultural produce at MSP, through Central Government/Cooperative agencies, such as Food Corporation of India (FCI), National Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED), Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI).

The Government is also providing foodgrains and other essential commodities at a subsidized price through Public Distribution System (PDS) to protect interests of the consumers.

[Translation]

Irregularities in NBCC

*86. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of alleged corruption and irregularities in construction works of various projects of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC) have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details and the present status of the construction works, project-wise;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any action into such matters;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of inquiries instituted/ completed and the action taken against the erring officials during the said period; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to bring in transparency in the working of NBCC?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) 58 complaints of alleged irregularities in construction works related to 39 projects of National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. have been received during the last three years and the current year. Year wise breakup is as under:

Year	No of complaints received	No of cases in which prima-facie no irregularity found	No of cases which are at preliminary investigation stage	No. of cases in which departmental inquiry	No of cases in which departmental inquiry completed instituted	No of erring officials against whom action taken
2008	21	12	Nil	07	04	20
2009	19	10	3	07	04	21
2010	18	11	5	03	01	06
2011	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	58	33	8	17	9	47

(e) All the works of NBCC are awarded and executed as per norms and procedures laid down by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and under NBCC's own Works Manual in a transparent manner. Appropriate action is taken as and when any deviation/irregularity is brought

Year	No of complaints received
2008	21
2009	19
2010	18
2011	Nil

(b) Project-wise status of construction works in respect of 39 projects in which complaints have been received is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Out of 58 complaints referred in (a) above, prima-facie, no irregularities were found in 33 cases. Out of remaining 25 complaints, 8 are under preliminary investigation stage and departmental inquiry has been instituted in 17 cases as per details given below:

to the notice of the competent authority. In addition, progress reports of the projects of more than Rs. 1 crore are sent to CVC on quarterly basis. The technical wing of CVC *i.e.* Chief Technical Examiner (CTE) visits the sites and examines the work as per their norms.

Statement

Project-wise Details of Complaints & Present Status of Construction Works

Sl.No.	Name of Project	No. of complaints	Year of receipt of complaint	Present Status of the Construction of the Projects
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Constn. of Indo-Bangladesh Border Fencing in Shillong/Mizoram	1 1	2008 2010	In progress.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	C/o Standard Design Factories at NSEZ Noida	1	2008	completed
3.	Beautification work of MEPZ campus at Chennai	1	2008	completed
4.	C/o Commercial complex at Pushp Vihar	2 1	2008 2009	completed
5.	Re-development work of Moti Bagh (Netaji Nagar)	1 3	2008 2009	In progress.
6.	C/o Storm Water Drainage Scheme at Silchar Town (Assam)	1	2008	Surrendered to Assam Govt.
7.	C/o CRPF School at Dwarka, New Delhi	2	2008	completed
8.	NBCC Tower at Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi (Maintenance Works)	1	2008	completed
9.	Development Works under MOUD in Manipur	1	2008	completed
10.	C/o EPFO works at Agra	1	2008	completed
11.	C/o Govt. Degree College at Kathua (J&K)	2 1	2008 2010	completed
12.	C/o DHP works at Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	1	2008	completed
13.	C/o 300 bedded ESIC Hospital at Bapunagar, Ahmedabad	1 1	2008 2009	In progress.
14.	C/o New Delhi City Centre at CP, New Delhi	1	2008	completed
15.	C/o Office building for Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs at IMT Manesar (Haryana)	1	2008	completed
16.	C/o Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana works in Bihar State	1 2 3	2008 2009 2010	In progress.
17.	C/o Chimney for NTPC Project at Barh (Bihar)	1	2008	In progress.
18.	C/o Kankarbagh drainage works at Patna (Bihar)	1	2008	In progress.
19.	C/o Lanes and by-lanes Phase II at Guwahati for GMC (Assam)	1	2009	completed

1	2	3	4	5
20.	C/o CBI HQ Bldg. at CGO Complex, New Delhi	1 1	2009 2010	In progress.
21.	C/o Residential Accommodation for Jharkhand Police Housing Corporation in Jharkhand	1	2009	completed
22.	C/o JNNURM works in Haryana	1 1	2009 2010	In progress.
23.	C/o Sadar Hospital at Ranchi (Jharkhand)	1	2009	In progress.
24.	C/o Chimney at Harduaganj (UP)	2	2009	In progress.
25.	C/o 100 bedded Civil Hospital at Amritsar (Punjab)	1	2009	completed
26.	C/o 516 EWS Quarters at Pratap Vihar, Ghaziabad for GDA (UP)	1	2009	Abandoned
27.	C/o Street Lighting works at Kandla Special Economic Zone, Gandhidham (Gujarat)	1	2009	completed
28.	C/o Auditorium at Sahitya Kala Academy, Mandi House	1	2009	completed
29.	C/o Lanes and by-lanes Phase I at Guwahati for GMC (Assam)	1	2009	completed
30.	Renovation work of VIP Entrance Hall and front side of CISF HQ Building at G. Noida	1	2010	Not taken up due to fund shortage with the client.
31.	C/o Lateral Sewer Lines in Jammu & Kashmir	2	2010	In progress.
32.	C/o VIBGYOR Tower (Real Estate work) at Kolkata	1	2010	In progress.
33.	C/o Interior work at RGHSMI office Noida	1	2010	Not taken up due to fund shortage with the client.
34.	C/o Girls Hostel at IP College, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi	1	2010	completed
35.	Interior work of Conference Room at NASA office at Knowledge Park, Greater Noida	1	2010	completed
36.	C/o Cooling Tower for NTPC Project at Rihand (UP)	1	2010	In progress.

1	2	3	4	5
37.	C/o Interior works at Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd., Noida and Custom Office at Pushp Vihar, Delhi	1	2010	completed
38.	C/o 150 TPD Solid Waste Management Plant at Rohtak	1	2010	under hold due to site change
39.	C/o Boys and Girls Hostel at IIT Roorkee (Uttarakhand)	1	2010	completed

[English]

Empowering the Press Council of India

*87. SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the alleged unethical practices being resorted to by some section of the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Press Council of India (PCI) is entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining and improving the standard of newspapers and news agencies in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received any proposal from the PCI seeking amendment to the Press Council Act, 1978 for arming it with more powers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (f) There have been a number of media reports that sections of the electronic and print media have received monetary considerations for publishing or broadcasting in favour of particular individuals or organizations or corporate entities for what is essentially "advertisement" disguised as "news". This has been commonly referred to as the "paid news".

The Government, in pursuance of the objective of preserving the freedom of press and maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers in India and to inculcate the principles of self regulation among the press, has set up Press Council of India (PCI)—an autonomous body under the Press Council Act, 1978. Accordingly, PCI, in order to prevail upon the Press to practice self-regulation, have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under section 13(2)(b) of the Act. These norms cover general principles and ethics of journalism as well as guidelines on specific issues such as financial journalism, election reporting etc.

The complaints of contents in print media, which are violative of the ethics of journalistic practice, public taste or professional conduct are adjudicated by PCI under section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978. The Council, after holding an inquiry in accordance with Press Council (Procedure of Inquiry) Regulations, 1979, may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, news agency, journalist or editor, as the case may be. The details of the complaints received by PCI regarding 'Paid News' alongwith the status of action taken thereon is annexed as Statement.

Press Council of India, having observed that the powers provided under Press Council Act, 1978 are not adequate for effective implementation of its directives, has proposed amendments in the Press Council Act, 1978. The proposed amendments intend to arm the Council with more powers. The proposed amendments to the Press Council Act are under consideration of the Government and will be drafted carefully after wide consultations with the stakeholders and evolving consensus on the important issues relating to the media.

Statement*Complaints received by the Press Council of India on Paid News during 2009-10*

Sl.No.	File No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	14/75/09-10	Kunwar Manvendra Singh, Member (Lok Sabha), Aavgarh House, Dampiar Nagar, Mathura (U.P.)	The Editor, Dainik Jagran, Mathura (U.P.)	Publication of favourable news item in favour of his rival candidate	Closed by Council on 26.4.2010 for non- pursuance.
2.	14/178/09-10	Shri Rakesh Srivastava, "Nyayik" M.M. 22, Vikas Pradhikaran Colony, Shivpur, Varanasi-221 003 (U.P.)	The Editor, Hindustan	Publication of news in favour of BSP candidate during the election by taking money from him	Closed on Council on 31.8.2010 for non- pursuance.
3.	14/179/09-10	Shri Rampravesh Sharma@ Shankar, J.D.U. Candidate, 36, Jahanabad Lok Sabha, Bihar	The Editor, Hindustan, Patna	Publication of news in favour of contesting candidate by taking money	Closed by Council on 3.6.2010 for non- pursuance.
4.	14/180/09-10	Shri Lawan Thakur, Chairman, RTI Bureau, 88/6, Samkheter, Mandi (Himachal Pradesh)	The Editor, The Tribune, Chandigarh	Publication of news in favour of candidate by taking money	Closed by Council on 26.4.2010 for non- pursuance.
5.	14/183/09-10	Shri Ram Iqbal Singh, Ex-MLA, BJP, 70, Ghosi Lok Sabha Constituency, Mau (U.P.)	The Editor, Dainik Jagran	Publication of news in favour of a candidate by taking money	Closed by Council on 23.4.2010 for non- pursuance.
6.	14/184/09-10	Shri Randeep Thakur, 4, LIG Barra-2, Kanpur (U.P.)	The Editor, Dainik Jagran	Publication of news/ advertisements in favour of a candidate by selling news column	Closed by Council on 24.8.2010 for non- pursuance.
7-8.	14/185-186/09-10	Shri Lion S. Gopalan, 43, Periyar Nagar, Sengunthapuram Post, Karur-639 002 (Tamil Nadu)	The Editors, (1) Dinamalar (2) The Hindu	Regarding violation of guidelines of press by highlighting the caste profile of the candidates as well as constituencies	Closed by Council on 23.4.2010 for non- pursuance.
9.	14/402/09-10	Shri Ramadhar Verma, Purani Basti, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	The Editor, Dainik Bhaskar, Raipur	Publication of miselading advertisement in favour of a party during the election	Closed by Council on 1.1.2010 for non- pursuance/lack of address.
10-12.	14/407-409/09-10	Shri P.P. Kapoor, Haryana State Convenor, Indian Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU), G.T. Road, Samalakha-132 101-03, Panipat (Haryana)	The Editors, (1) Dainik Bhaskar (2) Dainik Jagran (3) Punjab Kesari	Regarding publication of misleading news/article/ advts. during Haryana Vidhan Sabha election	Matter is ripe for listing before the Inquiry Committee of the Council.

1	2	3	4	5	6
13-16.	14/582-585/09-10	Shri K. Ramasubramanian, State Secretary, Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) 83-3B, Arjun Nivas Apartment, 4th Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-641 012—Tamil Nadu	The Editors, (1) Dinakaran (2) Tamil Murasu (3) Daily Thanthi (4) Maalai Malar	Publishing election/campaign related news according to whims and fancies	The matter has been adjudicated by the Council. Complaint dismissed.
17.	14/318/-09-10	Shri S.S. Arya, State General Secretary, Indian Justice Party, Haryana, Ambala	Editor, Punjab Kesari	Regarding misleading the people	Matter is ripe for listing before the Inquiry Committee of the Council.
18.	14/219/10-11	Shri Rakesh Kumar Sharma, H.No. 143, Sector-13, Kurukshetra, Haryana	Editor, Dainik Jagran	Regarding manipulation and fraud with their shareholders and also publish news editorial/ advertisements by taking money from the candidates during Lok Sabha and legislative assembly elections	Closed on 6.9.2010 Outside the purview of the Council's charter.
19.	14/459/10-11	Shri Jai Singh Village & PS-Gajrola, Pilibhit (U.P.)	Amar Ujala	Regarding publication of false and defamatory news item with the motive to blackmail him during district Panchayati Election	Notice for comments was issued to the Editor, Amar Ujala on 15.12.2010.

[Translation]

Storage Capacity

*88. SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) the required and the actual storage capacity of
State owned godowns in the country including Bihar,
State-wise and agency-wise;

(b) the procurement targets fixed by the Food
Corporation of India (FCI) and other procurement agencies
for the ensuing crop season alongwith the available
storage capacity, separately, State-wise;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for
augmenting the storage capacity alongwith the
achievements made therein;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide
subsidy for construction of rural warehouses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The
overall storage capacity available with FCI both owned
and hired from different agencies including Covered and
Cover and Plinth (CAP) is 311.20 lakh MTs as on
31.01.2011. The statement showing the state-wise capacity
is placed at Statement-I.

To substantially reduce CAP storage capacity, the
Government has formulated a Guarantee Scheme for
construction of godowns for FCI as well as for the States
undertaking Decentralized Procurement of foodgrains,
through private entrepreneurs and CWC and SWCs. For
the consuming areas, storage capacity is to be created
to meet four month's requirement of Public Distribution
System (PDS) and other Welfare Schemes in a State.

For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required. The additional storage capacity required State-wise is at Statement-II.

For Kharif Marketing Season 2010-11, the estimated rice procurement is likely to be 327.523 Lakh Tonnes. State-wise estimates are given at Statement-III. For Rabi Marketing Season 2011-12 the wheat procurement is estimated to be 262.75 lakh tonnes as per the initial estimates. The State-wise details are at Statement-IV.

(c) For augmenting the storage capacity the Government has given approval for construction of about 150 lakh tonnes of additional covered capacity in 19 States of the country under the Guarantee scheme. Out of this tenders have already been finalized for 16.06 lakh tonnes so far for creation of capacity by the private entrepreneurs. Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) are also constructing 5.31 and 10.64 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme. Further, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has sanctioned Rs. 149 crores for construction of storage godowns by FCI and the State

Governments to which funds are released as grants-in-aid. This is likely to result in the construction of about 1.88 lakh tonnes of storage capacity. The General Managers (Region) of FCI have also been given full powers for hiring of private godowns for short term usage.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. A Capital Investment Back-ended Subsidy Scheme namely Rural Godown Scheme has been launched by Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture since 1.4.2001.

Under the revised scheme w.e.f. 26.06.2008, subsidy at the rate of 25% of the project cost is being given to all categories of farmers, Agriculture graduates, cooperatives & CWC/SWCs. All other categories of individuals companies and corporations are being given subsidy at the rate of 15% of the project cost. In case of North East States/hilly areas & SC/ST entrepreneurs and their cooperatives and Women Farmers, subsidy shall be 33.33%. Since the Rural Godown Scheme is demand-driven, no State-wise targets of capacity and allocation of funds is made.

Statement I

The State-wise Storage Capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.01.2011

(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/ U.T.	FCI Owned	Covered					Total Covered	Cap			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utiliza- tion (%Age)	Total Effective Storage as per Region	Utilization (%Age) Effective Capacity
				State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired		Owned	Hired	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.80	1.02	0.47	2.32	5.98	1.00	0.00	1.00	6.98	3.73	53.00	6.28	59
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.61	1.27	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.32	1.21	92.00	1.32	92
	3.	Odisha	3.02	0.00	0.80	2.37	0.15	3.32	6.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.34	2.34	37.00	6.34	37
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.87	0.00	0.87	1.93	10.52	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.03	4.71	43.00	10.43	46
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.10	91.00		
		Tota l(E. Zone)	16.03	0.26	2.66	3.58	1.69	8.19	24.22	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.78	12.09	47.00	24.37	50
N.E.	6.	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.23	0.11	0.37	0.71	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.31	47.00	2.72	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.07	32.00	0.22	32
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.04	15.00	0.26	15
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.08	35.00	0.23	35
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.22	42.00	0.52	42
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.04	19.00	0.21	19
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.27	82.00	0.33	82
		Total (N.E.Z)	3.30	0.11	0.61	0.16	0.37	1.25	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	2.03	45.00	4.49	45
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	1.80	49.00	2.86	63
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.03	3.03	5.46	2.53	15.05	22.73	3.33	0.11	3.44	26.17	21.08	81.00	26.17	81
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.10	40.00	0.25	40
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.78	60.00	1.12	70
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.57	4.52	38.08	4.11	47.28	68.45	7.14	3.28	10.42	78.87	56.00	71.00	82.47	71
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.20	0.83	1.18	0.00	2.21	3.28	0.17	0.15	0.32	3.60	2.26	63.00		
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.69	3.38	1.94	7.01	14.07	1.85	1.47	3.32	17.39	16.75	96.00	17.25	97
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	4.11	9.98	0.22	14.38	29.33	5.19	0.00	5.19	34.52	22.55	65.00	32.29	70
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.27	0.48	0.59	0.05	1.39	2.05	0.21	0.11	0.32	2.37	1.78	75.00	2.31	77
		Total (N.Z.)	57.12	5.35	14.71	58.67	8.88	87.61	144.73	18.30	5.12	23.42	168.15	123.10	73.00	164.72	75
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.00	6.88	18.95	2.10	27.93	40.59	2.62	0.00	2.62	43.21	35.07	81.00	34.42	102
	23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00		
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.69	69.00	5.33	69
	25.	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.56	1.62	0.25	3.43	7.21	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.37	6.96	83.00	8.37	83
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.35	0.51	0.57	3.43	9.23	0.62	0.00	0.62	9.85	6.66	68.00	10.04	71
	27.	Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.13	0.57	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.62	0.49	79.00		
		Total (S.Z.)	27.92	0.00	10.87	21.13	2.92	34.92	62.84	4.65	0.00	4.65	67.49	52.92	78.00	58.16	91
West	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.60	0.00	0.00	1.74	6.74	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.01	5.82	83.00	6.94	84
	29.	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.58	3.10	2.46	8.14	20.04	1.12	0.00	1.12	21.16	13.08	62.00	17.88	74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	30.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.11	73.00		
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.13	1.36	1.06	1.99	4.54	7.91	0.36	0.00	0.36	8.27	6.21	75.00	8.14	76
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.06	0.74	2.49	0.23	3.52	8.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.64	8.02	93.00	8.64	93
		Total (W.Z.)	25.54	0.33	6.28	6.65	4.68	17.94	43.48	1.75	0.00	1.75	45.23	33.24	73.00	41.60	80
		Grand Total	129.91	6.05	35.13	90.19	18.54	149.91	279.82	26.26	5.12	31.38	311.20	223.38	72.00	293.34	76

Effective Capacity - Capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains, as reported by the Regions.

Statement II

*Details of Storage Capacity approved by HLC
(including 20 lakh tonnes capacity transferred from Punjab)*

As on 28.9.2010

Figures in MTs

Sl.No.	State	Capacity approved by HLC	Nodal agency	Capacity Transferred out of Punjab (order dated 27.7.2010)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,27,000	CWC/SWC	3,29,000	5,56,000
2.	Bihar	3,00,000	CWC/SWC		3,00,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	5,000	CWC		5,000
4.	Gujarat	45,000	CWC	3,07,000	3,52,000
5.	Haryana	38,80,000	Hafed		38,80,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,42,550	Himfed		1,42,550
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,61,690	FCI		3,61,690
8.	Jharkhand	1,75,000	CWC/SWC		1,75,000
9.	Karnataka	2,05,000	CWC/SWC	4,31,000	6,36,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,40,000	MPWLC	2,95,000	4,35,000
11.	Kerala	15,000	CWC		15,000
12.	Maharashtra***	99,500	CWC/SWC	7,15,000	8,14,500
13.	Odisha (DCP)	3,00,000	CWC/SWC		3,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Punjab*	51,25,000	Pungrain		51,25,000
15.	Rajasthan		CWC/SWC	2,60,000	2,60,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	3,45,000	FCI		3,45,000
17.	Uttarakhand	25,000	FCI		25,000
18.	Uttar Pradesh	15,33,000	SWC	11,48,000	26,81,000
19.	West Bengal (DCP)	1,56,600	SWC		1,56,600
	Total**	1,30,80,340		34,85,000	1,65,65,340

* HLC had sanctioned 71.25 Lakhs to Punjab. Gol *vide* letter dated 27.07.2010 has transferred 20 Lakh Tonnes to other states.

** Out of 35 Lakh Tonnes capacity only 20 lakh Tonnes will be taken up on first come first serve basis and balance 15 lakh tonnes will not be taken up.

*** A capacity of 15000 MT has not been considered for approval at Gondia (Maharashtra).

Statement III

Estimated Procurement of Rice

		1	2
		Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
		Jharkhand	0.23
		Karnataka	2.00
		Kerala	2.86
		Madhya Pradesh	1.40
		Maharashtra	3.18
		Nagaland	0.00
		Odisha	32.00
		Puducherry	0.00
		Punjab	85.00
		Rajasthan	0.00
		Tamil Nadu	11.00
		Uttar Pradesh	30.75
		Uttarakhand	4.00
		West Bengal	16.00
		All India Total :	327.52

		In Lakh Tonnes	
State/UT	Kharif Marketing Season 2010-2011	1	2
		Estimated procurement	
		1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00	
Andhra Pradesh		86.00	
Assam		0.10	
Bihar		9.00	
Chandigarh		0.00	
Chhattisgarh		31.00	
Delhi		0.00	
Gujarat		0.00	
Haryana		13.00	
Himachal Pradesh		0.00	

Statement IV

Estimated Wheat Procurement from Wheat Crop 2010-11 to be Marketed in Rabi Marketing Season 2011-12

State	Estimated Procurement (In lakh tonnes)
Bihar	7.00
Gujarat	1.50
Jharkhand	0.05
Haryana	65.00
Madhya Pradesh	35.00
Punjab	107.00
Rajasthan	6.00
Uttar Pradesh	40.00
Uttarakhand	1.00
West Bengal	0.20
Total	262.75

[English]

Treatment of alleged criminals

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has ruled that mere membership of a banned organisation is not a sufficient basis to treat a person as criminal unless he or she resorts/incites people to violence;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) in the light of above and also review the third degree methods used by the police for extracting confessions from the alleged accused; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) In two

matters pertaining to convictions under the Terrorist & Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 (TADA) (Criminal Appeal No. 889 of 2007 and 1383 of 2007) — the apex Court *vide* its judgement of 3.2.2011 and 10.2.2011 has, *inter-alia*, observed that mere membership of a banned organization will not incriminate a person unless he resorts to violence or incites people to violence or does an act intended to create disorder or disturbance of public peace by resorting to violence.

(b) As per available information, the State Government of Assam have decided to file a Review Petition in both the cases, as the judgement was passed in the matters pertaining to action taken by the State Government of Assam. As the Hon'ble Supreme Court has also extended its observation in one of the cases to Section 10 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), the Union of India would also implead itself as a party to the said petition(s) for review.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, at this juncture, in light of the observations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above mentioned two judgements.

The Government follows a policy of zero tolerance towards Human Rights violations. The Central Government has also been issuing guidelines to the State Governments from time to time advising them to ensure that adequate steps are taken to check instances of custodial torture and deaths.

A Bill titled "The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010" was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 26.4.2010 and passed on 6.5.2010, and has since been considered by a Rajya Sabha Select Committee. The Bill, *inter-alia*, provides for punishment to those involved in the offence of torture.

Survey on Doordarshan Programmes

*90. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Prasar Bharati periodically conducts surveys to assess the performance of the various channels of Doordarshan and the viewership of the programmes telecast in the country and the Middle East;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such surveys conducted and cost incurred thereon during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the follow-up action taken on the findings of such surveys;

(c) whether a fresh survey has been commissioned in this regard while the report of a previous survey had remained unconsidered; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that a survey was conducted on Reach and Impact of DD India in 2006-07 in seven countries of Middle East *i.e.* Bahrain, UAE, Oman, Kuwait, Yemen, Qatar & Saudi Arabia. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2008-09) on "Television Audience Measurement in India", Audience Research Units of Doordarshan conduct regular rural

Doordarshan Audience Research Television Ratings (DART) survey in the country from September, 2010 onwards to know the TRP of the programmes telecast. Besides, surveys to assess performance of various channels of Doordarshan, viewership ratings of the programmes have also been conducted as per details given in Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that the Study in the seven Middle East countries was for a specific reason to make recommendations on the future strategy to expand the reception and distribution of the channel in those countries. Accordingly, letters were issued to the Indian Embassies to identify potential distributors in the Middle East countries based on the report. A fresh Global tender has also been floated to find out Reach and Impact of DD India channel in eight countries in different regions of the world, wherever NRIs/PIOs are more in number.

Statement

Details of Surveys conducted to assess performance of DD channels and viewership of the programmes telecast in the country and the Middle East

Sl.No.	Surveys conducted in the country and Middle East	Expenditure incurred	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	The survey was conducted on Reach and Impact of DD India in Gulf countries in the year 2006-07 to explore Marketing potential.	Rs. 40 Lakh	On the recommendation of the survey, revamping of DD India channel is in process. Based on the report, letters were also issued to identify potential distributors in the Middle East countries.
2.	General Viewership Pattern of TV Programmes in West Bengal, study conducted by Audience Research Unit in February 2009.	Rs. 0.8 Lakh	Report has been submitted to Doordarshan Kendra, Kolkata.
3.	"Evaluation & Awareness about and Impact of Government Flagship Programmes" study conducted by Centre for Media Study, New Delhi in 2009.	Rs. 41.04 Lakh+Service Tax	Report has already been circulated to all Deputy Director Generals, DG: Doordarshan for taking action on the respective programmes.
4.	Study on "Impact of Electronic Media on Women & Family in India" conducted by Audience Research Units of Doordarshan, 2009-10.	Rs. 40.00 Lakh	Report on the study is under preparation.
5.	Survey on Provision of DTH Receiver, its usefulness & Viewers perceptions of DTH sets—M/o I&B assignment is being conducted by Audience Research Units of Doordarshan during the current year 2010-11.	Rs. 23.04 Lakh	Study is under progress.

1	2	3	4
6.	Weekly Feedback by TAM Media Research Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai for TRP of Programmes in Urban areas through people meters being conducted regularly.	Rs. 1.60 crore, annually	TRP of Urban areas is being utilised by Marketing Division of Doordarshan for commercial purpose and for improvement in programmes.
7.	DART "Doordarshan Audience Research Television Ratings" weekly feedback study being conducted by Audience Research Units in 18 States in Rural areas since 2010 as per recommendations of Parliamentary Committee on Audience Measurement.	Rs. 113.9 Lakh budget (2010-11)	TRP of rural areas is being utilized by Marketing Division of Doordarshan for Commercial purpose and improvement in programmes by Programme Producers at local Kendra level and at Directorate of Doordarshan.

Monitoring Intelligence Agencies

*91. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government monitors the functioning of the domestic intelligence agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports of hostile foreign intelligence agencies attempting to plant moles in various intelligence agencies and police forces in the country;

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

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to insulate the domestic intelligence agencies and police forces from the moles of foreign intelligence agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There exist institutional mechanisms which monitor the activities and performance of the domestic intelligence agencies with reference to the National priorities and mandated tasks.

(c) and (d) In order to counter such designs of hostile foreign intelligence agencies necessary and essential safe guard and vigilance mechanisms and processes are embedded in every aspect of organizational setup and functioning-right from the time when the personnel are recruited. Further, the Government is constantly monitoring activities of hostile agencies aimed at subverting individuals, creating agents of influence etc. in different institutions, both in the public and private domains, and has taken action to neutralize the same wherever suspected. A number of such attempts have also been pre-empted.

(e) The Government have issued directions aimed at avoiding uncontrolled contact by public servants with foreign security agencies. Strict guidelines have also been issued regulating structured contact. Further, guidelines have also been laid down and circulated to all Diplomatic and Consular Missions/International Organizations at New Delhi to strictly adhere to, and follow prescribed norms.

Investment in Agriculture Sector

*92. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural growth is lagging behind the target fixed during the current Five Year Plan period due to inadequate investments in the said sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of investments made in the sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the investment in the said sector through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the comprehensive measures taken by the Government to increase the investments in the sector to achieve the targeted growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) As against the growth target of 4% in the agriculture and allied sector fixed for the 11th Five Year Plan, the average annual growth during the 1st four years of the Plan Period *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2010-11 has been 2.9%; mainly due to severe drought conditions in most parts of the country during 2009-10 and drought/deficient rainfall in some States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, East U.P. and West Bengal in 2010-11. However low level of investment in Agriculture Sector is also one of the underlying factors for slow growth. Through the conscious efforts of the Government, the investment in Agriculture and Allied sectors as a percentage of agriculture sector Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased from 13.5 per cent in 2004-05 to 20.3 per cent in 2009-10 at constant prices. Annual budget allocation for the Agriculture Sector (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) has also increased from Rs. 6927.94 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 17254.00 crore in 2010-11. The flagship scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) aims at incentivising States to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors to significantly contribute to the target of 4 per cent growth in the Eleventh Plan. State Plan allocations for the Agriculture and Allied sector increased from Rs. 9103.06 crore in 28 States in the base year 2006-07 to Rs. 20274.36 crore in 2009-10, an increase from 5.22% of State Plan in 2006-07 to 6.30% in 2009-10. These measures have contributed to the estimated growth of 5.4% for Agriculture and Allied sector in 2010-11, as per advance estimates of GDP released by the Central Statistics Office.

(c) As per latest available estimates from Central Statistics Office, investment in Agriculture & Allied sector during each of the last four years is given in the table below:

Year	Gross Capital formation (Investment) in Agriculture & Allied sector (Rs. in crore)		
	Public	Private	Total
2006-07	22987	67723	90710
2007-08	23257	81777	105034
2008-09	22628	106031	128659
2009-10	23635	109742	133377

Source: CSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(d) and (e) Several schemes of the Government provide for Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in the agriculture sector, especially in the areas of extension, marketing, infrastructure development, etc.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), investment through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode is being encouraged in establishment of Terminal Market Complexes (TMC). Under this, assistance, up to 40% of project cost of Rs. 150 crore with maximum limit of Rs. 50 crore, which includes 25% as floor subsidy and 15% subsidy on bidding is available. Under NHM, 2 TMC have been sanctioned at Patna and Perundurai, Erode (Tamil Nadu) and 'in principle' approval has been accorded for 4 TMC (2 each in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu) and 1 TMC in Sambhalpur (Odisha).

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" provides for a minimum of 10% of allocations on recurring activities at District level to be used through Non-Governmental Sector, *viz.*, NGOs, Farmers Organizations (FOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Cooperatives, Para Extension Workers, Agri-preneurs, Input Suppliers, Corporate Sector etc. The Non-Governmental Sector participation is encouraged by providing requisite flexibility of having the Extension Work Plan prepared and approved at State level.

(f) Government has taken a large number of measures to increase investments in the Agriculture and Allied sector. The flow of agricultural credit has been increased and is likely to reach about Rs. 4 lakh crore in 2010-11 from the level of about Rs. 87,981 crore in 2003-04. Minimum Support Prices of major crops such as paddy, wheat and Arhar have increased by 81.8%,

77.8% and 120.6% respectively between 2003-04 and 2010-11. Adequate and timely supply of agricultural inputs including seeds & fertilisers has been ensured. Several schemes including Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) are being implemented with a view to increase public investment in Agriculture & Allied sector, to achieve the targeted growth.

[*Translation*]

Soil Health

*93. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the health of soil is degenerating in the wake of the indiscriminate use of chemical fertilisers and insecticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the non-governmental organisations have commissioned a survey on the state of soil health in the country and suggested ways and means to improve soil health;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to improve soil health?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The imbalanced use of fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter and neglect of micro and secondary nutrients over the years has resulted in nutrient deficiency and deterioration of soil health in many parts of the country, particularly in the intensively cultivated Indo-Gangetic plains. However, the balanced and judicious use of fertilizers and registered pesticides does not have adverse effect on soil health.

(c) and (d) 'Greenpeace India' launched a 'Living Soils Campaign' which involved social audit of soil health management policies and schemes in selected districts of Assam, Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. The recommendations, *inter alia*, include need for convergence of policies at the grassroots level, need for an umbrella policy for ecological fertilization, launching

of mission on ecological fertilization, support to various components of ecological fertilization practices such as *in-situ* and *ex-situ* bio-mass generation, on-farm and off-farm composting, bio-fertilizers and farm made liquid manure, eco-bonus to farmers for maintaining soil health and institutional support for ensuring soil health.

Most of these recommendations are already a part of the schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government.

(e) The schemes being implemented by the Government promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers for improving soil health and productivity, setting up/strengthening of static/mobile Soil Testing Laboratories, training of soil testing laboratory staff/extension officers/farmers, field demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers and use of organic manure, soil amendments and micronutrients.

Hybrid Cotton Seeds

*94. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the price of hybrid cotton seed and the price of cotton during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the use of hybrid cotton seeds are unviable for growers despite the rising price of cotton;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken/proposed to take steps for providing accessibility to hybrid cotton seeds at reasonable rates and to provide remunerative price to the cotton growers in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Details are at Statement.

(b) to (e) The market prices of raw cotton have prevailed well over the minimum support levels during the last two years. The details in this regard are annexed. Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for all crops, including cotton, is fixed after taking into account the cost of cultivation, which includes cost of seed and provides for reasonable returns to the farmers. Cotton growers have

found cotton cultivation to be remunerative as is borne out by the increase in area under cotton cultivation from 94.14 lakh hectare in 2007-08 to 110.00 lakh hectare in 2010-11.

The Seeds Act, Seeds Rules and the Seeds (Control) Order do not provide for regulation of seed prices. Seed prices are kept under check through a competitive market environment by a vibrant seeds industry.

Statement

Details of price of hybrid cotton seed and price of cotton during each of the last three years and current year

Details	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Price of Hybrid Cotton Seed in Rs. per 450 gm Packet	350-400	400-500	450-500	500-550
Price of Hybrid Bt. Cotton in Rs. per 450 gm Packet - Boll Guard-1	650	650-750	650-750	650-750
Price of Hybrid Bt. Cotton in Rs. per 450 gm Packet Boll Guard-II	750	750-925	750-925	750-925
Price of Cotton Kapas in Rs. per Quintal	2351-2827	2800-3051	3063-3738	3503-4590
Minimum Support Price in Rs. per Quintal				
F414/H777/J34 (24.5-25.5 mm)	1800	2500	2500	2500
H4/S-6 (29.5 - 30.5 mm)	2030	3000	3000	3000

[English]

Foodgrains Price

*95. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether adverse climatic conditions in major foodgrains producing countries like Russia, China, Australia, Europe and the United States have triggered a process of soaring agricultural commodity prices in the international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increasing international prices of foodgrains is likely to affect the domestic foodgrains prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to insulate the domestic foodgrains prices from the fluctuations in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per assessment of FAO, global food system is becoming more vulnerable and susceptible to episodes of extreme price volatility because of increase in extreme weather events such as severe drought in some countries and heavy rainfall in other regions. Global production of cereals in 2010-11 as estimated by agencies such as Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Grains Council (IGC) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) indicate a 2%-2.5% decline as compared to 2009-10. The decline estimated is mainly in production of wheat by around 5% and coarse grains 2-3%.

Consequently the cereals index FAO shows an increase of 43.74% in January 2011 over January 2010. The FOB price of US (SRW) Gulf wheat increased by 72% (as on 17th February 2011 over last year); FOB

prices of Thailand 5% broken rice declined by -3.3% over the same period.

(c) and (d) The increase in the international prices of rice and wheat are not likely to impact on domestic prices as the requirement of import is almost negligible. In the case of pulses 15% of our needs are imported and therefore the international prices are likely to impact

some extent. The details of the International and domestic prices of foodgrains such as rice, wheat, pulses are given in Statement-I.

(e) Government has taken comprehensive steps to insulate the domestic foodgrains prices from the fluctuations in the international market and to contain the price rise of essential commodities which are listed in Statement-II.

Statement I

International and Domestic Prices of select essential commodities of foodgrains such as rice, wheat, various pulses

Item	Centre, Unit	International Prices of select commodities			
		Prices* as on 15.2.2011	One month	Six months ago	one year ago
Rice	FOB Thailand 5%	526	519	433	544
Wheat	FOB US SRW Gulf	352	315	263	194
Chana	Australia \$	540-550	520-535	460-485	510
Urad	US \$/PMT cnf	900-1000	850-875	1030-1130	790-890
Tur	US \$/PMT cnf	915-930	650-700	710-830	920
Masoor	US \$/PMT cnf	800-900	800-900	680-780	825-925
Moong	US \$/PMT cnf	1150-1500	960-980	920-1020	1160
Yellow peas	US \$/PMT cnf	380-390	360-370	320-335	330-345

Notes: NR (Not Reported); Prices of pulses as on 16.2.2011.
Source: NCDEX, NAFED.

Domestic Prices of select essential commodities

Item	Centre, Unit	Variety	Domestic Prices of select commodities			
			Prices* as on (17.2.2011)	One month ago	Six months ago	one year ago
Rice	Delhi	Permal	1940	1950	1875	1975
Wheat	Delhi	New Standard mill quality	1335	1380	1230	1430
Chana	Delhi	FAQ	2590-2600	2425-2430	2225-2250	2200-2220
Urad	Delhi	FAQ	3650-4150	3100-3650	5150-5300	3600-3910
Tur	Delhi	FAQ	2900-3300	3090-3325	3400-3750	3700-4100
Masoor	Delhi	MEDIUM	3650-5100	2850-3100	3300-3500	3400-4000
Moong	Delhi	FAQ	3650-5100	3150-4550	4400-4800	5650-5900
Yellow peas	Chennai	FAQ	2170-2180	1925-1930	1825-1875	1300-1350

Source: NAFED, NCDEX, Delhi civil Supplies Department.

Statement II

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential Commodities such as foodgrains are listed below:

(A) Short Term Measures:**1. Fiscal Measures**

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero — for rice, wheat, pulses.

2. Administrative Measures

- (ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice and wheat until further orders and pulses (except Kabuli chana).
- (iii) Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (iv) Specific adhoc additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for all cardholders on 19.5.2010 with validity for lifting up to 20.11.2010@ of Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.
- (v) An additional allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for APL families at the prevailing APL CIP made on 2.8.2010. This is applicable initially for a period of six months to those States where APL allocations were below 15 kg per family per month.
- (vi) 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have also been allocated in September 2010 to all States/UTs for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue price during six months period from September 2010.
- (vii) Further 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue prices for distribution during January to June 2011.
- (viii) An additional adhoc allocation of 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for distribution during January to June 2011.

- (ix) In addition allocation to State Governments are made under OMSS interventions.
- (x) Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement up to 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value up to 31.3.2011.
- (xi) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ Re. 1 kg per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.

(B) Medium Term Measures:

In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to improve production and productivity in agriculture.

[Translation]

Procurement of Foodgrains

*96. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) the details of the agencies involved in the procurement of foodgrains in various States including Gujarat;
- (b) whether the Government has recently assessed the performance of these procuring agencies;
- (c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether adequate number of procurement centres have been opened by the said agencies; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of centres targeted and actually opened during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and agency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The procurement of wheat and rice is undertaken on behalf

of the Government of India by Food Corporation of India and State Governments through state agencies.

Before the commencement of procurement season, a review meeting is held with all the concerned State food secretaries where all necessary arrangements to maximize the procurement are reviewed. Statewise details of agencies involved, agencywise procurement

performance of rice as on 24.2.2011 for KMS 2010-11 and for wheat for RMS 2010-11 is placed at Statement-I.

(d) and (e) The State Governments in consultation with FCI decide on the number and location of procurement centres. The details of procurement centres opened during the last three years statewise is annexed at Statement-II.

Statement I

Agency-wise Procurement of Wheat during 2010-11

(Figures in tons)

State/UT	F.C.I.	State Government	Civil Supplies Corporation	Cooperative Societies	CONFED	AGRO	State Wares-housing Corporation	State Food Corporation	Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Sangh	State Govt./ Agency's Total	Grand Total
Punjab	1653975	1707796	2300726	2382638		1038206	1125510			8554876	10208851
Haryana	957535	1671097		2091391	505422	559410	562548			5389868	6347403
Uttar Pradesh	24600	487616		654275		179949		102139	196563	1620542	1645142
Madhya Pradesh	239909		2439244	743999			115257			3298500	3538409
Bihar	31068			129380				22888		152268	183336
Rajasthan	475843									0	475843
Uttarakhand	17668	6592		61978						68570	86238
Chandigarh	9111									0	9111
Delhi	9526									0	9526
Gujarat		624								624	624
Jharkhand	158									0	158
Maharashtra										0	0
Himachal Pradesh	420									0	420
Jammu and Kashmir										0	0
West Bengal			300	8250						8550	8550
Total	3419813	3873725	4740270	6071911	505422	1777565	1803315	125027	196563	19093798	22513611

Position as on 30.11.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tamil Nadu			999426								999426	669615
Uttar Pradesh	2459	527847	378163	58625	35090		155619		129599	75597	1362999	913209
Uttarakhand	2006	2691		10176							14873	9965
West Bengal		431478									431478	289090
Total	1633472	10192445	6694245	4141846	151980	1655957	1662329	169599	129599	89083	26520555	17768772

Statement II

Statement Showing the List of Procurement Centres Operated by FCI/State Agencies for Procurement of Wheat during RMS 2008-09 to 2010-11

REGION	Crop Year 2007-08 RMS 2008-09			Crop Year 2008-09 RMS 2009-10			Crop Year 2009-10 RMS 2010-11		
	FCI	State Agen.	Total	FCI	State Agen.	Total	FCI	State Agen.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab	221	1379	1600	380 (Incl. 93 Shared)	1230	1610	387 (Including Joint)	1315	1702
Haryana	80 (Incl. 32)	284	364	74 (Incl. 34 Jointly)	291	365	81 (37 Jt)	286	367
Uttar Pradesh	978 (Including NAFED)	3865	4843	508	3901	4409	73	4425	4498
Rajasthan	84	206	290	119	178	297	119	185	304
Madhya Pradesh	579	1038	1617	42	1206	1248	22	1206	1228
Delhi	2	-	2	4	-	4	4	0	4
Bihar	203	4295	4498	150	2702	2852	111	456	567
Himachal Pradesh	7	-	7	7	-	7	7	0	7
Gujarat	62	153	215	-	153	153	0	188	188
Jharkhand	13	-	13	18	-	18	8	0	8
Chhattisgarh	-	1333	1333	-	1333	1333	0	1333	1333

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir	15	-	15	15	-	15	15	0	15
Maharashtra	-	85	85	-	85	85	0	58	58
Uttarakhand	43	199	242	33	167	200	33	167	200
West Bengal									
Total	2,287	12,837	15,124	1,350	11,246	12,596	860	9,619	10,479

*Statement Showing the Number of Purchase Centre Operated/Proposed for
Procurement of Rice during for KMS 2008-09 to 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Region	Crop Year 2008-09 KMS 2008-09			Crop Year 2009-10 KMS 2009-10				Crop Year 2010-11 KMS 2010-11			
		FCI	State Agencies	Total	FCI	Jointly	State Agencies	Total	FCI	Jointly	State Agencies	Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	168	321	489	282	-	446	728	282	-	446	728
2.	Assam	11	-	11	13	-	-	13	11	-	-	11
3.	Bihar	153	3,362	3,515	101	-	2,813	2,914	100	-	475	575
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	1,577	1,577	-	-	2,911	2,911	-	-	2,911	2,911
5.	Delhi	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
6.	Gujarat	-	9	9	-	-	188	188	-	-	188	188
7.	Haryana	41	138	179	11	38	179	228	11	38	179	228
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	-	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	5
9.	Jharkhand	36	4	40	22	-	-	22	15	-	10	25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	15	15	15	-	-	15	15	-	-	15
11.	Karnataka	-	29	29	29	-	60	89	0	0	65	65
12.	Kerela	-	210	210	-	-	450	450	0	0	470	470
13.	Maharashtra	-	760	760	19	-	896	915	19	-	896	915
14.	Madhya Pradesh	89	376	465	-	-	475	475	-	-	475	475
15.	Odisha	157	2,117	2,274	80	-	2,562	2,642	68	-	-	68
16.	Puducherry	12	-	12	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17.	Punjab	208	1,338	1,546	80	169	1,339	1,588	80	169	1,339	1,588
18.	Rajasthan	12	-	12	NIL	NIL	-	-	NIL	NIL	-	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	1,300	1,300	-	-	1,364	1,364	-	-	1,400	1,400
20.	Uttar Pradesh	199	1,974	2,173	98	-	2,097	2,195	98	-	2,097	2,195
21.	Uttarakhand	-	39	39	9	-	49	58	9	-	49	58
22.	West Bengal	38	175	213	38	-	1,462	1,500	38	-	1,462	1,500
Grand Total		1,172	13,744	14,875	816	207	17,291	18,314	753	207	12,462	13,422

*Paddy and Coarsegrain

\$ Centres operated jointly

During KMS 2007-08, FCI Odisha region has engaged NCMSL, NHBC & PACS for procurement operations.

For KMS 2010-11, Paddy Purchase centres for Karnataka, Assam, Puducherry & Odisha have not been firm up

Paid News

*97. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether a number of cases of paid news have been reported in the recent past;

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

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government on such cases during the last one year;

(d) whether the Government has held deliberations/ taken action on the recommendations made in the report of the sub-committee of the Press Council of India on Paid News; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (e) There have been a number of media reports that sections of the electronic and print media have received monetary considerations for publishing or broadcasting in favour of

particular individuals or organizations or corporate entities for what is essentially "advertisement" disguised as "news".

The Government, in pursuance of the objective of preserving the freedom of press, does not interfere in functioning of the press. However, Press Council of India (PCI), an autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers in India and also to inculcate the principles of self regulation among the press. The PCI takes cognizance, *suo moto* or on complaints, of contents in print media and adjudicates on such cases under section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978. The PCI has received 19 complaints regarding 'Paid News' during the year 2009-10 and processed the cases in accordance to the Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. The details of the cases alongwith the action taken on such cases are annexed as Statement.

Besides, the PCI, taking cognizance of the wide ramifications of the issue, has deliberated upon the issue and released a 'Report on Paid News' on 30th July 2010. The Report has defined the 'Paid News' as, 'Any news or analysis appearing in any media (Print & Electronic) for a price in cash or kind as consideration.' The PCI has made following recommendations in the Report:

1. Representation of the People Act 1951 be amended to make incidence of paid news a punishable electoral malpractice.
2. The Press Council of India must be fully empowered to adjudicate the complaints of "paid news" and give final judgment in the matter.
3. Press Council Act be amended to make its recommendations binding and electronic media be brought under its purview, and
4. Press Council of India should be reconstituted to include representatives from electronic and other media.

In addition, the Report has also suggested various other measures to curb the menace of paid news, which include setting up of a Special Cell in Election Commission for action against complaints of paid news; self-regulation by media, education of voters and awareness generation amongst the stakeholders to enable them to differentiate between paid news items from genuine news.

A Group of Ministers has been constituted to examine the report on 'Paid News' prepared by the Press Council of India and to give its views on a comprehensive policy and institutional mechanism to address this phenomenon.

Statement

Complaints received by the Press Council of India on Paid News during 2009-10

Sl.No.	File No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	14/75/09-10	Kunwar Manvendra Singh, Member (Lok Sabha), Aavgarh House, Dampiar Nagar, Mathura (U.P.)	The Editor, Dainik Jagran, Mathura (U.P.)	Publication of favourable news item in favour of his rival candidate	Closed by Council on 26.4.2010 for non-pursuance
2.	14/178/09-10	Shri Rakesh Srivastava "Nyayik" M.M. 22, Vikas Pradhikaran Colony, Shivpur, Varanasi-221 003-(U.P.).	The Editor, Hindustan	Publication of news in favour of BSP candidate during the election by taking money from him.	Closed by Council on 31.8.2010 for non-pursuance
3.	14/179/09-10	Shri Rampravesh Sharma @ Shankar, J.D.U. Candidate, 36, Jahanabad Lok Sabha, Bihar	The Editor, Hindustan, Patna	Publication of news in favour of contesting candidate by taking money	Closed by Council on 3.6.2010 for non-pursuance
4.	14/180/09-10	Shri Lawan Thakur, Chairman, RTI Bureau, 88/6, Samkheter, Mandi (Himachal Pradesh)	The Editor, The Tribune, Chandigarh.	Publication of news in favour of candidate by taking money.	Closed by Council on 26.4.2010 for non-pursuance
5.	14/183/09-10	Shri Ram Iqbal Singh, Ex-MLA, BJP, 70, Ghosi Lok Sabha Constituency, Mau (U.P.).	The Editor, Dainik Jagran	Publication of news in favour of a candidate by taking money	Closed by Council on 23.4.2010 for non-pursuance

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	14/184/09-10	Shri Randeep Thakur, 4, LIG Barra-2, Kanpur (U.P.).	The Editor, Dainik Jagran	Publication of news/ advertisements in favour of a candidate by selling news column	Closed by Council on 24.8.2010 for non- pursuance
7-8.	14/185-186/09-10	Shri Lion S. Gopalan, 43, Periyar Nagar, Sengunthapuram Post, Karur-639 002 (Tamil Nadu)	The Editors, (1) Dinamalar (2) The Hindu	Regarding violation of guidelines of press by highlighting the caste profile of the candidates as well as constituencies.	Closed by Council on 23.4.2010 for non- pursuance
9.	14/402/09-10	Shri Ramadhar Verma, Purani Basti, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	The Editor, Dainik Bhaskar Raipur.	Publication of misleading advertisement in favour of a party during the election	Closed by Council on 1.1.2010 for non- pursuance/lack of address
10-12.	14/407-409/09-10	Shri P.P. Kapoor, Haryana State Convenor, Indian Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU), G.T. Road, Samalakha-132 101-03, Panipat (Haryana)	The Editors, 1. Dainik Bhaskar 2. Dainik Jagran 3. Punjab Kesari	Regarding publication of misleading news/article/ advts during Haryana Vidhan Sabha election.	Matter is ripe for listing before the Inquiry Committee of the Council.
13-16.	14/582-585/09-10	Shri K. Ramasubramanian, State Secretary, Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), 83-3B, Arjun Nivas Apartment, 4th Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-641012 Tamil Nadu	The Editors, 1. Dinakaran 2. Tamil Murasu 3. Daily Thanthi 4. Maalai Malar	Publishing election/campaign related news according to whims and fancies	The matter has been adjudicated by the Council. Complaint dismissed
17.	14/318/09-10	Shri S.S. Arya, State General Secretary, Indian Justice Party, Haryana, Ambala	Editor, Punjab Kesari	Regarding misleading the people	Matter is ripe for listing before the Inquiry Committee of the Council.
18.	14/219/10-11	Shri Rakesh Kumar Sharma, H.No.143, Sector-13, Kurukshetra, Haryana Closed on 6.9.2010	Editor, Dainik Jagran	Regarding manipulation and fraud with their shareholders and also publish news editorial/ advertisements by taking money from the candidates during Lok Sabha and legislative assembly elections	Outside the purview of the Council's charter.
19.	14/459/10-11	Shri Jai Singh Village & PS-Gajrola, Pilibhit (UP)	Amar Ujala	Regarding publication of false and defamatory news item with the motive to blackmail him during district Panchayati Election	Notice for comments was issued to the Editor, Amar Ujala on 15.12.2010.

[English]

Urban Transport Infrastructure

*98. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the effects of the increasing number of vehicles in cities and the need for an effective transport system to accommodate the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether steps have been taken by the Government to improve urban transport system/infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No assessment has been made regarding effect of increasing number of private vehicles in cities on environment and transport system.

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

(c) Realizing the seriousness of rapidly growing problem of urban transportation, the Central Government has taken active steps like formulation of National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), financing of buses for Urban Transport, Bus Rapid Transit System Projects, traffic transit management centres under Urban Transport under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and sanction of metro railway projects for various cities.

(d) These steps taken by the Government have improved the mobility in cities as well as transformed the urban transport scene across the country.

Utilisation of CWG Infrastructure

*99. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has evolved any policy for the maintenance and effective use of the Commonwealth Games (CWG) sports infrastructure including venues, stadia constructed/developed for the said event;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports that certain venues/stadia have been lying closed and sportspersons are not able to use them for training;

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

(e) the details of the steps being taken/ proposed to be taken for opening such sporting facilities to the sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The maintenance of five stadia owned by this Ministry and constructed/developed for the CWG viz. Indira Gandhi Sports Complex; Major Dhyana Chand National Stadium; Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium; Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex; and Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range, has been entrusted to Central Public Works Department. Arrangement for security and cleanliness has been departmentally made by Sports Authority of India (SAI). For ensuring effective utilization, it has been decided to hold National Camps/National and International Competitions; establish Players' Academies in the above world class stadia. For the legacy use of the SAI stadia, a Committee has been constituted to examine various options and to give their recommendations. The Committee consists of the following eminent ex-sportspersons, sports administrators and sports journalist Director General, SAI, Shri Dalip Tirkey, Smt. P.T. Usha, Shri Bhaichung Bhutia, Smt. Mary Kom, Shri K. Datta. In addition to the above, legacy use agreements have been signed with the other major venue owning agencies such as University of Delhi; Jamia Millia Islamia University; CRPF, Kaderpur and All India Tennis Association for RK Khanna Tennis Stadium, which were funded by this Ministry, to ensure their best possible utilization in public interest.

Government of Delhi has informed that it will be using the facilities created for CWG at its three stadia *i.e.*, Thyagraj Stadium; Chhatrasal Stadium and Ludlow Castle Sports Complex for sports activities only. DDA have informed that the venues Yamuna Sports are a part of their existing Sports Complex and will be used as such. The Siri Fort Badminton and Squash venue will be used for staging State, National and International events throughout the year. The sports facilities at Games Village have been planned as a new Sports Complex.

(c) to (e) There were reports in the media that the JN Stadia was not being allowed for use of sportspersons. Sports Authority of India has taken over the above Stadia from the Organizing Committee, CWG and necessary arrangements have been made for its optimal utilization.

[*Translation*]**Avian Flu**

*100. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of avian flu having affected poultry in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether poultry farmers have been adversely affected due to spread of the said disease and some farmers are reported to have committed suicides in various parts of the country including Bihar;

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

(e) the details of the relief/assistance provided to the affected poultry farmers by the Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The latest outbreak of avian influenza (AI) in the country was notified on 17.2.2011 in Government Duck Farm, R.K. Nagar, Agartala in Tripura. The state-wise details of the outbreaks in each of last three years and the current year are in Statement-I

(c) to (e) Although the poultry farmers are economically affected due to the outbreak of AI, we have not received any report of farmers committing suicide in any part of the country, including Bihar, on this account. The state-wise details of assistance/relief provided in the last three years and current year upto 23rd February, 2011, to the affected poultry farmers, is given in Statement-II.

Statement I

A summarized position of the outbreaks of Avian Influenza in India

Period	State affected	Number of Districts	Number of Expicenters	Birds culled (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
2008	West Bengal (1st Phase)	15	68	42.62

1	2	3	4	5
2008	Tripura	2	3	1.93
2008	Assam	9	18	5.09
2008-09	West Bengal (2nd Phase)	5	11	2.01
2009	Sikkim	1	1	0.04
2010	West Bengal	1	12	1.56
2011	*Tripura	1	1	0.05

*The information with respect of present outbreak in Tripura is upto 23rd February, 2011.

Statement II

Relief/Assistance extended to the poultry farmer affected by occurrence of Avian Influenza in the country

The farmers have been compensated for the culling of their birds to prevent the further spread of the disease. The detail of the compensation paid is given in the table:

Year	State affected	Amount of Compensation paid (Rs.)
2008	Tripura	71 lakh
2008	West Bengal (Phase-I)	1229 lakh
2008	West Bengal (Phase-II)	36 lakh
2008	Assam	170 lakh
2009	Assam	3 lakh
2010	West Bengal (Phase-III)	63.80 lakh
2011	*Tripura	0.63 lakh

*The information with respect to present outbreak in Tripura is upto 23rd February, 2011.

Besides above, the compensation was also paid to the farmers in the neighbouring state of West Bengal, namely Assam (Rs. 20.50 lakhs), Bihar (Rs. 43.14 lakhs) and Jharkhand (Rs. 0.56 lakhs) for preventive culling of their birds in the year 2008.

In wake of the distress caused to the poultry sector due to loss in income resulting from reduced demand and prices of poultry products spurned by isolated incidences of bird flu in some States in 2006 and 2008, the Government announced a number of financial measures for poultry units during 2006-07 and 2007-08, which are as follows:

- (i) A moratorium of one year on repayment of existing principal and interest for term loans and working capital due to all scheduled banks, cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks.
- (ii) Conversion of working capital into term loan. The first year of repayment would be after the expiry of moratorium period.
- (iii) Re-scheduling of term loans availed by poultry units over an additional period of two years from the agreed tenor of the term loan.
- (iv) After conversion of working capital into term loan, poultry units may be permitted to draw additional working capital depending on the commercial viability of each unit.
- (v) Barring willful defaulters, Reserve Bank of India is requested not to treat defaulted accounts as NPAs.
- (vi) Grant of one time interest subvention of 4% for a period of one year on the outstanding principal amount.

The Government allowed interest subvention of 4% on loans on various poultry activities for West Bengal in 2009-10. An amount of Rs. 168.00 lakh during 2009-10 and Rs. 1,536.00 lakh during 2010-11 has been released to Reserve Bank of India to settle the claims, as per RBI advice.

Assistance for Drinking Water and Sanitation

921. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned/released to the various cities of Uttar Pradesh including Pratapgarh for providing drinking water and sanitation services, city-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government is aware that the work has not been undertaken so far from the said assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Details of funds sanctioned/released to the various Mission cities of Uttar Pradesh under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the projects approved for providing drinking water and sanitation services, city-wise is at Statement-I.

Details of funds sanctioned/released to the various cities of Uttar Pradesh for the projects approved for providing drinking water and sanitation services under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is at Statement-II. Of these, 3 Solid Waste Management Projects at Gorakhpur, Basti and Mirzapur have not shown physical and financial progress so far. As reported in the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) by the State Government, work order has been issued for the Gorakhpur project; the projects at Basti and Mirzapur have not started yet. Communications at various levels have been sent to the State Government from time to time to review all the non-starter projects and expedite their implementation.

The State Level Sanctioning Committee of Uttar Pradesh had approved 3 projects on Water Supply, Storm Water Drain & Solid Waste Management for Pratapgarh and Belapratapgarh towns falling under district Pratapgarh of Uttar Pradesh. Out of these, the Water Supply project at Pratapgarh town could not be considered under UIDSSMT since a project on water supply had already been taken up and approved under erstwhile Accelerated Urban Water Supply programme (AUWSP). The remaining projects were not considered for release of funds under UIDSSMT on account of inadequate balance of fund available in the state-wise allocation of Uttar Pradesh.

Statement I*Detail of Sanctioned Projects for Uttar Pradesh under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG)*

Sl. No.	City	Sector	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA Released (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agra	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra	3083.99	1542.00	771.00
2.	Agra	Sewerage	Yamuna Action Plan Phase II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra	2162.00	1081.00	1081.00
3.	Agra	Water Supply	Agra Water Supply	8270.50	4135.25	3101.43
4.	Allahabad	Water Supply	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city	8969.00	4484.50	4484.52
5.	Allahabad	Solid Waste Management	Solid Water Management for Allahabad	3041.49	1520.74	380.18
6.	Allahabad	Water Supply	Water Supply component of Allahabad city (Part-II)	16234.00	8117.00	4058.50
7.	Kanpur	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	5623.79	2811.90	1405.96
8.	Kanpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Works for Innder Old Area of Kanpur City	27094.89	13547.44	6773.72
9.	Kanpur	Sewerage	Sewerage work for Kanpur city (Inner Core Area)	19088.22	9544.11	7158.06
10.	Kanpur	Sewerage	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur City	10100.45	5050.22	1262.55
11.	Lucknow	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	4292.37	2146.19	536.55
12.	Lucknow	Sewerage	Sewerage works for Lucknow Sewerage District I (Vol. I and II)	23623.00	11811.50	11811.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Lucknow	Water Supply	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase I Part I Vol. I to V)	38861.00	19430.50	14572.88
14.	Lucknow	Sewerage	Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-I)	26216.00	13108.00	3277.00
15.	Lucknow	Sewerage	Sewage works for Lucknow city-Sewerage District III (Part-II)	21443.00	10722.00	2681.00
16.	Lucknow	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage for Lucknow city	32521.00	16261.00	8130.34
17.	Mathura	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Mathura	991.60	793.28	396.64
18.	Mathura	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage for Mathura town	8720.00	6976.00	1744.00
19.	Meerut	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management	2259.40	1129.70	564.86
20.	Meerut	Water Supply	Water Supply for Meerut	27301.00	13650.00	6825.13
21.	Varanasi	Water Supply	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi	11102.00	5551.00	4163.25
22.	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	4867.73	2433.87	608.47
23.	Varanasi	Water Supply	Water Supply Part-II of Cis-Varuna Area	8610.00	4305.00	1076.25
24.	Varanasi	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage works for Varanasi	19162.00	9581.00	2395.25
25.	Varanasi	Sewerage	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna area	30912.00	15456.00	3864.00
26.	Kanpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Part-II for remaining areas of Kanpur	37778.92	18889.46	4722.37
27.	Allahabad	Sewerage	Sewerage System of Allahabad City (Zone D) Phase-I	35598.00	17799.00	4449.75
28.	Kanpur	Sewerage	Sewerage Work in District IV of Kanpur City	20736.00	10000.00	2500.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Lucknow	Water Supply	Water supply for Lucknow (phase-I, part-II)	14656.60	7328.25	3664.12
30.	Agra	Sewerage	Agra Sewerage scheme phase-1 (part-1)	19592.00	9000.00	2250.00
31.	Meerut	Sewerage	Sewerage works in Sewerage Zone-5&7 of Meerut city	18589.00	9000.00	2250.00
32.	Varanasi	Water Supply	Water Supply Component (priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City	20916.00	9000.00	2250.00
33.	Mathura	Sewerage	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone-II of Mathura city	6035.77	4500.00	1125.00
Total				538452.72	270705.91	116335.26

Statement II

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS (UIDSSMT)

Project on water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and drainage approved, funds released (as on 31.01.11) for Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC)	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	Incentive @ 1.5% for Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation	Total release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Aligarh	Solid Waste Management	1606.81	1285.45	24.10	666.82
2	Badaun	Solid Waste Management	578.45	462.76	8.68	240.06
3	Balia	Solid Waste Management	681.66	545.33	10.22	282.88
4		Water Supply	804.23	643.38	12.06	655.45
5.		Sewerage	4472.31	3577.85	67.08	3642.29
6.	Basti	Water Supply	973.26	778.61	14.59	793.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.		Solid Waste Management	586.11	468.89	8.79	243.23
8.	Bulandshahr	Water Supply	1937.86	1550.29	29.07	1579.36
9.	Etah	Water Supply	962.48	769.98	14.44	784.42
10.	Etawah	Solid Waste Management	582.10	465.68	8.73	241.57
11.	Fatehpur	Water Supply	1570.04	1256.03	23.55	1279.58
12.		Solid Waste Management	937.93	750.34	0.00	375.17
13.	Firozabad	Sewerage	8691.66	6953.33	130.37	7031.12
14.		Solid Waste Management	713.50	570.80	10.70	296.10
15.		Water Supply	2638.88	2111.10	39.58	2144.76
16.	Gonda	Water Supply	985.71	788.57	14.79	803.35
17.	Gorakhpur	Solid Waste Management	1563.60	1250.88	23.45	648.89
18.		Water Supply	1598.85	1279.08	0.00	1254.56
19.	Jhansi	Solid Waste Management	1216.00	972.80	18.24	504.64
20.	Kannauj	Solid Waste Management	462.30	369.84	6.93	375.71
21.	Mainpuri	Sewerage	4874.18	3899.34	73.11	3972.45
22.		Solid Waste Management	428.40	342.72	6.43	177.79
23.	Moradabad	Solid Waste Management	1315.70	1052.56	19.74	546.02
24.		Water Supply	3719.24	2975.39	0.00	2975.40
25.	Muzaffarnagar	Solid Waste Management	657.50	526.00	9.86	534.86
26.		Water Supply	3214.33	2571.46	0.00	2571.46
27.	Raibareilly	Solid Waste Management	878.00	702.40	13.17	664.63
28.	Sambhal	Water Supply	1201.29	961.03	0.00	480.52
29.		Solid Waste Management	655.09	524.07	9.82	271.86
30.	Siddharthnagar	Water Supply	203.36	162.69	3.05	165.73
31.	Unnao	Water Supply	385.09	308.07	5.77	313.84
32.	Loni	Sewerage	7341.24	5872.99	0.00	5819.14
33.		Solid Waste Management	1181.28	945.02	0.00	472.51
34.		Water Supply	4983.63	3986.90	0.00	3978.90
35.	Baruasagar	Water Supply	718.62	574.90	0.00	574.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Faizabad	Water Supply	1880.82	1504.66	0.00	752.33
37.	Gazipur	Water Supply	681.50	545.20	0.00	272.60
38.	Bagpat	Water Supply	318.15	254.52	0.00	254.52
39.	Mirzapur	Solid Waste Management	1100.87	880.70	0.00	440.35
40.	Hapur	Water Supply	2848.96	2279.17	0.00	1139.58
41.	Modinagar	Water Supply	2339.17	1871.34	0.00	1871.27
42.	Nanpara	Water Supply	237.78	190.22	0.00	95.11
43.	Laharpur (Sitapur)	Water Supply	178.25	142.60	0.00	142.60
44.	Jaunpur	Solid Waste Management	1220.39	976.31	0.00	488.16
45.	Barabanki	Solid Waste Management	537.43	429.94	0.00	214.97
46.	Khurza	Water Supply	1243.81	995.05	0.00	994.93
47.	vrindavan	Sewerage	3463.00	2770.40	0.00	1385.20
48.		Drainage	2195.16	1756.13	0.00	878.06
49.	Balrampur	Water Supply	616.29	493.03	0.00	246.52
50.	Bijnor	Water Supply	1036.94	829.55	0.00	414.78
51.	Badaun	Water Supply	1118.74	894.99	0.00	447.50
52.	Mau	Water Supply	555.93	444.74	0.00	222.37
53.	Deoria	Water Supply	1104.06	883.25	0.00	441.62
54.	Lakhimpur	Water Supply	1190.31	952.25	0.00	476.12
55.	Ramnagar	Water Supply	591.93	473.54	0.00	471.38
56.	Padrauna	Water Supply	615.25	492.20	0.00	246.10
57.	Azamgarh	Water Supply	458.34	366.67	0.00	183.34
58.	Ghaziabad	Water Supply (Pt-I)	3108.12	2486.50	0.00	1243.25
59.	Sandila	Water Supply	693.58	554.86	0.00	277.43
60.	Kannauj	Water Supply	885.26	708.21	0.00	354.11
61.	Shahajanpur	Water Supply	999.77	799.82	0.00	399.91
Total	45	61	96540.50	77232.39	606.32	61716.78

Funds to Municipal Corporations

922. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that various Municipal Corporations in the country are facing acute financial crisis;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to control the situation; and

(c) the funds sanctioned/released to the Municipal Corporations of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government recognizes the importance of strengthening resource mobilization in order to enable the Urban Local Bodies to meet the challenges of urbanization. Towards this objective it is supporting implementation of urban sector reforms including property

tax reforms, rationalization of stamp duty, implementation of double entry accounting systems, e-governance, levy of reasonable user charges, empowerment of Urban Local Bodies in pursuance of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act and encouraging public private partnerships. The government has also been advocating innovative means of financing urban infrastructure through the 'Tax free Municipal Bonds' and the 'Pooled Finance Development Scheme' etc. The 13th Central Finance Commission has recommended that local bodies need to be supported through a predictable and buoyant source of revenue substantially higher than the present levels in addition to their own tax revenues and other flows from State and Central Governments. It has recommended award of 1.93% of 2010-15 divisible pool for the Urban Local Bodies which has been accepted by the Government.

(c) The details of the releases by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendations of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Central Finance Commissions for Urban Local Bodies are given in Statement-I. State-wise details of the funds released under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for the last three years and the current year are given in Statement attached at Statement-II.

Statement I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	State	12th Finance Commission			13th Finance Commission 2010-11	Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3740	14960	7480	8932	35112
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	0	30	148	238
3.	Assam	1100	0	2200	1179	4479
4.	Bihar	2840	1420	5680	3389	13329
5.	Chhattisgarh	880	880	4400	1941	8101
6.	Goa	0	480	0	381	861
7.	Gujarat	8280	12420	8280	6061	35041
8.	Haryana	1820	910	2730	2026	7486
9.	Himachal Pradesh	160	160	160	385	865
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	760	951	1711

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	0	1444	0	0	1444
12.	Karnataka	3230	9690	6460	18546	37926
13.	Kerala	2980	1490	4470	3381	12321
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3610	10830	7220	6955	28615
15.	Maharashtra	7910	7910	39550	14792	70162
16.	Manipur	90	90	360	381	921
17.	Meghalaya	0	400	0	373	773
18.	Mizoram	0	400	0	437	837
19.	Nagaland	60	240	120	357	777
20.	Odisha	0	5200	2080	2310	9590
21.	Punjab	3420	5130	3420	2924	14894
22.	Rajasthan	2200	8800	4400	11118	26518
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	12	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	5720	17160	11440	11042	45362
25.	Tripura	0	0	320	261	581
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15510	10340	10340	27492	63682
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	886	886
28.	West Bengal	7860	11790	7860	7521	35031
Total		71470	122144	129760	134181	457555

Statement II

Release of Funds Under Submission for Urban Infrastructure and Governanace for Last Three and Current Year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48916.54	18898.95	24885.07	0.00	92700.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2006.94	2053.91	2006.94	0.00	6067.79
3.	Assam	791.26	6321.15	7112.41	0.00	14224.82
4.	Bihar	461.93	1955.62	7441.39	0.00	9858.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	1272.80	0.00	12145.60	0.00	13418.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	24563.54	47035.34	47788.21	0.00	119387.09
8.	Haryana	1339.84	9147.46	0.00	0.00	10487.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2619.01	0.00	2619.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6877.36	2500.00	0.00	0.00	9377.36
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	6682.46	5384.66	0.00	12067.12
12.	Karnataka	18766.61	12992.94	21578.53	0.00	53338.08
13.	Kerala	6319.93	3350.50	2439.45	0.00	12109.88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7914.35	15931.43	12343.27	0.00	36189.05
15.	Maharashtra	56827.52	88349.54	88649.86	8799.71	242626.63
16.	Manipur	580.66	0.00	2883.37	0.00	3464.03
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	4904.04	0.00	0.00	4904.04
18.	Mizoram	378.41	0.00	756.82	0.00	1135.23
19.	Nagaland	179.00	389.26	1702.81	0.00	2271.07
20.	Odisha	9978.37	3338.00	2491.60	0.00	15807.97
21.	Punjab	4145.29	4939.22	3346.62	0.00	12431.13
22.	Rajasthan	10654.03	20281.38	2826.10	0.00	33761.51
23.	Sikkim	538.20	538.20	1663.87	0.00	2740.27
24.	Tamil Nadu	16093.02	26586.11	37723.44	0.00	80402.57
25.	Tripura	0.00	1760.85	2250.00	0.00	4010.85
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21365.55	43078.75	47632.21	2398.28	114474.79
27.	Uttarakhand	1523.85	2678.56	7546.69	981.06	12730.16
28.	West Bengal	5687.25	22857.17	27717.88	12852.67	69114.97
29.	Delhi	0.00	2220.58	17248.00	43509.00	62977.58
30.	Puducherry	4068.00	993.20	0.00	0.00	5061.20
31.	Chandigarh	1544.92	405.20	0.00	734.52	2684.64
Total		252795.17	350189.82	390183.81	69275.24	1062444.04
5 Projects withdrawn by 91 CSMC meeting for which released fund was Rs.						1860.00
As per 91 CSMC, Tamil Nadu Govt has to return the amount due to revised Cost of the project Rs.						1914.84
						1860.00
Grand Total						1066218.88

*[English]***Setting up of Regional Centres of NSD**

923. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up regional centres of National School of Drama (NSD) in various parts of the country including in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for setting up of the same; and

(c) the time by which the above centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) On the basis of the recommendations of the Broad Based Committee of the National School of Drama, it has been proposed to open 5 Regional Schools/Centres of the National School of Drama across the country. The five locations identified for the setting up of these Schools/Centres are—(i) Bengaluru (upgradation of existing Regional Resource Centre), (ii) Kolkata, (iii) Maharashtra/Goa, (iv) Jammu & Kashmir, and (v) North East. There is no proposal to set up any such Centre in Tamil Nadu.

(c) The Bengaluru Centre of National School of Drama has already been made operational on ad hoc basis. The remaining centres can come up only after suitable accommodation for setting up the centres is made available, by the concerned State Governments.

*[Translation]***Issuance of Licences for the use of DDT**

924. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain insecticides including DDT are banned in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports that despite the ban, licence is being issued to such insecticides;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check their use in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are certain insecticides which are banned/restricted for use in the country. The list is as Statement. Use of DDT in agriculture has been withdrawn while its use for public health programme upto 10,000 MT/annum has been allowed.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. As per the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 and the Insecticides Rules, 1971, the license is issued by the State Governments for registered products only.

(e) Information on banned/restricted insecticides is available to all stake holders on website of Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee. Trainings are imparted to farmers, dealers, distributors, sellers, workers etc. on safe and judicious use of pesticides through Central as well as State Extension Functionaries.

Statement*List of Pesticides/Pesticides Formulations Banned in India***A. Pesticides Banned for manufacture, import and use (27 Nos.)**

1. Aldrin
2. Benzene Hexachloride
3. Calcium Cyanide
4. Chlordane
5. Copper Acetoarsenite
6. Clbromochloropropane
7. Endrin
8. Ethyl Mercury Chloride
9. Ethyl Parathion
10. Heptachlor
11. Menazone
12. Nitrofen

13. Paraquat Dimethylsulphate
14. Pentachloro Nitrobenzene
15. Pentachlorophenol
16. Phenyl Mercury Acetate
17. Sodium Methane Arsonate
18. Tetradifon
19. Toxafen
20. Aldicarb
21. Chlcrobenzilate
22. Dieldrine
23. Maleic Hydrazide
24. Ethylene Dibromide
25. TCA (Trichloro acetic acid)
26. Metoxuron
27. Chlorofenvinphos

B. Pesticide/Pesticide formulations banned for use but their manufacture is allowed for export (2 Nos.)

28. Nicotin Sulfate
29. Captafol 80% Powder

C. Pesticide formulations banned for import, manufacture and use (4 Nos)

1. Methomyl 24% L
2. Methomyl 12.5% L
3. Phosphamidon 85% SL
4. Carbofuron 50% SP

D. Pesticide Withdrawn (7 Nos)

1. Dalapon
2. Ferbam
3. Formothion

4. Nickel Chloride
5. Paradichlorobenzene (PDCB)
6. Simazine
7. Warfarin

Pesticides Restricted for use in India

Sl.No.	Name of Pesticides
1.	Aluminium Phosphide
2.	DDT
3.	Lindane
4.	Methyl Bromide
5.	Methyl Parathion
6.	Sodium Cyanide
7.	Methoxy Ethyl Mercuric Chloride (MEMC)
8.	Monocrotophos
9.	Endosulfan
10.	Fenitrothion
11.	Diazinon
12.	Fenthion
13.	Dazomet

Conservation of Temples and Historical Places

925. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh (UP) for the preservation and conservation of historical monuments and sites in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been provided by the Union Government to UP for the said purpose;

(d) if so, the amount of funds provided by the Union Government during the last two years, year-wise; and

(e) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for the overall preservation and conservation of temples and historical sites in UP?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the Archaeological Survey of India has received the proposal from Kanpur Development Authority, Government of Uttar Pradesh for conservation of state protected monuments namely Shivaji Mahal, Tikait Rai Mahal Complex & Shri Krishna Tikroo ki Baradari, Bithoor, Kanpur for which an amount of Rs. 1,59,07,600/- has been provided to Archaeological Survey of India as deposit work.

(c) and (d) The Archaeological Survey of India has not provided any funds to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. However, an amount of Rs. 1645.00 lakhs has been allocated for the conservation of centrally protected monuments in Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year 2010-11. The details of the funds allocated for the last two years are as under:-

(Amount in lacs)	
2008-09	2005.39
2009-10	2139.00

(e) The conservation of centrally protected temples and historical sites in Uttar Pradesh is a continuous process. The conservation/restoration at the protected works are taken up regularly on need basis depending upon the availability of resources.

[English]

Agricultural Insurance Schemes

926. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is modifying the various Agricultural Insurance Schemes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the salient features of the modified schemes, scheme-wise;

(c) the districts selected for implementation of the modified schemes on pilot basis, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(d) the time by which the new Agricultural Insurance Schemes will be operational; and

(e) the reaction 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The existing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) has been modified by removal of some limitations/problems experienced during its implementations since Rabi 1999-2000. The Modified NAIS has been approved by Government of India for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11. Salient features of Modified NAIS are— (i) actuarial premium with subsidy in premium ranging 40% to 75% to farmers (ii) unit area of insurance reduced to village panchayat level for major crops (iii) coverage of prevented sowing/planting risk (iv) coverage of post harvest losses due to cyclone in coastal areas (v) on account payment up to 25% advance of likely claims as immediate relief (vi) more proficient basis for calculation of threshold yield (vii) minimum indemnity level of 70% instead of 60% etc.

(c) Details of the districts notified by the State for implementation of Modified NAIS is enclosed as Statement.

(d) MNAIS has already been operational from Rabi 2010-11.

(e) States are encouraging the implementation of Modified NAIS as 12 States have notified its implementation in 34 districts during Rabi 2010-11.

Statement

List of States/Districts notified for implementation of MNAIS

Sl.No.	States	Districts	
		AIC	ICICI-Lombard
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore, Prakasam, Warangal	
2.	Assam	Kamrup	
3.	Bihar	Munger, Jamui, Shivhar	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	

1	2	3	4
5.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	
6.	Karnataka	Gulbarga, Shimoga, Tumkur	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	Sheepur
8.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola, Buldana, Washim	
9.	Odisha	Balasore, Bhadrak, Bargarh, Sonepur, Kalahandi	
10.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Dehradun
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi, Unnao, Bulandshahr, Lalitpur	
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Kheda, Bhavnagar, Sabarkantha	
Total	12	32	2

Commercial Farming Abroad

927. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries have invited Indian farmers to undertake commercial farming in their countries;

(b) if so, the details of such countries and the recent development/initiative made in this regard; and

(c) the expected business generation and inflow of foreign exchange into the country as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Requests have been received from various countries and our missions abroad, inviting Indian corporates and farmers to take up commercial agriculture in their countries. Indian companies/farmers have also requested for more detailed information, such as, agro-climatic conditions, terms and conditions of engagement etc., in different countries.

The Government has not formulated any policy in this matter. However, it has supported efforts by FICCI

for organizing a workshop on 6-7 May, 2010, to help in the dissemination of useful information regarding agro-climatic conditions, the state of agriculture and other information in these countries. Senior government officers of various countries and representatives of Indian corporate houses had participated in this workshop.

Infiltration at LoC

928. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether infiltration along the Line of Control (LoC) has increased;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action to improve the vigil along the LoC and prevent the said activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Though the number of infiltration attempts have come down from 535 in 2007 to 342 in 2008, it showed an increase in 2009 and 2010 with reference to the year 2008. A marginal change can be observed in 2010 compared to the previous year. The number of infiltration attempts during the last three years along the Line of Control (LoC) and International Border (IB) in J&K are given below:-

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011 (Jan.)
Infiltration attempts	342	485	489	11

(c) and (d) The Government in tandem with the State Government have adopted a multipronged approach to contain cross border infiltration in Jammu & Kashmir, which includes, *inter-alia* strengthening of border management and multi tiered and multi-model deployment along international border/line of control and infiltration routes, construction of border fencing improved technology, weapons and equipment for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination synergizing

intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against the terrorists within the States. The counter infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically at various levels in the State Government and in the Central Government.

(e) Question does not arise.

Fund to Autonomous Bodies

929. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of autonomous organisations under the Ministry of Culture and their activities, organisation-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated to them during each of the last three years;

(c) whether there is any mechanism to check their activities and utilization of the funds provided to them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of autonomous organizations under the Ministry of Culture alongwith their activities, organization-wise has been given in Annual Report 2009-10 of the Ministry of Culture, which is available in Parliament.

(b) Details of funds allocated to autonomous organizations during the last three years, is annexed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Culture reviews the activities, and monitors the expenditure incurred by each autonomous organization, at the highest level, every month. With effect from 2010-11, the pattern of release of funds to autonomous organizations has been amended and now the funds are released in two installments of 75% and 25% each. The amended procedure for release of funds to autonomous organizations is implemented strictly in conformity with the provisions for General Financial Rules, 2005.

Statement

Funds allocated to autonomous organizations under the Ministry of Culture during the last 3 years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Organization/Schemes	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indira Gandhi Rastriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal	7.50	9.70	13.50
2.	National Council of Science Museums	34.40	39.10	45.60
3.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library	9.80	11.80	13.60
4.	Sangeet Natak Akademi	18.90	23.44	26.90
5.	Sahitya Akademi	14.75	16.10	17.50
6.	Lalit Kala Akademi	10.10	10.95	12.80
7.	National School of Drama	18.45	23.00	26.60
8.	Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi	12.05	14.50	14.95
9.	Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti	9.80	14.30	15.15
10.	Allahabad Museum	2.79	3.55	6.00
11.	Delhi Public Library	9.40	12.25	14.65
12.	Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation	30.60	32.30	35.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies	10.50	10.38	12.76
14.	Central Institute of Hr. Tibetan Studies	7.90	9.80	12.80
15.	Victoria Memorial Hall	10.80	11.70	26.65
16.	Indian Museum	19.00	14.36	37.11
17.	Asiatic Society, Kolkata	8.10	9.75	29.60
18.	Salar Jung Museum	12.20	14.00	23.40
19.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Lib.	4.10	3.37	6.18
20.	Rampur Raza Library	3.15	3.70	5.25
21.	Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai	5.65	6.50	7.10
22.	National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation & Museology	3.67	4.21	2.26
23.	Nav Nalanda Mahavihara	4.30	4.35	4.65
24.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies	5.05	6.00	7.70
25.	IGNCA	50.00	30.00	30.00
26+6.	Zonal Cultural Centres (Total Seven Centres)	18.70	16.00	21.59
33.	National Cultural Fund	3.00	3.19	0.50

Wheat Production

930. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wheat futures in the country ended higher recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor alongwith its impact on spot price of wheat in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There was a marginal increase in the closing prices of wheat futures for the period October 2010 to February 2011. The closing price of October, 2010 futures contract was Rs. 1248.80 per 100 kg which rose to Rs. 1352.80 per 100 kg as on 18th February, 2011 as the closing price of February

2011 contract. This rise of about 8% in the off-peak season is essentially the carrying cost of 4 months. However, the March 2011 and April 2011 contracts are trading lower at Rs. 1309 and Rs. 1222 respectively as on 22.02.2011, as the harvest season for the new crop is nearing.

(b) A statement indicating the spot and future prices of wheat at NCDEX for the period October, 2010 to February, 2011, is annexed.

(c) The spot prices of wheat are determined by the demand and supply factors. Wheat is sown during November to January and harvested during the following March to April. The increase in the spot prices was on account of reduced scale of arrivals in the physical markets and carrying cost for post-harvest lean months. The futures trading volumes and open interest in the wheat contract are minimal as compared to the huge crop size of over 80 million MT. Hence, the futures market is not in a position to influence the spot prices.

Statement

Spot and futures prices of wheat at NCDEX for the period October, 2010 to February, 2011

Spot and Futures prices of wheat

(Price in Rs. Per 100 kg)

Date	Spot	Near Month Contract prices	
15-Oct-10	1271.45	20-Oct-10	1248.80
29-Oct-10	1262.50		
12-Nov-10	1277.50	19-Nov-10	1272.80
26-Nov-10	1296.35		
10-Dec-10	1296.80	20-Dec-10	1269.00
31-Dec-10	1313.50		
14-Jan-10	1398.25	20-Jan-11	1386.40
28-Jan-11	1337.75		
11-Feb-11	1325.00	18-Feb-11	1352.80
22-Feb-11	1331.25		

As against the spot price of Rs. 1331.25/quintal on 22.02.2011, futures prices are as follows:

March 2011	:	Rs. 1309
April 2011	:	Rs. 1222
May 2011	:	Rs. 1236
June 2011	:	Rs. 1257
July 2011	:	Rs. 1276
August 2011	:	Rs. 1287

This shows that futures prices are being quoted at a discount to the spot prices.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Factories

931. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that illegal factories are being run in the residential areas of the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the owner of such factories alongwith the officer/ staff/agencies found guilty of involvement during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to death of persons due to bursting of boiler in one such illegal factory;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to close down such factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Clearance of Music, Video Albums

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

(a) the criteria fixed for clearance of music and video albums for release;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the statement made by the Chairman of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) that the music, video albums should be cleared/approved by the said board in the country;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to take a decision in this regard;

(d) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the other steps taken/to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Films including music and video for public exhibition are certified by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) in accordance with the Cinematograph Act, 1952, and the Rules and Certification Guidelines framed thereunder.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

[Translation]

Cold Storage

933. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to increase the capacity of cold storage in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of amount allocated during the XI Five Year Plan for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To encourage setting up of cold chain facilities in the country, Government is operating several Plan Schemes under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of cold storages/cold chain facilities. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has also a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan to provide financial assistance to project proposals received from public/private

organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs.10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc.

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation as well as Ministry of Commerce and State Governments also provide financial assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes through their agencies like National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processing Food Products Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC).

(c) Rs. 210 crore has been allocated for the purpose of development of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan. The scheme is project oriented not state specific. Therefore, state-wise allocation of funds has not been made, however project wise current status is annexed as Statement.

Further, up-scaling of scheme has been approved by Competent Authority for remaining period of 11th plan for taking up of new proposals for development of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure.

Statement

Details of Project-wise/State-wise Funds Released During 11th Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Implementing Agency	Project cost	Approved Amount of grant-in-aid	Amount of grant-in-aid released so far
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Creamline Dairy Products Ltd.	23.86	9.75	7.32
2.	Bihar	M/s Ganga Dairy Ltd.	22.60	10.00	7.50
3.	Gujarat	M/s Hi-Tech Frozen Facilities Pvt Ltd.	16.83	7.19	7.19
4.	Haryana	M/s Suri Agro Fresh Pvt. Ltd.	23.52	9.84	9.84
5.	Karnataka	M/s Atharvass Traders Pvt Ltd.	28.61	10.00	2.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Maharashtra	M/s Freshrop Fruits Ltd.	32.75	10.00	7.50
7.	Rajasthan	M/s Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	17.73	7.33	5.49
8.	Tamil Nadu	M/s Farm Fresh Banana	15.54	6.057	6.057
9.	Uttarakhand	M/s Bio Life Foods Pvt. Ltd.	17.71	9.81	7.39
10.	West Bengal	M/s Ascon Agro Products Exporters & Builders Pvt. Ltd.	21.27	6.96	5.22
Total			220.42	86.937	66.007

Sale of Co-operative Sugar Mills

934. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sell the loss making sugar mills of the co-operative sector to the private sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government has no share in equity of any existing cooperative sugar mills in the country; therefore, the question of the Central Government having any proposal to sell the loss making sugar mills of the co-operative sector to the private sector does not arise.

[English]

Urban Transport Projects

935. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to undertake a demonstration project involving huge capacity building programme for urban transport in select cities;

(b) if so, whether the project would be under World Bank, UNDP, GEF assisted sustainable urban transport projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the proposal involves grants from global environment facility and loan to States from the World Bank;

(e) if so, whether this would be done under the National Sustainable Habitat Mission;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the project is being taken up under moving train concept to cover more cities and towns; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to undertake the Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP) at a total estimated cost of approximately Rs. 1439 crore with assistance from the World Bank, UNDP and GEF. It also involves funding from Government of India, State Government and Urban Local bodies/parastatals. The three main components of the project are:—

(i) Capacity building for Institutions and Individuals.

(ii) Implementation of demonstration projects in select cities, namely, Pune, Pimpri Chinchward, Naya Raipur, Indore and Mysore.

(iii) Project monitoring and management.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) and (h) Yes, Madam. The project is being taken up under moving train concept so as to enable more

cities/projects to join the SUTP in future, subject to the proposals received from the State Governments meeting all the requisite criteria.

Subsidy on Coconut Oil

936. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Kerala to provide subsidy on coconut oil on the lines of subsidy given on imported palm oil; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Requests have been received from Government of Kerala for providing subsidy on coconut oil on par with the Scheme for distribution of subsidised imported edible oils through States/Union Territories.

In this regard, Government of Kerala has been informed that subsidy under this Scheme is restricted to edible oils imported by Central PSUs and there is no provision for providing subsidy on domestically produced edible oils like coconut oil.

Allocation under ISOPOM

937. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM);

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned and released to the States under the said scheme and funds utilised thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the monitoring mechanism put in place to ensure proper utilization of funds under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) from 1.4.2004 in 14 major oilseeds and 15 maize and 9 oil palm growing States. Pulses component of ISOPOM has been merged with National Food Security Mission from 1.4.2004.

Under ISOPOM, assistance is provided to the States for various components under oilseeds and maize development programme *viz.* production and purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation and certified seed, distribution of certified seed, development of seed infrastructure, seed minikits, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), block demonstration and frontline demonstration, plant protection chemicals, weedicides, Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (NPV), rhizobium/phosphate solubilising bacteria culture, gypsum/pyrite/lime, sprinkler sets, micro-nutrients, farm implements, irrigation pipes, trainings, publicity, staff and contingency etc. Assistance is also provided for various components of oil palm development programme namely cost of planting material, maintenance of plantation for four years, cultivation inputs, installation of drip irrigation system, diesel pump sets, training, development of wasteland, extension and publicity, establishment & staff, demonstrations, leaf-nutrients analysis laboratories and testing of genotypes under various environmental conditions, and innovative interventions etc.

(b) The State-wise allocation and release/expenditure under ISOPOM during last three years and current year is at Statement.

(c) The Project Sanctioning and Evaluation Committee (PSC) constituted under ISOPOM reviews and monitors the physical and financial progress at national level. National Level Monitoring Teams (NALMOTs) of the Crop Development Directorates of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation visit the States for monitoring of the scheme at the field level. ISOPOM is also monitored by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of ISOPOM for utilization of funds at State level.

Statement*State-wise allocation and release/expenditure during last 3 years and current year under ISOPOM*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 as on 23.2.2011	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release at RE
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5325.00	5325.00	3000.00	3000.00	3731.84	3731.84		4847.293
2.	Bihar	1100.00	1100.00	800.00	800.00	859.66	859.66		599.360
3.	Chhattisgarh	500.00	500.00	884.06	884.06	1261.57	1261.57		1166.907
4.	Gujarat	1000.00	1000.00	1600.00	1600.00	2363.15	2363.15		1500.000
5.	Goa@	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
6.	Haryana	800.00	800.00	700.00	700.00	655.88	655.88		503.110
7.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	59.43	59.43		89.261
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	82.63	82.63		86.300
9.	Karnataka	2500.00	2500.00	2700.00	2700.00	1738.49	1738.49		5038.139
10.	Kerala@	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	35.22	35.22		0.000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2500.00	2500.00	3500.00	3500.00	4329.32	4329.32		5619.360
12.	Maharashtra	2000.00	2000.00	2900.00	2900.00	3428.42	3428.42		4166.364
13.	Mizoram	300.00	300.00	390.00	390.00	553.76	553.76		876.840
14.	Odisha	900.00	900.00	575.00	575.00	3164.04	3164.04		3050.000
15.	Punjab@	0.00	0.00	30.94	30.94	58.09	58.09		60.766
16.	Rajasthan	3600.00	3600.00	3140.00	3140.00	3001.64	3001.04		5070.900
17.	Tamil Nadu	1200.00	1200.00	1900.00	1900.00	1753.83	1753.83		1132.559
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1600.00	1600.00	1450.00	1450.00	1822.08	1822.08		1221.880
19.	West Bengal	800.00	800.00	400.00	400.00	754.73	754.73		328.140
	Total	24300.00	24300.00	24040.00	24040.00	29653.78	29653.78	39742.00	35357.179

@Unspent funds available with the States.

Resurgence of Militancy in Punjab

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

(a) whether there are reports indicating that certain elements are trying to revive militancy in the State of Punjab;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to counter such elements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Available reports suggest that Silk Militant groups especially those based abroad, continue to persist with their efforts to revive militancy in Punjab.

(c) The Government has adopted an integrated approach to counter such attempts which, *inter alia*, include sustained vigilance along the borders, strengthening of mechanisms for intelligence gathering and sharing; modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced/sophisticated weapons etc. A close watch is maintained on the activities of various groups known to have been engaged in trying to foment terrorist activities in Punjab. In addition, pro-Khalistan terrorist outfits namely, Babbar Khalsa International, International Sikh Youth Federation, Khalistan Commando Force and Khalistan Zindabad Force continue to be listed as Terrorist organisations in the schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2004.

Transit Loss of Perishable Crops

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20 per cent of foodgrains and 30 per cent of perishable crops are lost during transit from production centres to marketing points;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future in coordination with States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) There is no specific study conducted on loss of perishable crops during transit from production centres to marketing points. However, as per

the report of Indian Council of Agricultural Research on "Estimation of Quantitative Harvest and Post Harvest Losses of Major Agricultural Produce in India", conducted during 2005-07, estimated losses on account of transportation of selected cereals and pulses ranges from 0.1-0.2%. As per the aforesaid study, the same varies from 0.4% to 3.1% for selected vegetables, while it ranges from 1.1% to 2.8% for selected fruits.

(c) In order to develop efficient post-harvest infrastructure and supply chain with a view to reduce the losses including transit loss, Ministry of Agriculture has circulated the Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003 (APMC Act) to all the States and Union Territories for adopting the same in their respective State APMC Act. The status of market reform is at Statement.

In order to develop the required post-harvest and marketing infrastructure and supply chain in the country, the Government is implementing various plan schemes. Under the schemes of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), financial assistance is provided for development of post-harvest management infrastructure. It includes assistance for establishment of cold chain facilities and other marketing infrastructure including development of Rural Primary Markets, Wholesale Markets and Terminal Market Complex for efficient marketing of perishable horticultural and other agricultural produce. Further, a scheme of Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing, Grading and Standardisation has been introduced to promote marketing infrastructure and value addition to agricultural commodities including that of foodgrains.

Statement

Status of Reforms as on 31.01.2011

Sl.No.	Stage of Reforms	Name of States/Union Territories
1	2	3
1.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done for Direct Marketing, Contract Farming and Markets in Private/Cooperative Sectors	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura.
2.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done partially	(a) <i>Direct Marketing:</i> NCT of Delhi and Madhya Pradesh. (b) <i>Contract Farming:</i> Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Chandigarh. (c) <i>Private Markets</i> Punjab and Chandigarh

1	2	3
3.	States/UTs where there is no APMC Act and hence not requiring reforms	Bihar*, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.
4.	States/UTs where APMC Act already provides for the reforms	Tamil Nadu
5.	States/UTs where administrative action is initiated for the reforms	Meghalaya, Haryana, J&K, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Puducherry, NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

*APMC Act is repealed *w.e.f.* 1.9.2006.

Status of APMC Rules: Only the State of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram (only for single point levy of market fee), Madhya Pradesh (only for special license for more than one market) and Haryana (only for contract farming) have notified such amended Rules so far.

Pending Proposals

940. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals received from the State Governments are pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, the period of pendency of each proposal as on date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Private Security Guards

941. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various organisations, agencies and companies in the country have engaged private security guards to provide security for their establishments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given permission to various private security guards to carry weapons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A number of private individuals, business and industrial establishments,

companies and private organisations in the country engage private security guards to meet their security needs. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has no details about such persons/organisations who have engaged private security guards.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. There is no enabling provision under the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 for giving permission to private security guards to carry weapons. However, grant of licence for possessing/carrying a weapon by an individual is governed by the provisions of the Arms Act, 1959 and rules framed thereunder. Some private establishments engage Ex-servicemen, retired police personnel and individuals possessing arms licences for self.

Slum Dwellers in Urban Areas

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

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any specific policy and strategy to rehabilitate all the slum dwellers in the urban areas of the country;

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

(c) whether slums are enormously increasing in urban areas causing crimes and felling heavily burden on civic amenities; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Slum being a State subject, it is upto the concerned State Governments to draw specific policy and strategy to rehabilitate the slum dwellers in the urban areas of their respective States within a certain time frame depending on their priorities and the available financial resources. However, to address the problem of affordable housing and providing basic amenities in urban areas, the Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to assist States/Union Territories for taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in select 65 cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For non-Mission cities, for taking up housing and slum upgradation programmes, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHS DP) has been launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers including the EWS. Both BSUP and IHS DP are under implementation since December-2005. The duration of JNNURM is seven years beginning from the 2005-06.

In pursuance of the address of the President of India, to both Houses of Parliament in June 2009 and the address of Prime Minister on Independence Day, in which the Government's vision of a "Slum Free India" was announced, the Government has launched the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) supporting States for activities like Slum Survey, GIS mapping of slums, Preparation of slum free City and State Plans etc.

Solid Waste Management Projects under JNNURM

943. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is running Solid Waste Management (SWM) projects under the flagship Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for Karnataka;

(b) if so, the areas/regions of Karnataka which have been provided Central assistance during each of the last three years under SWM;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received new proposals from the State for 2011-12; and

(e) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Government of India does not run Solid Waste Management (SWM) projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Under JNNURM, the projects are implemented and operated by the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Parastatals/Agencies of the State Governments. SWM is one of the admissible sector eligible for funding under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of JNNURM and under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

(b) and (c) One project on Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy has been approved for the City of Mysore on 19.12.2008 with approved cost of Rs. 2998.00 lakh with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 2398.00 lakh under UIG of JNNURM. So far Rs. 599.50 lakh has been released for the project.

Under UIDSSMT, no fund for any SWM project has been released for the State of Karnataka. One SWM project for Maddur Town has not been considered due to exhaustion of allocation of fund for the State of Karnataka.

(d) and (e) No new proposals have been received from Karnataka for the year 2011-12 under UIG & UIDSSMT.

Sugarcane Pricing

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to evolve any new formula for pricing of sugarcane across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. A 'Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP)' of sugarcane is announced by the Government on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). Consequent to amendment of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 on 22.10.2009, the concept of Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane has been replaced

with the 'Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP)' of sugarcane for 2009-10 and subsequent sugar seasons. There is no proposal to change from current formula of FRP.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Agricultural Education

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

(a) whether the Government is giving high priority to the higher education in agriculture and animal husbandry alongwith their allied subjects; and

(b) if so, the details of the initiative taken in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI

HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Agriculture, including agricultural education, is a state subject. The Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE) through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), however, provides policy and partial financial support for specific activities to the agricultural universities, under a scheme entitled 'Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India', with the broad objectives to enhance the quality and relevance of higher agricultural education in the country, through initiatives such as (i) accreditation and periodic revision of course curricula and syllabi; (ii) niche areas of excellence, experiential learning and partial financial support for development of academic facilities like class rooms, laboratories, central instrumentation laboratory, ICT facilities for e-learning, libraries, hostels, sports complex, museum and old historical colleges; (iii) human resource development through National Talent Scholarships, Junior/Senior Research Fellowships, ICAR International Fellowships, admission of foreign students and faculty development, and(iv) modernization of agricultural universities farms. Financial support provided to the Agricultural Universities, state-wise, during each of the last three years and the current year is annexed as Statement.

Statement

			(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl.No.	State	University Name/Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	AAU, Jorhat	1857.00	2306.20	1816.00	2141.30
		Total	1857.00	2306.20	1816.00	2141.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	ANGRAU, Hyderabad	720.00	754.37	1035.00	917.42
		SVVU, Triupati	400.00	624.50	541.00	630.00
		APHU, V.Gudem	0.00	405.00	589.00	668.73
		Total	1120.00	1783.87	2165.00	2216.15
3.	Bihar	RAU, Pusa Samatipur	735.00	796.00	2335.00	1003.90
		Total	735.00	796.00	2335.00	1003.90
4.	Chhattisgarh	IGKV, Raipur	625.00	435.00	849.00	753.73
		Total	625.00	435.00	849.00	753.73
5.	Gujarat	AAU, Anand	526.00	746.00	624.50	857.38
		JAU, Junagadh	446.00	568.00	567.00	695.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		NAU, Navasari	421.00	561.00	502.00	720.94
		SDAU, S.K. Nagar	406.00	516.00	674.00	639.01
		Total	1799.00	2391.00	2367.50	2912.91
6.	Haryana	CCSHAU, Hisar	665.00	993.92	752.00	735.88
		NDRI, Karnal	185.00	162.75	143.00	272.00
		Total	850.00	1156.67	895.00	1007.88
7.	Himachal Pradesh	CSKHPKV, Palampur	617.00	956.00	608.00	682.48
		YSPUH&F, Solan	612.00	705.25	836.00	769.01
		Total	1229.00	1661.25	1444.00	1451.49
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	SKUAS&T, Jammu	650.00	680.00	537.00	1034.34
		SKUAS&T, Srinagar	655.00	820.00	767.00	1218.81
		Total	1305.00	1500.00	1304.00	2253.15
9.	Jharkhand	BAU, Ranchi	735.00	1128.20	730.00	886.40
		Total	735.00	1128.20	730.00	886.40
10.	Karnataka	UAS, Bangalore	670.00	610.00	871.00	911.07
		UAS, Dharwad	612.00	463.00	521.00	688.49
		KVA&FSU, Bidar	375.50	160.00	497.00	564.73
		UAS, Raichur	0.00	0.00	503.00	480.00
		UHS, Bagalkot	0.00	0.00	0.00	448.20
		Total	1657.50	1233.00	2392.00	3092.49
11.	Kerala	KAU, Thrissur	635.00	748.41	722.00	1125.67
		Total	635.00	748.41	722.00	1125.67
12.	Madhya Pradesh	JNKVV, Jabalpur	812.00	921.47	867.00	612.29
		RVSKV, Gwalior	0.00	0.00	656.16	772.02
		MPPCVVV, Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	301.41
		Total	812.00	921.47	1523.16	1685.72
13.	Maharashtra	BSKKV, Dapoli	481.00	881.80	407.46	773.38
		CIFE, Mumbai	185.00	150.00	145.00	206.00
		MA&FSU, Nagpur	480.00	653.00	545.00	625.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		MAU, Parbhani	534.45	786.90	679.00	969.76
		MPKV, Rahuri	725.00	2850.82	6591.66	709.51
		PDKV, Akola	490.55	1036.00	1872.00	871.84
		Total	2896.00	6358.52	10240.12	4155.49
14.	New Delhi	IARI, New Delhi	200.00	125.00	125.00	210.00
		Total	200.00	125.00	125.00	210.00
15.	Nagaland	Nagaland Univ., Medziphema	253.00	694.00	675.00	414.00
		Total	253.00	694.00	675.00	414.00
16.	Odisha	OUA&T, Bhubaneswar	874.50	890.00	980.00	1134.07
		Total	874.50	890.00	980.00	1134.07
17.	Punjab	PAU, Ludhiana	4887.00	3002.00	644.00	565.00
		GADV&ASU, Ludhiana	415.00	680.00	495.00	752.60
		Total	5302.00	3682.00	1139.00	1317.60
18.	Rajasthan	MPUA&T, Udaipur	745.00	605.00	784.00	875.49
		SKRAU, Bikaner	665.00	714.25	658.00	1055.75
		RAJVASU, Bikaner	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.00
		Total	1410.00	1319.25	1442.00	2046.24
19.	Tamil Nadu	TNAU, Coimbatore	3080.00	2596.00	1011.00	835.42
		TNV&ASU, Chennai	440.00	544.00	791.00	670.00
		Total	3520.00	3140.00	1802.00	1505.42
20.	Uttar Pradesh	SHIATS, Allahabad	145.00	242.00	371.00	536.04
		CSAUA&T, Kanpur	690.00	848.00	2055.00	1019.54
		DDUV&ASU, Mathura	430.00	571.00	405.00	961.20
		AMU, Aligarh	100.00	75.00	200.00	50.00
		BHU, Varanasi	205.00	245.00	377.00	330.64
		IVRI, Izatnagar	210.00	150.00	155.00	192.00
		NDUA&T, Faizabad	515.00	633.00	517.00	710.00
		SVPUA&T, Meerut	517.50	595.60	623.00	668.20
		Total	2812.50	3359.60	4703.00	4467.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Uttarakhand	GBPUA&T, Pantnagar	3262.00	2513.00	1147.00	665.26
		Total	3262.00	2513.00	1147.00	665.26
22.	West Bengal	BCKVV, Mohanpur	545.00	785.00	542.00	672.80
		UBKVV, Cooch Behar	490.00	542.00	511.00	555.00
		Vishwa Bharti, Sriniketan	25.00	30.00	176.80	41.26
		WBUA&FS, Kolkatta	475.00	420.00	377.00	571.18
		Total	1535.00	1777.00	1606.80	1840.24

*Allocation

[English]

Roadmap for Functioning of PB

946. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate new roadmap for improving the functioning of the Prasar Bharati (PB);

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

(c) the time by which the said initiative is likely to be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The Government has re-constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine various issues pertaining to the functioning of Prasar Bharati. The GoM has made several recommendations on capital and financial restructuring, funding pattern, manpower issues, including constitution of Recruitment Board, formulation of Recruitment Rules and filling up of vacancies, and demand of employee organizations of Prasar Bharati. Follow up actions on these recommendations are underway. The GoM has also directed the Ministry to review the Prasar Bharati Act in a comprehensive manner and propose amendments based on the experience and developments since the creation of Prasar Bharati. Pursuant to this, the Ministry has formulated a proposal for amending the Prasar Bharati Act, which will be placed before the GoM for its

consideration. While considering the demands of employee organizations, the GoM recommended that a Committee of four Joint Secretaries may be constituted to look into various issues relating to disparity in pay scales of employees of Prasar Bharati. The Committee has since submitted its Report, which will also be placed before GoM for its further recommendations in the matter.

Storage Facilities

947. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether storage of foodgrains in villages by farmers has led to losses due to pests and weather conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme to build modern warehouses to store grains in villages with investment of small capital;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) There is no specific study made to assess the losses on account of storage of foodgrains in villages by farmers due to pests and weather conditions. However, as per the report of Indian Council

of Agricultural Research on "Estimation of Quantitative Harvest and Post Harvest Losses of Major Agricultural Produce in India", conducted during 2005-07, estimated losses at farm level storage for selected cereal varies from 1.4-1.9% and that for selected pulses varies from 1.3-2.3%

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Assistance is provided under the capital investment credit-linked back-ended subsidy scheme of Construction/Renovation of Rural Godowns for setting up of godowns in the rural areas with the objective of providing scientific storage facilities for agricultural produce, processed farm produce and for prevention of distress sale. Under the scheme, subsidy @ 25% of project cost is provided to all categories of farmers, agricultural graduates, cooperatives and Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations. All other categories of individuals, companies and corporations are being given subsidy @ 15% of the project cost. In case of North Eastern States/Hilly areas and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs and their cooperatives and women farmers, subsidy is provided @ 33.33%. Rural Godowns upto a minimum capacity of 50 MT and 25 MT will be eligible for subsidy in plain areas and hilly areas respectively. So far, a total of 9110 rural godowns with a capacity of 93.62 lakh MT have been sanctioned during XI Plan period.

SCs/STs Backlog Vacancies

948. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of filling up of backlog vacancies of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) under direct recruitment and promotion quotas has been part on hold by the Prasar Bharati;

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

(c) the details of posts already filled up and posts which are yet to be filled up alongwith the time by which such posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of backlog vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) already filled up and similar posts yet to be filled up in All India Radio and Doordarshan, as on 1.11.2008, are as under:—

All India Radio

Promotion Quota

Category	No. of Posts Identified	No. of Posts already filled up	No. of Posts yet to be filled up
SC	45	Nil	45
ST	74	Nil	74
Total	119	Nil	119

Direct Recruitment Quota

Category	No. of Posts Identified	No. of Posts already filled up	No. of Posts yet to be filled up
SC	138	7	131
ST	110	4	106
Total	248	11	237

Doordarshan

Promotion Quota

Category	No. of Posts Identified	No. of Posts already filled up	No. of Posts yet to be filled up
SC	58	32	26
ST	60	10	50
Total	118	42	76

Direct Recruitment Quota

Category	No. of Posts Identified	No. of Posts already filled up	No. of Posts yet to be filled up
SC	19	05	14
ST	18	13	05
Total	37	18	19

Action for filling up the remaining identified backlog vacancies reserved for SC and ST as expeditiously as possible, has already been initiated. No time frame can however, be indicated.

Amendment in Lottery Regulation Act

949. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Lottery Regulation Act with a view to ban inter-State sale of lottery;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State of Kerala requesting ban on inter-State sale of paper/online lotteries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when the request of Kerala are to be brought for necessary intervention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) State of Kerala has given set of complaints against Sikkim and Royal Government of Bhutan. On

these complaints, appropriate action has been taken by the Government under Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010.

[Translation]

Production of Packed Food

950. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the production, consumption and export of processed and packed food during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the steps taken to bring farmers closer to the industry and to promote infrastructure for food processing;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance to promote agricultural diversity and to provide financial assistance to the entrepreneurs in order to set up new food processing units for value addition of grapes and other early perishable and non-perishable agricultural products; 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 HARISH RAWAT): (a) The data pertaining to production, consumption and export of processed and packed food is not maintained by the Ministry of Food Processing industries. The quantity of products exported and its value for 2008-09, 2009-10 and upto October month of 2010-11 given below:-

(Qty in MT and Value in Rs. Lakh)

Product	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Value (Apr.-Oct.)
Processed fruits and vegetables	844881.31	316351.91 (687.87)	808920.46	312051.35 (658.33)	154803.21 (336.53)
Other processed foods	2433913.43	690204.79 (1500.77)	1016333.64	518677.64 (1094.25)	397899.05 (865.00)
Total	3278794.74	1006556.7 (2188.64)	1825254.1	83072.99 (1752.58)	552702.26 (1201.53)

Figures in Parenthesis are in terms of million US \$

(b) The Government is providing financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to the implementing agencies for infrastructure development of food processing industries in the country. Financial assistance upto 50% of project cost excluding land component in general areas and 75% in difficult areas (J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, North East including Sikkim and ITDP notified areas of the States), subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 crores is provided for setting up of Mega Food Parks. For cold, Value Addition and Preservation infrastructure, 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% in difficult areas, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crores, is provided. For Establishing/Modernization of Abattoirs in the country, Ministry extends financial assistance with the involvement of local bodies

(c) and (d) Under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Establishment of Food Processing Industries, MFPI extends financial assistance to food processing units in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas, or @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North-Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

Police Hospital

951. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to set up a Police Hospital on the line of Army Hospitals;

(b) if so, the funds likely to be provided for the purpose;

(c) the details of facilities likely to be provided in the hospitals; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal for setting up a Police

Hospital on the line of Army Hospitals. However, there is a proposal for setting up a 500-bed General Hospital & 300-bed Super Specialty Hospital and other medical institutions/facilities for the Central Paramilitary Forces and their families at an estimated cost of Rs. 1389.62 crore. The proposal is in the preliminary stage of processing.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, no specific time frame or the details of fund allocation and facilities could be provided at this preliminary stage.

Archaeological Monuments

952. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to locate/identify new archaeological monuments/sites with a view to promote culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of ancient archaeological monuments identified in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether there are several archaeologically important sites in the country which are yet to be explored; and

(e) if so, the time by which the exploration work on the same is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Central Government does not have a scheme to locate or identify new archaeological monuments/sites for promotion of culture. But, as a part of its overall functions, the Archaeological Survey of India during occasional explorations comes across certain monuments/sites and of which a few merit consideration for declaration as of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 provided they meet the criterion laid therein *viz.*, (i) The ancient monument or archaeological site is not less than 100 years old; (ii) It has special historical, archaeological or artistic interest, making it worthy of declaration as of national importance; (iii) It qualifies under the provisions of definition as contained under section 2(a) and (d) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act,

1958; (iv) The interested public do not have major objections on the intention of the Central Government to declare them as of national importance; (v) The authenticity and integrity of the ancient monument or archaeological site and remains have not been damaged; and (vi) It is free from major encumbrances. The details of such monuments/sites, which have been proposed by various individuals/agencies during the last three years are annexed as Statement

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The exploration of archaeologically important sites is an ongoing process and several universities, research institutions, State Departments of Archaeology and the Archaeological Survey of India take up explorations every year throughout the country keeping in view the archaeological problems after obtaining the approval of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board on Archaeology and hence no time-limit could be fixed for completion of explorations.

Statement

List of Monuments/Sites Identified for Consideration to be Declared as of National Importance in the Country

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/site with Locality/District	Name of State
1	2	3
1.	Ancient Site at Juni-Karan, Kutch	Gujarat
2.	Palace building near Firozshah Palace and Tehkhana, Hissar, District Hissar	Haryana
3.	Group of Temples at Haradib, District Ranchi	Jharkhand
4.	Shahpur Quila, Shah-pur, District Palamu	Jharkhand
5.	Navratanagarh Fort and Temple Complex, Gumla	Jharkhand
6.	Tiliagarh Fort, Sahebganj	Jharkhand
7.	Fort and Jain Rock Cut sculptures at Koluha, Hill, Chatra	Jharkhand
8.	Janardana Temple, Panamaram, Waynad, District	Kerala
9.	Vishnu Temple, Nadavayal District Waynad	Kerala
10.	Fortification wall of Daulatabad Fort, Aurangabad	Maharashtra
11.	Old High Court Building, Nagpur, District Nagpur	Maharashtra
12.	Fort, Ginnurgarh, District Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Biranchi Narayana Temple, Buguda	Odisha
14.	Group of Temples at Ranipur Jharial, District Bolangir	Odisha
15.	Sita Ram Ji Temple, Deeg, Bharatpur	Rajasthan
16.	Rambagh Palace, Deeg, District Bharatpur	Rajasthan
17.	Jamwan Ramgarh Fort, Jaipur, District Jaipur	Rajasthan
18.	Bala Qila in Alwar and a step well in Neemrana in Alwar	Rajasthan

1	2	3
19.	St. Thomas Church, Dehradun, District, Dehradun	Uttarakhand
20.	Excavated Site, Sringaverapura, District Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Nauseri Banu Mosque and Chowk Masjid, Kella Nizamat, District Murshidabad	West Bengal
22.	Archaeological Site (Sakeesena Mound), Mogalbari, District Paschim Medinapur	West Bengal
23.	Khwaza Anwar Ber (Nawab Bari), District Barddhaman	West Bengal
24.	Brindaban Chandra Temple and Radha Damodar Temple District Bankura	West Bengal
25.	Motijhil Jama Masjid, Murshidabad	West Bengal

[English]

Marine Police Academy

953. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several coastal States have sent proposals to the Union Government for setting up of Marine Police Academy in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Tamil Nadu has suitable conditions for setting up of such an Academy in view of its strategic location;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps being taken to identify suitable land in the said State; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to set up such an Academy expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The suggestions to set up National Marine Police Training Institute was given by a few coastal States namely Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

However this subject is not under consideration of the Government.

BPL Persons in Urban Areas

954. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons in the urban areas of the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to initiate any new scheme to improve the living condition of the BPL people in urban areas and to create employment opportunities for them;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per the estimates of NSSO (61st Round) for the year 2004-05, based on the Uniform Recall Period (URP) method, the estimated number of urban poor is 80.8 Million which is 25.7% of the urban population of the country.

(b) to (d) In pursuance of the address of the President of India, to both Houses of Parliament in June 2009 in which the Government's vision of a "Slum-free India" was announced, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has submitted the proposal of Rajiv Awas Yojana for the consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 10th February, 2011. This scheme aims to provide support for shelter & basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. The Schemes has not yet been launched.

[Translation]

Access to the Munabao Border

955. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to permit access for transport and transportation of goods between India and Pakistan via Munabao;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The issue of running of freight trains on Munabao (India) and Khokhrapar (Pakistan) route has been discussed in Inter-Governmental Railway Meetings between Pakistan and India. The enquiries made by Ministry of Railways with the trade/exporters have revealed that there is no demand for rail freight service on this route at present.

[English]

Production of Fodder

956. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch any scheme to increase the production of fodder;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the production of fodder is likely to increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme has been launched from 01.04.2010 with an outlay of Rs. 141.40 crores during XI Plan period. It has nine components, namely Establishment of Fodder Block Making Units; Grassland Development including Grass Reserves; Fodder Seed Procurement and Distribution; Strengthening of Feed Testing Laboratories; Introduction of hand driven and power driven chaff cutter; Establishment of silage making units; Demonstration of Azolla cultivation and production units; Establishment of by-pass protein production units; Establishment of Area Specific Mineral Mixture/Feed Pelleting/Feed manufacturing unit.

(c) As the components of the scheme involve different parameters of feed and fodder development, it is difficult to make an assessment.

Sugar Export

957. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar exports are likely to decline in view of rising prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the sugar exports are likely to be affected by rising prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Central Government has currently allowed only the Advance Authorization holders who imported raw sugar from 21.09.2004 to 15.04.2008 and 17.02.2009 to 30.09.2009 on "ton-to-ton" basis to export sugar to fulfil their balance export obligation. They are required to export sugar within the stipulated period or else pay the penal customs duty. Presently, the prices of sugar in the domestic market are lower than international prices. Since, the prices are higher in the international market than domestic prices, the question of decline in sugar exports should not arise.

Upgradation of Slums

958. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the urban slum population in the country is expected to touch 93.06 million by 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken and the plans envisaged to redevelop and upgrade slums in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per estimates of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pranob Sen, Principal Adviser, Planning Commission (former Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, and Government of India) the slum population in the country is expected to touch 93.06 million by 2011. The Committee estimated slum population in 2001 at 75.26 million.

(c) The Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on December 3, 2005 aimed at provision of city-wide infrastructure and basic services to the urban poor especially slum dwellers. Under the Basic Services for the Urban Poor component of JNNURM, Additional Central Assistance is provided to 65 select cities of national importance for undertaking affordable housing and basic amenities to the poor especially those residing in slums. Similar facilities are provided in small and medium towns under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of JNNURM.

In pursuance of the address of the President of India, to both Houses of Parliament in June 2009 and the address of Prime Minister on Independence Day, in which the Government's vision of a "Slum Free India" was announced, the Government has launched the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) supporting States for activities like Slum Survey, GIS mapping of slums, Preparation of slum free City and State Plans etc.

[*Translation*]

Production of Kharif Crops

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

(a) the annual production of kharif crops in the country during the last three years;

(b) the extent of decrease in production of kharif crops due to heavy rains and drought in the country during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has identified areas prone to heavy rain and drought each year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is formulating or likely to formulate any scheme to channelise water from heavy rain areas to drought hit areas; and

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

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The data on decrease in production due to heavy rains or drought in the country are not maintained separately. However, the details of total production of major Kharif crops in the country during the last three years *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given below:-

Crop	Production (Million Tonnes)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Rice	82.66	84.91	75.92
Coarse cereals	31.89	28.54	23.83
Pulses	6.40	4.69	4.20
Foodgrains	120.95	118.14	103.95
Oilseeds	20.71	17.81	15.73
Cotton*	25.88	22.28	24.23
Sugarcane	348.19	285.03	292.30

*Million bales of 170 kg. each.

(c) and (d) The areas prone to heavy rains and drought each year have not been identified. However, a Technical Committee chaired by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Ex-Member Planning Commission has identified areas for Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) during 1994-95. The details of States, number of districts and blocks covered under DPAP and DDP are at the Statement. During 2009-10, the above programmes have been consolidated into a single modified Scheme/Programme known as 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)'.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) had formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MOWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of

the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to them. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

The link proposals firmed up by NWDA under NPP envisage additional irrigation benefits of 25 million hectares of irrigation from surface waters, 10 million hectare by increased use of ground waters and generation of 34000 MW of power apart from the benefits of flood moderation navigation, water supply, fisheries, salinity, pollution control etc.

Statement

States, Districts and Blocks Covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP)

State	Number of Districts		Number of Blocks		Area (Lakh Hectares)	
	DPAP	DDP	DPAP	DDP	DPAP	DDP
Andhra Pradesh	11	1	94	16	99.22	19.14
Bihar	6	-	30	-	9.53	-
Chhattisgarh	9	-	29	-	21.80	-
Gujarat	14	6	67	52	43.94	55.42
Haryana	-	7	0	45	-	20.54
Himachal Pradesh	3	2	10	3	3.32	35.11
Jammu and Kashmir	6	2	22	12	14.71	96.70
Jharkhand	15	-	100	-	34.84	-
Karnataka	17	6	81	22	84.33	32.30
Madhya Pradesh	26	-	105	-	89.10	-
Maharashtra	25	-	149	-	194.47	-
Odisha	8	-	47	-	26.18	-
Rajasthan	11	16	32	85	31.97	198.74
Tamil Nadu	18	-	80	-	29.42	-
Uttar Pradesh	15	-	60	-	35.70	-
Uttarakhand	7	-	30	-	15.80	-
West Bengal	4	-	36	-	11.59	-
Total	195	40	972	235	745.91	457.95

[English]

Funds under UIG and JNNURM

960. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) has been adversely affected due to non-release of Rs. 95.18 crore for eight projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to release said grants;

(c) whether the works of Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) Phase-I, package II and III is still pending in the absence of approval of the inception paper received from the State Governments;

(d) if so, the time by which the said approval is likely to be accorded;

(e) whether only 50% grant is permissible under JNNURM for Jaipur city;

(f) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to allow 80% grant under JNNURM projects sanctioned for Jaipur city on the lines of projects in Ajmer-Pushkar; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the time by which said grants is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) As on date, there are requests for release of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) installments in respect of 69 projects in the country amounting to Rs. 899.36 crore. The claims for second and subsequent installments of ACA are dependent upon the implementation of projects by States, utilization of funds up to 70% of ACA released and meeting reform commitments. Only those Utilization Certificates which are found to be in order and are accompanied by all supporting documents, in respect of the projects in the States/ULBs where significant progress in the implementation of the reforms has been achieved and which have not rolled back their reforms are approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for release of funds.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The BRTS projects are sanctioned by CSMC based on DPR's and not the inception report. So far a total of 21 (Twenty one) BRTS projects have been sanctioned in the country for 10 (ten) mission cities which are at various stages of implementation.

(e) Yes Madam, only 50% of approved project cost is admissible as Additional Central Assistance under JNNURM for Jaipur city.

(f) and (g) No, Madam. As per financing pattern under UIG of JNNURM, the ACA for the Cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) with million plus but less than four million population as per 2001 census is 50%. The City of Jaipur falls under this category. The Cities/UAs having population of less than 1 million as per Census 2001 (except cities/towns/UAs in North-Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir) are eligible for ACA of 80%. The City of Ajmer-Pushkar falls into this category.

Renovation of Museums

961. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for a five year planned approach for the renewal/renovation of a large number of museums across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of funds likely to be spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Culture operates two plan schemes for financial assistance to museums that are in need for support. Details of the two schemes are:

(i) "Financial Assistance for Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums" envisages financial assistance of up to Rs. 5.00 crores and Rs. 2.50 crores for development of infrastructure of existing museums under category I & II respectively. Assistance is also provided to Government and Non-Government organizations, who propose to establish new museums at regional and local level. The budget allocation & expenditure under this scheme for the last three years are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)			
Sl.No.	Year	Amount (BE/RE)	Amount Actual
1.	2008-09	1200.00	770.79
2.	2009-10	1250.00	1223.38
3.	2010-11	1450.00	1068.79
			(as on 15.02.2011)

(ii) Under the scheme of "Modernization of museums in metro cities", four museums - National Museum, New Delhi; Indian Museum, Kolkata; Egmore Museum, Chennai and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, Mumbai have been identified for modernization. The budget allocation & expenditure under this scheme for the last three years are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Amount (BE/RE)	Amount Actual
1.	2008-09	700.00	700.00
2.	2009-10	910.00	910.00
3.	2010-11	600.00	183.00 (as on 15.02.2011)

*[Translation]***Ration for the Poor**

962. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether authorised ration shops under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh are not distributing ration to the poor;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has held any discussion/consultation with the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard; 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) No such instance has been reported by State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Monitoring Committee of SAI**

963. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Sports Authority of India (SAI) has constituted any monitoring committee to ensure/

check the working pattern of providing medical assistance and insurance under SAI Training Centres Scheme;

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

(c) the total amount allocated and spent in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the amount spent for the development of the Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Each residential trainee in the SAG (Special Area Games), ABSC (Army Boys Sports Company) and STC (SAI Training Centre) schemes are entitled to a medical assistance of Rs. 300 per annum and those in COE (Centre of Excellence) are entitled to Rs. 500 per annum for the same purpose. In addition, these trainees are also entitled to an insurance coverage of Rs. 1 lakh. The non-residential trainees in all the schemes are entitled to only insurance coverage and not to any medical assistance. The total funds deployed for this purpose during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Insurance	22.12	21.31	4.48
Medical Assistance	22.10	21.89	21.30

During the current year Rs. 17.75 lakh has been deployed for medical assistance and Rs. 4.45 lakh for insurance. The deployment is not made/monitored State-wise.

(d) The amount spent for the development of Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), Thiruvananthapuram during said period is as under:—

(Rs in crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	5.46	7.62	6.28	8.02

[*Translation*]**Survey of Unprotected Monuments**

964. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has conducted any survey of unprotected monuments in the country, including in Bihar and prepared any data bank in this regard;

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

(c) whether there are a large number of monuments that are not under the jurisdiction of ASI and the State Governments;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to protect the said monuments?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) In order to document and prepare a database of unprotected monuments in the country including Bihar, the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) has been established to prepare such a National database on monuments from secondary sources.

The detail of unprotected monuments compiled by NMMA so far from secondary sources is enclosed Statement.

Statement*List of state-wise Unprotected Monuments*

Sl.No	State/UT	No. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	413
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47
3.	Bihar	834
4.	Chhattisgarh	445
5.	Delhi	1180

1	2	3
6.	Daman and Diu	290
7.	Goa	1384
8.	Gujarat	800
9.	Haryana	2537
10.	Himachal Pradesh	901
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1185
12.	Karnataka	445
13.	Kerala	186
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1150
15.	Maharashtra	972
16.	Manipur	22
17.	Mizoram	33
18.	Odisha	3248
19.	Puducherry	1800
20.	Punjab	1168
21.	Rajasthan	5220
22.	Sikkim	305
23.	Tamil Nadu	831
24.	Tripura	330
25.	Uttarakhand	820
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3653
27.	West Bengal	3627
Total		33826

Inter State Crimes

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

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

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

Cultural Institutions

966. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal for the establishment of some institutions in Chhattisgarh; and

(b) if so, the details of actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Maintenance of Parks by DDA

967. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the parks under the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) are in dilapidated conditions and no maintenance work is being carried out in such parks;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the responsible officials in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, during each of the last three years;

(e) the details of parks under encroachments as on date and the names of the officials against whom action has been taken during the last three years; and

(f) the outcome of action taken in this regard by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) DDA has informed that the parks under its jurisdiction are cleaned regularly and maintained.

(e) and (f) A list of such parks is enclosed as Statement. DDA has also informed that the encroachments in the green area/parks of DDA are mostly in the shape of old religious structures and these encroachments are more than three years old. DDA has further reported that no new encroachments have taken place and therefore no action has been taken against officials during the last three years.

Statement*List of encroachment in various parks of Horticulture Department of DDA*

Sl.No.	Location of encroachment and name of land owning agency	Type of religious encroachment	Area encroached (in acres)
1	2	3	4
Directorate of (Hort.) North-West			
1.	Bouda Kuan at Ashok Vihar Phase-II	Mazar	.000986
2.	Ashoka Garden at Ashok Vihar	Mazar	.002999
3.	Weavers Colony at Ashok Vihar, Phase-IV	Mazar 3 Nos.	.22634
4.	M/o NHP at Lawrence Road Rose Garden	Temple 1 No.	.05592
5.	C-1 Pahari Lawrence Road	Mata Vaishno Devi Mandir	.02804
6.	M/o M.D. park at Lawrence Road	Shiv Mandir	.008779
7.	Sanjay Nagar Gulabi Bagh, Jain Wali Bagichi	Shiv Temple	.014776
8.	Sainik Shakti Vihar at Pitam Pura	Shiv Mandir 1 No.	.37064
9.	Janak Wala Bagh at Ashok Vihar Phase-IV	Temple	.003706
10.	Block-E, Sector-15, Rohini	Shivling	.064245
11.	Sector-24, at Rohini	Shiv Mandir	.020014
12.	Sector-20 JJ Dweller at Rohini	Shivling	.002609
13.	Sector-20 Pkt-2, Pkt-B-2, Pkt-C-1 & Pkt-14 at Rohini	Shivling	.007771189
14.	Pocket-11 Corner Central Park Sector-21, Rohini	Shivling	.001000
15.	NHP No. 4 at Sector-25, Rohini	Religious Mazar/Dargah	.308129
16.	M/o Rock Garden at Patel Nagar	Temple	.425006
17.	M/o Park & wood land at B-Block Ridge area Rajinder Nagar.	Temple	.114030
18.	M/o Park and wood land at Bhulibhatyari	Temple & Dargha	.110513
19.	M/o Park at Shankar Road	Temple	.001976
20.	M/o Aff. MP green area lying in between Naraina and Inder Puri	Temple (Court case)	.551025
21.	M/o NHP at Block-B, Janak Puri	Temple	.162935

1	2	3	4
Directorate of (Hort.) South-East			
22.	M/o Park & Old orchard at Parmeshwari Wala Bagh	Shiv Chabutra/Mazar	.247096
23.	Chaman wala Bagh at Shalimar Bagh Block-BC	Mazar	.247096
24.	Northern Ridge Phase-I	Masjid	.070916
25.	Northern Ridge Phase-I	Ashram	.074128
26.	Northern Ridge Phase-II	Mandir/office	.128243
27.	Sabzi Mandir	Jhule Lal Mandir	.151717
28.	Yamuna River Phase-I	Religious Sathal	.012354
29.	Yamuna River Front Phase-II	Mandir	.002965
30.	Yamuna River Front Phase-II	Dandi Ashram	.098838
31.	Yamuna River Front-II	Shamadhi	.049419
32.	Yamuna River Front-II	Sandi Ashram	.339757
33.	Yamuna River Phase-III	Temple	.053581
34.	Yamuna River Phase-III	Goshala	.612058
35.	Yamuna River Phase-III	Vishwanath Ashram	.376575
36.	Yamuna River Phase-III	Yog Ashram	.496417
37.	Yamuna River Phase-III	Hanuman Birla Temple	.370644
38.	Yamuna River Phase-III	Moni Baba Mandir & Dhooni	.362243
39.	Green area near EWS Houses Sector-D, Kondli (Site No. 1)	Temple 1 No.	.024709
40.	Green area at Sanjay lake Phases-I, II & III, near Mayur Vihar Ph.-II (Children park)	Temple 3 No.s	.172967
41.	Green area at Mayur Vihar Ph. I (Pkt. 2 & 3)	Temple 3 No.s	.444773
42.	Park and RSP CHBS at Mayur Vihar Phase-I	Peer	.007412
43.	Park and RSP CHBS at Mayur Vihar Phase-I (Extension)	Temple 3 No.s	.040029
44.	M/o NHP near Taj Enclave Geeta Colony, DDA land	Temple	.029157
45.	M/o Parat at Maharaja Surajmal Park, DDA	Temple & Shmadhi	.249814

1	2	3	4
46.	M/o Distt. park at Nand Nagri Ph.II	Temple & Akhara	.046948
47.	M/o Distt. park at Sarita Vihar	Temple	.020756
48.	D/o Lala Lajpat Rai Momorial park at Lajpat Nagar (Vinobhapuri)	Temple 3 Nos.	.003459
49.	Distt. park Kalkaji Ph.II (Astha Kunj) Phase-I	Shiv Mandir	1.012601
50.	Park behind petrol pump at East of Kailash	Durga Temple	.019990
51.	M/o Aff. MP green area JP City Forest Khirki to Madangir	Peer/Mazar	.055226
52.	M/o Aff. MP green area J.P. City Forest Tuglakabad Ridge area	Ravi Dass Temple	1.00
53.	M/o Aff. MP green area between MB Road Old Fort wall Tuglakabad	Temple	1.00
54.	M/o Distt. Park wood land at Vasant Vihar	Masjid 1 No & Temple 1 No.	2.198171
55.	M/o L&DO land at R.K. Puram Sector 3 & 4.	Masjid & Temple	1.648628
56.	M/o MP green area at Dhaula Kuan	Masjid	1.000246
57.	M/o Distt. park at Nanak Pura	Temple	4.501111
58.	M/o L&DO land at Chanakaya Puri	Dargah	1.197924
59.	M/o Green area at Siri Fort Phase-IV	Pucca Temple	.100074

[English]

Funds under UIDSSMT

968. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds sanctioned for the State of Haryana under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during each of the last three years; and

(b) the names of the projects sanctioned under said scheme alongwith the present status of each project, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), funds sanctioned to the State of Haryana in each of the last three years is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
ACA Committed	ACA Released	ACA Committed	ACA Released	ACA Committed	ACA Released
8228.54	4190.00	5049.15	2524.58	nil	nil

(b) So far funds amounting to Rs. 67.15 crore has been released for 8 projects in 7 towns with an approved cost of Rs. 164.08 crore involving central commitment of

Rs. 132.78 crore. A statement showing the details of towns, districts, projects sanctioned, approved cost, funds released, status of the projects is enclosed.

Statement

Status of Projects in Haryana State under UIDSSMT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Town	District	Scheme	Approved Cost	Date of approval	Committed Central share	Additional Central Assistance released	DPR Incentive Released	Status of the project
Bahadurgarh (Zone-1)	Jajhar	S	4576.04	21-Aug-07	3660.83	1899.06	68.64	in progress
Karnal-Indri	Karnal	SWM	1658.07	21-Aug-07	1326.46	688.10	24.87	in progress
Rohtak	Rohtak	SWM	1988.16	21-Aug-07	1590.53	825.09	29.82	in progress
Yamunanagar-Jagadhari	Yamunanagar	SWM	1874.10	21-Aug-07	1499.28	777.75	28.11	in progress
Ambala Sadar	Ambala	S	2082.19	16-Feb-09	1665.75	832.88	nil	in progress
Charki-Dadri	Bhiwani	S	709.25	16-Feb-09	567.40	283.70	nil	in progress
Bahadurgarh (Zone-2&3)	Jajhar	S	2707.01	16-Feb-09	2165.61	1082.80	nil	in progress
Narnaul	Mahendergarh	S	812.99	16-Feb-09	650.39	325.20	nil	in progress
Total			16407.81		13126.25	6714.58	151.44	

S—Sewerage, SWM—Solid Waste Management

Price of BPL Foodgrains

969. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to fix the rates of foodgrains at a lower rate than the Below Poverty Line foodgrain prices;

(b) if so, whether similar requests have also been received from other State Governments; 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) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Assessment of MPLAD Schemes

970. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and spent under the MPLAD Scheme during the last one year in various States including Gujarat, State-wise;

(b) whether the scheme is serving the purpose for which it has been formulated;

(c) if so, the details of the assessment made in this regard; and

(d) the mechanism adopted for assessing the achievements of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) The State-wise details of funds released and spent, as reported by District Authorities under the MPLAD Scheme during 2009-10 are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) 92.58% of the funds sanctioned during 2009-10 have been utilized. 91.46% of the works sanctioned have been completed during the same period. To assess impact of the Scheme at the ground level, the NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS), an independent agency has been engaged to conduct physical monitoring of works executed under MPLAD Scheme. The agency has found that the MPLAD Scheme is a unique Scheme, having the characteristic features of decentralized development and has resulted in creation of good quality assets. The NABCONS has reported that 74% of works had positive impact on the local economy in terms of connectivity, business opportunities, trade, employment, irrigation, etc.; 86% of works had a positive impact on the social structure/social fabric of the local community and 63% of works had positive impact on the physical environment. The assessment has been made based on the randomly selected sample of 50 works in each selected districts.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds released	Funds utilized by the district authorities*
1	2	3	4
1.	Nominated	18.00	20.59
2.	Andhra Pradesh	117.00	68.35
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.00	5.12
4.	Assam	37.00	29.44
5.	Bihar	100.50	59.55
6.	Goa	6.00	3.45
7.	Gujarat	74.00	57.70
8.	Haryana	25.00	14.96

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.00	12.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.00	9.28
11.	Karnataka	84.50	52.36
12.	Kerala	85.00	61.42
13.	Madhya Pradesh	78.00	53.59
14.	Maharashtra	154.00	124.40
15.	Manipur	6.00	3.40
16.	Meghalaya	5.00	5.47
17.	Mizoram	4.00	4.34
18.	Nagaland	5.00	4.00
19.	Odisha	47.00	32.05
20.	Punjab	43.00	37.65
21.	Rajasthan	53.00	33.22
22.	Sikkim	4.00	3.46
23.	Tamil Nadu	107.00	73.16
24.	Tripura	6.00	3.35
25.	Uttar Pradesh	190.00	116.53
26.	West Bengal	133.00	104.67
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.00	0.00
28.	Chandigarh	1.00	1.50
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.00	0.28
30.	Daman and Diu	1.00	1.34
31.	Delhi	20.00	11.66
32.	Lakshadweep	2.00	0.94
33.	Puducherry	7.00	4.13
34.	Chhattisgarh	30.00	24.21
35.	Uttarakhand	13.00	15.26
36.	Jharkhand	37.50	21.12
Total		1531.50	1073.98

*includes interest and/or fund released in the previous year(s).

Notification on Unauthorised Colonies

971. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has recently issued any notification to the effect that rural villages and unauthorised colonies which were exempted from sanctioning of building plans, will have to get the layout plan approved from both the Resident Welfare Association and local bodies for construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the specific reasons for shifting this responsibility;

(c) whether the Government has received any protests from the public representatives in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the Building Regulations for Special Area, Unauthorised Regularised Colonies and Village Abadis, 2010 have been notified *vide* S.O. 97(E) dated 17.01.2011 by DDA pursuant to the provisions of Master Plan for Delhi-2021.

As per Clause 3 of the said Regulations the "Building Plans in Special Area, Unauthorised Colonies and Village Abadis Rural/Urban will be considered only for the plots which form part of approved/notified Layout Plan of the Area by the Competent Authority. The Area in respect of which there is no approved Layout Plan shall be governed by the provisions of the Master Plan/Zonal Development Plan. This shall be the responsibility of the residents/Residents Welfare Associations to prepare layout plan and get it approved from local body. All existing exemptions with respect to sanctioning of building plans in the village abadis will cease to exist from the date of notification of these Regulations".

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The matter has been discussed in the Ministry. Report from DDA has been called.

Occupation of School by Security Forces

972. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether security forces deployed in various parts of the country, including Dantewada in Chhattisgarh are occupying the schools and hostels;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directive against such occupation;

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

(e) the steps taken to vacate the said premises within the time fixed by the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some State Governments have provided accommodation to Central Police Forces deployed in their States in educational institutions. The State-wise details as on date, are as under:

Sl.No.	State	No. of Institutions
1.	Chhattisgarh	22
2.	Bihar	02
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	01
4.	Uttar Pradesh	03
Total		28

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 01.09.2010 in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 102/2007 in the matter of 'Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in the State of Tamil Nadu', issued directions to the Government to ensure that the Para Military Forces vacate the schools and hostel buildings occupied by them within two months.

Again the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 18.01.2011 in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 250/2007, in the matter of 'Nandini Sundar & Others versus State of Chhattisgarh' and Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 119 of 2007, in the matter of 'Kartam Joga & Others versus State of Chhattisgarh and Union of India', has given directions to ensure that the security forces vacate all the educational institutions, school buildings and hostels within a period of four months.

Pursuant to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 01.09.2010, alternate accommodation have been provided by the State Government concerned at 52 educational institutions and Central Police Forces have shifted to alternate accommodations at these locations. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments concerned to provide alternate accommodation to Central Police Forces at the remaining 28 educational institutions within the stipulated time frame as per the directions of the Hon'ble supreme Court.

New Marine Police Stations

973. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up new marine police stations in Gujarat in the second phase of the Coastal Security Schemes;

(b) if so, the details and the locations of the proposed marine stations thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to give preference in selection of police personnel from the unemployed youth among the fishermen community in the coastal areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) formulated to strengthen the coastal security of the country in consultation with Coast Guard and concerned coastal States and Union Territories, has been approved by the Government for implementation in all the nine coastal States and four Union Territories including State of Gujarat for a period of 5 years from 1st April, 2011. Total 131 Coastal Police Stations have been approved under the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) out of which 12 coastal police stations have been approved for Gujarat under Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) at Jakhau, Mandvi, Kandla, Salaya, Miyani, Mangrol, Jaffarabad, Alang, Mujapur, Dahej, Dholai and Umargaon.

(c) and (d) The manpower is to be arranged/provided by the concerned coastal States/Union Territories under the Coastal Security Schemes.

[*Translation*]

Declaration as Commercial Area

974. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to demarcate the area of old Delhi, known as Shahjahanabad under the Delhi Master Plan, 2021 and to declare the entire area as a commercial area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the said direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have intimated that as per Master Plan for Delhi 2021, the area of Shahjahanabad forms part of Special Area and is proposed to be developed as "Redevelopment Area." Special Area Redevelopment Plan & Schemes are to be prepared by the local agency *i.e.* MCD in this case considering Special Area norms and regulations. In this Plan the Metropolitan City Centre shall be delineated based on the survey. MCD has intimated that Town Planning Consultants have been engaged for preparation of Redevelopment Plan for Special Area. The delineation of boundary of the proposed Metropolitan city Centre shall be finalized while preparing the said Redevelopment Plan of Special Area.

[*English*]

Subsidy under Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

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

(a) whether subsidy on premium to small and marginal farmers is provided under Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the funds provided to the State of Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) State of Andhra Pradesh started implementation of WBCIS from Kharif 2009 and since then, Rs. 2.36

crores and Rs. 9.18 crores have been provided to the State as share of GOI under WBCIS during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till 23.2.11) respectively.

Cropping Pattern

976. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the existing policies the cropping pattern in the country is limited to a few crops like wheat, rice and sugarcane etc. resulting in acute shortage of other essential commodities like pulses and edible oils etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to rectify the said cropping patterns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Although, rice and wheat being major foodgrain crops receive more attention, Government is equally concerned about the promotion of other essential commodities and several schemes focusing on promotion of pulses, edible oils etc. are being implemented in the country.

Enhancement of production & productivity of pulses is promoted through National Food Security Mission-Pulses which is being implemented in 467 districts in 16 States of the country. Recently new initiative—Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) has been launched as part of NFSM Pulses from 2010-11. Under “Accelerated Pulses Production Programme” 1 million hectare of potential pulses areas for the major pulses crops—tur, urad, moong, gram and lentil has been taken up for large scale demonstration of technology in compact blocks. An amount of Rs. 300 crores has also been provided in the union budget 2010-11 to promote dry land farming in sixty thousand “Pulses and oilseeds villages” in rainfed areas. These funds have been provided as additional Central assistance under the ongoing scheme of “Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana” (RKVY).

Similarly, oilseed development is being promoted through Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM) based cropping system in 9 Oil Palm growing States in the country.

These efforts of the Government have resulted in significant increase in production of pulses and oilseeds crops this year, as is evident from the production figure released in 2nd Advance Estimates. It is estimated that 16.5 million tonnes of pulses is produced which is nearly 2 million tonnes more than that of the previous year. Similarly at 27.85 million tonnes production of oilseeds is nearly 3 million tonnes more than that of 2009-10.

Population Growth

977. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of the country as per Census 2010, State-wise and religion-wise including Hindus, Muslims and Christians;

(b) the break-up of the population in rural and urban areas, State-wise; and

(c) the percentage increase/decrease as compared to 1991 and 2001 census, State-wise and religion-wise including Hindus, Muslims and Christians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The first phase of Census 2011 called Houselisting and Housing Census which was conducted in 2010 in all the States/UTs provides host of data on housing stock, amenities and the assets available for each of the households. The main purpose of the Houselisting Operations is to prepare the frame for undertaking Population Enumeration, the second phase of Census 2011. Population Enumeration commenced on 09.02.2011 and it will be completed by 28.02.2011, with the revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 2011. During this phase of Census 2011, data on various socio-economic and demographic parameters like age, sex, literacy, religion, disability, languages known, economic activity status and migration etc. is being collected in respect of each individual. The provisional figures of 2nd phase of Census 2011 will be released by end of March 2011.

(c) A Statement showing religion-wise population at India/States/UTs as per Census 1991 & 2001 alongwith percentage increase/decrease over the decade is enclosed. This includes respective data on Hindus, Muslims and Christians.

Statement*Religion-wise population at India/States/UTs as per Census 1991 & 2001
and the percentage increase/decrease over the decade*

India/States/UTs	All Religious communities		Hindu		Muslim		Christian		Sikh	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
India	838,583,988	1,028,610,328	687,646,721	827,578,868	101,596,057	138,188,240	19,640,284	24,080,016	16,259,744	19,215,730
Jammu and Kashmir	*	10,143,700	*	3,005,349	*	6,793,240	*	20,299	*	207,154
Himachal Pradesh	5,170,877	6,077,900	4,958,560	5,800,222	89,134	119,512	4,435	7,687	52,050	72,355
Punjab	20,281,969	24,358,999	6,989,226	8,997,942	239,401	382,045	225,163	292,800	12,767,697	14,592,387
Chandigarh	642,015	900,635	486,895	707,978	17,477	35,548	5,030	7,627	130,288	145,175
Uttarakhand	7,050,534	8,489,349	6,124,509	7,212,260	705,298	1,012,141	21,504	27,116	176,758	212,025
Haryana	16,463,648	21,144,564	14,686,512	18,655,925	763,775	1,222,916	15,699	27,185	956,836	1,170,662
Delhi	9,420,644	13,850,507	7,882,164	11,358,049	889,64 ¹	1,623,520	83,152	130,319	455,657	555,602
Rajasthan	44,005,990	56,507,188	39,201,099	50,151,452	3,525,339	4,788,227	47,989	72,660	649,174	818,420
Uttar Pradesh	132,061,753	166,197,921	107,588,320	133,979,263	23,404,386	30,740,158	178,071	212,578	499,017	678,059
Bihar	64,530,554	82,998,509	54,340,553	69,076,919	10,128,120	13,722,048	30,970	53,137	12,454	20,780
Sikkim	406,457	540,851	277,881	329,548	3,849	7,693	13,413	36,115	375	1,176
Arunachal Pradesh	864,558	1,097,968	320,212	379,935	11,922	20,675	89,013	205,548	1,205	1,865
Nagaland	1,209,546	1,990,036	122,473	153,162	20,642	35,005	1,057,940	1,790,349	732	1,152
Manipur	1,837,149	2,166,788	1,059,470	996,894	133,535	190,939	626,669	737,578	1,301	1,653
Mizoram	689,756	888,573	34,788	31,562	4,538	10,099	591,342	772,809	299	326
Tripura	2,757,205	3,199,203	2,384,934	2,739,310	196,495	254,442	46,472	102,489	740	1,182
Meghalaya	1,774,778	2,318,822	260,306	307,822	61,462	99,169	1,146,092	1,628,986	2,612	3,110
Assam	22,414,322	26,655,528	15,047,293	17,296,455	6,373,204	8,240,611	744,367	986,589	16,492	22,519
West Bengal	68,077,965	80,176,197	50,866,624	58,104,835	16,075,836	20,240,543	383,477	515,150	55,392	66,391
Jharkhand	21,843,911	26,945,829	16,852,864	18,475,681	2,659,865	3,731,308	812,747	1,093,382	65,758	83,358
Odisha	31,659,736	36,804,660	29,971,257	34,726,129	577,775	761,985	666,220	897,861	17,296	17,492
Chhattisgarh	17,614,928	20,833,803	16,817,294	19,729,670	299,673	409,615	302,637	401,035	50,605	69,621
Madhya Pradesh	48,566,242	60,348,023	44,595,604	55,004,675	2,983,127	3,841,449	123,961	170,381	110,506	150,772
Gujarat	41,309,582	50,671,017	36,964,228	45,143,074	3,606,920	4,592,854	181,753	284,092	33,044	45,587
Daman and Diu	101,586	158,204	89,153	141,901	9,048	12,281	2,904	3,362	101	145
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	138,477	220,490	132,213	206,203	3,341	6,524	2,092	6,058	20	123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra	78,937,187	96,878,627	64,033,213	77,859,385	7,628,755	10,270,485	885,030	1,058,313	161,184	215,337
Andhra Pradesh	66,508,008	76,210,007	59,281,950	67,836,651	5,923,954	6,986,856	1,216,348	1,181,917	21,910	30,998
Karnataka	44,977,201	52,850,562	38,432,027	44,321,279	5,234,023	6,463,127	859,478	1,009,164	10,101	15,326
Goa	1,169,793	1,347,668	756,621	886,551	61,455	92,210	349,225	359,568	1,087	970
Lakshadweep	51,707	60,650	2,337	2,221	48,765	57,903	598	509	1	6
Kerala	29,098,518	31,841,374	16,668,587	17,883,449	6,788,364	7,863,842	5,621,510	6,057,427	2,224	2,762
Tamil Nadu	55,858,946	62,405,679	49,532,052	54,985,079	3,052,717	3,470,647	3,179,410	3,785,060	5,449	9,545
Puducherry	807,785	974,345	695,981	845,449	52,867	59,358	58,362	67,688	29	108
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	280,661	356,152	189,521	246,589	21,354	29,265	67,211	77,178	1,350	1,587

—Contd.

India/States/UTs	Buddhist		Jain		Other Religion and Persuasion		All Religions Decadal Growth (1991-2001)**	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Other
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001								
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
India	6,387,500	7,955,207	3,352,706	4,225,053	3,269,355	6,639,626	21.45	19.91	29.33	22.50	16.91	22.76	25.94	103.08
Jammu and Kashmir	*	113,787	*	2,518	*	97	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Himachal Pradesh	64,081	75,859	1,206	1,408	211	425	17.54	16.97	34.08	73.33	39.01	18.38	16.75	101.42
Punjab	24,930	41,487	20,763	39,276	883	8,594	20.10	28.74	59.58	30.04	14.29	66.41	89.16	873.27
Chandigarh	699	1,332	1,531	2,592	40	257	40.28	45.41	103.40	51.63	11.43	90.56	69.30	542.50
Uttarakhand	12,850	12,434	7,870	9,249	1,195	770	20.41	17.76	43.51	26.10	19.95	(3.24)	17.52	(35.56)
Haryana	2,058	7,140	35,296	57,167	156	1,255	28.43	27.03	60.11	13.16	22.35	246.94	61.96	704.49
Delhi	13,906	23,705	94,672	155,122	936	2,174	47.02	44.10	82.49	56.72	21.93	70.47	63.85	132.26
Rajasthan	4,467	10,335	562,806	650,493	1,191	5,253	28.41	27.93	35.82	51.41	26.07	131.36	15.58	341.06
Uttar Pradesh	208,583	302,031	168,389	207,111	7,197	9,281	25.85	24.53	31.34	19.38	35.88	44.80	23.00	28.96
Bihar	2,073	18,818	11,332	16,085	4,322	52,905	28.62	27.12	35.48	71.58	66.85	807.77	41.94	1,124.09
Sikkim	110,371	152,042	40	183	374	12,926	33.06	18.59	99.87	169.25	213.60	37.76	357.50	3,356.15
Arunachal Pradesh	111,372	143,028	64	216	313,118	337,399	27.00	18.65	73.42	130.92	54.77	28.42	237.50	7.75
Nagaland	581	1,356	1,202	2,093	5,870	6,108	64.53	25.06	69.58	69.23	57.38	133.39	74.13	4.05
Manipur	711	1,926	1,337	1,461	14,066	235,280	17.94	(5.91)	42.99	17.70	27.06	170.89	9.27	1,572.69
Mizoram	54,024	70,494	4	179	1,859	2,443	28.82	(9.27)	122.54	30.69	9.03	30.49	4,375.00	31.41
Tripura	128,260	98,922	301	477	2	1,277	16.03	14.86	29.49	120.54	59.73	(22.87)	58.47	63,750.00
Meghalaya	2,934	4,703	445	772	298,466	267,245	30.65	18.25	61.35	42.13	19.07	60.29	73.48	(10.46)

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Assam	64,008	51,029	20,645	23,957	138,230	22,999	18.92	14.95	29.30	32.54	36.54	(20.28)	16.04	(83.36)
West Bengal	203,578	243,364	34,355	55,223	452,403	895,796	17.77	14.23	25.91	34.34	19.86	19.54	60.74	98.01
Jharkhand	1,445	5,940	11,717	16,301	1,438,936	3,514,472	23.36	9.63	40.28	34.53	26.76	31107	39.12	144.24
Odisha	9,153	9,863	6,302	9,154	397,798	361,981	16.25	15.86	31.88	34.77	1.13	7.76	45.26	(9.00)
Chhattisgarh	48,651	65,267	43,213	56,103	17,370	95,187	18.27	17.32	36.69	32.51	37.58	34.15	29.83	448.00
Madhya Pradesh	168,016	209,322	447,111	545,446	45,087	409,285	24.26	23.34	28.77	37.45	36.44	24.58	21.99	807.77
Gujarat	11,615	17,829	491,331	525,305	14,213	28,698	22.66	22.13	27.33	56.31	37.96	53.50	6.91	101.91
Daman and Diu	31	126	212	268	123	103	55.73	59.17	35.73	15.77	43.56	306.45	26.42	(16.26)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	200	457	529	864	82	90	59.22	55.96	95.27	189.58	515.00	128.50	63.33	9.76
Maharashtra	5,040,785	5,838,710	965,840	1,301,843	99,768	236,841	22.73	21.59	34.63	19.58	33.60	15.83	34.79	137.39
Andhra Pradesh	22,153	32,037	26,564	41,846	2,564	4,768	14.59	14.43	17.94	(2.83)	41.48	44.62	57.53	85.96
Karnataka	73,012	393,300	326,114	412,659	6,325	115,460	17.51	15.32	23.48	17.42	51.73	438.68	26.54	1,725.45
Goa	240	649	487	820	403	353	15.21	17.17	50.04	2.96	(10.76)	170.42	68.38	(12.41)
Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	2	—	17.30	(4.96)	18.74	(14.88)	500.00	—	—	(100.00)
Kerala	223	2,027	3,641	4,528	3,275	2,256	9.43	7.29	15.84	7.75	24.19	808.97	2436	(31.11)
Tamil Nadu	2,128	5,393	66,900	83,359	2,620	7,252	11.72	11 01	13.69	19.05	75.17	153.43	24.60	176.79
Puducherry	39	73	470	952	14	158	20.62	21.48	12.28	15.98	272.41	87.18	102.55	1,028.57
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322	421	17	23	256	238	2690	30.11	37.05	14.83	17.56	30.75	35.29	(7.03)

Notes:

1. India figures for 1991 include 16052 persons of 33 villages of Akrani and Akalkuwa tehsil of Dhule district of Maharashtra where Census could not be conducted.
2. 2001 Census figures excluded population of three sub-divisions of Senapati district. viz. Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul.
3. In 1991 figures for Uttarakhnad, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been recasted as per the jurisdiction in 2001 Census.
4. *No Census conducted.
5. The figures in parenthesis under the growth column indicate negative growth or decrease in the population.
6. **Excludes Jammu and Kashmir for 2001.

Trafficking in Persons Report

978. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been ranked as a 'Tier II Watch List' country in the 2010 Trafficking in Persons Report compiled by the US State Department; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b)

Yes, Madam. The Trafficking in Persons Report is an internal assessment of US Administration made under its law. The Government does not take cognizance of the report. However, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking viz., issuing of Advisory dated 9.9.2009 to States/UTs to deal with the crime of trafficking in a holistic manner and to evolve an effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing rescue, relief and rehabilitation of victims besides taking deterrent action against the law violators; launching of Certificate course on Anti Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with MHA and implementing a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units and

Training of Trainers. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores in the current financial year.

[Translation]

Decentralised Procurement

979. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and objectives of the decentralised procurement scheme;

(b) the names of States having decentralised procurement systems for wheat and rice, separately; and

(c) the details of assistance provided by the Union Government/Food Corporation of India to the State Governments and Union Territories under the decentralised procurement scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Scheme of Decentralised Procurement (DCP) of food grains was introduced in 1997-98 with a view to enhance the efficiency of procurement & PDS and to encourage local procurement and to reduce the out go of food subsidy. Under the scheme, the states undertake the responsibility of procurement of food grains, its scientific storage and distribution through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The surplus food grains procured by DCP states, in excess of their TPDS requirement, is handed over to FCI for the Central Pool stocks and deficit, if any, is met by FCI.

(b) For wheat, 5 States (Madhya Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and West Bengal) and for rice, 9 States (Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and A&N Islands) have adopted the DCP system of procurement.

(c) Based on the estimates given by concerned DCP States, an advance subsidy covering 90% of the likely requirement is released during every quarter and another 5% is released at the end of the quarter based on provisional estimates given by the State Governments. The remaining actual subsidy is released based on the final audited statements furnished by DCP States.

[English]

Action against Builders

980. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KCHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of cheating and misleading of customers by the builders in various parts of the country in the name of carpet area, build up area and super build up area have come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against such builders;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact Real Estate Regulation Act to deal with such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being States subjects, the primary responsibility for regulating/controlling the unscrupulous builders rests with the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Development Authorities under the provisions of respective State Town & Country Planning/Development Authority Acts. Details of defaults by the builders, if any, are therefore, not maintained by the Ministry.

However, in order to promote planned and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in consultation with various stakeholders had prepared a draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act, 200___ and the same was put on the website of the Ministry (<http://mhupa.gov.in>). Comments/Suggestions on the draft bill were invited from public and other stakeholders including State Governments and Union Territory administrations, business chambers, etc. The proposed regulatory mechanism will be finalized by the Ministry after taking into consideration suggestions received from the States, business chambers, developers, experts and other stakeholders, as also views of Ministry of Law & Justice. However, no time frame for its finalization can be assigned at this stage.

Further, the Ministry of Urban Development is considering formulation of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Real Estate Management (Promotion and Regulation) Bill which will be applicable to the National Capital Territory of Delhi. In view of administrative and legal issues involved, no time frame can be fixed for introduction of proposed bill at this stage.

Chargesheet against MHA Employees

981. SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a chargesheet has been filed against certain employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs and two computer companies for causing losses to the exchequer in procurement of computers and peripherals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar irregularities have been reported in the procurement of certain other items wherein allegedly some articles were sourced at more than the Maximum Retail Price;

(d) if so, the details of the action taken in the matter; and

(e) the steps taken to bring in transparency in the procedures for procurement of items and to purchase such items from the Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Sanction for prosecution of three officials of Departmental Accounts Organization of MHA, which comes under Department of Expenditure, has been issued by the Office of Controller General of Accounts, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) An instance of procurement of tube lights in the year of 2008-09 and April, 2009 at more than MRP was noticed. In the particular case the contract was awarded to L-1 firm on the basis of open tender but it had charged excess amount for the said period which amounted to Rs. 17,226/-. This amount has since been recovered from the supplier and deposited into the Government account.

(e) In order to ensure that there is no recurrence of any supplier quoting rate which is higher than the MRP, it is being specifically mentioned in the further tenders that the rate of the item including taxes should not exceed the MRP and in case, it is subsequently found that the firm has supplied the items at higher rates, then the excess amount shall be recovered. In so far as the issue of purchase of items from Kendriya Bhandar (KB) is concerned, after issuance of new General Financial Rules (GFR), 2005, the special dispensation to KB/NCCF stood withdrawn from 1st July, 2005 *vide* Deptt. of Expenditure O.M. No. 1/12/E.II (A)/94 dated 29th July, 2005. However, some purchases are being made from KB/NCCF from time to time as per DoPT's O.M. No. 14/12/94-Welfare(Vol.III) dated 5th July, 2007 wherein Ministries/Departments are permitted to make purchases at their discretion of all items required for office consumption upto Rs. one lakh under GFR 145 & 146. Kendriya Bhandar is also associated in the tender process in MHA.

[*Translation*]

Functioning of Real Estate Developers and Builders

982. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism employed by the Government to control the functioning of the real estate developers and builders in the country;

(b) the provisions made by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether these provisions have been violated during each of the last three years;

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

(e) the names of the developers and builders who violated these provisions and the action taken against them so far; and

(f) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being states subjects, the primary responsibility for regulating/controlling the unscrupulous builders rests with the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Development Authorities under the provisions of respective State Town & Country Planning/Development Authority Acts.

However, in order to promote planned and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in consultation with various stake holders had prepared a draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act 200___ and the same was put on the website of the Ministry (<http://mhupa.gov.in>). Comments/suggestions on the draft bill were invited from public and other stakeholders including State Governments and Union Territory administrations, business chambers, etc. The proposed regulatory mechanism will be finalized by the Ministry after taking into consideration suggestions received from the States, business chambers, developers, experts and other stakeholders, as also views of Ministry of Law &. However, no time frame for its finalization can be assigned at this stage.

Further, the Ministry of Urban Development is considering formulation of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Real Estate Management (Promotion and Regulation) Bill which will be applicable to the National Capital Territory of Delhi. In view of administrative and legal issues involved, no time frame can be fixed for introduction of proposed bill at this stage.

(c) to (f) In view of reply at (a) to (c) above, the details of defaults by the real estate developers and builders, if any, are not maintained by the Ministry.

[English]

Amendments in Municipal Laws

983. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed all the municipalities to earmark minimum 25% of their funds for ensuring basic services such as affordable housing, water supply, sewerage and drainage for the poor living within their jurisdiction;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of the State Governments thereto;

(c) whether the Ministry has asked the State Governments to amend their municipal laws to ensure allocation of minimum 25% of their municipal budget for

rendering services to the poor and setting up of basic services for the urban poor;

(d) if so, the names of State which have so far implemented the directive alongwith the progress made so far in this regard;

(e) whether it has been made clear that this fund should not be used for running establishments, including payment of salaries and wages; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) As part of the reform agenda under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) being implemented w.e.f. December 3, 2005 all municipalities are expected to earmark municipal budget for the poor with a view to providing them basic services and undertaking urban poverty alleviation programmes. In this connection guidelines have been issued by the Central Government to States on 31.10.2010. State Governments have also been requested to undertake legislative amendments to ensure the allocation of minimum of 25% of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor. The guidelines have been recently issued and it will take time for the State Governments to undertake legislative measures in pursuance of the guidelines.

(e) and (f): The proposed amendments envisage earmarking of funds for basic services to the urban poor including the inhabitants of the slum areas. Basic Services include expenditure on capital and revenue account directly incurred on water supply drainage, sewerage, construction of community toilets, solid waste management, connecting roads, street lighting, public parks and play grounds, community and livelihood centres, community health centres, pre-primary and primary education centres, affordable housing for poor and other services as determined by the Municipality but shall not include establishment, expenses, including salary and wages, not directly and specifically incurred for delivery of basic services to the poor.

[Translation]

Pending DDA Court Cases

984. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of court cases against Delhi Development Authority (DDA) are pending in various courts including Supreme Court/High Courts;

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

(c) whether DDA is incurring huge expenditure on such litigation;

(d) if so, the details thereof during above period;

(e) whether the Government has made any efforts to ascertain the major reasons for people's grievances and their resorting to litigation against DDA; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to resolve such grievances and settle such disputes out of court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Development Authority (DDA), the details of court cases pending in various courts including Supreme Court and High Courts are as under:-

(i)	As on 31.12.2008	—	17,719
(ii)	As on 31.12.2009	—	14,719
(iii)	As on 31.12.2010	—	15,003
(iv)	As on 31.01.2011	—	14,322

(c) and (d) The details of expenditure incurred on litigation, reported by DDA, are given below:-

Period	Expenditure incurred
2007-2008	Rs. 1,20,98,788/-
2008-2009	Rs. 1,47,90,255/-
2009-2010	Rs. 1,92,17,434/-
From 1.4.2010 to 31.1.2011	Rs. 1,60,98,762/-

(e) and (f) A study of the nature of litigation against DDA reveals that litigation is a result of increase in value of land and property. Registrants of Housing Schemes, who had initially not responded to demand-cum-allotment letters, subsequently resort to litigation to manage revival

of allotment as the prices have increased manifold over the last few decades. Similarly, persons in unauthorized possession of Government lands also resort to litigation to continue with their unauthorized possessions. To redress the grievances of those litigants whose issues are covered by settled law or policies of DDA, a Committee *viz.*, 'Out of Court Settlement Committee' has been constituted by DDA. The Committee over a period of last one year has dealt with more than 100 cases and resulted in amicable settlement of roughly 50% of them.

[English]

Insurance Scheme

985. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the insurance scheme being implemented in agriculture sector to the farmers producing cash crop like tea, coffee, tobacco etc.; 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing four insurance schemes *i.e.* National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Pilot Modified NAIS, Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Pilot Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). Under NAIS, Modified NAIS and WBCIS, food, oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops are covered. However, perennial horticultural/Plantation crops can be covered under Pilot WBCIS by insurance companies in consultation with respective State Governments. Besides, Department of Commerce is already implementing Weather (Rainfall) Insurance as a Risk Management Support for Coffee Growers and have formulated a proposal on crop insurance scheme for tea, rubber, tobacco and some spices.

Prices of Commodities

986. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cartelization by some large traders is responsible for manipulation in prices of commodities particularly essential commodities leading to spurt in prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) While no such report has been received, recently a reference has been made to Competition Commission of India with respect to onion.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Irregularities in NAFED

987. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularities involving crores of rupees in the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) have come to the notice of the Government;

(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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) NAFED is a Multi State Cooperative Society (MSCS) registered under MSCS Act. NAFED has diversified its business activities in PPP/tie-up business on pattern followed by other PSUs like STC, MMTC etc. and invested an amount of Rs. 3945.50 crores during 2003-06. However, NAFED could recover an amount of Rs. 2880.44 crores as on 31.12.2010 against the total amount of Rs. 3945.50 crores leaving an amount of Rs. 1065.06 crores of principal as on 31.12.2010 (total amount due Rs. 1648.03 crores including interest and service charges). Delay in realization of outstanding amount of NAFED has adversely affected liquidity position of NAFED and has affected its business activities also.

(c) NAFED has scrapped scheme of PPP/tie-up business and has amended its bye-law by deleting the provisions of non agricultural & nontraditional business activities. Besides, NAFED has also initiated departmental proceedings against its 6 officials. NAFED has also taken

steps to recover outstanding amount by filing criminal complaints with CBI/Economic Offences wing of the Crime Branch of Delhi Police, besides initiating legal cases and arbitration proceedings against the defaulting parties. All these legal cases are being pursued vigorously by NAFED. Property/stocks of defaulting parties, in all possible cases have been restrained and action for disposal of such properties/stocks has been initiated. Cases have also been filed under Section 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act for dishonor of all cheques of the defaulting parties. During the last four years, NAFED has recovered Rs. 130.02 crore from the defaulting parties.

Taking cognizance of the statutory auditor's report of NAFED for the year ending 2007 on the overdue unsecured tie up receivables amounting to Rs. 57976.00 lakhs, the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies (CRCS) had ordered for enquiry under sub-section (1) of section 83 of the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 to enquire into the conduct of members of Board of Directors and Business Committee of NAFED and its officers in the tie-up business undertaken by NAFED. Based on the reports of enquiry Committees, the CRCS has issued Show Cause Notice to 34 officers/ex-officers including the then Directors/Members of Business Committee of NAFED to show the cause as to why they should not be held responsible for causing deficiency in the assets of NAFED and to repay to restore the amount or any part thereof with interest.

Further, in furtherance to a direction by High Court, Delhi in a matter before it in respect of tie-up business of NAFED, a committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, consisting MD, NAFED, Principal Director of Audit, office of Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) and Director (Finance), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation to study the cases of tie-up business of NAFED and give recommendations on the structural and systematic improvements in the working of NAFED to ensure that such cases of default do not recur in future. The committee has submitted its report on 07.12.2010 and the same has been sent to NAFED for its implementation.

Security Breach

988. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of security breach during Very Important Persons (VIPs) movement in the country have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported alongwith the action taken against the security personnel during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Union Government on the basis of the reports; and

(e) the steps taken to curb such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On some occasions security breaches during the movement of Very Important Persons (VIPs) in the country have been reported. During 2009, two instances in Maharashtra and one instance each of security breach during VIP movement has been reported from Punjab, Haryana, Manipur and Goa. During 2010, one incident in Kerala and one incident in Manipur have been reported. During 2011, one incident has been reported from Haryana.

(c) to (e) After any such incident, Union Government obtains reports from the Central Security Agencies. Based on the reports from the Central Security Agencies, the State Governments/State Police concerned are advised to take steps to curb such cases and to take remedial action to ensure that such incidents are not repeated in future.

Preservation of Historical Sites

989. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some important historical sites in the country have disappeared due to negligence during the last two years;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the proper maintenance and protection of such sites?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) While 35 monuments/sites in the country are reported to be untraceable, no such instance of disappearance of any centrally protected monument/site has come to notice during the last two years.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

[English]

Inclusion of Disability in Census

990. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to incorporate some changes in the Census, 2011, including expansion in the definition of disability so as to allow better capturing of the country's disabled population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to incorporate other areas like education and work related information in the census; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. A number of changes have been incorporated in Census 2011 for better capturing of and analysis of data including that on disability. The details of the changes incorporated on the issues relating to the question on Disability, Work and Education are given hereunder:

Disability:

With a view to ensure complete coverage of all the disabled persons in the country the question on disability canvassed at the Census 2011 has been modified. The question on disability included in the Household Schedule attempts to collect information on eight types of disabilities as against five included in the Household Schedule of

Census of India 2001. The information is being collected on disabilities namely, disability 'In Seeing', 'In Hearing', 'In Speech', 'In Movement', 'Mental Retardation', 'Mental Illness', 'Any Other' and 'Multiple Disability'. Persons suffering from the disabilities not listed in the question will have the option to return themselves under the category of 'Any Other'. One of the important features of the question on disability is the inclusion of a category of 'Multiple disability' which has been designed to record as many as three types of disabilities. The question on disability and the definitions of various types of disabilities have been devised in consultation with the key stakeholders both in Government and in the Disability Sector. An important aspect of canvassing the question on disability has been the partnership with the NGOs working in the field of disability. The NGO in disability sector took up the task of training and sensitizing census functionaries up to the district level.

In addition to the information collected in previous Census following changes have been incorporated in Census 2011 concerning Work and Education:

Work:

In Census work has been defined as 'participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. The important point to note is that the activity should be economically productive'.

In the previous censuses, workers were categorized as 'Main Workers' and 'Marginal Workers'. Those who worked for more than 6 months during last year were categorized as 'Main Workers' whereas those who worked less than 6 months were categorized as 'Marginal Workers'. At the Census 2011, for better capturing and analysis of Census date, 'Marginal Workers have been classified into two categories viz., (i) worked for 3 months or more but less than 6 months (ii) worked for less than 3 months. The definition of 'Main Worker' remain the same.

Education/literacy:

In order to ascertain the status of attendance in educational institutions of all the persons new codes have

been introduced at the Census 2011. All the persons will be categorized under the following categories:

1. Not Attending;
2. Attended before; and
3. Never attended.

Other important Changes in the Census 2011 are as under:

New/Revised Questions:

1. Name of the Institutional Household being recorded
2. Gender: New category "Other" introduced in addition to Male and Female
3. Date of Birth question introduced along with Age
4. Current Martial Status: Separate codes Assigned for Separated and Divorced
5. New filter Question on SC/ST Introduced—"Is this person SC/ST?"

[Translation]

Gross Domestic Product

991. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contributions of a select few States in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country accounts for almost half of the total GDP;

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

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the working policy in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any step to promote industries in those States whose share in the country's GDP are miniscule in comparison to their sizes and resources; and

(f) the success achieved through implementation of such steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) The six states namely Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat account for more than half of the country's total GDP. Besides other factors, the contribution of a state's GDP to total GDP of the country depends on the geographical area and workforce in a state.

(c) to (f) The Government has been taking several measures to increase the GDP of States in a balanced manner. The policy instruments in this regard include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from the Centre to States favouring less developed States. Besides, giving tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, there are special schemes for the promotion of industries in less developed states. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce & Industry has introduced North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 on 1.4.2007 for accelerating industrial development in the entire North Eastern Region (NER). Further, Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971 has been in operation to promote industrialization in the remote, hilly and inaccessible areas by providing for subsidy ranging between 50% and 90% of the transportation cost incurred by the industrial units. This scheme is applicable to all the eight North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, hilly districts of Uttarakhand, Darjeeling District of West Bengal and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Administration and Lakshadweep Administration. These schemes have contributed to the industrial development of the beneficiary States.

Release of MPLAD Funds

992. SHRI SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total amount of funds allocated to the Sambhal Parliamentary Constituency in Uttar Pradesh under the MPLADS has not been released to the district headquarter during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the entire sanctioned fund is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) Out of total entitlement of Rs. 4 crore up to the year 2010-11 during the 15th Lok Sabha period, an amount of Rs. 3 crore

has been released to Sambhal Lok Sabha constituency, in the last two years.

(b) and (c) The second instalment of the year 2010-11 has not been released so far for want of requisite documents from the district authority viz. Utilisation Certificate for the period 2009-10 and the monthly progress report fulfilling the following eligibility criteria:-

(i) the unsanctioned balance amount available with the accounts of the District Authority after taking into account the cost of all the works sanctioned is less than Rs. 50 lakh; and

(ii) the unspent balance of funds of the MP concerned is less than Rupees one crore.

The district authority has been requested to furnish the requisite documents.

Clean Drinking Water

993. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of metropolitan cities in the country where the facility of clean and safe drinking water is available on a regular basis, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to supply clean and safe drinking water on a regular basis in various metropolitan cities including Rajkot in the State of Gujarat;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target for the said scheme;

(d) if so, the total amount proposed to be earmarked for the same; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The metropolitan cities where drinking water facilities are being provided are given in Statement. Water supply systems include aspects related to clean and safe drinking water.

(b) Urban Water Supply is a state subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute, operate and

maintain such systems. The Ministry of Urban Development is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies by providing Additional Central Assistance (ACA) through Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). So far, 10 water supply projects have been approved for the metro cities within Gujarat including Rajkot with approved cost of Rs. 891.90 crore.

(c) The targets under JNNURM are to be met by end of 11th Plan.

(d) and (e) Out of 527 projects which account for approved cost of Rs. 60241.75 crores sanctioned under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component under the JNNURM, water supply sector accounts for 152 projects with an approved cost of Rs. 19681.17 crores.

Statement

State-wise List of Metropolitan Cities (having population more than 10 lakh as per 2001 census) where Safe Drinking Water Facilities are available

Sl.No.	State	Metropolitan
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
4.	Bihar	Patna
5.	Delhi	Delhi
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7.	Gujarat	Rajkot
8.	Gujarat	Surat
9.	Gujarat	Vadodara
10.	Haryana	Faridabad
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
12.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore
14.	Kerala	Kochi
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

1	2	3
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
18.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai
19.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
20.	Maharashtra	Nashik
21.	Maharashtra	Pune
22.	Punjab	Amritsar
23.	Punjab	Ludhiana
24.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
26.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
27.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
34.	West Bengal	Asansol
35.	West Bengal	Kolkata

[English]

Price of Items in Mother Dairy Outlets

994. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mother Dairy (SAFAL) is selling its products at prices more than the prices prevailing in the open market and in Kendriya Bhandar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to bring down the prices of items being sold by Mother Dairy through its outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Mother Dairy sells its SAFAL products at Maximum Retail Prices (MRP) through its outlets in Delhi. It has been reported that Kendriya Bhandar and some other retail outlets in open market sell SAFAL products at MRP or prices less than MRP. Retail outlets are permitted to sell goods not exceeding MRP under the provisions of Standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1976 read with Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977.

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

Cost of Cultivation

995. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of cultivation of seeds has gone up over the years;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that small and marginal farmers have access to quality seeds at remunerative prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The cost of inputs for agricultural operations has increased over the years. There has been increase in the cost of labour, inputs like source seed, fertilizers, pesticides and chemicals, petrol & diesel, agricultural machineries and equipments over the years. Further, seed certification charges, cost of rouging, harvesting, threshing, drying and seed processing operations and transportation charges have increased over the years. The State-wise and crop-wise cost cultivation for seed production is not estimated.

(c) The Government provides assistance under various crop development programmes and the details are at Statement.

Statement

Details of Assistance for seed production and distribution provided under existing Schemes/Programmes

Scheme/Component	Crop	Scale of Assistance
1	2	3
Macro Management Mode of Agriculture—State Plan	Rice and Wheat, Bajra, Jowar, Ragi and Barley	(i) Rs. 500/- per quintal or 50% of the cost, whichever is less for certified seed distribution for rice and wheat.
		(ii) Rs. 800/- per quintal or 50% of the cost, whichever is less for certified seed distribution of varieties for Bajra, Jowar and Barley.
		(iii) Rs. 1000/- per quintal for certified seed distribution of hybrid of Bajra and Jowar.
		(iv) Rs. 1000/- quintal or 50% of the cost, whichever is less for assistance of production hybrid rice seed.
		(v) Rs. 2000/- per quintal or 50% of the cost, whichever is less assistance of hybrid rice seed distribution.
Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize	All Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize Oil Palm Sprouts	(i) Full cost for purchase of Breeder Seed.
		(ii) Rs. 1000/- quintal for foundation and certified seed production.
		(iii) Rs. 1200/- per quintal or 25% of Seeds cost whichever is less for certified seeds distribution.
		(iv) Full cost of Seed Minikits of high yielding varieties (implementing agency NSC/SFCI).
		(v) 75% of the cost with a ceiling of Rs. 7500/ha. for oil palm sprouts for entire land holding of farmers.

1	2	3
Technology Mission on Cotton	Cotton Seed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 50% of the cost or Rs. 50/- per kg. whichever is less for foundation seed production. (ii) 25% of the cost or Rs. 15/- per kg. whichever is less for certified seed production. (iii) Rs. 20/- per kg. for certified seed distribution. (iv) 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 40/- per kg. seed treatment.
Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta	Jute and Mesta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 3000/- per quintal for foundation seed production. (ii) 25% of the cost limited to Rs. 700/- per quintal for certified seed production. (iii) 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 2000/- per quintal for certified seed distribution.
National Food Security Mission	Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rs. 1000/- per quintal or 50% of the cost whichever is less for certified hybrid rice seed production. (ii) Rs. 2000/- per quintal or 50% of seeds cost whichever is less for certified hybrid rice seed distribution. (iii) Rs. 5/- per kg. or 50% of the cost, whichever is less for certified high yielding varieties seed distribution. (iv) Full cost of seed Minikits of high yielding varieties.
	Wheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rs. 5/- per kg. or 50% of the cost whichever is less for certified high yielding varieties seed distribution. (ii) Full cost of seed Minikits of high yielding varieties.
	Pulses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rs. 1000/- per quintal for foundation and certified seeds production. (ii) Rs. 1200/- per quintal or 50% of the cost whichever is less for seed distribution. (iii) Full cost of seed Minikits of high yielding varieties.
Seed Village Programme	All Agricultural Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To upgrade the quality of farmer saved seed financial assistance for distribution of foundation/certified seeds at 50% cost of tile seed for production of quality seeds. (ii) Assistance to train the farmers on seed production and seed technology Rs. 15000/- for a group of 50-150 farmers.
Transport subsidy on Movement of Seeds to North Eastern States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Hill areas of West Bengal	All certified seeds excluding potato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 100% difference between road and rail transportation charge is being reimbursed to implementing States/Agencies for movement of seeds produced from outside the State to the identified State Capital/District Headquarter. (ii) Actual cost restricted to maximum limit of Rs. 60/- per quintal whichever is less for movement of seeds transported within the State from State Capital/District Headquarter to sale outlets/sale counters is being reimbursed.

[*Translation*]

Insurgency in North East

996. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
DR. KRUPA RANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of efforts being made by insurgent groups in the North East trying to procure weapons from neighbouring countries including Bangladesh and China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports of sophisticated weapons being offered by foreign armed dealers from China to such insurgents including surface to air missiles;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check the activities of such insurgents groups and to take up the availability of sophisticated weapons to them with neighbouring countries at the bilateral level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) There are no specific reports to suggest that rebels in the North East were offered the purchase of surface to air missiles by agents who were working on behalf of Chinese intelligence agencies. However, there are reports to suggest that the top leaders of some of the insurgent groups of North Eastern region have frequented China on quite a number of occasions, both to establish rapport with Chinese authorities as also to facilitate procurement of arms and ammunition from Chinese agents. The insurgent groups operating in the North Eastern States have been augmenting their armoury by acquiring arms from China, Thailand and Sino-Myanmar border towns and routing them through Myanmar. The acquisition of arms by the NE insurgent groups has been facilitated by the easy availability of weapons in the Sino-Myanmar border towns like Tengchong, Ruili and Yingjiang in Yunnan province.

Central Government has deployed Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations; shared intelligence on continuous basis; gave financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; and provided assistance for strengthening various aspect of the security apparatus and counter-insurgency operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure. The scheme is being implemented in all States of the region except in Mizoram and Sikkim. Central Government has also assisted the States for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions. Vigilance and surveillance on the border has been strengthened. The Security Forces along the border have been patrolling the border areas regularly and they have been suitably sensitized regarding arms smuggling by the insurgents from time to time. Government of India has voiced its concerns with the Governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh, over the reported smuggling of arms through their territories.

Beej Mitra Yojana

997. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made under the Central Government's 'Beej Mitra Yojana' (BMY) to provide quality seeds to farmers with the help of State Governments;

(b) the details of the institutes, which have been assigned the responsibility to ensure the quality of seeds under this scheme;

(c) whether the Government has received complaint regarding loss of entire crops due to poor quality of seeds distributed under BMY scheme;

(d) whether the said loss is likely to be compensated by the Government under crop insurance scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) There is no such scheme under implementation by the Central Government.

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

[English]

Assistance to Small Farmers

998. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to improve the financial health of small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated and utilised in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for increasing the production and productivity in the agriculture sector through capacity building of the farming communities including small and marginal farmers, both physically and financially. State-wise/Scheme-wise details of funds allocated and utilized under these schemes during last three years and the current year are attached as Statement-I to XI.

Statement I

State-wise and Year-wise details of allocation, released & expenditure incurred under National Food Security Mission from 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Year States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (upto 31.1.2011)		
		Allocation	Released	Exp. Incurred	Allocation	Released	Exp. Incurred	Allocation	Released	Exp. Incurred	Allocation	Released	Exp. Incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.82	44.62	26.07	106.03	84.15	83.81	125.05	123.81	128.91	430.99	348.18	315.51
2.	Assam	11.67	11.40	2.75	32.63	27.06	30.42	37.17	36.16	41.22	124.85	111.10	97.80
3.	Bihar	36.30	36.30	13.31	109.61	81.05	42.82	74.49	44.14	90.45	356.42	213.06	183.65
4.	Chhattisgarh	14.55	14.55	1.98	87.52	71.65	54.90	63.16	21.16	33.43	258.90	126.9	106.09
5.	Gujarat	7.37	7.37	0.79	21.55	8.33	6.71	16.26	15.08	14.46	91.55	43.89	44.54
6.	Haryana	21.51	21.51	3.62	27.21	11.04	23.66	29.76	28.65	26.76	122.62	92.09	77.26
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.07	9.80	3.44	11.63	4.93	8.71	58.21	31.22	21.86
8.	Karnataka	7.87	7.87	2.21	35.81	30.15	18.70	48.64	47.65	58.62	199.74	155.19	147.27
9.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89	1.89	1.89	3.91	2.78	2.78	8.42	6.77	4.67
10.	Madhya Pradesh	46.47	46.12	8.97	114.58	64.38	58.55	85.28	59.33	84.01	501.51	310.54	185.61
11.	Maharashtra	14.14	14.14	7.42	78.88	72.17	68.90	107.40	107.40	103.77	378.20	318	258.15
12.	Odisha	11.34	11.34	3.81	69.26	62.24	69.26	66.52	63.41	63.80	214.18	195.52	178.43
13.	Punjab	32.88	32.88	24.29	45.19	35.69	41.32	63.06	61.22	55.05	191.23	163.36	153.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Rajasthan	24.62	24.59	4.08	41.70	18.83	27.23	42.30	39.16	41.37	228.09	158.62	112.85
15.	Tamil Nadu	13.87	12.81	1.67	47.82	33.50	30.11	32.39	30.57	36.97	157.05	106.98	94.97
16.	Uttar Pradesh	83.79	83.79	49.64	192.25	155.20	130.82	249.83	226.28	229.04	882.83	608.63	536.39
17.	West Bengal	16.00	13.00	9.23	70.39	63.36	38.77	72.65	71.65	76.88	252.35	181.95	152.54
Total		387.20	381.93	159.84	1095.39	830.49	731.31	1129.496	983.38	1096.23	4457.14	3172.00	2671.5

Statement II

State-wise and Year-wise details of allocation, released & expenditure under National Horticulture Mission during 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (upto 31.1.2011)		
		Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7836.94	7836.94	8539.01	12968.39	12968.39	10504.60	9566.59	9566.59	8425.73	10518.75	8800.00	8340.52
2.	Bihar	269.72	269.72	2342.56	3122.48	3122.48	2786.86	2435.17	2435.17	4016.46	3825	0.00	1337.24
3.	Chhattisgarh	6252.41	6252.41	3357.33	3000.00	3000.00	8475.95	6000.00	6000.00	6422.43	9775.00	7914.00	6457.52
4.	Goa	3.19	3.19	160.75	100.45	100.45	181.48	150.00	150.00	145.77	425.00	162.00	120.45
5.	Gujarat	1954.24	1954.24	3638.28	3531.83	3531.83	3558.36	2521.32	2521.32	3421.87	6290.00	3797.00	3313.63
6.	Haryana	6476.49	6476.49	4669.53	3300.31	3300.31	5519.13	5600.00	5600.00	6829.22	6885.00	5150.00	3572.01
7.	Jharkhand	781.00	781.00	2351.33	5000.00	5000.00	5201.46	3084.00	3084.00	4183.66	4250.00	1600.00	2366.99
8.	Karnataka	8571.05	8571.05	13739.30	12536.88	12536.88	9302.00	8001.67	8001.67	11259.38	11220.00	8525.00	6216.99
9.	Kerala	6147.73	6147.73	6416.97	7517.29	7517.29	5044.43			8197.02	7130.10	1900.00	3622.11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5537.49	5531.49	4306.30	6000.00	6000.00	5670.99	3545.00	3545.00	6284.12	8500.00	5100.00	3752.27
11.	Maharashtra	13224.97	13224.97	12677.89	13021.70	13021.70	14097.28	9173.20	9173.20	12409.45	12750.00	8648.00	4297.91
12.	Odisha	3812.16	3812.16	3016.75	2341.00	2341.00	5251.03	3500.00	3500.00	5556.68	5525.00	3259.00	3977.03
13.	Punjab	2409.99	2409.99	1791.51	1412.48	1412.48	2526.57	2578.00	2578.00	3605.29	4250.00	2500.00	2288.52
14.	Rajasthan	5673.19	5673.19	4602.29	4097.71	4097.71	4726.00	2500.00	2500.00	3665.73	5950.00	3000.00	2575.27
15.	Tamil Nadu	8536.82	8536.82	10396.60	9688.00	9688.00	7602.49	6180.00	6180.00	8847.48	11050.00	7250.00	4151.23
16.	Uttar Pradesh	9425.90	9425.90	6672.26	6372.78	6372.28	8764.93	9143.38	9143.38	11165.73	10625.00	5400.00	4171.04
17.	West Bengal	681.82	681.82	2500.65	607.20	607.20	2893.66			3234.92	4409.00	1600.00	3050.54
Total States		87595.11	87595.11	91179.31	94618.50	94618.50	102107.22	73978.33	73978.33	107670.94	123377.85	74605.00	63611.27

Statement III

*State-wise and Year-wise details of allocation, released & expenditure under
Macro Management of Agriculture during 2007-08 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 as on date 31.1.2011		
	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	5200.00	4643.82	3884.12	6535.00	3428.72	6430.35	6535.00	6253.22	3559.28	6307.19	3676.39	4696.01
Arunachal Pradesh	2650.00	2650.00	2527.02	2050.00	2050.00	2275.68	2050.00	2250.00	2070.93	3021.00	3021.00	1031.92
Assam	2050.00	1594.64	1629.64	1625.00	812.50	812.50	1625.00	812.50		2337.00	1168.50	
Bihar	2400.00	3042.14	2184.62	3900.00	4593.03	4514.75	3900.00	3814.75	4279.92	3857.48	3305.40	1472.90
Chhattisgarh	2350.00	2455.48	2461.09	2170.00	2170.00	2137.27	2170.00	2170.00	2258.99	2081.71	2081.71	686.23
Goa	300.00	432.63	304.75	100.00	140.00	317.01	100.00	100.00	100.67	45.51	45.51	20.47
Gujarat	4350.00	5771.65	5382.89	3645.00	5045.00	4664.56	3645.00	3830.30	3650.73	3657.56	2919.13	1795.55
Haryana	2250.00	2250.00	2323.11	1690.00	2300.00	2277.85	1690.00	2690.00	2686.46	1608.04	567.20	573.43
Himachal Pradesh	2300.00	2214.88	2259.09	2000.00	2585.09	2766.47	2000.00	2000.00	1925.95	2015.79	2290.79	696.58
Jammu and Kashmir	4240.00	2554.04	2790.13	3660.00	3026.35	3555.91	3660.00	3090.50	2989.23	3716.06	958.03	677.80
Jharkhand	1700.00	850.00	1400.51	1065.00	532.50	944.76	1065.00	876.48	817.83	1076.45	887.86	683.52
Karnataka	7010.00	7346.88	7165.66	5025.00	4885.43	5550.34	5025.00	5025.00	5031.32	4789.57	4789.57	1596.22
Kerala	3450.00	1725.00	2041.01	1275.00	907.50	2301.61	1275.00	1275.00	1278.13	1183.85	1183.85	574.98
Madhya Pradesh	6500.00	4789.92	5194.85	6285.00	5834.64	6822.08	6285.00	6170.58	6674.70	6165.40	6565.40	2348.75
Maharashtra	12450.00	12034.63	11661.85	9275.00	10313.09	11822.50	9275.00	9275.00	8639.29	8910.17	8910.17	3934.96
Manipur	2650.00	3309.25	3309.25	2050.00	2050.00	2050.00	2050.00	2350.00	2350.00	3021.00	3021.00	1755.15
Mizoram	3000.00	3000.00	2764.28	2325.00	2716.28	2380.00	2325.00	1425.00	2476.63	2109.00	1054.50	1054.50
Meghalaya	1850.00	925.00	1062.23	1425.00	1425.00	1424.88	1425.00	1801.63	1424.79	3420.00	4009.25	2850.05
Nagaland	3000.00	2384.00	2384.00	2325.00	2325.00	2325.00	2325.00	2475.00	2475.00	3420.00	1710.00	1710.00
Odisha	3300.00	3736.11	3748.25	3280.00	4360.00	3308.38	3280.00	2353.63	3308.86	3199.44	2599.72	1889.00
Punjab	1300.00	650.00	1575.54	1750.00	1750.00	1278.23	1750.00	1875.00	1707.23	1627.27	813.64	20.29
Rajasthan	8600.00	7835.42	5356.56	5750.00	3775.00	6421.42	5750.00	4791.48	5918.87	5585.15	5585.15	2499.12
Sikkim	2400.00	2335.46	2365.46	1850.00	1850.00	1785.08	1850.00	1745.54	1948.58	2736.00	2736.00	962.92
Tamil Nadu	5450.00	6662.51	6298.60	3460.00	4270.00	3746.16	3460.00	2935.04	2987.55	3283.01	4608.01	2262.43
Tripura	2400.00	1444.80	2539.07	1850.00	1850.00	1095.03	1850.00	1080.25	1875.48	2736.00	2736.00	985.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh	8100.00	7153.27	7525.24	11375.00	10893.24	11723.06	11310.00	12060.00	12512.70	10879.01	10129.01	5695.73
Uttarakhand	2650.00	2353.87	2661.95	2300.00	2300.00	2211.39	2300.00	2236.34	2428.17	2322.54	2322.54	1201.29
West Bengal	3500.00	3364.21	2985.30	4425.00	3811.30	3985.18	4425.00	5077.68	3936.80	4288.79	2144.40	1965.72
Total	107400.00	99509.61	97786.07	94465.00	91999.67	100927.45	94400.00	91839.92	91314.09	99399.99	85839.73	45640.95

Statement IV

State-wise and Year-wise details of allocation, released & expenditure under National Mission on Micro Irrigation during 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (31.1.2011)		
	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure
Andhra Pradesh	14865.67	5747.76	14559.42	14931.68	9727.31	14353.56	16832.01	14310.70	24504.52	24000.00	16675.00	14542.66
Bihar	0.00	0.00	35.14	0.00	0.00	48.20	0.00		27.30			1374.00
Chhattisgarh	3686.44	783.39	1750.98	2201.89	954.45	2165.80	3450.24	1251.89	1172.45	2500.00	519.00	904.43
Goa	15.44	0.00	6.25	15.76	2.00	6.57	0.00	10.70	10.85	100.00	24.00	2.44
Gujarat	16510.69	7349.60	4927.41	15077.31	4898.61	7395.85	14656.42	4447.27	8205.86	12000.00	12000.00	11149.97
Haryana	959.41	604.19	508.11	1719.82	1207.28	1277.71	577.92	211.69	372.67	1500.00	900.00	468.09
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.63	1000.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	8309.60	6864.51	7597.97	11431.42	7318.66	6185.81	14370.24	6381.30	8437.53	13000.00	7475.00	3699.71
Kerala	0.00	0.00	263.55	0.00	0.00	154.73	0.00	0.00	119.57	200.00		20.68
Madhya Pradesh	1296.65	700.46	839.32	9056.92	4649.84	4113.42	5114.82	3474.58	4887.15	7500.00	7960.00	4590.80
Maharashtra	14781.64	13897.34	12792.07	18969.87	14748.06	13439.99	17355.11	10707.08	13205.22	22500.00	16000.00	10999.15
Odisha	835.85	108.40	101.27	358.67	337.94	292.78	947.63	528.40	871.16	1500.00	610.00	423.88
Punjab	509.47	427.05	613.02	1037.10	504.88	530.46	1001.80	859.03	827.61	1500.00	1063.00	698.26
Rajasthan	3087.30	2341.14	2908.00	7628.10	2382.31	3009.15	6493.80	5693.15	5560.07	12000.00	10350.00	4546.39
Tamil Nadu	13372.09	2200.00	1559.91	000	0.00	3469.68	0.00	0.00	4326.72	7000.00	5500.00	4537.71
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	562.71	2567.03	150.00	306.15	0.00	000	190.66	1000.00	812.00	0.00
West Bengal	000	0.00	000	000	0.00	30.67	000	0.00	37.87			
TMNE State										1000.00		0.00
Himalayan States												
North Eastern States										2000.00		0.00
Grand Total	78230.25	41023.84	49025.13	84995.57	41982.73	56780.53	80799.99	47875.79	72796.84	110300.00	79888.00	57958.17

Statement V

The allocation, released & expenditure under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States from 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 as on 31.1.2011		
		Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure
B. Mini Mission-II													
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2830.00	2830.00	2830.00	2600.00	1765.00	1765.00	2850.00	1492.00	1492.00	2700.00	2022.00	1300
2.	Assam	2680.00	2680.00	2680.00	3952.00	3675.00	3675.00	3900.00	3743.00	3170.00	3500.00	2000.00	1000
3.	Manipur	2228.00	2228.00	2228.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	3050.00	3029.00	2287.00	3450.00	2532.00	2532
4.	Meghalaya	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	3248.00	2862.50	2862.50	3000.00	1932.00	1476.00	2900.00	1875.00	1875
5.	Mizoram	3095.00	3095.00	3095.00	3325.00	3050.00	3050.00	3500.00	3500.00	3434.00	3300.00	2413.00	1100
6.	Nagaland	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	3300.00	2450.00	2450.00	3950.00	3950.00	3950.00	3700.00	3700.00	1800
7.	Sikkim	3110.00	3110.00	3110.00	3315.00	2675.00	2675.00	3750.00	3428.20	2185.00	3050.00	1855.00	1000
8.	Tripura	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2200.00	1700.00	1700.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	2800.00	1970.00	1970
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2800.00	1815.00	1815.00	1700.00	1700.00	1000.00	3000.00	158000	900
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	3220.00	2100.00	2100.00	1700.00	1589.00	1589.00	2950.00	500.00	500
11.	Uttarakhand	2839.94	2839.94	2839.94	2800.00	2000.00	2000.00	1700.00	1700.00	1700.00	2950.00	2200.00	1000
Grand Total		28782.94	28782.94	28782.94	33260.00	26592.50	26592.50	32100.00	29063.20	25283.00	34300.00	22647.00	14977.00

Statement VI

State-wise and Year-wise details of allocation, released & expenditure under National Bamboo Mission during 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (upto 31.1.2011)		
		Allocation	Amount Released	Exp.	Allocation	Amount Released	Exp.	Allocation	Amount Released	Exp.	Allocation	Amount Released	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112.80	112.80	83.28	117.65	117.65	117.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	139.8	40	36.97
2.	Bihar	543.87	543.87	410.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	273.4	108	
3.	Chhattisgarh	786.98	786.98	786.98	548.96	548.96	548.96	427.46	427.46	425.18	649.62	357.00	38.22
4.	Goa	31.00	31.00	8.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	194.83	194.83	194.83	450.23	450.23	450.23	370.00	370.00	359.61	249.36	100	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Himachal Pradesh	127.25	127.25	115.99	188.08	188.08	169.29	0.00	000	0.00	17034	81	56.86
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.20	110.20	110.11	20.00	20.00	0.00	54		
8.	Jharkhand	100.00	100.00	100.00	276.56	276.56	276.56	109.14	109.14	109.01	467.65	252.00	23.14
9.	Karnataka	212.17	212.17	212.17	324.25	324.25	324.25	323.07	323.07	321.57	641.24	172	129.24
10.	Kerala	151.00	151.00	151.00	48.59	48.59	48.59	30.00	30.00	30.00	46		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	601.59	601.59	519.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	000	0.00	58.82		
12.	Maharashtra	109.78	109.78	109.78	483.59	483.59	483.59	190.74	190.74	190.74	443.79	20	199.64
13.	Odisha	736.72	736.72	736.72	140.94	140.94	138.49	184.68	184.68	170.90	391.63	216.00	205.4
14.	Punjab	395.71	395.71	310.09	79.48	79.48	79.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0		
15.	Rajasthan	0.00	000	0.00	270.00	270.00	270.00	200.00	200.00	185.52	362.61	113.00	106.14
16.	Tamil Nadu	258.32	258.32	206.20	149.59	149.59	89.90	0.00	000	000	54.22		
17.	Uttar Pradesh	391.16	391.16	391.16	188.88	188.88	177.61	62.79	62.79	0.00	195.27	68.00	57.41
18.	Uttarakhand	387.00	387.00	387.00	285.47	285.47	285.47	79.50	79.50	79.35	297.04	150.00	149.64
19.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.15	129.15	115.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.71		
	Sub-Total	5140.18	5140.18	4724.14	3860.59	3860.59	3686.12	1997.38	1997.38	1871.88	4552.50	1677.00	1310.92
C.	NE States												
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	873.60	873.60	873.60	196.00	196.00	196.00	50.00	50.00	45.13	200	200.00	
24.	Assam	601.36	601.36	601.36	755.16	755.16	755.16	338.44	338.44	164.44	777.58	519.00	161.16
25.	Manipur	371.21	371.21	371.21	497.77	497.77	497.77	130.00	130.00	130.00	555.67	457	246.8
26.	Meghalaya	332.54	332.54	332.54	355.28	355.28	355.28	338.67	338.67	244.00	127.91	95	
27.	Miozmrarn	1001.97	1001.97	1001.97	825.27	825.27	825.27	900.00	900.00	900.00	1301.84	950.00	950
28.	Nagaland	1484.17	1484.17	1484.17	1370.44	1370.44	1370.44	965.34	965.34	956.34	1087.84	855.00	549.35
29.	Sikkim	450.44	450.44	450.44	213.84	213.84	213.84	155.50	155.50	154.89	333.23	249.00	166.89
30.	Tripura	646.63	646.63	644.34	137.67	137.67	137.67	40.00	40.00	40.00	350	190	
	Sub-Total (N.E.)	5761.92	5761.92	5759.63	4482.27	4482.27	4351.43	2917.95	2917.95	2634.80	4734.07	3515.00	2074.20
	Grand Total	10902.10	10902.10	10483.77	8342.86	8342.86	8037.55	4915.33	4915.33	4506.68	9286.57	5192.00	3385.12

Statement VII*State-wise and Year-wise details of allocation, released & expenditure under ISOPOM during 2007-08 to 2010-11*

As on 31.1.2011 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation*	Released	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5325.00	5325.00	5420.90	3000.00	3000.00	4362.44	3731.84	3731.84	2601.60	6438.45	4847.29	3096.26
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	1100.00	1100.00	813.77	800.00	800.00	1218.54	859.66	859.66	677.99	1000.00	599.36	3.36
4.	Chhattisgarh	500.00	500.00	752.38	884.06	884.06	883.70	1261.57	1261.57	1256.38	1350.50	1166.90	500.92
5.	Gujarat	1000.00	1000.00	1663.83	1600.00	1600.00	2243.35	2363.15	2363.15	1377.06	2262.12	1500.00	1105.65
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	1.93	6.42	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	800.00	800.00	779.90	700.00	700.00	723.92	655.88	655.88	479.34	800.00	503.11	287.95
8.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	58.84	10.00	10.00	63.77	59.43	59.43	64.84	89.73	89.26	37.62
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.00	75.00	73.85	0.00	0.00	110.95	82.63	82.63	56.70	200.33	86.30	0.00
10.	Karnataka	2500.00	2500.00	2949.56	2700.00	2700.00	2462.18	1738.49	1738.49	2341.51	6766.33	5038.14	2514.88
11.	Kerela	0.00	0.00	44.28	60.00	60.00	32.20	35.22	35.22	31.14	65.28	0.00	7.20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2500.00	2500.00	3204.41	3500.00	3500.00	3597.50	4329.32	4329.32	3908.04	7501.00	5619.36	4052.67
13.	Maharashtra	2000.00	2000.00	2879.97	2900.00	2900.00	2821.52	3428.42	3428.42	3210.88	6312.25	4166.36	3100.00
14.	Mizoram	300.00	300.00	150.00	390.00	390.00	406.62	553.76	553.76	676.85	1000.00	876.84	750.00
15.	Odisha	900.00	900.00	832.78	575.00	575.00	719.37	3164.04	3164.04	3108.91	3703.39	3050.00	1373.81
16.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	148.31	30.94	30.94	65.52	58.09	58.09	72.73	160.00	60.77	0.44
17.	Rajasthan	3600.00	3600.00	3914.43	3140.00	3140.00	3287.92	3001.64	3001.64	2864.76	5383.78	5070.90	3542.22
18.	Tamil Nadu	1200.00	1200.00	1722.20	1900.00	1900.00	1248.64	1753.83	1753.83	1633.24	1535.11	915.56	511.71
19.	Tripura	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1600.00	1600.00	1691.60	1450.00	1450.00	1744.48	1822.08	1822.08	1292.35	1860.50	1221.88	608.00
21.	West Bengal	800.00	800.00	750.13	400.00	400.00	587.87	754.73	754.73	812.82	675.00	328.14	111.14
Total		24300.00	24300.00	27853.69	24040.00	24040.00	26581.75	29653.78	29653.78	26469.05	47110.19	35140.17	21603.83

*Allocation for 2010-11 has not been finalised so far.

Figures mentioned against allocation is approved annual action plan.

Statement VIII

State-wise and Year-wise details of allocation, released & expenditure under Technology Mission on Cotton during 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (31.1.2011)		
		Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1640.00	1369.97	1062.12	1700.00	882.12	1122.40	1115.00	777.40	571.56	68.50	0.00	509.22
2.	Gujarat	1500.00	1372.18	1249.12	1650.00	1290.23	1290.44	1115.00	855.44	993.59	105.00	63.00	116.17
3.	Haryana	425.00	317.26	362.19	450.00	385.69	446.34	370.00	366.34	369.83	49.25	30.00	31.31
4.	Karnataka	610.00	389.03	408.09	500.00	412.74	423.90	325.00	248.90	307.77	55.00	33.00	47.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	660.00	442.37	310.60	450.00	142.60	357.36	340.00	729.73	726.31	57.50	34.00	50.61
6.	Maharashtra	2000.00	1434.82	908.89	1750.00	958.89	1983.18	1215.00	1200.00	1180.73	125.50	125.00	88.61
7.	Odisha	170.00	123.77	124.39	150.00	141.46	144.64	135.00	129.64	125.00	27.60	27.60	27.19
8.	Punjab	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	234.06	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Rajasthan	500.00	0.00	200.48	330.00	103.60	160.18	170.00	131.82	138.96	39.25	24.00	22.88
10.	Tamil Nadu	360.00	360.00	380.60	400.00	400.00	391.48	235.00	324.11	330.95	38.90	38.90	40.57
11.	Tripura	40.00	16.00	0.00	100.00	5.00	16.00	100.00	2000	2.41	50.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00	8.00	28.29	60.00	59.12	48.09	40.00	36.09	46.60	11.50	7.00	10.20
13.	West Bengal	350.00	138.19	108.61	250.00	218.61	141.45	135.00	0.00	82.92	22.00	13.00	8.06
Total States		8315.00	5971.59	5143.38	7800.00	5000.06	6759.52	5300.00	4819.47	4876.63	650.00	395.50	951.81

Statement IX

State-wise and Year-wise details of allocation, released & expenditure under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF) during 2008-09 to 2010-11

As on 31.1.2011

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of States	Amount released during 2008-09	Amount released during 2009-10	Amount released during 2010-11	Total released	Total amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175.00	183.45	149.15	507.60	171.63
2.	Karnataka	125.00	270.57	0.00	395.57	0.00
3.	Kerala	150.00	177.30	0.00	327.30	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Rajasthan	415.00	267.60	0.00	682.60	0.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	240.00	0.00	255.00	15.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	86.00	0.00	0.00	86.00	0.00
7.	Punjab	35.00	135.00	0.00	170.00	0.00
8.	West Bengal	163.75	0.00	0.00	163.75	0.00
9.	Uttarakhand	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
10.	Nagaland	15.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
11.	Odisha	217.50	0.00	0.00	217.50	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	0.00	75.00	150.00	75.00
13.	Maharashtra	65.00	280.00	0.00	345.00	65.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	143.72	0.00	178.72	95.35
15.	Mizoram	60.00	12.50	0.00	72.50	72.50
16.	Goa	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	255.80	0.00	255.80	0.00
18.	Bihar	0.00	904.69	342.91	1247.60	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	60.00	0.00	60.00	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00	0.00
21.	Tripura	0.00	136.50	0.00	136.50	0.00
22.	Manipur	0.00	89.00	0.00	89.00	89.00
23.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	144.10	144.10	0.00
24.	Sikkim			65.00	65.00	
25.	Chhattisgarh			59.40	59.40	
26.	ISS, ICAR Bhopal		389.87	0.00	389.87	
	Total	1662.25	3796.00	835.56	6293.81	603.48

No state-wise allocations has been made under the schemes.

Statement X

State-wise and Year-wise details of allocation, released & expenditure under Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA) Reforms during 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (31.1.2011)		
	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
Andhra Pradesh	2079.00	2470.64	1095.50	1436.30	1025.87	2080.71	1430.88	989.30	2186.56	2444.42	1073.39	857.33
Bihar	2359.00	1463.00	55.96	2771.90	2255.76	1791.07	2761.44	1246.54	2076.19	4802.99	972.90	2176.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
Chhattisgarh	522.00	422.24	0.00	773.80	400.00	263.55	770.88	50.00	433.20	1316.92	397.83	127.33
Goa	102.00	18.76	0.00	58.30	0.00	2.75	58.08	0.00	0.72	49.61	0.00	
Gujarat	699.00	311.21	239.75	1192.50	189.39	357.38	1188.00	556.71	304.25	2029.50	510.44	491.00
Haryana	363.00	285.84	206.66	630.70	477.00	294.22	628.32	737.64	562.00	1073.38	120.00	427.62
Himachal Pradesh	484.00	372.75	384.78	397.50	336.88	307.99	396.00	514.83	471.99	685.51	402.61	220.18
Jammu and Kashmir	634.00		72.56	641.30	0.00	0.00	638.88	0.00	32.95	1001.52	444.80	114.03
Jharkhand	756.00	557.73	315.09	1081.20	0.00	195.15	1077.12	604.89	519.08	2200.01	781.49	135.70
Karnataka	811.00	339.00	127.09	932.80	452.00	369.16	929.28	250.00	664.67	1588.00	634.63	171.90
Kerala	522.00	125.00	30.18	810.90	470.00	325.63	807.84	343.27	776.27	1362.02	510.00	271.74
Maharashtra	1818.00	1283.14	965.96	1870.90	1425.07	973.47	1863.84	939.17	890.77	3193.04	1334.87	1504.92
Madhya Pradesh	1119.00	612.23	461.83	1658.90	2198.56	1466.23	1652.64	1534.48	2166.88	2823.11	990.33	1369.43
Odisha	1584.00	1233.16	1033.89	2082.90	1424.24	1784.24	2075.04	1510.57	1600.90	2832.28	1231.86	992.73
Punjab	671.00	427.60	282.49	699.60	637.86	460.46	744.48	211.42	634.36	1271.82	463.73	173.55
Rajasthan	1659.00	1152.97	789.40	1256.10	575.00	790.98	1251.36	1186.90	1116.45	2245.98	518.20	792.32
Tamil Nadu	1249.00	679.14	509.00	2019.30	1266.28	1181.46	2011.68	1113.24	1431.99	3436.62	1492.73	1492.73
Uttar Pradesh	3496.00	2135.03	1731.63	4340.70	2586.00	2562.32	4329.60	4158.67	4446.69	7396.40	2434.33	2893.81
Uttarakhand	616.00	262.25	134.95	503.50	180.30	306.73	501.60	664.21	451.25	856.90	200.00	474.77
West Bengal	1007.00	635.10	595.54	2459.20	1815.27	1752.59	2449.92	0.00	103.84	969.86	0.00	6.56
Assam	894.00	0.00	0.00	508.80	200.00	0.00	506.88	0.00	202.86	865.92	375.50	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	261.00	142.25	48.02	450.50	39.00	204.00	448.80	197.75	186.60	766.70	337.15	251.16
Manipur	112.00	93.58	93.58	196.10	286.40	0.00	195.36	0.00	286.40	396.88	174.71	
Meghalaya	130.00	0.00	0.00	174.90	0.00	0.00	174.24	0.00	0.00	351.78	50.00	
Mizoram	140.00	46.55	136.75	132.50	192.56	67.00	132.00	121.54	115.43	234.52	75.58	127.68
Nagaland	130.00	0.00	0.00	275.60	270.36	270.36	274.56	378.80	378.80	469.04	314.66	179.68
Tripura	177.00	94.66	1.61	212.00	286.00	229.64	211.20	178.12	158.61	360.80		221.90
Sikkim	102.00	83.09	47.42	111.30	168.00	150.87	110.88	75.00	74.05	216.48		106.96
Total	24496.00	15246.92	9359.64	29680.00	19157.60	17214.49	29620.80	17563.05	22273.76	47242.01	15841.74	15581.87

Statement XI*State-wise and Year-wise allocation, released & expenditure under RKVY from 2007-08 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (31.1.2011)		
		Allocation	Total Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Total Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Total Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Total Released	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.13	61.08	61.08	316.57	297.17	297.17	410.00	410.00	404.35	278.19	86.05	256.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.85	1.90	0.30	6.88	0.00	1.60	16.10	15.98		39.08	9.77	
3.	Assam	23.77	0.00		142.62	144.12	116.91	79.86	79.86		221.87	55.47	85.16
4.	Bihar	64.02	57.77	57.77	148.54	148.54	148.54	110.79	110.79	31.29	317.00	305.13	177.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.54	52.96	52.95	116.48	117.45	112.38	131.78	136.64	10.00	393.85	279.74	147.30
6.	Goa*	2.29	1.70	0.54	6.91	0.00	0.00	11.87	0		11.31	2.83	
7.	Gujarat	53.71	49.81	47.61	243.39	243.39	226.54	386.19	386.19	276.52	326.45	217.53	291.46
8.	Haryana	23.12	21.52	21.52	74.00	39.50	37.80	112.77	112.77	49.25	204.74	127.97	68.04
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.39	16.17	16.08	15.11	15.11	14.86	33.02	33.03		94.85	59.28	39.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.85		0	16.17	1.20	1.18	42.05	42.05	11.83	122.72	30.68	12.30
11.	Jharkhand	61.66	55.68	32.30	58.62	29.31	25.56	70.13	70.13		131.36	47.64	22.41
12.	Karnataka	171.97	154.30	154.30	316.57	314.14	314.14	410.00	410.00	130.00	251.03	173.40	79.00
13.	Kerala	61.41	55.40	53.57	60.11	30.06	29.60	110.92	110.92	82.56	192.35	120.22	63.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110.01	101.62	60.53	146.05	146.05	74.93	247.44	247.44		517.09	284.15	164.57
15.	Maharashtra	142.20	128.20	127.10	269.63	261.77	213.52	407.24	404.39		602.00	176.00	306.01
16.	Manipur	1.35	0		4.14	0.90	0.90	5.86	5.86		24.81	6.20	6.20
17.	Meghalaya	7.00	6.37	6.37	13.53	6.77	6.77	24.68	24.68	15.43	46.12	28.83	27.38
18.	Mizoram*	1.05	0		4.29	0.80	0.00	4.15	0.00		7.49	0.00	
19.	Nagaland	9.45	3.19	3.19	13.89	6.95	6.95	20.38	20.38	5.10	13.24	3.31	
20.	Odisha	46.59	39.30	39.30	115.44	115.44	102.35	121.49	121.49	19.10	194.73	161.54	131.20
21.	Punjab	39.85	36.05	34.15	87.52	87.52	62.03	43.23	43.23		179.12	111.94	28.04
22.	Rajasthan	71.68	55.76	53.96	233.75	233.76	175.78	186.12	186.12	82.21	515.47	350.67	336.60
23.	Sikkim	2.77	2.77	2.77	11.37	5.68	4.33	15.29	15.29		6.56	1.64	1.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	188.21	153.60	153.60	140.38	140.38	137.38	127.90	127.90	64.14	225.71	141.07	84.61
25.	Tripura	4.69	4.16	4.16	34.02	16.08	10.04	31.28	31.28	13.22	116.86	73.04	21.91
26.	Uttar Pradesh	116.15	103.90	103.90	316.57	316.57	266.98	390.97	390.97	150.97	551.65	373.42	220.75
27.	Uttarakhand	30.54	28.25	19.71	20.6	10.30	7.34	71.36	71.36	5.14	2.61	0.00	
28.	West Bengal	60.87	54.93	54.93	147.38	147.38	147.13	147.38	147.38		373.78	284.80	
Total States		1475.12	1246.39	1161.69	3080.53	2876.34	2542.71	3770.25	3756.13	1351.11	5962.04	3512.32	2571.41

*These States are ineligible for the year 2009-10.

[*Translation*]

Production of Foodgrains

999. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
 SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
 DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
 SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
 SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
 DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
 SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
 TIWARI:
 SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
 DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
 SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
 SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
 SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in agricultural production in the country;

(b) if so, the details of area under cultivation and production of foodgrains, cereal crops and oilseeds during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, crop-wise and season-wise;

(c) whether the production and productivity of crops is lagging behind in comparison to the developed countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to increase the production and productivity of crops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per 2nd Advance Estimates released on 9th February, 2011, the estimated production of major crops in the country during the current year *i.e.* 2010-11 is higher than their production

during 2009-10. The State-wise, crop-wise and season-wise details of area coverage and production of foodgrains, cereal crops and oilseeds during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the Statements-I to VIII enclosed.

(c) and (d) As per latest available reports of Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) for 2009, the comparative position of productivity of important crops in India *vis-a-vis* other major developed/developing countries of the world is given in the table below:-

Country	Productivity (Kg/hectare)			
	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Pulses
India	2977	2841	1272	673
USA	7941	2989	9559	1990
Australia	9000	1603	2076	1246
Canada	-	2780	4234	1992
Russia	5143	2318	2176	1651
China	6590	4748	4977	1471
Brazil	4365	2040	3605	846
UK	-	7927	5782	3188
France	5707	7447	7487	4215

In order to enhance agricultural growth in the country, various Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely; National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during the current year, *i.e.*, 2010-11, two new programmes for bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme 'Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)' in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulse

growing States of the country. Further, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'National Horticulture Mission' is also being implemented to enhance production and productivity,

technology promotion, extension,' post harvest management and marketing of horticultural crops in the country.

Statement I

State-wise Estimates of Area of Foodgrains and Oilseeds during 2007-08 to 2010-11

Year 2007-08—Area ('000 Hectares)

States/UTs	Rice			Wheat	Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains			Oilseeds		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	2578.0	1406.0	3984.0	9.0	826.0	455.0	1281.0	863.0	1250.0	2113.0	4267.0	3120.0	7387.0	2029.0	628.0	2657.0
Arunachal Pradesh	124.0		124.0	3.6	61.1	3.9	65.0	3.7	4.0	7.7	188.8	11.5	200.3	4.8	21.8	26.6
Assam	2001.0	323.0	2324.0	56.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	6.0	107.0	113.0	2032.0	486.0	2518.0	23.0	243.0	266.0
Bihar	3462.2	110.4	3572.6	2162.5	295.1	390.8	685.9	84.0	523.6	607.6	3841.3	3187.3	7028.6	8.8	132.0	140.8
Chhattisgarh	3752.4		3752.4	93.3	319.4	3.3	322.7	223.0	692.6	915.6	4294.8	789.2	5084.0	249.1	112.7	361.8
Goa	34.3	17.9	52.2		0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	10.9	11.4	35.1	28.8	63.9	0.5	3.2	3.7
Gujarat	726.0	33.0	759.0	1274.0	1520.0	47.0	1567.0	656.0	225.0	881.0	2902.0	1579.0	4481.0	2438.0	482.0	2920.0
Haryana	1075.0		1075.0	2462.0	730.0	40.0	770.0	56.0	113.0	169.0	1861.0	2615.0	4476.0	6.3	523.0	529.3
Himachal Pradesh	78.6		78.6	366.6	309.8	23.5	333.3	21.9	12.0	33.9	410.3	402.1	812.4	4.3	10.4	14.7
Jammu and Kashmir	263.2		263.2	278.3	332.4	14.4	346.8	27.5	2.8	30.3	623.1	295.5	918.6	6.2	56.8	63.0
Jharkhand	1643.7	10.0	1653.7	86.3	266.7	19.7	286.4	277.0	133.0	410.0	2187.4	249.0	2436.4	31.0	93.4	124.4
Karnataka	1051.0	365.0	1416.0	276.0	2619.0	1177.0	3796.0	1598.0	785.0	2383.0	5268.0	2603.0	7871.0	1499.0	777.0	2276.0
Kerala	183.4	45.4	228.8		4.4	0.0	4.4	3.0	6.8	9.8	190.8	52.2	243.0	3.4	0.0	3.4
Madhya Pradesh	1558.9		1558.9	3742.3	1910.1	51.4	1961.5	896.9	3129.3	4026.2	4365.9	6923.0	11288.9	5573.7	684.4	6258.1
Maharashtra	1535.0	39.0	1574.0	1253.0	3345.0	2979.0	6324.0	2577.0	1479.0	4056.0	7457.0	5750.0	13207.0	3257.0	568.0	3825.0
Manipur	166.1		166.1		3.0	0.0	3.0	9.4	5.1	14.5	178.5	5.1	183.6	0.9	1.2	2.1
Meghalaya	94.8	11.6	106.4	0.8	19.7	0.0	19.7	1.3	2.7	4.0	115.8	14.9	130.7	2.7	7.3	10.0
Mizoram	54.4	0.2	54.6		7.2	0.2	7.4	4.1	1.0	5.1	65.7	1.4	67.1	3.4	0.1	3.5
Nagaland	172.5		172.5	1.5	93.0	0.0	93.0	20.0	15.0	35.0	285.5	16.5	302.0	36.8	39.2	76.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Odisha	4118.1	333.7	4451.8	5.6	169.7	2.9	172.6	542.8	316.2	859.0	4830.6	658.4	5489.0	210.1	113.1	323.2
Punjab	2610.0		2610.0	3488.0	160.1	16.0	176.1	21.2	7.4	28.6	2791.3	3511.4	6302.7	11.3	48.1	59.4
Rajasthan	127.8		127.8	2591.8	6768.1	249.8	7017.9	2604.4	1265.5	3869.9	9500.3	4107.1	13607.4	1498.5	2496.9	3995.4
Sikkim	14.0		14.0	4.5	49.3	0.7	50.0	6.1	6.4	12.5	69.4	11.6	81.0	3.6	5.0	8.6
Tamil Nadu	1636.5	152.7	1789.2		557.6	140.9	698.5	148.6	461.2	609.8	2342.7	754.8	3097.5	459.6	199.7	659.3
Tripura	173.3	63.9	237.2	1.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	3.8	3.0	6.8	179.2	67.9	247.1	2.2	1.8	4.0
Uttar Pradesh	5690.0	19.0	5709.0	9115.0	1922.7	181.3	2104.0	741.0	1415.0	2156.0	8353.7	10730.3	19084.0	357.3	982.8	1340.1
Uttarakhand	276.0	13.0	289.0	397.0	233.0	24.0	257.0	41.0	22.0	63.0	550.0	456.0	1006.0	16.0	14.0	30.0
West Bengal	4208.1	1511.6	5719.7	352.6	52.7	44.7	97.4	48.1	138.0	186.1	4308.9	2046.9	6355.8	211.8	495.3	707.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.3		7.3		0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.1	2.2	7.6	2.1	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.6		13.6	0.6	2.2	0.0	2.2	3.1	3.4	6.5	18.9	4.0	22.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Delhi	7.4		7.4	17.5	10.5	0.1	10.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	18.3	17.6	35.9	0.0	3.1	3.1
Daman and Diu	2.0		2.0		0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	15.8	4.6	20.4		0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	4.2	4.8	16.6	8.8	25.4	0.9	0.0	0.9
All India	39454.4	4460.0	43914.4	28038.6	22615.9	5865.6	28481.5	11489.5	12143.5	23633.0	73559.8	50507.7	124067.5	17949.3	8743.3	26692.6

Statement II*State-wise Estimates of Area of Foodgrains and Oilseeds during 2007-08 to 2010-11***Year 2007-08—Production ('000 Tonnes)**

States/UTs	Rice			Wheat	Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains			Oilseeds		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	8191.0	5133.0	13324.0	8.0	2530.0	1744.0	4274.0	500.0	1197.0	1697.0	11221.0	8082.0	19303.0	2443.0	947.0	3390.0
Arunachal Pradesh	158.1		158.1	5.3	71.3	5.5	76.8	3.6	4.7	8.3	233.0	15.5	248.5	5.0	20.6	25.6
Assam	2587.0	732.0	3319.0	71.0	17.0	0.0	17.0	4.0	59.0	63.0	2608.0	862.0	3470.0	12.0	127.0	139.0
Bihar	4245.8	172.3	4418.1	4450.4	277.8	1220.7	1498.5	73.7	423.4	497.1	4597.3	6266.8	10864.1	8.3	129.6	137.9
Chhattisgarh	5426.6		5426.6	98.8	225.9	3.8	229.7	80.4	456.4	536.8	5732.9	559.0	6291.9	153.1	39.5	192.6
Goa	78.1	43.5	121.6		0.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	11.0	11.3	79.1	54.5	133.6	1.0	6.0	7.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Gujarat	1376.0	98.0	1474.0	3838.0	2105.0	46.0	2151.0	525.0	218.0	743.0	4006.0	4200.0	8206.0	3924.0	801.0	4725.0
Haryana	3613.0		3613.0	10236.0	1237.0	120.0	1357.0	43.0	58.8	101.8	4893.0	10414.8	15307.8	6.8	636.0	642.8
Himachal Pradesh	121.5		121.5	504.4	870.8	25.4	896.2	12.1	23.9	36.0	1004.4	553.7	1558.1	2.5	4.0	6.5
Jammu and Kashmir	561.3		561.3	495.9	491.1	8.4	499.5	13.4	2.0	15.4	1065.8	506.3	1572.1	2.6	50.7	53.3
Jharkhand	3326.4	10.0	3336.4	139.9	359.7	26.7	366.4	189.1	112.7	301.8	3875.2	289.3	4164.5	18.5	50.3	68.8
Karnataka	2675.0	1042.0	3717.0	261.0	5308.0	1635.0	6943.0	816.0	449.0	1265.0	8799.0	3387.0	12186.0	1023.0	526.0	1549.0
Kerala	419.2	109.3	528.5		2.8	0.0	2.8	3.0	5.4	8.4	425.0	114.7	539.7	2.4	0.0	2.4
Madhya Pradesh	1461.9		1461.9	6032.5	2062.8	59.7	2122.5	416.9	2036.7	2453.6	3941.6	8128.9	12070.5	5782.1	569.9	6352.0
Maharashtra	2913.0	83.0	2996.0	2078.7	4728.0	2365.0	7093.0	1845.0	1179.0	3024.0	9486.0	5705.7	15191.7	4454.0	420.0	4874.0
Manipur	406.2		406.2		8.4	0.0	8.4	4.6	2.6	7.2	419.2	2.6	421.8	0.4	0.5	0.9
Meghalaya	151.9	48.1	200.0	1.1	27.4	0.0	27.4	0.9	2.4	3.3	180.2	51.6	231.8	1.9	4.8	6.7
Mizoram	15.5	0.2	15.7		0.5	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.4	2.7	17.3	1.8	19.1	0.7	0.1	0.8
Nagaland	290.6		290.6	1.6	139.4	0.0	139.4	23.6	18.0	41.6	453.6	19.6	473.2	38.3	29.8	68.1
Odisha	6724.0	816.7	7540.7	8.7	203.9	6.5	210.4	249.6	133.9	383.5	7177.5	965.8	8143.3	93.1	103.5	196.6
Punjab	10489.0		10489.0	15720.0	526.1	57.0	583.1	15.4	7.6	23.0	11030.5	15784.6	26815.1	5.4	71.1	76.5
Rajasthan	259.6		259.6	7124.9	6581.4	540.0	7121.4	950.4	602.4	1552.8	7791.4	8267.3	16058.7	1834.7	2362.9	4197.6
Sikkim	22.9		22.9	4.5	71.9	0.7	72.6	5.9	5.7	11.6	100.7	10.9	111.6	3.2	4.3	7.5
Tamil Nadu	4496.7	543.5	5040.2		936.6	420.5	1357.1	64.6	120.4	185.0	5497.9	1084.4	6582.3	580.6	566.1	1146.7
Tripura	452.2	172.4	624.6	1.9	2.1	0.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	4.7	456.8	176.5	633.3	1.3	1.4	2.7
Uttar Pradesh	11732.0	48.0	11780.0	25679.0	2689.0	369.9	3058.9	483.9	1093.0	1576.9	14904.9	27189.9	42094.8	101.4	1045.4	1146.8
Uttarakhand	550.0	43.0	593.0	814.0	313.0	26.0	339.0	35.0	15.0	50.0	898.0	898.0	1796.0	20.0	9.0	29.0
West Bengal	9793.4	4926.1	14719.5	917.3	91.2	174.6	265.8	36.5	111.1	147.6	9921.1	6129.1	16050.2	192.4	512.7	705.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.9		21.9		0.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.2	1.3	22.9	1.2	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23.7		23.7	1.1	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	5.6	29.2	3.9	33.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Delhi	31.4		31.4	76.2	11.4	0.2	11.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	43.4	76.5	119.9	0.0	2.7	2.7
Daman and Diu	3.5		3.5		0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.1	4.0	1.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	41.0	12.4	53.4		0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	41.3	12.8	54.1	1.6	0.0	1.6
All India	82659.4	14033.5	96692.9	78570.2	31894.6	8855.8	40750.4	6403.2	8358.3	14761.5	120957.2	109817.8	230775.0	20713.4	9041.9	29755.3

Statement III*State-wise Estimates of Area of Foodgrains and Oilseeds during 2007-08 to 2010-11***Year 2008-09—Area ('000 Hectares)**

States/UTs	Rice			Wheat	Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains			Oilseeds		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	2803.0	1584.0	4387.0	14.0	755.0	515.0	1270.0	733.0	1038.0	1771.0	4291.0	3151.0	7442.0	1983.0	616.0	2599.0
Arunachal Pradesh	126.8		126.8	3.3	58.7	6.5	65.2	3.9	4.6	8.5	189.4	14.4	203.8	5.8	25.9	31.7
Assam	2123.9	360.3	2484.2	50.1	22.8	0.0	22.8	5.4	108.3	113.7	2152.1	518.7	2670.8	20.9	233.8	254.7
Bihar	3390.5	105.5	3496.0	2158.3	269.6	410.1	679.7	72.8	512.9	585.7	3732.9	3186.8	6919.7	8.2	129.9	138.1
Chhattisgarh	3734.0		3734.0	88.9	277.2	3.4	280.6	221.4	638.4	859.8	4232.6	730.7	4963.3	280.4	101.1	381.5
Goa	34.3	15.7	50.0		0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	9.5	9.9	35.0	25.2	60.2	0.6	3.2	3.8
Gujarat	722.0	25.0	747.0	1091.0	1311.0	130.0	1441.0	597.0	187.0	784.0	2630.0	1433.0	4063.0	2560.8	424.0	2984.8
Haryana	1210.0		1210.0	2462.0	702.3	53.0	755.3	53.9	127.9	181.8	1966.2	2642.9	4609.1	6.3	535.0	541.3
Himachal Pradesh	77.7		77.7	360.0	306.1	22.6	328.7	21.2	9.8	31.0	405.0	392.4	797.4	4.1	9.6	13.7
Jammu and Kashmir	257.6		257.6	278.7	349.5	13.5	363.0	27.3	3.3	30.6	634.4	295.5	929.9	5.4	59.9	65.3
Jharkhand	1670.3	13.3	1683.6	99.9	236.6	27.1	263.7	237.0	150.6	387.6	2143.9	290.9	2434.8	29.9	100.7	130.6
Karnataka	1130.0	384.0	1514.0	269.0	2315.0	1276.0	3591.0	1190.0	897.0	2087.0	4635.0	2826.0	7461.0	1371.0	807.0	2178.0
Kerala	184.5	49.8	234.3		3.2	0.0	3.2	1.9	5.8	7.7	189.6	55.6	245.2	2.3	0.0	2.3
Madhya Pradesh	1682.3		1682.3	3785.2	1803.5	82.5	1886.0	902.9	3656.9	4559.8	4388.7	7524.6	11913.3	5650.9	838.7	6489.6
Maharashtra	1500.0	22.0	1522.0	1022.0	2461.0	3330.0	5791.0	1848.0	1234.0	3082.0	5809.0	5608.0	11417.0	3533.0	447.0	3980.0
Manipur	168.4		168.4		4.3	0.0	4.3	7.8	5.1	12.9	180.5	5.1	185.6	0.5	0.4	0.9
Meghalaya	95.3	12.8	108.1	0.4	19.5	0.0	19.5	1.8	2.7	4.5	116.6	15.9	132.5	3.2	7.3	10.5
Mizoram	51.9	0.1	52.0		9.2	0.4	9.6	2.6	1.4	4.0	63.7	1.9	65.6	2.7	0.5	3.2
Nagaland	173.1		173.1	1.4	76.4	0.0	76.4	16.0	17.0	33.0	265.5	18.4	283.9	30.3	32.3	62.6
Odisha	4123.7	331.0	4454.7	5.3	160.2	2.3	162.5	507.0	297.9	804.9	4790.9	636.5	5427.4	194.6	103.7	298.3
Punjab	2735.0		2735.0	3526.0	159.1	16.0	175.1	17.9	6.0	23.9	2912.0	3548.0	6460.0	11.0	48.7	59.7
Rajasthan	133.4		133.4	2294.8	6817.1	287.7	7104.8	2384.2	1288.3	3672.5	9334.7	3870.8	13205.5	1808.7	2840.3	4649.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sikkim	14.7		14.7	5.8	45.4	1.1	46.5	6.1	6.5	12.6	66.2	13.4	79.6	3.9	5.8	9.7
Tamil Nadu	1766.9	164.9	1931.8		563.9	160.1	724.0	140.3	395.8	536.1	2471.1	720.8	3191.9	408.6	176.8	585.4
Tripura	166.5	76.0	242.5	0.6	2.1	0.0	2.1	3.3	2.8	6.1	171.9	79.4	251.3	1.7	1.8	3.5
Uttar Pradesh	6012.0	22.0	6034.0	9513.0	1786.2	201.0	1987.2	709.3	1514.0	2223.3	8507.5	11250.0	19757.5	375.4	970.8	1346.2
Uttarakhand	281.0	15.0	296.0	398.0	243.0	28.0	271.0	40.0	24.0	64.0	564.0	465.0	1029.0	12.0	14.0	26.0
West Bengal	4379.0	1556.7	5935.7	307.0	53.3	56.8	110.1	52.3	130.3	182.6	4484.6	2050.8	6535.4	210.7	493.0	703.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.9		7.9		0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	2.1	8.1	2.1	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.6		13.6	0.6	2.2	0.0	2.2	3.1	3.3	6.4	18.9	3.9	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	7.4		7.4	17.1	10.4	0.1	10.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	18.1	17.2	35.3	0.0	3.9	3.9
Daman and Diu	1.8		1.8		1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.3	1.3	3.7	1.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	15.8	5.0	20.8		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	2.5	15.9	7.5	23.4	0.9	0.0	0.9
All India	40794.3	4743.1	45537.4	27752.4	20826.3	6623.2	27449.5	9808.1	12285.0	22093.1	71428.7	51403.7	122832.4	18526.7	9031.0	27557.8

Statement IV*State-wise Estimates of Area of Foodgrains and Oilseeds during 2007-08 to 2010-11***Year 2008-09—Production ('000 Tonnes)**

States/UTs	Rice			Wheat	Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains			Oilseeds		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	8380.0	5861.0	14241.0	16.0	1862.0	2854.0	4716.0	340.0	1108.0	1448.0	10582.0	9839.0	20421.0	1397.2	791.9	2189.1
Arunachal Pradesh	163.9		163.9	5.2	68.6	9.1	77.7	4.0	5.0	9.0	236.5	19.3	255.8	6.7	23.8	30.5
Assam	3239.9	768.6	4008.5	54.6	15.4	0.0	15.4	3.8	60.7	64.5	3259.1	883.9	4143.0	11.2	126.7	137.9
Bihar	5412.1	178.2	5590.3	4410.0	393.2	1358.1	1751.3	69.2	399.9	469.1	5874.5	6346.2	12220.7	7.7	130.3	138.0
Chhattisgarh	4391.8		4391.8	92.5	181.3	3.1	184.4	81.3	417.3	498.6	4654.4	512.9	5167.3	160.5	33.0	193.5
Goa	80.1	43.2	123.3		0.8	0.0	0.8	0.3	9.9	10.2	81.2	53.1	134.3	0.9	7.3	8.2
Gujarat	1226.0	77.0	1303.0	2593.0	1797.0	179.0	1976.0	424.0	185.0	609.0	3447.0	3034.0	6481.0	3458.9	557.0	4015.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Haryana	3298.0		3298.0	10808.2	1144.4	185.0	1329.4	46.1	132.0	178.1	4488.5	11125.2	15613.7	4.8	928.0	932.8
Himachal Pradesh	118.3		118.3	547.3	683.4	28.7	712.1	11.5	12.0	23.5	813.2	588.0	1401.2	2.5	2.5	5.0
Jammu and Kashmir	563.1		563.1	483.6	652.6	7.8	660.4	11.9	2.3	14.2	1227.6	493.7	1721.3	2.3	47.3	49.6
Jharkhand	3400.2	20.0	3420.2	153.9	288.6	45.3	333.9	137.4	143.3	280.7	3826.2	362.5	4188.7	21.2	52.0	73.2
Karnataka	2725.0	1077.0	3802.0	247.0	4561.0	1693.0	6254.0	510.0	462.0	972.0	7796.0	3479.0	11275.0	751.0	461.0	1212.0
Kerala	441.9	148.4	590.3		1.7	0.0	1.7	1.6	4.7	6.3	445.2	153.1	598.3	1.6	0.0	1.6
Madhya Pradesh	1559.7		1559.7	6521.9	2046.2	103.7	2149.9	477.9	3205.2	3683.1	4083.8	9830.8	13914.6	6192.1	784.8	6976.9
Maharashtra	2234.0	50.0	2284.0	1516.0	3223.0	2748.6	5971.6	839.0	817.0	1656.0	6296.0	5131.6	11427.6	3100.7	309.0	3409.7
Manipur	397.0		397.0		11.5	0.0	11.5	3.9	2.6	6.5	412.4	2.6	415.0	0.5	0.2	0.7
Meghalaya	157.3	46.6	203.9	0.7	27.8	0.0	27.8	1.3	2.6	3.9	186.4	49.9	236.3	2.1	4.9	7.1
Mizoram	45.8	0.2	46.0		8.9	0.4	9.3	1.8	1.8	3.6	56.5	2.4	58.9	2.2	0.3	2.5
Nagaland	345.1		345.1	2.1	127.3	0.0	127.3	17.8	21.9	39.7	490.2	24.0	514.2	40.5	31.0	71.5
Odisha	6001.5	811.2	6812.7	7.4	185.7	6.0	191.7	244.3	143.0	387.3	6431.5	967.6	7399.1	89.7	90.5	180.3
Punjab	11000.0		11000.0	15733.0	520.1	55.0	575.1	15.2	6.5	21.7	11535.3	15794.5	27329.8	5.3	70.9	76.2
Rajasthan	241.1		241.1	7287.0	6446.3	879.4	7325.7	817.4	1009.0	1826.4	7504.8	9175.4	16680.2	1672.3	3506.1	5178.4
Sikkim	21.7		21.7	7.8	64.9	1.3	66.2	5.9	5.9	11.8	92.5	15.0	107.5	3.3	4.1	7.4
Tamil Nadu	4623.9	558.8	5182.7		1114.0	641.1	1755.1	54.9	109.6	164.5	5792.8	1309.5	7102.3	594.1	448.9	1043.0
Tripura	457.3	169.8	627.1	1.2	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	4.4	461.4	173.3	634.7	1.1	1.4	2.5
Uttar Pradesh	13051.0	46.0	13097.0	26554.0	2657.2	423.0	3080.2	494.1	1504.0	1998.1	16202.3	30527.0	46729.3	120.4	1044.1	1164.5
Uttarakhand	536.0	46.0	582.0	797.0	325.0	22.0	347.0	30.0	9.0	39.0	891.0	874.0	1765.0	16.0	10.0	26.0
West Bengal	10679.2	4358.0	15037.2	764.5	115.5	249.9	365.4	36.4	92.1	128.5	10831.1	5464.5	16295.6	139.2	443.4	582.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.1		22.1		0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.2	22.7	1.2	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23.4		23.4	1.1	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	5.5	28.9	3.8	32.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Delhi	31.4		31.4	74.4	11.5	0.2	11.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	43.5	74.7	118.2	0.0	0.6	0.6
Daman and Diu	3.8		3.8		3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.1	1.1	7.6	1.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	36.5	14.3	50.8		0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	36.7	14.8	51.5	1.8	0.0	1.81
All India	84908.1	14274.3	99182.4	80679.4	28544.2	11493.7	40037.9	4686.5	9880.2	14566.7	118138.7	116327.6	234466.4	17808.0	9911.0	27719.0

Statement V*State-wise Estimates of Area of Foodgrains and Oilseeds during 2007-08 to 2010-11***Year 2000-10—Area ('000 Hectares)**

States/UTs	Rice			Wheat	Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains			Oilseeds		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	2063.0	1378.0	3441.0	10.0	802.0	481.0	1283.0	780.0	1152.0	1932.0	3645.0	3021.0	6666.0	1505.0	567.0	2072.0
Arunachal Pradesh	121.5		121.5	3.2	58.9	6.1	58.9	4.2	4.7	8.9	184.6	14.0	198.6	4.6	25.9	30.5
Assam	2135.5	360.3	2495.8	58.4	26.1	0.0	26.1	6.2	109.1	115.3	2167.8	527.8	2695.6	22.7	252.6	275.3
Bihar	3117.9	95.8	3213.7	2193.3	246.1	416.2	662.3	69.0	495.9	564.9	3433.0	3201.2	6634.2	7.0	131.8	138.8
Chhattisgarh	3670.7		3670.7	112.2	268.8	3.1	271.9	227.4	581.5	808.9	4166.9	696.8	4863.7	229.6	100.5	330.1
Goa	31.2	15.9	47.1		0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	7.5	7.9	31.9	23.4	55.3	0.6	2.3	2.9
Gujarat	658.0	21.0	679.0	878.0	1266.0	138.0	1404.0	580.0	153.0	733.0	2504.0	1190.0	3694.0	2498.0	295.0	2793.0
Haryana	1205.0		1205.0	2492.0	669.0	42.0	711.0	42.0	90.0	132.0	1916.0	2624.0	4540.0	5.4	528.0	533.4
Himachal Pradesh	76.7		76.7	352.5	303.3	21.2	324.5	20.6	9.8	30.4	400.6	383.5	784.1	3.7	10.3	14.0
Jammu and Kashmir	259.9		259.9	288.9	342.8	14.2	357.0	27.3	2.4	29.7	630.0	305.6	935.6	4.6	60.5	65.1
Jharkhand	981.7	13.3	995.0	99.7	184.0	24.0	208.0	187.0	128.7	315.7	1352.7	265.7	1618.3	23.9	117.6	141.5
Karnataka	1102.0	385.0	1487.0	283.0	2451.0	1255.0	3706.0	1341.0	1138.0	2479.0	4894.0	3061.0	7955.0	1302.0	699.0	2001.0
Kerala	184.7	49.3	234.0		2.9	0.0	2.9	4.5	5.8	10.3	192.2	55.1	247.3	1.9	0.0	1.9
Madhya Pradesh	1445.7		1445.7	4275.9	1710.0	87.3	1797.3	970.2	3970.3	4940.5	4125.9	8333.5	12459.4	5855.8	909.3	6765.1
Maharashtra	1450.0	20.0	1470.0	1081.0	2950.0	3235.7	6185.7	1985.0	1391.0	3376.0	6385.0	5727.7	12112.7	3448.0	436.0	3884.0
Manipur	169.4		169.4		4.8	0.0	4.8	9.4	5.1	14.5	183.6	5.1	188.7	0.5	0.4	0.9
Meghalaya	95.4	12.8	108.2	0.4	19.6	0.0	19.6	1.3	2.8	4.0	116.2	15.9	132.2	2.7	7.2	9.9
Mizoram	47.1	0.1	47.2		8.3	0.2	8.5	2.4	1.5	3.9	57.8	1.8	59.6	2.4	0.4	2.8
Nagaland	168.6		168.6	2.0	78.0	0.0	78.0	15.3	18.2	33.5	261.9	20.2	282.1	28.1	73.2	101.3
Odisha	4100.3	264.8	4365.1	4.0	167.5	2.3	169.8	550.4	316.8	867.2	4818.2	587.9	5406.1	193.2	99.0	292.2
Punjab	2802.0		2802.0	3522.0	145.0	14.0	159.0	14.4	5.7	20.1	2961.4	3541.7	6503.1	9.8	51.8	61.6
Rajasthan	150.7		150.7	2394.2	7001.9	224.1	7226.0	2581.0	920.0	3501.0	9733.6	3538.3	13271.9	1819.9	2313.2	4133.1
Sikkim	13.0		13.0	5.2	46.0	1.0	47.0	6.7	6.5	13.2	65.7	12.7	78.4	4.0	5.8	9.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tamil Nadu	1688.0	157.5	1845.5		510.9	141.7	652.6	134.4	400.3	534.7	2333.3	699.5	3032.8	358.6	136.4	495.0
Tripura	167.8	77.8	245.5	0.7	2.0	0.0	2.0	3.4	3.1	6.4	173.2	81.5	254.7	1.8	1.7	3.5
Uttar Pradesh	5173.0	13.7	5186.7	9668.0	1750.6	176.0	1926.6	930.3	1610.4	2540.7	7853.9	11468.1	19322.0	430.0	654.0	1084.0
Uttarakhand	278.0	16.0	294.0	395.0	232.0	24.0	256.0	38.0	26.0	64.0	548.0	461.0	1009.0	14.0	15.0	29.0
West Bengal	4200.4	1429.7	5630.1	315.9	51.3	63.1	114.4	47.3	134.6	181.9	4299.0	1943.3	6242.3	192.3	490.3	682.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.1		8.1		0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.6	2.9	8.6	2.6	11.2	0.0	00	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.5		12.5	0.7	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	3.4	5.9	17.1	4.0	21.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Delhi	6.8		6.8	21.3	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	10.5	21.3	31.8	0.0	3.9	3.9
Daman and Diu	2.0		2.0		0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	15.8	5.1	20.9		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	2.0	15.9	7.1	23.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
All India	37602.3	4316.0	41918.3	28457.4	21305.1	6370.2	27675.3	10582.4	12700.0	23282.3	69489.8	51843.6	121333.4	17970.9	7988.1	25958.9

Statement VI*State-wise Estimates of Area of Foodgrains and Oilseeds during 2007-08 to 2010-11***Year 2009-10—Production ('000 Tonnes)**

States/UTs	Rice			Wheat	Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains			Oilseeds		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	5656.0	4882.0	10538.0	10.0	1300.0	2018.0	3318.0	253.0	1176.0	1429.0	7209.0	8086.0	15295.0	640.0	860.0	1500.0
Arunachal Pradesh	215.8		215.8	4.8	69.5	9.1	69.5	4.2	5.5	9.7	289.5	19.4	308.9	4.5	23.8	28.3
Assam	3548.6	787.2	4335.8	63.5	17.2	0.0	17.2	4.4	60.2	64.6	3570.2	910.9	4481.1	12.1	132.6	144.7
Bihar	3432.9	166.4	3599.3	4570.8	418.9	1089.2	1508.1	77.6	394.8	472.4	3929.4	6221.2	10150.6	7.9	136.7	144.6
Chhattisgarh	4110.4		4110.4	121.9	179.4	2.4	181.8	76.8	411.9	488.7	4366.6	536.2	4902.8	163.1	37.3	200.4
Goa	59.3	41.3	100.6		0.8	0.0	0.8	0.3	8.2	8.5	60.4	49.5	109.9	1.2	6.9	8.1
Gujarat	1228.0	64.0	1292.0	2352.0	1410.0	190.0	1600.0	377.0	140.0	517.0	3015.0	2746.0	5761.0	2620.0	477.0	3097.0
Haryana	3625.0		3625.0	10500.0	995.0	137.0	1132.0	33.0	67.0	100.0	4653.0	10704.0	15357.0	3.5	874.0	877.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Himachal Pradesh	105.9		105.9	327.1	547.3	16.2	563.5	7.7	13.0	20.7	660.9	356.3	1017.2	0.9	2.9	3.8
Jammu and Kashmir	497.4		497.4	289.9	505.5	7.9	513.3	11.8	1.8	13.6	1014.6	299.5	1314.2	2.0	47.6	49.7
Jharkhand	1518.4	20.0	1538.4	173.2	180.9	36.0	216.9	118.8	104.9	223.7	1818.1	334.1	2152.2	14.6	65.0	79.6
Karnataka	2584.0	1107.0	3691.0	251.0	4414.0	1481.0	5895.0	472.0	646.0	1118.0	7470.0	3485.0	10955.0	610.0	395.0	1005.0
Kerala	464.3	134.0	598.3		2.2	0.0	2.2	5.6	4.7	10.3	472.1	138.7	610.8	1.2	0.0	1.2
Madhya Pradesh	1260.6		1260.6	8410.0	1928.0	113.2	2041.2	533.9	3770.7	4304.6	3722.5	12293.9	16016.4	6735.6	900.6	7636.2
Maharashtra	2138.0	45.0	2183.0	1740.0	3581.0	2712.3	6293.3	1210.0	1160.0	2370.0	6929.0	5657.3	12586.3	2516.0	298.0	2814.0
Manipur	319.9		319.9		11.7	0.0	11.7	4.6	2.6	7.2	336.3	2.6	338.9	0.5	0.2	0.7
Meghalaya	159.6	47.1	206.7	0.7	28.2	0.0	28.2	0.9	2.6	3.5	188.7	50.4	239.1	2.1	4.9	7.0
Mizoram	44.2	0.2	44.4		11.1	0.4	11.5	3.3	3.2	6.5	58.6	3.8	62.4	2.7	0.3	3.0
Nagaland	240.3		240.3	2.4	76.8	0.0	76.8	14.0	20.7	34.7	331.1	23.1	354.2	27.2	57.4	84.6
Odisha	6199.0	718.5	6917.5	5.8	225.3	5.1	230.4	249.3	150.1	399.4	6673.6	879.5	7553.1	85.6	86.5	172.1
Punjab	11236.0		11236.0	15169.0	480.1	47.0	527.1	12.1	5.9	18.0	11728.2	15221.9	26950.1	5.7	77.7	83.4
Rajasthan	228.3		228.3	7500.9	3286.4	620.8	3907.2	144.7	569.0	713.7	3659.4	8690.7	12350.1	1452.5	2954.7	4407.2
Sikkim	24.3		24.3	5.9	73.0	1.2	74.2	7.0	5.9	12.9	104.3	13.0	117.3	4.1	5.3	9.4
Tamil Nadu	5054.4	610.8	5665.2		1123.3	518.7	1642.0	55.6	148.6	204.2	6233.3	1278.1	7511.4	531.3	408.3	939.6
Tripura	452.7	187.4	640.0	1.3	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	4.5	456.9	191.0	647.9	1.1	1.4	2.5
Uttar Pradesh	10776.0	31.1	10807.1	27518.0	2592.8	376.0	2968.8	458.1	1443.3	1901.4	13826.9	29368.4	43195.3	103.0	713.0	816.0
Uttarakhand	563.0	45.0	608.0	845.0	271.0	26.0	297.0	30.0	16.0	46.0	864.0	932.0	1796.0	21.0	12.0	33.0
West Bengal	10064.8	4275.9	14340.7	846.7	95.7	308.3	404.0	33.4	116.8	150.3	10193.8	5547.7	15741.6	157.8	569.2	727.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24.9		24.9		0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.8	25.5	1.6	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.5		13.5	1.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	2.0	2.9	4.9	17.5	3.9	21.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Delhi	29.0		29.0	92.7	3.2	0.1	3.3	0.7	0.1	0.8	32.9	92.9	125.8	0.0	4.9	4.9
Daman and Diu	3.3		3.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.1	3.8	1.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Puducherry	38.9	13.5	52.4		0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	39.1	13.8	52.9	1.1	0.0	1.1
All India	75916.7	13176.4	89093.0	80803.6	23833.3	9715.9	33549.2	4204.3	10457.7	14661.9	103954.2	114153.5	218107.7	15728.5	9153.2	24881.7

Statement VII*State-wise Estimates of Area of Foodgrains and Oilseeds during 2007-08 to 2010-11***Year 2010-11 (2nd Advance Estimates)—Area ('000 Hectares)**

States/UTs	Rice			Wheat	Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains			Oilseeds		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
Andhra Pradesh	2924.0	1639.0	4563.0	9.0	688.0	443.0	1131.0	998.0	1026.8	2024.8	4610.0	3117.8	7727.8	1833.0	489.0	2322.0
Assam	2060.0	400.0	2460.0	55.0	18.0	0.0	18.0	6.0	39.5	45.5	2084.0	494.5	2578.5	22.0	244.7	266.7
Bihar	2639.6	110.5	2750.1	2074.5	274.9	229.8	504.7	84.4	346.3	430.7	2999.0	2761.1	5760.0	9.2	119.6	128.8
Chhattisgarh	3705.7		3705.7	98.6	149.4	3.7	153.1	217.1	667.8	884.9	4072.2	770.1	4842.3	221.9	93.2	315.1
Gujarat	776.0	21.0	797.0	1126.0	1052.0	119.0	1171.0	669.0	217.0	886.0	2497.0	1483.0	3980.0	2433.9	248.0	2681.9
Haryana	1250.0		1250.0	2475.0	716.0	45.0	761.0	58.0	141.0	199.0	2024.0	2661.0	4685.0	5.0	570.0	575.0
Himachal Pradesh	78.2		78.2	357.0	309.1	22.3	331.4	20.3	9.7	30.0	407.7	389.0	796.6	3.8	10.0	13.9
Jammu and Kashmir	260.3		260.3	282.0	336.9	14.0	350.9	43.5	2.6	46.0	640.6	298.6	939.2	5.4	59.2	64.6
Jharkhand	717.4	13.3	730.7	101.1	217.3	9.0	226.3	271.7	135.3	407.0	1206.4	258.7	1465.1	56.6	124.8	181.4
Karnataka	1090.0	330.0	1420.0	261.0	2394.0	1081.0	3475.0	1594.0	1106.0	2700.0	5078.0	2778.0	7856.0	1114.0	483.0	1597.0
Kerala	165.1	49.3	214.4		0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	166.6	49.8	216.4	1.5	0.0	1.5
Madhya Pradesh	1563.6		1563.6	3865.9	1618.1	66.7	1684.8	967.0	3829.1	4796.1	4148.7	7761.7	11910.4	6131.4	881.3	7012.7
Maharashtra	1547.0	34.0	1581.0	1269.0	2879.0	2759.0	5638.0	2631.0	1525.0	4156.0	7057.0	5587.0	12644.0	3018.0	293.0	3311.0
Odisha	4022.1	300.0	4322.1	4.4	204.4	2.2	206.5	461.1	336.1	797.2	4687.5	642.6	5330.2	197.9	129.5	327.4
Punjab	2820.0		2820.0	3500.0	138.0	18.0	156.0	15.0	11.0	26.0	2973.0	3529.0	6502.0	9.0	61.0	70.0
Rajasthan	117.5		117.5	2479.2	7381.5	295.3	7676.8	2836.1	1664.8	4500.9	10335.1	4439.4	14774.5	1792.0	3194.0	4986.0
Tamil Nadu	1728.1	161.2	1889.3		544.4	279.5	823.6	331.2	197.0	528.2	2603.7	637.6	3241.3	363.6	255.2	638.7
Uttar Pradesh	5657.0	13.7	5670.7	9518.0	1892.0	261.0	2153.0	851.5	1824.0	2675.5	8400.5	11616.7	20017.2	432.0	1046.0	1478.0
Uttarakhand	274.0	16.0	290.0	403.0	232.0	24.0	256.0	39.0	38.0	77.0	545.0	481.0	1026.0	13.0	20.0	33.0
West Bengal	3544.0	1215.5	4759.5	340.0	56.6	62.4	119.0	45.4	134.1	179.5	3646.0	1752.0	5398.0	212.3	486.2	698.5
Others	859.2	111.6	970.8	33.4	223.8	7.3	231.1	52.5	65.2	117.7	1135.5	217.5	1353.1	45.4	120.8	166.3
All India	37798.7	4415.1	42213.9	28252.1	21326.0	5742.2	27068.3	12192.6	13316.7	25509.4	71317.4	51726.2	123043.5	17940.9	8928.6	26869.5

Statement VIII*State-wise Estimates of Area of Foodgrains and Oilseeds during 2007-08 to 2010-11***Year 2010-11 (2nd Advance Estimates)—Production ('000 Tonnes)**

States/UTs	Rice			Wheat	Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains			Oilseeds		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
Andhra Pradesh	8017.6	5977.0	13994.6	9.0	1943.0	1979.0	3922.0	498.0	979.8	1477.8	10458.6	8944.8	19403.4	1214.0	716.0	1930.0
Assam	2958.0	874.0	3832.0	64.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	4.0	20.9	24.9	2975.0	958.9	3933.9	11.0	126.0	137.0
Bihar	2954.6	191.9	3146.5	4151.1	471.1	556.5	1027.6	85.8	308.8	394.5	3511.4	5208.4	8719.8	9.6	114.7	124.2
Chhattisgarh	6825.9		6825.9	98.6	200.9	3.2	204.1	93.2	435.4	528.6	7120.0	537.2	7657.2	173.5	27.9	201.4
Gujarat	1435.0	64.0	1499.0	3006.0	1167.0	140.0	1307.0	496.0	195.0	691.0	3098.0	3405.0	6503.0	3508.0	331.0	3839.0
Haryana	3531.0		3531.0	10865.0	1206.0	158.0	1364.0	43.0	141.0	184.0	4780.0	11164.0	15944.0	3.8	996.0	999.8
Himachal Pradesh	113.5		113.5	670.0	747.6	34.1	781.7	11.0	3.6	14.6	872.1	707.8	1579.9	2.3	6.4	8.7
Jammu and Kashmir	542.1		542.1	423.1	546.9	8.0	554.9	19.9	1.9	21.8	1108.9	433.0	1542.0	2.3	48.6	50.9
Jharkhand	1004.3	20.0	1024.3	151.4	253.8	14.4	268.2	165.9	101.2	267.1	1424.0	287.0	1711.0	25.6	62.9	88.5
Karnataka	3136.2	1113.8	4250.0	227.0	5849.0	1210.0	7059.0	644.7	578.0	1222.7	9630.0	3128.8	12758.7	824.0	300.0	1124.0
Kerala	435.0	134.0	569.0		0.7	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.7	436.8	134.5	571.4	1.8	0.0	1.8
Madhya Pradesh	1911.8		1911.8	6242.1	1571.6	62.9	1634.5	534.5	2766.3	3300.8	4017.9	9071.3	13089.2	4923.2	503.5	5426.7
Maharashtra	2717.0	73.0	2790.0	2258.0	4566.0	2544.0	7110.0	1748.9	1039.5	2788.4	9031.9	5914.5	14946.4	4534.0	222.0	4756.0
Odisha	5842.6	732.6	6575.2	6.4	342.1	5.1	347.2	213.4	177.6	391.0	6398.1	921.7	7319.7	91.5	114.6	206.1
Punjab	10789.0		10789.0	15400.0	497.0	60.0	557.0	12.0	12.0	24.0	11298.0	15472.0	26770.0	6.0	88.0	94.0
Rajasthan	333.5		333.5	7406.5	6793.9	793.0	7586.9	1106.8	1413.7	2520.5	8234.2	9613.3	17847.4	1958.2	3627.7	5585.9
Tamil Nadu	4832.7	584.0	5416.7		1017.8	1006.8	2024.7	150.8	63.5	214.3	6001.4	1654.3	7655.7	566.9	502.6	1069.5
Uttar Pradesh	12226.0	31.1	12257.1	28554.0	2683.0	598.0	3281.0	510.0	1607.0	2117.0	15419.0	30790.1	46209.1	124.0	1143.0	1267.0
Uttarakhand	512.0	45.0	557.0	927.0	301.0	26.0	327.0	30.0	37.0	67.0	843.0	1035.0	1878.0	15.0	17.0	32.0
West Bengal	8421.2	3718.2	12139.4	901.0	112.8	307.7	420.5	33.3	120.8	154.1	8567.3	5047.7	13615.0	180.0	575.5	755.4
Others	1625.7	289.5	1915.2	108.8	279.3	10.8	290.1	44.6	60.4	105.0	1949.7	469.5	2419.1	44.6	105.1	149.7
All India	80164.7	13848.1	94012.7	81469.1	30563.4	9517.7	40081.1	6447.0	10063.8	16510.8	117175.1	114898.7	232073.8	18219.2	9628.5	27847.7

*[English]***Seizure of PDS Foodgrains**

1000. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether a large quantity of Public Distribution System (PDS) wheat and rice, being illegally unloaded at private godowns, was seized in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such cases reported from different parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last six months; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government in each case, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

No such instances have been reported by the State/UT Governments including Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. However, Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that on 09.12.2010, 1238 bags of wheat and 461 bags of rice (50 Kg. each) meant for other Fair Price Shops were recovered/seized while being unloaded in the premises of another Fair Price Shop. The authorization of said Fair Price Shop has been cancelled on 06.01.2011. The authorization of some other FPSs which were involved in the case has also been cancelled. The contract of the transporting agency has been terminated and their security deposit forfeited by the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited.

(d) Does not arise.

Non-Procurement of Paddy

1001. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice millers in Andhra Pradesh are not purchasing paddy at Minimum Support Price (MSP) from the farmers on various pretexts causing loss to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to redress the problem;

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any action against such rice millers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is also aware of the problems faced by the farmers in Andhra Pradesh on account of lack of sufficient number of centres for procurement of paddy; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to open more centres for procurement of paddy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per the Minimum Support Price (MSP) certificates issued by the State Government, paddy is being purchased by the Rice Millers in the Andhra Pradesh at Minimum Support Price. No distress sale of paddy by farmers has been reported till now in Andhra Pradesh as informed by Food Corporation of India.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) 168 Paddy Purchase Centres (PPC) by Food Corporation of India and 453 centres by State Agencies, including 419 PPCs by Women Self Help Groups have been opened in Andhra Pradesh.

As and when required, PPCs are being opened by the Government Agencies to ensure that benefit of Minimum Support Price is extended to farmers.

CWG Officers in Tihar Jail

1002. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports alleging the involvement of officials of Tihar Jail in supply of weapons to inmates of the Tihar Jail to eliminate certain other inmates lodged in the same jail for irregularities in the Commonwealth Games (CWG), 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome of the inquiry thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that a complaint has been filed by two inmates before different Courts of Law wherein allegations have been made that Jail authorities provided weapons to them to kill undertrial accused lodged in Jail in Commonwealth Scam case for monetary gain.

(c) to (e) An inquiry was conducted by Jail authorities in the matter which revealed that the contents of the complaint were false, frivolous, motivated and baseless. A reply in the regard was filed by the Jail authorities in the Court. However, on the directions of the Court, the local Police conducted searches in the Jail premises in the concerned Jail in presence of the complainants. No weapon was recovered except a small kitchen knife. On further directions of the Court, an inquiry has been initiated by Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

Category of Farmers in Census 2011

1003. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHIR ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not included farmers depending on plantation crops such as coconut, rubber, coffee, tea and arecanut in the category of farmers in the Census 2011;

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

(c) whether the Government has received representations from various States and organisations in this regard;

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

(e) whether the High Court of Kerala has given a verdict on such farmers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Madam, in Census 2011 the workers are classified under the following four classifications—Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry Workers and other workers. The persons depending on plantation crops such as coconut, rubber, coffee, tea and arecanut are classified as Other Workers. A detailed classification of the other workers is done as per the National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2008. After such classification the final figures of Census 2011 will present the persons depending on plantation crops such as coconut, coffee, tea, rubber etc. under “Section A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing”, Division 01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. This office is in receipt of representations on the above subject from the Chairman, Kerala Karshaka Samrakshana Samithi, Palakkad, Kerala, Shri P.T. Thomas, Hon’ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), Shri Mullakkara Retnakaran, Hon’ble Minister for Agriculture, Government of Kerala, Shri Anto Antony, Hon’ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha). As the Farmers depending on Plantation crops such as coconut, rubber, coffee, tea and arecanut will be classified under the Broad Structure of National Industrial Classification 2008 viz., “Section A : Agriculture, forestry and fishing” while presenting the Census of India 2011 data, no action by the Government is required in this regard.

(e) Madam, this office has not received any verdict from the Hon’ble High Court of Kerala in this regard.

(f) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Development of Unauthorised Colonies

1004. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI UMASHANAKAR SINGH:
DR. BALI RAM:
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision recently to regularise a number of unauthorised colonies and to set up a separate cell to fix the development charges for the said colonies;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the details and names of unauthorised and regularised colonies in Delhi;

(c) the funds allocated and released for the development of the said colonies;

(d) whether construction activities, sale and purchase of houses/plots in those colonies have been allowed;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government for developing and providing basic facilities and amenities in those colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) is coordinating the process of regularisation as per the Regulations notified on 24.03.2008 and 16.6.2008. The GNCTD has further informed that it has approved the Development Charge at the rate of Rs. 200/- per sq. m. to be recovered from the unauthorised colonies.

(b) A list of colonies applied for regularization is at Statement. In view of various issues involved, no formal

orders of regularization of colonies pursuant to the Revised Guidelines of 2008 have been issued.

(c) The GNCTD is providing basic civic amenities in many unauthorised colonies who had applied for regularization and fulfills the criteria as per the Regulations dated 24.03.2008. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 749.00 crore has been allocated and about Rs. 280.25 crore has already been released to Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), Delhi Jal Board, Irrigation & Flood Control Department (I&FC) of GNCTD and Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) for providing basic amenities in these colonies.

(d) and (e) The GNCTD has reported that no sale or purchase has been allowed in respect of properties located in unauthorised colonies considered for regularization. To determine which Specific pieces of land are eligible for regularisation or exclusion, the boundaries of the unauthorised colonies have to be fixed. Therefore, restrictions have been placed on transactions by the GNCTD.

(f) GNCTD has also reported that development work of construction of roads and drains are already being carried out in 1033 unauthorised colonies by DSIIDC, I&FC and MCD. Delhi Jal Board has already laid water pipe line in 726 unauthorised colonies and sewer lines have already been laid in 98 unauthorised colonies. Distribution Companies have provided street lights in 1250 unauthorised colonies.

Statement

Sl.No.	Regn. No.	Name of Unauthorized Colonies
1	2	3
1.	1	Ladakh Budh Vihar Colony
2.	2	Prem Nagar-II, J-Block, Kirari Suleman Nagar, Nangloi
3.	3	Noor Nagar Extn., Jamia Nagar
4.	4	Kotla Vihar Ph-II, Tilangpur
5.	5	Bhawani Kunj behind Sector D-II, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70
6.	6	Sangam Vihar, A-Block, New Delhi-62
7.	7	Harijan Basti, Masoodpur near Pocket-B, Sector 7, 8, 9, Vasant Kunj

1	2	3
8.	8	Inder Prasth Colony Nathu Pura, Burari, Delhi-84
9.	9	Krishna Enclave Opp. C.R.P.F. Camp, Dichaon Road, Jharoda Kalan
10.	10	St. John Church Colony, Mehrauli, New Delhi-30
11.	11	Prem Nagar-II, L.M.P.Q. Block, Kirari, Suleman Nagar, Nangloi, New Delhi
12.	12	Prem Nagar-II, Kirari Suleman Nagar, Nangloi
13.	13	Prem Nagar-II, N-O, Block, Kirari, Nangloi, Delhi
14.	15	Somesh Vihar, Chhawla, Najafgarh
15.	16	Shastri Park Extn., (Buland Masjid), Delhi-53
16.	17	Balbir Nagar, Kirari Suleman Nagar, Nangloi, Delhi-41
17.	18	Avadh Vihar, V-Block, Prem Nagar-II, Delhi-41
18.	19	Hari Enclave, Part-II, Kirari Suleman Nagar
19.	20	Vashu Vihar Colony Holambi Kalan
20.	21	Ankur Vihar Colony Holambi Kalan
21.	22	Aruna Asafali Road, Village Kishan Garh
22.	23	Rajendra Park Extension Nangloi, Delhi-41
23.	25	Harijan Colony, Village- Harewali, Delhi-39
24.	26	Prem Nagar-II, Kirari Suleman Nagar, Nangloi, Delhi-41
25.	27	Mange Ram Park, Pooth Kalan, Sector-23, Rohini
26.	28	Old Village Jasola Extension, Delhi-44
27.	29	Shivani Enclave Ph-I, II, III, Kakrola, New Delhi-43
28.	30	Upkar Vihar Sawda Village
29.	31	Najafgarh Park Colony, Block A, B, & C, Dichaon Road, New Delhi-43
30.	32	Aman Vihar, Kirari, Suleman Nagar
31.	33	Bhagwan Park, Jharoda Majra, Burari, Delhi-84
32.	34	Yadav Nagar, F-Block, Delhi-42
33.	36	Bhajanpura, C-Block, (Gali No. 1-5), Delhi-53
34.	37	Club Drive Colony, M.G. Road, Gadaipur (Opp. Ghitorni)

1	2	3
35.	38	Dharam Pura Ph-I, Kakrola Road, Najafgarh
36.	39	Prem Nagar-II, O-Block, Part-II, Nangloi
37.	40	Shiv Ram Park (Kamruddin Nagar) Najafgarh road, Nangloi
38.	41	New Hira Park, Dichaon Road, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
39.	42	Khanpur Extended Abadi, F-Block, Khanpur, New Delhi-62
40.	43	Sanjay Mohalla (D-Block Bhajanpura), Delhi-53
41.	44	Subhash Mohalla & Subhash Vihar (Gali No.1-10) North Ghonda
42.	45	Nangli Poona Extn. G. T. Karnal Road, Delhi-36
43.	46	Sai Baba Enclave, B-Block (Part-B), Najafgarh
44.	47	East Vinod Nagar, J'Block, (Part of East Vinod Nagar) Delhi-110091
45.	48	Chandan Vihar, Prem Nagar Part-III, Delhi-41
46.	49	Milan Garden, Main Mandawali Road, Delhi-93
47.	50	Prem Colony, Bawana Road, Narela, Delhi-40
48.	51	New Yadav Enclave, Prem Nagar Part-III, Nangloi, Delhi-41
49.	52	Ram Nagar, Prem Nagar-III, Kirari Suleman Nagar
50.	53	Sad Nagar Left Out Pocket, Mangla Puri Chowk, Palam Colony
51.	54	JNU Road Village, Kishangarh, New Delhi-70
52.	55	Baldev Vihar, Karala Extn., Delhi-81
53.	56	Chhatarpur Enclave Ph-I, Block-A, Maidan Garhi, Village Road
54.	57	Hari Enclave -I, Kirari Suleman Nagar, Delhi-41
55.	58	Inder Enclave Ph-II, Mubarak Pur Road, Nangloi, Delhi-41
56.	59	Pir Baba Basti, Vill. Jaitpur, Badarpur, New Delhi-44
57.	60	Sangam Vihar, Kakrola Road, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
58.	61	New Roshan Pura, E-Block, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
59.	62	Vasant Kunj Enclave, B-Block
60.	64	Shiv Enclave, Main Dichaon Road, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
61.	65	Rajender Park, Block A-1, Nangloi, Delhi-41

1	2	3
62.	66	Prem Nagar-I, D& F Block, Kirari Suleman Nagar, Delhi-41
63.	67	Satya Enclave, Prem Nagar-II, Delhi-41
64.	68	Niti Vihar, Lal Mandir, Mubarakpur Road, Near Kirari Suleman Village.
65.	69	Janta Vihar, Jharoda Road, Najafgarh
66.	70	Hardev Nagar, Jharoda Majra, Burari
67.	71	Chhawla Extension, Paharwa Colony Part-I, New Delhi-71
68.	72	Ekta Vihar (Block A, B & C) near New Grain Market, Jharoda Road, Najafgarh
69.	73	Aman Vihar, Kirari, Suleman Nagar, Delhi-41
70.	74	Inder Enclave Ph-II Nangloi, Mubarakpur Road, Delhi-41
71.	75	Pandav Nagar S-Block, Delhi-110092
72.	77	Munirka Kunj, Deendarpur
73.	78	Aaya Nagar Extn. Ph-I, New Delhi-47
74.	79	Pratap Vihar, Part-II, Kirari Suleman Nagar, New Delhi-71
75.	80	Yadav Park (A & B Block) Rohtak Road, Nangloi
76.	81	Bharat Vihar, Prem Nagar Ph-II, Nangloi
77.	82	Dwarka Vihar, Kakrola Road, Najafgarh, Delhi-43
78.	83	Shanti Kunj, Behind Sect.-D, Pocket III & IV, Vasant Kunj
79.	84	Saurabh Vihar, N-Block (Amar Market) Hari Nagar Extn. Badarpur, New Delhi
80.	85	Mandawali, C-Block, Fajalpur, Unche Par
81.	86	Ishwar Colony Extn. Ph-I Bawana, New Delhi-39
82.	87	Nehru Gali, Bhagat Colony, Burari, Sant Nagar, Delhi-84
83.	88	Pratap Vihar, Part-III, Kirari Suleman Nagar, Nangloi
84.	89	Nishat Park, Kakrola Mor, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi
85.	90	Kirari Extn., R-Block, Karan Vihar Part-6
86.	91	Mohan Baba Nagar, Badarpur, New Delhi-44
87.	92	Dashrath Puri, Dabri, Palam road, Delhi-45
88.	93	Jain Nagar Colony Extn., Karala

1	2	3
89.	94	Swaran Park Extn.-I, Mundka, Delhi-41
90.	95	Jait pur Extn. L-Block, Badarpur, New Delhi-44
91.	96	Sahurpur Extn. Satbari, Mehrauli
92.	97	Prem Nagar-II, K-Block, Nangloi
93.	98	Dichaon Enclave opp. D. K. Depot, Nangloi Road
94.	99	Yadav Park Block-C, Rohtak Road, Nangloi, Delhi-41
95.	100	Shakti Enclave, Kilokri near Kalindi Colony, New Delhi
96.	101	Narayan Vihar, Z-Extn. Block, Prem Nagar-II, Nangloi
97.	102	Meethapur Extn. Block 'D', Part-I, Badarpur, New Delhi-44
98.	103	Shanti Vihar, Dinpur, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
99.	104	Agar Nagar, Prem Nagar-3, Nangloi
100.	105	Rajdhani Park P & I Block, Nangloi, New Delhi-41
101.	106	Rama Park Extn. (C-Block) Uttam Nagar
102.	107	Raja Vihar Colony, Siraspur, Delhi-42
103.	108	Gopal Nagar, N-Block, M. D. Road, Najafgarh
104.	109	Tekhhand Extn., Okhla Indl. Area Ph-I, New Delhi-20
105.	110	Shiv Vihar Main Kanjhawala Road, Delhi-81
106.	111	New Aruna Nagar Colony (Majnu ka tila), Delhi-54
107.	112	Shashi Garden, E-Block, Shahadara, Delhi-110091
108.	113	Chanden Vihar, West Sant Nagar, Burari, Delhi-84
109.	115	Village Pusteni Kishan Garh, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-10
110.	116	Vinoba Enclave, CRPF, Jharoda Kalan
111.	117	Chander Vihar, Palam Extn., Part-I, New Delhi-75
112.	119	Karam Vihar Part-5, Kirari Extn., Nangloi, Delhi-41
113.	120	Ankur Enclave (Karawal Nagar Extn. North) Delhi-94
114.	121	Shiv Colony, Village Gurhi Ramdhala, Kanjhawala, Delhi-81
115.	122	Indraprastha Colony Part-I, Burari, Delhi-84
116.	123	Prahlad Vihar, Gupta Colony, Bawana

1	2	3
117.	124	Saurabh Vihar, S-Block, Hari Nagar Extn. Jaitpur, Badarpur
118.	125	Gauri Shankar Enclave-II, Prem Nagar-III, Delhi-41
119.	126	Saidulajab Extn. Mehrauli, New Delhi-68
120.	127	Sharda Vatsha Enclave, Prem Nagar-III, Delhi
121.	128	Mithapur Extn., A-Block, Badarpur, New Delhi-44
122.	129	Harcharan Bagh, Andheria More, Vasant Kunj Road, Delhi-30
123.	130	Nehru Enclave, Part-I, II, School Block, Shakarpur, Delhi-110092
124.	131	Shiv Vihar, PremNagar-II, U-II, Kirari, Nangloi, Delhi-41
125.	132	Amar Colony, C & N Block, Mundka, Nangloi, Delhi-41
126.	133	Gauri Shankar Enclave-I, A-Block, Prem Nagar-III, Delhi-41
127.	135	Sambav Bapu Colony, Jaunapur Mandi, Pahari Abadi, Mehrauli
128.	137	Rama Garden, B-Block, Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94
129.	138	Mahipalpur Extn., K-II Block, New Delhi-37
130.	139	Mohan Baba Nagar, G-Block, Tajpur Extn., Badarpur
131.	141	Saurabh Vihar, R-Block, Hari Nagar Extn., Part-I, Badarpur
132.	142	Commercial Complex, Z-Block, Mohan Garden, New Delhi-59
133.	143	Freedom Fighter Enclave, IGNOU Road, Neb Sarai, New Delhi-68
134.	144	Chandan Place, Kali Piau, Jharoda Road, Najafgarh
135.	145	Pratap Vihar Part-I, Nangloi, Delhi-41
136.	146	Roshan Vihar, East Sadat Pur, Karawal Nagar
137.	147	Nawada Housing Complex, Block 'E' Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
138.	148	Balbir Vihar, Kirari Suleman Nagar, Delhi-41
139.	149	Mohan Garden 'B' Extn. Village Nawada Majra, Uttam Nagar
140.	150	Geeta Colony, O-Block Extn., Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
141.	151	Himgiri enclave, Burari Road, Delhi-84
142.	152	Indira Market & Aggarwal Colony, Haibatpura, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
143.	153	Mamurpur Krishna Nagar, Singhu Border, Narela

1	2	3
144.	154	Dang Complex, IGNOU Road, Saidulajab Extn., New Delh-30
145.	155	Okhla Vihar, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi-25
146.	156	Krishna Vihar Colony, Bawana, New Delhi-39
147.	157	Sri Enclave Pansali, Rohini, Delhi-42
148.	158	Mandawali, C-Block, Fajalpur,Unche Par, Delhi-110092
149.	159	Naya Gopal Nagar, Surakhpur Road, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
150.	160	Roshan Vihar, Gurgaon Road, Najafgarh
151.	161	Sarika Vihar, Goyla More, Deenpur Extn., Najafgarh
152.	162	Sangam Vihar, Block M-I, New Delhi-72
153.	163	New Gopal Nagar Extn. ABCD Block, South of Dhansa Road, Najafgarh
154.	164	Janki Vihar, W-Block, Prem Nagar-II, Delhi-41
155.	165	Freedom Fighter Colony, Mehrauli
156.	166	West Cabin Block (near Railway Station), Prem Nagar, Nangloi, Delhi-41
157.	167	Laxmi Vihar, Mundka road, Prem Nagar-III, Nangloi
158.	168	Pandey Enclave, Prem Nagar-III, Kirari, Delhi-41
159.	169	Inder Enclave, Ph-I, Mubarakpur Road, Nangloi
160.	170	Saraswati Kunj, C.R.P.F. Road, Jharoda Kalan, Najafgarh
161.	171	Dharam Enclave, U-I, Prem Nagar-II, Kirari, Nangloi, Delhi-41
162.	172	Nathu Ram Park, Tehsil Road, Najafgarh
163.	173	Sushant Vihar, Ibrahimpur Extn., Delhi-36
164.	174	Mithapur Extn., A-Block, Badarpur,New Delhi-44
165.	175	Nangloi Extn.-2, Block-A, Nangloi, Delhi-41
166.	176	Zaildar Enclave, Mohan Garden, Uttam Nagar, Delhi-57
167.	177	Vinoba Enclave Extn. CRPF Colony, Jharoda Kalan, Najafgarh, New Delhi-72
168.	178	West Block, Friends Enclave, Mundka, Delhi-41
169.	179	Shankar Vihar, UA, Prem Nagar-II, Kirari, Nangloi
170.	180	Dr. Ambedkar Colony, Chhatarpur
171.	181	Karan Vihar Part-III, Kirari, Nangloi, Delhi-41

1	2	3
172.	182	Sitapuri Extn. Part-I, Dabri
173.	183	Guru Yogi Raj Puran Jain & Aggarwal Colony, Ranikhera
174.	184	Arpan Vihar, J-Block, Jaitpur Extn. Part-I, Badarpur, New Delhi
175.	185	Ekta Vihar (Block A, B & C) Jaitpur, Badarpur
176.	186	Shakti Vihar Block A, Molar Band Extn., Badarpur
177.	188	Rajendera Park Extn., F-Block, Nangloi
178.	189	Anand Vihar, near Nangli Sakrawati, Najafgarh
179.	190	Shiv Puri Part-II, Deenpur, Najafgarh
180.	191	Harijan Basti, School Block, Shakurpur
181.	192	Tikri Kalan Extn. (Lekh Ram Park), New Delhi-41
182.	193	Jagatpuri Extn, Delhi-110093
183.	194	Mahindra Park (Pankha Road) Uttam Nagar
184.	195	Harijan Basti, Block A B & C, Karawal Nagar
185.	196	Baba Colony B-Block, Burari, Delhi-84
186.	197	Swatantra Nagar Ph-II (Left out portion), Narela
187.	198	Harsukh Block, Prem Nagar-I, Kirari Road, Nangloi
188.	199	Sri Hans Nagar Colony, Ghumanhera Road, Najafgarh
189.	200	New Colony, Sannot Ghoga More, Narela, Bawana
190.	201	Swarn Park Extn.-II, Mundka, Delhi-41
191.	202	Hind Vihar, Prem Nagar-III, Kirari
192.	203	Church Colony, L-Block Sangam Vihar, New Delhi-62
193.	204	Rajiv Nagar, Bhalsawa Dairy, Delhi-42
194.	205	Kailash Vihar near Aman Vihar, Nangloi, Delhi-41
195.	206	Gopal Nagar Ph-2, Z-Block, New Delhi-43
196.	207	Prem Nagar, Nathupura, Delhi-84
197.	208	Sangam Vihar, J-II, New Delhi-62
198.	210	Gyan Jyoti Budh Vihar, J-3, Sangam Vihar

1	2	3
199.	211	Dr. Ambedkar Colony, Andheria Morh, Chhatarpur
200.	212	Aman Puri, Najafgarh, Nangloi, Delhi-41
201.	213	Rajasthan Colony West Patel Nagar
202.	214	Karkardooma Colony,
203.	215	Kamla Enclave, New Roshan Pura Extn., Najafgarh
204.	216	Saurabh Vihar, O-Block, Hari Nagar Extn.-II, Badarpur
205.	217	Nangloi Extn.-1-B, Delhi-41
206.	218	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, Majri Karala, Delhi-81
207.	219	Vijay Nagar, Bawana, Delhi-37
208.	220	Vidyapati Nagar, Mubarakpur, Delhi-81
209.	221	Inder Enclave-II, F-Block, Mubarakpur- Delhi-81
210.	222	Raghuvir Vihar, Prem Nagar-III, Nangloi
211.	224	Pankaj Garden near Ambarhai, Sec-19, Dwarka
212.	225	Hari Nagar Extn., F-Block, Part-II, Badarpur
213.	226	Zakir Nagar, H-Block, Okhla
214.	227	Roshan Garden-II, Kakrola road, Najafgarh
215.	228	Subhash Mohalla, North Ghonda, Delhi-53
216.	229	Shiv Ram Park, Nangloi, G H Block, New Delhi-41
217.	231	Agra Enclave-I, Prem Nagar-III, Mubarak Pur road, Nangloi
218.	232	Gandhi Park Main Gurgaon road, Deenpur, Najafgarh
219.	233	Uttranchal Enclave, Burari, Delhi
220.	234	Jaitpur Extn., K-Block, Badarpur, New Delhi
221.	235	Janta Enclave, G-Block, Prem Nagar-III, New Delhi
222.	236	Abul Fazal Enclave, Block-E to N, New Delhi-25
223.	237	Sant Nagar Block 'A' Burari Road, Delhi
224.	238	Aman Vihar, H-Block, Kirari Extn. Nangloi, New Delhi
225.	239	M. S. & New M. S. Mohan Garden, New Delhi-59

1	2	3
226.	240	Lakhpat Colony, Part-II, Mithapur Extn. New Delhi
227.	241	Jeevan Park, Pankha road, New Delhi, D-1, D-2, D-3 Block
228.	242	Dharam.Purura,Block A -3, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
229.	243	Sainik Enclave, Sec-II, Sainik Vihar Extn. Mohan Garden, New Delhi
230.	244	Mohan Garden Phase-I, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
231.	245	Himgiri Enclave, Mukand Pur (Extn.-II), Burari
232.	246	Prem Vihar Colony, Nangli Dairy, Najafgarh, New Delhi
233.	247	Mohan Garden, A-II Block, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi
234.	248	Harsh Vihar, D-Block, Delhi-93
235.	250	Subhash Park Extn. Raja Puri road, Uttam Nagar
236.	251	Subhash Park Extn. 'B' Block, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi
237.	252	Raja Puri Colony, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi
238.	253	Shri Krishna Colony, Surakhpur Road, Gopal Nagar, Najafgarh
239.	254	Prahlad Vihar, Phase-II, Pappu Colony, Block A & B, Bawana, Delhi
240.	255	Qutabgarh Extn.Colony, Kanjhawla Delhi-39
241.	256	Ranhaulva Vihar, Nangloi, New Dehli-41
242.	258	Jain Colony (Nanesh Enclave) Village Barwala, Bawana Road, Dehli-39
243.	260	Palam Vihar, Dwarka, Sector-6, New Dehli
244.	261	Vikas Vihar, Sec.-22, Rohini, Delhi
245.	262	Karan Vihar, Part-IV, Kirari Delhi-86
246.	263	Gopal Vihar Colony, Kanjhawla, Dehli-41
247.	264	Lakhi Ram Park, Delhi-41
248.	265	Gafar Manzil, Extn.-II, jamia Nagar, Okhla, New Delhi
249.	266	Baljeet Nagar and Punjabi basti, New Delhi-8
250.	267	Budh Vihar Colony, Phase-I & II, Delhi
251.	268	Raja Park, Sultan Puri, Kanjhawla
252.	269	Janta Garden, Left-out Portion, E-Block, Pandav Nagar, Delhi-110091

1	2	3
253.	270	Bhagirathi Vihar, Phase-2, 33 Feeta Idgah Road.
254.	271	Tomar Colony (Kamal Pur) Burari, Delhi-84
255.	272	Prem Vihar, Purvi Karawal Nagar, New Delhi
256.	273	Sai Nagar, Mithapur, Extn. Badarpur, New Delhi
257.	274	Ambika Vihar, A-Block, East Karawal Nagar
258.	275	Ekta Vihar, Mithapur Extn. Badarpur, New Delhi
259.	276	Shiv Vihar, U-Block, Karawal Nagar, New Delhi
260.	277	Shanti Nagar, Shiv Vihar, Delhi-94
261.	278	Gautam Colony Ext., Arya Nagar, Safiabad Road, Narela
262.	279	Shiv Vihar Ph-9, East Ext, Delhi-94
263.	280	Baljeet Vihar, Nithari Extn., Nangloi, New Delhi-41
264.	281	Shri Ram Colony, Nilothi Extn., Nangloi, Delhi-41
265.	282	Parvatiya Anchal, C-Block, Sant Nagar, Burari, Delhi-84
266.	283	Ramesh Enclave, Kirari Extn., Bawana, New Delhi-41
267.	284	Gagan Vihar (near Molar Bund), Badarpur, New Delhi
268.	285	Teacher Colony Samaipur, Delhi
269.	286	Yadav Enclave, Vikas Nagar, Ext., Hastal, New Delhi
270.	287	Kaushik Enclave, A-Block, Burari Road, Delhi
271.	288	Chanakya Place Part-II, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi
272.	289	Vijay Enclave & Left out Portion, G-Block, Dabri, Palam Road, New Delhi
273.	290	Indra Park, Najafgarh, New Delhi
274.	291	Sangam Vihar, K-II, New Delhi-62
275.	292	Mahavir Enclave, G-1 Block, Left out Portion, Palam Village, New Delhi-45
276.	293	Durga Vihar, Ph-III, Najafgarh, New Delhi
277.	294	Freedom Fighter Vihar, Nebsarai, New Delhi
278.	295	Tukmir Pur Vistar, Mustfabad, Karawal Nagar, Delhi
279.	296	Prem Nagar-3, K-1, Block, Kirari Nangloi, New Delhi

1	2	3
280.	297	Rama Vihar Colony, Mohmad Pur Majri, Delhi-81
281.	298	Brij Vihar Agra Nagar, Prem Nagar-3, New Delhi
282.	299	Rattan Vihar, Kirari, Sultan Puri Road, Nangloi, Delhi-41
283.	300	Sheesh Mahal Enclave, Prem Nagar-3, Nangloi, Delhi-41
284.	301	Chandan Park, Prem Nagar-3, Nangloi, Delhi-41
285.	302	Vashisht Enclave, Baba Colony, Burari, Delhi-84
286.	303	Nand Ram Park, F-Block, Mahavir Enclave-3, New Delhi
287.	304	Jaitpur Extn., E-1 Block, Badarpur, New Delhi
288.	305	Molar Band Extn., Block No.-E/3, Part-2, Badarpur, New Delhi
289.	306	Joshi Colony, Mandawali, Fajalpur Extn. Delhi-110092
290.	307	Pradhan Enclave, C & D Block, Mazra Burari, New Delhi-84
291.	309	Utsav Vihar, A-3, Karala, New Delhi
292.	310	Prem Nagar, Karol Bagh (Zone) New Delhi-8
293.	311	Astha Vihar, Prem Nagar-3, Kanjhawla, New Delhi
294.	312	Sangam Vihar, L-1, Pocket-C, New Delhi
295.	313	Prem Vihar, Z-Block Prem Nagar, 2 Nangloi
296.	314	Vatasta Enclave (Kashmiri Colony) Prem Nagar, Z-Block, Najafgarh
297.	315	Ram Vihar, Loni Road, Joharipur
298.	317	Bajrang Enclave, Nangloi Road, Najafgarh
299.	318	Prem Nagar-1, H-Block, (Kirari) Nangloi, Delhi-41
300.	319	Pochanpur Ext., B-Block, Najafgarh
301.	320	Chhawla Ext., Kangan Heri Road
302.	321	Defence Enclave, Mahipalpur, Extn.-II, New Delhi-37
303.	322	MAKKI Sarai, G.T. Road, Shahdara
304.	323	Shiv Vihar, ABCDE-Block, Nilothi Extn. Nangloi
305.	324	Vijay Laxmi Park, Nilothi, Ext. Delhi-41
306.	325	Rithala Ext., Rithala, Delhi-85

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307.	326	New Ashok Nagar, E-Extn, Harijan Basti, Delhi-110096
308.	327	Sudarshan Park, Badarpur
309.	328	Prem Nagar Ext. Near Kirari, Nangloi
310.	329	Ajit Vihar Burari Garhi, Delhi-84
311.	330	Indira Enclave, Neb Sarai
312.	331	Vinay Enclave & Narayan Enclave, Nangloi, Delhi-41
313.	332	Ajay Park, Naya Bazar, D-Block, Najafgarh
314.	333	Laxmi Vihar, Prem Nagar-3, Bawana
315.	334	Mithila Vihar, Prem Nagar-2, Mubarakpur Road, Delhi
316.	335	Mandi Pahari Abadi, Shanti Camp-I, Delhi-47
317.	336	Shivram Park, Block-1 Nangloi, Najafgarh Road
318.	337	Bhagat Singh Park, Siraspur, Delhi-42
319.	339	Shri Krishana Colony Harewali, Delhi-39
320.	340	Sangam Vihar Wazirabad, Delhi
321.	341	Mahipalpur Extn., L-Block, New Delhi
322.	342	Vikas Nagar, Extn.(Pocket P) Gurudwara Road, Hastal Uttam Nagar, N. Delhi
323.	343	Sapt Rishi Garden, Holambi Kalan, Narela, Delhi-82
324.	344	Sanjay Enclave, Uttam Nagar, Najafgarh, New Delhi-59
325.	346	Wazirpur Extn., (Village), Ashok Vihar
326.	347	Vijay Vihar Ph-1, near Rithala
327.	348	Dallu Pura Extended Abadi, New Ashok Nagar
328.	350	Sangam Vihar, Block-I & II, New Delhi
329.	351	Mansa Ram Park, E-Block, Uttam Nagar
330.	353	Mohan Garden, M-Block, Uttam Nagar, Rama Park Road
331.	354	Sangam Vihar, L-Block, New Delhi-62
332.	356	Matiyala Extn, (Guru Harikrishan, Palam Nagar) Uttam Nagar
333.	357	Janki Puri, Uttam Nagar, Hastal

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334.	358	Sangam Vihar, Block M-II,
335.	359	Sangam Vihar, H-Block
336.	360	Shiv Ram Park, Block E1, E2 Nangloi, Delhi-41
337.	361	Nangloi Extn., D-Block West (2-D), Delhi-41
338.	362	Adarsh Nagar and Sarai Pipal Thala Extn., Part-II
339.	363	Gopal Nagar Extn. Main Surakhpur Road, Najafgarh
340.	364	Prem Nagar, G-Block, Leftout Portion near Sant Kabir Ashram, Najafgarh
341.	365	Roop Vihar Village (Block ABC), Mubarakpur Dabas, Delhi-87
342.	366	Suraksha Vihar, Vikas Nagar, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
343.	367	Ambika Enclave, Kakrola, Delhi-43
344.	368	Jaitpur Extn., Part-1, Badarpur
345.	369	Shiv Vihar, Phase-10, Delhi
346.	371	Gautam Vihar Colony, Narela, Delhi-40
347.	372	Vijay Vihar, Phase-II, Rithala near Sector-4, Rohini, Delhi-85
348.	373	Mukund Vihar, Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94
349.	374	Sultan Apartment, Gali No. 2, Saidulla Jaib, M.B. Road, Delhi-30
350.	375	Chattarpur Extn., A-1, New Delhi
351.	376	Prem Nagar, Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94
352.	377	Khubram Park, Ph-II (Station Block), Prem Nagar-1, Nangloi
353.	378	Garhwal Colony, Mehrauli, New Delhi-30
354.	379	Hari Nagar Extn., Block D-I, Jaitpur, Badarpur
355.	380	Patel Garden Extn., Najafgarh Road, Kakrola More, Delhi
356.	381	Mohan Garden N-N-1, N-2, N-3, N-Extn., Uttam Nagar
357.	382	Mohan Garden L, L-9, L1-A, Uttam Nagar
358.	383	Roshan Mandi, Najafgarh Road, Najafgarh, Delhi-43
359.	384	Mohan Garden Extn., A-Block Uttam Nagar
360.	385	Krishna Vihar, (Pooth Kala)

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361.	386	Rajori Garden, Extn, Tatar Pur, New Delhi
362.	387	Chander Mohalla Dhar M. Purura, Extn., Najafgarh
363.	388	Jharoda Extn, Pt-1, Majra Burari
364.	389	Mohan Garden G-Block Extn.,R.K. Block Extn., Bhagwati Garden Extn.
365.	390	Sangam Vihar, L-1, A-Block, New Delhi
366.	391	Abul Fazal Enclave (Main), Kalindikunj Road Okhla, New Delhi
367.	392	Amar Colony, A-Block, Rohtak Road, Nangloi, Delhi
368.	393	Gopal Nagar Extn., P&R Block, Najafgarh
369.	394	Rajpur Khurd Extn (South) Rajpur Extn., New Delhi-68
370.	395	Nand Vihar Kakrola, New Delhi-43
371.	396	Laxmi Vihar Extn. Prem Nagar-3, Kirari, Delhi-41
372.	397	Sangam Vihar, Block-C, Part-1
373.	398	Jai Vihar Phase-II, Dichau Village, Najafgarh, Delhi-49
374.	399	Anandpur Dham, Karala, Delhi-81
375.	400	Shakti Vihar, Meethapur, Badarpur, New Delhi-44
376.	401	Mohan Garden, L-Extn., Uttam Nagar
377.	403	New Gopal Nagar, A&B Block, Nanak Piou, Dansa Road, Najafgarh, Delhi
378.	404	Swarn Park & Swarn Park Extn., Part 1&2
379.	405	Nangloi Extn, II-C, Delhi-41
380.	406	Shastri Park, Nathupura More, Burari, Delhi-87
381.	407	Nangloi, Extn., 2-B, Nangloi, Delhi-41
382.	408	Nangloi Extn., 1-C, Delhi-41
383.	409	Bhragu Vihar Colony, Majri, Delhi-81
384.	410	Mohan Garden, K-3, Block, Uttam Nagar
385.	411	Sidhatri Enclave, Bhagwati Garden, Delhi-59
386.	412	Hans Nagar, Pandwala Kalan, Najafgarh, Delhi-43
387.	413	Naveen Place D-Block Najafgarh, New Delhi

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388.	414	Shiv Puri Mithapur Extn., Badarpur
389.	415	Ugrashen Park
390.	416	Kesho Ram Park Near Binda Pur, Village
391.	417	Saraswati Enclave, Gopal Nagar Surakhpur Road
392.	418	Rana Park, Siraspur, Delhi-42
393.	419	Madanpur Khadar Extn., New Delhi-44
394.	421	Rana Park Extn., Siraspur, Delhi
395.	422	New Ashok Nagar, Delhi-110096
396.	423	Vikash Enclave, A-Block, Agar Nagar, Prem Nagar
397.	424	Bhagat Enclave, Uttam Nagar, Delhi-70
398.	425	Vasant Kunj Enclave, Delhi-70
399.	426	Prashant Enclave near Baprola Village, Nangloi, Najafgarh Road, Delhi-43
400.	427	Left-Out Portion of Lalita Park (Laxmi Nagar)
401.	428	New Ashok Nagar, C-Block, Delhi-110096
402.	429	Sangam Vihar, J&B Block
403.	430	Shyam Kunj, Najafgarh, Delhi-71
404.	432	Shyam Vihar, Deenpur, Najafgarh
405.	433	Sangam Vihar, D-Block, Delhi-62
406.	434	Sadatpur Extn., Pusta Area, K.,L, M, N, Block, Delhi-94
407.	435	Village Dayalpur Extn, Delhi-94
408.	436	Harsh Vihar Hari Nagar, Part-3, Badarpur
409.	437	Harijan Colony B-Block, Harewali, Delhi-39
410.	438	Shyam Vihar, Kakrola
411.	439	Bhagya Vihar, Jain Colony Rani Khera, Delhi-81
412.	440	Vani Vihar, R. Extn., Uttam Nagar
413.	441	Gulshan Park, Nangloi, Rohtak Road, Delhi-41
414.	442	Hazari Park, Holambi Kalan, Delhi-82

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415.	443	Kanti Nagar Extn., Krishna Nagar, Delhi-110059
416.	444	Sant Nagar, B-Block Burari, Delhi-84
417.	445	Nai Basti Lampur, Narela, Delhi-40
418.	446	Khub Ram Park, Prem Nagar near Nangloi Railway Station, Delhi-41
419.	447	Jain Park, Uttam Nagar
420.	448	Amrit Vihar, Burari
421.	449	Prem Nagar-I Station Block, Nangloi
422.	450	Pooth Kala Abadi, Delhi-41
423.	451	Mahavir Enclave C-2 Block, Dabri
424.	452	New Ashok Nagar, B-I, Block, Delhi-110096
425.	453	Defence Service Enclave (Sainik Farm)
426.	455	Prem Nagar-I Block A,B,C Kirari Road, Nangloi
427.	456	Istam Colony Mehrauli
428.	457	Rajender Park Extn. No. 5 & 6 Nangloi, Delhi-41
429.	458	Friends Enclave Part-II, Rajender Park, Nangloi, Delhi-41
430.	459	Freedom Fighter Enclave, Nev Sarai, Delhi-68
431.	460	Shiv Puri Samai Puri, Delhi-42
432.	462	Budh Vihar (Tajpur Pahari) Badarpur, Delhi
433.	463	Pohtash Nagar, Dabri, Delhi
434.	464	Ibrahim Pur Extn. DCM Colony, Burari, Delhi
435.	465	Ibrahim pur Extn. DCM Colony, Pt-2, Delhi-36
436.	466	Mahindra Park D-Block, Uttam Nagar, Pankha Road, Delhi
437.	467	Surya Vihar, Village East Sadatpur, Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94
438.	468	Bhagat Vihar, Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94
439.	469	Brij Vihar, Najafgarh, Delhi
440.	470	Saroop Vihar (Kadipur) Block A B C D, Near Nathu Pura, Delhi-36
441.	471	Jharoda Extn.-II, Part Cross Road, Burari, Delhi-84

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442.	472	Bhajan Pura C-A Block, Delhi-53
443.	474	Rao Vihar, Nangloi, Delhi-41
444.	475	Kirari Extn. Part-II, Kirari Bawana, Delhi-41
445.	476	Gopal Nagar, M-N Block, Najafgarh, Delhi-43
446.	477	Hashthal Colony Narela Road, Bawana, Delhi-39
447.	478	Guru Yogiraj Puram Rani, Khera Extn., Rani Khera, Delhi-81
448.	479	Noor Nagar Extn., Ph-1, Jamia Nagar, Okhla, Delhi-25
449.	480	Chattarpur Enclave, Mehrauli Chattarpur, Road, Delhi-68
450.	481	Vikas Vihar, Vikas Nagar, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
451.	482	Satyam Vihar Ph-II, Near Baprola Village, Nangloi, Najafgarh Road, Delhi-43
452.	483	Lado Sarai Extn., Delhi
453.	485	Prem Nagar-1, F&G Block Kirari Road, Nangloi, Delhi-41
454.	486	Shiv Kunj, Area No.5 B-Block, Sant Nagar Burari
455.	487	Christian Colony, Patelchest, Delhi-7
456.	488	Vikas Vihar, R-Extn., Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
457.	489	Vikas Vihar, Q Block, Manaskunj Road, Uttam Nagar, Delhi
458.	490	Mahavir Vihar, New Delhi-45
459.	491	Bharat Vihar, A-Block, Kakrola, New Delhi-43
460.	492	Sangam Vihar, L-Ist Block, New Delhi-62
461.	493	Prem Nagar-II, Z-Block Kirari Suleman Nagar, Nangloi, New Delhi
462.	494	Ziauddinpur, Near Brijpuri Pulia
463.	495	Sainik Enclave, CRPF Colony, Jharodakalan, New Delhi-72
464.	496	Nangloi Extn., IV Block-ABC, Nangloi, Delhi-41
465.	497	Prem Nagar-3, Part-II, Shani Bazar Road, Kirari Suleman Nagar, Nangloi, Delhi
466.	498	Deep Enclave, Vikas Nagar Hastal, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
467.	499	Laxmi Vihar, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
468.	500	Yawantika Colony Salapur, Khera, Bijwasan, New Delhi-61

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469.	501	Ambedkar Colony Extn., Vill Bankner, Narela
470.	502	Bankner Basti (Firani Road), Narela
471.	503	Shivram Park, Block-E3, Nangloi, Delhi-41
472.	504	Shri Sai Kunj, Mehrauli, Delhi-70
473.	505	Mahalaxmi Vihar, East Karawal Nagar, Delhi
474.	506	Jaitpur Vistar Part-1, Block E F G H
475.	507	Vijay Colony, Salempur Mazara, Burari Extn., Delhi
476.	508	Jharoda Part-3, Surender Colony, Burari, Delhi-84
477.	509	Moonga Nagar, Karawal Nagar Road, Delhi
478.	510	Kishan Vihar, Roop Vihar, Delhi-43
479.	511	Ugarsen Park, Nangloi Road, Delhi-43
480.	512	Baprola Extn., Baprola Village, Delhi-43
481.	513	Shiv Enclave Extn., Nangloi Road, Najafgarh, Delhi-43
482.	514	Prem Nagar-II, R.S.T. Block, Nangloi, Delhi-43
483.	515	Mahipalpur K-Block, West Vasant Kunj, New Delhi
484.	516	Jaitpur Extn,A-Block, Badarpur
485.	519	Anupam Garden, Delhi-68
486.	520	Amar Colony Ph-II, Mundka Nangloi, Delhi-41
487.	521	Yadav Nagar, Prem Nagra-2, Near Sani Bazar, Delhi-41
488.	522	Ganesh Nagar-II, Extn. Shakarpur, Delhi-110092
489.	523	Suraj Park Colony, Samaipur, Sector-18, Rohini, Delhi-42
490.	524	Tajpur Pahari, Badarpur, New Delhi-44
491.	525	Mohan Garden M.S. Extn., Rama Park, Uttam Nagar-59
492.	527	Kotla Vihar Ph-II, (Vidyapati Nagar), Nangloi, Delhi
493.	528	Kamla Kunj, Najafgarh (LOP)
494.	529	Basti Banker South, Lampur Road, Delhi-40
495.	530	Mukundpur Extn., Part-1, Delhi-42

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496.	531	West Sagarpur, Mohan Block Delhi-81
497.	532	Khushi Ram Park, Om Vihar, Uttam Nagar, Delhi-59
498.	533	Nanda Block, Mahavir Enclave, Dabri, Delhi
499.	534	Naveen Place, Jharoda Road, Najafgarh
500.	535	Saroop Nagar, J&K Block, Samaipur, Badli, Delhi
501.	536	Roshan Vihar, Ph-II Paprawat Road, Najafgarh, Delhi-41
502.	537	Rajpur Khurd Colony, North Extn., Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-68
503.	538	Deepak Vihar, Najafgarh, Delhi
504.	539	Press Enclave Vikas Nagar
505.	541	Badli Extn., Village Badli, Delhi-42
506.	543	Vishwas Park F-Block, Uttam Nagar, Delhi
507.	544	Hari Nagar Extn, Jaitpur Road, Badarpur, Delhi
508.	545	Ganesh Nagar Pandav Nagar complex, Delhi-110092
509.	546	Village Gharoli Extn, A-Block, Harijan Basti, Delhi
510.	547	New Ashok Nagar, D-Block, Shahdara, Delhi
511.	548	Shiv Vihar Ph-V, East Karawal Nagar, Delhi
512.	549	Shiv Vihar Ph-6, Gokulpuri, Karawal Nagar, Delhi
513.	550	Shiv Vihar Ph-7, Karawal Nagar, Delhi
514.	552	Paul Colony, North Rithala, Rohini, Delhi
515.	553	Karawal Nagar Extn., Delhi-94
516.	554	Vikas Nagar, A-Block Extn., Hastals, Delhi
517.	555	Sewak Park Extn., Near Rama Park Bus Stop, Uttam Nagar
518.	556	Amaltas Avenue (Samalka), Colony Rajokari, Delhi
519.	557	New Ashok Nagar, C'Extn. Block, Delhi-110096
520.	559	Baprola Vihar, Nangloi, Delhi
521.	560	Vijay Enclave, C&D Block, Vinod Puri, Palam, Delhi
522.	561	Vardhman Enclave, Shiv Vihar, Karala, Delhi

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523.	562	Rajpuri Viswas Park Extn. Uttam Nagar Delhi (LOP)
524.	563	Sangam Vihar, J-Ist, New Delhi-62
525.	564	Bihari pur Extn., Near C R P Campus, Khajuri Khas, Delhi-94
526.	565	Parkash Vihar, Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94
527.	566	Veena Enclave, Nangloi, Delhi-41
528.	567	Friends Enclave, East Block, Sultanpur Extn., Nangloi, Delhi
529.	568	Jagatpur, Vill. Jagatpur (Extended Purani Abadi) Delhi-84
530.	570	Shiv Colony, Katewada, Delhi-39
531.	571	Ali Extn., Block A&B, Badarpur, Delhi
532.	573	Mahavir Enclave, F-1, F-2 Block Palam, Delhi
533.	574	Shiv Mandir Colony, Safiabad Border Narela, Delhi-40
534.	575	Ambedkar Nagar Extn., Haiderpur, Delhi-87
535.	576	Bhawani Kunj Near Vasant Kunj, Delhi-70
536.	577	Swatantra Nagar Extn. West Gonda Road, Narela, Delhi-40
537.	578	Om Vihar Colony, Akbarpur, Mazra, Near Alipur Palla Road, Delhi-36
538.	579	Mohan Garden, K1, K2, & K4 Block, Uttam Nagar New Delhi-59
539.	580	Kirari Extn., (Karan Vihar) Near Village, Kirari, Delhi-40
540.	581	Bank Colony, Mandoli, Delhi-93
541.	582	Jaitpur Extn, Part-1, Block-1, Delhi
542.	583	Rajiv Nagar Extn., Dhiraj Vihar, Sultan Puri, New Delhi
543.	584	New Ashok Nagar, E-Block, Delhi-110096
544.	585	Badarpur Extn., D-1, Block, New Delhi
545.	586	Jai Vihar, Nangloi Road, Najafgarh, New Delhi
546.	587	Balaji Enclave, Punjab Kho, Delhi-81
547.	588	Badarpur Extn., Block C&D, Badarpur, New Delhi
548.	589	Jonapur Bhim Basti Pahari, Delhi-42
549.	590	Rajeev Nagar, Begampur, Ph-3, Main Kanjhawala Road, Delhi-41

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550.	591	Green Meadows, Satbari Mehrauli, Delhi
551.	592	Vivek Nagar, E-Block, Roshan Vihar, Ph-2, Najafgarh, Delhi
552.	593	Rajeev Colony Extn., Narela, Delhi-40
553.	594	Soniya Vihar, Sahadra, Delhi-94
554.	595	Ishwar Colony Ext.,II, Bawana, Delhi-39
555.	596	Prince Colony, Hari Nagar Ext.Pt-III, Block D, E & F, Delhi-44
556.	598	Meetha Pur Colony-B Block, Badarpur, Delhi-44
557.	599	Gagan Vihar Extn. Delhi-110051
558.	600	Vijay Nagar Mohan Garden Extn., Uttam Nagar, Delhi-5
559.	601	Qutab Vihar Ph-II, New Delhi-71
560.	602	Adhyapak Nagar G, H, I, J, K block, Nangloi, Delhi-41
561.	603	Sangam Vihar Colony, New Delhi
562.	604	Hari Vihar Main Najafgarh Road, Kakrola, New Delhi-43
563.	605	Mahipalpur Ext., K-II Block, New Delhi-7
564.	606	Swami Sardhanand Park, Bhalswa Dairy, Delhi-42
565.	607	Sanjay Colony, Narela, Delhi-40
566.	608	Naveen Vihar, Begampur, Delhi-41
567.	609	Dev Kunj, Sec-9, Dwarka, Delhi-45
568.	610	West Vinod Nagar, E-Block, Delhi-110092
569.	611	Sai Baba Enclave Najafgarh, Delhi-43
570.	612	Kadipur Extn., Nangli Road, Delhi-36
571.	614	Shri Ram Colony, Rajeev Nagar, Delhi-94
572.	616	Agar Nagar, Prem Nagar-3, Nangloi, Delhi-41
573.	618	Gokulpuri Extn., Ziauddinpur, Delhi-94
574.	619	Mohan Garden, R-3 A Block,Uttam Nagar, New Delhi
575.	620	Agar Nagar, D-Block, Prem Nagar-3, Nangloi
576.	621	Jawahar Park,Khanpur, Deoli Road, A, B, C, D & E Block, New Delhi

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577.	622	Harijan Basti Jharoda, Mazra, Delhi-84
578.	623	Kunwar Singh Nagar, Najafgarh Road, Nangloi
579.	624	Raju Extn., Old Palam Road, Kakrola, New Delhi-43
580.	625	Amar Enclave, Prem Nagar-3, Kirari Nangloi, New Delhi
581.	626	Vikash Enclave, Agra Nagar, B-Block, Nangloi, Prem Nagar-3
582.	627	Nai Basti Kureni, Narela, Delhi
583.	628	Madanpur Khadar Extn., Part-1, 2, 3, Badarpur, New Delhi
584.	629	Roopali Enclave, Karala, Delhi-81
585.	630	Sultanpur Mazra Extn., (East), Nangloi, Delhi-41
586.	632	Sainik Nagar, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi
587.	633	Pashchimi Karawal Nagar, Block A & B
588.	634	Mohan Garden P-Block, P Extn., I & II, Uttam Nagar, Delhi
589.	635	Brahm Puri Colony, Ph-1, Ranhaoula Extn., Nangloi, Najafgarh, Road
590.	636	New Ashok Nagar, Chilla Block-A, Delhi-110096
591.	637	New Roshan Pura Extn., Block P, P-1, P-2, N-1, B-1, N Najafgarh
592.	638	Surya Vihar, Deendarpur, Gurgaon Road, Najafgarh
593.	639	Chander Park, G.T. Karnal Road, Siraspur, Delhi-42
594.	640	Sainik Enclave, Jharoda Kalan Road, Najafgarh
595.	641	Major Bholu Ram Enclave Sec.-23, Dwarka, Pochanpur Extn, Delhi
596.	642	Harijan Basti, Siraspur, Samaipur Badli, Delhi-42
597.	643	Shiv Ram Extn., Pt-II, Najafgarh Road, Nangloi
598.	645	Sainik Enclave, Part-II, Jharoda Kala, Najafgarh, Delhi
599.	646	Baba Colony, A-Block, Burari, Delhi-94
600.	647	Karawal Nagar Purvi Extn., Pushkar Vihar, Ph-4 Shiv Vihar, Delhi-94
601.	648	Najafgarh Extn. (Maksudabad), Nangloi Road, Delhi
602.	649	Sangam Vihar, B-Block, New Delhi-62
603.	650	Dayal Pur Extn. C-Block, Main Road, Tukmerpur, Delhi-94

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604.	651	Ambika Vihar B & C Block, Purvi Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94
605.	652	Rana ji Enclave, Najafgarh, New Delhi
606.	654	Goyala Vihar, Najafgarh, Delhi
607.	655	Shakti Vihar, East Dayal Pur, Delhi-94
608.	656	Sangam Vihar,C-Block, New Delhi-62
609.	657	Tyagi Vihar Near Nangloi Extn., Rohtak Road, Delhi-41
610.	658	Indraj Colony (Bawana Extn) Kanjhawala Road, Bawana, Delhi-39
611.	658	Indraj Colony (Bawana Extn) Kanjhawala Road, Bawana, Delhi-39
612.	659	Ishwar Colony Extn. (Phase-II) Bawana, Delhi-39
613.	660	Sainik Enclave,Vikas Nagar, Uttam Nagar, Hastal, New Delhi-59
614.	661	Shiv Park, Jwala Puri Road, Nangloi, Delhi-41
615.	662	Raju Park C-II Block, South Delhi-Deoli Village, Delhi-62
616.	663	Pochan Pur Extn. A Block, Najafgarh
617.	664	Vinod Nagar (North A Block) Mandawali
618.	666	Rajiv Nagar Extn. Near Bhalsawa Dairy, Delhi-42
619.	667	Prem Nagar-II, ABCD Block, Nangloi, Delhi-41
620.	668	Amar Colony, ABC Block, Mundka, Nangloi, Delhi-41
621.	669	Mahavir Enclave Extn. C 3 & I Block, Palam, New Delhi-45
622.	670	Maa Ramabai Ambedkar Mohalla, Paschchimi Johri Pur, Delhi-94
623.	671	Tripathi Enclave, Prem Nagar-II, Nangloi, Delhi-41
624.	672	Gourav Nagar-2 (Prem Nagar) -3, Sultan Puri, Kanjhawala, Delhi-41
625.	673	Om Nagar, Badarpur, New Delhi-44
626.	674	Navyuvak Nanda Block, Mahavir Enclave, Najafgarh-45
627.	675	East Vinod Nagar, G Block Delhi-110091
628.	676	Uttam Nagar Q-Extn. Uttam Nagar Delhi-59
629.	677	New Ashok Nagar. Block-B-I, Delhi-110096
630.	678	Nangli Vihar Extn. Part-I, Najafgarh, Delhi-43

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631.	679	New Ashok Nagar, Chilla Saroda Bangar, Delhi-110096
632.	680	Sanjay Enclave, C-1 Block, Uttam Nagar, Delhi-59
633.	681	Duggal Colony, Khanpur Extn. Part-II, New Delhi-62
634.	682	Mohan Baba Nagar, Tajpur Extn. Badarpur, Delhi-44
635.	683	West Sant Nagar Colony, A 2 Block, Burari, Delhi-84
636.	684	Vikas Enclave, Vikas Nagar Phase-III-B, Uttam Nagar, Delhi-59
637.	685	Krishna Enclave Part-II, Dhichaon Kalan Road, New Delhi-72
638.	686	Shiv Vihar Phase-II, Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94
639.	688	Nathu Colony, Nathupura, Delhi-84
640.	689	Shyam Enclave (Z-Block), Gopal Nagar Extn. Najafgarh
641.	690	Mitraon Extn. Main Dhansa Road, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
642.	691	South Ganesh Nagar, Delhi-110092
643.	692	Gouri Shankar Enclave, Prem Nagar-III, Nangloi, Delhi-41
644.	693	New Ashok Nagar, C Block, Delhi-110096
645.	694	Vikas Vihar near Kakrola
646.	695	Mandawali Fajalpur, B-Block, Delhi
647.	696	Kaushik Enclave (B) Block, Part-II, Burari, Nathupura Road, Delhi-84
648.	697	Saroop Nagar Extn. (South), Delhi
649.	698	Mohan Park (M-Block, Model Town-III) Delhi-09
650.	699	Gaurav Nagar, Anand Nagar, Mubarakpur Rd, Prem Ngr.-II, Nangloi, Delhi-41
651.	701	Netaji Subhash Vihar Colony, Tikri Kalan, New Delhi-41
652.	702	Singh Adarsh Enclave, Prem Nagar-III, Delhi-41
653.	703	Madhu Vihar Near Dwarka Sector-III, Delhi
654.	704	Adarsh Enclave (Y-Block) Prem Nagar-II, Kirari, Nangloi, Delhi-41
655.	705	New Roshanpura Extn. 'Y' Block, Paprawat Road, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
656.	706	Sangam Vihar, B-I, Block, Sangam Vihar, New Delhi-62
657.	707	Chaman Park Near Johripur, Delhi

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658.	708	Bhagwati Garden, Najafgarh Road, Uttam Nagar
659.	709	Tamilar Enclave, Dabri, Delhi
660.	711	Kanhaiya Mohalla (Village Johripur) Delhi-94
661.	712	Mahesh Garden, Main Bahadur Garh Road, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
662.	713	Gaffar Manzil Extension, Jamia Nagar, Okhla, Delhi
663.	714	Sangam Vihar, L-Block, New Delhi-62
664.	715	Janaki Panchal Vihar, Poorvi Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94
665.	716	Sewak Park, D, E, & F Block, Najafgarh Road, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
666.	717	Risal Garden, Nangloi, Najafgarh Road, Delhi
667.	719	Mohan Baba Nagar, Tajpur Extn. Badarpur, Delhi-44
668.	721	Begumpur Extn. Rajiv Nagar, Delhi-41
669.	722	Baba Hari Dass Nagar, Najafgarh, Bahadurgarh Road, Delhi
670.	723	Dhruv Enclave, Rohini, Sec-22, Nithari, New Delhi
671.	724	Viswas Nagar, Block-28-29, Shahdara, Delhi-110032
672.	725	Kaushik Enclave, Burari Extn. Delhi-84
673.	726	Shiv Vihar, Shahbad-Daulatpur, Bawana, Delhi-42
674.	727	Molar Band Ext. New Delhi-44
675.	728	Kushak No. 2, Extn., Delhi-36
676.	729	Kushak No. 1, Extn., Delhi-36
677.	730	West Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94
678.	732	Old Roshan Pura, J-Block, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
679.	733	Kashmere Enclave, Kishan Chand Enclave, Bosco Colony, Arya Nagar, Gopal Nagar Extn. Najafgarh
680.	734	Vijay Enclave, L-Block, Dabri Palam Road, New Delhi-45
681.	735	Chhatarpur Enclave, D-Block Phase-I, New Delhi-68
682.	736	Brijpuri, Wazirabad road, Delhi-94
683.	737	Rajapuri (GKLMS Block) Som Bazar road, Madhu Vihar, Palam, New Delhi-59
684.	738	Khiri Extn. Colony Carriappa Marg, M.B. Road, New Delhi-62

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685.	739	Durga Vihar, Phase-I, Gurgaon Road, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
686.	740	Raj Nagar-II Extn. Palam Colony, New Delhi-45
687.	741	Laxmi Nagar, Prem Nagar-III D1-Block, Kanjhawala, Delhi-41
688.	742	Hari Nagar Extn., Block-D, Jaitpur, Badarpur, New Delhi-44
689.	743	Rajiv Colony, Harijan Basti, Narela, Delhi-40
690.	744	New Roshanpura A2, B1, A2, N1&P3 Block Najafgarh New Delhi
691.	746	Mahavir Enclave D&F Block Delhi-45
692.	747	Sewak Park B-1 Extn., New Delhi-59
693.	748	Uttam Nagar TA Block New Delhi-59
694.	749	Sadatpur Extn. Block C-5 & C-6 Karawal Nagar Delhi-94
695.	750	Uttam Nagar TA Block (Lop) New Delhi-59
696.	751	I.G.Colony, Kunwar Singh Nagar-II Ranholla Delhi-41
697.	752	Raghu Nagar Pankha Road New Delhi-45
698.	753	Prem Nagar-I F-G Extn. Block, Kirari Road Nangloi Delhi-41
699.	754	Viswas Nagar, Block-17, Shahdara, Delhi-110032
700.	755	Bhikam Singh Colony Block N0.33 Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara Delhi-110032
701.	756	Om Vihar Park-IA, Shiv Shankar Road Uttam Nagar New Delhi-59
702.	757	Nangli Vihar Extn Part-I RZ-44 Murti Bhawan Najafgarh New Delhi-43
703.	758	Jeewan Park Siraspur Delhi-42
704.	759	West Karawal Nagar Shahdara Delhi-94
705.	760	Shiv Vihar Phase-I Karawal Nagar Delhi-94
706.	761	Kailash Vihar Pansali Post Parhladpur Bangar Delhi-42
707.	762	Yadav Park Extn Najafgarh Road Nangloi Delhi-41
708.	763	Chanchal Park Part I & II Nangloi Delhi-41
709.	764	Rajdhani Park Nangloi Delhi-41
710.	765	Pehladpur (Banger) Extn. Vill Pehladpur Delhi-42
711.	766	Shiv Vihar Ph-III Karawal Nagar Delhi-94

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712.	767	Taimoor Nagar Extn.Near Kizrabad Delhi-65
713.	769	Bhagwati Garden Extn.Uttam Nagar New Delhi-59
714.	770	Shiva Encalve Vikas Nagar Hastal Uttam Nagar New Delhi-59
715.	771	Milan Vihar Near Jagat Pur Bandh Sant Nagar (Burari) Delhi-84
716.	772	Mukand Pur Vistar Delhi-42
717.	773	Pradeep Vihar Nathupura Mode Delhi-36
718.	774	Mahalaxmi Enclave Karawal Nagar New Delhi-94
719.	775	Baba haridas Nagar Tikri Border Delhi-41
720.	776	Mandawali East Block Fajalpur Delhi-110092
721.	777	Sainik vihar Ph-II, Mohan Garden Uttam Nagar, Delhi
722.	778	Guru Nanak Dev Colony Bhalswa Dairy Delhi-42
723.	779	Ishwar Nagar Extn. Sarup Nagar Delhi-42
724.	780	Raksha Enclave Sainik Enclave Sec. 1 Mohan Garden Uttam Nagar, N.D-59
725.	781	Raksha Enclave Extn. Mohan Garden Uttam Nagar New Delhi-59
726.	782	Sainik Enclave Mohan Garden Uttam Nagar
727.	783	Sainik Enclave Sector-III Mohan Garden Uttam Nagar
728.	784	Sainik Enclave (Raksha Enclave) Sect-1 Mohan Garden New Delhi
729.	785	Data Ram Park Near Deendarpur Najafgarh, Delhi
730.	786	Ganapati Enclave Extn.Najafgarh New Delhi
731.	787	Raju Park C-1 Block Khanpur New Delhi-62
732.	790	Risal Vihar Chhawla Extn Najafgarh, Delhi
733.	791	East Mandoli Extn.Harijan Basti D-Block Delhi-93
734.	793	Suraj Vihar A, B Block & Bajaj Enclave Extn. Uttam Nagar
735.	794	Vijay Park (Left Out Portion) Maujpur Delhi-53
736.	795	Parwana Lane Under Hill Road Delhi-54
737.	797	Vishu Vihar V-Block Sect-A Uttam Nagar
738.	798	Panchseel Colony F-Block Mahavir Enclave-III New Delhi-59

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739.	799	Surat Vihar Block A B C Mubarakpur Dabas Delhi-81
740.	800	Madhu Vihar, Delhi-110092
741.	801	Pratap Vihar Part-3 Nangloi Delhi-41
742.	802	Mahavir Vihar Kanjhawala Delhi-81
743.	803	Hari Nagar Extn. N Block Jaitpur Badarpur New Delhi-44
744.	804	Surya Kunj Bahadurgarh Road Najafgarh Delhi-43
745.	805	Hari Nagar colony Pt-II D-Block Badarpur New Delhi-44
746.	806	Sangam Vihar L-Block (Pkt-1) New Delhi-62
747.	807	Shiv Puri West Sagarpur New Delhi-46
748.	808	Shastri Park Extn.Nathu Pura More Burari Delhi-84
749.	809	Kamal Vihar Kamal Pur Burari Delhi-84
750.	811	Bharat Vihar C- Block Kakrola Extn.Kakrola
751.	812	Vardhman Vihar U & F Block New Roshan Pura Extn Najafgarh
752.	813	Sangam Vihar F-3 Block New Delhi-62
753.	814	Tilak Enclave A- Block Mohan Garden New Delhi-59
754.	815	Shiv Ram Park B-1 Block Nangloi Najafgah Nangloi Road Delhi-41
755.	816	Arjun park Colony Near Nangli Dairy Najafgarh Road, New Delhi
756.	817	Mohan Garden Block, A-1, Q1 Q J K & Bhagwati Garden Extn Block E Delhi-57
757.	818	Nehru Garden Colony, New Roshan Pura, Najafgarh, Delhi (LOP)
758.	819	Mahavir Colony Alipur Road Bhorgarh Narela Delhi-40
759.	820	Molar Band Extn. E-I Block Badarpur, Delhi
760.	821	Kadi Vihar Near Nathupura Delhi-36
761.	822	Agar Nagar F-Block Prem Nagar-III Delhi-41
762.	823	Mohan garden S-Extn. Uttam Nagar Delhi-59
763.	824	Left Out Portion of School Block, Shakarpur, Delhi-110092
764.	825	Shiv Ram park Ext. Nangloi Najafgarh Road, Delhi-41
765.	826	New Roshanpura Colony S-Block Najafgarh, New Delhi-43

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766.	827	Chilla Saroda Extn. Near Mayur Vihar, Ph-I, Delhi-110091
767.	828	Chetan Vihar (Gopal Nagar Extn.) Dhansa Road Najafgarh, Delhi
768.	829	Rajni Vihar Begum Pur Extn. Barwala Road Delhi-41
769.	830	Amar Colony C-Block, East Gokal Pur Delhi-94
770.	831	Molar Band Extn. Block ABC D (Gali No. 1-25) Badarpur, Delhi
771.	832	Shiv Park Khanpur Extn. New Delhi-62
772.	833	Shyam Vihar Phase II, (Behind Pooja Pipe Factory) Near 40 Ft Road Najafgarh New Delhi 43 (LOP)
773.	834	Vijay Enclave A B Block Dabri Palam Road New Delhi-45
774.	835	Rani Garden (Ambedkar Park) Shastri Nagar, Delhi-110031
775.	836	Mohan Garden R-3 B Block Uttam Nagar, New Delhi
776.	837	Awtar Vihar Mohan Garden S-Block Uttam Nagar, New Delhi
777.	838	Parvesh Nagar Mubarak Pur Dabas Delhi-81
778.	839	Samalka Extn. (East) Telephone Exchange Road Samalka, New Delhi
779.	841	Hari Nagar Part-II E-Block, Badarpur, New Delhi
780.	843	Harit Vihar Kamalpur Burari Delhi-84
781.	845	Satya Vihar (Kamal Pur) Burari Delhi-84
782.	847	Mithapur Extn. Part-III New Delhi-44
783.	848	Sangam Vihar Block K-I New Delhi-62
784.	849	New Roshanpura Extn. Part-II (Prem Nagar 'G' Block) Najafgarh, Delhi
785.	850	Mahavir Enclave D-IA Block D & F Block Part-I New Delhi-45
786.	852	Vijay Enclave B-1/B-2 Block, Palam Dabri Road New Delhi-45
787.	853	Old Roshanpura Extn. C-Block Najafgarh
788.	854	Uzala Harijan Colony Santi Road Qutab Garh Delhi-39
789.	855	Hari Nagar Extn. M-Block, Saurabh Vihar Badarpur, New Delhi
790.	856	Shyam Kunj Colony Tikri Khurd Delhi-40
791.	857	Indra Puri (Harijan Basti) Karkardooma Delhi-110092
792.	858	Ramesh Nagar Bawana, Near Harijan Basti, Delhi-39

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793.	859	Palam Apt. Bijwasan, Najafgarh Delhi-61
794.	860	Adarsh Enclave Aya Nagar Extn. New Delhi
795.	861	Rajdhani Park S-Block, Rohtak Road Nangloi Delhi-41
796.	862	Kushak No-I B-Block Kadipur Village Delhi-36
797.	863	Sushila Garden Mandoli Delhi-93
798.	864	West Block Friends Enclave Extn.Mundka Delhi-41
799.	865	Sangam Vihar K- Block Near Batra Hospital M.B. Road, Delhi-62
800.	866	Chatterpur Mini Farms Chatterpur main Road Mehrauli New Delhi-62
801.	867	New Roshnapura Extn. O-Block Najafgarh, Delhi
802.	868	Sangam Vihar G-Block, New Delhi-62
803.	869	Kailash Puri, B-Block Palam Colony New Delhi-45
804.	870	Shiv Ram Park, DEF Block, Najafgarh Road, Nangloi Delhi 41.(LOP)
805.	871	Sainik Vihar Mohan Garden New Delhi
806.	872	Mange Ram park Extn.Pooth Kalan Rohini, Sector-23, Delhi-41
807.	873	Sangam Vihar Block C, Part-II Delhi-62
808.	874	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Colony West Karawal Nagar Delhi-94
809.	875	Durgapuri Dwarikapuri Vijay Enclave Dabri Palam Road Delhi-45
810.	876	Krishna Block Tirthankar Nagar Jain colony Karala Delhi-81
811.	877	Tigri Extn.Ph-II New Delhi-62
812.	878	New Ashok Nagar Block-E & D(E &D) New Delhi-110096
813.	879	Nilothi Extn. Nangloi Delhi-41
814.	880	Tuglakabad Extn. New Delhi-19
815.	881	Shiv vihar Prem Nagar G-Block Paprawat Road Najafgarh
816.	882	Arjun Park Najafgarh Road, New Delhi
817.	883	Dhara M. Purura Extn. D Block Kakrola Road Najafgarh New Delhi
818.	884	Rajiv Nagar Mandoli New Delhi-93
819.	885	Sitapuri Part-II (G& H Block) Dabri Delhi-45
820.	886	Maharani Enclave Uttam Nagar New Delhi-59

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821.	887	Raj Nagar Part-2 H-Block palam Colony, New Delhi
822.	888	Krishan Colony Prahlad Vihar Rohini, Delhi
823.	889	Budh Vihar Ph-II Extn. Delhi-41
824.	890	Jaitpur Extn. Part-II Badarpur, New Delhi-44
825.	891	Bharat Vihar Raja Puri Uttam Nagar New Delhi-43
826.	892	Neelkanth Enclave Najafgarh New Delhi 43 (LOP)
827.	893	Uttam Nagar U- Block Bindapur Matiyala Road New Delhi-59
828.	894	Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Extn. Haiderpur Delhi-88
829.	895	Haibatpura Extn Near Anaj Mandi Bahadurgarh Road Najafgarh, Delhi
830.	896	Aradhana Enclave Gopal Nagar Extn. Najafgarh, New Delhi
831.	897	Khirki Extn. Malviya Nagar N.D-17
832.	899	Sitapuri, Pankah Road New Delhi
833.	900	Sri Ganga Vihar Colony Din Dar Pur Najafgarh
834.	901	Samalka Extn. Kapashera Chowk Najafgarh Road
835.	902	Utsav Vihar, Karala, Delhi-81
836.	903	Mohan Garden Defence Enclave Part-II Uttam Nagar, New Delhi.
837.	904	Saroop Nagar Extn. W X Y Z Block Pt-II East Village Libaspur Delhi-42
838.	905	Saroop Nagar Block A B C D E F G H H1, I G.T. Road Libaspur Delhi-42
839.	906	Sainik Enclave Sec-5 Mohan Garden Uttam Nagar New Delhi-59
840.	907	Chander Vihar, Mandawali Fajalpur Extn. Delhi-110092
841.	908	Pul Pahladpur M. B. Road N.D-44
842.	909	Sethi Enclave Pt-I Near Chandni Farm Mohan Garden Delhi-59
843.	910	Old Jasola Village Badarpur N.D-25
844.	911	Kamal Vihar Extn. Karawal Nagar Delhi-94
845.	913	Vikas Nagar Extn. B & C Block Baba Sayed Marg Hastal Village, Delhi
846.	914	Duggal Housing Complex School Road Khanpur New Delhi-62
847.	915	Amar Colony (C D E & K Block) Rohtak Road
848.	916	Chatter Pur Extn. Mehrauli New Delhi-74

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849.	917	Shiv Nagar New Roshan Pura, Najafgarh New Delhi 43 (LOP)
850.	918	Ishwar Colony Bawana New Delhi-39
851.	919	Deendarpur Extn.Najafgarh, Delhi
852.	920	Nangli Vihar Colony Near Nangli Dairy Najafgarh New Delhi-43
853.	921	Sangam Vihar A- Block New Delhi-62
854.	922	West Vinod Nagar, D-Block, Delhi-110092
855.	923	Sher Singh Enclave Karala Delhi-81
856.	924	Rani Garden Extn.Shashti Nagar, Delhi-110031
857.	925	Laxmi park Nangloi Delhi-41
858.	926	Mahavir Enclave G H Block Ph-I Palam Dabri Road Delhi-45
859.	927	Niyadhar Enclave Vikas Nagar Hastal,Delhi
860.	928	West kamal Vihar Near Kamal Pur Burari Delhi-84
861.	929	Nathupura D Block Burari Delhi-84
862.	930	Saboli Bagh Pt-I Nand Nagari Delhi-93
863.	931	Madhav Enclave Khaira Road, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
864.	932	Indira Colony, School Block, Mandawali, Delhi
865.	933	Lakhpat Colony Pt-I Mithapur Extn. Badarpur, Delhi
866.	936	Arvind Enclave Nangloi Delhi-41
867.	937	Geetanjali Park West Sagarpur Delhi-46
868.	938	New Sanjay Amar Colony, Vishwas Nagar, Delhi-110032
869.	939	Shiv Nagar Virendra Market Raghuvir Enclave Najafgarh Delhi-43
870.	940	Old Mustafabad Gali No.1 to 9 Gokalpuri Shahadra
871.	941	Baba Garib Das Colony Khera Dabar Najafgarh Delhi-73
872.	942	Shiv Vihar Khera Dabar Najafgarh New Delhi-73
873.	943	Rama Garden Karawal Nagar Delhi-94
874.	945	Sadh Nagar-II, F-Block New Delhi-45
875.	947	Rama Park Block C Uttam Nagar N.D-59
876.	948	Dharam Pura Extn. R-Block Kakrola Road Najafgarh N.D-43

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877.	951	Phool bagh Place (Shastri Park Extn.) Nathupura Mode Delhi-36
878.	952	Keshav Nagar Burari Nathupura Road Delhi-36
879.	954	Defence Enclave & Defence Enclave Pt-I Mohan Garden
880.	955	Raghubir Block Prem Nagar Najafgarh Paprawat Road
881.	956	Durga Vihar Ph-II Najafgarh, Delhi
882.	957	Govind colony Near Jhangola No. 2 Alipur Delhi-36
883.	958	Amar Colony B-Block, Purvi Gokulpuri Delhi-94
884.	959	Vijay Enclave A-1 Block Palam Dabri Delhi-45
885.	960	Shiv Park Kakrola, Old Palam Road Delhi
886.	961	Rajiv Nagar Begum Pur Ph-II Delhi-41
887.	963	West Gopal Nagar Ph-II Surakh Pur Road Najafgarh, Delhi
888.	965	Pratap Gandas Colony-I Vill. Kishangarh Delhi-70
889.	966	Ruchi Vihar Nangloi Delhi-41
890.	967	Bhawani Nagar Near Dinpur Najafgarh, Delhi
891.	968	Govind Vihar Karawal Nagar Delhi-94
892.	969	Deepak Vihar Vikas Nagar Uttam Nagar Delhi-59
893.	970	Prem Nagar B- Block Ph-III Najafgarh, Delhi
894.	971	Mahavir Enclave H-1, H2, H4 Palam Dabri road New Delhi
895.	972	Pratap Enclave Mohan garden, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
896.	973	Kardam Puri Extn. Shahdara Delhi-94
897.	974	Jogabai Zakir Nagar (Okhla) New Delhi-25
898.	976	Prem Nagar H Block Old Khaira Road Najafgarh Delhi-43
899.	977	Deepansu Colony Sant Nagar Burari, Delhi
900.	978	Neb Sarai Extn. Area Delhi-68
901.	979	Nawada Housing Complex F-Block Uttam Nagar
902.	980	Nanda Enclave Dhansa Road Najafgarh, Delhi
903.	981	Anand Vihar Colony Pooth Khurd Bawana Road Delhi-39
904.	982	Rattan Bagh Veena Enclave Extn. Nangloi Delhi-41

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905.	983	West Jyoti Nagar Enclave Main Loni Road Delhi-94
906.	984	Harijan Basti C-Block, Gharoli Extn. Delhi-110096
907.	985	East Krishna Vihar A B Block Khaira Road Najafgarh, Delhi
908.	986	Sangam Vihar I- Block Delhi-62
909.	987	Sant Nagar Block A1 Extn.Burari Road Delhi-84
910.	988	New Ashok Nagar C-2, Block Delhi-110096
911.	989	Laxmi Vihar Block A B C Main Najafgarh Road Near D.T.C. Dept. Najafgarh
912.	990	Shiva Enclave Hiranki Alipur Delhi-36
913.	991	New Roshanpura (KLM Block) Najafgargh, New Delhi
914.	992	Qutab Garh Enclave Qutab Garh Delhi-39
915.	993	Mansha Ram Park (A B Block) Najafgarh Road New Delhi-59
916.	995	Mustafabad Extn. Karawal Nagar Brijpuri Road Delhi-94
917.	997	Dagarpur Mohalla (B-4) Jauhripur Delhi-94
918.	998	Prem Nagar Ph-1, 2, 4 Thana Road Najafgarh, Delhi
919.	999	Tigri Extn Ambedkar Nagar Sect-I New Delhi-62
920.	1000	Fatehpur Beri Extn.Mehrauli Delhi-74
921.	1001	Ranhola Road Vikas Nagar, R-Block Ph-II, Hastal Village, Delhi-59
922.	1002	Indra Park (East Extn.) Nasirpur New Delhi-45
923.	1003	Shiv Vihar West Ranhola Road Vikas Nagar Delhi-59
924.	1005	Kotla Vihar Ph-I Nangloi Najafgarh Road Delhi-43
925.	1006	Mahavir Enclave, C/D Block Part-I Delhi-45
926.	1007	Vishnu Vihar Uttam Nagar,Block V & Sect-B Near Village Bindapur, Delhi
927.	1008	Old Jankipuri Uttam Nagar, Delhi
928.	1010	Vikas Vihar Uttam Nagar
929.	1011	Anoop Nagar (Block C & D) Uttam Nagar,Delhi
930.	1013	Hamdard Colony RZA Block Pul Pehladpur, Delhi-44
931.	1014	Zakir Nagar H-Block, Okhla Delhi-25
932.	1015	Maidan Garhi Extn. Chatterpur Road Delhi-68

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933.	1016	Shyam Enclave Deendarpur Najafgarh, Delhi
934.	1017	Chanakya Place Pt-II Uttam Nagar, Delhi
935.	1018	Jai Vihar Extn. Baprola Village, Delhi
936.	1019	New Roshan pura Extn.Z- Block Najafgarh, Delhi
937.	1020	Gupta Enclave Ranhola road Vikas Nagar New Delhi-59
938.	1021	Chajju Ram Colony Kamruddin Nagar Extn. Nangloi, Delhi-41
939.	1022	Mahavir Campus Rajpur Khurd Extn. Maidangarhi, Delhi-68
940.	1023	Ghasipura Extn. Colony Nangli Dairy Najafgarh, Delhi
941.	1025	Sangam Vihar G- Block Delhi-62
942.	1026	Khera Dabar Extn.Colony North West Najafgarh Delhi-73
943.	1027	C, E & F Block Vishwas Park, Uttam Nagar New Delhi 59 (LOP)
944.	1028	Om Vihar Colony Lampur Road Narela, Delhi
945.	1029	Mann Enclave Khera Khurd Delhi-82
946.	1030	Molar Band Extn.Block E-2 Badarpur, Delhi
947.	1031	Freedam Fighter Enclave Neb Sarai Delhi-68
948.	1032	Munshi Ram Colony Near Mukherji Nagar Delhi-9
949.	1033	Pashchimi Sadatpur Vistar, Delhi-94
950.	1034	Kailash Puri Extn. Delhi-45
951.	1035	Vipan Garden near Kakrola More, Najafgarh Road, Delhi
952.	1036	Dr. Ambedkar Colony Ansal Road, Satbari Delhi-54
953.	1037	Shiv Vihar Ph-8, Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94
954.	1038	Raja puri East, Delhi
955.	1039	Ganpati Enclave X-Block New Roshanpura Extn. Najafgarh, Delhi-43
956.	1040	Prem Nagar C- Block Najafgarh, Delhi
957.	1041	Arakpur Bagh Mochi Moti Bagh 2, Delhi-21
958.	1041	Arakpur Bagh Mochi Moti Bagh 2, Delhi-21
959.	1042	Gopal Nagar Ph-2 Z-Block Surkhpur Road Najafgarh, Delhi
960.	1043	Sangam Vihar, J2-B, Tugalakabad, New Delhi-110062

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961.	1046	Ganga Vihar Delhi-94
962.	1047	Vijay Enclave C- 2 Block, Palam, Dabri Road, Delhi-45
963.	1048	New Ashok Nagar, Block C-I, Delhi-11096
964.	1049	Begampur Extn. (Begam Vihar Block A B C D E) Delhi-41
965.	1050	Syndicate Enclave & Raghu Nagar Delhi-45
966.	1051	Budh Vihar Extn. Ph-II, Vir Singh Colony Delhi-41
967.	1053	Gopal Nagar Extn.Ph-I Main Khera Road Delhi-43
968.	1054	Saidulajab Extn. Paryavaran Complex Delhi-30
969.	1055	Nangli Vihar Extn. Bapraula, Delhi
970.	1056	Sitapuri Extn. Pt-II G-1 Block New Delhi-45
971.	1057	Gopal Nagar 'P' Block & Gopal Ngr. Extn. (E F G & H Blocks) Main Dhansa Rd
972.	1058	Sultan Garden B-Block Najafgarh Nangloi Road Delhi-43
973.	1059	Akash Vihar Ranholla Nangloi Najafgarh Road Delhi-41
974.	1060	Defence Enclave Goela Tajpur Khurd Najafgarh, Delhi
975.	1061	Mahavir Enclave, Block E G H1, H2& H3 Palam Dabri Road Delhi-45
976.	1062	Vijay Enclave (B-III Block) Palam Dabri, Palam New Delhi
977.	1063	Mahavir Enclave Pt II & III, Uttam Nagar, Delhi
978.	1064	Trithankar Nagar Jain. Colony Karala Delhi-81
979.	1065	Harphool Vihar Bapraula Nangloi Delhi-43
980.	1066	Dhram Pura Extn. A-2 Block Najafgarh N.D-43
981.	1067	Neb Sarai Harijan colony Delhi-68
982.	1068	Pochan Pur Extn. Najafgarh Delhi-45
983.	1069	Abul Fazal Enclave Pt-II Shahin Bagh, Delhi
984.	1070	Prem Nagar Z Block Najafgarh SW, Delhi
985.	1071	Deep Vihar Pansali, Pooth Kalan Perladpur Delhi-42
986.	1072	Gemini Park, Nangli Sakrawati More, Najafgarh, Delhi-43
987.	1073	Mohan Garden R Block Uttam Nagar Delhi-59
988.	1076	Raja Pur Extn. Colony, Sector-9, Rohini, Delhi

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989.	1077	Bhagya Vihar Ph-II, Nangloi Delhi-41
990.	1078	Mohan Garden L2 A Block Uttam Nagar ,Delhi
991.	1079	Uttariya School Block, Mandawali, Fajalpur Extn. Kalyan Marg, Delhi-110092
992.	1080	Sai Enclave G-III, Pt-III Mohan Garden Delhi-59
993.	1081	Sunder Nagar Gopal Nagar Extn. Surakhpur Road Najafgarh Delhi
994.	1082	Hari Nagar Extn. I-Block Jaitpur Road Badarpur, Delhi
995.	1083	Badarpur Extn .Pocket A,B, Mathura Road, Delhi-44
996.	1084	Zind Pur Extn. Delhi-36
997.	1085	Nihal Vihar Ph-III Nangloi Jat Delhi-41
998.	1086	Nihal Vihar Ph-I Block A B C D E F G H Q S K I K2 Nangloi Jat Delhi-41
999.	1087	Ashok Mohalla Ph-II Nangloi, Delhi
1000.	1088	Bagichi Bulward road Delhi-54
1001.	1091	Mohan Garden R. Extn. Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1002.	1092	Vill.Saboli Extn. Near Khera Mandir Delhi-93
1003.	1093	Defence Enclave Pt-I K-5 Extn. Pt-I Mohan Garden,Delhi
1004.	1094	Anand Parbat Delhi
1005.	1096	Mohan Garden K1 Extn, Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1006.	1097	Babu Nagar Karawal Nagar Extn. Delhi-94
1007.	1098	Pardhan Enclave Baprola Vihar Hastsal, Delhi
1008.	1100	Chandu Nagar Karawal Nagar Road, Delhi
1009.	1101	Jagat Pur More, Burari, Delhi-84
1010.	1102	Bachh Raj Colony Mithapur Extn. Delhi-44
1011.	1103	Vikas Kunj Sainik Vihar Mohan Garden, Delhi
1012.	1104	Sainik Niketan Najafgarh, Delhi
1013.	1105	Roshan Garden Najafgarh, Delhi
1014.	1106	Mahavir Enclave L-Block, Palam, Delhi
1015.	1107	Binda pur Extn. Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1016.	1108	Adarsh Nagar Near Jeevan Park Uttam Nagar, Delhi

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1017.	1109	Molar Band Extn. Block F-Delhi-44
1018.	1110	Harijan Basti D-Block East Gokal Pur Delhi-94
1019.	1111	Durga Park Din Darpur Extn. Najafgarh, Delhi
1020.	1112	Shanti Kunj (Main) Near Church Vasant Kunj Delhi-70
1021.	1113	Surya Kunj Pt-I Dichiao Road Najafgarh, Delhi
1022.	1115	Manak Vihar Extn. Near Beri Wala Bagh Tihar Village Delhi-18
1023.	1116	Prahlad Vihar Near-Sect-25 Rohini, Delhi
1024.	1117	Harsh Vihar Delhi-93
1025.	1118	Harsh Vihar Extn. Delhi-93
1026.	1119	Neb Valley IGNOU Road, Neb Sarai, Delhi-68
1027.	1120	Freedom Fighter Enclave Neb Sarai Delhi-68
1028.	1121	Har Govind Enclave Rajpur Khurd Delhi-68
1029.	1122	Teck Chand Colony Main Road village Nilothi Delhi
1030.	1124	Hari Nagar Extn.A Block Jaitpur Road Badarpur, Delhi
1031.	1125	Village Basai Dara Pur Extn., Delhi
1032.	1126	Gopal Nagar Ph-II Shyam Vihar Chandan Enclave Najafgarh, Delhi
1033.	1127	Gopal Nagar B- Block Main Dhansa Road Najafgarh, Delhi
1034.	1128	Ali Vihar (Block A B C D E F G & H)
1035.	1129	Hari Nagar A B Block Extn.Pt-II Badarpur, Delhi
1036.	1130	Rangpuri Extn. A-Block Vasant Kunj Delhi-37
1037.	1131	Rangpuri Extn. B-Block Vasant Kunj Delhi-37
1038.	1132	Samalka Extn. Old Gurgaon Road New Delhi-37
1039.	1133	Molar Band Extn. G Block Badarpur
1040.	1134	Main Gopal Nagar Najafgarh, Delhi
1041.	1135	Johri Pur Extn. Delhi-93
1042.	1136	Dabri Extn. East Nasirpur Delhi-45
1043.	1137	Jawahar Park F-Block New Delhi-62
1044.	1138	Shakti Garden Harijan Basti Block E-II, East Gokal Puri Delhi-94

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1045.	1139	Kapashera Extn. C-Block Delhi -37
1046.	1140	Mahipalpur Block A Extn., Delhi
1047.	1144	Shanti Kunj Behind Deep Public School, Vasant Kunj, Delhi-70
1048.	1145	Mohan Garden E F G H I J K F1,F2 & W E Block Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1049.	1146	Mohan Garden D Block Extn.Uttam Nagar Delhi-59
1050.	1149	Sitapuri Extn.Pt-II (Block A B F & G) Near Dabri New Delhi-45
1051.	1152	Chandan Haula Extn. East Chattarpur Bhati, Sahurpur, Delhi-74
1052.	1153	Bhagawati Vihar V-Block Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1053.	1154	Parsuram Enclave Salupur Majra Burari Delhi-84
1054.	1155	Dabar Enclave (S R Block A) Rawta Mode Jafarpur Najafgarh ,Delhi
1055.	1157	East Gokalpuri E- Block, Hari Nagar Harijan Basti Delhi-94
1056.	1158	Durga Enclave Jafarpur Kalan Najafgarh Delhi-73
1057.	1159	Jafarpur Extn. Jafarpur kalan Najafgarh
1058.	1160	Chankaya Place Pt-I Pankha Road, Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1059.	1161	Nanu Ram Park Haibat Pura Jharoda Road Najafgarh, Delhi
1060.	1162	Molar Band Extn. Block E-III Badarpur
1061.	1164	Tyagi Enclave Mohan Garden Delhi-59
1062.	1165	Panchsheel Enclave Vikas Nagar, Hastals, Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1063.	1166	Indra Vihar Ph-II Johri Pur Delhi-94
1064.	1168	Indra Vihar Ph-I Bhagirathi Vihar G-Block near Johripur, Delhi-94
1065.	1169	Ganga Vihar G-3 Sai Enclave, Mohan Garden Delhi-59
1066.	1170	Durga Enclave Vishal Enclave Delhi-81
1067.	1171	Chilla Saroda, Delhi
1068.	1173	West Sagarpur, J-Block, Delhi
1069.	1174	West Sagarpur, & Jagdamba Vihar, P & T Block Delhi
1070.	1175	Prem Nagar D-Block Najafgarh
1071.	1176	Mohan Garden R-V, R-II Extn. R-III,/A2 A3 R-IV & R-V Delhi-59
1072.	1177	Raju Enclave Old Palam Road Kakrola, New Delhi
1073.	1178	Baljeet Nagar & Punjabi Basti Extn. Near Nepali Mandir Delhi-8

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1074.	1179	Pratap Nagar Harijan Basti Nand Nagri, Delhi
1075.	1180	New Lahori Colony, Shahstri Nager, Gali No.-8A, & A9, Delhi
1076.	1181	Jagdamba Colony Ali Vihar Badarpur, Delhi
1077.	1182	Abul Fazal Enclave Pt-II Block G & H Delhi-25
1078.	1183	Om Vihar Phase-1 to 4 Uttam Nagar New Delhi-59
1079.	1184	Om Vihar (LOP), Ph-IV, &V Extn., Uttam Nagar New Delhi-59
1080.	1185	Shahbad Extn. East South of Sec-17 Rohini Delhi 42
1081.	1186	Raju Park C-Block Devli Vill Delhi-62
1082.	1190	Raju Garden Extn. Near Ring Road Delhi
1083.	1191	Krishna Vihar West Najafgarh, Delhi
1084.	1192	Dalip Vihar, Near Suraj Cinema, Najafgarh, Delhi
1085.	1193	Qutab Vihar Ph-I Najafgarh Delhi-71
1086.	1194	Vishal Enclave Bawana Road, Narela, Delhi-40
1087.	1195	Sant Mohalla (Chhuriya Mohalla) Tuglakabad, Delhi
1088.	1196	Sannoath Extn. Pt-I, II, III Narela Delhi-41
1089.	1197	Satyam Puram Jharoda Kalan Border Delhi
1090.	1198	Harijan Basti Rohtak Road Delhi-5
1091.	1199	Pandav Nagar E & F Block, (LOP) Delhi
1092.	1200	Mohan Garden Block R Extn. K-5, K-6, Delhi-59
1093.	1201	Mahavir Enclave B & C Block Pt-I Palam, Delhi
1094.	1202	Anandpur Dham C-Block Delhi-81
1095.	1203	Pratap Nagar, Mayur Vihar Ph-I, Delhi
1096.	1204	Kardam Farm R S T Enclave, Johripur Extn., Delhi-94
1097.	1205	Qutub Garh Extn. Nai Basti Delhi-59
1098.	1206	Mandoli Extn. Harijan Basti Delhi-93
1099.	1207	East Vinod Nagar, R-Block, Delhi-110009
1100.	1208	Raj Pur Khurd Extn. Mehrauli Delhi-68
1101.	1209	Munshi Ram Colony, Timarpur Delhi-19
1102.	1210	Ramgarh Jagirpur Delhi

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1103.	1211	Molarband Extn. E1, E2, E3 Block, Badarpur New Delhi 44
1104.	1212	Vikas Nagar Ph-II, Ph-III Extn. Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1105.	1213	Hari Nagar Extn. C BlockPart 2 Badarpur, Delhi
1106.	1214	Mahbub Nagar Zakhir Nagar New Delhi-25
1107.	1215	Vikas Nagar Hastals Village S- Block, Uttam Nagar
1108.	1216	Nehru Vihar Gokulpuri Delhi-93
1109.	1217	Kotla Village Extn. Mayur Vihar-I, Delhi-110091
1110.	1218	Khajuri Colony E-Block Delhi-94
1111.	1219	Lokesh Park & Heera park extn., Najafgarh, Delhi
1112.	1220	Panchsheel Vihar Khirki Village Near Malviya Nagar Delhi-17
1113.	1221	Sangam Vihar E-Block Delhi-62
1114.	1222	Sangam Vihar L-I Block Delhi-62
1115.	1224	Sai Enclave G-I,G-2 Block Mohan Garden Uttam Nagar
1116.	1225	Bhagat Singh Park Extn. Siraspur Vill. Delhi-42
1117.	1226	Shiv Enclave F& G Block Green Avenue Bhism Enclave Shiv Vihar Delhi-59
1118.	1227	Chinar Enclave Najafgarh, Delhi
1119.	1228	Palam Colony Adarsh Gali Palam Gaon, Delhi-45
1120.	1229	Village Shabad Mohd Pur Extn. Area Delhi-61
1121.	1230	Shri Chand Park Near Matiyala Village, Delhi
1122.	1231	Krishna Park, Khanpur, Devli Road
1123.	1232	Krishna Park Extn. Block D Devli road Delhi-62
1124.	1234	Vikas Nagar Marbal Block Raj Hans Vihar, Vikas Vihar, Uttam Nagar
1125.	1235	Gopal Nagar Extn. Ph. II Block A & B, Surakhpur Road, Najafgarh
1126.	1236	Zindpur Village Extn. Alipur Delhi-36
1127.	1238	Dharmapura A-I Block Najafgarh, Delhi
1128.	1239	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Colony Near Bijwasan Village,Delhi
1129.	1240	Vishawas Nagar, 17-Block, Shahdara, Karkardooma Road, Delhi
1130.	1242	Dharam Pura J-Block Colony Najafgarh Delhi-43
1131.	1243	H-Block, Hari Nagar Extn, Jaitpur Road Badarpur New Delhi 44

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1132.	1244	Neb Sarai Extn., Ph-II IGNOU Road Delhi
1133.	1245	Dr.Ambedkar Colony Radha Vihar Near Saboli Delhi-93
1134.	1246	Vishwakarma Colony M.B. Road Pul Pahladpur Delhi-44
1135.	1247	Vishwakarma Colony B- Block M.B. Road Pul Pahladpur Delhi-44
1136.	1248	Amrita Puri Ranhola, Nilothi Road Delhi-41
1137.	1249	Bakkarwala Village New Delhi-51
1138.	1251	Shiv Ram park J- Block Nangloi Delhi-41
1139.	1252	Uday Vihar Pt-1, 2, 3, 4 Nilothi Extn., Delhi-41
1140.	1253	Ashok Nagar D Block Main Wazirabad Road, Delhi-93
1141.	1255	Lui Braill Vihar Rani Khera Delhi
1142.	1256	Sangam Vihar F-2 Block Hamdard Near Batra Hospital, M.B. Road, Delhi.
1143.	1257	Jeevan Park F-Block Uttam Nagar, Delhi-59
1144.	1258	Budh Vihar Harijan Basti Mandawali Delhi-93
1145.	1263	New Roshanpura Extn. J-Block, Najafgarh, Delhi
1146.	1264	Ganga Shai Colony Harijan Basti Mandawali, Delhi
1147.	1265	Prem Nagar A Block Ph-V Najafgarh, Delhi
1148.	1266	Kapashera Extn. B-Block Delhi-37
1149.	1267	Sourabh Vihar K- Block Hari Nagar Jait Pur Badarpur, Delhi
1150.	1268	Niranjan Park Najafgarh Road, Nangli Dairy
1151.	1269	Mange Ram Park Extn. Budh Vihar Ph-II Delhi-41
1152.	1271	Sharma Enclave Mubarak Pur Extn. Delhi-81
1153.	1272	Mitha Pur Extn.1 Block A B C 2 D, Delhi
1154.	1273	Gopal Nagar Extn. Najafgarh, Delhi
1155.	1274	Sapera Basti, Village Gharoli, Delhi-11096
1156.	1275	Kamal Vihar Karawal Nagar, Delhi
1157.	1276	Gopal Nagar A-Block, Najafgarh, Delhi
1158.	1277	Prem Nagar Najafgarh G-Block & G-1, Delhi
1159.	1278	Kapashera Extn. A-Block Delhi-37
1160.	1279	Gupta Market Najafgarh, Delhi

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1161.	1280	Milan Garden Near Sabhapur Extn. Delhi-92
1162.	1282	Mahabir Enclave Extn.C-3, Palam Road New Delhi-45
1163.	1283	Vipin Garden Extn. Uttam Nagar Delhi-59
1164.	1286	Vikas Vihar Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1165.	1287	Hanuman Enclave Nangloi Delhi-41
1166.	1288	Kondli Colony, New Ashok Nagar, Delhi-110096
1167.	1289	Harijan Basti, Purani Abadi, Patpar Gunj, Delhi-110091
1168.	1290	Jain Colony Pt-I T.Extn. Uttam Nagar
1169.	1291	Gupta Park Najafgarh, Delhi
1170.	1292	Nai Basti Bakner Paschim, Delhi
1171.	1293	Raksha Enclave Extn.III Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1172.	1294	Village Pooth Kalan Extn, Abadi, Delhi
1173.	1296	Durga Vihar Devli Extn. Delhi-62
1174.	1297	Sainik Vihar Ph-III Mohan Garden Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1175.	1298	Mohit Nagar Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1176.	1299	Mitha Pur Extn. A-Block Badarpur, Delhi
1177.	1300	Mitha Pur Extn. Badarpur Delhi-36
1178.	1301	Ch. Lakha Ram Colony School Rd. Shakti Vihar Pt-I Delhi-44
1179.	1303	Raj Nagar I & II Palam Colony N.D
1180.	1304	Shahbad Extn Shahbad, Delhi
1181.	1306	Suraj Park Samai Pur Near Sect-18 Rohini, Delhi
1182.	1307	Rajiv Nagar Extn. Begumpur Delhi-41
1183.	1308	Begam Pur Extn. Delhi-41
1184.	1309	Friends Enclave Sultanpuri Extn. East Block-A Sultanpuri Nangloi, N.D-41
1185.	1310	Pratap Garden Uttam Nagar Delhi-59
1186.	1311	Defence Enclave Goela Tajpur Rd. Chawla New Delhi-71
1187.	1313	Mahavir Enclave Pt-I, Block A b C H & I, Delhi
1188.	1314	Sulakul Vihar Uttam Nagar N.D.-43
1189.	1317	West Sagarpur P & T Block Delhi

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1190.	1318	Sukhvir Nagar Karala Delhi-81
1191.	1320	Jivan Park E-Block Pankha Road Delhi-59
1192.	1322	Adhyapak Nagar Block D E F, Najafgarh Road, Delhi
1193.	1323	Adhyapak Nagar Block A B C Nangloi
1194.	1324	Nihal Vihar, Nangloi Jat, Delhi
1195.	1325	Jain Colony T Block Pt-II & III, Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1196.	1326	Ramchandra Enclave Mohan Garden, Delhi
1197.	1327	Chhawla Extn. Near B.S F CaM. Pur Gurgaon Road Chhawla, Delhi
1198.	1329	Vinoba Enclave A1 Block Najafgarh Main Road Opp. DSIDC SHOP, Delhi
1199.	1331	Golden Enclave B Block Nangil Sakrawati, Delhi
1200.	1332	Om Vihar Extn. E, E-I, F Block Uttam Nagar N.D
1201.	1333	Ranaji Enclave Najafgarh, Nangli, Sakravati, Delhi
1202.	1334	Indra Park F-Block Maksudabad, Najafgarh, N.D
1203.	1335	Laxmi Vihar B-Block Nangli, Sakravagti, Delhi
1204.	1336	Sangam Vihar F-1 Block, N.D
1205.	1337	Chandra Park Old Palam Road New Delhi
1206.	1338	Kumhar Basti Hauz Rani, Malviya Nagar, Delhi-17
1207.	1341	Pawan Dham Trivani Colony Delhi-36
1208.	1342	Amrita Puri Block C RanHaula Vill Delhi-41
1209.	1343	Asha Kunj Vasant Kunj Delhi-70
1210.	1344	Mohan Garden Block A-3 Uttam Nagar New Delhi
1211.	1345	Bajaj Enclave Old Palam Road Kakrola More, N.D
1212.	1346	Sadh Nagar-II F-Block Gali No. 21-25 New Delhi-45
1213.	1347	Mohalla Jahapanah Hauz Rani, Malviya Nagar, Delhi-17
1214.	1348	Gurunanak Nagar Bhalswa Dairy, Delhi
1215.	1349	Rajiv Gandhi Nagar Mustafabad New Delhi
1216.	1350	Village, Gajipur, Delhi-110096
1217.	1352	Amar Shopping Complex Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1218.	1353	Bhagirath Vihar Ph-I & II, Nand Nagari

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1219.	1354	Sangam Vihar G- Block Near Shooting Range Delhi-62
1220.	1355	Freedom Fighter Enclave, Near Neb Sarai, Mehrauli, Delhi-68
1221.	1356	Vishwas Nagar, Block-17, Shahdara, Delhi-110032
1222.	1357	Chhawla Extn. 1 Panchia Mohalla Delhi-71
1223.	1359	Bhikam Singh Colony Block NO. 33 Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara Delhi-110032
1224.	1360	Vishwas Nagar, Block-17, Shahdara, Delhi-110032
1225.	1361	Mohan Garden R-III Block N.D
1226.	1363+1234	Hastal Extn. Vikas Nagar Uttam Nagar Delhi-59
1227.	1364	Vikas Nagar, R-Block & R Extn, Hastal, Delhi-59
1228.	1365	Brahm Puri Colony Nangloi Najafgarh Rd. Safipur Ranhola, Delhi
1229.	1366	Vikas Kunj Extn.Uttam Nagar Delhi-59
1230.	1367	Sai Enclave Mohan Garden, Delhi
1231.	1368	Inderprasth Colony Pt-I Extn. Burari, Delhi-
1232.	1369	Pratap Nagar, Near Mayur Vihar, Delhi
1233.	1370	Pratap Nagar Saboli Vill. Delhi
1234.	1371	Village Garhi Mandu Delhi-53
1235.	1372	Nirmal Vihar Najafgarh, Delhi
1236.	1373	Ranaji Enclave Near Sai Mandir Najafgarh, Delhi
1237.	1374	Shankar Park Dhara M. Purura Extn. Najafgarh
1238.	1375	Sri Sai Baba Enclave Najafgarh, Delhi
1239.	1377	School Block, Unche Pur, Mandawali Fazalpur, Delhi
1240.	1378+ 420+572	Kunwer Singh Nagar Laxmi Park Najafgarh, Nangloi, Delhi
1241.	1379	Udai Vihar Kanjhawala Delhi-81
1242.	1380	Amar Colony Ph II & III, Rohtak Road, Nangloi, Delhi
1243.	1381	Jasola Vill Delhi-25
1244.	1382	Nanhe Park D-I Block Matiala Rd Uttam Nagar Delhi-57
1245.	1383	Khera Khurd Extn Village Khera Khurd, Delhi
1246.	1386	Khajuri Colony F-Block, Mangal Pandey Road, New Delhi
1247.	1387	Mohan Garden L-II Block Uttam Nagar Delhi-59

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1248.	1388	Shri Anand Niketan Laxmi Vihar D- Block Najafgarh, Delhi
1249.	1389	Freedom Fighter Enclave Delhi-68
1250.	1394	Ranjeet Nagar N.D-8
1251.	1395	Meer Vihar Mubarakpur Dabas Rd. Madanpur Dabas Delhi-81
1252.	1397	Dhir Pur Enclave Near Shah Alam Bandh, Delhi-9
1253.	1398	Harsh Dev Park Budh Vihar Ph-II, Delhi
1254.	1399	Budh Vihar Extn. Near Sector-23 & 24, Rohini, Rithala Road, Delhi-41
1255.	1401	Sai Enclave G-2,G-3, Mohan Garden,Delhi-59
1256.	1402	Budh Vihar Phase-II, Near Rohini, Sect-24, Delhi-41
1257.	1403	Dharam Pura H & I Block Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
1258.	1404	Swaroop Nagar, South Part-II, G.T. Karnal Rd & Burari Rd., N.Delhi
1259.	1405	Naveen Place Block- C-I, Jharodha Rd., Najafgarh, Delhi
1260.	1407	Guru Nanak Industrial Area Main Bawana Rd. Samaipur, Delhi-42
1261.	1411	Ghoga Extn., Narela, Delhi-39
1262.	1413	Ashok Nagar, D-Block, Shahdara, Delhi-93
1263.	1414	Swarg Ashram Colony, Kingsway Camp. Delhi-9
1264.	1415	Saidulatab Extn. J-Block, Paryavaran Complex, Delhi-30
1265.	1416	Near Modern Shahdara, Pocket-II, Delhi-110032
1266..	1417	Dr. Ambedkar Vihar, Harijan Basti, Zohripur Extn., Delhi-94
1267.	1418	Nasirpur Village, (Pustani & Mahavir Enclave) Block D & F, New Delhi
1268.	1419	Gram Pustani Pochanpur Extn., Delhi-45
1269.	1420	Baljeet Vihar Extn. D-1 Nithari, Nangloi, Delhi
1270.	1421	Mohan Garden C-Block Uttam Nagar Delhi-59
1271.	1422	Ganga Vihar Kilokri Near Kalindi Colony Delhi-14
1272.	1424	Batla House Okhla, Delhi
1273.	1425	Main Bharat Garden, Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1274.	1426	Harijan Basti A-Block Purvi Gokalpur, Delhi-94
1275.	1427	Meet Nagar C-Block Delhi-94
1276.	1428	Meet Nagar A& B Block, Delhi-94

1	2	3
1277.	1429	Shiv Vihar Burari Bakhtawar Pur Road Ibrahim Pur Delhi
1278.	1430	Bhagya Vihar Lop Jain Colony Ph II, Rani Khera, New Delhi 81
1279.	1431	Mahavir Enclave Pt-I Block G, G-I A & A1 Dabri Delhi
1280.	1433	Rama Park, C-I Block, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
1281.	1434	New Viswas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi
1282.	1435	Partap Vihar, Safipur Ranhoola Najafgarh road, Nangloi
1283.	1436	Shiv Vihar, Shahbad Daulatpur (Bawana Road), Delh-42
1284.	1437	Indra Park Extn. Pt-I, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
1285.	1439	Hastal Vihar, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
1286.	1441	Mohan Garden (B&G Block), Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
1287.	1442	Mohan Garden, D-Block, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
1288.	1445	Durga Park, Durga Mohalla, Dallupura, East, Delhi
1289.	1446	Saidulajaib Extn., Kohinoor Enclave, M.B.Road, Opp. CISF Complex.
1290.	1447	Nathan Vihar, Village Ranhoola, New Delhi-41
1291.	1448	Vikas Nagar, Ph-IV, Deep Vihar, Hastal, Village Uttam Nagar, N.D.
1292.	1449	Hari Dass Enclave, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi-72
1293.	1450	Jagdamba Colony, Johripur, Delhi-94
1294.	1451	Kanwar Singh Nagar Extn. Block H-3, Najafgarh Road, Ranhoola, Delhi
1295.	1452	Meera Enclave, Ranhoola Village, New Delhi-41
1296.	1453	Shyam Park, M-Block, Nawada, New Delhi-59
1297.	1454	Anand Vihar, Gurpreet Nagar, Near R-Block, New Delhi-59
1298.	1455	Akash Vihar, Baprola, Chanchal Park, Bakkarwala More, New Delhi-43
1299.	1456	Shiv Vihar, Najafgarh Road, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
1300.	1457	Dhaka Johar, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009
1301.	1458	Shivpuri Dindarpur, Part-I New Delhi-43
1302.	1459	Baba Haridas Enclave, B-Block, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi-72.
1303.	1460	New T Block, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
1304.	1461	Prem Nagar, B-Block, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
1305.	1463	Rana Ji Enclave, Block-1A, Main Najafgarh Road, Najafgarh, Delhi-43

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1306.	1465	Shakti Vihar, Mohan Garden Uttam Nagar, Delhi-59
1307.	1466	Vashisth Park, Pankha Road, New Delhi-46
1308.	1467	Ambey Garden, Libas Pur, Delhi-42
1309.	1468	R-3, A-3 Mohan Garden, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
1310.	1469	Kamrudin Nagar, Extn.-III, Najafgarh Road. Delhi-41
1311.	1470	Todarmal Block, Prem Nagar, Najafgarh, Delhi-43
1312.	1471	Matiala Extension, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
1313.	1472	Nawada Extension, G Block, Shyam Park, Nawada, Uttam Nagar, Delhi
1314.	1473	Gharoli Extn.,
1315.	1475	Shiv Vihar (Near Vikas Nagar), New Delhi-59.
1316.	1476	Gharoli Extn., B-Block, Rajbir Colony Delhi-96
1317.	1477	Prem Nagar, Z-Block, Paprawat Road, Najafgarh, Delhi-110043
1318.	1481	Lokesh Park, Near DTC Bus Terminal, Bahadurgarh Road.
1319.	1482	Sanjay Nagar, Bawana Extn. Bawana, Delhi-39
1320.	1483	Village Lal Kuan, Block-D, Chungi No.3 & Block A, B Pul Pehlad Pur,
1321.	1484	Vidya Vihar, Hastsal, New Delhi-59
1322.	1485	Ganga Vihar (H-Block), Delhi-94
1323.	1487	Shastri Park Extn., Nathupura More, Burari, Delhi-84
1324.	1488	Khajuri Colony, E-Extn., Left Out Part E-Block, Khajuri Khas, Delhi-94
1325.	1489	Mayur Vihar Phase-I
1326.	1490	Prem Nagar Ph-III, Najafgarh, Delhi-110043
1327.	1492	Village Lal Kuan, Block-A to J, Mehrauli Badarpur Road, New Delhi-44
1328.	1493	Tuglakabad Extn. T.A. Block, New Delhi-19
1329.	1494	Ishwar Colony Extn.Ph-I, II Left Out Portion, Kanjhawala Road, Bawana.
1330.	1495	Gautam Vihar Colony, Narela, Delhi-40
1331.	1496	Chanchal Park, Main Nangloi, Najafgarh Road, Delhi
1332.	1498	J-Block Prem Nagar, Lal Kuan, M.B. Road, Delhi-44
1333.	1503	SUBHASH PARK EXTN.
1334.	1504	Anand Vihar Gurpreet Nagar, R-Block, Pt-I, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59

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1335.	1505	New Roshanpura Extn. X Block, Najafgarh, New Delhi.
1336.	1507	Pratap Nagar, Near Mayur Vihar, Delhi
1337.	1508	Shalapur Khara, Bijwasan, New Delhi-61
1338.	1509	Dindarpur Extn. Chhawala Road, Delhi-43
1339.	1510	Mahesh Garden, No.1, Haibatpura, Bahadurgarh Road, Najafgarh, N.D.
1340.	1511	Vishwas Park, G&S Block Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
1341.	1512	Chanderpuri, Chand Bagh, Main Wazirabad Road, Delhi-94
1342.	1513	Saidulajaib Extn., New Delhi-30
1343.	1514	Left out portion T-Extn., Uttam Nagar, (Near Vishwas Park) New Delhi-59
1344.	1515	Raj Nagar, Ph-II (Extn.), H-Block, New Delhi-45
1345.	1516	Prem Nagar Z-Block, Kashmiri Colony, Near Khaira Village, Paprawat Road
1346.	1519	Aya Nagar Extn. B-Block, New Delhi-47
1347.	1520	Anupam Enclave, Pt-II, Saidulajaib Extn. New Delhi-30
1348.	1521	Harphool Vihar, Jai Vihar Ph-IIIrd A, near Baprola Vill., Nangloi, New Delhi-43
1349.	1522	Harphool Vihar, Jai Vihar, Ph-III B, Baprola, Nangloi, New Delhi-43
1350.	1523	Harijan Basti, Sadat Pur, Delhi-94
1351.	1524	Extended Abadi, Dhansa Gaon, (Gopal Nagar), New Delhi-73
1352.	1526	Prem Nagar G-Block Left out portion, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
1353.	1527	Zakir Nagar West Jamia Okhla Nagar, New Delhi-25
1354.	1529	Amar Shopping Complex, Jai Bharat Enclave, Kakrola More, Uttam Nagar.
1355.	1530	Vikas Vihar (West) Vikas Nagar, Hastal, New Delhi-59
1356.	1531	Ganga Ram Park, Village Ranhola, Nangloi, New Delhi-41
1357.	1533	Laxmi Park Ranhola Extn. Ph-I, Nangloi, Delhi-41
1358.	1538	Durga Park, Pocket-E, New Delhi-45
1359.	1540	Vandana Vihar, Nangloi
1360.	1541	West Vinod Nagar, Delhi-52
1361.	1542	Indra Park Extension, Guru Nagar, Najafgarh.
1362.	1543	Narsingh Garden, Left out portion, Khyala
1363.	1544	Tara Nagar, Old Palam Road, Kakrola, New Delhi

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1364.	1545	Sudan Garden, Najafgarh, New Delhi
1365.	1546	Deoli Extn. Khanpur
1366.	1547	Palam Colony, Kamal Park,
1367.	1548	Sai Dham
1368.	1549	Amar Vihar Colony, Indra Park Extn, New Delhi-43.
1369.	1550	Shah Nagar, Manglapuri Chowk, Palam, New Delhi-45.
1370.	1551	Ravi Dass Colony, Narela
1371.	1552	Sangam Vihar, G-II, Gali No.18, New Delhi-62
1372.	1553	Kanti Nagar Extn., Krishna Nagar, Delhi-110059
1373.	1554	Tikri Extn., Nr. Kabir Park Dham
1374.	1555	Shalimar Village, Delhi-88
1375.	1556	Uttam Nagar, A-1, 2, 3 Block, Hastaal Road, New Delhi
1376.	1557	Roshan Vihar Kakrola Road, Najafgarh
1377.	1558	Village Molarband, B-Block, New Delhi
1378.	1559	Mohan Garden, P-Block-Extn. I & II,
1379.	1560	Ravi Nagar Extn. RZ-15, Khyala New Delhi 18
1380.	1561	Kishna Kunj, Part-II, Luxmi Nagar
1381.	1562	Sadh Nagar, E-Block, Part-II, Palam Colony
1382.	1563	Shiv Mandir Mohalla, Badli, Delhi-42
1383.	1564	Prem Nagar, F & G Block
1384.	1565	Nathu Colony, School Block, Delhi-93
1385.	1566	Sangam Vihar, B-Block, Y-Area, New Delhi-62
1386.	1568	Ashok Nagar, Harijan Basti
1387.	1569	Ashola Extension, Delhi.
1388.	1570	Shanti Park, Uttam Nagar, Main Najafgarh Road,
1389.	1571	Kishana Puri, Mandawali Fazalpur
1390.	1573	Sham Mohala Extn., Seelam Pur, Gandhi Nagar
1391.	1574	Krishna Estate, G-Block, Punjabi Colony, Narela, Delhi
1392.	1575	Mandawali Fazalpur, Gali No. 1&2

1	2	3
1393.	1576	Mandawali Colony, (South Indian Society)
1394.	1577	Indra Vikas Samiti Colony, Leprosy Complex Tahirpur, Delhi 95
1395.	1578	Hari Nagar Etn., L-Block, Saurabh Vihar, Jaitpur, New Delhi
1396.	1579	Dilshad Masjid (Mustafabad) Karawal Nagar,
1397.	1580	Krishna Park Extnesion, D-Block, Deoli Village
1398.	1581	Vishnu Garden, NW-Block, New Delhi
1399.	1582	Nai Basti, (Harijan Basti) Okhla
1400.	1583	Sewa Sadan, in Mandawali Fazalpur
1401.	1584	Vaishali Extn. Dabri Palam
1402.	1585	Uttam Nagar, GI Block
1403.	1586	Chauhan Patti Vistar, West Karawal Nagar Delhi 94
1404.	1587	FF CC Colony, Neb Sarai, New Delhi
1405.	1588	Mukti Aashram Colony, Ibrahim Pur.
1406.	1589	Ashola Extn., Part-I
1407.	1590	Prem Nagar, A B & D E F Najafgarh
1408.	1591	Vishnu Garden, (R2/C Block) Extension No. 2
1409.	1592	Durga Vihar Extn. Najafgarh
1410.	1593	Defence Enclave Mahipalpur Extn. New Delhi
1411.	1594	Mohan Puri D-Block, North Ghonda Maujpur Extn.
1412.	1595	Vijay Park, Extn. (LOP), Gali No. 15, Najagarh
1413.	1597	A-Block Mandawali Fazalpur, in Shahadra Block
1414.	1598	Uttam Nagar, Block-A-1, A-2, 3
1415.	1599	Tilak Enclave, Mohan Garden, Uttam Nagar
1416.	1600	Radha Krishan Vihar,
1417.	1601	Zakir Nagar, Gali No. 6 to 21-A
1418.	1602	Sadh Nagar, F-Block, Ph-I & II, 24-A to 25-D
1419.	1603	Vipin Garden Extension,
1420.	1604	Pul Parhalad Pur
1421.	1606	Gopal Nagar, Block AM & N Block Extn. Najafgarh

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1422.	1608	Mohan Puri D-Block, North Ghonda Maujpur Extn.
1423.	1610	Indira Market Shopkeepers welfare Association 104, Ram Nath Dogra Marg, R.K.Puram New Delhi 22
1424.	1611	Prem Nagar, D-Block Extension
1425.	1612	Budh Vihar Extension, Badarpur

LEFTOUT PORTIONS (LOP) OF ALREADY REGULARISED 567 UNAUTHORIZED COLONIES

1426.	1 (LOP 567)	Primary School Block, Near Dilshad Gardan Residential Colony
1427.	2 (LOP 567)	14, Rajpur Road Opp. MCD Flats, Civil Lines, Delhi 54
1428.	3 (LOP 567)	Sushant Vihar Delhi 36
1429.	4 (LOP 567)	Old Village, Ushman Pur 3rd Pushta, Dhallan Road Delhi 53
1430.	5 (LOP 567)	D-Block, Gopal Nagar, Najafgarh
1431.	6 (LOP 567)	Janhit Sewa Samiti Shri Niwas Puri Extn. New Delhi 65
1432.	7 (LOP 567)	Sahabad Extn. Lal Dora Part II, Main Bawana Road, Sahabad Daulat Pur Delhi 42
1433.	8 (LOP 567)	A-Block, Majlis Park, Village Bharoda Delhi-33
1434.	9 (LOP 567)	Kavita Colony Nangloi Extn Delhi 41
1435.	10 (LOP 567)	East Azad Nagar Delhi 51
1436.	11 (LOP 567)	Khajani Nagar, Johari Pur Delhi 94
1437.	12 (LOP 567)	Kakardooma Extn.Delhi 92
1438.	13 (LOP 567)	Om Vihar Ph-IV, Uttam Nagar New Delhi 59
1439.	14 (LOP 567)	A- Block, Meethapur Extn. Shree Colony Badarpur New Delhi 44
1440.	15 (LOP 567)	Khajuri Khas Village Delhi 94
1441.	16 (LOP 567)	Village Gokul Pur Delhi 94
1442.	17 (LOP 567)	Babarpur East Chajju Pur Delhi 32
1443.	18 (LOP 567)	Gautam Nagar Hill Block, 216, A,B,C,D Kh. No. 115/1, 115/2 & 3 Gautam Nagar New Delhi 49
1444.	19 (LOP 567)	Ram Mohalla Joharipur Delhi 94
1445.	20 (LOP 567)	Tunda Nagar Harijan Basti Joharipur Delhi 94
1446.	21 (LOP 567)	Baljeet Nagar New Delhi 8
1447.	22 (LOP 567)	Geeta Colony, Block 5 & 7, Mohalla Sudhar Samiti Delhi 31

1	2	3
1448.	23 (LOP 567)	Laxmi Nagar J & K Extn. Delhi 92
1449.	24 (LOP 567)	Mohan Nagar Pankha Road New Delhi 46
1450.	25 (LOP 567)	Village Bakner Ambedkar Colony Extn. Part II, Delhi 40
1451.	26 (LOP 567)	Kotla Mahi Gram Extn. Jasola, Sarita Vihar, New Delhi 76
1452.	27 (LOP 567)	Kadi Vihar Extn. Delhi 36
1453.	28 (LOP 567)	C-4, C-5, & G1 Block Village Aya Nagar New Delhi
1454.	29 (LOP 567)	B-1, Block Bandh Road Village, Aya Nagar New Delhi
1455.	30 (LOP 567)	H1, Block Village Aya Nagar New Delhi
1456.	31 (LOP 567)	Neb Sarai Extn. Area New Delhi 68
1457.	32 (LOP 567)	Bakhtawarpur Extn. III, Bakhtawarpur Delhi 36
1458.	33 (LOP 567)	Panch Sheel Gardan Dwarika Puri Uldhan Pur Delhi 32
1459.	34 (LOP 567)	Adarsh Nagar Extn. Delhi 33
1460.	35	F2, Block, Mahavir Enclave, New Delhi
1461.	36 (LOP 567)	Om Vihar Ph-III, A,B,D Block & Phase III Extn. Uttam Nagar New Delhi 59
1462.	37 (LOP 567)	New Lahore Colony Shastri Nagar, Delhi 31
1463.	38 (LOP 567)	Kardam Farm Colony Joharipur Delhi 94
1464.	39 (LOP 567)	Ram Pura BE- Block Hari Nagar New Delhi
1465.	40 (LOP 567)	Lado Sarai Extn. New Delhi 30
1466.	41 (LOP 567)	Begumpur Post Office Malviya Nagar New Delhi 17
1467.	42 (LOP 567)	Qutub Vihar Phase I, Extn. E-Block New Delhi 59
1468.	43 (LOP 567)	Palam Kunj (Harijan Basti) Palam New Delhi 45
1469.	44 (LOP 567)	Freedom Fighter Comuniti Development & Welfare Association, Neb Sarai New Delhi 68
1470.	45 (LOP 567)	Chandar Vihar Palam Extn. Part I, Delhi 45
1471.	46 (LOP 567)	Arya Nagar (Harijan Basti) Kakardooma Delhi 92
1472.	47 (LOP 567)	Silver OAK Enclave, Village Jonapur Gadaipur Mandi Road New Delhi 47
1473.	48 (LOP 567)	Multan Vihar Gali No. 2, Geeta Colony, 9- Block, Delhi 31
1474.	49 (LOP 567)	W, X, Y, Z-Block Extn. Swaroop Nagar Delhi 42
1475.	50 (LOP 567)	R, C & B Block, Kewal Park Azad Pur Delhi 32
1476.	51 (LOP 567)	Sushila Gardan Mandoli (Nandnagri) Delhi 93

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1477.	52 (LOP 567)	Kewal Park Extn. Abadi Azad Pur Delhi 33
1478.	53 (LOP 567)	Jan Chetna Sangam(Regd.), Mandawali Unchper, Delhi-92
1479.	54 (LOP 567)	Kadi Pur, 'C' Block, Delhi-36
1480.	55 (LOP 567)	Nehar Bazar Sudhar Samiti, Mauz Pur, Delhi-53
1481.	56 (LOP 567)	Janta Colony, Raghuv eer Nagar, Delhi-27
1482.	57 (LOP 567)	North Chhajupur, Delhi
1483.	58 (LOP 567)	Samalka village, New Delhi-37
1484.	59	Sanjay Colony, Bhatti Mines, Bhagirath Nagar, New Delhi-74
1485.	60 (LOP 567)	Deep Vihar Colony, Pansali, Delhi
1486.	61 (LOP 567)	Keshav Nagar, Garhi Khusro, Burari, Delhi
1487.	62 (LOP 567)	State Bank Coop Housing Society, Nanak PIAO Factory Owner Association
1488.	63 (LOP 567)	J & K Block, Swaroop Nagar, Delhi-42
1489.	64 (LOP 567)	Swaroop Nagar, Part-II, East G.T.Road to Buaradi Road, Delhi-42
1490.	65 (LOP 567)	Indira Colony Near Sidharth Basti, Ashram, New Delhi-14

COLONIES COME UP AS EXTENSION TO VILLAGE ABADI AND OUTSIDE THE LALDORA OF VILLAGE

1491.	(ELD) 1	Jeet Ram Colony, Budh Pur Distt., North West, Delhi
1492.	(ELD) 2	Gadai Pur Extn., 26-A, Club Drive, Gadai Pur Extn., Mehrauli, Gurgaon Road, Gadai Pur, Delhi-30
1493.	(ELD) 3	Tarif Jan Kalyan Samiti, Badarpur Village, New Delhi
1494.	(ELD) 4	C-Block, Pochan Pur Village, Pochan Pur, New Delhi-77
1495.	(ELD) 5	Village Tukhmir Pur, Delhi-94
1496.	(ELD) 6	Masoodpur Distt., South West, New Delhi-70
1497.	(ELD) 7	Extended Abadi of Sawada Village, New Delhi-81
1498.	(ELD) 8	Extended Abadi of Village, Basai Dara Pur, New Delhi-15
1499.	(ELD) 9	Extended Abadi of Village, Pehlad Pur Bangar Lal Dora, Delhi-42
1500.	(ELD) 10	E-Block, Mandawali Fazalpur, Uncheper, Delhi-92
1501.	(ELD) 11	Taimoor Nagar, Mohalla Pijanji, Delhi-65
1502.	(ELD) 12	Defence Service Enclave, Khanpur, New Delhi-62
1503.	(ELD) 13	Harijan Basti(Poorvi Shetra) Rajokri Pahari, Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-38

1	2	3
1504.	(ELD) 14	Urbanised Village, Mangolpur Khurd, Delhi-83
1505.	(ELD) 15	Unauthorized Areas of Urbanised/Village, Village Basai Dara Pur Extn.
1506.	(ELD) 16	Raza Pur Village Extn., Abadi Ahinsa Marg, Village, Rajapur, Sector-9, Rohani, Delhi-85
1507.	(ELD) 17	Extended Abadi of Kushak No-1, Village Kadi Pur, Delhi-36
1508.	(ELD) 18	Sarai Kale Khan Village, Delhi-13
1509.	(ELD) 19	Tikri Khurd Village, Extended Abadi, Narela, Delhi-40
1510.	(ELD) 20	Khasara No-617, Extn of Aliganj Village, Delhi-13
1511.	(ELD) 21	Kakrola Extn., Village, New Delhi-78
1512.	(ELD) 22	Majri Village Extn., Majri P.O.Karala, Delhi-81
1513.	(ELD) 23	Extended Abadi of Aya Nagar Village, New Delhi-47
1514.	(ELD) 24	Zindpur Village Extn., Zindpur, P.O.Alipur, Delhi-36
1515.	(ELD) 25	Harijan Nardan Basti Lal Kuan, M.B.Road, New Delhi-44
1516.	(ELD) 26	Village Chhota Hasanpur, Behind Hasan Pur DTC Depot, I.P.Extn. Delhi-92
1517.	(ELD) 27	Taimoor Nagar, Kapasia Mohalla Village Main Road, Taimoor Nagar, Delhi-25
1518.	(ELD) 28	Bakhtawar Pur Extn., Bakhtawar Pur, Delhi-36
1519.	(ELD) 29	Extended Lal Dora Abad Area, Village Aya Nagar, New Delhi-47
1520.	(ELD) 30	Aali Village Extended, Abadi, New Delhi-44
1521.	(ELD) 31	Silver OAK Enclave, Village Jonapur Gadai Pur, Mandi Road, New Delhi-47
1522.	(ELD) 32	Kalkadas Marg, Mehrauli, New Delhi-16 (Deleted as Withdrawn)
1523.	(ELD) 33	Kalkadas Marg, Mehrauli, New Delhi-16 (Deleted as Withdrawn)
1524.	(ELD) 34	Kalkadas Marg, Mehrauli, New Delhi-16 (Deleted as Withdrawn)
1525.	(ELD) 35	Village Kondli, Delhi-96
1526.	(ELD) 36	Rani Khera Village, Delhi-81
1527.	(ELD) 37	Natural Growth of Kapashera, New Delhi-37
1528.	(ELD) 38	Chhatar Pur, Near Durga Ashram, New Delhi-74
1529.	(ELD) 39	Shanti Kunj, Chhattarpur, Delhi-30
1530.	(ELD) 40	Village Kishan Garh(Mehrauli) New Delhi-70
1531.	(ELD) 41	Village Madan Pur Dabas Extended Abadi, Delhi-81
1532.	(ELD) 42	Village Sahi Pur Extn., Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-88

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1533.	(ELD) 43	Dinpur Extn., Goyla More, Dinpur, Najafgarh, New Delhi-93
1534.	(ELD) 44	Nangli Poona Extn., Part-II, Delhi-36
1535.	(ELD) 45	Holambi Khurd Extn., Delhi-82
1536.	(ELD) 46	Kishan Garh Part Village, Mehrauli, Delhi
1537.	(ELD) 47	Village Pooth Kalan Extn., Abadi, Delhi-86
1538.	(ELD) 48	Harijan Basti Village, Jaunti, New Delhi-81
1539.	(ELD) 49	Mandawali Fazalpur
1540.	(ELD) 50	Nangli Jalib Extn., Janakpuri, New Delhi-58
1541.	(ELD) 51	Bindapur Extended, Abadi, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
1542.	(ELD) 52	Mahipal Pur Extended, Abadi, New Delhi-37
1543.	(ELD) 53	East Azad Nagar, Delhi-51
1544.	(ELD) 54	Sheetal Vihar, Chhawala Extn., New Delhi-71
1545.	(ELD) 55	Palam Village Extn. Area New Delhi-45
1546.	(ELD) 56	Rajokari Village Extn Abadi, New Delhi-38
1547.	(ELD) 57	Nahar Pur Sector-7, Rohini, Delhi-85
1548.	(ELD) 58	Tehkhand Village, Urbanised Village, Okhla Ph-I, New Delhi-20
1549.	(ELD) 59	Sani Mohalla (Near Electrification Office) Bijwasan, New Delhi-61
1550.	(ELD) 60	Village Pansali & Extn. Abadi, Delhi 85
1551.	(ELD) 61	Village Prahladpur & Extn. Abadi Delhi 85
1552.	(ELD) 62	Village Mundka Kanshi Ram Park Delhi 41
1553.	(ELD) 63	Begumpur Village (South) New Delhi 17
1554.	(ELD) 64	Bakhtawar Pur Extn.II, Bakhtawar Pur, Delhi-36
1555.	(ELD) 65	Mitraon Utthan Samiti ICE, Factory Road Village Mitraon New Delhi 43
1556.	(ELD) 66	Bihari pur Village Fadaration (RWA) Karawal Nagar Delhi 94
1557.	(ELD) 67	Chotiyal Palam Village New Delhi 45
1558.	(ELD) 68	Sanskritik Aur Vikas Sanstha OSHO Drive Gadaipur Extn. of Village Gadaipur Mehrauli New Delhi
1559.	(ELD) 69	Hasanpur Delhi 92
1560.	(ELD) 70	Laxman Colony Village Jindpur, Alipur Delhi 36
1561.	(ELD) 71	Village Siraspur Part I, Delhi 42

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1562.	(ELD) 72	Siraspur Extn, Abadi Part II, Delhi 42
1563.	(ELD) 73	Pooth Kalan Extnded Abadi Delhi 86
1564.	(ELD) 74	Saini Mohalla Extn B- Block Bijwasan Village New Delhi 61
1565.	(ELD) 75	Village Sabha pur Extnded Abadi Delhi 94
1566.	(ELD) 76	Khera Kalan & Khera Garhi Extnded Abadi Post Office Khera Khalan Delhi 82
1567.	(ELD) 77	Village Khera Kalan Delhi 82
1568.	(ELD) 78	Bhalaswa Village, Lal Dora Extn. Delhi 33
1569.	(ELD) 79	Village Garhi Mandu Extn Delhi 53
1570.	(ELD) 80	Extended Colony, New Mangla Puri New Delhi 30
1571.	(ELD) 81	Andheri More Extn. Village Mehrauli New Delhi 30
1572.	(ELD) 82	Phase-II, Aya Nagar New Delhi 47
1573.	(ELD) 83	Bijwashan Extn. Bijwashan Village New Delhi 61
1574.	(ELD) 84	Dichaon Kalan Extn, Main Dichaon Kalan Road, Najafgarh New Delhi 43
1575.	(ELD) 85	Sai Lal Bagh Housing Complex, Village Jaffarpur Kalan, New Delhi 73
1576.	(ELD) 86	Kapashera Extn., Village Kapashera, New Delhi 37
1577.	(ELD) 87	Janda Bakhtawarpur Extn. Delhi 36
1578.	(ELD) 88	Sultanpur Extn. Delhi 39
1579.	(ELD) 89	Prahlad pur (Banger) Extn. Delhi 42
1580.	(ELD) 90	Ghitorni Extn Gitorni Village New Delhi
1581.	(ELD) 91	Village Nilothi Nangloi New Delhi 41
1582.	(ELD) 92	Bharola Village Sabzi Mandi Azadpur Delhi 33
1583.	(ELD) 93	Molarband Village Badarpur New Delhi 44
1584.	(ELD) 94	Gautam Nagar Village Yusuf Sarai New Delhi
1585.	(ELD) 95	Pochan Pur Extn. 'C' Block New Delhi 77
1586.	(ELD) 96	E-Block Prem Nagar Najafgarh New Delhi 43
1587.	(ELD) 97	Pooth Kalan Extn. Pooth Kalan Delhi 86
1588.	(ELD) 98	Wazirpur Village Ashok Vihar Phase I, Delhi 52
1589.	(ELD) 99	Raza Pur Village Vistar Abadi, Sector-5 Rohini Delhi 85
1590.	(ELD) 100	Baba Hari Dass Colony, Jharoda Kalan New Delhi 72

1	2	3
1591.	(ELD) 101	Village Malikpur, Chhawni Delhi
1592.	(ELD) 102	Extended Abadi Village Pooth Kalan Delhi 86
1593.	(ELD) 103	Village Sultanpur New Delhi 30
1594.	(ELD) 104	Ram Kunj Extended Abadi of Village Barwala Delhi 39
1595.	(ELD) 105	Extended Abadi of Village Badli Delhi 42
1596.	(ELD) 106	Village Rajpur Khurd Madian Gari New Delhi
1597.	(ELD) 107	Chauhan Patti Pur Extn. Sabhapur Mazra Delhi 94
1598.	(ELD) 108	Neb Sarai New Delhi 68 The Sunridge, Sunridge India Heritage Pvt. Ltd. Haveli Sarai No. 8, Kalka Das Marg Mehrauli, New
1599.	(ELD) 109	Delhi 30 The Haven Athene Hospitality Services Pvt. Ltd., Property No. 4-1-14, Ward-I, Kalka Das Marg,
1600.	(ELD) 110	Mehrauli New Delhi 30 The Sunridge, Sunridge India Heritage Pvt. Ltd. Haveli Sarai No. 6, Kalka Das Marg Mehrauli, New
1601.	(ELD) 111	Delhi 30
1602.	(ELD) 112	The Qila, Sunridge Qila Resorts Pvt. Ltd. 4A, Ward-I, Kalka Das Marg Mehrauli New Delhi
1603.	(ELD) 113	Village Dallupura Vasundhra Enclave Delhi 96
1604.	(ELD) 114	Saidulajaib Village Residence Welfare Association New Delhi
1605.	(ELD) 115	Kotla Village Extn. Delhi 91
1606.	(ELD) 116	Village Ghoga Extn. Delhi 39
1607.	(ELD) 117	Bijwasha Extn. Bijwasha Village New Delhi
1608.	(ELD) 118	Khera Khurd Extn. Khera Khurd, Delhi 82
1609.	(ELD) 119	Extended Abadi, Taimoor Nagar-I, Near Village Community Centre Taimoor Nagar Delhi
1610.	(ELD) 120	Gram Baprola Najafgarh New Delhi 43
1611.	(ELD) 121	Bagdola Village Extn. Area New Delhi 45
1612.	(ELD) 122	Rajokari Harijan Basti, New Delhi 38
1613.	(ELD) 123	Sangwan Enclave Mangla Puri Road Palam New Delhi 45
1614.	(ELD) 124	Madi Pur Extn. Kh. No. 709, 710, 711, 712, 712/2 Madi Pur New Delhi 63
1615.	(ELD) 125	Extended Abadi Of Barwala Delhi 39
1616.	(ELD) 126	Village Fateh Nagar Delhi 58
1617.	(ELD) 127	Tuglakabad Village New Delhi 44
1618.	(ELD) 128	Neb Sarai, Saidulajab Market Association New Delhi 68

1	2	3
1619.	(ELD) 129	Village Khaira, Najafgarh New Delhi 43
1620.	(ELD) 130	Village Khaira, Najafgarh New Delhi 43
1621.	(ELD) 131	Village Pitam Pura New Delhi 34
1622.	(ELD) 132	Village Chhattarpur New Delhi
1623.	(ELD) 133	Lal Dora Of Village Singhu Delhi 40
1624.	(ELD) 134	Village Singhu Extn. Delhi 40
1625.	(ELD) 135	Village Tikri Khurd, Delhi 40
1626.	(ELD) 136	Village Kamruddin Nagar Nangloi Delhi 41
1627.	(ELD) 137	Jharoda Kalan, Delhi 72
1628.	(ELD) 138	Village Begumpur Delhi 86
1629.	(ELD) 139	Parsadi Mohalla New Ushman Pur Extn. Delhi 53
1630.	(ELD) 140	Jerman Nagar Kashmiri Colony Revenu Estate Of Village Khera On Old Khaira Road Najafgarh New Delhi
1631.	(ELD) 141	Extended Abadi of Kadi Pur Village
1632.	(ELD) 142	Extended Abadi of Lad Pur Village Delhi 81
1633.	(ELD) 143	Ruchi Vihar, Rang Puri Abutting Block Delhi 37
1634.	(ELD) 144	Jain Nagar Karala Delhi 81
1635.	(ELD) 145	Rupali Enclave Karala Delhi 81
1636.	(ELD) 146	Rural Village Malikpur New Delhi 73
1637.	(ELD) 147	Qutab Enclave Village Mehrauli 4C Ward No. - New Delhi 30 1638
1638.	(ELD) 148	Village Mehrauli 4B-Ward No. 1, New Delhi 30 145
1639.	(ELD) 149	East Mundka Extn., Mundka Nangloi Delhi 41

The following Unauthorized Colonies, have also applied for regularization, but not included in the list of colonies being Affluent Unauthorized Colonies as per Guidelines/Notifications issued by the Government of India.

Sl.No.	Regd. No.	Name of Colony
1.	569	Anant Ram Diary, Sec-13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
2.	1052	Mahendru Enclave C&D Block, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi-33.
3.	1150	Mahendru Enclave, Model Town, Delhi-9.
4.	1295	Sainik Farms, Western Avenue, New Delhi.
5.	1572	Sainik Enclave, New Delhi-43.

[*English*]

Post-Harvest Infrastructure

1005. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inadequate post-harvest infrastructural facilities in the country due to which the interests of the farmers in fruits and vegetable trade are adversely affected;

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

(c) whether farmers face difficulty in availing post-harvest infrastructural facilities like harvesting, cold storage, grading, packaging, etc.; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to overcome these hurdles and improve the post-harvest infrastructural facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Due to supply chain inefficiency and inadequate infrastructure, there are post-harvest losses of horticulture crops which affects the interests of farmers who face difficulty in availing infrastructure facilities.

(d) Government is implementing various programmes to overcome these hurdles and improve the post-harvest infrastructure facilities.

(i) Under the schemes of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), financial assistance is provided for taking up various activities related to development of marketing infrastructure and post-harvest management including cold storages, CA/MA storages, ripening chambers, pre-cooling units, primary processing, functional infrastructure for sorting, grading and packing etc. for horticulture crops. For the development of post-harvest management and marketing infrastructure, subsidy @ 40% (for general areas) and 55% (for hilly and tribal areas) of capital cost of the project is available for both public and private sector enterprises. The subsidy for the private sector is credit linked and back-ended.

(ii) National Horticulture Board (NHB) provides back-ended capital investment subsidy to the eligible organizations for creation/modernization/

expansion of cold storage/Controlled Atmosphere Storage @ 40% of the project cost. For North-Eastern Regions, the subsidy is @ 55% of the project cost with a cost ceiling of Rs. 3.00 crore for 5000 MT. The scheme is demand driven and is being implemented across the country.

(iii) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan to provide financial assistance to project proposals received from public/private organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc.

(iv) APEDA operates a financial assistance scheme for development of Infrastructure under which assistance is provided to individual entrepreneurs and State Governments/Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous bodies for establishment of common infrastructure facilities by setting up integrated pack house which includes pre cooling, sorting grading and cold storage facilities.

[*Translation*]

Cultivable Land

1006. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of cultivable land being farmed in the country particularly in tribal areas, as on date;

(b) the additional area of land available for being brought under cultivation;

(c) the extent of loss incurred due to non-cultivation of the said land; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) As per available estimates (2008-09), the total cultivable land is 182.385 million hectare in the country. Separate data on cultivable land being farmed in tribal areas are not maintained by Government of India.

(b) Barren and un-culturable land having an extent of about 17.02 million hectare (2008-09) though available, cannot be brought under cultivation except at an exorbitant cost.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) With a view to prevent land degradation and to maintain balance in various types of land uses, Government of India is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes namely; (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR), (ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), (iii) Reclamation and Development of Alkali & Acid Soils (RADAS), (iv) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) & (v) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) etc. across the country.

[English]

Central Projects

1007. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute an independent study centre to assess the ongoing Central Government Projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Naxal Activities

1008. SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether naxal activities have been reported in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli on the western coastal area of the country;

(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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) There are no inputs regarding naxal activities in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Implementation of Food Security

1009. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has intensified the efforts to arrange necessary foodgrains and meetings are being held with the States to strengthen Public Distribution System for ensuring implementation of the proposed food security act;

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

(c) whether instructions have been issued to the States during the recently concluded meetings of the Ministers of Food of Northern States in Delhi on price control for increasing the yield of foodgrains and strengthening the foodgrains storage system;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government to streamline foodgrain storage, check foodgrain pilferage and corruption in the PDS; and

(e) the assistance provided by the Union Government for the purpose during the last one year and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Meetings were held with Ministers and Secretaries in-charge of Food/Public Distribution/Consumer Affairs of States/UTs, including those of Northern States, during February 2011 to discuss various issues such as procurement operations, allocations and offtake under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), availability of sugar, augmentation of storage capacity, implementation of Essential Commodities Act and Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities, reforms in TPDS, etc.

Government has provided assistance of Rs. 16.30 crore and Rs. 1.57 crore in 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto January 2011) respectively towards Computerization of TPDS, installation of Global Position System (GPS) Sets, etc. for checking foodgrain pilferage and corruption in TPDS.

Package to Kashmiri Migrants

1010. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced any financial package for the repatriation, rehabilitation and creation of employment opportunities for Kashmiri migrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith allocation made/ spent in this regard;

(c) the details of Kashmiri families who are registered as migrants; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken for proper implementation of the said package and to ensure the safe return of migrant families to the Kashmir valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. For facilitating the return of migrants who are willing to return to the Valley, a comprehensive Package of Rs. 1618.40 crore has been announced in 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley. The allocation of the Package is as follows:

- (i) Assistance for repair/renovation of damaged houses - Rs. 920 crore,
- (ii) Transit accommodation and rentals - Rs. 110.00 crore,
- (iii) Continuance of cash and rations relief for two years - Rs. 180.00 crore,
- (iv) Students' scholarship - Not assessed,
- (v) Employment in Government and financial assistance for self employment, - Rs. 293.40 crore,

(vi) Financial assistance to agriculturists and horticulturists - Rs. 115.00 crore, and

(vii) Waiver of interest on loans - Not assessed.

So far, Government of J&K has incurred an expenditure for construction of transit accomodation only, amounting to Rs. 18.83 crore as migrants have not returned to the Valley and made claims.

Besides constructions of 5242 two roomed tenements for Kashmiri migrants at a cost of Rs. 385.00 crore at Jagati is under implementation and expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 278.27 crore.

(c) There are 58,697 Kashmiri migrant families registered with respective Relief Authorities with the following details:

- (i) Jammu - 38119 families,
- (ii) Delhi - 19338 families; and
- (iii) Other places - 1240 - families.

(d) The Government of J&K has taken steps, such as constitution of Apex Advisory Committee to oversee the effective implementations of the Package, inviting applications from migrants, who are interested in returning to the Valley and have reported to receive 4621 applications, creation and notification of posts exclusively for migrants and construction of transit accommodation for implementation of Package. 1906 candidates have already been selected for employment, out of which 1100 candidates have joined in the Valley.

[English]

Bills from Karnataka

1011. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the name of the Bills received during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the Bills approved and pending with the Union Government separately, during the said period; and

(d) 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) The required details of these Bill are at Statement.

(d) The State Legislations are examined from three angles viz.

- (i) repungancy with Central Laws,
- (ii) deviation from National or Central Policy, and
- (iii) legal and Constitutional validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Government are advised to modify/amend provision of such legislations keeping the above in view. With a view to expeditiously arriving at a decision, discussions are also held with State Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Henc no time-frame can be fixed in this behalf.

Statement

Details of the Bills received during 2008-11

Year of Receiving the Bill	Sl.No.	Bills received	Remarks
2008		Nil	
2009	1.	The Karnataka Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Amendment Bill, 2009	Cleared on 21.01.2010
	2.	The Karnataka Essential Services Maintenance Act, 2009	Pending with the State Government
	3.	The Karnataka Control of Organized Crime (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Pending
	4.	The Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum-Grabbers (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Pending
	5.	The Karnataka Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2009	Pending
2010	1.	The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010	Pending
	2.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2009	Pending
	3.	The Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2010	Pending
	4.	The Karnataka Rent (Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
2011		NIL	

The following Bills have also been cleared by the Union Government during the period 2008-11:

Sl.No.	Bills received	Remarks
1.	The Karnataka Stamp (Second Amendment) Bill, 2007	Cleared on 31.01.2008
2.	The Chit Funds (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2007	Cleared on 01.07.2008

Foreign Consultation for CWG

1012. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether a number of foreign consultants have been hired by the Commonwealth Games (CWG) Organising Committee (OC);

(b) if so, the details and the purpose thereof alongwith the details of payments made to them and the other expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether any inquiry/investigation have been conducted by the investigation agencies in this regard including the aspect that some of these foreign consultants have visited the country for the CWG;

(d) if so, the details of the findings thereof;

(e) whether any action has been taken by the Government against the erring officials found guilty on the basis of findings made by the said agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Organizing Committee, Commonwealth Games 2010 has informed that 29 foreign individuals/companies were engaged for different functional areas. The names of above hired foreign personnel, purpose, total contracted amount and amount paid are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (f) A High Level Committee headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu has been constituted to look into issues relating to the organizing and conduct of the Commonwealth Games, 2010 and their final report is awaited.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Consultant	Name of the FA & Purpose	Total Contract Value (INR in Lakhs)	Amount Paid (INR in Lakhs)	Total Contract Value	Amount Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	David Payne	Catering, Cleaning & Waste Management	133.47	133.06	US \$ 2,96,600.00	USD 295700
2.	Bruce Wilkie	Ticketing: General	96.48	83.38	USD 214400.00	USD 185300
3.	Brain Nourse	Technology: General	175.29	110.65	AU \$ 382,560.00	AUD 241507
4.	John Lade	Games Village: General	Consultancy fee is Rs. 73312 per day & per Diem is USD 50 upto 22nd Oct. 2010	93.35	Consultancy fee is AUD 1600 p.d. & Per Diem is USD 50 p.d., upto 22nd Oct. 2010	AUD 208143.63
5.	Matthew Jankowski	Venue Operations: General	Rs. 171. Lakh plus taxes per month	17.1	USD 38000 plus taxes	USD 38000
6.	Samantha Cotterell	Overlays: Competition Venues	Rs. 13.5 Lakh per month Net of Taxes, later reduced to Rs. 10 lakh Per Month	209.25	US\$ 30,000 per month Net of Taxes, later reduced to USD 22500 PM	USD 465000
7.	Greg Bowman	Sports: Sports Presentation	77.4	73.4	USD 17200 PM	USD 163123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	EKS (PPM)	Overall-Project Planning and Management	2,253.45	2,253.45	USD 5007656.00	USD 5007656
9.	EKS Workforce	Woorkforce-Workforce Planning & Management	1166.83	933.46	USD 2592959	USD 2074367
10.	EKS	Venue Development General	1458.00-reduced to 1309.5	1309.5	USD 3240000- reduced to USD 2910000	USD 2910000
11.	Fask Track	Consultant-Righttiold Broadcaster	15% commission against amount received from Broadcasting right	965.4	15% commission against amount received from Broadcasting right	USD 1623826.09 GBP 322428.98
12.	Patrick Furlong	Broadcasting: General	Rs. 4.50 Lakh Net of Taxes for min. 5 days from Rs. 10.8 Lakh Net of Taxes for 12 days from 1.5.2009 to 31.10.2010	273	US \$ 10,000 Net of Taxes for min. 5 days from 1.6.2007, and US \$ 24000 Net of Taxes for min. 12 days from 1.5.2009 31.10.2010	USD 606612
13.	Tom Cesweski	Accreditation General	3.78	3.78	USD 8400	USD 8400
14.	John Pauline (RMJM)	Overlays Non Competition venues	44.32	44.32	USD 98500	USD 98500
15.	Richard Hartman	Ceremonies- Scenic Engineering & Scenic Rigging	54.34	54.34	USD 120750.00	USD 120750
16.	Mark Fisher	Ceremonies-Creative, Technical	89.78	71.65	USD 199500	USD 149227.6
17.	James Lee	Ceremonies-Production Rigging	26.15	3.73	USD 58125	USD 8303.57
18.	Scott Willsallen	Ceremonies-Audio Director	33.08	33.08	USD 73500.00	USD 73500
19.	Durham Marengi	Ceremonies-Lighting Designer	157.83	70.21	USD 350740.00	USD 156026
20.	Andrew Garrod	Ceremonies-Technical & Staging Director	49.14	49.14	USD 109200.00	USD 109200
21.	Lan Baidwin	Ceremonies-Technical System	47	47	USD 104400.00	USD 104400
22.	Piears Sheppard	Ceremonies-Technical Production	72.21	72.21	USD 160475.00	USD 160475
23.	Laurence Esinn	Ceremonies-Communication Designer	79.18	79.18	USD 175957.5	USD 175957.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Rich Birch (Spectak Production)	Ceremonies-Opening & Closing Ceremonies	1032.75	886.44	USD 2295000	USD 1969875
25.	Ola Melzing	Ceremonies-Technical	39.92	41.79 (including 1.86 Lakh for 5 extra days)	EURO 64400	EURO 67400 (including EURO 3000 for 5 extra days)
26.	Stage Safe	Ceremonies-Health & Safety Consultant	32.9	31.75	GBP 45200	GBP 43615.93
27.	Knut Stockhusen	Ceremonies-Roof Loading Study	3.02	3.02	EURO 4875	EURO 4875
28.	Laurra Thatcher	Ceremonies- Show Caller	10.25	10.01	GBP 14080	GBP 13760
29.	Stage One	Ceremonies-Rigging Consultant	164.5	164.39	GBP 225963.61	GBP 225810.60

Note: 1. In Addition to the payments shown above, most of the consultants were provided air ticket, local accommodation, transport and communication expenses.

2. OC had conveyed the contracted amount/amount paid in different foreign currencies which have been converted into INR at current exchange rate.

Interlocutors on J&K

(g) if so, the details thereof?

1013. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed interlocutors and sent a delegation to interact with the various sections of the civil society and seek to find possible solutions for the problems in Jammu & Kashmir and to help restore normalcy in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith recommendations made in the reports submitted by them;

(c) the follow-up action being taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government has evaluated the role played by the interlocutors;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the efforts made by the interlocutors has helped in restoring peace in the State; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (g) On 13th October 2010, the Government had appointed Dr. Dileep Padgaonkar, Professor M.M. Ansari and Prof. (Ms.) Radha Kumar as interlocutors to hold sustained dialogue with a wide range of important representatives of political and public opinion to draw up a road map for a possible settlement of the political problem in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The Group of interlocutors have made a number of recommendations in the nature of confidence building measures, including expediting cases of under trials, permitting peaceful protests, releasing militants/protestors against whom there are no serious charges, training of security forces, identifying jobs for young men and women in Central/State Government offices etc. These recommendations have been sent to the concerned authorities for possible implementation. The interlocutors have been able to change the discourse and have been able to persuade a number of stakeholders to offer suggestions for a political solution. The law and order has improved in the State.

Projects under NLCPR

1014. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received various proposals projects under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) from the North-Eastern States;

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

(c) the details of such projects approved and pending during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to approve all the pending projects;

(e) the total funds granted and utilised during the said period, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for early commencement of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The State-wise details of projects received in the Priority Lists 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 for funding under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) is given at Statement-I.

(c) Under NLCPR scheme projects are retained proportionate to the States share of NLCPR budget available from the priority list submitted by the State Governments of North East Region annually for further techno-economic examination and funding. The State-wise details of projects retained from the priority list 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 and sanctioned out of them is given at Statement-II. The remaining retained projects are at various stages of examination.

(d) To expedite the sanction of projects, a small technical cell headed by a Superintending Engineer has been created. Time lines have been fixed for submission of DPRs and their examinations. State-wise reviews have been held and State Governments requested for early submission of the DPRs. Similarly, various line ministries are requested from time to time for expeditious vetting of DPRs.

(e) The State-wise details of funds released to the North Eastern States and amount of utilization certificates received from them during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given at Statement-III. The utilization certificates received in a year also includes the utilization certificates for the funds released in previous years.

(f) For early commencement of the projects under NLCPR scheme, the Scheme guidelines have been amended to expedite the sanctioning of projects. The release of funds has been restricted to three installments only of 40%, 40% and 20%. First installment of funds is being released immediately on sanction of project and the State Governments have been advised for transfer the funds to implementing agencies within 15 days of its release by the Ministry.

Statement I*Projects Received in Priority Lists*

State	Projects Received in NLCPR Priority Lists							
	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	No.	Cost (Rs. in crore)	No.	Cost (Rs. in crore)	No.	Cost (Rs. in crore)	No.	Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	53	783.52	38	504.08	33	402.36	58	1454.16
Assam	77	822.49	142	1546.98	276	1975.88	137	1723.29
Manipur	55	467.98	44	289.57	56	668.70	17	528.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya	53	363.46	99	1423.34	106	1576.76	17	581.08
Mizoram	23	730.62	54	529.61	27	468.49	42	746.56
Nagaland	22	581.11	24	484.32	29	1231.67	47	1394.72
Sikkim	12	176.62	25	360.81	29	698.41	54	759.68
Tripura	37	367.86	15	340.18	9	213.35	25	853.96
Total	332	4293.66	441	5478.89	565	7235.62	397	8042.07

Statement II*Projects Retained and Sanctioned from NLCPR Priority Lists*

State	Projects Retained and Sanctioned from NLCPR Priority Lists															
	2007-08				2008-09				2009-10				2010-11			
	Retained		Sanctioned		Retained		Sanctioned		Retained		Sanctioned		Retained		Sanctioned	
	No.	Cost (Rs. in crore)	No.	Cost (Rs. in crore)	No.	Cost (Rs. in crore)	No.	Cost (Rs. in crore)	No.	Cost (Rs. in crore)	No.	Cost (Rs. in crore)	No.	Cost (Rs. in crore)	No.	Cost (Rs. in crore)
Arunachal Pradesh	21	305.18	18	276.42	20	235.27	17	201.22	17	224.66	7	110.60	14	215.04	0	0.00
Assam	50	351.48	30	188.62	86	743.23	31	341.78	62	484.20	12	102.43	34	498.96	0	0.00
Manipur	10	155.75	8	151.57	31	159.19	20	76.19	21	156.31	6	41.01	11	101.50	0	0.00
Meghalaya	16	166.06	7	99.65	18	178.52	6	45.70	20	150.45	4	47.46	9	176.44	1	33.02
Mizoram	6	135.11	3	52.29	30	168.25	8	34.44	14	133.11	3	26.23	9	160.97	1	9.41
Nagaland	9	160.40	8	112.95	15	216.28	14	164.56	13	208.34	5	94.55	8	146.31	0	0.00
Sikkim	7	91.24	5	84.90	14	136.60	11	102.43	10	135.88	4	59.86	13	125.72	0	0.00
Tripura	14	160.73	9	125.89	8	214.75	2	18.54	6	142.90	0	0.00	9	166.15	3	96.85
Total	133	1525.95	88	1092.29	222	2052.09	109	984.86	163	1635.85	41	482.14	107	1591.09	5	139.28

Statement III*NLCPR Funds Released and UCs Received during the years*

State	Funds Released and UCs Received during (Rs. in crore)							
	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Released	UC Received	Released	UC Received	Released	UC Received	Released	UC Received
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh	105.28	76.49	165.98	112.43	152.89	82.49	92.99	28.93
Assam	146.09	164.37	94.38	86.48	107.49	53.73	164.96	68.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	61.86	28.67	84.35	68.04	90.09	82.34	50.37	36.18
Meghalaya	60.39	36.17	94.82	64.47	76.72	62.69	51.96	16.54
Mizoram	29.82	15.67	14.94	62.10	19.91	5.91	44.14	10.22
Nagaland	71.70	93.42	103.81	62.12	102.94	107.36	77.77	42.52
Sikkim	48.46	35.73	62.91	49.26	22.91	34.15	48.67	23.36
Tripura	112.40	142.82	39.19	58.78	95.67	76.83	61.12	11.86
Total	636.00	593.34	660.38	563.68	668.62	505.50	591.98	238.54

Vigilance Audits by BIS

1015. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of preventive vigilance investigation audits conducted by the Vigilance Department of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of preventive vigilance investigations conducted during the said period; and

(c) the details of the pending investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Number and details of preventive vigilance audits conducted by the Vigilance Department of Bureau of Indian Standards during each of the last three years:

Year	No. of preventive vigilance audits conducted	Details of Regional Offices/ Branch Offices Audited
1	2	3
2008-09	06	(i) Hyderabad Branch Office (ii) Marks Department Delhi-II (iii) Jaipur Branch Office (iv) Visakhapatnam Branch Office (v) Rajkot Branch Office (vi) Ahmedabad Branch Office

1	2	3
2009-10	04	(i) Western Regional Office, Mumbai (Marks Department-I & II) (ii) Western Regional Office, Mumbai (Marks Department-I, II & III) (iii) Visakhapatnam Branch Office (iv) Central Laboratory, Sahibabad
2010-11 upto February	03	(i) Jaipur Branch Office (ii) Kanpur Branch Office (iii) All India Electrical Mat Licensee audit

(c) On the basis of the above audits, investigations against 12 officers are under progress.

[Translation]

Police Reforms

1016. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee/Commission on Police Reforms and working of police in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made by such Committee/Commission and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) the time by which all the recommendations are likely to be implemented in the various States;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the status of implementation of the recommendations made by the various Committees/Commissions;

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

(f) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on such Committee/Commission;

(g) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directive to the Union and the State Governments in this regard; and

(h) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Union and the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government had constituted several Committees/Commission on police reforms and working of police in the country. Notable amongst these are the National Police Commission (1977-81), the Padmanabhaiah Committee on restructuring of police (2000), the Malimath Committee on reforms in Criminal Justice System (2002-03), Review Committee (2004) and Expert Committee to draft a New Model Police Act (2005). Another Committee, namely, J.F. Ribeiro Committee was constituted on the directions of the Supreme Court in 1998.

(b) Reports of the National Police Commission (NPC)

The National Police Commission (NPC) was constituted in 1977 to study the problems of police and make a comprehensive review of the police system at national level. The National Police Commission submitted eight reports during the period February 1979 to May 1981. The reports were sent with the specific directive from the Central Government to all State Governments/UT Administrations for examination and appropriate action. The Central Government took initiatives in persuading the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to

implement the recommendations of the National Police Commission. Among the various recommendations of National Police Commission which the Central Government have implemented pertain to providing more funds for housing to policemen, strengthening of the police communication system, giving assistance for computerisation in the State Police Force under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, Establishment of National Crime Records Bureau, Organising management courses at Sardar Vallabhbhai National Police Academy, Hyderabad for IPS officers, stream-lining the set up of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless and Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (LNJN NICFS), issue of guidelines of arrest of persons etc.

However, some of the crucial recommendations of the Commission which could not be got implemented were in respect of:-

- (i) Constitution of State Security Commission;
- (ii) Selection of DGP to be made from a panel of IPS Officers of the State Cadre prepared by a Committee consisting of Chairman, UPSC, Union Home Secretary, Senior most head of Central Police Organisations, Chief Secretary & the outgoing DGP as Members and the tenure of DGP of a State;
- (iii) Appointment of Head of Anti-Corruption Bureau from a panel of IPS Officers prepared by a Committee headed by the Chief Vigilance Commissioner;
- (iv) Insulation of investigation from undue pressure; and
- (v) Replacement of the Police Act, 1861.

Report of the Ribeiro Committee

On the directions of the Supreme Court of India in the case of Prakash Singh vs Union of India and others pertaining to implementation of the recommendations of the National Police Commission, the Government had on 25th May, 1998, constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri J.F. Ribeiro, IPS (Retd.). The Ribeiro Committee submitted two reports which were filed in the Supreme Court during 1998 and 1999, respectively and copies of reports were sent to States for appropriate action.

Report of the Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms

Government had set up a Committee in January, 2000 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Padmanabhaiah, former Union Home Secretary, to suggest the structural changes in the police to meet the challenges in the new millennium. The Committee submitted its report to the Government on 30.8.2000. Several recommendations were made by the Committee which were examined in the Ministry. Recommendations like review of allocation of cadre policy, direct IPS officers to be given charge of district, to post IAS/IPS as judicial magistrate, police commissioner system in cities, division of National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science (NICFS), compulsory retirement to those not empanelled as DIG, review of cadre allotment policy of IPS for North East, recruitment of Constables and Sub-Inspectors from the boys who have passed 10th & 12th Examination and giving them 2/3 years training in Police training Schools/Police Training Colleges respectively, maximum age of entry of IPS to be reduced to 24 years and federal offences etc were not accepted, after examination. Recommendations pertaining to recruitment, training, reservation of posts, involvement of public in crime prevention, recruitment of police personnel, delegation of powers to lower ranks in police, revival of beat system, use of traditional village functionaries, police patrolling on national and state highways, designs of the police stations, posting and transfer of Superintendent. of Police and above etc. were found to be such that they could be implemented without any structural changes and the State Governments were accordingly advised for implementation in the existing administrative set up. Another set of recommendations which mainly pertained to rationalisation of the recruitment of Constables with 1:4 ratio, fixing the minimum qualification for recruitment of Constables as 10+2 and maximum age limit as 20 years, assessment of Man-power, recruitment at the level of Sub Inspector and Deputy Superintendent. of Police apart from Constables, re-orientation in the approach for training and attitudinal transformation and development of skills, technology upgradation of the capabilities of the police and strengthening of training, forensic laboratories etc. were also sent subsequently to State Govts. for implementation.

Malimath Committee on Reforms in the Criminal Justice System

Government had set up (November, 2000) a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. (Justice) V.S. Malimath, former Chief Justice of the Karnataka and

Kerala High Courts to consider and recommend measures for revamping the Criminal Justice System. The Malimath Committee submitted its report in April, 2003 which contained 158 recommendations. These pertain to strengthening of training infrastructure, forensic science laboratory and Finger Print Bureau, enactment of new Police Act, setting up of Central Law Enforcement agency to take care of federal crimes, separation of investigation wing from the law and order wing in the police stations, improvement in investigation by creating more posts, establishment of the State Security Commission, etc. and were sent to State Governments for implementation.

(c) As police is a State subject and police reform is an ongoing process, it is not possible to indicate any time frame with which the recommendations would be implemented by various States.

(d) and (e) *Review Committee set up by Ministry of Home Affairs*

A Committee was constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs in December 2004 to review the status of implementation of recommendations made by various Committees/Commission on police reforms, short-list those which have not been implemented so far or have been implemented partially.

The Committee culled out 49 recommendations as being crucial to the process of transforming the police into a professionally competent and service oriented organization. These 49 recommendations mainly pertained to:

- (i) improving professional standards of performance in urban as well rural police stations,
- (ii) emphasizing the internal security role of the police,
- (iii) addressing the problems of recruitment, training, career progression and service conditions of police personnel,
- (iv) tackling complaints against the police with regard to non- registration of crime, arrests, etc. and
- (v) insulating police machinery from extraneous influences.

The report of the Review Committee was sent to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to initiate action on the recommendations concerning them. The Central Government is monitoring the implementation

of these recommendations. As per the feed back received from States; the implementation of the recommendations is at various stages *i.e.* some have been fully implemented while others are partially implemented/or under consideration. States are reminded from time to time for early implementation.

Expert Committee to draft a New Model Police Act

Ministry of Home Affairs also set up an Expert Committee to draft a new Model Police Act in September, 2005. The Committee submitted a model Police Act on 30th October, 2006.

The copy of the draft Model Police Act as framed by the Committee was sent to States for consideration and appropriate action as police is a State subject. As per information available Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura & Utrakhand have either enacted the Police Act or amended the existing Act.

National Police Mission (NPM)

Besides the above initiatives on Police reforms Government has set up National Police Mission with the broad objective of seeking to transform the police forces in the country into effective instruments for maintenance of internal security and facing the challenges of the next century, by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources. The Mission is also tasked with the responsibility of creating a new vision for the Police. Six Micro Missions have been set up under the National Police Mission to achieve the objectives of the NPM pertaining to specific areas of Policing *viz.* Human Resource Development; Community Policing; Communication and Technology; Infrastructure; New Processes (Process Engineering); and Proactive Policing and Visualizing future challenges. All of them encompass, as far as possible the entire canvas of policing.

(f) No details are available on the total amount spent on these Committees/Commission.

(g) and (h) Directives on various aspects of functioning and conducts of police were issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court *inter-alia* in W.P.(C) 340-343 of 1993, Vineet Narain & Ors Vs.UOI & Ors, W.P. (CrI) No. 539 of 1986, D.K. Basu Vs the State of West Bengal & Ors., W.P. (C) No. 310/96-- Prakash Singh & Ors. Vs UOI and Ors.

In Vineet Narain & others Vs Union of India, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has highlighted the need for insulation of investigating agencies against extraneous influences. The Hon'ble Supreme Court also underscored the need for the State Governments to set-up credible mechanism for selection, appointment, tenure, transfer and posting of the Chief of the State Police as well as all police officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police and above. In D.K. Basu Vs State of West Bengal, the Hon'ble Supreme Court issued directions regarding procedural safeguards to be adopted for effecting arrest and detention of an accused in custody. Directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above cases have been conveyed to the State Governments for implementation, as 'Police' is a State subject.

In W.P. (C) No. 310/1996- Prakash Singh & Ors. Vs UOI and Ors. the Supreme Court in its judgement dated 22.9.2006 has issued several directions to the States/ Union Territories concerning police reforms and directed to file affidavits of compliance. The affidavits were filed by States/Union Territory Administrations accordingly. Two applications had also been filed by Ministry of Home Affairs 12.02.2007 seeking directions by way of clarifications/modifications of the orders dated 22.09.2006 and 11.01.2007 passed by the Supreme Court. One application relates to seek modifications/clarifications of directions in respect of Union Territories as these are different in character from States and another application seeks modifications in respect of the directions for setting up of National Security Commission.

The matter was heard successively on different dates. On 16.5.2008, the Hon'ble Supreme Court as regards the implementation of the various directions made earlier in its judgement dated 22.09.2006 directed to set up a Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice K.T. Thomas, former retired Judge of the Supreme Court and other two persons. The Commission was accordingly set up by Hon'ble Supreme Court for a period of two years with earmarked terms and conditions. The Commission has submitted its final report to Supreme Court and the matter is under consideration of Supreme Court.

[English]

Overstay of Foreigners

1017. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreign nationals are found to be living in India after the expiry of their visas;

(b) if so, the nationalities and number of persons overstayed, country-wise;

(c) whether such persons are a great threat to national security;

(d) if so, the action likely to be taken to deport such foreign nationals; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A number of foreign nationals who have entered into the country on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying. Details of such foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying as on 31st December 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement. Details for the year 2010 have not been compiled.

(c) to (e) Violation of the law and involvement in illegal activities by the foreign nationals cannot be ruled out. Registration of cases and action thereon comes within the purview of police stations and State Governments/UT Administrations concerned.

Detection and deportation of foreign nationals illegally staying in the country is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement

Country	No. of foreign nationals overstaying as on 31.12.2009
1	2
Afghanistan	13,569
Australia	309
Bangladesh	32,644
Canada	658
China	559

1	2
Congo	90
Ethiopia	82
Fiji	290
France	413
Germany	390
Indonesia	71
Iran	246
Iraq	669
Italy	116
Ivory Coast	207
Japan	331
Kenya	365
Korea South	783
Malaysia	361
Mauritius	781
Mongolia	88
Myanmar	705
Netherlands	79
Nigeria	1,121
Oman	412
Pakistan	7,691
Philippines	150
Portugal	106
Russia	159
Rwanda	124
Saudi Arabia	160
Seychelles	335
Singapore	203
Spain	70
Sri Lanka	2,490
Stateless (Tibet)	235

1	2
Sudan	293
Sweden	91
Switzerland	72
Tanzania	664
Thailand	418
USA	1,535
Uganda	98
United Kingdom	895
Vietnam	102
Yemen	549
Others	1,662
Total	73,441

Impact of GM Vegetables

1018. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert group has been constituted to study the adverse impact of Genetically Modified (GM) vegetables on health;

(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 HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shelter for Homeless

1019. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of homeless people in urban areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) if so, the action plan of the Government to address this issue, State-wise; and

(c) the time frame within which all the homeless people in urban areas are proposed to be provided with shelters?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Census of India 2001 does not define homeless and instead 'Houseless Households' have been enumerated as households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in Hume pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc.. The Census of India, 2001 estimated 1,87,810 houseless households throughout the country in urban areas. Statewise details of urban houseless households are given at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being State subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP: 2007 and no timeframe for facilitation of housing to all citizens can be assigned.

However, the Central Government is supporting the construction of housing for poor sections of the society in urban areas through various programmatic interventions.

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The schemes are demand driven and so far 15,60,102 houses have been sanctioned and Central share of Rs. 20787.90 crores committed for the purpose. State-wise details of schemes sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP are enclosed respectively as Statements-II & III.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan

facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. The scheme aims to cover 3.10 lakh beneficiaries over the 11th Plan Period. So far 5033 households have benefited under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh, while 5 households have been covered in Karnataka.

- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity. The scheme which was launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category. Statewise details of projects sanctioned are enclosed as Statement-IV.

Statement I

*Estimated Housing Shortage for Urban Areas, India/
States/Union Territories-2001*

Sl.No.	India/State/Union Territory	Total Number of Households	Number of houseless household (as per enumeration)
1	2	3	4
	India	53,692,376	187,810
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23,409	162
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4,173,639	16,651
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	48,114	23
4.	Assam	715,185	555
5.	Bihar	1,322,583	2,705
6.	Chandigarh	180,576	725
7.	Chhattisgarh	789,440	1,893
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11,190	50

1	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	12,251	92
10.	Delhi	2,384,621	9,809
11.	Goa	138,461	692
12.	Gujarat	3,758,028	16,686
13.	Haryana	1,075,179	5,054
14.	Himachal Pradesh	143,113	278
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	390,411	482
16.	Jharkhand	1,060,178	974
17.	Karnataka	3,556,960	11,367
18.	Kerala	1,652,656	2,769
19.	Lakshadweep	3,889	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2,794,858	15,662
21.	Maharashtra	8,069,526	30,594
22.	Mannipur	101,302	93
23.	Meghalaya	90,568	47
24.	Mizoram	81,604	57
25.	Nagaland	66,716	192
26.	Odisha	1,087,248	5,046
27.	Puducherry	136,456	629
28.	Punjab	1,489,694	4,514
29.	Rajasthan	2,185,591	11,002
30.	Sikkim	13,015	25
31.	Tamil Nadu	5,898,836	12,619
32.	Tripura	122,343	84
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5,170,527	21,233
34.	Uttarakhand	390,164	998
35.	West Bengal	4,554,045	14,048

Statement II*JNNURM-Basic Services to the Urban Poor (Sub-Mission II)**Total Projects Approved*Status as on 15.02.2011
(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission	Projects	Total Project Cost	Total No. of dwelling units	Total Central Share	Total State Share	1st Installment	2nd Installment	3rd Installment	4th Installment	Total ACA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	36	3010.18	134694	1497.42	1512.77	374.35	337.91	227.68	66.86	874.86
2.	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	49.25	852	43.95	5.31	10.99	0.84	0.00	0.00	11.83
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	99.03	99.03	75.03	0.00	198.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	6	462.49	30000	364.99	97.50	91.25	78.05	0.00	0.00	169.29
6.	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19
7.	Delhi	1	17	2783.78	73820	1229.28	1554.51	307.32	43.85	11.54	0.00	228.90
8.	Gujarat	4	19	1709.94	106044	822.46	887.48	205.62	167.18	146.10	109.65	621.68
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	3.19	0.00	0.00	33.61
13.	Jharkhand	3	11	370.67	12226	251.59	119.08	62.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.90
14.	Karnataka	2	18	747.18	28118	407.97	339.21	101.99	63.96	1.22	0.00	164.49
15.	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	50.60	16.38	0.00	125.37
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	86.07	45.44	16.40	0.00	147.91
17.	Maharashtra	5	60	6817.86	182841	3234.10	3583.76	808.53	403.99	174.15	46.36	1409.68
18.	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.98
19.	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	5.94	5.94	0.00	16.03
20.	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	7.23	0.00	0.00	27.26
21.	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	26.40	0.00	79.20
22.	Odisha	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	9.95	0.00	0.00	13.54
23.	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	9.04	8.32	0.00	26.39
24.	Puducherry	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	20.80	1.06	1.06	0.00	21.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25.	Rajasthan	2	4	458.64	23151	257.30	201.34	64.33	21.14	0.00	0.00	85.47
26.	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	7.26	0.70	0.00	15.23
27.	Tamil Nadu	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	1285.53	260.45	147.39	83.42	25.93	494.42
28.	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	13.96
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7	67	2342.51	67992	1144.24	1198.27	286.02	263.18	86.73	0.00	531.77
30.	Uttarakhand	3	12	86.03	1799	65.33	20.70	16.33	1.28	0.00	0.00	17.61
31.	West Bengal	2	91	3293.05	140113	1607.42	1685.62	402.21	198.11	105.22	11.78	682.65
	Total	63 Cities	479	27813.58	1036819	14027.18	13786.49	3507.11	2027.70	997.58	271.86	6248.82
	DPR Preparation Charges Released		20	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		8.59
	PMUs		27	0.00	0	30.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		5.12
	PIUs		118	0.00	0	79.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		16.82
	TPIMA		15									
	CBP											2.01
	Grand Total	63 Cities	479	27813.58	1036819	14137.51	13786.49	3507.11	2027.70	997.58	271.86	6281.36

Statement III*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**Total Projects Approved*Status as on 15.02.2011
(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new + Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment (50% of Central Share Approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	77	1139.10	47896	783.10	355.99	382.28	221.77	551.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.00	4.48	0.00	4.48
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	5.53
4.	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	0.00	35.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Bihar	19	20	275.22	12956	162.48	112.74	81.24	0.00	81.24
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	28.19	104.57
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9.	Gujarat	37	38	381.78	28424	243.20	121.06	124.76	0.00	119.35
10.	Haryana	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	0.00	104.85
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	55.34	1616	37.07	18.26	18.54	0.00	18.54
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	40	114.46	6670	87.97	21.64	41.22	4.42	41.22
13.	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	62.79	0.00	55.05
14.	Karnataka	32	34	398.13	17237	222.56	175.57	111.28	40.04	136.45
15.	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	71.71	100.68	39.67	130.70
16.	Madhya Pradesh	41	44	319.26	20739	221.83	97.43	110.97	4.76	115.73
17.	Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	0.00	14.89
18.	Rajasthan	51	56	776.37	40874	518.45	257.92	259.23	23.77	219.69
19.	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
20.	Manipur	6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	10.08	16.33	0.00	13.03
21.	Maharashtra	83	012	1803.93	90072	1228.48	575.44	575.97	34.48	600.15
22.	Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	43.60	22.67	7.25	29.92
23.	Odisha	29	32	284.67	13049	191.88	92.79	92.90	9.01	92.90
24.	Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	33.77	29.64	16.89	0.00	16.89
25.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
26.	Sikkim	1	1	19.19	39	17.92	1.99	8.96	0.00	8.96
27.	Tamil Nadu	83	84	515.88	37585	372.10	127.13	183.89	137.26	281.99
28.	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	15.52	22.19
29.	Uttar Pradesh	135	153	1165.08	43035	751.74	413.34	375.84	67.89	366.82
30.	Uttarakhand	18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	70.71	45.28	0.00	45.28
31.	West Bengal	81	120	1103.33	60171	826.59	276.25	413.27	163.46	498.79
Total		830	977	9957.72	523283	6760.72	3154.75	3325.59	797.49	3732.01

Statement IV**Affordable Housing in Partnership
Total Projects Approved**Status as on 15.02.2011
(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved (25% of the infra. Cost)	Total State Share Approved	Total State ULB Share	Total State Beneficiary Share	EWS Dus	LIG	MIG	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved	No. of Meeting	Date of CS&MC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojna, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	35.33	2.48	1.68	0	31.16				816	84	27-Apr-10
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Vrindavan Scheme No.-1, Sector 5 E, Lucknow, UP	57.73	4.63	2.75	0	50.35				1500	84	27-Apr-10
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojna, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	132.81	8.32	6.32		118.17	1776	800		2576	85	5-May-10
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Gahroo Yojna, Bijnaur, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	139.03	6.63	6.62		125.78	896	1536		2432	85	5-May-10
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Gomati Nagar Extension Yojna, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	103.63	9.41	4.93		89.28	1728	208		1936	85	5-May-10
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Devpur Para, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	132.91	8.74	6.33		117.85	3152			3152	85	5-May-10
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojna, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	27.85	1.40	1.33		25.12	720			720	86	25-May-10
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Janakipuram, Sector-J, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	34.11	3.12	1.62		29.36	688			688	86	25-May-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Hanspuram, Sector-7, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	21.71	2.05	1.03		18.62	564			564	86	25-May-10
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Rukamani Vihar Avasiya Yojana, Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	31.72	1.70	1.51		28.52	672	304		976	86	25-May-10
Sub-total				716.83	48.48	34.13	0.00	634.22	10196	2848	0	15360		
11.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Dharampura Social Housing Scheme Construction of 648 EWS Flats (G+2) under affordable Housing in partnership at Dharampura, Raipur	15.62	0.59			15.04	648			648	86	25-May-10
12.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Puraina Social Housing Scheme Construction of 320 EWS Flats (G+3) under affordable Housing in partnership at Puraina, Raipur	7.75	0.27			7.48	320			320	86	25-May-10
13.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	An Affordable Housing in partnership Project Proposal at Rajpura, Raipur	17.81	1.75			16.07	972			972	86	25-May-10
14.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	An Affordable Housing in partnership Project Proposal at Boriyakhurd, Raipur	34.03	2.88			31.15	1800			1800	86	25-May-10
Sub-total				75.21	5.48	0.00	0.00	69.73	3740	0	0	3740		
Total				792.04	53.96	34.13	0.00	703.94	13936	2848	0	19100		

[Translation]

Monitoring of JNNURM

1020. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 PROF. RAM SHANKAR:
 SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI M. BAVALIYA:
 SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI P.K. BIJU:
 SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
 SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities/towns wherein development work under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been taken up so far, state-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revamp/ review/amend the said mission in order to develop more urbanized areas in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has established monitoring agencies in the State for monitoring of the JNNURM projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether said agencies have prepared any report; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Projects have been approved for 64 out of the 65 Mission Cities under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). List of cities for which projects have been approved are Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. A mid-term appraisal of JNNURM is being undertaken to ascertain whether the Mission is on-course towards achieving its objective of improvement of Urban Infrastructure and civic services, provision of basic services to urban poor and institutional strengthening of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). It will also identify constraints in implementation and suggest remedial measures. The report is awaited.

(d) to (g) Yes, Madam. The Independent Review & Monitoring Agency (IRMA) are agencies to be appointed by the states, duly approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of Ministry of Urban Development, for monitoring the implementation of projects sanctioned under the JNNURM so that the funds released are utilized in a purposeful and time-bound manner. So far IRMA has been approved for appointment in 27 States/ Union Territories (UTs) viz. Kerala, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Pudducherry, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Haryana and Goa.

The IRMAs are required to undertake desk review of project documents and make periodical site visits to each project. IRMAs submit report to the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and send copies to the Mission Directorate/Ministry of Urban Development, the Urban Local Body and the project implementing agency. The SLNA is expected to review and examine the reports of IRMA, scrutinize issues highlighted by the IRMA and initiate corrective actions where necessary. The SLNA's appraisal of action taken on IRMA report is taken into account while sanctioning further installments for the projects by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of city/Urban Agglomeration (UAs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad 2. Tirupati 3. Vijayawada 4. Vishakhapatnam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Itanagar
3	Assam	1. Guwahati
4	Bihar	1. Bodhgaya 2. Patna
5.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh
6.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur
7.	Delhi	1. Delhi
8.	Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad 2. Porbandar 3. Rajkot 4. Surat 5. Vadodara
9.	Haryana	1. Faridabad
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu 2. Srinagar
12.	Jharkhand	1. Dhanbad 2. Jamshedpur 3. Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	1. Bangalore 2. Mysore
14.	Kerala	1. Kochi 2. Thiruvanthapuram
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal 2. Indore 3. Jabalpur 4. Ujjain

1	2	3
16.	Maharashtra	1. Greater Mumbai 2. Nashik 3. Nagpur 4. Nanded 5. Pune
17.	Manipur	1. Imphal
18.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong
19.	Mizoram	1. Aizawal
20.	Nagaland	1. Kohima
21.	Odisha	1. Bhubneshwar 2. Puri
22.	Punjab	1. Amritsar 2. Ludihana
23.	Puducherry	1. Puducherry
24.	Rajasthan	1. Ajmer-Pushkar 2. Jaipur
25.	Sikkim	1. Gangtok
26.	Tamil Nadu	1. Chennai 2. Coimbatore 3. Madurai
27.	Tripura	1. Agartala
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra 2. Allahabad 3. Kanpur 4. Lucknow 5. Mathura 6. Meerut 7. Varanasi
29.	Uttarakhand	1. Haridwar 2. Dehradun 3. Nanital
30.	West Bengal	1. Asansol 2. Kolkata

*[English]***Food Security**

1021. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the rising food prices, inflation and problem of food security in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has chalked out any plan to tackle the above problem by increasing agricultural production and productivity;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to promote mixed cropping of crops and vegetables to ensure steady supply of food items to the market;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is any proposal to revise the National Horticulture Mission and the National Food Security Mission or to promote community participation and sustainable farming system to ensure food security 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Government is constantly monitoring the food prices in the country. Several measures have been taken including ensuring adequate availability of food items such as vegetables, moong, masoor, maize etc. As a result, food inflation has come down from 13.07% (provisional) on 29.1.2011 to 11.05% during the week ended 5th February 2011.

For increasing productivity and production of foodgrain crops in the country, various Crop Development Schemes and Programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Maize and Oilpalm (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas

Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation through State Governments.

In 2010-11, in addition to above mentioned schemes, two new programmes relating to bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and integrated development of 60000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States of Assam and Jharkhand for Pulses production. A new programme Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) in the form of block demonstrations has been started to cover 1000 unit of 1000 hectare each of five pulses crops in 16 pulses growing States of the country. As per second advance estimate compare to previous year foodgrain production has significantly increase particularly for pulses and oilseed crops.

(d) and (e) Under National Horticulture Mission, intercropping of vegetables with fruits is being encouraged to increase per unit production and to ensure steady supply of vegetable to the consumers. Similarly, intercropping of pulses with pulses; pulses with cotton, sugarcane etc. is encouraged under Pulses component of National Food Security Mission.

(f) and (g) Under National Horticulture Mission, an initiative for establishing dedicated vegetable farm clusters around all State capitals and urban centers with population

greater than 10 lakhs is under consideration. Under National Food Security Mission, Panchayati Raj Institutions are actively involved in selection of beneficiary and identification priority areas for the implementation of Mission interventions.

[Translation]

Contribution for State Development Plan

1022. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the State Development Plan; and

(b) contribution made by the Union Government towards the State Development Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Urban Development is a State subject. It is upto the concerned States to formulate their respective State Development Plans. The details of contribution made by the Union Government towards State Development Plans under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Basic Services to the Urban Poor applicable to 65 select cities and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme applicable to other cities) are as shown in Statements-I and II.

Statement I

JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II) Total Projects Approved

Status as on 23.2.2011
(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned	2nd Installment Sanctioned	3rd Installment Sanctioned	4th Installment Sanctioned	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	36	3007.98	134694	1496.32	1509.18	374.35	337.91	227.68	89.49	874.86
2.	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	1	2	49.25	852	43.95	5.31	10.99	0.84	0.00	0.00	11.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	99.03	99.03	75.03	0.00	198.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	6	462.49	30000	364.99	97.50	91.25	78.05	0.00	0.00	169.29
6.	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19
7.	Delhi	1	17	2783.78	73820	1229.28	1554.51	307.32	43.85	11.54	0.00	228.90
8.	Gujarat	4	19	1709.94	106044	822.46	887.48	205.62	167.18	146.10	109.65	621.68
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	3.19	0.00	0.00	33.61
13.	Jharkhand	3	11	370.67	12226	251.59	119.08	62.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.90
14.	Karnataka	2	18	747.18	28118	407.97	339.21	101.99	63.96	25.85	0.00	165.95
15.	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	50.60	16.38	0.00	125.37
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	86.07	47.39	43.89	0.00	147.91
17.	Maharashtra	5	60	6817.86	182841	3234.10	3583.76	808.53	403.99	174.15	46.36	1409.68
18.	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.98
19.	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	5.94	5.94	0.00	16.03
20.	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	7.23	0.00	0.00	27.26
21.	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	26.40	0.00	79.20
22.	Odisha	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	9.95	0.00	0.00	13.54
23.	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	9.04	8.32	0.00	26.39
24.	Puducherry	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	20.80	1.06	1.06	0.00	21.86
25.	Rajasthan	2	4	458.64	23151	257.30	201.34	64.33	21.14	0.00	0.00	85.47
26.	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	7.26	0.70	0.00	15.23
27.	Tamil Nadu	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	1285.53	260.45	198.23	86.49	25.93	494.87
28.	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	13.96
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7	67	2342.51	67992	1144.24	1198.27	286.02	263.18	86.73	0.00	531.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
30.	Uttarakhand	3	12	86.03	1799	65.33	20.70	16.33	1.28	0.00	0.00	17.61
31.	West Bengal	2	91	3293.05	140113	1607.42	1685.62	402.21	207.19	105.22	11.78	684.90
	Total	63 Cities	479	27811.38	1036819	14026.08	13782.91	3507.11	2089.57	1052.78	294.49	6253.00
	DPR Preparation Charges		20 Released	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		8.59
	PMUs		27	0.00	0	30.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		5.12
	PIUs		118	0.00	0	79.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		16.82
	TPIMA		15									
	CBP											2.01
	Grand Total	63 Cities	479	27811.38	1036819	14136.41	13782.91	3507.11	2089.57	1052.78	294.49	6285.54

Statement II

*Ingrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved*

Status as on 23.2.2011
(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	77	1139.10	47896	783.10	355.99	382.28	221.77	551.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.00	4.48	0.00	4.48
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	5.53
4.	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	0.00	35.11
5.	Bihar	19	20	275.22	12956	162.48	112.74	81.24	0.00	81.24
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	28.19	104.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9.	Gujarat	37	38	381.78	28424	243.20	121.06	124.76	0.00	119.35
10.	Haryana	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	39.61	104.85
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	55.34	1616	37.07	18.26	18.54	0.00	18.54
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	40	114.46	6670	87.97	21.64	41.22	4.42	41.22
13.	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	62.79	0.00	55.05
14.	Karnataka	32	34	398.13	17237	222.56	175.57	111.28	40.04	136.45
15.	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	71.71	100.68	39.67	130.70
16.	Madhya Pradesh	41	44	319.26	20739	221.83	97.43	110.97	4.76	115.73
17.	Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	0.00	14.89
18.	Rajasthan	51	57	804.96	41719	533.59	271.37	266.80	23.77	282.99
19.	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
20.	Manipur	6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	10.08	16.33	0.00	13.03
21.	Maharashtra	83	102	1803.93	90072	1228.48	575.44	575.97	34.48	601.30
22.	Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	43.60	22.67	7.25	29.92
23.	Odisha	29	32	284.67	13049	191.88	92.79	92.90	9.01	92.90
24.	Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	33.77	29.64	16.89	0.00	16.89
25.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
26.	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96	0.00	8.96
27.	Tamil Nadu	83	84	515.88	37585	372.10	127.13	187.76	141.12	294.35
28.	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	15.52	22.19
29.	Uttar Pradesh	135	153	1165.08	43035	751.74	413.34	375.84	67.89	366.82
30.	Uttarakhand	18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	70.71	45.28	0.00	45.28
31.	West Bengal	81	120	1103.33	60171	826.59	276.25	413.37	163.46	498.79
Total		830	978	9986.30	524128	6775.86	3168.19	3337.02	840.97	3808.83

Population in Slum Areas

1023. PROF. RAM SHANKAR:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the latest assessment of the population in slum areas;

(b) the details of the increase in the population living in slum areas since the 2001 census;

(c) the statistical details of the achievements made under the various schemes launched for improving the condition of the population living in slum areas during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether any survey has been made to ascertain the views of people living in the slums regarding the effectiveness of the said schemes; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As per estimates of the Committee set up by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pranob Sen, Principal Adviser, Planning Commission (former Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, and Chief Statistician, Government of India) the slum population in the country is expected to touch 93.06 million by 2011. A comparative picture of the Estimated Slum Population by the Committee and the Slum Population reported by Census 2001 is as follows:

	RG1	Estimated by Committee on Slums (CoS)
Slum Population in the Country (in 2001)	52.4 million* *These figures are for 1743 towns having population 20,000 and above reporting slum(b)	75.26 million* *These figures are for all 5161 cities/towns in the country
% of Slum Population in total urban population of cities/towns enumerated in 2001	23.50%	26.31%
Projected Slum Population in the Country (in 2011)	NA	93.06 million

*As per CoS estimates, the slum population constituted 26.31% of the urban population of the country in 2001.

(c) Under the Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) 9,19,728 dwelling units have been sanctioned for urban poor during last three years and the current year with the details as annexed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Surveys are undertaken at city and slum level during inspection of projects by various agencies, including third party inspection and monitoring agencies

from time to time in connection with ascertaining quality in implementation and obtaining the view of beneficiaries. The overall outcome is found to be satisfactory.

The mid-term appraisal of the 11th Five Year Plan which includes JNNURM has also revealed that BSUP and IHSDP have made positive impact on ground and raised the aspiration of the people, including slum-dwellers. It has also revealed that much of the investment has been directed towards the provision of critical basic services that are essential to inclusiveness.

Statement

Scheme	BSUP				IHSDP				Total
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
No. of projects sanctioned	113	186	14	6	223	406	118	34	1100
Total Project cost sanctioned	7620.85	7672.75	1400.34	1622.32	2066.55	4390.78	999.65	582.28	26355.52
Total Additional Central Assistance (ACA) approved	3840.95	3920.61	716.70	762.56	1446.72	2938.61	618.89	359.85	14604.89
No. of dwelling units approved	283164	196404	29105	32194	113390	196883	46655	21933	919728

[English]

Schemes for Value Addition of Food

1024. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present schemes for value addition for fruits and vegetables by means of processing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes any schemes which is workable directly at farmers-end for processing of fruits and vegetables; 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 HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries. The Scheme is aimed at creation of new processing capacity and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities, modernization of Food Processing Sector to include Milk, Fruit & Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, fishery, cereal, consumer items, oil seeds, rice milling, flour milling,

pulse etc. in various States including backward areas. The financial assistance are provided to the proposals received from eligible agencies for setting up of food processing units as per guidelines of scheme. This scheme is project specific, not State specific.

In order to increase level of processing and to promote food processing industries to exploit both the domestic and international market potential for processed food products, Vision 2015 Document has been finalized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), which envisages tripling the size of the processed food sector by increasing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20% value addition from 20% 35% and share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by 2015. An integrated strategy for promotion of Agribusiness-Vision, Strategy and Action Plan for the Food Processing Sector has also been approved by the Government.

(c) and (d) In the 11th Plan, the Ministry has approved new scheme to establish 30 Mega Food Parks with a view to provide state-of-the-art infrastructure for food processing sector in the country on a pre-identified cluster basis with a strong backward and forward linkage and to provide value addition of agricultural commodities including poultry, meat, dairy, fisheries etc. in a demand driven manner. Financial assistance up to 50% of project cost excluding land component in general areas and 75% in difficult areas, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 crore is provided for setting up of Mega Food Parks.

In addition, under the Technology Mission for integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern and Himalayan States, higher levels of assistance @ 50%

upto Rs. 4.00 crore for setting up and Rs. 1.00 crore for upgradation of fruit and vegetables processing is available. A National Horticulture Mission has been launched with an objective to boost the horticulture sector.

To encourage setting up of cold chain facilities in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan to provide financial assistance to project proposals received from public/private organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore including J&K. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc.

[Translation]

Study of Sports Science

1025. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study of sports science has been made a compulsory part of the training programme for sportspersons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any initiative for educating the trainees in the field of sports science; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Sports Sciences are an integral part of the training of sportspersons. Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres at the National Institute of Sports (NIS), Patiala, Kolkata and Bangalore have well-established sports science facilities in Sports Medicine, Sports Psychology, Anthropometry, Bio/Mechanics, Exercise physiology and training methods which are managed by highly qualified and experienced teams of Sports Scientists. Besides, the latest fitness equipments and recovery methods facilities are also available at these centres. The Scientific support to National Campers is an essential part of the system of preparation for international competitions.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Scientific support is being provided to National Coaches in the form of scientific analyses of sportspersons and providing scientific inputs in sports training, especially in the fields of Sports Medicine, Sports Psychology, Sports Bio/Mechanics, Sports Physiology and methods of sports training to enhance the performance of athletes. In the two year Master of Sports Science with Coaching courses, Research Projects are compulsory along with the theoretical knowledge.

[English]

Wadhwa Committee on PDS

1026. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had appointed Justice D.P. Wadhwa Committee to study the cases of corruption, leakages and inefficiency in the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country;

(b) if so, the terms of reference, findings and recommendations of the said Committee for strengthening the PDS;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee;

(d) if so, the details and the implementation status thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Central Vigilance Committee (CVC) with Justice D.P. Wadhwa as Chairman was set up by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to look into maladies affecting functioning of Public Distribution System (PDS) and to suggest remedial measures.

In terms of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Committee shall focus on the following:—

- (i) The mode of appointment of dealers;
- (ii) The ideal commission or the rates payable to the dealers;
- (iii) Modalities as to how the Committees already in place can function better; and
- (iv) Modes as to how there can be transparency in allotment of the food stock to be sold at the Fair Price Shops.

The Supreme Court's direction to CVC was to conduct this study initially for the TPDS in Delhi, to be followed up on all India basis. The Committee has submitted its report on TPDS in Delhi in August, 2007 to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In its order dated 10.01.2008, Hon'ble Supreme Court has ordered that similar exercise be undertaken by the CVC for the entire country and thereafter the Court would consider the suggestions of the CVC and shortfalls noticed.

The reports of CVC in respect of 14 States/UTs, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and also a report on Computerization of TPDS submitted by CVC to Hon'ble Supreme Court have also been obtained from the CVC and forwarded to the respective State/UT Governments for comments along with their action taken report. The CVC reports on functioning of TPDS for the remaining States/UTs are awaited. A gist of recommendations contained in the Committee's reports, which are common to most of the States/UTs as well as report on Computerization of PDS Operations, is at Statement.

Further, Hon'ble Supreme Court has sought the views of the Government on some of the recommendations of the CVC and the Government has since submitted its detailed response under affidavits filed in the Court.

Statement

Central Vigilance Committee Report on TPDS in States/UTs (Recommendations Common to most States/UTs) and Report on computerization of PDS operations

1. Income criterion for poverty be revisited. This should not be less than minimum wage for agricultural labour.
2. Poverty in urban areas to be based upon minimum wage payable to an unskilled workman in the area.
3. Above Poverty Line (APL) as a category be abolished. Alternatively, the APL category be restricted to households having annual income of Rs. 1 lakh.
4. Global Positioning System (GPS) be installed on vehicles transporting TPDS foodgrains for tracking their movement.
5. Reconstitute and activate Vigilance Committees, which should meet at regular intervals.

6. Fair Price Shop (FPS) be allotted to persons or groups having kirana/grocery stores. Sale of non-PDS rice and wheat not to be allowed from such FPS.
7. Fresh licenses to be granted in transparent manner.
8. Door step delivery of foodgrains to FPSs.
9. There is a need for rationalizing the number of beneficiaries attached to each FPS to make the shops financially viable.
10. Complaint redressal mechanism with 24 hour helpline for lodging complaints by beneficiaries and follow up action.
11. Supply of TPDS foodgrains in small packages of 5-10 kg in HDPE bags.
12. Facility of mobile FPS especially in remote/tribal areas to be encouraged.
13. Zero tolerance towards corruption. Strict penal action/departmental action be taken against offenders. Strengthening of enforcement and anti-hoarding machinery.
14. Independent agency to monitor working of TPDS—Ombudsman/Regulator be set up.
15. Political influence in operation of TPDS should be done away with.
16. Introduction of computerization of the entire distribution chain, right from the procurement process and ending with retail distribution by the FPS dealers.

[*Translation*]

Production of Milk

1027. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the extent of production and consumption of milk in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of milk through cooperative societies, and the success achieved so far during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the breed of cows in the country including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of estimates of milk production from 2007-08 to 2009-10 and target of milk production for the current year, State wise, is enclosed as Statement-I. Estimates of consumption of milk during 2004-05, State-wise, as available from the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) Government of India is implementing the following schemes for increasing the production of milk:

1. Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)
2. Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF)/Dairy Entrepreneurships Development scheme (DEDS)

Achievement under the above mentioned schemes are as under:

1. Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)

Since inception of the IDDP scheme (1993-94), 90 projects have been approved and 210 districts are covered in 27 States and a UT with total outlay of Rs. 511.12 crore till 31.12.10. Under the scheme 28,148 village level dairy cooperative societies (DCS), with 19.06 lakh farmers, have been constituted in various States, which are procuring over 20.81 lakh liters of milk per day.

Consolidated achievement under Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP) during 2007-08 to 2010-11 as on December, 2010 (as per reports received from State Implementing Agencies for period ending 31.12.2010) is as under:

DCS organized (in number)				Farmer members (in thousand numbers)				Milk procurement (in thousand liter per day)			
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Dec. 2010)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Dec. 2010)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Dec. 2010)
24875	27246	28148	28148	1514.49	1916.79	1950.91	1906.13	1779.06	2088.54	2105.37	2080.52

2. Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF)/Dairy Entrepreneurships Development scheme (DEDS)

Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund scheme was started in December 2004 with an outlay of Rs. 25.00 Crore. The fund was released during 2005-06 for the first time for implementation of the scheme. This scheme has been fragmented into two separate scheme viz. Dairy

Venture Capital Fund and Poultry Venture Capital Fund from the financial year i.e. 2008-09. The scheme has come to a close on 31st August, 2010. Since inception of the scheme 18184 dairy units have been sanctioned with Interest Free Loan assistance of 174.39 crore upto 31st August, 2010 by NABARD under this scheme. Year wise details of Units and Interest Free Loan assistance provided under Dairy Venture Capital Fund are as under:

(Amount in lakh rupees)

2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Upto 31.08.2010)	
Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
2972	3336	4805	3971	4723	4816	2816	2748

(d) Government of India is implementing centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, 'National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding5 (NPCBB) from October 2000 on 100% grant-in-aid basis. Rajasthan is participating under

the project since 2001-02. The project envisages genetic up gradation of bovines on priority basis. The project also has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds.

Statement I*Estimates (from 2007-08 to 2009-10) and target (for 2010-11) of Milk Production*

(000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Estimates		Target	
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8925	9570	10429	11160
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	24	26	26
3.	Assam	752	753	756	760
4.	Bihar	5783	5934	6124	6250
5.	Chhattisgarh	866	908	956	1003
6.	Goa	58	59	59	60
7.	Gujarat	7911	8386	8844	9295
8.	Haryana	5442	5745	6006	6250
9.	Himachal Pradesh	874	884	836	905
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1519	1565	1604	1604
11.	Jharkhand	1442	1466	1463	1597
12.	Karnataka	4244	4538	4822	4675
13.	Kerala	2253	2441	2537	2839
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6572	6855	7167	7674
15.	Maharashtra	7210	7455	7679	7854
16.	Manipur	78	78	78	78
17.	Meghalaya	77	77	78	80
18.	Mizoram	17	17	11	15
19.	Nagaland	45	53	78	78
20.	Odisha	1625	1598	1651	1651
21.	Punjab	9282	9387	9389	9425
22.	Rajasthan	9536	9491	9548	9693

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim [^]	49	49	46	49
24.	Tamil Nadu	5586	5673	5778	5842
25.	Tripura	91	96	100	107
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18861	19537	20203	20809
27.	Uttarakhand	1221	1230	1377	1384
28.	West Bengal	4087	4176	4300	4450
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	26	24	24
30.	Chandigarh	47	47	46	45
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	5	10	10	10
32.	Daman and Diu#	1	1	1	1
33.	Delhi#	282	408	466	466
34.	Lakshadweep	2	2	2	2
35.	Puducherry	46	46	46	44
	All India	104844	108587	112540	116205

[^] Sikkim has not conducted Survey for 2008-09 and 2009-10. The figures of 2007-08 are used for 2008-09 and figure of 2009-10 is estimated based the number of animals in milk as per livestock census 2007 and the yield rate of West Bengal

Figures of 2008-09 and 2009-10 are estimated based on the number of animals in milk as per livestock census 2007 and the yield rate of concerned neighbouring State (for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu yield rate for Gujarat and for Delhi yield rate of Haryana is used).

Figures in bold & italics are the estimate of 2009-10 as the targets are not available from these States.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

Statement II

Estimates of monthly per capita quantity of consumption of milk (in Liter) as per NSS round

Sl.No.	State	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
		61st round July 2004 to June 2005)	61st round (July 2004 to June 2005)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.05	4.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.63	1.47
3.	Assam	1.31	2.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	2.98	3.81
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.67	2.99
6.	Goa	3.19	3.92
7.	Gujarat	4.98	6.70
8.	Haryana	13.13	9.59
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.72	8.17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.02	8.31
11.	Jharkhand	1.44	3.94

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	3.30	4.87
13.	Kerala	2.82	3.66
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.41	4.33
15.	Maharashtra	2.73	4.39
16.	Manipur	0.17	0.33
17.	Meghalaya	0.77	1.91
18.	Mizoram	0.40	1.82
19.	Nagaland	0.29	0.87
20.	Odisha	0.78	2.25
21.	Punjab	11.55	10.57
22.	Rajasthan	9.50	7.38
23.	Sikkim	5.57	4.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.48	4.82
25.	Tripura	1.07	2.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4.64	5.10
27.	Uttarakhand	6.60	6.40
28.	West Bengal	1.45	2.59
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.45	1.58
30.	Chandigarh	8.18	10.46
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.87	5.69
32.	Daman and Diu	3.55	4.83
33.	Delhi	6.54	8.20
34.	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.27
35.	Puducherry	2.92	4.88
	All India	3.87	5.11

Source: National Sample Survey Office, MOSPI, GOI.

[English]

Cultivation of Millets

1028. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cultivation of millets have declined in the country;

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

(c) the details of the production of the millets during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to encourage cultivation of millets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and success achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The total area coverage under coarse cereals (millets) in the country has declined from 290.25 lakh hectares during 2004-05 to 270.68 lakh hectares during 2010-11 (2nd Advance Estimates). The decline in the area under coarse cereals has been on account of shift of area to more profitable crops such as wheat, rice, cotton etc.

(c) Details of production of coarse cereals during the last three years and the current year *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in the Statement.

(d) and (e) To increase production of coarse cereals in the country, the Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Coarse Cereals)" subsumed under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to farmers for demonstration of improved package of practices, support for quality seeds of high yielding varieties and hybrids, resource conservation technologies, integrated nutrient and pest management etc. The scheme also provides flexibility to the States to implement new/innovative activities as per their local needs. Besides, frontline demonstrations are also organized by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research/State Agriculture Universities on the farmers' fields to popularize the frontier technologies among farmers. Further, Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize" (ISOPOM), *inter-alia*, aims to increase the production and productivity of maize in the country.

Statement*State-wise Estimates of Production of Coarse Cereals during 2007-08 to 2010-11*

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	4274.0	4716.0	3318.0	3922.0
Arunachal Pradesh	76.8	77.7	78.6	#
Assam	17.0	15.4	17.2	13.0
Bihar	1498.5	1751.3	1508.1	1027.6
Chhattisgarh	229.7	184.4	181.8	204.1
Goa	0.7	0.8	0.8	#
Gujarat	2151.0	1976.0	1600.0	1307.0
Haryana	1357.0	1329.4	1132.0	1364.0
Himachal Pradesh	896.2	712.1	563.5	781.7
Jammu and Kashmir	499.5	660.4	513.3	554.9
Jharkhand	386.4	333.9	216.9	268.2
Karnataka	6943.0	6254.0	5895.0	7059.0
Kerala	2.8	1.7	2.2	0.7
Madhya Pradesh	2122.5	2149.9	2041.2	1634.5
Maharashtra	7093.0	5971.6	6293.3	7110.0
Manipur	8.4	11.5	11.7	#
Meghalaya	27.4	27.8	28.2	#
Mizoram	0.7	9.3	11.5	#
Nagaland	139.4	127.3	76.8	#
Odisha	210.4	191.7	230.4	347.2
Punjab	583.1	575.1	527.1	557.0
Rajasthan	7121.4	7325.7	3907.2	7586.9
Sikkim	72.6	66.2	74.2	#
Tamil Nadu	1357.1	1755.1	1642.0	2024.7
Tripura	2.1	2.0	2.0	#
Uttar Pradesh	3058.9	3080.2	2968.8	3281.0
Uttarakhand	339.0	347.0	297.0	327.0

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	265.8	365.4	404.0	420.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.9	0.6	0.4	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.7	2.7	1.9	#
Delhi	11.6	11.7	3.3	#
Daman and Diu	0.5	3.8	0.5	#
Puducherry	0.3	0.2	0.2	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	290.1
All India	40750.4	40037.9	33549.2	40081.1

*2nd Advance Estimates released on 09.02.2010, #Included in others, NA: Not Applicable

TRP System

1029. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee to examine various issues concerning the Television Rating Points (TRP) and to ensure an effective mechanism for a transparent system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the composition of the said Committee;

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

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made therein alongwith the action taken thereon;

(e) whether based on one of the recommendations of the Committee, the Government has asked the broadcasters and advertising agencies to pay a certain percentage of their turnover on annual basis for expanding the TRP system; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b), Yes, Madam. The Government had constituted a Committee to examine

several crucial issues concerning Television Rating Points (TRP) in India. The composition of the Committee was as below:

1. Dr. Amit Mitra, Secretary General, FICCI — Chairman
2. Shri Rajiv Mehrotra, Managing Trustee, Public Service Broadcasting Trust (PSBT) — Member
3. Ms. Neeraja Choudhary, Eminent Journalist — Member
4. Prof. S.K. Barua, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad — Member
5. Prof. Ashis Sen Gupta, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata — Member
6. Shri D.S. Mathur, Retired Secretary to Government of India — Member
7. Joint Secretary (Broadcasting) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting — Member Secretary

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry on 25th of November, 2010. Major recommendations of the Committee are given in the Statement. The Report is also available on the Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in.

As most of the recommendations of the Committee relate to Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), the report has been sent by the Ministry to them for taking necessary action.

(e) to (f) No, Madam. The recommendation of the Committee is that the broadcasters, advertisers and advertising agencies should pay a certain percentage of their relevant turnover to the Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) on an annual basis to fund the inclusive expansion of sample size for generation of TRP.

Statement

Major recommendations of the TRP Committee's Report submitted on 25.11.2010.

- The Committee has taken note of the fact that an industry-led initiative of broadcasters, advertisers and advertising agencies called Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) has been formed and duly registered in July 2010 as a Not for Profit Body under Section 25 of the Companies Act. The Committee feels that the self regulation of TRPs by the Industry is the best way to move forward.
- The Committee has suggested to broaden the constitution of the Board of BARC to make it more inclusive. The company structure of BARC should have representation from broadcasters, advertisers, and advertising agencies including Public Service Broadcasters. The Committee has recommended that there should be a 12 member Board in BARC constituting 7 members from broadcasters including the Public Service Broadcaster, 3 members from advertisers and 2 members from advertising agencies including Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP).
- The Committee has recommended constitution of a High Powered Committee within BARC to guide BARC in the area of research, design and analysis. The representatives of the Committee would be eminent members from different fields. The composition of the High Powered Committee would include a statistician of national repute, measurement technology expert, a renowned individual from Civil Society or Judiciary, a demographer, a sociologist, an economist, a business management expert from one of the IIMs, nominee of an eminent institution, a leading woman of national stature and three special invitees from BARC.
- The recommendations of the High Powered Committee would be binding on BARC. The Committee further recommends that BARC should consider suitable provisions in their articles of Association and Memorandum of Articles in this regard.
- The Committee has taken a serious view of the small sample size used by the two existing Rating Agencies in India. The Committee has also observed that the rural areas have been left out from the current system of TRP measurement. The Committee has recommended an increase in the sample size from 8000 (Eight Thousand) people meter homes to 15,000 urban & rural households, over a period of two years, and then to 30,000 (Thirty Thousand) over the next three years covering urban areas, rural areas and small towns, J&K, North East thereby providing a complete geographical coverage of the country.
- The Committee has suggested that broadcasters, advertisers and advertising agencies should pay a certain percentage of their relevant turnovers to BARC on an annual basis to fund the expansion of sample size for TRP measurement. The total cost of expansion of TRP measurement system over 5 years would be around 660 crores which is approximately 0.32% per year of the total TV industry size in India. The Committee feels that this level of expenditure should not be very difficult for the industry to meet.
- In order to provide a wider coverage of people meters, the Committee has suggested that efforts should be taken by BARC to reduce the manufacturing cost of people meters by exploring innovation and local manufacturing with indigenization to overcome financial limitations which are hampering the increase in sample size. The Committee further recommends that BARC should work in close association with the Industry and aid the development of an indigenous market for the manufacturers by ensuring that rating agencies define the specifications of people meters and guarantee a certain demand. The Committee has recommended that as a long term measure, rating agencies should consider manufacturing/ assembling people meters in India itself to bring down the cost.

- The Committee also took note of the fact that people meters attract 50% import duty which makes them expensive. The Committee suggests that as an immediate short term measure reduction in the import duty should be considered.
- The Committee has also expressed concern about the lack of transparency in the methodology of conducting the TRP measurement. The Committee has recommended that the selection process of rating agency as well as the TRP measurement process should be carried out in a credible, transparent and statistically robust manner, which should be subjected to Financial and Process Audit. The details of these should be disclosed on the website of BARC by making it available in public domain.
- The Committee has recommended that the rating system should be made compatible with emerging technologies to capture data over different platforms corresponding to penetration levels of respective platforms in TV viewing population, to ensure a holistic picture of the viewers' preference.
- The Committee has recommended that there should not be any cross-holding between the rating agencies and the broadcasters, advertisers and the advertising agencies to avoid conflict of interest.
- The Committee has recommended that the TRP measurement process should consist of four stages in which the first stage should be designing of survey and quality control research, followed by commissioning and establishment survey. The third stage should be data analysis and report generation followed by Audit. Each one of these stages should be separately commissioned to distinct agencies to achieve unbiased and reliable results.
- The Committee has also felt that at present there is a lot of secrecy exercised by the rating agencies in disclosing the data and methodology used through the process of the entire rating measurement. The Committee has recommended that the guidelines set out in the TRAI Report of 2008 on the key eligibility conditions of rating agencies, general operational, ethical and disclosure norms and standards should be followed.

- The Committee has taken cognizance of the fact that TRP announcements at very short intervals may lead to distortion in broadcasting behaviour. The Committee has, therefore, recommended that the TRP generation and announcement by the rating agencies particularly for the news channels should be done once a week with the possibility to increase the periodicity to a fortnight.
- The Committee has also recommended that BARC should set up a Complaint Redressal Mechanism on the lines of the model being followed by Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI).
- The Committee has recommended that BARC should initiate changes within its Board and appoint the High Powered Committee by June 2011. The Committee has further recommended that if BARC fails to do so, it may invoke Government action through appropriate legislation such as taking over the regulation of TRP measurement either by asking TRAI to step in or by creating other mechanisms.

National Population Register

1030. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to prepare a National Population Register (NPR) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be prepared;

(c) whether the process of "Social Vetting" by Gram Sabhas and Ward Committees are likely to be used for NPR and no other documents/proofs would be required for the process;

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

(e) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure that the names of illegal migrants are not included in the said register;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the process of issuing Multipurpose National Identity Cards based on NPR is foolproof; and

(g) the total expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting information on specific characteristics of all usual residents in the country. The NPR would also have photographs, 10 finger prints and IRIS of all usual residents who are of age 5 years and above. The data collection (in paper format) for creation of NPR has been completed alongwith Houselisting and Housing operations of Census 2011 during April-September, 2010. The paper schedules, approximately 26 crore, have been scanned. The collection of biometrics would start from April, 2011 onwards. The complete NPR database, alongwith the three biometrics, would be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and assignment of Unique ID Number. It is proposed to issue the resident identity (smart) card, embedded with UID numbers, to all the 'usual residents' of the country who are of age 18 years and above.

(c) to (f) The National Population Register (NPR) is a Register of Usual Resident. It would contain citizens as well as non-citizens. The objective of creating a NPR is to net all usual residents of the country at a given point of time (the reference date). Further, the list of usual residents would be published in local areas and placed in Gram Sabha/Ward Committee for inviting claims/objections. The claims and objections would be looked into by the Revenue Officials like Patwari or Talati who act as the Local Registrars, Tehsildars who are designated as Sub-District Registrars and Collector/DMs who are designated as District Registrars. However, this does not preclude the raising of claims/objections by law enforcement agencies or by the Registrars *suo moto*. In sensitive areas, State/UT Governments could take up additional measures for verification and will be free to involve the local Police Stations or the Village Chowkidars in the process of verification.

(g) The Cabinet has approved the scheme of creation of NPR for the country at an estimated cost of Rs. 3539.24 crore (excluding IRIS scan), so far. The revised cost of the scheme at Rs. 6649.05 crore has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee.

[Translation]

Crop Insurance Schemes

1031. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crops covered under various insurance schemes for farmers in the country including Madhya Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the areas of crops covered under insurance during the last three years and the current year, crop-wise and State-wise and the premium amount collected thereunder;

(c) the details of the crop insurance claims disbursed during the said period in comparison to the premium paid, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(d) the details of the complaints received from the farmers regarding non-payment of crop insurance claims; and

(e) the steps taken to increase crop coverage and early approval of crop insurance claims in the country including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a): Details are at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Details are at Statements-II to Statement-VI.

(d) All the admissible claims are settled/paid as per provisions of the schemes. However, some complaints from farmers are received from time to time. Some of complaints are: delayed payment of claims, under payment of claims on account of incorrect submission of insurance proposals by banks; unrealistic assessment of crop loss due to large unit area of insurance etc. As far as possible, all the complaints are suitably addressed wherever feasible.

(e) Continued efforts are made to create awareness about crop Insurance schemes by the implementing agencies in coordination with implementing states since inception. The salient activities for campaigning involve the publicity of features & benefits of the scheme through

advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets, participation in agriculture fairs/mela/gosti and organization of workshops/trainings etc. For making National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) more farmers' friendly, it has been modified through removal of its limitations and Modified NAIS has been launched for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11. Under this scheme, on account payment 25% of likely claims will be paid in advance to eligible farmers. Private Insurance companies have also been allowed in implementation of the schemes to facilitate better service delivery to farmers.

Statement I

NAIS—State-wise Crops Covered in Rabi 2010-11 and Kharif 2010 Seasons

Sl.No.	State/UT	Crop Group/Crops	
		RABI 2010-11	KHARIF 2010
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	FCOS Paddy Jowar (UI) Blackgram Greengram Groundnut Maize Bengalgram Sunflower AC/AH Chilly Onion	FC/OS Paddy Jowar Bajra Maize Black Gram Green Gram Redgram Groundnut (I) Groundnut (UI) Castor Sunflower Soyabean AC/AH Cotton (I) Cotton (UI) Banana Chilly (I) Chilly (UI) Sugarcane (Plant) Sugarcane (Ratoon) Turmeric Tomato

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	FCOS Wheat Summer Paddy Rapeseed & Mustard AC/AH Sugarcane Potato	FCOS Ahu Paddy Sali Paddy AC/AH Jute
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	FCOS Blackgram Greengram	FCOS Paddy
4.	Bihar	FCOS Wheat Gram(Chana/ Bengalgram) Lentil(Masoor) Maize Tur (Arhar/Redgram) Rapeseed & Mustard AC/AH Sugarcane Potato Onion Tomato Brinjal	FCOS Paddy Maize AC/AH Jute Chilly
5.	Chhattisgarh	FCOS Wheat (Irr.) Wheat (UnIrr.) Gram (Chana/ Bengalgram) Rapeseed & Mustard Linseed (Alsai) AC/AH Potato	FCOS Paddy (I) Paddy (UI) Soyabean Groundnut Tur Maize
6.	Goa	FCOS Paddy Pulses Groundnut	FCOS Paddy Pulses Groundnut AC/AH Sugarcane

1	2	3	4
7.	Gujarat	FCOS Wheat (Irr.) Wheat (Unlrr.) Gram (Chana/ Bengalgram) Rapeseed & Mustard Summer Bajara Summer Groundnut AC/AH Potato Onion Garlic Cumin Fennel Isabgul	FCOS Paddy Bajra Maize Green Gram Groundnut Castor Sesamum Tur Ragi Moth Blackgram Jowar AC/AH Banana Cotton
8.	Haryana	FCOS Gram(Chana/ Bengalgram) Rapeseed & Mustard Barley	FCOS Bajra Maize Arhar AC/AH Cotton
9.	Himachal Pradesh	FCOS Wheat Barley	FCOS Paddy Maize AC/AH Ginger Potato
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	FCOS Wheat Rapeseed & Mustard AC/AH Potato	FCOS Paddy Maize AC/AH Potato
11.	Jharkhand	FCOS Wheat Rapeseed & Mustard Gram (Chana/ Bengalgram) AC/AH Potato	FCOS Aghani Paddy Maize

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	Rabi 2010-11 FCOS Wheat (Irr.) Wheat (Unlrr.) Bengalgram (Irr.) Bengalgram (Unlrr.) Paddy (Irr.) Maize (Irr.) Maize (Unlrr.) Ragi (Irr.) Ragi (Unlrr.) Blackgram/Urd (Unlrr.) Greengram/Mung (Unlrr.) Horsegram/Kulthi (Unlrr.) Linseed (Unlrr.) Jowar (Irr.) Jowar (Unlrr.) Safflower (Unlrr.) Sunflower (Irr.) Sunflower (Unlrr.) Groundnut (Unlrr.) Summer 2010-11 FCOS Paddy (Irr.) Sunflower (Irr.) Ragi (Irr.) Groundnut (Irr.) Groundnut (Unlrr.)	FCOS Paddy (I) Paddy (R) Jowar (I) Jowar (R) Bajra (I) Bajra ® Maize (I) Maize (R) Ragi (I) Ragi (R) Navane (R) Save (R) Blackgram (R) Greengram (R) Horsegram (R) Tur (I) Tur (R) Groundnut (I) Groundnut (R) Soyabean (I) Soyabean (R) Castor (R) Sunflower (I) Sunflower (R)
13.	Kerala	Rabi-I 2010-11 FCOS Paddy AC/AH Banana Tapoica Tapoica Rabi-II 2010-11 FCOS Paddy	FCOS Paddy AC/AH Banana Tapoica Ginger Turmeric Pineapple

1	2	3	4
		AC/AH	
		Banana	
		Tapoica	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	FCOS	FCOS
		Wheat (Irr.)	Paddy (I)
		Wheat (Unlrr.)	Paddy (UI)
		Gram (Chana/ Bengalgram)	Maize
		Rapeseed & Mustard	Bajra
		Linseed (Alsai)	Tur
		AC/AH	Soyabean
		Potato	Jowar
		Onion	Groundnut
			Seasmum
			Kodokutki
			AC/AH
			Cotton
			Banana
15.	Maharashtra	FCOS	FCOS
		Wheat (Irr.)	Bajra
		Wheat (Unlrr.)	Black gram (Urd)
		Summer Paddy	Green Gram (Mung)
		Jowar (Irr.)	Groundnut
		Jowar (Unlrr.)	Jowar
		Gram(Chana/ Bengalgram)	Maize
		Summer Groundnut	Niger
		Safflower	Paddy
		Sunflower	Ragi
		AC/AH	Sesamum (Til)
		Onion	Soyabean
			Sunflower
			Tur
			AC/AH
			Cotton
			Onion
			Sugarcane
16.	Manipur	FCOS	FCOS
		Rapeseed & Mustard	Paddy

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	FCOS	FCOS
		Paddy	Ahu Paddy
		Rapeseed & Mustard	Sali Paddy
		AC/AH	AC/AH
		Potato	Ginger
			KH. Potato
18.	Mizoram	FCOS	FCOS
		Mustard	Paddy
		Field Pea	Maize
			Squash
19.	Odisha	FCOS	FCOS
		Paddy	Paddy
		Rapeseed & Mustard	Groundnut
		Groundnut	Maize
		AC/AH	Niger
		Potato	Redgram
			AC/AH
			Cotton
			Jute
			Ginger
			Turmeric
20.	Puducherry	FCOS	FCOS
		Paddy-II	PADDY I
		Paddy-III	PADDY I (Yanam)
		Blackgram	
		Greengram	
		AC/AH	
		Sugarcane	
21.	Rajasthan	SCHEME NOT IMPLEMENTED	
22.	Sikkim	FCOS	FCOS
		Wheat	Aman Paddy
		Rapeseed & Mustard	Urd
		Barley	Maize
		Blackgram/Urd	Soyabean
		AC/AH	Finger Millet
		Potato	
		Ginger	
23.	Tripura	FCOS	FCOS
		Paddy	Aus Paddy
		AC/AH	Aman Paddy
		Potato	

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	FCOS Paddy II Paddy III Groundnut Cholam/Jowar (Irr.) Ragi Cumbu/Bajra (Irr.) Maize Groundnut Seasum/Gingelly Blackgram/Urd Greengram/Mung Horsegram/Kulthi Sunflower AC/AH Sugarcane Cotton Rice Fallow Cotton Chilly Turmeric Onion Potato Tapioca Banana	FCOS Paddy I Groundnut (UI) Cholam (Jowar) Ragi Cumbu (Bajra) Maize (RF) Gingelly Sunflower AC/AH Potato Banana Tapioca Turmeric Onion Pineapple Ginger Cotton (UI)
25.	Uttar Pradesh	FCOS Wheat Rapeseed & Mustard Gram (Chana/ Bengalgram) Peas (Matar) Lentil (Masur) AC/AH Potato Sugarcane	FCOS Paddy Maize Jowar Bajra Urd Moong Arhar Groundnut Sesamum (Til) Soyabean AC/AH Onion Sugarcane
26.	Uttarakhand	FCOS Wheat	FCOS Paddy Madua (RAGI) AC/AH Potato Ginger

1	2	3	4
27.	West Bengal	FCOS Wheat Mustard Gram (Chana/ Bengalgram) Paddy Lentil(Masur) Greengram/Mung Redgram/Tur/Arhar Seasum(Til) AC/AH Potato	FCOS Aman Paddy Aus Paddy Maize Urd (Mushkalai) AC/AH Jute

Statement II**WEATHER BASED CROP INSURANCE SCHEME
(WBCIS)****CROPS NOTIFIED****Season Kharif 2010**

Sl.No.	State	Crops notified
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Red Chilly, Cotton, Oilpalm, Sweet Orange
2.	Bihar	Paddy, Maize
3.	Chhattisgarh	Paddy, Soyabean
4.	Gujarat	Maize
5.	Haryana	Paddy, Citrus, Mango
6.	Jharkhand	Blackgram, Greengram, Groundnut, Redgram
7.	Karnataka	Ragi, Maize, Jowar, Redgram, Greengram, Groundnut, Sunflower, Soyabean, Onion, Cotton, Chilly, Blackgram, Potato, Grapes, Banana
8.	Kerala	Paddy, Black pepper
9.	Maharashtra	Cotton
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Soyabean, Cotton
11.	Odisha	Paddy

1	2	3	1	2	3
12.	Rajasthan	Blackgram, Chaulai, Groundnut, Soyabean, Sesamum, Orange, Guar, Cotton, Chilly, Bajra, Jowar, Maize, Moong, Paddy	4.	Haryana	Wheat, Mango & Citrus
13.	Tamil Nadu	Banana, Tapioca, Turmeric, Paddy, Cotton, Groundnut, Maize, Millets, Pulses, Paddy I, Paddy II, Redgram, Sesamum, Sunflower, Flower, Vegetables	5.	Himachal Pradesh	Apple, Mango, Potato & Tomato
14.	Uttarakhand	Apple, Mango	6.	Jharkhand	Tomato, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Pea, Linseed, Lentil & Sharad Dhan (Paddy)
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Paddy, Maize, Bajra, Redgram, Blackgram, Sesamum, Groundnut	7.	Karnataka	Wheat, Jowar, Gram, Potato, Mango & Grapes
16.	West Bengal	Aman Paddy	8.	Kerala	Paddy & Cashew
Rabi 2010-11			9.	Madhya Pradesh	Wheat & Gram
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mango	10.	Rajasthan	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Mustard, Taramira, Cumin, Amla, Isabgol, Fenugreek, Coriander, Ajwain, Garlic, Peas, Potato & Tomato, Kinnu
2.	Bihar	Wheat, Gram, Rabi Maize, Redgram, Mustard, Potato, Onion, Brinjal & Tomato, Lenthil	11.	Tamil Nadu	Blackgram, Chilly, Cotton, Gingelly, Groundnut, Maize, Mango, Onion, Paddy 3, Sunflower, Tapioca & Tomato, Paddy, Gherkin, Sugarcane
3.	Chhattisgarh	Wheat & Gram	12.	Uttarakhand	Apple, Mango, Litchi, Potato & Tomato

Statement III

NAIS—State-wise, Season-wise Area Insured and Premium Statistics During Last Three Years i.e. from 2007-08 to 2009-10 (As on 24.02.2011)

Sl.No.	State/UT	KH 2007		RB 2007-08		YEAR 2007-08		KH 2008		RB 2008-09	
		Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lacs)	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lacs)	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lacs)	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lacs)	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3477308.62	12883.66	388021.72	1046.27	3865330.34	13929.93	2851455.07	11075.04	788425.10	1999.46
2.	Assam	7542.30	20.50	5606.71	50.38	13149.01	70.88	7305.90	17.23	20126.25	124.37
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	230.00	0.59			230.00	0.59	276.44	0.60		
4.	Bihar	821667.14	3139.48	336075.14	1014.19	1157742.28	4153.67	438661.08	2043.94	515191.41	1981.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	1343647.81	1597.19	23615.12	20.17	1367262.93	1617.36	1488888.08	2424.93	87457.08	79.02
6.	Goa	989.94	0.18	425.07	0.03	1415.01	0.20	837.50	0.19	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1748610.83	8155.34	25709.30	67.39	1774320.13	8222.72	1794250.34	8263.53	56416.51	137.03
8.	Haryana	6646.11	14.85	160623.50	433.74	167269.61	448.59	614.15	2.39	1451.38	3.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6876.78	22.68	6783.72	11.13	13660.50	33.81	5476.03	25.89	15952.51	34.08
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4970.84	7.95	4129.38	4.57	9100.22	12.52	857.72	1.34	2635.34	2.30
11.	Jharkhand	327598.77	488.55	37775.21	83.02	365373.98	571.58	237892.71	507.06	54952.36	120.32
12.	Karnataka	1506264.09	3545.04	99730.18	153.36	1605994.27	3698.40	1558340.27	3926.71	537963.13	642.38
13.	Kerala	13534.14	79.68	15935.30	71.90	29469.44	151.59	7830.00	49.34	16626.71	78.59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3592271.83	7372.51	2122314.18	2269.36	5714586.01	9641.87	2537170.72	6265.03	1833466.41	2163.24
15.	Maharashtra	1212710.83	3163.69	69057.40	59.25	1281768.23	3222.94	2233425.38	7427.83	51693.84	72.65
16.	Manipur	Scheme Not Implemented									
17.	Meghalaya	457.80	1.44	696.40	13.51	1154.20	14.95	661.20	3.85	2614.88	22.85
18.	Mizoram	Scheme Not Implemented									
										0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	905933.06	2824.15	138533.89	381.19	1044466.95	3205.35	590932.95	2176.94	144564.07	497.83
20.	Puducherry	821.44	2.88	2377.05	9.26	3198.49	12.14	79.24	0.27	3917.56	7.15
21.	Rajasthan	4165345.24	5210.71	1140061.87	2204.15	5305407.11	7414.86	2760959.97	4018.92	1580513.77	4630.27
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	19.23	0.05	19.23	0.05	0.00	0.00	373.43	0.72
23.	Tamil Nadu	29128.20	122.73	828131.57	1942.75	857259.77	2065.48	30453.84	214.72	965019.28	5295.71
24.	Tripura	282.21	0.61	549.93	6.10	832.14	6.71	505.02	2.28	2151.03	17.44
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1321930.44	2875.12	1683563.33	3518.87	3005493.77	6393.99	915757.64	2026.83	1789124.77	3898.23
26.	Uttarakhand	13003.00	52.93	24058.33	50.24	37061.33	103.17	16711.59	127.51	46967.44	115.83
27.	West Bengal	246659.70	848.57	273362.49	2460.10	520022.19	3308.67	155819.23	589.70	340231.84	7646.72
	Total	20754431.12	52431.02	7387156.02	15871.00	28141587.14	68302.02	17635162.07	51192.10	8857836.10	29572.09

—Contd.

Sl.No.	State/UT	Year 2008-09		KH 2009		RB 2009-10		YEAR 2009-10	
		Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lacs)	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lacs)	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lacs)	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Premium (In Lacs)
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3639880.17	13074.50	4558265.40	20907.31	479611.10	1727.83	5037876.50	22635.14
2.	Assam	27432.15	141.60	23625.00	97.78	19486.44	175.53	43111.44	273.31
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	276.44	0.60	244.57	0.53	0.00	0.00	244.57	0.53

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4.	Bihar	953852.49	4025.88	964923.86	5145.93	461363.00	2900.00	1426286.86	8045.93
5.	Chhattisgarh	1576345.16	2503.95	1744712.91	2940.83	73377.10	74.83	1818090.01	3015.67
6.	Goa	837.50	0.19	205.80	0.09	0.00	0.00	205.80	0.09
7.	Gujarat	1850666.85	8400.56	1995989.99	10396.50	67064.06	185.54	2063054.05	10582.04
8.	Haryana	2065.53	6.34	65721.49	516.19	14508.52	35.69	80230.01	551.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21428.54	59.97	22089.47	128.49	9305.13	31.24	31394.60	159.73
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3493.06	3.64	2989.63	8.39	3458.65	5.51	6448.28	13.91
11.	Jharkhand	292845.07	627.38	986427.89	2652.35	22338.96	52.11	1008766.85	2704.46
12.	Karnataka	2096303.40	4569.09	1375866.64	3852.76	220348.71	330.06	1596215.35	4182.82
13.	Kerala	24456.71	127.93	10375.28	61.74	20270.42	96.51	30645.70	158.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4370637.13	8428.28	3677987.06	10471.70	2269024.41	3022.08	5947011.47	13493.78
15.	Maharashtra	2285119.22	7500.48	2144017.93	10148.17	96113.20	169.79	2240131.13	10317.95
16.	Manipur			10907.00	74.78	0.00	0.00	10907.00	74.78
17.	Meghalaya	3276.08	26.70	2234.19	9.36	2308.03	45.37	4542.22	54.74
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	134.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	134.00	0.58
19.	Odisha	735497.02	2674.78	981286.78	3969.61	131501.52	465.03	1112788.30	4434.64
20.	Puducherry	3996.80	7.42	744.13	1.80	4042.83	19.28	4786.96	21.08
21.	Rajasthan	4341473.74	8649.19	4682791.86	7950.62	819248.75	2462.61	5502040.61	10413.22
22.	Sikkim	373.43	0.72	35.86	0.05	18.34	0.04	54.20	0.09
23.	Tamil Nadu	995473.12	5510.42	90897.38	707.41	1014587.11	5388.57	1105484.49	6095.98
24.	Tripura	2656.05	19.72	151.12	0.56	452.12	3.36	603.24	3.92
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2704882.41	5925.06	2235921.96	5045.29	1842444.63	3895.92	4078366.59	8941.21
26.	Uttarakhand	63679.03	243.34	32893.71	314.96	37131.88	127.06	70025.59	442.02
27.	West Bengal	496051.07	8236.42	213900.80	881.05	295346.07	7531.32	509246.87	8412.36
	Total	20754431.12	80764.19	25825341.71	86284.84	7903350.98	28745.27	33728692.69	115030.11

NOTE : Current year *i.e.* 2010-11 statistics is not available as Kharif 2010 season is yet to be finalised and Rabi 2010-11 season has just started & is under progress.

Statement IV

NAIS—State-wise Premium and Claims disbursed statistics during last three years i.e. from 2007-08 to 2009-10 (as on 24.2.2011)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Year 2007-08		Year 2008-09		Year 2009-10	
		Premium (in lacs)	Claims (in lacs)	Premium (in lacs)	Claims (in lacs)	Premium (in lacs)	Claims (in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13929.93	1145.29	13074.50	83787.35	22635.14	69947.81
2.	Assam	70.88	71.30	141.60	75.46	273.31	68.70
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.59	0.02	0.60	0.00	0.53	0.00
4.	Bihar	4153.67	46000.19	4025.88	25057.77	8045.93	20771.92
5.	Chhattisgarh	1617.36	3.43	2503.95	6814.17	3015.67	12423.11
6.	Goa	0.20	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.09	0.12
7.	Gujarat	8222.72	2381.15	8400.56	47846.69	10582.04	80477.54
8.	Haryana	448.59	1421.75	6.34	0.00	551.88	27.02
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33.81	0.04	59.97	451.34	159.73	253.68
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.52	0.00	3.64	0.00	13.91	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	571.58	587.71	627.38	3228.56	2704.46	20455.93
12.	Karnataka	3698.40	2872.00	4569.09	14970.29	4182.82	15057.57
13.	Kerala	151.59	634.98	127.93	36.56	158.25	47.05
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9641.87	34102.45	8428.28	8011.75	13493.78	4338.00
15.	Maharashtra	3222.94	8631.34	7500.48	47431.61	10317.95	37625.77
16.	Manipur	Scheme not Implemented				74.78	223.49
17.	Meghalaya	14.95	2.54	26.70	0.72	54.74	9.69
18.	Mizoram	Scheme not Implemented		0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00
19.	Odisha	3205.35	2429.21	2674.78	3871.87	4434.64	5339.92
20.	Puducherry	12.14	28.00	7.42	48.87	21.08	3.21
21.	Rajasthan	7414.86	16591.38	8649.19	32487.51	10413.22	142939.42
22.	Sikkim	0.05	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.09	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	2065.48	28918.63	5510.42	66808.99	6095.98	9528.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tripura	6.71	5.57	19.72	5.64	3.92	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	6393.99	21300.46	5925.06	5263.54	8941.21	17127.29
26.	Uttarakhand	103.17	297.91	243.34	1388.66	442.02	959.77
27.	West Bengal	3308.67	4912.17	8236.42	39122.93	8412.36	1845.46
	Total	68302.02	172337.50	80764.19	386710.28	115030.11	439472.10

Note: Current year i.e. 2010-11 statistics is not available as Kharif 2010 claims are yet to be reported due to non-receipt of yield data from S.G. and Rabi 2010-11 season has just started & is under progress.

Statement V

*Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)
State-wise, Crop-wise Area Covered, Premium and Claims*

Sl.No.	Season	State	Area (Ha)	Total Premium (Rs)	Claims (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kharif 2007	1. Karnataka	50075	70307562	52411718
		Total	50075	70307562	52411718
2.	Rabi 2007-08	1. Bihar	16390	18005956	17016021
		2. Chhattisgarh	26747	29537278	7682513
		3. Madhya Pradesh	17641	41098192	18042098
		4. Rajasthan	923775	1295871449	964407985
		Total	984552	1384512876	1007148617
3.	Kharif 2008	1. Bihar	86654	173307820	48690274
		2. Haryana	85	323989	43125
		3. Jharkhand	14210	14209933	4759221
		4. Punjab	95	190000	0
		5. Karnataka	28955	32401918	27572041
		6. Madhya Pradesh	12299	23151338	6176983
		7. Maharashtra	4107	7391700	3623330
		8. Odisha	22278	44556294	41480741
		9. Rajasthan	2831	3863650	3327476
		10. Tamil Nadu	7141	17407050	8309639
	Total	178655	316803692	143982830	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Rabi 2008-09	1. Bihar	138543	268603284	216390790
		2. Chhattisgarh	516	516350	2062100
		3. Himachal Pradesh	88	1053768	1257549
		4. Haryana	720	1345149	866520
		5. Jharkhand	308	369432	35799
		6. Karnataka	6395	11976902	11340021
		7. Kerala	1155	4038865	7282590
		8. Rajasthan	28863	44861544	16904601
		9. Tamil Nadu	10733	20880420	3905416
		10. West Bengal	968.27	2309244	1051520
		Total	188289	355954958	261096905
5.	Kharif 2009	1. Bihar	468292	936583900	519558706
		2. Rajasthan	593286	396955669	391362128
		3. Karnataka	118299	158861871	159305289
		4. Odisha	113266	135918838	75014420
		5. Maharashtra	59125	106424586	95772269
		6. Gujarat	56356	63400950	66281481
		7. Madhya Pradesh	17948	22120809	15654700
		8. Jharkhand	7365	11017106	14421479
		9. Tamil Nadu	8605.90	26897922	9055934
		10. West Bengal	2160	4319920	4304748
		11. Kerala	4432	11670530	8555620
		12. Haryana	75	225668	333146
		13. Andhra Pradesh	11939	115881111	173423263
		Total	1461149	1990278880	1533043183
6.	Rabi 2009-10	1. Bihar	398903	684292696	554032198
		2. Rajasthan	734141	738791184	703606863

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3. Karnataka	8776	8223604	3876637
		4. Madhya Pradesh	70250	126449514	47514361
		5. Jharkhand	181	295086	64662
		6. Tamil Nadu	6109	10670883	2504149
		7. West Bengal	902	2164224	5452513
		8. Kerala	2496	9124293	8934354
		9. Haryana	3669	9868522	9999683
		10. Andhra Pradesh	15	14046	
		11. Himachal Pradesh	1553	22762377	42870183
		Total	1226995	1612656429	1378855604
7.	Kharif 2010	1. Andhra Pradesh	121745	367064832	*
		2. Bihar	230378	460756380	652480158
		3. Chhattisgarh	693	1040040	334020
		4. Gujarat	132951	59827950	5884484
		5. Haryana	10585	33494276	19425556
		6. Jharkhand	12929	19754962	*
		7. Karnataka	38117	67711882	*
		8. Kerala	6321	17322335	*
		9. Madhya Pradesh	122391	220303872	37863524
		10. Maharashtra	507729	913912704	225275536
		11. Odisha	101718	122062002	12476879
		12. Rajasthan	4689776	2213543731	283519476
		13. Tamil Nadu	7033	22135642	*
		14. Uttarakhand	532	6772092	12424638
		15. Uttar Pradesh	4523	10344140	303232
		16. West Bengal	4365	8729240	8161186
		Total	5991787	4544776080	1258148687

Note : * claims under process

Statement VI

Season	Sl.No.	Name of States	Farmer Category	Area covered in Ha	Total Premium (In Lakhs)	Total Premium Ex service tax
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kharif 2010	1.	Bihar	Non Loanee	14399.81	317.66	288.00
	2.	Chhattisgarh	Non Loanee	654.00	10.82	9.81
	3.	Haryana	Non Loanee	2083.20	68.95	62.51
	4.	Karnataka	Non Loanee	5297.61	63.66	57.71
	5.	Rajasthan	Non Loanee	8458.50	75.74	68.66
	6.	West Bengal	Non Loanee	4962.66	68.48	62.09
			Total		35855.78	605.31
Kharif 2010	1.	Bihar	Loanee	224170.27	4945.20	4483.41
	2.	Haryana	Loanee	3636.90	120.38	109.14
	3.	Karnataka	Loanee	3802.66	77.29	70.07
	4.	Madhya Pradesh	Loanee	92714.76	1947.15	1765.32
	5.	Rajasthan	Loanee	988176.20	5819.73	5276.27
	6.	Tamil Nadu	Loanee	13245.55	142.82	129.48
	7.	Uttar Pradesh	Loanee	4975.88	135.96	123.26
				1343910.74	13188.52	11956.95
Total for Kharif 2010				1379766.519	13793.83	12505.74
Rabi 2009-10	1.	Bihar	Non-Loanee	15908.96	286.84	260.05
	2.	Haryana	Non-Loanee	1056.00	12.23	11.09
	3.	Karnataka	Non-Loanee	5674.26	60.28	54.65
	4.	Rajasthan	Non-Loanee	260701.40	2521.75	2286.27
	5.	Tamil Nadu	Non-Loanee	8927.40	21.48	19.47
	6.	West Bengal	Non-Loanee	3942.84	44.13	40.01
				296210.86	2946.71	2671.54
Rabi 2009-10	1.	Bihar	Loanee	74123.58	1394.78	1264.53
	2.	Haryana	Loanee	1811.60	52.45	47.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3.	Karnataka	Loanee	7.80	1.03	0.94
	4.	Madhya Pradesh	Loanee	30250.71	600.47	544.40
	5.	Rajasthan	Loanee	261100.23	2887.89	2618.21
	6.	Tamil Nadu	Loanee	25.30	0.46	0.42
Total loanee for Rabi 09-10				367319.22	4937.07	4476.04
Total for Rabi 2009-10				663530.08	7883.78	7147.58
Kharif 2009	1.	Karnataka	Non-Loanee	1286.43	19.70	17.86
	2.	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Loanee	41.50	0.46	0.42
	3.	Rajasthan	Non-Loanee	97930.08	1384.75	1255.44
	4.	Tamil Nadu	Non-Loanee	13.60	0.37	0.34
	5.	West Bengal	Non-Loanee	2325.60	34.80	31.55
Total for Kharif 2009				101597.21	1440.09	1305.61
Rabi'08_09	1.	Chhattisgarh	Non-Loanee	11062.80	100.00	91.57
	2.	Tamil Nadu	Non-Loanee	80.00	2.64	2.39
	3.	Rajasthan	Non-Loanee	60910.30	983.65	891.80
	4.	West Bengal	Non-Loanee	380.47	4.28	3.88
Total for Rabi 2008-09				72433.57	1091.57	989.64
Kharif 2008	1.	Jharkhand	Non-Loanee	410.32	4.61	4.18
	2.	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Loanee	275.27	5.76	5.22
	3.	Punjab	Non-Loanee	243.20	3.19	2.89
	4.	Rajasthan	Non-Loanee	41530.00	478.39	433.72
	5.	Tamil Nadu	Non-Loanee	78.40	2.15	1.95
Total for Kharif 2008				42537.19	494.10	447.96
Rabi 2007-08	1.	Rajasthan	Non-Loanee	33701.40	325.09	286.93
Total for Rabi 2007-2008				33701.40	325.09	286.93
Grand Total (Wbcis, Till Date)				2293565.97	25028.47	22683.46

Note:- 1. distributed as subsidy is pending from State Govt.

2. available as the same was not received from Banks

* ICICI-Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd.

N.B. : Business of Cholamandlam MS and IFFCO-TOKIO is negligible during the period under reference.

Ban on Liquor and Tobacco Advertisements

1032. SHRI GHANSYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of surrogate advertisements on liquor, tobacco and other products being telecast/published through private television channels/Doordarshan channels and the print media;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such incidents reported alongwith the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, channel-wise and media-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to impose a ban on such advertisements through hoardings, print media and TV channels;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to amend the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act and the Press Council Act in order to put a ban on such advertisements; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHAURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes Madam. Some instances of misleading and surrogate advertisements have been brought to the notice of the Government in the electronic media (private TV channels).

(b) The details of action taken by the Government against private satellite TV channels with regard to surrogate advertisements during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) No Madam. As per the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, no surrogate advertisement shall

be permitted in the cable television service in regard to cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants. The Government issued a Directive on 17.6.2010 to all the private satellite TV Channels, as also to the Indian Broadcasting Foundation and News Broadcasters Associations to ensure compliance of the clause of the Advertising Code contained in the Cable Television Networks Rules 1994 (Statement-II).

So far as print media is concerned, the Press in India is free from Government control. In pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of the Press, the Government does not interfere in its functioning. However, the Press Council of India (PCI) - a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 for maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the Press. Accordingly, PCI, in order to prevail upon the Press to practice self-regulation, have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978. Norm 36 (ii) relating to liquor and tobacco advertisements states 'No advertisement shall be published, which promotes, directly or indirectly, production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor and other intoxicants.'

The complaints of contents in print media, which are violative of 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' are adjudicated by PCI under section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978.

Section 5 of the "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA), 2003" prohibits, direct or indirect, advertisement of cigarettes and other tobacco products. A national level Steering Committee, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Health) has been put up to monitor the violation under Section 5 of the COTPA, 2003.

(e) and (f) No Madam.

Statement I

Action taken with respect to surrogate advertisements during last three years i.e. Jan. 2008 to Dec. 2010 and during current year i.e. Jan. 2011 to till date (23.02.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Date of Show Cause Notice (SCN) issued	Reasons for issue of Show Cause Notice	Action Taken
No SCN was issued in the year 2008				
1.	INDIA TV	23.06.2009	Telecast of the advertisement of product 'Rajanigandha Pan Masala'	No violation of Advertising Code was established.
2.	Star Annando	05.01.2010	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 issued to the channel.
3.	NDTV Good Times	05.01.2010	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 issued to the channel.
4.	SET Max	05.04.2010	Telecast of advertisement of products of 'Haywards-5000 Soda' and 'Kingfisher Packaged Drinking Water' in surrogate manner	A Directive dated 17.06.2010 issued to All TV channels, NBA and IBF for compliance of the Rule prohibiting the telecast of surrogate advertisements
5.	Star Gold	05.04.2010	Telecast of advertisement of a product of 'Mcdowell's Soda' in surrogate manner	A Directive dated 17.06.2010 issued to All TV channels, NBA and IBF for compliance of the Rule prohibiting the telecast of surrogate advertisements
6.	All Channels	No SCN	Surrogate Advertisements	A Directive dated 17.06.2010 issued to All TV channels, NBA and IBF for compliance of the Rule prohibiting the telecast of surrogate advertisements

Statement II

SUPRIYA SAHU
DIRECTOR (BC) MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING
NEW DELHI-110115

No. 804/36/2010-BC-III
New Delhi, 17th June, 2010

DIRECTIVE

It has been observed that many TV Channels are showing advertisements in violation of the Rule 7(2)(viii)(A)

of the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994. It is hereby brought to the notice of all concerned that the Notification dated 27.02.2009 of this Ministry cannot be cited as an excuse to telecast advertisements of products in violation of Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) of Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 as the guidelines under the amended rule have not yet been framed.

It is also clarified that certificates issued by CBFC in pursuance of this Ministry's Notification dated 09.08.2006 cannot be used as these are null and void in view of the subsequent amendments in Rule 7(2)(viii) of Cable Television Network Rules, 1994.

Therefore, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, in exercise of powers, amongst others, under the uplinking/downlinking guidelines issued by it, the terms and conditions of permission granted to a TV Channel to uplink or downlink and under Section 20 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, hereby, directs all TV Channels including news and current affairs Channels to stop carrying any advertisement of a product on their Channel that uses a brand name or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants and strictly follow the provisions of Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) of Cable Television Network Rules, 1994.

All TV Channels must ensure compliance of these directives and withdraw forthwith all such advertisements being shown by them. Any further violation of the above provision of Advertisement Code may entail more stringent action in future including suspension or prohibition of broadcast.

Sd/- 17.6.2010
(SUPRIYA SAHU)
DIRECTOR (BC)
Tele # 23389202

To
All TV Channels including the News and Current Affairs Channels
News Broadcasters Association
Indian Broadcasting Foundation

[English]

Condition of Dhaba Math

1033. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the historic monasteries known as Pandit Math/Dhaba Math in Puri area of Odisha are in shambles; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government for their proper maintenance?

THE MINISTER HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The historic monasteries known Pandit Math/Dhaba Math in Puri area of Odisha is not under protection of Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) Question does not arise.

Assistance to Urban Poor

1034. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided that urban poor getting assistance for construction of their own homes have to deposit 10 percent of the total assistance;

(b) the number of urban poor provided houses under various scheme in the country, during each of the last three years and the current year State-wise and the total funds incurred thereon;

(c) the number of houses sanctioned for urban poor in the country as on 31st December, 2010, State-wise and UT-wise;

(d) the details of the projects under which these houses have been sanctioned; and

(e) the total outlay involved therein?

THE MINISTER HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the sub-mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). A minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution has been stipulated under the schemes, which in case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Backward Classes/Other Backward Classes/Physically Handicapped and other weaker sections shall be 10%.

(b) State-wise details of sanctions under BSUP and IHSDP during the last three years and the current year are given in at Statements-I to II respectively.

(c) to (e) State-wise details of cumulative sanctions under BSUP and IHSDP are annexed respectively as Statements-III to IV.

Statement I**JNNURM****BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission II)**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08					2008-09					2009-2010				
		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total No. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation)	ACA released	No. of Project Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total No. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total No. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation)	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Chandigarh (UT)	5	511.27	250.63	14675	149.83	17	1302.40	650.50	40699	211.57					240.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4.10	3.36	100	0.84	1	45.15	40.59	752	0.00					10.99
3.	Assam	1	53.95	48.56	1232	12.14	1	54.49	49.04	1028	0.00					24.40
4.	Bihar	9	367.72	179.54	14596	44.89	9	342.27	133.22	7776	33.30					0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh					0.00	1	28.79	23.03	888	0.00	1	42.25	29.77	1136	83.80
6.	Chandigarh (UT)						5				94.03					89.91
7.	Delhi	10	1203.93	497.12	44112	157.72	3	150.70	63.11	3328	15.78					0
8.	Goa	1	10.22	4.6	155	1.15					0.00					
9.	Gujarat	3	240.55	115.63	15136	86.97	3	168.02	78.75	7580	175.34	3	273.06	130.72	10960	137.25
10.	Haryana					3.22					15.59					
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14.01	11.21	384	2.81					0.00					
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	105.17	84.88	5208	21.22	3	57.22	49.56	1469	7.47					4.92
13.	Jharkhand	5	195.29	132.91	7218	33.23	6	175.38	118.69	5008	9.67					1.80
14.	Karnataka	4	271.43	147.57	7335	40.53	11	236.91	134.99	6272	21.88					74.37
15.	Kerala	3	234.92	155.22	17460	38.81	1	39.55	31.18	1369	0.00					24.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	17.41	13.26	1320	18.87	3	183.98	87.59	8157	17.80					51.63
17.	Maharashtra	5	1200.65	632.62	30034	185.59	19	1739.27	834.00	32506	436.48	5	943.11	467.99	14323	232.55
18.	Meghalaya	2	30.44	23.77	600	5.94	1	21.30	16.58	168	0					10.09
19.	Manipur					0	1	51.23	43.91	1250	0					10.98
20.	Mizoram	2	34.33	28.91	408	7.23	2	56.99	51.20	688	0					12.80
21.	Odisha	5	67.17	48.77	2316	12.19	1	7.45	5.41	192	1.35					0
22.	Punjab	2	72.43	36.15	5152	9.04					0					8.32
23.	Puducherry	2	43.97	32.31	1304	8.08					0	1	92.00	50.89	1660	13.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24.	Sikkim	1	3.25	2.79	52	0.7	2	30.33	26.26	202	0					6.56
25.	Nagaland					26.28					11.01					0
26.	Rajasthan					17.45					0					0
27.	Tamil Nadu	5	1303.85	587.69	41586	132.15	27	193.21	94.44	5711	57.83					126.71
28.	Tripura	1	16.73	13.96	256	3.49					3.49					6.98
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7	355.58	162.50	17072	38.66	55	1893.13	937.76	46240	235.57					71.14
30.	Uttarakhand	4	22.88	18.08	524	3.80	4	13.24	9.93	249	3.20	4	49.91	37.33	1026	0.00
31.	West Bengal	31	1241.80	610.01	54929	124.99	15	881.74	440.87	24872	211.13					87.84
Total		113	7623.05	3842.05	2831.64	1192.80	186	7672.75	3920.61	196404	1562.49	14	1400.33	716.70	29105	1331.73

*Two projects cancelled for Delhi which were approved during 2007-08 & 2008-09.

JNNURM—Basic Services to the Urban Poor (Sub-Mission II)

Total Projects Approved (2010-11)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned
1.	Delhi	1	4	1429.15	26380	669.05	760.11	167.26
2.	Rajasthan	2	2	181.50	5814	88.11	93.39	22.03
3.	Uttar Pradesh	7	0	11.67	0	5.40	6.27	1.35
Total		3 Cities	6	1622.33	32194	762.56	859.77	190.64

Statement II

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08					2008-09					2009-2010				
		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved*	Central Share Approved	Total No. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved (Revised)	Total No. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total No. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation)	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	385.30	300.55	4087	172.23	20	451.87	271.98	18639	48.91					195.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					0.00	1	9.95	8.96	176	0.00	0			0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3.	Assam	9	26.07	22.32	4780	11.46	3	28.76	23.38	1974	7.39	1	17.92	13.73	1301	11.17
4.	Bihar	3	31.92	23.21	2333	20.92	6	113.39	64.21	3264	32.10	4	81.10	38.51	3192	
5.	Chhattisgarh					29.74	4	49.10	36.82	3076	0.00					43.57
6.	Goa					0.00			0.00		0.00					
7.	Gujarat	15	155.43	101.30	12205	53.52	9	114.58	73.22	6364	33.84	6	39.71	17.13	3655	13.99
8.	Haryana					41.87	3	33.42	26.74	1785	0.00					13.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	23.44	16.19	816	1.71	3	31.90	20.88	800	6.39					10.44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	42.40	32.23	2654	16.12	15	42.60	34.50	3408	13.80	12	25.72	17.86	608	9.61
11.	Jharkhand	1	19.67	15.58	1292	7.79	6	123.67	72.39	6576	33.33					
12.	Karnataka**	20	190.86	103.74	8983	57.95	9	138.81	76.93	4184	0.00					38.46
13.	Kerala	11	71.98	54.03	6379	22.46	11	55.50	42.18	5800	47.82	16	80.59	55.29	7636	8.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	44.72	33.07	2518	39.77	4	28.48	21.88	1708	10.94	7	48.90	28.87	1869	12.48
15.	Maharashtra	18	229.91	169.42	16720	55.53	68	1390.85	918.17	58828	386.79	1	30.50	20.19	1488	92.29
16.	Manipur	2	16.50	12.37	1103	0.00	1	10.83	8.33	663	6.18	3	16.04	11.66	1063	4.48
17.	Meghalaya	1	21.82	8.97	456	0.91	2	19.66	13.46	456	3.58					6.72
18.	Mizoram	1	8.27	6.21	500	0.00	7	31.00	23.57	1450	3.77					11.12
19.	Nagaland					12.44			0.00		0.00	1	2.39	0.60	265	7.85
20.	Odisha	15	83.63	59.13	4884	14.92	16	184.06	123.30	7709	55.34	1	16.99	9.45	456	17.92
21.	Punjab	2	42.40	25.55	3938	12.77	1	21.01	8.22	720	3.54					
22.	Rajasthan	10	186.37	122.24	11526	67.25	4	83.37	52.12	3214	40.24	5	81.85	45.94	3215	43.94
23.	Sikkim					0.00			0.00		0.00	1	19.91	17.92	39	8.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	79.61	56.64	6832	34.03	52	249.24	184.17	15500	77.38	2	40.97	18.73	2322	90.85
25.	Tripura	1	7.19	6.33	400	3.17	2	20.01	17.60	1150	0.00	2	16.44	14.11	1565	19.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	4.29	2.78	204	0.00	124	771.75	509.10	29733	256.50	10	160.35	100.63	5456	18.49
27.	Uttarakhand	2	5.85	2.91	231	1.45			0.00		0.00	19	155.42	87.66	4801	26.99
28.	West Bengal	44	365.43	260.70	20061	110.00	34	377.09	297.60	19706	227.42	26	159.61	117.72	7580	72.14
29.	Delhi					0.00			0.00		0.00					0
30.	Puducherry	1	17.03	5.48	432	1.35			0.00		0.96					0.43
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	5.27	4.74	40	2.37	1	9.88	8.90	0	0.00					3.16
32.	Chandigarh					0.00			0.00		0.00					
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.50	0.45	0	0.23			0.00		0.00	1	5.24	2.89	144	
34.	Lakshadweep					0.00			0.00		0.00					
35.	Daman and Diu	1	0.69	0.58	16	0.29			0.00		0.00					
Total		223	2066.55	1446.7	113390	792.24	406	4390.78	2938.61	196883	1296.21	118	999.65	618.89	46655	780.72

*Rs. 193.41 crore as additional Central Share Approved in 2009-2010, while, projects were approved during 2008-2009.

*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)***Total Projects Approved (2010-11)**

Name of State/UT	Name of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling Units Approved (new+Upgr- adation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment (50% of Central Share approved)
Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	3.74	0	3.37	0.37	1.69
Jharkhand	3	3	74.59	3676	43.35	31.24	21.68
Rajasthan	17	17	275.69	11802	180.86	94.84	90.43
Uttar Pradesh	10	10	199.67	5610	117.13	82.54	58.56
Total	33	33	553.70	21088	344.70	208.99	172.35

Statement III*JNNURM—Basic Services to the Urban Poor (Sub-Mission II)***Total Projects Approved**Status as on 15.02.2011
(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission	Projects	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of dweeling units	Total Central Share Apporoved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment	2nd Installment	3rd Installment	4th Installment	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	36	3010.18	134694	1497.42	1512.77	374.35	337.91	227.68	66.86	874.86
2.	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	49.25	852	43.95	5.31	10.99	0.84	0.00	0.00	11.83
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	99.03	99.03	75.03	0.00	198.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	6	462.49	30000	364.99	97.50	91.25	78.05	0.00	0.00	169.29
6.	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19
7.	Delhi	1	17	2783.78	73820	1229.28	1554.51	307.32	43.85	11.54	0.00	228.90
8.	Gujarat	4	19	1709.94	106044	822.46	887.48	205.62	167.18	146.10	109.65	621.68
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	3.19	0.00	0.00	33.61
13.	Jharkhand	3	11	370.67	12226	251.59	119.08	62.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.90
14.	Karnataka	2	18	747.18	28118	407.97	339.21	101.99	63.96	1.22	0.00	164.49
15.	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	50.60	16.38	0.00	125.37
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	86.07	45.44	16.40	0.00	147.91
17.	Maharashtra	5	60	6817.86	182841	3234.10	3583.76	808.53	403.99	174.15	46.36	1409.68
18.	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.98
19.	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	5.94	5.94	0.00	16.03
20.	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	7.23	0.00	0.00	27.26
21.	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	26.40	0.00	79.20
22.	Odisha	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	9.95	0.00	0.00	13.54
23.	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	9.04	8.32	0.00	26.39
24.	Puducherry	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	20.80	1.06	1.06	0.00	21.86
25.	Rajasthan	2	4	458.64	23151	257.30	201.34	64.33	21.14	0.00	0.00	85.47
26.	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	7.26	0.70	0.00	15.23
27.	Tamil Nadu	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	1285.53	260.45	147.39	83.42	25.93	494.42
28.	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	13.96
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7	67	2342.51	67992	1144.24	1198.27	286.02	263.18	86.73	0.00	531.77
30.	Uttarakhand	3	12	86.03	1799	65.33	20.70	16.33	1.28	0.00	0.00	17.61
31.	West Bengal	2	91	3293.05	140113	1607.42	1685.62	402.21	198.11	105.22	11.78	682.65
Total		63 Cities	479	27813.58	1036819	14027.18	13786.49	3507.11	2027.70	997.58	271.86	6248.82
DPR Preparation Charges			20	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		8.59
		Released										
PMUs			27	0.00	0	30.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		5.12
PIUs			118	0.00	0	79.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		16.82
TPIMA			15									
CBP												2.01
Grand Total		63 Cities	479	27813.58	1036819	14137.51	13786.49	3507.11	2027.70	997.58	271.86	6281.36

Statement IV*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**Total Projects Approved*

Status as on 15.02.2011

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new + Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment (50% of Central Share Approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	77	1139.10	47896	783.10	355.99	382.28	221.77	551.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.00	4.48	0.00	4.48
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	5.53
4.	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	0.00	35.11
5.	Bihar	19	20	275.22	12956	162.48	112.74	81.24	0.00	81.24
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	28.19	104.57
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9.	Gujarat	37	38	381.78	28424	243.20	121.06	124.76	0.00	119.35
10.	Haryana	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	0.00	104.85
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	55.34	1616	37.07	18.26	18.54	0.00	18.54
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	40	114.46	6670	87.97	21.64	41.22	4.42	41.22
13.	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	62.79	0.00	55.05
14.	Karnataka	32	34	398.13	17237	222.56	175.57	111.28	40.04	136.45
15.	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	71.71	100.68	39.67	130.70
16.	Madhya Pradesh	41	44	319.26	20739	221.83	97.43	110.97	4.76	115.73
17.	Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	0.00	14.89
18.	Rajasthan	51	56	776.37	40874	518.45	257.92	259.23	23.77	219.69
19.	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
20.	Manipur	6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	10.08	16.33	0.00	13.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Maharashtra	83	102	1803.93	90072	1228.48	575.44	575.97	34.48	600.15
22.	Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	43.60	22.67	7.25	29.92
23.	Odisha	29	32	284.67	13049	191.88	92.79	92.90	9.01	92.90
24.	Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	33.77	29.64	16.89	0.00	16.89
25.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
26.	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96	0.00	8.96
27.	Tamil Nadu	83	84	515.88	37585	372.10	127.13	183.89	137.26	281.99
28.	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	15.52	22.19
29.	Uttar Pradesh	135	153	1165.08	43035	751.74	413.34	375.84	67.89	366.82
30.	Uttarakhand	18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	70.71	45.28	0.00	45.28
31.	West Bengal	81	120	1103.33	60171	826.59	276.25	413.27	163.46	498.79
Total		830	977	9957.72	523283	6760.72	3154.75	3325.59	797.49	3732.01

Calculation of Storage Losses

1035. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the methodology for calculating storage losses;

(b) whether storage losses are only calculated at the time of destocking;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether nearly half of the food subsidy is being spent on holding these excess foodgrain stocks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) Storage losses are calculated commodity-wise, stack-wise and month-wise on the basis of difference between the receipt weight and the issue weight.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The storage loss of a particular stack is arrived at, only after issue of the entire quantity in that stack.

Details of storage losses in FCI during the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:—

(Qty. in lakh MT)

Year	Qty. received	Qty. of loss	%age
2007-08 (Audited)	655.89	1.39	0.21
2008-09 (Audited)	620.17	0.58	0.10
2009-10 (Provisional)	490.57	1.32	0.27

(d) No, Madam. In the year 2008-09 only 10.19% of the food subsidy was incurred by FCI as buffer subsidy.

(e) Does not arise.

Promotion of PPP for Infrastructure Development

1036. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the constraints in promoting Public Private Partnership (PPP) for Infrastructure Development in the urban sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to overcome the same;

(c) the details of the ongoing PPP projects alongwith the nature of infrastructure development involved, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the Foreign Direct Investment inflow for urban infrastructure development, State-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Some of the constraints identified are low tariff/ user charges, complexity of projects, involvement of multiple agencies, poor financial position of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), lack of standardization such as

standard bidding documents, concession agreements etc. To address these constraints, Government of India had initiated process for standardization of bidding documents for Public Private Partnership (PPP) *i.e.* Request for Quotation (RfQ), Request for Proposal (RfP). Reforms have also been initiated under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission/Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (JNNURM/UIDSSMT). Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India has launched "National PPP Capacity Building Programme" to improve the capacity of ULBs for implementing PPP projects.

(c) A list of PPP projects under JNNURM is enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) The available details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow pertaining to housing and real estate related to urban development are enclosed as Statements-II and III.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Name of the Project	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	GOI Share	ACA Released	PPP Component
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Bus Rapid Transit System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor	Mass Rapid Transport System	45,293.00	22,646.50	11,323.26	* Construction of 78 Nos. of Modern Bus Shelters (100% Stainless Steel). * Construction of 25 Nos. Modern Foot Over Bridges(with lifts & ramps).
2.	Assam	Guwahati	Solid Waste Management for Guwahati	Solid Waste Management	3,516.71	3,165.04	1,582.52	Composting, recycling, Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation.
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Pipeline from Narmada Main canal to Kotarpur WTP; 330 MID Intake Well in Sabarmati river near Kotarpur; Water Treatment Plant at Rasaka	Water Supply	5,383.25	1,884.14	1,884.06	Comprehensive O & M of WTP for 3 years.
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana	Sewerage	6,922.00	2,422.70	2,422.72	Comprehensive O & M for 3 years.
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Vasna	Sewerage	1,135.00	397.25	397.24	Comprehensive O & M for 3 years.
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transport System— Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	Mass Rapid Transport System	8,760.00	3,066.00	2,299.50	Bus Procurement and Operation and maintenance for BRTS on PPP & UIB's own share.
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transit System	Mass Rapid Transport System	40,572.00	14,200.20	10,650.15	Bus Station Housing Keeping work and Project commenced in Oct.-2009.
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	BRTS Phase-II for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	Mass Rapid Transport System	48,813.00	17,084.55	4,271.00	Procurement & maintenance of IT system & servers for Bus stations, Control room Call centre etc. Private operator to get Rs. 25 lacs for operation of IT systems for 26 Bus stations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management	11,885.84	4,160.04	1,040.01	O & M of Containers, Dumper Placer Units & Road Vacuum Sweeping Machines.
10.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)	Solid Waste Management	867.00	433.50	433.52	* Installation & Commissioning of Waste Conversion & Processing Plant by PPP operator. * Entire liability of the equipments involved in Waste Conversion Processing Plant would be of PPP operator. * All products received as output of the Waste Conversion & Processing Plant would be the assets of PPP operator. * To lease 12 hectares land for setting up of processing plant & warehouse facilities for the period of 7 years. * To develop sanitary landfill site. * No financial assistance from RMC to PPP operator. * User charges for such utilities to be borne by PPP operator.
11.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part II)	Mass Rapid Transport System	11,000.00	5,500.00	4,125.00	* Private partner has to procure, manage, operate and maintain BRTS buses of pre laid specifications at the fares, frequency on pilot corridor. * The Rajkot Municipal Corporation will facilitate the private operator with terminal facilities. * Rajkot Municipal corporation has licenced to run. BRTS bus on KM basis.
12.	Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewerage	1,098.00	549.00	549.00	* Contract includes all major & minor parts, consumable etc <i>i.e.</i> , on All-in-all basis. * Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.
13.	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewerage	1,509.00	754.50	754.50	* Contract includes all major & minor parts, consumable etc <i>i.e.</i> on All-in-all basis. * Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.
14.	Gujarat	Surat	Secondary Sewage Treatment Plant at Bamrali	Sewerage	1,322.47	661.24	661.23	* Contract includes all major & minor parts, consumable etc <i>i.e.</i> on All-in-all basis. * Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area	Sewerage	2,128.00	1,064.00	1,064.00	* Contract includes all major & minor parts, consumable etc. <i>i.e.</i> on All-in-all basis. * Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.
16.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	Sewerage	3,437.00	1,718.50	1,718.50	* Contract includes all major & minor parts, consumable etc. <i>i.e.</i> on All-in-all basis. * Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.
17.	Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	Solid Waste Management	5,249.72	2,624.86	1,312.44	Door to Door garbage collection system is brought in by the PPP partner at its own cost.
18.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment system for New East Zone Areas	Sewerage	11,065.73	5,532.87	2,766.42	* Contract includes all major & minor parts, consumable etc. <i>i.e.</i> on All-in-all basis. * Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.
19.	Gujarat	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat	Mass Rapid Transport System	46,902.00	23,451.00	5,862.75	Management Contract in which private partner has to procure buses, operate and manage the buses on the routes decided by ULB and as per the frequency decided by ULB. They will have to maintain the buses. and will be paid at per KM cost basis The PPP operator would bring in Rs. 71 crore for 325 buses in phases. The 1st tender for 50 buses have been floated now.
20.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	Sewerage	18,404.35	9,202.18	4,601.08	* Contract includes all major & minor parts, consumable etc. <i>i.e.</i> on All-in-all basis. * Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.
21.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara	Solid Waste Management	3,098.54	1,549.27	1,549.27	Private operator has responsibility for O & M against payment of tipping fee. 15% of tipping fee payment during active operation period will be retained and paid in 60 quarterly installment during post closer maintenance. 15 years post closer maintenances is payable by contractor without payment.
22.	Haryana	Faridabad	Solid Wast Management Scheme for Faridabad	Solid Waste Management	7,650.00	3,825.00	956.75	* 30 year O&M of the MSW processing plant. * Capacity enhancement of the plant from present 600 TPD to as required during the 30 year period. * O & M and closure systems of the sanitary landfill for 7 years. * Obtaining Carbon Credits from UNFCC and passing on 67 % CERS to the ULB.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Karnataka	Mysore	Remodelling of water supply Distribution network Automation and Integrated Management System for Mysore City	Water Supply	19,454.00	15,563.20	7,780.88	Operator shall be responsible for the study; rehabilitation. operation and management of water distribution system in the distribution operating zone during the O&M period, to achieve performance targets.
24.	Karnataka	Mysore	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy	Solid Waste Management	2,998.00	2,398.40	599.50	Establishing sanitary landfill and capping of existing waste.
25.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Audit Projects	Water Supply	2,500.00	1,250.00	625.00	Replacement of Consumer Meters (10,000 Nos.).
26.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply	Water Supply	2,503.62	1,251.81	938.85	Replacement of machinery in WTP at Gorewada. Automation/Instrumentation & MIS of existing Pumping Station & WTP.
27.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	Water Supply	8,217.00	4,108.50	1,027.12	Construction of New WTP of 120 Mid Rehabilitation of existing WTP and Protection of Kanhan River Bank near Head Works .
28.	Maharashtra	.Nagpur	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water	Sewerage	13,011.00	6,505.50	1,626.38	Module-A:- Weir & Intake Works, Module-B:- STP, Module-C:- Sump, Pumping. Transmission Main, Module-D:- Micro-filtration TP & Storage Tank, Module-E:- Inter-connections. Miscellaneous Works Maha Genco would pay Rs 15 Crore on an annual basis as annuity to Nagpur.
29.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)	Water Supply	6,196.00	3,098.00	774.50	Construction of 115 Mid WTP at Godhani.
30.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24x7 water supply project for Nagpur city under PPP framework	Water Supply	38,786.00	19,393.00	4,848.25	Operation Maintenance & Implementation for 24x7 project, Preparation of Water Bills.
31.	Maharashtra	Pune	Solid Waste Management-Pimpri-Chinchwad	Solid Waste Management	7,044.81	3,522.41	2,641.70	* O&M for collection vehicles. * O&M for Mechanical Composting plant. * Capital contribution towards setting up and operating of plant to produce 6MW energy.
32.	Puduchery	Puduchery	Integrated Solid Waste Management for Puduchery	Solid Waste Management	4,966.00	3,972.80	993.20	* Door to door Collection; * to sweep streets and clean drains as per the periodicity required in the approved C&T plan; * to transport the collected waste to P&L;

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								* to receive MSW at the Receipt Point of the P&L; * to process the Solid Waste in the P&L; * to develop the sanitary landfill during the term of the PWMS; * to dispose the Residual Inert Matter in the landfill; and * set up and operate a state of the art laboratory.
33.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Solid Waste Management for Jaipur	Solid Waste Management	1,319.74	659.87	494.91	O&M Contract for Sanitary landfill.
34.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management for Chennai	Solid Waste Management	3,647.58	1,276.65	319.16	Collection, Transportation, Waste Segregation, Composting, manufacturing Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF), Plastic Recycling, Inert Processing to Bricks, Development of Sanitary Landfills, Leachate collection and Treatment Facilities, etc.
35.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavaram and Tambaram Municipality	Solid Waste Management	4,421.25	1,547.44	386.85	* Construction of Transfer Station cum material recovery facilities. * Establishing common compost plant and development of Sanitary landfill.
36.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management for Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management	9,651.00	4,825.50	3,619.13	Collection, Transportation, Waste Segregation, Composting, manufacturing Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF), Plastic Recycling, Inert Processing to Bricks, Development of Sanitary landfills, and Treatment Facilities, etc.
37.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Solid Waste Management for Madurai	Solid Waste Management	7,429.00	3,714.50	2,787.00	* Developing and maintaining sanitary landfill for 20 years. * Construction of waste processing unit to process the waste under aerobic treatment method for 20 years.
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra	Solid Waste Management	3,083.99	1,542.00	771.00	Composting, recycling, Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation.
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad	Solid Waste Management	3,041.49	1,520.75	380.18	Composting, recycling, Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation.
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	Solid Waste Management	5,623.79	2,811.90	1,405.96	Composting, recycling, Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation.
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	Solid Waste Management	4,292.37	2,146.19	536.55	Composting, recycling, Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Mathura	Solid Waste Management	991.60	793.28	396.64	Composting, recycling, Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation.
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Municipal Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	2,259.40	1,129.70	564.86	Composting, recycling, Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation.
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	Solid Waste Management	4,867.73	2,433.87	608.47	Composting, recycling, Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation.
45 .	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Integrated Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	2,460.00	1,968.00	492.00	* Storage at primary point of waste generation. * Door-to-door collection of waste. * Collection of waste from street sweeping. * Secondary storage of waste. * Transportation of waste. * Workshop for maintenance. * Processing of waste.
46.	West Bengal	Asansol	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area	Solid Waste Management	4,357.27	2,178.64	1,089.32	Management and treatment of biodegradable wastes for 5 ULBs under Asansol Urban Agglomeration, Common regional landfill facilities for all the 5 Municipal towns, Arrangement of Gas collection from the common landfill site Running the treatment facilities for segregation and treatment of MSW on a daily basis. Conversion of recycleable wastes to produce Compost, fuel pellets, etc.
47.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector V under Naba Diganta Industrial Township Authority	Water Supply	2,606.62	912.32	912.32	Construction of Elevated Service Reservoir, Pump House 0 Rising Mains & Distribution Pipeline, Chlorination.
48.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake	Sewerage	3,407.15	1,192.50	1,192.52	Laying of sewer pipes and construction of manhole chambers, Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant, Electrification.
49.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of 13 municipal towns for Kolkata (Halisahar, Kancharapara, Kalyani, Gayeshpur, Naihati, Bhatpara, Khardah, Barasat, Madhyamgram, Maheshtala, Pujali, Baruipur and Uluberia)	Solid Waste Management	11,196.52	3,918.80	979.70	Construction of Vermi Pits and sheds, Construction of concrete yards, office building, boundary wall etc., Construction of sanitary landfill and electrification, Procurement of equipment for primary and secondary collection
Grand Total					466,345.54	221,527.82	101,016.87	

Statement II**FACT SHEET ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)
From AUGUST 1991 to DECEMBER 2010**

(updated up to December 2010)

I. FDI EQUITY INFLOWS**A. CUMULATIVE FDI FLOWS INTO INDIA (1991-2011):**

1.	CUMULATIVE AMOUNT OF FDI FLOWS INTO INDIA (from April 2000 to December 2010) (Equity inflows + including data on 'Re-invested earnings' & 'Other capital', which is available from April 2000 onwards. These are the estimates on an average basis, based upon data for the previous two years, published by RBI in their Monthly Bulletin)	—	US\$ 1,86,792 million
2.	CUMULATIVE AMOUNT OF FDI EQUITY INFLOWS (from August 1991 to December 2010)^	Rs. 6,25,611 crore	US\$ 1,42,934 million

Note: *FDI inflows include amount received on account of advances pending for issue of shares for the years 1999 to 2004.

B. FDI EQUITY INFLOWS (WITH COMPANY-WISE DETAILS) AVAILABLE FROM 2000-2010:

1.	AMOUNT OF FDI EQUITY INFLOWS (from April 2000 to December 2010) (excluding, amount remitted through RBI's-NRI Schemes) FDI inflows do not include data on 'Re-invested earnings' & 'Other capital', as company-wise details are not maintained by RBI.	Rs. 5,65,380 crore	US\$ 1,26,329 million
2.	AMOUNT OF FDI EQUITY INFLOWS DURING FINANCIAL YEAR 2010-11 (from April 2010 to December 2010)^	Rs. 73,177 crore	US\$ 16,039 million

C. FDI EQUITY INFLOWS (MONTH-WISE) DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2010-11:

Financial Year 2010-11 (April-March)	Amount of FDI inflows*	
	(In Rs. Crore)	(In US\$ mn)
1	2	3
1. April 2010	9,697	2,179
2. May 2010	10,135	2,213
3. June 2010	6,429	1,380
4. July 2010	8,359	1,785
5. August 2010	6,196	1,330

1	2	3
6. September 2010	9,754	2,118
7. October 2010	6,185	1,392
8. November 2010	7,328	1,628
9. December 2010	9,094	2,014
2010-11 (up to December 2010) #	73,177	16,039
2009-10 (up to December 2009)	100,281	20,867
%age growth over last year	(-)27%	(-) 23%

D. FDI EQUITY INFLOWS (MONTH-WISE) DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 2010:

Calendar Year 2010 (Jan.-Dec.)	Amount of FDI inflows*	
	(In Rs. Crore)	(In US\$ mn)
1. January 2010	9,386	2,042
2. February 2010	7,955	1,717
3. March 2010	5,497	1,209
4. April 2010	9,697	2,179
5. May 2010	10,135	2,213
6. June 2010	6,429	1,380
7. July 2010	8,359	1,785
8. August 2010	6,196	1,330
9. September 2010	9,754	2,118
10. October 2010	6,185	1,392
11. November 2010	7,328	1,628
12. December 2010	9,093	2,014
Year 2010 (up to December 2010) #	96,014	21,007
Year 2009 (up to December 2009)	130,980	27,044
%age growth over last year	(-)27%	(-)22%

Notes: (i) ^ A On the basis of clarification received from RBI, the amount of Stock Swap & Advance pending for issue of shares has been deleted from FDI data.

(ii) # Figures are provisional, subject to reconciliation with RBI, Mumbai.

(iii) Country & Sector specific analysis from the year 2000 onwards available, as Company-wise details are provided by RBI from January 2000 onwards only.

E. SHARE OF TOP INVESTING COUNTRIES FDI EQUITY INFLOWS (Financial years):

Amount Rs. in crores (US\$ In million)

Ranks	Country	2008-09 (April- March)	2009-10 (April- March)	2010-11 (April- Dec.)	Cumulative Inflows (April '00- Dec. '10)	%age to total Inflows (in tenns of US \$)
1.	Mauritius	50,899 (11,229)	49,633 (10,376)	26,230 (5,746)	237,136 (52,986)	42%
2.	Singapore	15,727 (3,454)	11,295 (2,379)	6,569 (1,449)	51,716 (11,639)	9%
3.	U.S.A.	8,002 (1,802)	9,230 (1,943)	4,829 (1,055)	42,019 (9,333)	7%
4.	U.K.	3,840 (864)	3,094 (657)	2,171 (475)	28,170 (6,359)	5%
5.	Netherlands	3,922 (883)	4,283 (899)	4,610 (1,016)	24,736 (5,503)	4%
6.	Japan	1,889 (405)	5,670 (1,183)	5,384 (1,192)	22,279 (4,906)	4%
7.	Cyprus	5,983 (1,287)	7,728 (1,627)	2,901 (633)	20,678 (4,532)	4%
8.	Germany	2,750 (629)	2,980 (626)	504 (111)	12,973 (2,910)	2%
9.	France	2,098 (467)	1,437 (303)	3,127 (685)	10,046 (2,215)	2%
10.	U.A.E.	1,133 (257)	3,017 (629)	1,480 (321)	8,503 (1,870)	1%
TOTAL FDI INFLOWS*		123,025 (27,331)	123,120 (25,834)	73,177 (16,039)	565,913 (126,450)	—

Notes: (i) *Includes inflows under NRI Schemes of RBI.

(ii) Cumulative country-wise FDI equity inflows (from April 2000 to December 2010)—Annexure-'A'.

(iii) %age worked out in US\$ terms & FDI inflows received through FIPB/SIA+ RBI's Automatic Route+ acquisition of existing shares only.

F. SECTORS ATTRACTING HIGHEST FDI EQUITY INFLOWS:

Amount Rs. in crores (US\$ in million)

Ranks	Sector	2008-09 (April- March)	2009-10 (April- March)	2010-11 (April- Dec.)	Cumulative Inflows (April '00- Dec. '10)	% age to total Inflows (In terms of US\$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Services Sector (financial & non- financial)	28,516 (6,138)	20,776 (4,353)	13,044 (2,853)	118,274 (26,454)	21%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Computer Software & Hardware	7,329 (1,677)	4,351 (919)	3,054 (670)	47,144 (10,601)	8%
3.	Telecommunications (radio paging, cellular mobile, basic telephone services)	11,727 (2,558)	12,338 (2,554)	6,021 (1,327)	46,727 (10,258)	8%
4.	Housing & Real Estate	12,621 (2,801)	13,586 (2,844)	4,680 (1,024)	42,049 (9,380)	7%
5.	Construction Activities (including roads & highways)	8,792 (2,028)	13,516 (2,862)	4,109 (911)	39,802 (8,964)	7%
6.	Automobile Industry	5,212 (1,152)	5,754 (1,208)	4,805 (1,066)	25,628 (5,662)	4%
7.	Power	4,382 (985)	6,908 (1,437)	4,691 (1,028)	25,610 (5,656)	4%
8.	Metallurgical Industries	4,157 (961)	1,935 (407)	4,470 (976)	17,911 (4,105)	3%
9.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	1,931 (412)	1,328 (272)	2,475 (541)	13,979 (3,207)	3%
10.	Chemicals (other than fertilizers)	3,427 (749)	1,707 (362)	1,606 (353)	12,880 (2,849)	2%

Note: Cumulative Sector-wise FDI equity inflows (from April 2000 to December 2010)—Annexure-B'.

G. STATEMENT ON RBI'S REGIONAL OFFICES (WITH STATE COVERED) RECEIVED FDI EQUITY INFLOWS¹ (from April 2000 to December 2010):

Amount Rs. in crores (US\$ in million)

Sl. No.	RBI's— Regional Office ²	State covered	2008-09 (Apr.- Mar.)	2009-10 (Apr.- Mar.)	2010-11 (Apr.- Dec.)	Cumulative Inflows (April '00- Dec. '10)	%age to total Inflows (in terms of US\$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	57,066 (12,431)	39,409 (8,249)	23,804 (5,243)	197,606 (44,214)	35
2.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	7,943 (1,868)	46,197 (9,695)	9,846 (2,160)	111,352 (24,571)	19
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	9,143 (2,026)	4,852 (1,029)	5,197 (1,126)	35,723 (8,023)	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	12,747 (2,826)	3,876 (807)	1,945 (427)	30,344 (6,859)	5
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	7,757 (1,724)	3,653 (774)	5,074 (1,123)	29,806 (6,621)	5
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	5,406 (1,238)	5710 (1,203)	4,750 (1,040)	25,559 (5,739)	5
7.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,089 (489)	531 (115)	389 (86)	6,331 (1,479)	1
8.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	—	1,038 (224)	1,384 (304)	4,176 (912)	1
9.	Panaji	Goa	134 (29)	808 (169)	1,366 (300)	3,314 (722)	1
10.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	209 (44)	255 (54)	1,911 (411)	2,828 (614)	0.5
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1,656 (343)	149 (31)	201 (44)	2,421 (514)	0.4
12.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	355 (82)	606 (128)	140 (31)	1,631 (362)	0.3
13.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	42 (9)	702 (149)	53 (11)	1,193 (258)	0.2
14.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	—	227 (48)	444 (97)	742 (162)	0.1
15.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	176 (42)	51 (11)	0 (0)	280 (64)	0.1
16.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	—	—	—	2 (0.4)	0
17.	Region not indicated ³		18,300 (4,181)	15,056 (3,148)	16,673 (3,636)	112,073 (25,215)	20
	Sub-Total		123,025 (27,331)	123,120 (25,834)	73,177 (16,039)	565,380 (126,329)	100
18.	RBI's—NRI Schemes (from 2000 to 2002)		0	0	0	533 (121)	—
	Grand Total ⁴		123,025 (27,331)	123,120 (25,834)	73,177 (16,039)	565,913 (126,450)	—

¹Includes 'equity capital components' only.

²The Region-wise FDI inflows are classified as per RBI's—Regional Office received FDI inflows, furnished by RBI, Mumbai.

³Represents, FDI inflows through acquisition of existing shares by transfer from residents to non-residents. For this, RBI Regional-wise information is not provided by Reserve Bank of India.

⁴On the basis of clarification received from RBI, the amount of Stock Swap & advance pending for issue of shares has been deleted from FDI data.

II. FINANCIAL YEAR-WISE FDI INFLOWS DATA:**A. AS PER INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES:**

(Data on FDI have been revised since 2000-01 with expended coverage to approach international Best Practices)

(Amount US\$ million)

Sl.No.	Financial Year (April-March)	Equity		Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)		FDI Flows into India		Investment by FII's Foreign Institutional Investors Fund (net)
		FIPB Route/ RBI's Automatic Route/ Acquisition Route	Equity capital of unincor- porated bodies#	Re-invested earnings+	Other Capital+	Total FDI Flows	%age growth over previous year (in US\$ terms)	
FINANCIAL YEARS 2000–2011								
1.	2000-01	2,339	61	1,350	279	4,029	-	1,847
2.	2001-02	3,904	191	1,645	390	6,130	(+)52%	1,505
3.	2002-03	2,574	190	1,833	438	5,035	(-)18%	377
4.	2003-04	2,197	32	1,460	633	4,322	(-)14%	10,918
5.	2004-05	3,250	528	1,904	369	6,051	(+)40%	8,686
6.	2005-06	5,540	435	2,760	226	8,961	(+)48%	9,926
7.	2006-07	15,585	896	5,828	517	22,826	(+)146%	3,225
8.	2007-08	24,573	2,291	7,679	292	34,835	(+)53%	20,328
9.	2008-09	27,329	702	9,030	777	37,838	(+)09%	(-)15,017
10.	2009-10 (P) (+)(++)	25,609	1,540	8,669	1,945	37,763	(-)0.2%	29,048
11.	2010-11 (P) (+) (upto November 2010)	14,025	437	4,237	303	19,002	-	31007
Cumulative Total (from April 2000 to November 2010)		126,925	7,303	46,395	6,169	186,792	-	101,850

Source: (i) RBI's Bulletin February 2011 dt. 10.02.2011 (Table No. 44 - FOREIGN INVESTMENT INFLOWS).

(ii) '#' Figures for equity capital of unincorporated bodies for 2009-10 are estimates.

(iii) "+" (P) All figures are provisional & data in respect of 'Re-invested earnings' & 'Other capital' for the years 2009-10 & 2010-11 are estimated as average of previous two years.

(iv) During December 2006, include Swap of Shares US\$ 3.1 billion.

(v) Monthly data on components of FDI as per expended coverage are not available.

(vi) ++ Data on equity capital of unincorporated bodies, reinvested earnings and other capital are pertains to the period from April 2009 to December 2009.

(vii) Updated by RBI up to November 2010.

B. DIPP'S—FINANCIAL YEAR-WISE FDI EQUITY INFLOWS:

(As per DIPP's FDI data base - equity capital components only)

Sl. Nos.	Financial Year (April-March)	Amount of FDI Inflows (including advance)		%age growth over previous year (in terms of US \$)
		In Rs. crores	In US \$ million	
Financial Years 2000-2011				
1.	2000-2001	10733	2463	-
2.	2001-2002	18654	4065	(+)65%
3.	2002-2003	12871	2705	(-)50%
4.	2003-2004	10064	2188	(-)19%
5.	2004-2005	14653	3219	(+)47%
6.	2005-2006	24584	5540	(+)72%
7.	2006-2007	56390	12492	(+)125%
8.	2007-2008	98642	24575	(+)97%
9.	2008-2009	123025	27333	(+)11%
10.	2009-2010	123120	25834	(-)05%
11.	2010-2011 (upto December 2010) +	73177	16039	-
	Cumulative Total [^] (from April 2000 to December 2010)	565913	126450	-

- Notes: (i) Including amount remitted through RBI's-NRI Schemes & advances pending for issue of shares.
(ii) FEDAI (Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India) conversion rate from rupees to US dollar applied, on the basis of monthly average rate provided by RBI (DEAP), Mumbai.
(iii) Variation in equity inflows reported in above Table II-A & II-B for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 is due to difference in reporting of inflows by RBI in their monthly report to DIPP & monthly RBI bulletin.
(iv) [^] On the basis of clarification received from RBI, the amount of Stock Swap & Advance pending for issue of shares has been deleted from FDI data.

Statement II*Country-wise FDI inflows from April 2000 to December 2010*

1.	Mauritius	237,136.40	52,985.64	41.94
2.	Singapore	51,715.82	11,639.16	9.21
2.	U.S.A.	42,018.69	9,332.86	7.39
4.	U.K.	28,169.92	6,358.77	5.03
5.	Netherlands	24,753.71	5,503.49	4.36

6.	Japan	22,279.23	4,906.29	3.88
7.	Cyprus	20,678.22	4,532.06	3.59
8.	Germany	12,972.50	2,909.55	2.30
9.	France	10,045.65	2,215.17	1.75
10.	U.A.E.	8,502.90	1,870.03	1.48
11.	Switzerland	8,170.22	1,804.63	1.43
12.	Italy	4,057.48	926.26	0.73
13.	Sweden	3,549.93	781.73	0.62
14.	Cayman Islands	3,252.67	774.08	0.61
15.	Spain	3,380.89	762.07	0.60
16.	Korea (South)	3,309.51	738.89	0.58
17.	British Virgin	3,130.19	700.19	0.55
18.	Hongkong	3,058.51	681.84	0.54
19.	Indonesia	2,798.41	605.31	0.48
20.	Bermudas	2,242.14	499.83	0.40
21.	Russia	2,230.57	466.97	0.37
22.	Australia	1,972.63	434.23	0.34
23.	Belgium	1,552.20	343.04	0.27
24.	Canada	1,519.16	341.02	0.27
25.	Oman	1,502.22	327.83	0.26
26.	Luxembourg	1,455.40	324.00	0.26
27.	Malaysia	1,324.54	288.44	0.23
28.	Denmark	877.86	194.60	0.15
29.	Finland	794.94	167.45	0.13
30.	South Africa	506.00	109.88	0.09
31.	Ireland	450.58	103.94	0.08
32.	Austria	449.98	99.05	0.08
33.	Thailand	365.08	81.77	0.06
34.	Chile	376.05	79.98	0.06
35.	West Indies	343.00	77.24	0.06
36.	China	254.37	53.05	0.04
37.	Israel	232.00	52.54	0.04

38.	Norway	228.06	51.32	0.04
39.	Poland	198.66	42.19	0.03
40.	Taiwan	187.34	41.47	0.03
41.	Turkey	171.83	37.70	0.03
42.	Panama	156.38	34.50	0.03
43.	Saint Kitts & Navies	147.88	33.53	0.03
44.	Saudi Arabia	144.02	31.59	0.03
45.	Newzealand	127.32	29.03	0.02
46.	Behrain	117.44	26.78	0.02
47.	British Isles	113.46	24.76	0.02
48.	Bahamas	111.37	24.57	0.02
49.	Morocco	98.39	21.29	0.02
50.	Iceland	90.79	20.56	0.02
51.	Gibraltar	82.31	19.23	0.02
52.	Kenya	85.91	18.68	0.01
53.	Kazakhstan	81.11	17.42	0.01
54.	Czech Republic	74.01	17.19	0.01
55.	Seychelles	81.36	17.13	0.01
56.	Kuwait	74.10	15.70	0.01
57.	Srilanka	64.73	14.65	0.01
58.	Liberia	58.22	13.17	0.01
59.	Belarus	47.41	11.66	0.01
60.	Portugal	46.62	11.07	0.01
61.	Channel Island	47.84	10.73	0.01
62.	Mexico	49.11	10.66	0.01
63.	Argentina	46.22	10.15	0.01
64.	Hungary	45.50	9.82	0.01
65.	Malta	42.30	9.49	0.01
66.	Myanmar	35.75	8.96	0.01
67.	Korea (North)	41.37	8.79	0.01
68.	Slovenia	39.07	8.24	0.01
69.	St. Vincent	35.35	8.16	0.01

70.	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	34.08	7.41	0.01
71.	Nigeria	30.68	6.49	0.01
72.	Isle of Man	24.55	5.63	0.00
73.	Slovakia	22.62	5.22	0.00
74.	Republic of Fizi Island	22.30	5.07	0.00
75.	Liechtenstein	22.85	4.99	0.00
76.	Brazil	19.88	4.55	0.00
77.	Tunisia	19.84	4.31	0.00
78.	Uruguay	16.05	3.63	0.00
79.	Maldives	16.01	3.58	0.00
80.	Ghana	13.56	3.08	0.00
81.	Scotland	11.91	2.69	0.00
82.	Nepal	9.07	1.92	0.00
83.	Yemen	7.74	1.87	0.00
84.	Greece	7.00	1.52	0.00
85.	Tanzania	6.31	1.41	0.00
86.	Phillipines	5.57	1.24	0.00
87.	Qatar	5.22	1.13	0.00
88.	Ukraine	4.72	1.05	0.00
89.	Cuba	4.73	1.04	0.00
90.	Jordan	5.03	1.03	0.00
91.	Columbia	4.44	1.00	0.00
92.	Guyana	4.60	1.00	0.00
93.	Vanauatu	4.41	0.94	0.00
94.	Uganda	3.69	0.84	0.00
95.	Monaco	3.44	0.74	0.00
96.	West Africa	2.46	0.55	0.00
97.	Croatia	2.29	0.52	0.00
98.	Egypt	2.30	0.50	0.00
99.	Aruba	1.96	0.43	0.00
100.	Bulgaria	1.31	0.28	0.00
101.	Estonia	1.07	0.25	0.00

102.	Yugoslavia	1.13	0.24	0.00
103.	Lebanon	1.12	0.24	0.00
104.	Jamaica	1.00	0.22	0.00
105.	Togolese Republic	0.99	0.22	0.00
106.	Romania	1.00	0.21	0.00
107.	Iraq	0.85	0.19	0.00
108.	Zambia	0.67	0.15	0.00
109.	Vietnam	0.55	0.13	0.00
110.	Congo (DR)	0.44	0.11	0.00
111.	Libya	0.26	0.06	0.00
112.	FII's	0.25	0.06	0.00
113.	Latvia	0.27	0.06	0.00
114.	Mangolia	0.27	0.06	0.00
115.	Sudan	0.22	0.04	0.00
116.	Peru	0.20	0.04	0.00
117.	Iran	0.17	0.04	0.00
118.	Guersney	0.14	0.03	0.00
119.	Georgia	0.01	0.00	0.00
120.	Costarica	0.01	0.00	0.00
121.	Kyrgyzstan	0.01	0.00	0.00
122.	Afghanistan	0.01	0.00	0.00
123.	East Africa	0.01	0.00	0.00
124.	Djibouti	0.00	0.00	0.00
125.	Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00
126.	NRI (as Individual Investors)	20,383.64	4,684.25	3.71
127.	Country Details Awaited	30,261.85	6,833.22	5.47
	Sub-Total	565,379.56	126,328.55	100.00
128.	RBI's-NRI Schemes	533.06	121.33	—
	Grand Total	565,912.62	126,449.88	—

Notes: (i) ^ On the basis of clarification received from RBI, the amount of Stock Swap & Advance pending for issue of Shares has been deleted from FDI data.

(ii) “*” Percentage of inflows worked out in terms of US\$ & the above amount of inflows received through FIPB/SIA route RBI's automatic route & acquisition of existing shares only.

Statement III*Sector-wise FDI inflows from April 2000 to December 2010*

Sl.No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows		%age with total FDI Inflows*
		(In Rs. crore)	(In US\$ million)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Services Sector	118,273.91	26,454.15	20.94
2.	Computer Software & Hardware	47,143.85	10,600.57	8.39
3.	Telecommunications	46,727.06	10,257.97	8.12
4.	Housing & Real State (including cineplex, multiplex, integrated townships & commercial complexes etc.)	42,049.39	9,380.24	7.43
5.	Construction Activities	38,801.76	8,963.97	7.10
6.	Automobile Industry	25,628.07	5,662.24	4.48
7.	Power	25,610.02	5,655.51	4.48
8.	Metallurgical Industries	17,910.81	4,105.48	3.25
9.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	13,979.19	3,206.84	2.54
10.	Chemicals (other than fertilisers)	12,880.07	2,848.51	2.25
11.	Trading	11,214.14	2,545.49	2.01
12.	Cement and Gypsum Products	10,278.99	2,315.58	1.83
13.	Hotel and Tourism	10,304.89	2,287.28	1.81
14.	Electrical Equipments	9,994.94	2,211.52 1.75	15
15.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	9,402.98	2,070.51	1.64
16.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	8,257.42	1,852.37	1.47
17.	Consultancy Services	7,993.20	1,772.95	1.40
18.	Ports	6,717.36	1,635.08	1.29
19.	Agricultural Services	7,352.08	1,543.54	1.22
20.	Industrial Machinery	5,469.88	1,211.04	0.96
21.	Food Processing Industries	5,363.55	1,173.36	0.93
22.	Sea Transport	4,494.07	989.81	0.78
23.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	4,270.20	976.17 0.77	24

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Textiles (including Dyed, Printed)	4,018.39	892.06 0.71	25
25.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	3,963.36	888.57	0.70
26.	Electronics	4,021.49	884.57	0.70
27.	Mining	3,378.20	790.75	0.63
28.	Fermentation Industries	3,394.22	788.16	0.62
29.	Non-Conventional Energy	3,122.11	678.93 0.54	30
30.	Paper and Pulp	1,964.28	451.13	0.36
31.	Ceramics	1,827.83	427.71	0.34
32.	Machine Tools	1,766.23	388.33	0.31
33.	Education	1,787.67	383.35	0.30
34.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	1,745.74	376.79 0.30	35
35.	Air Transport	1,632.24	366.15	0.29
36.	Rubber Goods	1,386.73	299.52	0.24
37.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	1,332.70	297.60 0.24	38
38.	Printing of Books	1,086.82	237.96	0.19
39.	Commercial Office & Household Equipments	1,060.20	235.20	0.19
40.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	1,056.39	229.12	0.18
41.	Vegetable Oils & Vanaspati	896.29	192.48	0.15
42.	Soaps Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	855.75	190.48	0.15
43.	Agricultural Machinery	675.83	150.74	0.12
44.	Glass	658.54	145.34	0.12
45.	Earth Moving Machinery	575.62	134.37	0.11
46.	Fertilisers	572.50	127.43	0.10
47.	Railway Related Components	490.99	110.08 0.09	48
48.	Tea and Coffee (processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	427.38	95.10	0.08

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	258.13	63.92	0.05
50.	Industrial Instruments	287.93	62.27	0.05
51.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	191.79	43.00	0.03
52.	Sugar	184.93	41.86	0.03
53.	Timber Products	95.41	19.86	0.02
54.	Coal Productions	62.48	15.64	0.01
55.	Dye Stuffs	67.62	15.21	0.01
56.	Scientific Instruments	52.95	12.03	0.01
57.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	45.22	9.98	0.01
58.	Glue and Gellatine	39.88	8.71 0.01	59
59.	Prime Movers (Other than Electrical Generators)	20.33	4.28	0.00
60.	Coir	6.67	1.47 0.00	61
61.	Mathematical Surveying and Drawing Instruments	5.04	1.27	0.00
62.	Defence Industries	0.24	0.05	0.00
63.	Miscellaneous Industries	29,245.57	6,546.93	5.17
	Sub Total	565,379.52	126,328.58	100.00
	RBI's-NRI Schemes	533.06	121.33	-
	Grand Total	565,912.62	126,449.9	-

Notes: (i) ^ On the basis of clarification received from RBI, the amount of Stock Swap & Advance pending for issue of shares has been deleted from FDI data.

(ii) Sector-wise FDI inflows data re-classified, as per segregation of data from April 2000 onwards.

(iii) ** Percentage of inflows worked out in terms of US\$ & the above amount of inflows received through FIPB/SIA route RBI's automatic route & acquisition of existing shares only.

Development of Youth

1037. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to increase employment opportunities in the sports sector and include the same in the sports/youth policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing schemes being implemented for the development of youth in the country have not been evaluated;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken thereon;

(e) whether the Union Government had held discussion with the State Governments to forward their

inputs about the new schemes for skill development and creation of employment for youth, particularly in the insurgency dominated areas of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) and (b) One of the key sectors of youth concerned as recognized in the National Youth Policy, 2003 is training and Employment. The present Youth Policy is under review.

Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala; Lakshmbai National, College for Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram and Laxmbai National University for Physical Education, Gwalior (MP) run degree, post-graduation and several diploma courses including coaching diploma, diploma in sports journalism etc. for meeting the demand for coaches, physical education instructors etc. Community Coaches/sports volunteers called Kridashrees are engaged to manage PYKKA centres/playgrounds at village/block panchayats; "The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education" (RTE) Act, 2009, recognizes sports and physical education as part of school curriculum and the need to have part-time physical instructors in all schools. This will create huge employment opportunity in the sports sector. Besides, commercialization of sports is also creating employment opportunities.

(c) and (d) The existing schemes being implemented in the Ministry are evaluated from time to time and when necessary are being modified accordingly.

(e) and (f) Government of India through its youth based flagship organization Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan is implementing Skill Upgradation Training Programme (SUTP) for girls in 200 bordering/tribal/hilly districts of the country. Recognizing the constructive potential of these vocational programmes especially for youth, the Government of India is also actively considering a Pilot project named Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project with the focus to provide specific skills to the volunteers and youth clubs members in all the States in the North Eastern Region. The Government has launched a new Scheme "National Youth Corps" during the current financial year 2010-11 to tap the potential of the youth and channeling their energy towards nation building. The Scheme envisages enrollment of 20,000 volunteers, of which 8,000 are to be deployed in Jammu and Kashmir and 12,000 volunteers in other States.

Quality of Flats in CWG Village

1038. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lifespan of flats constructed at the Commonwealth Games (CWG) village, Delhi is only 20 years as per the report of the Central Building Research Institute (CBRI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has ascertained the cost of each flat at the CWG village;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether despite adverse reports from CBRI, DDA took no action on construction flaws in the CWG village;

(f) if so, whether there is any proposal to book DDA officials for allowing inferior quality construction; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. DDA has reported that the building structures would have its normal life span. CBRI's comment in one of the 13 reports is not based on any calculation or cross references. Rather, the results of the tests conducted by the CBRI on the materials/*in-situ* concrete have been found good to excellent as per reports. The quality control during the construction is a process control. The deficiencies noted in one report are rectified and action taken report is submitted by the construction agency to the third Party quality assurance team. The rectifications carried out have been noted by the CBRI in its subsequent report.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. DDA has reported that the disposal cost of each list at CWG village has not been worked out.

(e) As replied at (a) & (b) above.

(f) and (g) A Committee for Technical and Quality Audit of all the works completed by Developer M/s. Emaar MGF has been constituted by Lieutenant Governor of Delhi. The Government of India has also constituted a High Level Committee headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu to look into the issues relating to organizing and conduct of

Commonwealth Games-2010. The High Level Committee among others has also been asked to examine weaknesses in management, alleged misappropriation, irregularities, wasteful expenditure and wrongdoing in the conduct of the Games and recommending action on the same. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has taken up a comprehensive audit of the Commonwealth Games-2010.

[*Translation*]

Committee on J&K

1039. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee constituted by the Government in respect of Jammu and Kashmir has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has made any recommendations regarding granting autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The Working Group-V headed by Justice S. Saghir Ahmad to deliberate on strengthening relations between the States and the Centre has submitted its report during December 2009.

(b) The summary of the recommendations is enclosed as Statement.

(c) In the report submitted, a reference to the demand for autonomy has been made but no parameters have been proposed. The recommendation on the subject has been made flexible in the report giving latitude to the Prime Minister to take a final view appropriately.

(d) The State Government has been requested to give its recommendations on the Committee's report.

Statement

Summary of Recommendations

1. Article 370 of the Constitution of India

It is for the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to decide how long to continue Article

370 in its present form and when to make it permanent or abrogate. The matter being 60 years old would be settled once for all.

2. Demand of Autonomy by National Conference

The question of 'Autonomy' and its demand can be examined in the light of the 'Kashmir Accord' or in some other manner or on the basis of some other formula as the present Prime Minister may deem fit and appropriate so as to restore the 'Autonomy' to the extent possible.

The question of appointment of the Governor and dismissal of the popular Government by the Governor may be considered and resolved.

3. Demand of Self Rule

Mr. M.H. Beg on behalf of PDP explained orally the concept of "Self Rule" but the 'Self Rule' as proposed by the PDP could not be considered in all its detail as the document containing the various aspects of the 'Self Rule' was not provided to the Working Group as promised by PDP during the course of the proceedings.

Basically it appears to relate to 'Autonomy' in a wider context, which requires to be considered by the Central Government if and when approached with documents containing specific proposals of the "Self Rule". This document should be on record.

4. Terms of Legislative Assembly of the State

Any change in the term of the Assembly will require political consensus among the various political parties in the State and it can be effected only through a Constitutional Amendment.

5. Representation/Reservation for Scheduled Tribe and Women in the Assembly

On this issue, the national pattern may be a good guide subject to political consensus.

6. Abolition of State Legislative Council

The present position may be maintained.

7. Increase in the number of Assembly seats and De-limitation Commission

Since the Constitutional provisions do not allow any change upto the year 2026, the present position may be maintained till then.

8. Strength of the Council of Ministers

Formation of the Ministry and strength of the Council of Ministers is the exclusive prerogative of the Chief Minister within the provisions of the Constitution.

9. Strengthening of the Democratic Process

Regular elections to democratic bodies including Panchayats and Municipalities etc. should be held.

10. Human Rights

The Human Right violations must not be tolerated and the State Government should take steps to strengthen institutions which are involved in safeguarding the human rights including the State Human Rights Commission.

Additional staff as recommended in the body of the report be sanctioned, which will work under the direct control of the Commission.

11. Right to Information Act and Accountability Commission

The positions vacant in the Accountability Commission may be filled up and the Commission should be made fully functional.

12. Armed Forces Special Power Act

A group of Central Government and the State Government officers and people representatives may be constituted which will review the application of the Act to various parts of the State regularly to explore the possibility whether the Act can be withdrawn from any part of the State.

13. Issues relating to Kashmiri Migrants

The Central and State Governments must take all steps to implement the relief and rehabilitation packages sanctioned in this regard including the package announced by the present Prime Minister. The progress made should be regularly reviewed by a Group of Senior Officers from the Government of India and the State Government. Migrant employees should be encouraged to return to the Valley on guarantee of their children being admitted to educational/training institutions and they and their families be provided full security.

Large industrial units like ITI/HMT should be revived and migrants can also be housed in secure zones in these campuses, and also given employment.

Migrants within the Jammu Region may also be provided relief on the same pattern as the Kashmiri Migrants.

14. Issues relating to refugees of 1947, 1965 and 1971 and other migrants within Jammu Region

The recommendations of the Wadhwa Committee Report be implemented and an Empowered Group of Senior officers of Government of India/State Government be appointed to monitor the implementation of these recommendations and other measures as may be sanctioned by the State Government.

State Government may consider providing relief to the Refugees from West Pakistan as permissible under the Constitution. Otherwise an alternative package providing cash relief as one-time settlement be considered.

State Government may provide a limited number of seats to the children of the refugees from West Pakistan in technical institutions and the Government of India may provide employment to them in Central Government offices located in Jammu and Kashmir to the extent of 2%.

Other refugees and border migrants displaced as a result of conflict at international border/LOC be given suitable compensation and proper steps taken for their rehabilitation. Similarly, those who were displaced in 1999 (after Kargil conflict) should be properly settled.

15. Under representation of Jammu in Legislative Assembly

Since there is Constitutional constraint to make any changes till the year 2026, as a new Delimitation Commission can be set up only thereafter, the present position may continue.

16. Discrimination against Jammu

The recommendations made by Gajendragadkar Commission and Sikri Commission may be kept in view while making out policies.

Planned Expenditure in the Jammu and Kashmir Regions and District sectors does not indicate any discrimination and this situation be maintained. (see detailed reasons).

The daily wage rate in all areas should be on the basis of 'Equal Pay for Equal Work' and there shall not be any discrimination.

State Government should take steps to ensure that viable projects under IRDF or any other scheme are prepared for consideration.

A Dogri Channel may be set up on the lines of Kashmir Channel of the Doordarshan.

For improvement in technical education, the NIT at Srinagar and Government Engineering College at Jammu be upgraded to IIT level. Similarly, the Central Government may also establish an IIM in the State.

Steps be taken to promote IT Industry in both Jammu and Kashmir regions to open up the employment opportunities for technically qualified youth.

The Financial Commission recently set up by the State Government will be an appropriate forum to address any left out grievances of any regions of the State. The Scope of Work given to the Finance Commission needs to be effectively taken up for finding permanent solution.

Although the recommendations of The Gajendragadkar Commission, The Sikri Commission and The Wazir Commission have largely been implemented, the State Government may examine if any further action is required so as to remove any apprehension about discrimination against any part of the state as brought out by some of the members.

The State Government may also look into the statement that the Civil Secretariat and H.O.D. offices have a proportionately high number of non-gazetted employees from The Kashmir Valley and if so this may be corrected through appropriate measure.

17. Union Territory Status for Ladakh

It is not recommended that the unity and integrity of the State of Jammu and Kashmir be

compromised and the Union Territory Status for Ladakh is not recommended.

The functioning of Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council has been very successful and it may continue its commendable work.

Regarding higher cost of construction in Ladakh, the State Government/Finance Commission should make appropriate budget allocation for this region.

A separate university for Ladakh can be considered to be set up.

18. Position of Chief Minister, Dy. Chief Minister and Ministers from Ladakh

No specific recommendation is made except that the elected government should ensure that adequate representation is given to all regions of the State at appropriate levels, and may also consider the question of appointment of Dy. C.M. either from Jammu/Kashmir or Ladakh depending on the region to which the Chief Minister belongs.

19. Representation in the Supreme Court

The High Court of Jammu and Kashmir has benches in both Jammu and Srinagar and are functional round the year. It will be appropriate and advisable in view of the Special Status of the State that Judges to the Supreme Court are elevated from both Jammu and Srinagar.

20. Regional Councils

The State may set up a State Planning and Development Board, which will be advisory in nature and could consider formulation of schemes for the state sector, assign priority to such schemes and also monitor their effective implementation. The Board will have MLAs, experts, representatives of backward regions as members.

21. Local Self Governance

All Panchayat Raj Institutions should be strengthened and the 73rd and 74th Amendment to the Constitution of India should be considered by the State for adaptation or making a similar provision in the State Constitution.

For backward areas, better infrastructure, road network and health and educational institutions should be provided. A special plan for backward areas within the overall State/District plans should be considered.

22. Reservation in services/promotions/professional institutions

The Jammu and Kashmir State Backward Classes Commission will be the appropriate forum to deal with the issues of reservation for backward communities and backward areas.

The issue of providing reservation to the residents of areas adjoining international border at the same level as LOC may be considered by the State Government.

23. Other issues

Certain other issues not within the terms of reference of the Working Group-V, which were raised by various members, have been listed which may be considered for appropriate action.

Prices of Vegetables

1040. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retail prices of vegetables have been much higher as compared to their Whole Sale Price during the recent past;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to control food inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The retail prices will always be higher than the wholesale prices as the distribution, transport cost and other marketing costs will be added to the retail prices. In addition retailers will also charge their commissions for the selling prices.

The prices of onion had registered a rise in December, 2010 due to damage to Kharif onion crops as a result of untimely rains during November and December, 2010 in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. However, with the improvement in production of late Kharif onion, the retail and wholesale prices of onion have sharply declined. The details of the retail and wholesale prices during July 2010 to January 2011 are given Statements-I and II respectively.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to contain the prices of essential commodities are given in Statement-III.

Statement I

Monthly Retail Prices of Onion, Potato and Tomato from July, 2010 to Jan., 2011

(Rs. Per Kg.)

Centre Name	July, 2010	August, 2010	September, 2010	October, 2010	November, 2010	December, 2010	January, 2011	February upto 18.2.11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Onion FAQ								
Mumbai	14	14	22	24	30	40	25	16
Delhi	15	12	25	25	35	50	35	20
Chennai	10	13	20	20	35	56	28	20
Kolkata	14	17	28	30	40	40	30	18
Potato FAQ								
Mumbai	12	12	12	14	18	16	16	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi	10	10	13	15	14	10	7	6
Chennai	15	12	14	24	20	23	20	18
Kolkata	6	7	9	10	10	9	6.5	5
Tomato FAQ								
Mumbai	30	20	24	15	14	40	25	10
Delhi	35	30	32	16	15	30	25	16
Chennai	16	18	16	16	18	50	25	14
Kolkata	30	30	40	35	25	35	22	16

Statement II*Monthly Wholesale prices of Vegetables in 4 Metro Cities from July, 2010 to February, 2011*

(Rs. Per Quintal)

Market	July, 2010	August, 2010	September, 2010	October, 2010	Novemebr, 2010	December, 2010	January, 2011	February, 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ladyfinger								
Delhi	1400	2000	2200	2000	1875	3700	3000	2500
Chennai	1000	1000	800	1500	2000	2200	4000	4200
Onions								
Mumbai	804	925	1458	1662	2365	3200	1400	941
Delhi	875	1000	1500	1500	2000	3580	1500	NA
Delhi	1000	1125	1750	1750	2375	4000	1875	1250
Chennai	800	1200	1200	2000	2300	4700	2200	1300
Kolkata	850	1250	1875	2000	3000	3875	2250	1250
Peas Green								
Mumbai	2750	2730	2350	2575	2533	2262	2345	2450
Delhi	5500	5000	7500	7500	2500	1850	1560	1250
Chennai	2300	2500	2000	2200	2000	3200	1700	NR
Potatoes								
Mumbai	589	581	690	812	870	779	845	725
Delhi	420	360	650	840	700	520	380	400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chennai	800	900	1100	1300	1300	1600	1500	950
Kolkata	440	500	680	640	740	630	400	340
Tomatoes								
Mumbai	1770	1011	1460	725	530	2200	1400	620
Delhi	1800	1800	1600	650	560	1720	800	625
Chennai	1400	1500	1400	1200	1500	3900	2000	1200
Kolkata	2000	2100	2200	2100	1400	2400	1600	1200
Apples								
Mumbai	8896	5371	5560	7450	6994	9496	9897	10453
Delhi	NA	NA	4300	4400	3300	4700	5300	5350
Chennai	8006	8006	7506	7228	5838	8006	8006	8006
Cauliflower 100 Number								
Mumbai	910	1020	880	1000	620	1030	280	300
Delhi	NA	1850	2000	1625	NA	800	NA	225
Chennai	1000	1000	1000	1000	1200	1800	1200	1200
Banana								
Delhi	167	150	167	183	167	150	150	167
Chennai	400	400	400	400	400	400	380	380
Oranges								
Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	533	750	500	417
Chennai	350	400	400	350	420	420	400	400

Statement III

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities are listed below:

(A) Short term Measures:**1. Fiscal Measures**

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero — for rice, wheat, onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- (ii) Duty under Tariff Rate Quota for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15% to 5% for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year.

(iii) Import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to NDDB during 2010-11.

(iv) Allowed import of raw sugar and white/refined sugar at zero duty under O.G.L up to 31.3.2011.

2. Administrative Measures

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- (ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice and wheat until further orders, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) up to 30.09.2011

- and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year) up to 31.3.2012.
- (iii) Export of edible oils permitted in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kgs subject to a limit of 10000 tonnes for one year. The period of ban on export of edible oils has been extended with these relaxation/exemptions up to 30.09.2011.
- (iv) Effected no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils.
- (v) Extended stock limit orders in the case of pulses, paddy and rice for a period up to 30th September, 2011, edible oil, edible oilseeds and sugar upto 31st March, 2011.
- (vi) Used Minimum Export Price (MEP) to regulate exports of onion (averaging at \$1200 per tonne for December 2010) and basmati rice (\$900 PMT).
- (vii) Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (viii) Suspension of Futures trading in Rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 continues during 2010-11. Futures trading in sugar were suspended w.e.f. 27.5.2009 up to 30.9.2010.
- (ix) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar seasons. However, for 2010-11 sugar seasons, the levy obligation has been reduced to 10%.
- (x) For the month of January, 2011, 17.00 lac tons of non-levy sugar have been made available which includes 16.56 lac tons of normal non-levy sugar and 0.44 lac tons of sugar processed from imported raw sugar. Besides, levy sugar quota of 2.18 lac tons also been released. Thus, for the month of January, 2011, 19.18 lac tons of sugar have been made available.
- (xi) An additional allocation of wheat/rice @10 kg/family/month of January and February 2010 was made to the accepted number of AAY, BPL and APL ration cards. This is in addition to existing allocation while wheat was allocated at MSP price of Rs. 10800 per tonnes; rice was allotted at MSP derived price of Rs. 15373.10 per tonne for Grade-A.
- (xii) Specific adhoc additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for all cardholders on 19.5.2010 with validity for lifting up to 20.11.2010@ of Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.
- (xiii) An additional allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for APL families at the prevailing APL CIP made on 2.8.2010. This is applicable initially for a period of six months to those States where APL allocations were below 15 kg per family per month.
- (xiv) 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have also been allocated in September 2010 to all States/UTs for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue price during six months period from September 2010.
- (xv) Further 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue prices for distribution during January to June 2011.
- (xvi) An additional adhoc allocation of 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for distribution during January to June 2011.
- (xvii) In addition allocation to State Governments are made under OMSS interventions.
- (xviii) Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement up to 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value up to 31.3.2011.
- (xix) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.
- (xx) Experimented with popularization of Yellow Peas through sale in the Retail Outlets of NAFED, Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and Mother Dairy in Delhi.

- (xxi) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg for distribution to ration cardholders @ 1 kg per ration card per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.
- (xxii) Export of Onion (all varieties) including Bangalore rose onions and Krishnapuram onions fresh or chilled, frozen, provisionally prepared or dried but excluding onion cut, sliced or broken in powder form is not permitted w.e.f. 22nd December, 2010. The ban on export of Onions lifted w.e.f. 18th February, 2011.
- (xxiii) Full exemption from basic custom duty has been provided to onions and shallots with effect from 21st December, 2010. Consequently, these items would also be exempt from special additional duty of 4%, education cess and secondary and higher education cess. The exemption is open ended and does not carry a validity clause prescribing a terminal date.
- (xxiv) NAFED and NCCF are selling Onion at reduced prices from their retail outlets in Delhi.
- (xxv) Review of the price situation and steps taken by State Governments was done through video conference with Chief Secretaries of all States. Several State Governments have been intervening in the market through co-operatives/farmer's markets.
- (xxvi) Reimbursement of losses to NAFED/NCCF on sales of onion, with a cap on the losses at 30% of landed cost for a period of one month up to 31.1.2011. Both agencies will continue to procure onions and sell in Delhi and other centres without any subsidy beyond 31.1.2011.
- (xxvii) A Conference of CMs was held on 06.02.2010, which was presided over by the Prime Minister to consider measures to insulate the poor and vulnerable from adverse price movements. As a follow up, a Core Group of some CMs and concerned Central Ministers met under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 08.04.2010 and recommended *inter alia* setting up of a

Working Group on Consumer Affairs (under the Chairmanship of CM Gujarat with CMs of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as its Members) to suggest strategies plan of action for reducing the gap between farm gate and retail prices and recommend measures for amendment and better implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. These include the improvement of distributional efficiency, reducing intermediation costs, promoting State intervention for retailing essential commodities at reasonable prices and enforcement of Statutory provisions with a view to meeting both short and long-term goals.

(B) Medium Term Measures:

In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), NHM and HMNEH to improve production and productivity in agriculture. New initiative of "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India" in 6 eastern States is also focussed towards enhancing agriculture production in these areas with low productivity. Similarly, new initiative of "Organising 60,000 pulses and Oilseed Villages" is being implemented in major pulses growing States to supplement the efforts of other schemes is enhancing the pulses production. Maize production is promoted through Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM).

An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG,) under the chairmanship of Chief Economic Adviser (CEA) Ministry of Finance, with representatives from Departments of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Agriculture and Cooperation, Animal Husbandry, Planning Commission and Economic Affairs was recently (2 February 2011) constituted to review and suggest measures for control of prices with focus on price control of primary food articles which includes onion.

Losses to FCI

1041. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) is running losses due to irregularities and corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the financial losses suffered by FCI and the quantum of foodgrains damaged during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the cases of irregularities/corruption reported in FCI during the said period alongwith the action taken in each case;

(d) whether the Government proposes to divide FCI into several companies to encourage competition and improve efficiency;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve FCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The FCI incurs financial losses on account of Transit loss, Storage loss and damage to foodgrains, the details of the losses during each of last three years and the current year are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Storage loss	Transit loss	Damage to foodgrains	Total
2007-08	182.43	123.95	22.33	328.71
2008-09	101.31	117.42	13.03	231.76
2009-10	229.62	204.62	3.63	437.87
2010-11	216.58	265.26	2.92	484.76

The quantum of foodgrains damaged during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Quantity of Damaged (non-issuable) (figures in MTs)
2007-08	34426
2008-09	20114
2009-10	6702
2010-11 (upto 31.1.2011)	6348

(c) The details of Action taken on irregularities/corruption reported in FCI in the last three years and current year are as under:

Year	No. of cases initiated	No. of cases disposed-off
2008	2190	2775
2009	1832	1757
2010	2159	2456
2010-11 (upto 31.1.2011)	116	139

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

(f) The Government of India have issued order for the organizational restructuring of the FCI with specific reference to Man Power Management and Cadre Management to strengthen the functional areas like quality control, financial accounting, etc.

World Bank Assistance for Water Supply

1042. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to utilise a \$ 1 billion loan from the World Bank to start round-the-clock paid water supply facilities in 12 major cities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has already identified the cities and would also be contributing to the development of the water supply facilities in those cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the World Bank has put any conditions on the utilisation of the loan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No such loan has been sanctioned by the World Bank. Ministry of Urban Development has prepared a

Preliminary Project Report (PPR) for World Bank Loan up to US\$ 1 billion for a water supply project which has been forwarded to Department of Economic Affairs for consideration.

(c) and (d) Government, of India has not yet selected any city in the PPR. The PPR envisages that the proposed World Bank Loan would be available to interested States on back to back financing basis.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Impact of Pesticides on Agriculture

1043. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study regarding impact of chemical fertilisers and insecticides on environmental pollution, ecological imbalance and human health in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote the use of organic manure and bio-fertilisers in the country to tackle the above problems; 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Studies carried out by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) indicated that non-judicious and imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers over the years have resulted in deterioration of soil fertility/nutrient deficiencies in the country particularly in the intensively cultivated area of Indo-gangatic plains.

Injudicious and indiscriminate use of insecticides can also cause interruption of microbial activity in soil and environmental pollution.

(c) and (d) As part of integrated nutrient management the Government is promoting use of organic manure and bio-fertilizers under various schemes to restore soil health and productivity. Under National Project on Organic

Farming, financial assistance @ 25% of project cost up to a maximum of Rs. 40.00 lakh per unit is provided for setting up bio- fertilizer production units of 200 TPA, as credit linked back ended subsidy through NABARD. Similarly, under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility, financial assistance of Rs. 500 per hectare is provided for promotion of organic manure. Financial assistance under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is also provided for promoting use of organic manure and bio-fertilizers.

[English]

Census-2011

1044. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first round of Census-2011 has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of major demographic changes and socio-economic indicators noticed during the Census;

(d) whether the housewives have been bracketed with beggars, prisoners and other non-productive classes in the Census whereas it is a settled case that services rendered by housewives also have economic values; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The first phase of Census 2011 called Houselisting and Housing Census which commenced on 01.04.2010 has been completed in all the States/UTs. 100% scanning of Houselisting and Housing Census Schedules has been substantially completed in all the States/UTs. The main purpose of the Houselisting Operations is to prepare the frame for undertaking population enumeration, besides providing host of data on housing stock, amenities and the assets available for each of the households. The second phase-Population Enumeration commenced on 09.02.2011 and it will be completed by 28.02.2011, with the revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 2011. During this phase of Census 2011, data on various socio-economic and demographic parameters like age, sex, literacy, religion, disability,

languages known, economic activity status and migration etc. is being collected in respect of each individual. The provisional figures of 2nd phase of Census 2011 will be released by end of March 2011.

(d) and (e) There is no category called "housewives" in the Census. There is only the category of "Household Duties". Any person (irrespective of sex) who renders personal services within the household which are not considered "economic activity" under the "System of National Accounts" are treated as Non-workers. Non-workers are categorized under the following categories *viz.*, (i) Student, (ii) Household Duties, (iii) Dependent, (iv) Pensioner, (v) Rentier, (vi) Beggar, and (vii) Others.

The Census does not define "economic activity". It merely follows the System of National Accounts.

Promotion of Potato Crop

1045. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount sanctioned/allocated to various States including Bihar for promotion and protection of potato crop during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the farmers benefited in the country including Bihar, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the country including Bihar for the holistic development of horticulture from 2005-06. Under NHM, assistance is not provided for cultivation of vegetables including potato in open field condition. However, assistance is provided for vegetable seed production and development of seed infrastructure under the Public and Private sector.

State-wise details of funds sanctioned during the last three years and current year, including Bihar for production of vegetable seed and development of seed infrastructure is given at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. The scheme is being implemented through State Horticulture Missions (SHMs) and farmers/beneficiaries are selected by the SHMs. However, during the period, up to January, 2011, 2372 farmers have been benefited in Bihar under vegetable seed production programme.

Statement I

State-wise details of funds sanctioned during the last three years and current year for vegetable seed production

(Rs. in Lakh)

States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar		42.5	12.75		55.25
Chhattisgarh	25.5			17.9	43.4
Gujarat	12.5	10.63			23.13
Haryana	121.91	14.03	20.82		156.76
Jharkhand	42.5	8.93			51.43
Karnataka	41.05	10.63	44.2	66.52	162.4
Kerala	7.23			0.43	7.66
Madhya Pradesh		334.69	21.25		355.94
Maharashtra	330.68			1.28	331.96
Odisha	182.33	42.5	85		309.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	22.96	7.66	4.25		34.87
Tamil Nadu		4.25	23.38		27.63
Uttar Pradesh	398.95	138.98	659.62		1197.55
West Bengal	94.35				94.35
Total	1279.96	614.8	871.27	86.13	2852.16

Statement II

State-wise details of funds sanctioned during the last three years and current year for vegetable seed infrastructure

(Rs. in Lakh)

States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Haryana	40.8	1.28			42.08
Karnataka	67.5				67.5
Madhya Pradesh	231				231
Maharashtra	11.55				11.55
Rajasthan	26.2	185.06	30.6		241.86
Uttar Pradesh	788.31	14.85			803.16
Total	1165.4	201.19	30.6		1397.15

[Translation]

Skill Development for Farmers

1046. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan for the skill development and training of small and marginal farmers is under consideration of the Government with a view to improve their economic condition and boost the agricultural production;

(b) if so, the details of the various schemes formulated/implemented in this regard; and

(c) if not, the time by which such schemes are likely to be considered and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government is implementing various Schemes with training and capacity building of farmers as one of the components. 'Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms (ATMA)' Scheme provides support for organizing trainings to farmers at National, State and District level. The scheme also provides for setting up of Farm Schools where progressive farmers with the help of subject matter experts provide trainings to other farmers at six critical stages of the crop cycle. At least, 50% beneficiaries under ATMA Scheme have to be small & marginal farmers.

Besides this, skill development of farmers (including small and marginal farmers) under Schemes as follows:-

- National Food Security Mission (NFSM): Trainings of farmers are organized through Farmer Field Schools (FFS).
- National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility: Trainings on balanced use of fertilizers are being provided.

- Watershed Development Programmes: Under National Watershed Development Project for Rain-fed Areas (NWDPPRA), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone Rivers (RVP & FPR) and Water-shed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), trainings on agricultural production, in-situ moisture conservation, on farm water management, water use efficiency etc. are provided to the farmers.
- Farm Mechanization Training and Testing Institutes (FMTTI): Trainings are imparted on operation, maintenance and repair of small tools/equipments.
- Integrated Development of Tree Borne Oilseeds Scheme: Farmers' trainings are organized for quality seed collection, nursery raising, plantation and production of Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs).
- Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilitates for Production & Distribution of Quality Seed: Training programmes are organized for farmers on fields to upgrade the quality of farmer-saved seeds in association with Seed Village Programme.
- National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North Eastern Hills (HMNEs): Need based trainings are provided to small and marginal farmers.

(c) Not applicable.

[*English*]

TV Channel for Indian Classical Music and Dance

1047. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has a dedicated TV channel for Indian classical music and dance;

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

(c) whether some classical artists have demanded for launching of a separate national channel by Doordarshan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any consultation has been held with the Information and Broadcasting Ministry in this regard; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. DD Bharti, a niche channel of Cultural heritage, extensively telecasts programmes of Music, Dance and other performing arts. In addition to it, Doordarshan is telecasting National Programme of Music every Saturday from 8.00 AM to 8.30 AM and National Programme of Dance every Thursday from 11.30 PM to 12.00 midnight, on DO National.

(c) to (f) A group of classical artistes under the aegis of the All India Musicians Group (AIMG) met the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th December, 2010 to discuss various issues related to classical music and dance. Starting a separate TV Channel on culture was one of the points raised at the meeting. The matter is currently under consideration, in consultation with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

[*Translation*]

Online FIR

1048. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of viewing FIR online and to make its copy available to the affected parties for a certain stipulated fee have been implemented in the National Capital Territory of Delhi as per the orders of the Delhi High Court;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has any proposal to implement such system in all the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented in the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Delhi Police, in compliance of the directions of Hon'ble Delhi High Court in Writ Petition (Crl.) No. 468/2010 'Court on Its Own Motion Versus State' dated 06.12.2010, has

implemented the system of uploading and viewing the FIRs registered in Delhi on its website www.delhipolice.nic.in in within 24 hours of registration except the FIRs declared sensitive by the Addl. CP/DCP of the district concerned. A certified copy of the FIR can, however, be obtained by a person other than complaint by submitting an application along with stipulated fee to the Police Station or before the single window existing in the offices of the district Addl. Commissioner/Dy. Commissioner of Police. The system is in place since Feb., 1, 2011.

(c) to (e) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS), a flagship project of Ministry of Home Affairs, contemplates to provide an online facility to lodge complaint and view FIR on citizen portal. States may use this facility. The project is likely to be implemented by March 2012.

[English]

Closure of Sugar Mills

1049. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) the details of sugar mills which are lying closed in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether large amount of cane price arrears is pending against some of these mills resulting in hardships to the cane farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the date from which such arrears are pending against these mills; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure payment of outstanding cane arrears to the affected farmers at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of the sugar mills which did not operate in 2010-11 sugar season alongwith the cane price arrears pending against some of these sugar mills is enclosed at Statement-I.

(d) Under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, as amended from time to time, the District Collectors of the concerned Districts in which defaulting sugar mills are

located, are having powers to recover the cane price arrears as arrears of land revenue. Further, action taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra to recover cane price arrears is enclosed at Statement-II. There are no cane price arrears against the closed sugar mills in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu as intimated by the respective State Governments.

Statement I

State-wise Sugar Mills lying closed in the Current Sugar Season 2010-11 and cane price arrears pending against these mills for the Sugar Seasons 2009-10, 2008-09 and earlier seasons

Sl. No.	Name of the sugar mill which is lying closed/has not started crushing operation in 2010-11 sugar seasons	Pending Cane Price Arrears (Rs. in Lakhs)	
		2009-10 sugar season	2008-09 and earlier sugar seasons
1	2	3	4
PUNJAB			
1.	Budhlada	0	0
2.	Rakhra	0	0
3.	Jagraon	0	0
4.	Zira	0	0
5.	Faridkot	0	0
6.	Tarran Taran	0	0
7.	Malout	0	0
8.	Patran	0	0
Source: Cane Commissioner, Punjab			
TAMIL NADU			
9.	Madura	0	0
10.	Arunachalam	0	0
11.	Modakurichi	0	0
Source: Commissioner of Sugar, Tamil Nadu			
KARNATAKA			
12.	Gangavathi	0	0
13.	Brahmavar	0	192.78

1	2	3	4
14.	Vanivilasa	0	0
15.	Bodami	0	700.00
16.	Devi Sugars	0	0
17.	Sundari	0	0
18.	Siruguppa	0	18.00

Source: Commissioner for Cane Development & Directorate of Sugar, Karnataka

UTTAR PRADESH

19.	Maholi	0	0
20.	Nandganj	0	0
21.	Nawabganj	0	0
22.	Bareilly	0	0
23.	Barabanki	0	0
24.	Rampur	0	0
25.	Hardoi	0	0
26.	Munderwa	0	0
27.	Chhitauni	0	0
28.	Ghughli	0	0
29.	Maliana, Meerut	0	0
30.	Burhwal	0	0
31.	Deoria	0	0
32.	Bhatni	0	0
33.	Ramkola (Corp.)	0	0
34.	Shahganj	0	0
35.	Pipraich	0	0
36.	Lakshmiganj	0	0
37.	Baitalpur	0	0
38.	Chhatta	0	0
39.	Ghatampur	0	0
40.	Daryapur	0	0
41.	Mohiuddinpur	0	0
42.	Aurai	0	0

1	2	3	4
43.	Sathiaon	0	0
44.	Dhuriapar	0	0
45.	Powayan	0	0
46.	Majhola	0	0
47.	Anandnagar	0	16.22
48.	Gauribazar	0	161.28
49.	Kathkuiyan	0	560.80
50.	Kamlapur	0	923.22

Source: Cane Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh

MAHARASHTRA

51.	R.V. Daphale	0	0
52.	Ninaidevi	0	0
53.	Sanfnath	0	0
54.	Jagdamba	0	0
55.	Girna	0	0
56.	Panzarakan	0	0
57.	Sanjay	0	0
58.	Sindhkheda	0	0
59.	Pushpadanteshwar	0	0
60.	Belganga	0	15.45
61.	Sant Muktabai	0	0
62.	Vasant Kasoda	0	0
63.	Raver Taluka	0	0
64.	Maungiri	0	0
65.	Gangapur	0	0
66.	Kannad	0	0
67.	Vinayak	0	0
68.	Bageshwari	0	0
69.	Jalna Zilha	0	0
70.	Godavari Mannar	0	0
71.	H.J. Patil	0	557.50

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
72.	Jai Ambika	0	0	99.	Dalauda	0	0
73.	Kalambar	0	0	100.	Mehidpur	0	0
74.	Balaghat	0	0	101.	Sehore	0	1006.92
75.	Jai Jawan Jai Kisan	0	0	102.	Jaora	0	0
76.	Shetkari Killari	0	0	*GUJARAT			
77.	Priyadarshni Tondar	0	0	103.	Amod	0	0
78.	Shivashakti	0	0	104.	Lahod	0	1162.00
79.	Anuradha	0	0	105.	Una	0	0
80.	Vaishnavi	0	0	106.	Talaja	0	0
81.	Akola Zilha	0	13.85	107.	Palaj	0	0
82.	Balaji	0	0	108.	Dhoraji	0	0
83.	Kondeshwar	0	0	*BIHAR			
84.	Shetkari Dhamangaon	0	0	109.	Marhowrah	0	433.84
85.	Ambadevi	0	0	110.	Garaul	0	0
86.	Jai Kisan	0	0	111.	Ryam	0	0
87.	Sagar Wine	0	0	112.	Lohat	0	0
88.	S.B. Deshmukh	0	20.67	113.	Sakri	0	0
89.	R.G. Gadkari	0	0	114.	Samastipur	0	0
90.	Shriram	0	0	115.	Banmankhi	0	542.00
91.	Purti	0	0	116.	Lauriya	0	0
92.	Vainganga	0	0	117.	Sugauli	0	0
Source: Commissioner of Sugar, Maharashtra				118.	Motipur	0	0
HARYANA*				119.	Mirganj	0	0
93.	Bhuna	0	0	120.	Siwan	0	0
94.	Sirsa	0	0	121.	New Savan	0	0
*RAJASTHAN				122.	Chanpatia	0	662.76
95.	Keshoripatan	0	0	123.	Barachakia	0	399.39
96.	Bhupalsagar	0	0	124.	Motihari	0	1111.26
*MADHYA PRADESH				125.	Bihta	0	0
97.	Morena	0	34.96	126.	Warisaliganj	0	0
98.	Barlai	0	0	127.	Guraru	0	0

1	2	3	4
*ASSAM			
128.	Chargola	0	0
129.	Baruabamungaon	0	0
130.	Nowgong	0	0
ANDHRA PRADESH			
131.	Miryalguda	0	0
132.	Nizamabad	0	0
133.	Amdalavalasa	0	0
134.	Palakol	0	0
135.	Cuddapah	0	0
136.	Nagarjuna	0	0
137.	Jampani/Tenali	0	0
138.	Kirlampudi	0	0
Source: Cane Commissioner, Government of Andhra Pradesh			
*KERALA			
139.	Chittur	0	384.74
140.	Tiruvalla	0	0
*ODISHA			
141.	Rayagada	0	0
142.	Badamba	0	0
143.	Dharamgarh	0	0
*WEST BENGAL			
144.	Ahmedpur	0	0
*NAGALAND			
145.	Dimapur	0	0

*As per information available in the Directorate of Sugar, Deptt. of Food and Public Distribution.

Statement II

Steps taken by the State Governments of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, to ensure the payment of outstanding cane price arrears to the affected farmers:—

(1) Karnataka:

Dakshina Kannada SSK Ltd.: The factory is not working at present. Government has leased

out the factory to M/s Ramee Sugars for a period of 30 years on LROT basis. Cane bills of Rs. 100 lac have been cleared from out of security deposits. Balance is Rs. 192.78 lac.

Badami Sugars Ltd.: Revenue Recovery Certificate has been issued. The financing banks have got orders from the High Court to recover their dues by public auction. The banks have taken a decision and agreed to give first preference towards clearance of cane bills from the amount recovered from out of public auction of the property.

Siraguppa Sugars Ltd., Gauribidanur: Revenue Recovery Certificate of Rs. 423.00 lac have been issued. The full amount has been recovered and paid to the farmers. The due of Rs. 18.00 lac is pertaining to some other farmers which was noticed, while verifying the accounts by the Revenue Department. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 411,21 lac towards interest is claimed by the farmers. The factory has agreed to pay the entire dues with interest.

(2) Maharashtra:

The Government has issued Revenue Recovery Certificate against the defaulting sugar mills.

(3) Uttar Pradesh:

The main reason for the sugar mills not paying the cane price arrears to the farmers is the pendency of the matter before the Hon'ble Court/BIFR. Revenue Recovery Certificate have been issued against the sugar mills on which the cane price arrears are pending.

[Translation]

Purchase of Transport Planes

1050. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to irregularities in the purchase of two new transport planes for the Border Security Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the concerned officials responsible for such irregularities?

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

(b) A complaint of forging of signatures of two BSF officials in the Technical Evaluation Report (TEC) has been received in Ministry of Home Affairs which has been intimated to the Ministry of Defence.

(c) A Court of Inquiry (Col) has been instituted by the Ministry of Defence and report is awaited.

Day Boarding Centres of SAI

1051. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of day boarding centres set up/operated by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) in the country, State-wise including in Jharkhand;

(b) the total amount of funds allocated/spent on such centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the desired results are being achieved through such centres;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/SAI to achieve the desired result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Sports Authority of India (SAI) has setup its centres under three schemes viz. SAI Training Centre (STC) Special Area Games (SAG) and Centre of Excellence (COE) where day boarding and residential trainees are given training in sports. The State-wise details of such centres are given in the Statement.

(b) The total amount of funds allocated to such centres including North East Region as well as the amount spent in the last three years and the current year are as under:-

	(Rs. in crore)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto 1/11)
Allocation	37.56	35.00	28.11	55.94
Amount Spent	36.47	35.30*	34.03*	27.03

*The amount over and above budget allocation is met from SAI's internal resources.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) As a result of the intensive and scientific mode of training imparted by SAI under different schemes, a total of 2,171 medals have been won in national events and 712 medals in International events by the SAI trainees in the last three years. India won a record of 101 medals in 2010 Commonwealth Games securing 2nd position and 64 medals in 2010 Asian Games securing 6th position in the overall ranking.

Statement

State-wise details of Centres Setup/Operated by the Sports Authority of India in the Country including Jharkhand

Sl.No.	State	Centres		
		SAI Training Centre (STC)	Special Area Games (SAG)	Centre of Excellence (COE)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad	—	—
		Eluru	—	—
		Kurnool	—	—
		Medak	—	—
		Vishakhapatnam	—	—
2.	Assam	Guwahati	Tinsukia	—
		Golaghat	Kokrajhar	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	Naharlagun	—
4.	Bihar	Patna	Muzzaffarpur	—
		—	Kishanganj	—
		—	Giddaur	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	—	—
6.	Goa	Ponda	—	—
7.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	—	Gandhinagar
8.	Haryana	Sonepat	—	Sonepat
		Kurukshetra	—	Hissar
		Bhiwani	—	—
		Hissar	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmshala	—	—
		Bilaspur	—	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	—	Ranchi	—
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	—	Bangalore
		Dharwad	—	—
		Medikeri	—	—
13.	Kerala	Trichur	Alleppey	Kollam
		Kollam	Tellicherry	Trivandrum
		Calicut	—	—
		Trivendrum	—	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Dhar	Bhopal
		Dhar	—	—
		Indore	—	—
		Jabalpur	—	—
		Tikamgarh	—	—
15.	Maharashtra	Kandivali	—	Kandivali
		Aurangabad	—	—
16.	Manipur	Imphal	Imphal	Imphal
		—	Utiuv	—
17.	Meghalaya	Shillong	—	—
18.	Mizoram	—	Aizwal	—
19.	Nagaland	Dimapur	—	—
20.	Odisha	Cuttack	Jagatpur	—
		Dhankanal	Sundergarh	—
21.	Punjab	Mustana Sahib	—	Patiala
		Badal	—	—
		Ludhiana	—	—
		Patiala	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	—	—
		Alwar	—	—
23.	Sikkim	—	Namchi	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Nagercoil	—
		Salem	Mayiladuthurai	—
25.	Tripura	—	Agartala	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibarielly	—	Lucknow
		Jhansi	—	—
		Safai Etawah	—	—
		Lucknow	—	—
		Allahabad	—	—
		Bareilly	—	—
27.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	—	—
28.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Bolpur	Kolkata
		Lebong	—	—
		Burdwan	—	—
		Siliguri	—	—
UNION TERRITORY				
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	—	Port Blair	—
30.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
31.	Delhi (NCR)	Delhi	—	—
32.	Puducherry	Puducherry	—	—

[English]

Production of Fruits

1052. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of fruits in the country during each of the last three years, item-wise and State-wise;

(b) the quantum and percentage of fruits lost due to improper post-harvest management during the said period, item-wise and State-wise;

(c) the status of the current post-harvest infrastructure for fruits, in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to further modernise and improve the post-harvest infrastructure; 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) The statements-I to III giving details of total production of fruits in the country during each of the last three years, item-wise and State-wise are enclosed as Statements-I to Statement-III.

(b) and (c) According to a study conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) on "Estimation of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major

Agricultural Produce in India", the overall losses of fruits at national level ranges from 5.8% to 18% at different stages. The details of losses at national level of important fruit crops is given at Statement-IV.

(d) and (e) Government of India provides assistance under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH) to establish good Post Harvest Management infrastructure in the country. This includes establishment of cold storages (construction/expansion/modernization), integrated controlled atmosphere chambers, refrigerated vans, terminal markets, wholesale markets and rural primary markets/apni mandies to ensure adequate supply of fruits and vegetables to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers. National Horticulture Board is also implementing two schemes namely— (i) Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post-Harvest Management of Horticulture Crops, and (ii) Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages for Horticulture Produce.

Statement I

State-wise Production of Fruits for the year 2007-08

(Production '000' MT)

States/UTs	Apple	Banana	Citrus	Grape	Guava	Litchi	Mango	Papaya	Pineapple	Palm G	Sapota	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		13.5	1.3				1.8	2.2	1.1		0.9	1.6	22,457
Andhra Pradesh		2631.2	3507.3	58.0	144.4		4157.9	1195.6		85.5	187.3	247.1	12214.4
Arunachal Pradesh	9.8	15.3	28.4						37.8			16.7	108.0
Assam		610.9	163.4		79.2	34.0	39.6	107.1	195.7			180.8	1410.7
Bihar		1329.4	125.8		255.7	223.2	870.4	30.4	126.8			290.7	3252.4
Chandigarh			0.200		0.300	0.100	0.400					0.100	1.100
Chhattishgarh		227.7	42.9		81.4	0.9	119.0	136.1		0.2	0.6	306.3	915.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1.2					12.5					6.0	19.700
Daman and Diu		0.0			0.0		00		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.023
Delhi			0.3		0.4							0.3	0.987
Goa		29.0					22.5		5.3			41.0	97.750
Gujarat		3157.7	360.2		131.1		930.1	489.0		56.0	258.9	466.1	5849.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Haryana			66.8	2.9	42.1	0.6	59.7				3.8	64.5	240.4
Himachal Pradesh	592.6		24.7	0.1	2.8	2.5	29.3	0.9		0.2		59.9	713.0
Jammu and Kashmir	1268.5		19.1	0.5			17.8					129.9	1435.8
Jharkhand		51.6	53.8		60.4	16.5	85.8					113.9	382.0
Karnataka		1793.3	295.7	258.8	134.8		1223.3	389.5	177.4	134.1	283.6	310.1	5000.6
Kerala		493.9					445.4	80.6	102.4			1457.5	2579.8
Lakshadweep												1.240	1.240
Madhya Pradesh		788.2	286.4	3.5	50.0		58.9	28.3				21.8	1237.1
Maharashtra		4962.9	1627.7	1290.0	250.5		710.9			596.2	294.1	1315.3	11047.6
Manipur		35.0	45.3						72.4			121.0	273.7
Meghalaya		66.5	34.9					6.3	85.3			42.3	235.3
Mizoram		98.5	11.6	10.4				15.5				67.4	203.4
Nagaland	0.050	16.000	17.030	0.100	1.400	0.170	0.400	0.800	10.000	0.320		6.700	52.970
Odisha		297.1	211.7		93.4	12.8	251.8	14.7	7.5		14.6	371.5	1275.1
Puducherry		32.235	2.815		3.956		12.050				0.337	0.600	51.993
Punjab			618.2	26.7	155.5	19.3	81.0					154.8	1055.5
Rajasthan		0.525	162.6	0.1	40.5			16.0		1.9		200.6	422.3
Sikkim			9.671									4.263	13.934
Tamil Nadu		6116.5	38.6	83.5	93.3	0.1	753.6	66.4	22.8	9.1	168.8	177.4	7530.1
Tripura		78.6	30.9		1.5	14.4	11.6	10.0	116.9		1.5	260.3	525.7
Uttar Pradesh		84.0	1.7		196.3	0.9	3365.0	10.6				274.1	3932.6
Uttarakhand	130.5		127.4			15.1	112.7					332.1	717.8
West Bengal		892.2	98.5		162.2	77.8	623.3	308.6	283.2		43.4	277.4	2766.6
Total	2001.5	23823.0	8014.9	1734.7	1981.1	418.4	13996.8	2908.6	1244.6	884.1	1257.8	7321.2	65586.8

Source: National Horticulture Board.

Statement II*State-wise Production of Fruits for the year 2008-09*

(Production '000' MT)

States/UTs	Apple	Banana	Citrus	Grape	Guava	Litchi	Mango	Papaya	Pineapple	Palm G	Sapota	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		15.4	1.5				1.9	2.4	1.1		1.0	1.7	24.941

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh		2804.0	3752.6	62.2	162.0		2522.0	1581.2		64.7	205.9	252.2	11407.0
Arunachal Pradesh	9.8	15.3	28.4						37.8			16.7	108.0
Assam		852.6	191.5		79.8	34.9	42.5	128.5	225.1			20.0	1574.8
Bihar		1373.6	128.1		229.2	216.9	1329.8	33.6	119.5			292.2	3722.8
Chandigarh			0.200		0.300	0.100	0.400					0.100	1.100
Chhattisgarh		246.3	44.6	0.1	85.9	0.9	121.9	148.1		0.3	0.6	316.9	965.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1.2					12.5					6.0	19.700
Daman and Diu		0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.023
Delhi			0.3		0.4							0.3	0.987
Goa		27.3					13.7		5.6			41.5	88.110
Gujarat		3571.6	350.5		144.2		299.8	721.7		39.3	255.4	439.8	5822.3
Haryana			63.2	1.7	48.2	0.5	64.3				4.8	81.2	263.9
Himachal Pradesh	510.2	0.3	26.3	0.1	2.4	3.4	38.8	0.7		0.3	0.0	42.2	624.7
Jammu and Kashmir	1332.8		18.8	0.6			49.8					136.2	1538.1
Jharkhand		55.0	53.3		57.0	20.3	91.5	5.0				113.9	395.9
Karnataka		1918.8	309.8	269.0	137.5		1284.4	409.0	186.3	138.1	297.8	319.1	5269.8
Kerala		472.9					445.4	80.7	102.4			1457.5	2558.9
Lakshadweep												1.240	1.240
Madhya Pradesh		1498.0	544.4	6.5	95.0		111.9	53.8				62.9	2372.5
Maharashtra		4960.0	1408.0	1415.0	257.3		712.8			550.0	298.7	1323.0	10924.8
Manipur		71.7	54.9						78.5			136.7	341.9
Meghalaya		82.8	43.1					5.6	106.8			56.5	294.8
Mizoram		66.4	10.6	10.0				4.5	2.4			29.2	123.1
Nagaland	0.050	59.000	17.030	0.100	1.400	0.170	0.400	5.600	57.500	0.320		9.700	151.270
Odisha		327.1	223.0		95.0	13.0	449.7	25.2	8.0	0.7	15.0	376.1	1532.8
Puducherry		17.125	0.167		2.565		6.835				0.585	0.617	27.894
Punjab			750.1	22.1	160.5	21.3	89.0					140.0	1182.9
Rajasthan		0.6	306.7	0.0	25.6		92.9	7.4		3.5	00	48.0	484.7
Sikkim			10.479									5.192	15.671
Tamil Nadu		6667.0	42.1	91.0	101.7	0.1	821.4	72.3	24.8	10.0	184.0	193.4	8207.7
Tripura		76.2	13.4		1.1	14.4	15.9	18.4	101.2		1.0	235.6	477.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Uttar Pradesh		82.7	1.4		412.6	1.1	3465.9	10.9				465.0	4439.6
Uttarakhand	132.3		129.5			15.3	115.4					332.8	725.3
West Bengal		954.1	99.4		170.5	81.2	548.9	314.3	283.9		43.0	280.5	2775.6
Total	1985.1	26217.2	8623.1	1878.3	2270.1	423.4	12749.8	3628.9	1340.8	807.2	1307.8	7233.8	68465.5

Statement III*State-wise Production of Fruits for the year 2009-10*

(Production '000' MT)

States/UTs	Apple	Banana	Citrus	Grape	Guava	Litchi	Mango	Papaya	Pineapple	Palm G	Sapota	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		14.9	13				2.6	2.1	0.6		2.9	2.4	26.8
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	2819.6	3883.7	29.8	150.8	0.0	4058.3	1500.7	0.0	56.4	171.4	247.6	12918.3
Arunachal Pradesh	10.0	13.3	35.6						34.4			14.7	107.9
Assam	0.0	805.2	116.7	0.0	88.2	39.2	46.5	119.1	223.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	1466.3
Bihar	0.0	1435.3	131.2		231.5	215.1	995.9	35.6	125.0	0.0	0.0	295.3	3464.9
Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.200	0.000	0.300	0.100	0.400	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.100	1.1
Chhattisgarh	0.0	296.9	55.4	0.1	90.8	17.8	191.8	211.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	320.2	1185.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0		0.0	6.0	19.7
Daman and Diu		00			0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0
Goa		25.1					7.6		44.5			41.2	118.4
Gujarat		3779.8	385.6		156.6		856.7	832.9		45.5	272.6	463.5	6793.4
Haryana	0.0	0.0	98.3	1.9	55.8	0.4	64.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	77.2	303.9
Himachal Pradesh	280.1	0.0	28.1	0.0	2.3	3.4	24.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	42.9	382.2
Jammu and Kashmir	1367.8	0.0	12.4	0.5	4.2	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	112.0	1509.0
Jharkhand			53.3		84.5	51.1	254.3					76.6	519.6
Karnataka		2023.1	287.2	289.3	135.4		1688.0	440.9	189.5	144.9	325.2	319.2	5842.7
Kerala	0.0	406.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	373.2	80.7	80.8	0.0	0.0	1457.5	2398.3
Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	1.240	1.2
Madhya Pradesh		1459.8	577.8	12.5	238.5		127.8	192.9				154.7	2864.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Maharashtra		5200.0	1725.1	440.0	258.0		597.0			555.5	298.0	1323.0	10396.6
Manipur		71.7	54.9		0.0		0.0		78.5			136.7	341.9
Meghalaya	0.0	82.8	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	106.8	0.0	0.0	56.5	294.8
Mizoram	0.0	207.7	64.7	18.4				20.1	6.3			10.9	328.3
Nagaland	0.050	59.000	17.030	0.100	1.400	0.170	0.400	5.600	57.500	0.320		9.700	151.3
Odisha	0.0	400.4	258.8	0.0	100.0	17.1	577.5	45.7	8.4	0.8	16.6	419.8	1845.1
Puducherry	0.000	17.125	0.167	0.000	2.565	0.000	6.835	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.585	0.617	27.9
Punjab		5.8	905.1	15.5	169.3	22.4	93.5					153.4	1365.1
Rajasthan	0.0	0.8	312.7	0.0	37.5	0.0	93.0	13.2	0.0	4.8	0.1	214.4	676.5
Sikkim			13.136									23.874	37.0
Tamil Nadu	0.1	5789.6	50.0	49.1	93.3	0.2	762.7	97.2	23.2	11.7	224.3	213.1	7374.6
Tripura		105.6	33.9		1.7	17.0	13.2	18.5	117.5		1.1	265.3	573.8
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	1138.8	1.3	0.0	486.7	1.3	3588.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	152.4	5380.1
Uttarakhand	114.0	0.0	126.6			15.7	120.8					325.8	702.8
West Bengal	0.0	982.2	100.9	0.0	175.7	82.4	578.0	321.8	293.8	0.0	43.4	282.8	2861.0
Total	1772.1	27141.8	9474.7	857.1	2585.7	483.3	15147.1	3957.2	#REF!	1389.8	821.0	1362.6	7309.3

Statement IV*Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses (%) of fruits at National Level*

Sl.No.	Crop	Harvesting	Collection	Threshing	Sorting/Grading	Winnowing/Cleaning	Drying	Packaging	Transportation	Total Loss in Farm Operations	Farm Level Storage	Godown/Cold Storage	Wholesaler Level Storage	Retailer Level Storage	Processing Unit Level Storage	Total Loss in Storage*	Overall Total Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Apple	4.6	0.4	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	11.1	2.3 (0.04)	1.5 (0.12)	1.0 (0.52)	1.1 (0.23)	1.7 (0.29)	1.2	12.3
2.	Banana	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	4.2	1.6 (0.04)	3.3 (0.16)	2.4 (1.83)	2.4 (0.36)	0.3 (0.01)	2.4	6.6
3.	Citrus	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	4.8	1.9 (0.03)	0.0 (0.00)	1.3 (0.69)	2.3 (0.77)	0.2 (0.01)	1.5	6.3
4.	Grapes	0.9	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	6.6	5.5 (0.41)	0.00	1.6 (0.54)	2.2 (0.84)	2.7 (0.30)	1.7	8.3
5.	Guava	4.4	1.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	13.9	2.1 (0.41)	0.0	5.9 (1.83)	3.8 (1.80)	5.7 (0.06)	4.1	18.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6.	Mango	4.1	0.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	10.6	1.5 (0.06)	0.0	2.5 (0.92)	2.7 (0.93)	0.9 (0.19)	2.1	12.7
7.	Papaya	1.4	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	5.1	2.1 (0.08)	0.0 (0.00)	2.3 (1.02)	2.4 (1.20)	0.00 (0.00)	2.3	7.4
8.	Sapota	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	4.3	0.8 (0.02)	0.0	1.7 (0.75)	1.7 (0.73)	0.0	1.5	5.8

Figures in parentheses show contribution of loss of storage % in relation to total production.

*Sum of the loss as % of the total produce from all storage channels (sum of the figures in parentheses)

[*Translation*]

Foodgrains Stock

1053. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the available stock of wheat and rice in the country at present;

(b) the stock of wheat and rice considered adequate for ensuring food security in the country;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for creating adequate stock of foodgrains in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The stock in Central Pool as on 1.2.2011 was 193.73 lakh tons of wheat and 278.02 lakh tons of rice.

(b) The minimum stock of food grains required to be maintained under the buffer stock norms for food grains in the Central Pool for each quarter of the year are as under:

(in lakh tons)

	1st January	1st April	1st July	1st October
Rice	138.00	142.00	118.00	72.00
Wheat	112.00	70.00	201.00	140.00
Total	250.00	212.00	319.00	212.00

The above buffer norms include Food Security Reserve of 30 lakh tons of Wheat & 20 lakh tons of Rice.

The current level of stocks of food grains in the Central Pool is adequate to meet the requirements of food grains under TPDS and other Welfare Schemes at the existing level of allocations.

(c) and (d) Besides, giving higher Minimum Support Prices to the farmers, the Government has initiated other steps including commission to Cooperative Societies/Self-help Groups in order to extend the outreach of MSP operations to the small and marginal farmers and asking State Governments to open adequate number of procurement centres. This has resulted in higher procurement of wheat and rice and in building a comfortable food grains stock position in the Central Pool in the last three years.

[*English*]

Camps for Illegal Immigrants

1054. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any camps have been set up in Assam for persons detected as foreigners/illegal immigrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of detected foreigners sent to such camps during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the details of detected foreigners deported to the country of their origin during the said period;

(e) whether there is any agreement with various countries for deporting such foreigners and illegal immigrants;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the number of persons deported/under deportation to Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government of Assam has set up three detention camps, namely at Goalpara, Kokrajhar and Silchar to keep the declared foreigners/illegal migrants till deportation to their place of origin.

(c) and (d) A total of 162 foreigners/illegal migrants have been sent to these detention camps between December 2009 to February 2011 (upto 16.2.2011). Of this, 43 persons have been deported to their place of origin during the said period.

(e) and (f) For repatriation of prisoners from India to a foreign country or *vice-versa* for serving the remaining part of the sentence in their native country, agreements with United Kingdom, Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, France, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia and Iran have been signed so far.

(g) As per the report received from the Government of Assam, 2354 declared foreigners/illegal migrants have been deported to Bangladesh till 31.12.2010. Besides 27,080 fresh infiltrators/re-infiltrators have also been deported to Bangladesh.

Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrains

1055. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the items of foodgrains in which the country has become self-sufficient;

(b) whether Government propose to export those items;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the specific steps taken by the Government to encourage and increase diversification of cropping pattern; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to achieve self-sufficiency in other crops, particularly pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Increased investment in crop development programmes for enhancing production and productivity of foodgrain crops have resulted in increased foodgrains production from 196.81 million tons in 2000-01 to 234.47 million tons in 2008-09 (19% increase), which is sufficient to meet the demand of the growing population. During 11th plan, the production of foodgrains including wheat, rice, coarse cereals during 2007-08 and 2008-09 was higher than the projected demand. The estimated production was less during 2009-10 than the projected demand due to drought experienced in most parts of the country. However, the buffer reserve stocks available from the previous/surplus productions were sufficient to meet the country's foodgrain requirement during 2009-10. As per second advance estimate of 2010-11, the foodgrain production has significantly increased particularly for pulses and oilseed crops compared to previous year.

(b) and (c) There is no ban on export of agriculture commodities except of the following:

Wheat (except export of 5,000 MT per annum organic wheat) & wheat flour, non-basmati rice (except export of premium non-basmati rice upto 1,50,000 MT) (Sona Masuri- 1,00,000 MT, Ponni Samba- 25,000 MT, Matta 25,000 MT) and 10,000 MT per annum organic non-basmati rice), pulses (except chick peas) & edible oils (except coconut oil through Kochi port, castor oil and oil from minor forest produce).

(d) The States are encouraged to include Crop Diversification programme under Macro Management Scheme taking into consideration the land and water resources. Under Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize (ISOPOM), the crop diversification is taken up for promotion of oilseeds, pulses and maize in major States since 2004-05. The National Horticulture Mission has been launched during 2005-06 to promote horticulture crops in the country in addition to the Technology Mission for the Integral Development of Horticulture which was already in operation since 2001-02 in the North Eastern States including Sikkim and since 2003-04 in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(e) Enhancement of production & productivity of pulses is promoted through National Food Security Mission—Pulses which is being implemented in 467 districts in 16 States of the country. Recently new initiative—Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) has been launched as part of NFSM Pulses from 2010-11. Under “Accelerated Pulses Production Programme”

1 million hectare of potential pulses areas for the major pulses crops—tur, urad, moong, gram and lentil has been taken up for large scale demonstration of technology in compact blocks. An amount of Rs. 300 crores has also been provided in the Union Budget 2010-11 to promote dry land farming in sixty thousand “Pulses and oilseeds villages” in rainfed areas. These funds have been provided as additional central assistance under the ongoing scheme of ‘Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)’.

[*Translation*]

Schemes for Animal Husbandry and Fishery

1056. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented by the Government for animal husbandry, poultry and fishery during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the funds provided for the same during the said period, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the targets achieved in respect of each scheme during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): a) The department has been implementing

various Schemes viz. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding. Intensive Dairy Development Programme, Strengthening of Infrastructure for Quality & clean Milk Production, assistance to Cooperatives, Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, Fodder Development Scheme, Poultry Development, Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds, Integrated Development of small Ruminants & Rabbits, Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases, Professional Efficiency Development, National Project on Rinderpest Eradication, Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme, Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, Development of Marine Fisheries Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations, National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen and National fisheries Development Board, Poultry Venture Capital Funds, Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries, National Control Programme on Peste des petits ruminants, National Control Programme on Brucellosis, Salvaging and Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves, Piggery Development. Establishment/ Modernization of Rural Slaughter Houses and Utilization of Fallen Animals.

(b) State-wise and year-wise details of funds released under the various schemes are annexed as Statements-I to Statement-XIX.

(c) Neither funds have been allocated State-wise nor targets have been fixed State-wise as these schemes are demand-driven based on potential and requirement of the State.

Statement I

Funds released during last three years and current year under-Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 upto 07.02-011
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	82.25	622.00
Arunachal Pradesh	12.00	0	55.00	0.00
Assam	85.00	0	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	6.00	0.00
Gujarat	136.03	165.00	224.00	300.00
Haryana	0.00	0	0.00,	145.00

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0		258.75
Jharkhand	0.00	93.50	0.00	255.00
Jammu and Kashmir	279.19	56.70	66.50	53.19
Karnataka	55.00	0	0.00	435.00
Kerala	133.00	0	138.95	102.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	140.00	0.00	114.00
Maharashtra	0.00	0	54.50	21.00
Manipur	0.00	80.00	80.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	30.00	199.50	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	45.00
Odisha	0.00	0	12.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	190.21	0.00	465.51
Rajasthan	0.00	0	129.26	145.00
Sikkim	33.00	0	50.00	65.00
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	63.50	0.00
Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	32.25
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	118.34	0.00
Uttarakhand	21.25	0	0.00	230.00
West Bengal	136.00	0	0.00	57.91
Other (Institutes/organizations)	0.00	2.99	29.70	0.00
Total	920.47	927.90	1110.00	3346.61

Statement II*Funds provided under the scheme during last years & current year*

(Rs. in laksh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Current year 2010-11
1	Conservation of threatened Livestock breeds	136.06	194.95	355.76	110.75
2.	Integrated Development of Small Ruminants & Rabbits	Scheme not approved	Scheme not approved	444.87	517.94

Statement III*Meat unit has launched the following schemes during 2010-11 (11th Plan)*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	B.E.	Released to NABARD
1.	Salvaging and Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves	27.70	1.96
2.	Piggery Development	3.00	1.50
3.	Establishment/Modernization of Rural Slaughter Houses	10.70	0.20
4.	Utilization of Fallen Animals	9.30	Nil

Statement IV*Details State-wise information on funds released under Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) for last 3 years & current financial year (till date)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT.	Funds released during 2007-08	Funds released during 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10	Funds released during 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	532.00	750.00	1129.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	100.00	400.00	347.00	400.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	330.00	0.00	300.00	625.00
4.	Goa	25.00	0.00	26.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	280.00	509.00	667.28	563.37
6.	Haryana	200.00	384.00	0.00	150.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	117.00	99.85	99.74	144.88
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	200.00	250.00	400.00	150.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	150.00	0.00	150.00
10.	Karnataka	480.00	700.00	913.00	700.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	100.00	100.00	250.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	362.00	450.00	200.00	275.00
13.	Maharashtra	1172.00	1000.00	1535.00	500.00
14.	Odisha	450.00	650.00	1059.98	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	200.00	250.00	226.00
16.	Rajasthan	289.00	158.00	250.00	150.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Tamil Nadu	608.00	1271.87	1100.00	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	732.00	750.00	700.00	1000.00
19.	Uttarakhand	100.00	31.00	100.00	50.00
20.	West Bengal	1250.00	756.28	750.00	587.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	121.00	100.00	86.85	70.00
22.	Assam	0.00	350.00	p.00	0.00
23.	Manipur	244.00	190.00	150.00	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	75.00	149.00	88.37	0.00
25.	Mizoram	275.00	203.00	50.00	0.00
26.	Nagaland	310.00	273.00	150.00	100.00
27.	Sikkim	75.00	125.00	83.43	25.00
28.	Tripura	0.00	330.00	0.00	286.00
29.	NCT Delhi	60.00	23.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	0.00	25.00	0.00	20.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.20	25.00	10.00	10.00
32.	Chandigarh	7.00	6.50	3.50	4.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.00	7.00	6.30	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	2.80	1.50	3.72	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	8.00	5.00	6.00	0.00

Statement V

Details of State-wise information on funds released under Professional Efficiency Development (PED) for last 3 years & current financial year (till date)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT.	Funds released during 2007-08	Funds released during 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10	Funds released during 2010-11 (Till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
2.	Bihar	1.22	3.08	1.55	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.00	10.00	12.00	15.00
4.	Goa	5.00	3.00	1.33	5.00
5.	Gujarat	10.00	15.00	15.00	1500
6.	Haryana	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	20.00	20.00	0.00	5,00
10.	Karnataka	20.00	10.00	14.00	15.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	10.00	15.00	10.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4.36	14.00	0.00	10.00
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	20.00	4.87
14.	Odisha	0,00	9.21	15.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	0,00	0.00	15.00
16.	Rajasthan	20.00	18.75	24.00	6,00
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.13
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0,00	21.27	9.22	5.00
19.	Uttarakhand	6.68	6.69	20.23	10.00
20.	West Bengal	18.74	15.00	15.00	25.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Assam	0.00	8.80	0.00	0,00
23.	Manipur	4.00	16.00	25.00	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	18.00	2.20	5.00	8.00
25.	Mizoram	8.00	15.00	20.00	0.00
26.	Nagaland	0.00	13.00	15.00	000
27.	Sikkim	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Tripura	0.00	10.00	0.00	8.00
29.	NCT Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	14.30	15.00	15.00	5.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.00	5.00	5.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		-	-	
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	
	Total	204.30	250.00	266.33	181.00

Statement VI

Details of State-wise information on funds released under National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE) for last 3 years & current financial year (till date)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT.	Funds released during 2007-08	Funds released during 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10	Funds released during 2010-11 (Till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	20.00	30.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	10.00	20.41	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
5.	Gujarat	25.00	30.00	25.00	16.00
6.	Haryana	17.95	20.00	0.00	10.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	4.82	14.44	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.00	15.00	25.00	20.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
10.	Karnataka	0.00	20.00	20.00	15.00
11.	Kerala	18.00	23.00	20.00	20.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32.00	20.00	30.00	20.00
13.	Maharashtra	20.00	8.00	30.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	5.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	20.00	0.00	6.00
16.	Rajasthan	20.00	8.00	20.00	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	10.00	0.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	29.05	19.18	12.15	20.00
19.	Uttarakhand	10.00	10.00	5.00	8.00
20.	West Bengal	25.00	20.00	25.00	15.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.00	20.00	25.00	15.00
22.	Assam	10.00	10.00	0.00	15.00
23.	Manipur	0.00	20.00	0.00	10.00
24.	Meghalaya	10.00	15.00	15.00	10.00
25.	Mizoram	15.00	5.00	0.00	10.00
26.	Nagaland	20.00	15.00	15.00	10.00
27.	Sikkim	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
28.	Tripura	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	NCT Delhi	8.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		327.00	387.00	362.00	265.00

Statement VII

Details of State-wise information on funds released under Establishment and strengthening of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries for last 3 years & current financial year (till date)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT.	Funds released during 2007-08	Funds released during 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10	Funds released during 2010-11 (Till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	1420.00
2.	Bihar	-	-	-	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	0.00
4.	Goa	-	-	-	0.00
5.	Gujarat	-	-	-	85.40
6.	Haryana	-	-	-	200.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	367.50
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	0.00
10.	Karnataka	-	-	-	414.375
11.	Kerala	-	-	-	768.75
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	1000.00
14.	Odisha	-	-	-	0.00
15.	Punjab	-	-	-	400.00
16.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	534.375
19.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	0.00
20.	West Bengal	-	-	-	700.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.00
22.	Assam	-	-	-	872.00
23.	Manipur	-	-	-	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	000
25.	Mizoram	-	-	-	0.00
26.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.00
27.	Sikkim	-	-	-	0.00
28.	Tripura	-	-	-	100.00
29.	NCT Delhi	-	-	-	0.00
30.	Puducherry	-	-	-	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.00
33.	Daman and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	0.00
	Total	-	-	-	6862.40

Statement VIII

Details of State-wise information on funds released under National Control Programme on Paste des Petis ruminants (PPR) for last 3 years & current financial year (till date)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT.	Funds released during 2007-08	Funds released during 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10	Funds released during 2010-11 (Till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	1175.20
2.	Bihar	-	-	-	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	0.00
4.	Goa	-	-	-	0.00
5.	Gujarat	-	-	-	0.00
6.	Haryana	-	-	-	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	0.00
10.	Karnataka	-	-	-	596.98
11.	Kerala	-	-	-	37.70
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	539.20
14.	Odisha	-	-	-	0.00
15.	Punjab	-	-	-	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	383.20
18.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	0.00
20.	West Bengal	-	-	-	0.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.00
22.	Assam	-	-	-	0.00
23.	Manipur	-	-	-	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	0.00
25.	Mizoram	-	-	-	0.00
26.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.00
27.	Sikkim	-	-	-	0.00
28.	Tripura	-	-	-	0.00
29.	NCT Delhi	-	-	-	0.00
30.	Puducherry	-	-	-	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	0.00
	Total	-	-	-	2732.28

Statement IX

Details of State-wise information on funds released under National Control Programme on Brucellosis (NCPB) for last 3 years & current financial year (till date)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT.	Funds released during 2007-08	Funds released during 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10	Funds released during 2010-11 (Till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	55.34
2.	Bihar	-	-	-	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	0.00
4.	Goa	-	-	-	0.00
5.	Gujarat	-	-	-	130.70
6.	Haryana	-	-	-	14.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	0.00
10.	Karnataka	-	-	-	0.00
11.	Kerala	-	-	-	25.14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	0.00
14.	Odisha	-	-	-	0.00
15.	Punjab	-	-	-	98.18
16.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	56.64
18.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	0.00
20.	West Bengal	-	-	-	0.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.00
22.	Assam	-	-	-	0.00
23.	Manipur	-	-	-	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	0.00
25.	Mizoram	-	-	-	0.00
26.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.00
27.	Sikkim	-	-	-	0.00
28.	Tripura	-	-	-	0.00
29.	NCT Delhi	-	-	-	0.00
30.	Puducherry	-	-	-	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	0.00
	Total	-	-	-	380.00

Statement X

Details of State-wise information on funds released under Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) for last 3 years & current financial year (till date)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT.	Funds released during 2007-08	Funds released during 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10	Funds released during 2010-11 (Till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	35.00	75.00	60.00
2.	Bihar				
3.	Chhattisgarh				
4.	Goa				4.00
5.	Gujarat	15.00	35.00	40.00	96.00
6.	Haryana	50.00	50.00	30.00	95.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh				
8.	Jammu and Kashmir				
9.	Jharkhand				
10.	Karnataka				200.00
11.	Kerala	44.00	25.00	40.00	100.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh				
13.	Maharashtra	65.00	70.00	25.00	180.00
14.	Odisha				
15.	Punjab	15.00	30.00	60.00	85.00
16.	Rajasthan				
17.	Tamil Nadu	10.00	5.00	0.00	105.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	90.40	150.00	182.00	125.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Uttarakhand				
20.	West Bengal				
21.	Arunachal Pradesh				
22.	Assam				
23.	Manipur				
24.	Meghalaya				
25.	Mizoram				
26.	Nagaland				
27.	Sikkim				
28.	Tripura				
29.	NCT Delhi	3.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry				4.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
32.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Total	394.40	405.00	455.00	1057.00

Statement XI

Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Poultry Development"—component 'Assistance to State Poultry Farms': State-wise/UT-wise funds released

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the farms	2007-08 Amount released	2008-09 Amount released	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 (till 24.2.2011) released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.00	-	34.00	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	100.00	-	-
3.	Assam	130.00	-	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	84.00	-	96.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-
6.	Haryana		32.30	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	23.00	14.49	8.51	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	134.40		44.00	-
9.	Karnataka	56.00	34.00	63.20	-
10.	Kerala	58.00	167.40	170.00	102.00
11.	Lakshadweep	-	-	38.50	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	-	34.00	-
13.	Maharashtra	50.19	61.81	-	-
14.	Mizoram	27.50	-	-	-
15.	Nagaland	191.25	40.00	-	23.75
16.	Odisha	301.92	-	-	-
17.	Punjab	10.20	-	-	-
18.	Sikkim	135.00	100.00	107.50	42.50
19.	Tamil Nadu	28.00	120.00	34.00	-
20.	Tripura	66.24	83.76	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28.00	136.00	134.91	-
22.	West Bengal	285.29	84.00	-	414.80
	Total	1842.99	973.76	764.62	583.05

Statement XII

Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Poultry Development"—components 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' and 'Poultry Estates: State-wise/UT-wise funds released (Both components implemented since 2009-10).

The amount includes the NABARD component as well

Rural Backyard Poultry Development (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 Amount released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	187.22

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	69.60
3.	Assam	-	157.33
4.	Bihar	172.00	162.50
5.	Goa	-	10.50
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	364.90
7.	Kerala	173.00	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	570.92

1	2	3	4
9.	Meghalaya	49.10	-
10.	Mizoram	20.00	20.00
11.	Nagaland	-	77.76
12.	Odisha	-	150.00
13.	Sikkim	72.00	-
14.	Tamil Nadu	-	46.50
15.	Tripura	-	60.50
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	54.00

1	2	3	4
17.	West Bengal	72.996	1379.66
Total		559.096	3311.39
Poultry Estates (Rs in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 Amount released
1.	Sikkim	301.52	-
2.	Odisha	-	249.00
Total		301.52	249.00

Statement XIII

Year-wise disbursements and number of poultry units covered under 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund' scheme (separated from erstwhile 'Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund' in 2009-10) since inception upto Feb. 2010

(Amount in Rs.)

State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Till date)	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1	1500000	5	7484400	59	83084200	82	117887300
Assam	1	665000	-	-	5	2500000	1	250000
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	183400
Goa	1	726000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	1	425000	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	4	1548000	3	892100	3	2938000	2	2994200
Kerala	-	-	1	1250000	-	-	3	2827900
Maharashtra	21	10863000	41	27683400	9	1874100	218	12475500
Manipur	2	280000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	4	1500000	1	360000	-	-	-	-
Odisha	1	471700	2	1504000	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	1	999000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raiasthan	4	1689000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	28	6766100	1	714500	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	150000
Uttarakhand	5	624800	-	-	-	-	4	1170200
West Bengal	2	2250000	1	1250000	-	-	-	-

Statement XIV

*Details of funds released and utilized under CSS on Development of
Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture During 2007-08 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	Name of State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
2.	Arunachal prsdesh	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	68.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	75.02	75.02	75.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	20.00	20.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	20.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	77.50	77.50	131.25
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	-	0.00
8.	Haryana	100.00	100.00	25.00	22.94	75.00	75.00	66.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.43	24.82	27.00	13.05	0.00	-	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.0	100.00	100.00	-	112.50	112.50
11.	Jharkhand	50.00	50.00	62.50	62.50	50.00	18.00	0.000
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	0.000
13.	Kerala	0.00	0 00	70.00	70.00	100.00	100.00	0.000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	250.00	250.00	60.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	39.35	0.00	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	75.00	75.00	0-000
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.000
18.	Mizoram	50.00	50.00	40.00	40.00	100.00	100.00	175.00
19.	Nagaland	62.55	62.55	90.00	90.00	200.00	200.00	150.00
20.	Odisha	50.00	50.00	190.00	190.00	236.25	172.00	120.00
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	6.95	-	0.000
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.000
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	24.05	19.61	0.00	-	3.60
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	34.98	34.98	0.00	-	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	50.00	50.00	0.00		178.75	178.75	225.00
26.	Tripura	47.35	47.35	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	37.81
27.	Uttar Pradesh	288.57	288.57	88.00	88.00	150.00	150.00	200.00
28.	Uttarakhand	9.00	9.00	33.45	10.00	67.65	42.65	24.00
29.	West Bengal	200	200.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
	Total	1284.23	1276.29	1360.00	1204.10	2074.95	1874.40	1744.16

Statement XV

Details of funds released and utilized under CSS on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations during 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	Name of State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.000	10.000	95.000	92.000	191.000	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	-	0.000		0.000	-	0.000
3.	Assam	0.000	-	0.000		0.000		0.000
4.	Bihar	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000
5.	Goa	270.000	270.000	105.000	9.000	175.630	175.630	60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Gujarat	225.000	225.000	326.600	26.600	0.000	-	500.00
7.	Haryana	0.000		0.000	-	0.000		0.000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000		0.000	-	0.000		0.000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	—	0.000	-	0.000		0.000
10.	Karnataka	414.500	414.500	274.700	274.700	622.195	622.195	859.280
11.	Kerala	200.000	200.000	700.000	700.000	1716.800	1061.800	1420.78
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000
13.	Maharashtra	450.000	450.000	203.480	200.000	115.52381	115.52381	0.000
14.	Manipur	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000
15.	Meghalaya	0.000	-	0.000		0.000	-	0.000
16.	Mizoram	0.000		0.000		0.000	-	0.000
17.	Nagaland	0.000		0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000
18.	Odisha	20.000	20.000	150.000	150.000	300.000	100.000	30.000
19.	Punjab	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000
20.	Rajasthan	15.000	10.510	0.000	—	0.000	-	0.000
21.	Sikkim	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000
22.	Tamil Nadu	356.135	356.135	550.000	350.000	650.000	650.000	1700.000
23.	Tripura	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000
25.	West Bengal	373.115	373.115	1095.220	1095.000	1575.000	1500.000	0.000
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000
27.	Chandigarh	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	-	0.000		0.000		0.000
29.	Daman and Diu	38.000	38.000	97.500	95.500	80.05563	0.00000	0.000
30.	Delhi	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.00000		0.000
31.	Lakshadweep	37.850	7.000	0.000	-	6.000	0.000	0.000
32.	Puducherry	1500.000	1438.000	907.500	905.500	200.000	0.000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000
34.	Uttarakhand	0.000	-	0.000		0.000	-	0.000
35.	Jharkhand	0.000	-	0.000		0.000	-	0.000
36.	Others	239.400	239.400	451.260	426.260	279.220	160.000	274.36.00
	Total	4149.000	4051.660	4956.260	4324.560	6211.4244	144874244	5144.42

Statement XVI

Details of funds released and utilized under CSS on National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen during 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	Name of State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104.35	104.35	140.34	140.34	57.12	0.00	200.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.00	16.00	19.62	19.62	100.00	99.75	10 0.00
3.	Assam	0 00	-	15.80	15.80	0.00	-	10.00
4.	Bihar	43.14	43.14	0.00	-	0.00	-	285.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	-	3.38	3.38	-	24.75	15.00
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0 00
7.	Goa	8 00	0.75	11.57	4.07	6.00	6.00	24.00
8.	Gujarat	70.00	70.00	85.03	80.75	0.00	-	0.00
9.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	6.40	0.00	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	6.26	6.26	12.15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.92	25.00	29.58	29 58	60,00	60.00	50.00
12.	Jharkhand	327.20	327.20	123.60	123.60	248.21	245.90	202.20
13.	Kamataka	4.00	4.00	312.06	111.51	93.54	93.54	133.86
14.	Kerala	150.00	150.00	232.21	232.21	652.57	647.57	526.00
15.	Maharashtra	14310	143.10	20 00	20.00	20.00	16.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Madhya Pradesh	23.22	21.20	33.03	31.46	60.93	30.76	35.85
17.	Manipur	4.26	4.26	37.88	37.88	25.00	25.00	38.00
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	-	0.00	-	000	-	17.66
19.	Mizoram	63.34	63.34	0.00	-	2945	0.00	0 00
20.	Nagaland	29.50	29.50	124.50	124.50	190.00	100.00	54.08
21.	Odisha	69.08	65.08	89.65	89.65	0.00	-	20.98
22.	Punjab	0.00		0.00	-	0.00		0.00
23.	Puducherry	126.00	126.00	150.00	150.00	340.00	340.00	299.00
24.	Rajasthan	21.62	17.92	5.40	3.54	27.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Sikkim	12.76	12.76	0.00	-	12.00	12.00	12.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	295.94	295.94	240.00	240.00	737.94	702.28	683.43
27.	Tnpura	24.00	24.00	36.00	18 00	63.55	12.18	74.13
28.	Uttar Pradesh	165.50	165.50	20000	200.00	150.00	150.00	149.25
29.	Uttarakhand	8.60	8.60	6,45	6.45	19.55	19.65	0.00
30.	West Bengal	243.20	243.20	361.20	361.20	71.20	71.20	299.20
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.37	1.37	1.68	1.68	0.95	0.95	4.15
32.	FISHCOPFED	131.65	131.65	225.32	225.32	592.72	558.11	573.80
33.	Others	17.25	17.25	6.61	6.61	16.51	1.00	0.00
	Total	2138.00	2116.11	2517.41	2282.65	3623.19	3222.9	3659.74

Statement XVII

Details of funds released under Central Sector Scheme on Strengthening of Data Base and Geographical Information System for the Fisheries Sector during 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.72	14.71	11.30	15.29	27.86	18.60	14.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.20	10.20	10.00	10.00	14.68	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	8.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.30	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.44	5.58	6.00	0.17	0.00	-	0.00
5.	Goa	6.41	5.12	0.00	4.50	5.00	5.57	14.68
6.	Gujarat	6.09	10.87	11.30	9.23	0.00	-	0.00
7.	Haryana	8.50	6.50	9.20	5.86	0.00	5.91	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.42	7.42	5.00	5.02	9.05	9.05	10.50
9.	Karnataka	11.47	13.71	7.65	7.62	11.50	11.03	15.57
10.	Kerala	17.45	17.45	0.00	0.00	11.66	9.25	13.81
11.	Madhya Pradesh	14.72	14.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	16.83	8.91	0.00	7.89	19.37	13.55	17.63
13.	Manipur	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
14.	Mizoram	8.50	8.79	9.72	9.72	11.80	11.80	12.70
15.	Sikkim	5.30	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	-	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	7.18	1.30	0.00	1.65	2.34	2.85	0.00
17.	Nagaland	6.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
18.	Tripura	3.00	3.94	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
19.	Odisha	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
20.	Punjab	13.80	13.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	9.79	7.45	9.96	11.26	13.88	14.80	12.49
22.	Tamil Nadu	6.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	11.95	3.41	0.00	6.34	0.00	2.07	16.26
24.	West Bengal	6.29	6.29	9.30	6.62	92.32	92.32	314.55
25.	Jharkhand	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	16.80	15.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	4.15
27.	Chhattisgarh	4.47	2.38	0.00	2.48	6.04	5.78	9.02
28.	Puducherry	4.50	0.00	0.00	4.50	5.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	-	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	CIFRI	125.00	125.00	135.00	100.18	50.00	58.82	0.00
31.	FSI	13.70	13.70	17.28	17.28	13.00	13.00	10.00
32.	CMFRI	0.00	-	0.00	-	10.00	10.00	140.00
33.	FISHCOPFED	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	50.00
34.	DAHD HQ (Comp) TMC	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	1.74
35.	Others	6.25	6.25	2.72	2.72	701.86	40.85	73.19
Total		387.35	323.30	247.43	238.83	1008.36	336.55	733.79

Statement XVIII

Details of funds sanctioned and released by National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) during the year 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
		Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.52	17.52	1654.83	1653.22	1596.46	928.91	986.60
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.04	2.04	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	61.94	61.94	443.22	223.43	1059.54	612.66	446.89
4.	Assam	1.59	1.59	14.38	14.39	172.58	87.14	14.16
5.	Bihar	73.64	73.64	0.00	-	0.00	-	36.95
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	-	198.81	198.82	428.30	397.71	133.85
7.	New Delhi	101.20	101.20	206.93	206.93	11.78	2.53	196.26
8.	Gujarat	2.79	2.79	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.45
9.	Goa	0.00	-	0.00	-	9.46	9.46	0.00
10.	Haryana	33.68	33.68	10.29	10.29	0.00	-	3.53
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	-	0.00	-	302.68	162.68	20.80
12.	Jharkhand	104.28	104.28	67.39	67.40	173.36	172.86	77.92
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	314.20	314.20	0.00	-	396.93	328.46	32.55
14.	Karnataka	257.90	257.90	1223.80	752.40	1223.38	1174.19	541.62
15.	Kerala	105.11	105.11	348.87	348.88	2198.73	1585.68	1547.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Madhya Pradesh	50.89	50.89	0.00	-	0.98	0.98	266.13
17.	Maharashtra	160.60	160.60	207.78	207.78	617.65	362.38	240.98
18.	Manipur	40.40	40.40	11.49	11.49	1519.57	388.64	6.61
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	-	0.00	-	13.20	0.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram	205.59	205.59	461.09	454.46	564.55	52.04	50.22
21.	Nagaland	21.32	21.32	13.58	13.59	226.99	185.03	34.05
22.	Odisha	62.11	62.11	1720.83	966.05	63.37	46.49	215.93
23.	Puducherry	2.99	2.99	1.05	1.05	22.50	22.50	39.92
24.	Punjab	5.38	5.38	44.84	40.37	4.47	4.47	20.56
25.	Rajasthan	10.86	10.86	1.38	1.38	0.00	-	112.50
26.	Sikkim	12.48	12.48	4.94	4.94	37.72	33.34	113.28
27.	Tamil Nadu	14.12	14.12	582.23	503.43	966.62	737.52	205.75
28.	Tripura	58.83	58.83	84.33	84.33	23.69	21.00	4.15
29.	Uttar Pradesh	75.31	75.31	11.32	10.47	159.49	77.31	116.30
30.	Uttarakhand	0.82	0.82	1.59J	1.60	0.00	-	0.50
31.	West Bengal	383.65	383.65	255.23	227.29	1109.50	518.91	438.63
32.	Other Institutions	401.69	401.69	229.21	33.14	319.07	319.07	0.00
33.	Office Administration	126.15	126.15	254.28	275.76	320.04	320.04	639.06
34.	SPF	0.00	-	229.21	229.21	0.00	-	0.00
35.	Office Building	0.00		588.00	588.00	0.00		

Statement XIX*Funds released under the project during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto 15th Feb. 2011)	Total funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BE	5100	6100	11225	11640	34065
	RE	5100	8970	11543	12262	37875
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400.00	905.95	1000.00	1000.00	3305.95
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	200.00	162.70			362.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam			614.14		614.14
4.	Bihar		508.25			508.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	562.35	284.06		100.00	946.41
6.	Gujarat			643.24	1000.00	1643.24
7.	Haryana		774.35	1200.00	1000.00	2974.35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	155.46	297.19	500.37	1053.02
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		300.00	250.00	300.00	850
10.	Jharkhand		417.40			417.4
11.	Karnataka			500.00		500
12.	Kerala	450.00	792.39	865.73	413.50	2521.62
13.	Madhya Pradesh	197.50	500.00	750.00	900.00	2347.5
14.	Maharashtra		250.00	678.85	1140.00	2068.85
15.	Manipur			323.80		323.8
16.	Meghalaya	103.34	65.34			168.68
17.	Mizoram	150.00		65.00	171.57	386.57
18.	Nagaland	109.39	68.29	69.76	100.00	347.44
19.	Odisha	562.00	882.98	390.58	323.00	2158.56
20.	Punjab	100.00	646.00	441.81	1000.00	2187.81
21.	Rajasthan		632.73	700.00		1332.73
22.	Sikkim	75.00	131.82	77.30		284.12
23.	Tamil Nadu	600.00	234.15	700.00	1000.00	2534.15
24.	Tripura	211.00	256.82		120.49	588.31
25.	Uttar Pradesh			737.60		737.6
26.	Uttarakhand	356.72	415.68		200.00	972.4
27.	West Bengal	770.43	352.60	1300.00	927.54	3350.57
	Others			4.86		4.86
	Total	4947.73	8736.97	11609.86	10196.47	35491.03

Note: State-wise allocation is not made under the scheme.

[English]

Consumer Welfare Fund

1057. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has created a Consumer Welfare Fund with the objective of providing financial assistance to promote and protect the interest of consumers and strengthen the consumer movement in the country;

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

(c) whether the said fund is functional in all the States; 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) Yes Madam.

(b) The details indicating the funds allocated and utilized during each of the last three years and the current year are at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) There is a scheme for establishing State Consumer Welfare Fund under which Government of India partly finance for setting up such Funds. So far 21 States have set up Consumer Welfare Funds. (Detailed list is placed at Statement-II).

Other States and Union Territories have not sent any proposal for this purpose.

Statement I*Consumer Welfare Fund*

Sl.No.	Year	Funds as per Revised Estimate	Utilized/Actual Expenditure
1.	2007-08	20.60	8.73
2.	2008-09	8.65	4.91
3.	2009-10	11.19	10.94
4.	2010-11	13.80	6.29

(as on 31.01.2011)

Statement II

The States that have availed seed money to set up Consumer Welfare Fund since 2007-08

Sl.No.	State
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chhattisgarh
3.	Goa
4.	Gujarat
5.	Haryana
6.	Karnataka
7.	Maharashtra
8.	Odisha
9.	Punjab
10.	Rajasthan
11.	Tamil Nadu
12.	Uttar Pradesh
13.	West Bengal
14.	Kerala
15.	Uttarakhand
16.	Sikkim
17.	Mizoram
18.	Arunachal Pradesh
19.	Jammu and Kashmir
20.	Tripura
21.	Himachal Pradesh

Welfare Scheme for Small Newspaper Employees

1058. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch any welfare scheme for the benefit of workers including editors employed in small newspapers and other media persons in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the welfare of such media persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched welfare schemes for media persons, including those from small newspapers who are accredited by the Press Information Bureau (PIB). The main provisions of such welfare schemes are:

- Medical treatment facilities upto dispensary level and nursing homes at Government hospitals through the Central Government Health Services (CGHS).
- Assistance under Journalists Welfare Fund to provide one time *ex-gratia* relief on urgent basis to journalists and to their families on account of death, permanent disability, cost of treatment of major ailments and also in case of accidents causing serious injuries necessitating hospitalization.
- Allotment of Government accommodation under Press Pool.
- Concession on rail fares, given by the Indian Railways.
- Custom duty concession in the import of professional equipments.

(c) Does not arise.

National Mission on Micro Irrigation

1059. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and achievements made under the National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) for 2010-11;

(b) the expenditure incurred on subsidy on irrigation systems in the last three years;

(c) the details of the Centrally sponsored schemes extending subsidy to State Governments and the allocation made thereunder;

(d) the details of subsidies provided to the farmers as a percentage of the cost of installing irrigation systems, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the major beneficiary crops in terms of increase in the yield alongwith the best performing States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Targets and achievements made under National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) during 2010-11 is as under:—

Physical (Lakh ha)		Financial (Rs. in crore)	
Target	Achievement (upto 24th Feb., 2011)	Target	Achievement upto 24th Feb., 2011)
6.30	4.64	1000.00	872.13

(b) Expenditure incurred as subsidy on micro irrigation during last three years is Rs. 1675.70 crores.

(c) National Mission on Micro Irrigation, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched in June, 2010 in continuation of Micro Irrigation Scheme introduced in January, 2006. Subsidy is provided @ 50% of the total system cost to small and marginal farmers and @ 40% to other farmers. A minimum 10% of the State Share as subsidy is mandatory. The maximum area for availing the subsidy on Micro Irrigation System is 5 ha per beneficiary. The year-wise central share allocations are as under.—

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Allocation	Year	Allocation
2005-06	400.00	2008-09	500.00
2006-07	520.00	2009-10	480.00
2007-08	550.00	2010-11	1000.00

(d) Details of Central/State subsidy provided to the farmers under Micro Irrigation is enclosed as Statement.

(e) Details of the major crops in terms of increase in the yields are all horticulture crops and some of the agriculture crops namely, pulses, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton, maize and bajra. The best performing States are Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Karnataka.

Statement*Subsidy provided by Center and States under Micro Irrigation*

Sl.No.	State	Central Subsidy in (%)	State Subsidy (%)	Total Subsidy
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	40%	80% to 90%
2.	Bihar	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	40%	80% to 90%
3.	Chhattisgarh	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	30% & 35%	70% to 85%
4.	Delhi	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	10%	50% to 60%
5.	Goa	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	10%	50% to 60%
6.	Gujarat	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	35%	75% to 85%
7.	Haryana	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	40%	80% to 90%
8.	Jharkhand	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	40%	80% to 90%
9.	Karnataka	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	35%	75% to 85%
10.	Kerala	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	10%	50% to 60%
11.	Madhya Pradesh	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	30% & 35%	70% to 85%
12.	Maharashtra	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	10%	50% to 60%
13.	Odisha	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	20% & 30%	60% to 80%
14.	Punjab	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	10%	50% to 60%
15.	Rajasthan	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	20%	60% to 70%
16.	Tamil Nadu	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	25%	65% to 75%
17.	Uttar Pradesh	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	25%	65% to 75%
18.	West Bengal	40% for General & 50% for small and marginal farmers	10%	50% to 60%

Pakistani Nationals in Jails

1060. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Pakistani nationals arrested for border crossing, indulging in militant activities and other offences and are lodged in Indian jails;

(b) whether the Government has received requests from certain quarter to repatriate 61 Pakistanis who have served their prison terms; and

(c) 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) As per the information compiled based on the inputs received from various State Governments and UT Administrations and handed over to the Pakistani authorities on 1st January, 2011, 460 Pakistani prisoners and 48 Pakistani fishermen are lodged in various jails in India.

(b) and (c) In certain Miscellaneous Petitions and compilation submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court on a Writ Petition (Crl.) No. 310 of 2005, the Petitioners had attached lists of 61 Pakistani nationals awaiting repatriation. During the hearing in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 12th January, 2011, it was assured that the cases of these 61 Pakistani nationals will be verified and in case their national status is determined and they have actually served out their sentences, they would be released and repatriated to Pakistan.

These lists of 61 Pakistani nationals were examined by the Government. It was noted that there were 7 common names in these lists and therefore the actual number of Pakistani nationals covered in these Miscellaneous Petitions and Compilation submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court was 54. Out of these 54 Pakistani nationals, 43 persons have already been repatriated and 4 persons have escaped during detention. Out of the remaining 7 persons, 5 persons are facing trial in some cases and therefore they cannot be repatriated at this stage. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments concerned to repatriate the remaining two persons to Pakistan on 1st March, 2011.

[Translation]

Agricultural Production

1061. SHRI JAGDNAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural production in the country has increased in the year 2010- 2011 as compared to the previous year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rate of agricultural growth has increased whereas its overall contribution to the GDP has decreased;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether 65 percent of the population depends on the agriculture sector for their livelihood and the Government is concerned about its declining contribution to the GDP; and

(f) if so, 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per 2nd Advance Estimates released on 9th February, 2011, the estimated production of foodgrains in the country during 2010-11 stands at 232.07 million tones as compared to 218.11 million tones during the last year.

(c) and (d) As per Advance Estimates released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the growth in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Agriculture & allied sector (at 2004-05 prices) is estimated at 5.4% as compared to 0.4% during 2009-10. The share of Agriculture & allied sector in the overall GDP has declined to 14.2% in 2010-11 as compared to 14.6% during 2009-10.

(e) and (f) According to 64th Round Survey on 'Employment and Unemployment' conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during 2007-08, 57.3% of usually employed persons are engaged in the Agriculture & allied sector.

In order to enhance agricultural growth in the country, various Crop Development Schemes and Programmes,

namely; National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during the current year, *i.e.*, 2010-11, two new programmes for bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulse growing States of the country. Further, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'National Horticulture Mission' is also being implemented to enhance production and productivity, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management and marketing of horticultural crops in the country.

[English]

Price of Coconut

1062. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the prevailing price of coconut in the country during each of the last 12 months, State-wise;

(c) whether the fluctuating prices of coconut has adversely affected a large number of farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) the financial/technical assistance provided by the Coconut Development Board (CDB) to increase the production of coconut and value added coconut products alongwith the details of major value added coconut products during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to start processing units for coconut and to provide subsidy to coconut farmers; and

(g) if so, the details thereof indicating the allocation made therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) As per details given in Statement-I.

(b) As per details given in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) An upward trend in the monthly prices of coconut was observed in the year 2010 which is advantageous to the farmers. Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Fair Average Quality (FAQ) milling and edible copra and mature dehusked coconut declared under Market Intervention Scheme has also helped the farmers.

(e) to (g) Coconut Development Board (CDB) is giving technical/financial assistance to the coconut farmers in the country by implementing various programmes under the following schemes:

(i) Integrated Development of Coconut

(ii) Technology Mission on Coconut

(iii) Pilot Project for Replanting and Rejuvenation of Coconut Gardens—under implementation since August, 2009

(iv) Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS)—under implementation since December, 2009

The Board has extended financial assistance for setting up units for major value added products, such as, filtered packed branded coconut oil, preserved and packed tender coconut water, virgin coconut oil, activated carbon, coconut shell powder, coconut water, Vinegar, etc.

As per the existing policy, CDB provides technical and financial assistance to entrepreneurs to start coconut processing units. So far, financial assistance has been extended for setting up, modernization and expansion of 136 coconut processing units for commercial production of value added products, with total investment of Rs. 127.537 crores, out of which, Board has given back ended subsidy of Rs. 22.956 crores. State-wise details of units assisted in the past three years and current year are given in Statement-III.

Statement I*Production of Coconut (in million nuts)*

States/Union Territories	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Andhra Pradesh	1326.40	1119.26	970.00
Assam	153.00	136.00	147.10
Goa	126.70	127.60	128.18
Gujarat	138.30	138.30	157.42
Karnataka	1625.00	1635.00	2176.00
Kerala	6054.00	5641.00	5802.00
Maharashtra	175.10	175.10	175.10
Nagaland	0.20	0.20	0.55
Odisha	275.80	275.80	275.80
Tamil Nadu	5429.90	4968.20	5365.00
Tripura	7.00	11.40	11.40
West Bengal	359.10	355.50	355.50
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	89.00	80.60	82.00
Lakshadweep	53.00	53.00	53.00
Puducherry	27.90	26.60	30.70
All India	15840.4	14743.56	15729.75

Statement II*Monthly average prices of coconut (in Rupees per 1000 nuts)*

Year	Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	Kangyam market (Tamil Nadu)	Arsikere market (Karnataka)
	2010	2010	2010
January	4250	4625	4493
February	4533	4875	4983
March	4694	4938	4996
April	4773	4500	4578
May	4800	4500	4790
June	5045	4500	4615
July	5048	4550	4181
August	5500	4900	4619
September	5500	5125	4935
October	5540	5900	5352
November	7712	6125	5206
December	9077	7750	5765
Average	5543	4958	4876

Statement III*Details of coconut processing units assisted by CDB*

Year	State	Number of units assisted	Funds sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)	Funds released (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	Kerala	12	112.76	76.37
	Tamil Nadu	1	33.05	33.05
	Karnataka	3	17.37	14.38
	Andhra Pradesh	3	80.53	73.05
	Jammu and Kashmir	1	15.92	15.92
	Total	20	259.63	212.77

1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	Kerala	16	266.20	208.92
	Tamil Nadu	6	142.96	130.09
	Karnataka	3	64.82	59.12
	Andhra Pradesh	1	39.66	39.66
	Lakshadweep	1	3.20	1.62
	Total	27	516.84	439.41
2009-10	Kerala	16	278.99	167.84
	Tamil Nadu	11	246.16	214.74
	Karnataka	8	182.18	145.32
	Andhra Pradesh	1	2.65	2.38
	Lakshadweep	1	5.91	2.95
	Goa	1	4.21	3.33
	Odisha	1	50.00	25.00
	Total	39	770.10	561.56
2010-11	Kerala	6	57.68	28.26
	Tamil Nadu	5	102.82	54.28
	Karnataka	2	27.33	14.21
	Andhra Pradesh	1	2.16	1.08
	Total	14	189.99	97.83

Inquiry on IPL

1063. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that a large scale bungling and corruption charges have been levelled against the authorities of Indian Premier League (IPL)-III;

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

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the progress made and the findings thereof alongwith the action taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) to (d) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not

deal with the Indian Premier League (IPL), which is a T20 domestic inter-city tournament. In the recent past, there have been several controversies surrounding the IPL. While the Ministry has not set up any committee, to look into the allegations pertaining to IPL, the matters relating to BCCI and IPL, are under examination by the Parliamentary Standing Committee of Finance.

Separately, investigations by the Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax and Service Tax authorities are also underway. Further, on the advice of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, the matter concerning award of media rights by BCCI/IPL to MSM Group and WSG Group, has been referred to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, to enquire into these issues, under the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002, as preliminary investigations, have shown *prima facie* evidence, of the monopolistic nature of working of the BCCI, and the companies involved in these agreements.

Competition Commission of India has informed that an information filed u/s 19(1) Act, 2002 regarding the subject issue is under investigation with the Director General of the Commission.

Implementation of USHA Scheme

1064. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme, 'Urban Statistics for Human Resource and Assessments' (USHA) is implemented by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the aim and objectives of the said scheme;

(c) the details of financial and physical targets fixed under the said scheme during the XI Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(d) the details of target so far achieved under the said scheme; and

(e) the extent to which the objectives of the said scheme has been achieved during the current plan so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the Central Scheme of 'Urban Statistics for Human Resource and Assessments (USHA)' which aims at the development and maintenance of national database, MIS and knowledge repository relating to urban poverty, slums, housing, construction and other urbanization-related statistics in line with the national emphasis of strengthening statistical base of policies and programmes. Its key objective is to support the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and other Ministries with an information base and knowledge inputs for the purpose of planning, policy-making, project design, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, particularly in the context of programmes relating to urban poverty, slums and housing.

(c) to (e) The Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme and no State-wise physical and financial targets were fixed under the same. During its implementation in the

11th Plan period, various activities have been taken up under the Scheme as listed below:

- (i) Establishment of Data Centre and MIS on Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing, Building, Construction and related Urbanization Statistics at NBO;
- (ii) Support to State Governments/UT Administrations for computerization of construction and other urbanisation related statistics;
- (iii) National (Knowledge) Resource Centre for Urban Poverty, Slums, etc. with a research team supporting activities leading to major technical assistance projects for the Ministry and support to the effective implementation of JNNURM;
- (iv) Development of Housing Start-Up Index (HSUI) in collaboration with Reserve Bank of India (RBI);
- (v) Slum/Slum Household/Livelihoods surveys in urban areas of the country;
- (vi) Socio-Economic Research Studies in the areas of Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing and related matters;
- (vii) Capacity Building & Training in areas of Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction Statistics, including e-applications.

Under one of its components, funds were released to States/Union Territories for conduct of Slum/Slum Household/Livelihoods Profile surveys. The details of funds released to States/Union Territories for conduct of Slum/Slum Household/Livelihoods Profile survey are enclosed as Statement. All State Governments to whom funds have been released have initiated action for the conduct slum surveys, including training in survey methodology and survey operations.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of States/UT	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	23
4.	Bihar	61

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	28
6.	Goa	5
7.	Gujarat	111
8.	Haryana	64
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10
11.	Jharkhand	40
12.	Karnataka	85
13.	Kerala	51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92
15.	Maharashtra	137
16.	Manipur	3
17.	Meghalaya	3
18.	Mizoram	3
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Odisha	28
21.	Punjab	52
22.	Rajasthan	75
23.	Sikkim	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	106
25.	Tripura	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	199
27.	Uttarakhand	17
28.	West Bengal	98
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
30.	Chandigarh	5
31.	Delhi	10
32.	Puducherry	5
Total		1462

[*Translation*]**Foreign Investment in Cold Storage**

1065. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to promote foreign investment in Cold Storage facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of income likely to be generated from such foreign investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed under automatic route in storage and warehousing including warehousing of agriculture products with refrigeration (cold storage). Also, the existing policy allows for 51% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), in only single brand retail trade, subject to specified conditions. Government has received suggestions from associations trade bodies for allowing FDI in multi brand retail. The objective is to enhance the operational efficiency of back-end infrastructure in the retail sector, reduce wastage in the agricultural sector, enhance benefit to producers, integrate the retailer in the value chain and benefit consumers through greater competition. Towards this end, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has released a Discussion Paper titled "Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-Brand Retail Trading", with the aim of generating informed discussion on the subject and obtaining the views and comments of various stakeholders.

Dairy Development

1066. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked, allocated and utilised on dairy development activities during the XI Five Year Plan period in the country including Madhya Pradesh, State-wise; and

(b) the percentage of the said allocation to the total outlay for agriculture, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The approved outlay for the Eleventh Plan for Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries for dairy development is Rs. 580.00 Crore. An amount of Rs. 383.59 crore has been released under the dairy development schemes till 2010-11 (31.01.2011). There is no provision for making state-wise financial allocation under the dairy development schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries. Statement indicating funds released & utilized during XIth

Plan under dairy development schemes is given at Annexure.

(b) The percentage share of outlay on dairy development out of the Eleventh Five Year Plan allocation of agriculture development activities is as under:

Eleventh Five Year Outlay (Rs. in Crore)

Agriculture	Dairy Development	Percentage
66577.00	580.00	0.87%

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No	Name of the States	Funds released during XIth Plan (31.01.2011)				Total Released	Funds utilised
		IDDP	CMP	A to C	DVCF/DEDS*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A Releases under schemes							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	3.65	11.97	15.62	13.22
3.	Andhra Pradesh	9.05	1.50	0.00	0.55	11.09	9.38
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.26	1.74	0.26
5.	Bihar	1.19	1.49	0.00	0.89	3.57	2.22
6.	Chhattisgarh	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.45	1.45
7.	Goa	1.71	1.02	0.00	0.27	2.99	2.19
8.	Gujarat	0.00	19.85	0.00	0.00	19.85	13.54
9.	Haryana	11.17	1.77	2.49	0.12	15.55	14.05
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	0.97	0.00	18.50	26.47	24.43
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.77	2.77	2.77
12.	Jharkhand	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.35	1.62	1.48
13.	Karnataka	0.00	5.59	0.00	2.10	7.69	6.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Kerala	13-79	12.87	0.00	3.12	29.78	27.5!
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8.28	2.05	2.50	2.38	15.21	8.90
16.	Maharashtra	2.00	5.19	0.10	74.88	82.17	78.01
17.	Manipur	6.00	0.07	0.00	2.20	8.27	6.27
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.13
19.	Mizoram	2.40	1.12	0.00	2-58	6.10	5.10
20.	Nagaland	1.06	0.15	0.00	0.00	1.21	1.06
21.	Odisha	12.27	0.67	0.00	1.08	14.02	8.26
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.52	0-50
23.	Punjab	0.00	8.43	15.60	0.11	24.14	11.54
24.	Rajasthan	15.57	3.25	0.00	3.49	22.32	18.41
25.	Sikkim	4.80	0.35	0.00	0.00	5.15	4.45
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2.20	2.38	4.56	2.93	12.06	9.89
27.	Uttarakhand	1.79	0.00	0.00	9.60	11.39	11.39
28.	Tamil Nadu	10.78	8-89	3.10	3.33	26.10	18.76
29.	Tripura	2.37	0.00	0.00	3.40	5.77	5.77
30.	West Bengal	1.27	1.19	0.47	1,64	4.56	4.27
	Foreign Travel & other charges	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	060	0.60
	Total	119.54	79.32	32.47	148.70	380.03	311.46
	B. Releases under Delhi Milk Scheme					3.56	3.56
	Total(A+B)	119.54	79.32	32.47	148.70	383.59	315.02

IDDP—Intensive Dairy Development Programme

CMP—'Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production'

A to C—Assistance to Cooperatives

DVCF/DEDS—Dairy Venture Capital Fund/Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

*Funds disbursed by NABARD Regional Offices in the State till 31.08.2010 and reported utilised. Funds released under projects, some of which has spiiied over from Tenth Five Year Plan,

[English]

Kappe Arabhatta Inscription

1067. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inscription of the Kannada poet Kappe Arabhatta was recently discovered in the Badami caves of Bagalkot in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any measure to preserve the sites/caves from where more inscriptions are likely to be traced; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Kappe Arabhatta Inscription has been brought to the notice of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) through the press note/paper clippings. The inscription of 7th century AD is engraved on the rock shelter (Shidlapadi cave) at Badami. The inscription consists of three lines and middle portion is worn and it is the copy of the already known Kappe Arabhatta Inscription.

(c) and (d) Since the Shidlapadi Cave in which the inscription is engraved is already centrally protected monument, it remains under care and protection by Dharwad Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India.

[Translation]

Execution of MPLAD Works

1068. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the role of district collectors in the execution of works under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme;

(b) whether any negligence has been reported in monitoring the works undertaken under the scheme;

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

(d) the action taken against such guilty officials including district collectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) Role of the District Authority as stipulated in the MPLADS guidelines is at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) 91.16% of the funds sanctioned since the inception of the Scheme have been utilized. 91.54% of the works sanctioned during this period have been completed. However, NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS), an independent agency engaged by the Ministry for physical monitoring in selected district of the country, has reported some deficiencies in monitoring of MPLADS works. These are encroachment, diversion of use, lack of maintenance, idle assets, incomplete works and poor use of assets, etc. The details are at Statement-II.

(d) The concerned State Governments have been directed to take appropriate corrective measures and suitable action against concerned officials.

Statement I

Role of the District Authority on execution of works under the MPLAD scheme is as under:-

- (i) The District Authority would be responsible for overall coordination and supervision of the works under the scheme at the district level, and inspect at least 10% of the works under implementation every year. The District Authority should involve the MPs in the inspections of projects to the extent feasible.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) The District Authority shall maintain the work-registers indicating the position of each work recommended by the MPs and shall furnish work details along with a photograph of each work costing Rs. 5 lakh or more, to the Ministry in the prescribed format for web hoisting.
- (iv) The District Authority shall also maintain a register of all the assets created with the Scheme funds and subsequently transferred to the User Agencies.

- (v) The District Authority will inspect all works executed by/for societies and trusts under MPLADS and ensure that the agreement conditions are being complied with. In case of violation of any of the provisions of the agreement, action as per the agreement shall be taken by the District Authority.
- (vi) The District Authority shall review every month MPLADS works implementation with the Implementing Agencies. The District Authority shall invite the MPs concerned to such review meetings.
- (vii) The District Authority shall be responsible to settle audit objections raised in the audits.
- (viii) The Nodal District Authority shall submit Monthly Progress Report to the Government of India, State/UT Government and the MP concerned for each MP separately in the format available in the guidelines on or before 10th of the succeeding month. With regard to the execution of works in the SC and ST areas, physical and financial details shall also be furnished in the format available in the guidelines.
- (ix) As per paragraph 4.8 of the guidelines, the Nodal District Authority shall report to the State/UT Government about the unspent balance of the elected Rajya Sabha MP concerned. He shall also report to the Government of India the details as per paragraphs 4.9 and 4.10 of the guidelines.

Statement II

Area of deficiencies	Name of the State/Districts		
	Phase I (2007-08)	Phase II (2008-09)	Phase III (2009-10)
1	2	3	4
Encroachment	Odisha-Khurda. Himachal Pradesh-Hamirpur. Uttarakhand-Haridwar. West Bengal-24 North Parganas. UT-Puducherry.	TN-Kancheepuram. Andhra Pradesh-Chittoor. Maharashtra-Ahmadnagar, Chandrapur. Uttarakhand-Almora. Punjab-Jalandhar. Manipur-Imphal West, Goa-Goa South, Haryana-Sirsa, West Bengal-Murshidabad, UT-Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	Andhra Pradesh-Adilabad. Bihar-Gopalganj, Saharsa. Himachal Pradesh-Kangra. J&K-Srinagar. Madhya Pradesh-Vidisha, Indore. Maharashtra-Nasik,Parbani, Kolhapur. Rajasthan-Kota. Tamil Nadu-Trinulveli. Uttar Pradesh-Ballia, Kanpur Rural, Balrampur.
Diversion of Use	Arunachal Pradesh-Lohit. Kerala-Alappuza.	UP-Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur. Maharashtra-Chandrapur. Madhya Pradesh-Bhopal. Karnataka-Bijapur. Kerala-Mallapuram.	Andhra Pradesh-Prakasham, Srikakulam. Bihar-Gopalganj, Saharsa. Chhattisgarh-Sarguja. Gujarat-Amreli. Karnataka-Bellary. Maharashtra-Nasik, Parbani, Osmanabad. Tamil Nadu-Erode, Tanjavur. Uttar Pradesh-Varanasi.
Lack of Maintenance	Uttar Pradesh-Lucknow. Odisha-Khurda. Andhra Pradesh-Karimnagar. West Bengal-	Tamil Nadu-Kancheepuram. Andhra Pradesh-Rangareddy, Chittoor. Odisha-Bolangir, Puri.	Andhra Pradesh- Mahboobnagar, Prakasham, Adilabad, Srikakulam. Assam-Kamrup (Urban),

1	2	3	4
	24 South Parganas, 24 North Parganas. Karnataka-Bangalore Urban. Assam-Jorhat. Bihar-Patna, Nalanda. Chhattisgarh-Raipur. Haryana-Rohtak. J&K-Jammu. Kerala-Alappuza. Madhya Pradesh-Betul Maharashtra-Aurangabad, Wardha. Punjab-Ludhiana East Khasi Hills (Sikkim), Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry	West Bengal-Horwah, Purlia, Murshidabad. Maharashtra-Ahmadnagar, Chandrapur, Mumbai Suburban. Kerala-Kunoor, Mallapuram. Assam-Cachar, Jharkhand-West Singhbhum, Uttarakhand-Almora, Punjab-Jalandhar, Bihar-Mudhubani, Gaya. Manipur-Imphal West. Madhya Pradesh-Rewa, Ujjain, Bhopal. Goa-South Goa, Haryana-Sirsa, Kurukshetra. Uttar Pradesh-Etah, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur.	Sonitpur. Bihar-Gopalganj, Rohtas, Saharsa. Chhattisgarh-Sargujha, Rajanandgaon. Gujarat-Amreli, Barodara. Haryana-Hissar, Faridabad. Himachal Pradesh-Kangra. J&K-Srinagar. Jharkhand-Dhanbad. Karnataka-Bellary, Chamrajnagar. Kerala-Thrissur, Madhya Pradesh-Vidhisha, Indore, Jabalpur. Maharashtra-Osmanabad, Nagpur. Nagaland-Dimapur. Odisha-Jagatsinghpur, Mayurbhanj. Punjab-Amritsar, Fatehgarhsaheb. Rajasthan-Barmer. Tamil Nadu-Thrunelvelli, Thanjavur. Uttar Pradesh-Sitapur, Kanpur Rural, Varanasi, Balrampur, Muzaffarnagar, Ballia. West Bengal-Dakshindinajpur, Midnapore West, Bardhman. UT-Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Non-existence of Assets	Arunachal Pradesh-Lohit. J&K-Jammu. East Khasi Hill (Sikkim) Assam-Sonitpur.	Uttarakhand-Almora. Chhattisgarh-Raigarh. Karnataka-Bijapur.	Gujarat-Amreli, Banaskantha. Madhya Pradesh-Jabalpur. Punjab-Amritsar. Rajasthan-Kota. West Bengal-Midnapore West, Bardhman.
Lack of Inspection	Odisha-Khurda. Rajasthan-Jodhpur. Assam-Jorhat. Bihar-Patna Arunachal Pradesh-Lohit. J&K-Jammu. Madhya Pradesh-Betul. Punjab-Ludhiana Sikkim (East)	Andhra Pradesh-Guntoor, Rangareddy, Chittoor. Odisha-Puri. Gujarat-Dahod. J&K-Kathua. Madhya Pradesh-Rewa. Haryana-Kurukshetra.	Andhra Pradesh- Mehboobnagar, Prakasham, Anantpur, Adilabad, Srikakulam. Bihar-Bhagalpur, Saharsa. Chhattisgarh-Rajnandgaon. Gujarat-Vadodara, Banaskantha. Karnataka-Chamrajnagar. Kerala-Kottayam.

1	2	3	4
Idle Assets	Uttar Pradesh-Lucknow. Tamil Nadu-Thiruvannamalai. West Bengal-24 North Parganas. Puducherry. Kerala-Alappuza. Maharashtra-Aurangabad, Wardha.	Maharashtra-Ahmadnagar. Kerala-Kannur. West Bengal-Purulia. Madhya Pradesh-Rewa, Bhopal. Karnataka-Bijapur. Kerala-Mallapuram.	Madhya Pradesh-Indore, Jabalpur. Rajastjan-Barmer, Kota, Jhunjhunu. Assam-Kamrup Urban, Dibrugarh. Bihar-Bhagalpur. Jharkhand-Dhanbad. Karnataka-Chamrajnagar. Kerala-Kottayam. Madhya Pradesh-Jabalpur. Maharashtra-Nasik, Nagpur. Mizoram-Aizwal. Odisha-Jagatsinghpur. Rajasthan-Kota. Tamil Nadu-Thanjavur. Tripura-Tripura West. Uttar Pradesh-Muzaffarnagar, Varanasi. Uttarakhand-Tehri Garhwal. West Bengal-Dakshin Dinajpur, Bardhman, Darjeeling UT-Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Incomplete Works	Jharkhand-Ranchi. Andhra Pradesh-Karimnagar.	Karnataka-Bangalore (Rural). Assam-Cachar. Jharkhand-West Singhbhum. Uttarakhand-Almora. Bihar-Madhubani. Odisha-Bolangir. Jammu & Kashmir-Kathua. Haryana-Kurukshetra. Goa-South Goa. Uttar Pradesh-Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur. Maharashtra-Chandrapur.	Andhra Pradesh-Prakasham, Adilabad, Anantpur, Srikakulam. Assam-Kamrup Urban, Sonitpur. Bihar-Saharsa, Rohtas. Gujarat-Vadodara, Banaskanth. Haryana-Faridabad. Himachal Pradesh-Kangra. Jammu & Kashmir-Srinagar. Jharkhand-Dhanbad. Karnataka-Bellary, Chamrajnagar. Madhya Pradesh-Vidhisa, Indore. Maharashtra-Nasik, Parbani, Kolhapur, Osmanabad, Nagpur. Mizoram-Aizwal. Punjab-Fatehgarh Saheb. Rajasthan-Barmer, Kota. Tamil Nadu-Thirunelveli. Tripura-Tripura West.

1	2	3	4
			Uttar Pradesh-Muzaffarnagar, Kanpur Rural, Varanasi, Balrampur, Ballia. West Bengal- Dakshindinajpur, Midanpore West, Bardhman. UT-Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Poor Use	Tamil Nadu-Thiruvannamalai. Odisha-Khurda. Jharkhand-Ranchi. Gujarat-Anand. Madhya Pradesh-Betul. Maharashtra-Wardha.	Tamil Nadu-Kanchipuram. Meghalaya-East Khasi Hill. Andhra Pradesh-Rangareddy. Kerala-Kannur. Punjab-Jalandhar. Bihar-Madhubani. Uttar Pradesh-Etah, Bareilly. Jammu & Kashmir-Kathua.	Andhra Pradesh-Adilabad. Assam-Sonitpur. Gujarat-Banashkantha. Himachal Pradesh-Kangra. Kerala-Kottayam. Madhya Pradesh-Indore. Maharashtra-Parbani. Mizoram-Aizwal. Odisha-Mayurbhanj. Rajasthan-Barmer. Uttar Pradesh-Ballia.

[English]

Illegal Activities on Indo-Nepal Border

1069. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of illegal activities including infiltration, smuggling of narcotics, fake currency and human trafficking on bordering area of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar along Indo-Nepal border;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith contraband items seized, persons involved, arrested and cases registered in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to counter such activities and strengthen surveillance/vigil on the said border areas and taken up the matter with the Government of Nepal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY

RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Indo-Nepal Border is open and porous in nature. The movement of Indian and Nepalese citizens across the Indo-Nepal border is governed by Indo-Nepal Treaty of peace and Friendship, 1950, which provides for free movement of citizens of both the countries across the Indo-Nepal Border.

There are reports of illegal activities like infiltration, smuggling of narcotics, FICN and human trafficking along the border of Uttar Pradesh & Bihar. However, details of seizure of arms/ammunition, Fake Indian Currency Note (FICN) and persons apprehended by SSB during the last 3 years and current year is enclosed as Statement.

SSB has been deployed at Indo-Nepal Border as a Border Guarding Force. Regular presence, round-the-clock patrolling, random checking and surveillance are carried out by SSB to stop cross border criminal activities. Besides, State Police concerned is also keeping a vigil. There are other institutional mechanisms like Home Secretary level talks between two countries, periodic Border District Coordination Committee (BDCC) meetings, real-time exchange of information/intelligence etc. between the two countries to effectively deal with such issues. Regular periodic meetings are held to resolve the issues. These issues are also taken up through the diplomatic channels wherever required.

Statement

Seizures of Drugs, FICN & Contraband items last during three years and current year in Uttar Pradesh & Bihar on Indo-Nepal Border

Year	Drugs (in Kgs) (Approximately)	Fake Indian Currency Notes (in Rs.)	Contrabands Value (in Lakhs) (Approximately)	Persons Apprehended (in Nos.)
2008	11252	118100	137	1213
2009	25233	204800	1111	732
2010	30319	592850	1838	1928
2011 (upto 15.02.2011)	3092	0	388	291

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Year	Persons Apprehended (in Nos.)
2008	01
2009	12
2010	08

INFILTRATION

Year	Persons Apprehended (in Nos.)
2008	—
2009	01
2010	02
2011	03

[Translation]

Sugar Decontrol

1070. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to decontrol the sugar industry;

(b) if so, whether study report has been prepared by an expert committee for the purpose;

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

(d) whether the views of other stakeholders including the State Governments, farmers and sugar mills has also been ascertained; and

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

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Price of Vegetables

1071. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the middlemen/hoarders instead of the farmers are being benefited by the steep rise in the prices of vegetables and other horticulture items;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of the huge difference between the prices of the commodities given to the farmers and the market price of the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the laws of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee to enable the farmers direct access to consumer markets; and

(e) 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) The report of the Millennium Study (2004) of Ministry of Agriculture indicate that share of producer in consumer spending varies from 32-68% in case of fruits, vegetables and flowers. In order to facilitate better and remunerative prices to the producers by way of providing choice of alternative marketing channels to them, Ministry of Agriculture has circulated the Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development of Regulation) Act, 2003 (APMC Act) to all the States and Union territories for adopting the same in their respective State APMC Act. The Model APMC Act provides for direct marketing including provision for farmers-consumers markets, contract farming and setting up of markets in private and co-operative sectors. The status of market reform is at Statement enclosed.

In order to incentivize the investment for development of marketing infrastructure in the country various plan schemes are being implemented by the Government. A reformed linked plan scheme of Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing, Grading and Standardization has been introduced to promote marketing infrastructure and value addition to agricultural commodities including the perishable horticultural commodities in the country. A scheme of setting up of Terminal Market Complex has been launched under assistance from National Horticulture Mission for promotion of vegetables and other horticultural commodities. Assistance for cold chain development and post-harvest management of perishable horticultural produce is provided under various schemes such as National Horticulture Mission, Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Board.

(e) In view of above, the question does not arise.

Statement

Status of Reforms as on 31.01.2011

Sl.No.	Stage of Reforms	Name of States/Union Territories
1.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done for Direct Marketing, Contract Farming and Markets in Private and Cooperative Sectors	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura.
2.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done partially	(a) <i>Direct Marketing:</i> NCT of Delhi, MP (b) <i>Contract Farming:</i> Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh, MP (c) <i>Private markets</i> Punjab and Chandigarh.
3.	States/UTs where there is no APMC Act and hence not requiring reforms	Bihar*, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.
4.	States/UTs where APMC Act already provides for the reforms	Tamil Nadu.
5.	States/UTs where administrative action is initiated for the reforms	Meghalaya, Haryana, J&K, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Puducherry, NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

*APMC Act is repealed w.e.f. 1.9.2006.

Status of APMC Rules Only the State of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh (only for special license for more than one market) and Haryana (only for contract farming) have notified such amended Rules so far.

[*Translation*]

Quality of Imported Wheat

1072. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from various States with regard to supply of poor quality of imported wheat distributed under the Public Distribution System (PDS), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other schemes during the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number and nature of complaints received so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the stock of foodgrains in several States is also of poor quality;

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

(e) the details of the remedial steps taken/being 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No Madam. However, as reported by FCI, stock of 8881 tons of damaged foodgrains is available with FCI as on 1.2.2011. Similarly, 59174 tons and 23863 tons of damaged wheat is available with State agencies of Punjab & Haryana respectively as on 1.2.2011.

(e) FCI and State Governments/UT Administrations have been directed to take the following steps to ensure supply of good quality foodgrains under TPDS and other welfare schemes:

(i) Only good quality foodgrains free from insect infestation and conforming to PFA Standards are to be issued under TPDS and other welfare schemes.

(ii) Ample opportunities are to be provided to representatives of the State Governments/UT Administrations to check the quality of foodgrains prior to lifting their stocks from FCI godowns.

(iii) 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.

(iv) Samples of foodgrains are to be collected and sealed from the stock of foodgrains to be issued jointly by FCI and State Food & Civil Supplies Department.

(v) Regular inspection to check the quality of foodgrains is to be carried out by the officers of State Governments/UT Administrations. In addition surprise checks are also carried out by officers of Quality Control Cells of the Ministry.

(vi) State Governments/UT Administrations are to ensure that during transportation and storage at different stages in the distribution chain, the foodgrains retain their required quality specifications.

(vii) The State Governments, where the decentralized procurement is in operation, have to ensure that the foodgrains issued under TPDS and other welfare schemes meet the desired quality standards under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Share in International Market

1073. DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Indian agriculture produce in international market; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase the Indian share and success achieved thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam. The share of India's agricultural exports in global agricultural exports was 1.43% in 2009 as per WTO Statistics 2010.

(b) Government has entered into bilateral/regional trade agreements with various trading partners to obtain better market access for India's products. Besides, Government is implementing a number of export promotion schemes, including Scheme for Market Development, Scheme for Infrastructure Development,

Scheme for Quality Development, Scheme for Research & Development and Scheme for Transport Assistance. Exports of specific agricultural products are also promoted under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana.

Share of India' agricultural exports in global agricultural exports which was 0.85% in 1990 has increased to 1.43% in 2009.

[English]

Tribal Art and Culture

1074. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes any action plan for the preservation and promotion of languages, folk dances, art and culture of the tribals in the country;

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

(c) the details of the financial assistance given to various agencies/Non-Governmental Organisations for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government of India implements schemes for the protection, development, preservation and promotion of all forms of art including folk and tribal art and culture in the country. These activities are carried out by several attached/subordinate and autonomous organizations under the Ministry of Culture. In addition, Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports State Governments that have Tribal Research Institutes in their efforts to preserve and promote tribal culture and languages, by part-funding.

(c) Details of the financial assistance provided to various agencies/NGOs for the purpose, is given Statement enclosed.

Statement

Financial Assistance provided to various agencies/NGOs

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme/Ministry	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	(Rupees in Lakhs)
					2010-11 (as on 24.11.2010)
1.	M/o Culture—Performing Arts	1161.00	1919.00	2696.00	1481.23
2.	M/o Culture—Zonal Cultural Centres	1674.13	2616.19	2116.40	1627.68
3.	M/o Tribal Affairs—Tribal Research Institutes	—	687.09	607.56	257.21
4.	M/o Tribal Affairs—Tribal Festivals	—	52.30	89.60	—

Demand of Vegetables

1075. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn up any plan to meet the demand for vegetables in major urban clusters across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Central assistance is being provided in terms of development facilities like storage etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal from the State Governments in this regard; 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government is planning to launch a Vegetable Initiative to meet the demand of vegetables in all state capitals and urban

centres with population greater than 10 lakh. Under this initiative, States will be assisted in addressing the entire value chain, right from the stage of pre-production to the consumers table through appropriate measures. State Governments have also been advised to leverage the components of existing schemes under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) to ensure steady supply of quality vegetables to urban areas.

(c) to (f) Under the existing schemes of HMNEH, NHM and scheme on "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Modernisation/Expansion of Cold Storage and Storage for Horticulture Produce" of National Horticulture Board (NHB), financial assistance is available for setting up of post harvest management infrastructure for various horticulture crops including vegetables like cold storages etc. Subsidy is, being provided @40% (for general areas) and @ 55% (for hilly and tribal areas) of capital cost of the project for both public and private sector enterprise. The subsidy for private sector is credit linked and back ended.

The cold storage component of NHM scheme is being implemented through State Horticulture Missions and the component of cold storage under HMNEH scheme is implemented through NHB. Setting up of cold storage is entrepreneur driven activity and entrepreneur submits the proposal to State Government which forward the same to Government of India for approval.

Caste based Census

1076. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted caste based census in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total population/persons belonging to SC, ST and OBC separately, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to collect caste-wise data in the Census 2011;

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

(f) whether the Government has received any representations/suggestions from various State Governments and organisations in this regard;

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

(h) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on Census 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) The question on caste was canvassed in all Censuses upto 1941. Comprehensive tabulation was, however, done only upto 1931 Census. In 1941 Census, only a limited tabulation was undertaken.

As per policy decision of the Government, data relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being collected from 1951 Census onwards. Information relating to Castes/OBCs other than Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) has been given up as a matter of policy from 1951 Census.

State-wise SC and ST population as per 2001 Census are enclosed as Statements-I and II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 9th September, 2010 has approved the recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GoM) to canvass 'caste' of all persons as returned by them as a separate exercise.

The Government has decided to canvass 'caste' of all persons as returned by them as a separate exercise, after the population enumeration phase of the 2011 Census is over, from the month of June 2011 and complete it in a phased manner by September 2011.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. The Government has received several representations/proposals/requests/suggestions from MPs, MLAs, Ministers, Ex-CMs/Ex-MPs, etc. and several other quarters including some State Governments/ State Government Organizations and Political Parties for conducting caste-wise/OBC census in 2011 Census in the country. Some of them are as mentioned below:

Representations for conducting caste-wise/OBC census have been received from: (i) Dr. M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Law and Justice, Government of India, (ii) Shri V. Hanumantha Rao, MP (RS), (iii) Kum. Mayawati, Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, (iv) Shri Nikhil Kumar, Governor of Nagaland, (v) Shri Sameer Bhujbal, MP (Lok Sabha), (vi) Dr. Ejaz Ali, MP (RS), (vii) Shri Haribhau

Rathod, MP (LS), (viii) Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu, President, Telugudesam Party, (ix) Dr. C.S. Dwarakanath, Chairman, Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes, Government of Karnataka, (x) Prof. Kirpal Singh Badungar, Chairman, Punjab State Backward Classes Commission, Government of Punjab, (xi) Resolution adopted by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council favouring enumeration of BCs in Census 2011, (xii) Secretary, Other Backward Classes Commission, Government of Uttarakhand, (xiii) Shri A.M. Sardar, Assistant Commissioner for Reservation, Backward Classes Welfare Department, Government of West Bengal, and many others.

(h) Detailed modalities of conducting Caste-wise Census are in the process of finalization and the estimated cost would be worked out thereafter.

Statement I

States and UTs-wise Scheduled Castes population in 2001 Census

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Person
1	2	3
	India	166,635,700
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	770,155
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1,502,170
3.	Punjab	7,028,723
4.	Chandigarh	157,597
5.	Uttarakhand	1,517,186
6.	Haryana	4,091,110
7.	Delhi	2,343,255
8.	Rajasthan	9,694,462
9.	Uttar Pradesh	35,148,377
10.	Bihar	13,048,608
11.	Sikkim	27,165
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,188
13.	Nagaland	NSC
14.	Manipur*	60,037
15.	Mizoram	272

1	2	3
16.	Tripura	555,724
17.	Meghalaya	11,139
18.	Assam	1,825,949
19.	West Bengal	18,452,555
20.	Jharkhand	3,189,320
21.	Odisha	6,082,063
22.	Chhattisgarh	2,418,722
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9,155,177
24.	Gujarat	3,592,715
25.	Daman and Diu	4,838
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,104
27.	Maharashtra	9,881,656
28.	Andhra Pradesh	12,339,496
29.	Karnataka	8,563,930
30.	Goa	23,791
31.	Lakshadweep	NSC
32.	Kerala	3,123,941
33.	Tamil Nadu	11,857,504
34.	Puducherry	157,771
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NSC

*Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.
NSC—No notified SC.

Statement II

States and UTs-wise Scheduled Tribes population in 2001 Census

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Person
1	2	3
	India	84,326,240
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,105,979
2.	Himachal Pradesh	244,587
3.	Punjab	NST

1	2	3
4.	Chandigarh	NST
5.	Uttarakhand	256,129
6.	Haryana	NST
7.	Delhi	NST
8.	Rajasthan	7,097,706
9.	Uttar Pradesh	107,963
10.	Bihar	758,351
11.	Sikkim	111,405
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	705,158
13.	Nagaland	1,774,026
14.	Manipur*	741,141
15.	Mizoram	839,310
16.	Tripura	993,426
17.	Meghalaya	1,992,862
18.	Assam	3,308,570
19.	West Bengal	4,406,794
20.	Jharkhand	7,087,068
21.	Odisha	8,145,081
22.	Chhattisgarh	6,616,596
23.	Madhya Pradesh	12,233,474
24.	Gujarat	7,481,160
25.	Daman and Diu	13,997
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	137,225
27.	Maharashtra	8,577,276
28.	Andhra Pradesh	5,024,104
29.	Karnataka	3,463,986
30.	Goa	566
31.	Lakshadweep	57,321
32.	Kerala	364,189
33.	Tamil Nadu	651,321
34.	Puducherry	NST
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29,469

*Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.
NST—No notified ST.

Visa on Arrival Scheme

1077. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched visa on arrival scheme;

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

(c) the name of the countries whose citizens are entitled under the said scheme;

(d) the number of citizens from each of such country who visited India under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(e) whether there is any proposal to extend such facilities to citizens of other countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. In order to promote tourism, Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) scheme was introduced for the nationals of five countries, namely, Japan, Singapore, Finland, Luxembourg and New Zealand with effect from 01.01.2010 for one year. The scheme has been found to be useful by the foreign nationals. The Government of India has extended the Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) scheme for the nationals of above mentioned five countries. Further, TVOA scheme has been introduced for the nationals of Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Philippines with effect from 01.01.2011; and for the nationals of Myanmar and Indonesia with effect from 28.01.2011.

The TVOA is allowed for a maximum validity of 30 days with single entry facility by the Immigration Officers at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata Airports on payment of a fee of US \$ 60/- or equivalent amount in Indian rupees per passenger (including children). TVOA is allowed for a maximum of two times in a calendar year to a foreigner with a minimum gap of two months between each visit. TVOA shall be non-extendable and non-convertible.

The foreigners of above mentioned countries may also avail of TVOA for up to 30 days for medical treatment, for casual business or to visit friends/relatives, etc. The TVOA facility is not applicable to the holders of Diplomatic/Official Passports. Further, TVOA shall not be granted to the foreigners who have permanent residence or

occupation in India. Such persons can visit India on normal visa, as applicable.

(d) Country-wise list of citizens who visited India under Tourist Visa on Arrival scheme is as under:

Year	New Zealand	Japan	Luxembourg	Singapore	Finland	Philippines	Cambodia	Vietnam	Laos	Indonesia	Myanmar	Total
2010	1944	1457	71	1814	1263	00	00	00	00	00	00	6549
2011 (January)	242	155	06	125	156	98	04	04	00	00	00	790

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to extend visa on arrival facility to citizens of other countries.

[Translation]

Promotion of Youth Affairs and Sports

1078. DR. BALIRAM:

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) whether adequate funds are available for the promotion/development of youth affairs and sports activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount of funds allocated/released and utilised for such activities during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme/programme-wise;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to construct/set up sports stadia/complex in the country so far, Statewise and location-wise; and

(d) the name of schemes/programmes implemented by the Government to promote rural sports alongwith the name of such games/sports selected under the said scheme/programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) to (d) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, along with Subordinate and Autonomous organizations under its administrative control, is operating a number of schemes viz. National Service Scheme (NSS), National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD), National Youth Corps, Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan, Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, Scheme of Talent Search and Training, Scheme of National Sports Development Fund, Scheme of Special Awards to winners of medals in international sports events and their coaches, Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons, Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons, National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, SAI Training Center (STC) Scheme, Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, Army Boys Sports Companies (ASBC) Scheme and Centers of Excellence (COE) Scheme. At present there is no central or centrally sponsored scheme to assist States for construction of sports stadia and related sports infrastructure. PYKKA is a new major initiative which has led to sufficient increase in allocation of funds to the State Government for development of different sports, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Volley ball and Foot ball. The State-wise and year-wise allocations/released with respect to schemes of NSS, NPYAD and PYKKA are as per Statements-I, II & III respectively.

Statement I

Funds Released Under National Service Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State /UT	2007-08 Central Release	2008-09 Central Release	2009-10 Central Release	2010-11 Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.73	4.3	6.92	6.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.17
3.	Assam	0.52	0	0.81	0
4.	Bihar	0.94	1.03	1.03	1.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.49	0.97	1.64	1.89
6.	Goa	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.6
7.	Gujarat	2.65	2.91	2.91	4.46
8.	Haryana	0	1.43	1.90	2.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.30	1.72	2.15	1.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.9	0	0.99	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1.08	3.68	4.77	3.32
13.	Kerala	2.42	2.84	2.84	3.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.5	2.38	2.38	2.74
15.	Maharashtra	4.61	5.26	5.61	8.03
16.	Manipur	0.33	0.42	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.38	0.49	0.49	0.5
18.	Mizoram	0.71	0.61	0.69	0.82
19.	Nagaland	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.25
20.	Odisha	1.72	1.45	1.79	1.67
21.	Punjab	0.66	2.05	2.03	3.1
22.	Rajasthan	2.85	2.58	3.18	3.65
23.	Sikkim	0.34	0.28	0.38	0.33
24.	Tamil Nadu	6.08	6.27	5.69	9.27
25.	Tripura	0.60	0.61	0.69	0.62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4.38	8.54	5.53	5.53
27.	Uttarakhand	1.34	1.68	1.68	1.2
28.	West Bengal	1.54	1.69	1.69	1.94
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Chandigarh	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.47
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
32.	Daman and Diu	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05
33.	Lakshdweep	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05
34.	Puducherry	0.13	0.22	0.12	0.39
35.	Delhi	0	0.57	0	0.00

Statement II

State-wise and Scheme-wise statement showing funds provided under youth schemes during the last three years from 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the current year 2010-11

Name of the State	National Integration 2007-08	Adventure 2007-08	NPYAD 2008-09	NPYAD 2009-10	NPYAD 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	4,28,861/-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	18,35,616/-	30,000/-	-	3,53,750/-	-
Delhi	6,52,97,820/-	1,74,12,077/-	4,50,42,250/-	11,75,33,000	2,46,09,087/-
Gujarat	1,40,517/-	-	57,10,750/-	-	7,57,900/-
Haryana	24,23,526/-	65,900/-	-	-	69,532/-
Himachal Pradesh	26,700/-	-	9,75,000/-	12,13,000/-	7,50,000/-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	17,68,000/-	8,40,000/-	23,13,000/-	32,89,166/-
Jharkhand	45,000/-	40,000/-	-	-	-
Karnataka	8,56,384/-	62,750/-	-	-	-
Kerala	97,300/-	-	-	-	22,809/-
Madhya Pradesh	14,42,456/-	-	-	4,83,750/-	32,819/-
Maharashtra	10,43,745/-	-	-	6,81,500/-	-
Odisha	49,31,686/-	1,78,250/-	-	-	-
Punjab	11,64,872/-	5,00,000/-	-	-	26,813/-
Rajasthan	38,51,405/-	22500/-	-	51,46,250/-	10,58,250/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	9,63,706/-	4,50,000/-	-	6,38,500/-	-
Uttarakhand	1,93,574/-	5,00,000/-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	44,60,712/-	13,750/-	-	-	-
West Bengal	8,80,048/-	7695000/-	10,00,000/-	44,43,200/-	-
Chandigarh	-	2,64,000/-	6,34,000/-	6,35,000/-	3,17,500/-
Daman and Diu	83,437/-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	1,20,000/-	-	-	-
Assam	4,55,841/-	1,50,000/-	-	34,22,000/-	-
Manipur	25,59,821/-	10,000/-	-	40,11,000/-	-
Meghalaya	2,34,374/-	1,15,000/-	-	65,000/-	-
Mizoram	1,06,500/-	3,48,950/-	-	-	-
Nagaland	13,84,370/-	2,60,000/-	-	8,00,000/-	27,813/-
Sikkim	1,66,874/-	2,35,000/-	-	-	-
Tripura	2,81,250/-	1,12,500/-	-	-	-

Statement III*Funds Released Under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds released 2008-09	Funds released 2009-10	Funds released 2010-11 (upto 31.01.2011)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	12.99	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	4.44	6.68
3.	Assam	—	3.85	—
4.	Bihar	5.22	5.02	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	5.06	—
6.	Goa	—	0.18	—

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	—	7.10	2.55
8.	Haryana	3.26	3.25	7.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	2.01	4.77
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.66	2.10	—
11.	Jharkhand	—	2.39	—
12.	Karnataka	—	3.12	9.34
13.	Kerala	0.80	0.80	11.18
14.	Maharashtra	8.91	4.86	41.93
15.	Meghalaya	—	1.06	1.19
16.	Mizoram	0.85	0.21	2.26
17.	Nagaland	1.18	0.30	2.96
18.	Odisha	3.67	8.05	5.98
19.	Punjab	6.27	6.27	15.32
20.	Rajasthan	3.71	4.72	—
21.	Sikkim	0.54	0.13	1.35
22.	Tamil Nadu	5.00	1.91	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	16.96	26.95
24.	Uttarakhand	3.00	5.90	10.58
25.	West Bengal	—	2.32	2.31
26.	Madhya Pradesh	11.82	—	—
27.	Manipur	0.87	—	—
28.	Tripura	1.09	—	3.24
Union Territory				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—		1.06
30.	Lakshadweep			0.51
31.	Puducherry			0.69

[English]

Visit of Delegation during Beijing Olympic

1079. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation formed by the Commonwealth Games (CWG) Organising Committee (OC) visited Beijing during the Beijing Olympic, 2008;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the delegation and the purpose of the visit alongwith the outcome thereof;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the visit of the said delegation;

(d) whether any investigation/inquiry has been conducted by the Government agencies to probe the alleged irregularities into the matter; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken/ being taken by the Government on the basis of the findings made by the said agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. OC, CWG has informed that a delegation visited Beijing during Beijing Olympic, 2008 under Beijing Olympic Observer Programme. The names of 161 persons, who visited Beijing are given in Statement enclosed. The purpose of the visit was to obtain first hand knowledge and experience of various activities in the context of ensuing CWG. The members of the delegation attended workshops in Beijing and on return to India, de-briefing sessions were also held.

(c) The total expenditure incurred by the OC during the visit of the delegation was Rs. 8.15 crore.

(d) and (e) A High Level Committee headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu has been constituted to look into issues relating to the organizing and conduct of the Commonwealth Games, 2010 and their final report is awaited.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name
1	2
1.	Smt. Aparna Ghosh
2.	Smt. Arti Mehra

1	2
3.	Shri A.B. Subbaiah
4.	Shri A. Kant
5.	Shri A. Quraishi
6.	Shri A.K. Kesri
7.	Shri A.K. Pandya
8.	Shri A.K. Bansal
9.	Shri Adile Sumariwalla
10.	Shri Aditya Kumar (Pune)
11.	Shri Ajay Dua
12.	Shri Ajay Singh Chautala
13.	Shri Ajit Pal Singh
14.	Shri Amar Singh
15.	Shri Amar Singh Wazir
16.	Shri Anandeshwar Pandey
17.	Shri Anil Sharma
18.	Shri Anupam Gulati
19.	Shri Arun Vij
20.	Mohd. Aslam Khan
21.	Shri Ashok Bajaj
22.	Shri Ashutosh Sharma
23.	Shri B.K. Sinha
24.	Shri B. Naresh Singh (Singh Naresh B. Singh)
25.	Shri B.P. Baishya
26.	Shri B. Ranganath Gogineni
27.	Shri B. Rocky Bui Hussain
28.	Shri B.S. Ojha
29.	Shri B.B. Kaura
30.	Shri B.C. Singh
31.	Shri B.R. Gulati
32.	Shri Balasaheb Langde
33.	Capt. Baldev Singh (Retd.)

1	2
34.	Shri Bashir Ahmed Khan
35.	Shri Bharatinder Singh
36.	Shri Bhupender Singh
37.	Shri Binod Dash
38.	Shri Bipul Gogoi
39.	Shri C.P. Singhdeo
40.	Shri Chetan Chouhan
41.	Shri D.R. Saini
42.	Shri Dalbir Singh
43.	Shri Deep Kumar Das
44.	Shri Dilshad Sheikh
45.	Shri Durgadas Boro
46.	Shri Farid S. Ahmed Shaikh
47.	Shri G.S. Mander
48.	Shri Gen. Subramaniam
49.	Smt. Gita Raju
50.	Shri Goverdhan Sharma
51.	Shri Gurbir Singh
52.	Shri Gurmeet Singh Sodhi
53.	Shri Harinder Singh
54.	Shri Harish Sharma
55.	Shri J. Collin Cundha S.
56.	Shri J.S. Naruka
57.	Shri Jagdish Tytler
58.	Shri Janardhan Gehlot
59.	Shri Jyotirmoyee Sikdar
60.	Shri K. Govindraaj
61.	Brig. K.P. Singh Deo
62.	Shri K.S. Sindhu
63.	Shri Kailash Sharma
64.	Shri Kamaljeet Singh

1	2
65.	Shri Kamlesh Chatterjee
66.	Shri Kanak Singh Deo
67.	Shri Khazan Singh Tokas
68.	Shri Kiran Rijju
69.	Shri Kuldeep Datta
70.	Shri Kuldeep Vats
71.	Shri L.C. Gupta
72.	Dr. Lalit K. Bhanot
73.	Shri Laxmikant Deshmukh
74.	Shri Lovkesh Sawhney
75.	Shri M. Jeyachandren
76.	Shri M.K. Kaushik
77.	Shri M.L. Jadam
78.	Shri M. Pesy Kotwal (Pune)
79.	Shri Mahesh R. Joshi
80.	Shri Mani Charanmei
81.	Shri Mukesh Kumar
82.	Mohd. Mushtaq Ahmed
83.	Shri N.S. Rana
84.	Shri Nachiketa Kapur
85.	Smt. Nafisa Ali
86.	Smt. Nina Prasad
87.	Shri P.A. Hamza
88.	Col. P.K. Murlidharan Raja
89.	Shri P.K. Pradhan
90.	Shri P.K. Srivastava
91.	Shri P.S. Mann
92.	Shri P. Padmakaran
93.	Shri Padi Richo
94.	Shri Pradeep Mandhani
95.	Shri Prahlad Sawant

1	2
96.	Shri Pratibha Prahlad
97.	Shri Prem Nath
98.	Shri Prempal Singh
99.	Shri R.K. Gupta
100.	Shri R. Ramachandran
101.	Shri R.S. Thakur
102.	Shri R.K. Anand
103.	Shri R. Mehta
104.	Shri Raj Bengani
105.	Shri Raj Kumar Sacheti
106.	Shri Rajesh Tomar
107.	Smt Rajni Patil
108.	Shri Rakesh Gupta
109.	Shri Rakesh Kumar
110.	Shri Rakesh Mehta
111.	Shri Ram Phal
112.	Shri Ramesh Nambiar
113.	Shri Ramlal Thakur
114.	Shri Ranga Rao
115.	Shri Rangil Singh
116.	Shri Ranjan Mukherjee
117.	Shri Ravinder Choudhary
118.	Smt. Rina Ray
119.	Shri Roshanlal Anand
120.	Shri S.M. Hashmi
121.	Shri S.N. Srivastava
122.	Shri S.S. Yadav
123.	Shri S.A. Raghuvir (Pune)
124.	Shri S.M. Bali
125.	Shri S.P. Singh
126.	Shri S.P.S Dhillon
127.	Shri S.S. Dhindsa
128.	Shri Saba Ali

1	2
129.	Shri Sachin Pilot
130.	Smt. Sangeeta Badhwar
131.	Smt. Shipra Verma
132.	Smt. S. Mulchandani
133.	Smt. Sangeeta Singh Deo
134.	Smt. Shiny Wilson
135.	Ms. Sunaina Kumari
136.	Smt. Shovana Narayan
137.	Smt. Shulajja Motwani
138.	Shri Sanghvi Sabina
139.	Shri Sanjay Dutt
140.	Shri Satpal Singh
141.	Shri Sehdev Yadav
142.	Shri Shekhar Deorukhkar
143.	Shri Shekhar Dutt
144.	Shri Shirole Chanderkant
145.	Shri Sonjaay Chopra
146.	Shri T.S. Dhillon
147.	Shri Tarlochan Singh
148.	Shri Tarun Gogoi
149.	Shri V.K. Verma
150.	Shri V.V. Kamat (Pune)
151.	Shri V.D. Nanavati
152.	Shri Vljay Goel
153.	Smt. Vijayalakshmi K. Gupta
154.	Shri Vinit Kapoor
155.	Shri Viren Razdan
156.	Shri Wasim Ahmed
157.	Shri Yaduraj Singh
158.	Shri Yogendra Narayan
159.	Smt. Yashodara Raje Scindia
160.	Shri Zafar Iqbal
161.	Shri Zoliana Royte

Commission on Centre-State Relations

1080. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted Committees/Commissions/Expert Groups to examine the issue relating to Centre-State relations;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the composition and terms of reference thereof;

(c) whether such Committees/Commissions/Expert Groups have submitted its reports;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made, accepted, not accepted and implemented by the Union Government;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which such reports are likely to be submitted;

(f) whether the Union Government has convened any meeting with the State Governments on Centre-State relations during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the issues discussed alongwith the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) A Commission under the chairmanship of Shri Justice Madan Mohan Pundhi (Retd.), former Chief Justice of India was constituted to review the issues pertaining to Centre-State relations *vide* Gazette notification dated the 27th April, 2007. The other Members of the Commission were S/Shri Dharendra Singh, Vinod Kumar Duggal, Dr. N.R. Madhava Menon and Vijay Shanker, IPS (Retd.).

The details of the terms of reference of the Commission are annexed as Statement.

(c) to (e) The Commission has submitted its report to the Government of India on 19.04.2010. The report is available on the website of Inter-State Council Secretariat (ISCS) <http://interstatecouncil.nic.in>. ISCS has been asked to examine the report and furnish its views to the Union Government to take a view on the report.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement*Terms of Reference of the Commission on Centre-State Relations*

- (i) The Commission will examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and State as per the Constitution of India, the healthy precedents being followed, various pronouncements of the Courts in regard to powers, functions and responsibilities in all spheres including legislative relations, administrative relations, role of governors, emergency provisions, financial relation, economic and social planning, Panchayati Raj institutions, sharing of resources; including inter-state river water and recommend such changes or other measures as may be appropriate keeping in view the practical difficulties.
- (ii) In examining and reviewing the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and States and making recommendations as to the changes and measures needed, the Commission will keep in view the social and economic developments that have taken place over the years particularly over the last two decades and have due regard to the scheme and framework of the Constitution. Such recommendations would also need to address the growing challenges of ensuring good governance for promoting the welfare of the people whilst strengthen the unity and integrity of the country, and of availing emerging opportunities for sustained and rapid economic growth for alleviating poverty and illiteracy in the early decades of the new millennium.
- (iii) While examining and making its recommendations on the above, the Commission shall have particular regard, but not limit its mandate to the following:—
- (a) The role, responsibility and jurisdiction of the Centre *vis-a-vis* States during major and prolonged outbreaks of communal violence, caste violence or any other social conflict leading to prolonged and escalated violence.

- (b) The role, responsibility and jurisdiction of the Centre *vis-a-vis* States in the planning and implementation of the mega projects like the inter-linking of rivers, that would normally take 15-20 years for completion and hinge vitally on the support of the States.
- (c) The role, responsibility and jurisdiction of the Centre *vis-a-vis* States in promoting effective devolution of powers and autonomy to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Local Bodies including the Autonomous Bodies under the 6th Schedule of the Constitution within a specified period of time.
- (d) The role, responsibility and jurisdiction of the Centre *vis-a-vis* States in promoting the concept and practice of independent planning and budgeting at the District level.
- (e) The role, responsibility and jurisdiction of the Centre *vis-a-vis* States in linking Central assistance of various kinds with the performance of the States.
- (f) The role, responsibility and jurisdiction of the Centre in adopting approaches and policies based on positive discrimination in favour of backward States.
- (g) The impact of the recommendations made by the 8th to 12th Finance Commissions on the fiscal relations between the Centre and the States, especially the greater dependence of the States on devolution of funds from the centre.
- (h) The need and relevance of separate taxes on the production and on the sales of goods and services subsequent to the introduction of Value Added Tax regime.
- (i) The need for freeing inter-State trade in order to establish a unified and integrated domestic market as also in the context of the reluctance of State Governments to adopt the relevant Sarkaria Commission's recommendation in Chapter XVIII of its report.
- (j) The need for setting up a Central Law Enforcement Agency empowered to take up *suo moto* investigation of crimes having inter-State and/or international ramifications with serious implications on national security.
- (k) The feasibility of a supporting legislation under Article 355 for the purpose of *suo moto* deployment of Central forces in the States if and when the situation so demands.

[*Translation*]

Distribution of PDS Foodgrains

1081. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the distribution of additional 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains through the Public Distribution System (PDS) to the poor people during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum and price of foodgrains to be distributed to the BPL and Above Poverty Line families separately, State-wise; and

(c) the time frame prescribed for distribution of the said foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Government has made a special adhoc additional allocation of 50 lakh tons of foodgrains @ 25 lakh tons each in September 2010 and January 2011 to States/ Union Territories (UTs) for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The State-wise details of the allocations made are as per Statement enclosed.

The allocations have been made for the BPL families at the BPL Central Issue Price (CIP) of Rs. 4.15 per kg for wheat and Rs. 5.65 per kg for rice. These allocations are for distribution during six months period from the date of allocations.

Statement

State-wise Allocation of Foodgrains under Special Adhoc Allocation of Foodgrains (Rice/Wheat) made in September 2010 & January 2011 for BPL Families

(In tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation	
		September 2010	January 2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	155785	155785
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3796	3796

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	70397	70397
4.	Bihar	250107	250107
5.	Chhattisgarh	71892	71892
6.	Delhi	15682	15682
7.	Goa	1840	1840
8.	Gujarat	81286	81286
9.	Haryana	30252	30252
10.	Himachal Pradesh	19708	19708
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	28220	28220
12.	Jharkhand	91792	91792
13.	Karnataka	119973	119973
14.	Kerala	59584	59584
15.	Madhya Pradesh	158162	158162
16.	Maharashtra	250530	250530
17.	Manipur	6365	6365
18.	Meghalaya	7017	7017
19.	Mizoram	2607	2607
20.	Nagaland	4755	4755
21.	Odisha	126453	126453
22.	Punjab	17944	17944
23.	Rajasthan	93210	93210
24.	Sikkim	1649	1649
25.	Tamil Nadu	186459	186459
26.	Tripura	11311	11311
27.	Uttar Pradesh	409440	409440
28.	Uttarakhand	19094	19094
29.	West Bengal	198576	198576
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1073	1073

1	2	3	4
31.	Chandigarh	882	882
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	691	691
33.	Daman and Diu	134	134
34.	Lakshadweep	115	115
35.	Puducherry	3221	3221

Import of Pulses

1082. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite bumper harvest during the current year the Government agencies are planning to import pulses putting an additional financial burden of Rs. 400 crores on the exchequer;

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

(c) the time period for which the said import is likely to continue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The production of pulses during the current year 2011-12 as per the 2nd Advance Estimates released by Ministry of Agriculture is estimated to be 16.51 million tonnes. The Working Group of XIth Five Year Plan of the Planning Commission estimated that the demand for pulses during 2011-12 is 19.91 million tonnes in the country. There is a gap of about 3.40 million tonnes of pulses which have to be met by imports from different countries depending upon their availability and price.

The additional financial burden on the exchequer due to import of pulses by the Government agencies would depend upon the quantity of pulses actually imported by the designated agencies.

(c) Given that the supply demand mismatch with regard to pulses is likely to exist in the near future, Government has permitted imports of pulses at zero duty up to 31.3.2012 to increase domestic availability and stabilize the prices of pulses.

Violation of Insecticide Act*[English]*

1083. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian companies producing pesticides are providing good quality pesticides at fair price in comparison to the international companies;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the said international companies have misled the Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee after the advent of Indian companies in this sector and the committee has been giving permission to import technical grade insecticides without their registration;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any company has been found guilty of violating the provisions under Insecticides Act, 1968; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Indian as well as international companies producing pesticides are required to register them with the Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968. Quality of pesticides is monitored by drawing pesticide samples and analyzing them. As per data available, about 3% of the samples analyzed fail to conform to the specifications laid down. Data on prices of pesticides sold by Indian and international companies separately is not maintained.

(c) and (d) Technical Grade insecticides can only be imported by a company after obtaining registration from the Registration Committee for import of such insecticides.

(e) and (f) Enforcement of various provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 and the Insecticides Rules, 1971 framed thereunder mainly rests with the State Departments of Agriculture.

However, a complaint has been received regarding violation of Insecticides Act, 1968 by M/s. Syngenta India Ltd. and has been referred to the Registration Committee.

Terrorist Training Camp

1084. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several terrorist outfits are active in the country and operate from several neighbouring countries where they have set-up training infrastructure including Pakistan;

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

(c) whether there are reports that Pakistan has admitted about the existence of such training camps on its soil and intelligence inputs indicate that it has taken steps to shut down the same and has arrested several Lashkar-e-Taiba operatives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, various terrorist groups are active in the country and instances of terrorist actions taking place in the country have come to notice. Interrogation of arrested terrorists aligned to terrorist organizations including LeT, JeM, Al Badr, etc. confirm the existence of active training camps in Pakistan. A list of terrorist organizations which have been declared as terrorist organization under UAPA Act is enclosed as Statement.

Further, available informations indicate that the terrorist infrastructure continues to exist in PAK/POK. This issue has been taken up in the bilateral fora with Pakistan, from time to time, and the Government has insisted that the war on terrorism should not be selective but should also focus on the terrorist infrastructure and terrorist outfits located on its eastern border.

Statement*List of Terrorist Organisations under Section 35 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967*

1. Babbar Khalsa International
2. Khalistan Commando Force
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force
4. International Sikh Youth Federation
5. Lashkar-e-Taiba/Pasban-e-Ahle Hadis
6. Jaish-e-Mohammad/Tahrik-e-Furqan
7. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-ul-Ansar/Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami
8. Hizb-ul-Mujahideen/Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
16. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
19. All Tripura Tiger Force
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura
21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
22. Students Islamic Movement of India
23. Deendar Anjuman
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)—People's War, all its formations and front organisations
25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), all its formations and front organisations
26. Al Badr

27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen
28. Al-Qaida
29. Dukhtaran-e-Millat (OEM)
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)
33. Organisations listed in the Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions) Order, 2007 made under section 2 of the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 (43 of 1947) and amended from time to time
34. Communist Party of India (Maoist), all its formations and front organisations
35. Indian Mujahideen and all its formations and front organisations.

*[Translation]***Amendment in Immigration Law**

1085. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend provisions in the immigration related laws;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Presently the Government has no proposal to amend provisions in the immigration related laws.

Rise in Crime Against Women

1086. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPLAN:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:
 DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
 CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
 DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
 SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI:
 SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
 DR. BALI RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite issuance of various advisories by the Union Government, spurt in crime against women has been reported from various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has any proposal to provide assistance to the State Governments to take effective measures for curb crime against women, including augmenting the strength of women police personnel in the State Police Forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the other measures proposed to be taken by the Union Government to stem the rising rate of crimes against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (e) As per information available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 185312, 195856 and 203804 cases of crime against women have been registered during 2007, 2008 and 2009. The State/UT wise number of cases registered, charge sheeted, convicted and persons arrested, charge sheeted and convicted for crime

committed against women for the period 2007-2009 are available at Statement enclosed.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Government and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and has been constantly reviewing and strengthening the existing legislations and also enacting new legislations like Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Amendments have also been enacted in the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2005 and 2008 to strengthen the law for prevention of crime against women and taking measures for safeguarding the interest of women.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein they have been advised, inter alia, to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the State machinery in tackling with the problem of crime against women. The Ministry of Home Affairs have issued another advisory on prevention and control of crime dated 16.07.2010. These advisories, inter-alia, advise the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on gender sensitization of the Police personnel, adopting appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, minimizing delays in investigations of crime against women and improving the quality of investigations, setting up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts where these do not exist, setting up of special women courts, and improving the effectiveness of schemes developed for the welfare and rehabilitation of women who are victimized to make women more independent and self-reliant. Majority of States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila desk' at Police Station level. The Advisory issued by Government of India has also advised States to increase the overall representation of women in police forces. It has stated that the representation of women in police at all levels should be increased through affirmative action so that they constitute about 33% of the Police.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR) Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Total Crimes Against Women During 2007-2009

Sl.No.	State	2007						2008						2009					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24738	20967	3911	35121	34088	6093	24111	20107	2948	35831	35377	4507	25569	20907	2668	36465	34101	4118
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	185	128	16	203	155	20	175	122	18	180	139	25	164	147	25	182	158	25
3.	Assam	6844	4148	821	8797	5755	851	8122	4776	436	8531	5814	1007	9721	5324	622	11810	6435	892
4.	Bihar	7548	5941	764	14955	11842	1425	8662	5654	881	14223	12348	1603	8803	5423	788	14457	12000	1822
5.	Chhattisgarh	3775	3637	580	5855	5764	1038	3962	3796	682	6026	5896	1097	4002	3928	669	6337	6259	866
6.	Goa	80	48	10	145	88	14	130	89	22	176	144	49	164	97	20	235	158	27
7.	Gujarat	8260	7763	298	21665	21625	581	8616	8165	289	22194	22258	631	8009	7449	236	21170	21336	825
8.	Haryana	4645	3368	636	7071	6876	1111	5142	3690	869	7421	7397	1407	5312	3726	851	7350	7371	1403
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1018	727	53	1476	1302	76	979	796	86	1494	1462	143	954	899	65	1428	1527	122
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2521	2192	123	4411	4398	183	2295	1619	92	3233	3233	176	2624	2125	207	4095	4086	362
11.	Jharkhan	3317	2383	829	4528	4047	854	3183	2584	579	4932	4503	947	3021	2797	1076	4309	4205	1645
12.	Karnataka	6569	5576	685	11302	11049	1412	6890	5904	486	12780	11972	1081	7852	6387	368	13941	13432	833
13.	Kerala	7837	7267	470	11210	11440	805	8117	7203	553	11353	11410	851	8049	7759	664	11132	11694	1068
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15370	15030	3737	25990	25989	6932	14908	14447	4941	26163	26100	10908	15827	15887	3657	28262	28193	6430
15.	Maharashtra	14924	13516	597	36040	34625	1073	15862	14748	698	38390	37015	1224	15048	14393	636	41095	39858	1116
16.	Manijpur	188	3	1	133	3	1	211	6	0	147	6	0	194	8	0	183	10	0
17.	Meghalaya	172	67	16	130	71	30	208	75	25	161	90	24	237	130	12	178	190	12
18.	Mizoram	151	142	84	152	163	95	162	147	125	177	159	134	150	160	117	165	235	123
19.	Nagaland	32	25	38	58	40	49	47	36	24	68	40	26	46	49	26	72	62	54
20.	Odisha	7304	6098	547	10424	9902	1391	8303	6618	633	10910	10760	1185	8120	6576	486	11346	11142	742
21.	Punjab	2694	1672	274	4211	3358	708	2627	1852	378	4233	3943	779	2631	1849	565	4100	3428	1034
22.	Rajasthan	14270	8693	2446	14548	14528	4138	14491	8925	2619	14097	14080	4099	17316	10092	2408	15455	15460	4006
23.	Sikkim	55	33	2	63	44	2	48	49	9	55	56	9	41	63	19	76	66	25
24.	Tamil Nadu	7811	5963	2116	11601	10449	3338	7220	5834	2104	11345	10304	3185	6051	4858	1596	9450	9499	2977
25.	Tripura	1067	1078	133	1107	1175	222	1416	1292	97	1774	1517	90	1517	1406	87	2727	1910	121
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20993	15626	6918	48291	39978	17392	23569	17802	8900	57874	46420	22787	23254	17364	8555	63332	47745	23471

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27.	Uttarakhand	1097	810	329	2711	2059	804	1151	918	354	1690	1694	1227	1188	999	397	2064	1963	974
28.	West Bengal	16544	14424	467	22175	22423	667	20912	15120	540	24328	22167	650	23307	18648	467	20671	19766	651
	Total State	180009	147325	26901	304373	283236	51305	191519	152374	29388	319786	296304	59851	199171	159450	27287	332087	302289	55744
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56	36	3	80	50	6	80	55	0	85	87	0	92	64	2	126	108	2
30.	Chandigarh	230	128	28	290	232	40	143	92	22	216	138	39	150	64	43	158	148	69
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	14	1	21	17	1	28	26	0	64	54	0	20	18	3	20	34	4
32.	Daman and Diu	11	7	1	57	30	1	15	11	0	51	69	0	13	7	0	38	17	0
33.	Delhi UT	4804	2587	646	5648	4739	1022	3938	2784	482	3115	4237	856	4251	2569	623	2753	3339	800
34.	Lakshadweep	5	2	0	2	2	0	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	0	2	3	0
35.	Puducherry	179	178	32	337	351	69	129	113	17	191	194	27	106	119	19	152	176	47
	Total UT	5303	2952	711	6435	5421	1139	4337	3082	522	3724	4780	923	4633	2844	690	3249	3825	922
	Total All India	185312	150277	27612	310808	288657	52444	195856	155456	29910	323510	301084	60774	203804	162294	27977	335336	306114	56666

Source: Crime in India

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

*Total Crimes against women includes heads: Fape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women and Girls, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Imporation of Girls, Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act), Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation of Women Act & Sati Prevention Act.

[English]

MoU for Brand Promotion

1087. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Research Institute and some State Universities have entered in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with any private/multinational company for their products and brands promotional activities;

(b) if so, the salient features of the MoU and the objectives thereof;

(c) if so, whether several activists protested against brand promotion using public education system; and

(d) if so, 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 (SHRI

ARUN YADAV): (a) The National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) is a deemed University of ICAR, whose administrative agency is Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) in Government of India. The State Universities are set up by respective State Governments; so are not ICAR/Government of India institutions.

NDRI and a few State Universities have entered into similar MoUs with Nestle-India for increasing awareness on nutrition and health among girl students in semi-urban and rural areas in some districts in the country. In the MoUs, there is no requirement of brand promotion.

(b) to (d) The MoUs have been signed for a period of one year, renewable for another one year, and also with a provision for termination by either party without assigning any reason. These MoUs do not have any specific clauses for product or brand promotional activities. The concerned institutions have not reported any protests faced by them in this regard.

Displacement due to Floods

1088. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that a large number of people were affected/displaced due to flood and other natural calamities in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the loss of life, livestock and damage to standing crops and public and private property;

(c) whether the Government has provided any relief/implemented any rehabilitation scheme including effective evacuation plan for the affected families;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of assistance provided to the States for the same during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, details of loss of human lives, livestock, damage to crops and houses due to natural calamities including heavy rains and floods during the current year in the country are given in Statement-I.

As per the Scheme of financing the assistance for relief expenditure, the primarily responsibility for undertaking necessary rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the wake of notified natural calamities rests with the State Government concerned. The State Government concerned is required to spend expenditure on relief operation of immediate nature, in conformity with the items and norms of assistance approved by the Government of India according to the magnitude of the event. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing appropriate financial and logistic support. Corpus of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) now State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), in the form of ready availability of fund is available to the States for carrying out relief operations in the affected areas. For this purpose, a State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has been constituted for each State, with certain allocated amount based on the recommendations of Finance Commission. In cases of calamities of severe nature, SDRF is supplemented by the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in accordance with the laid down procedure.

The logistic support provided by the Government of India includes deployment of aircraft and boats, specialist teams of Armed Forces, Central Para Military Forces and personnel of National Disaster Response Force, arrangement for relief material and essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities.

Details of allocation and release to the State Governments from CRF/now SDRF and NCCF now NDRF on the basis of approval given by Government of India during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise extent of damage due to Cyclonic storms/flash floods/floods/landslide/cloudburst during the year 2010-11

(Provisional)

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	171	17230	38152	20.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44	10163	19409	1.64
3.	Assam	57	3623	383408	1.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	93	142	138092	0.32
5.	Goa	01	01	101	—
6.	Gujarat	232	541	4735	0.67
7.	Haryana	38	67	5362	1.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	62	5889	6656	0.26
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	239	1805	2901	0.14
10.	Jharkhand	22	74	4726	0.0014
11.	Karnataka	82	215	14400	0.10
12.	Kerala	103	87	15328	0.03
13.	Madhya Pradesh	38	05	143	—
14.	Maharashtra	08	05	09	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	06	—
16.	Mizoram	04	—	10127	0.02
17.	Odisha	10	260	5339	0.30
18.	Punjab	38	108	2040	0.84
19.	Sikkim	03	300	511	—
20.	Tamil Nadu	203	5436	325080	4.17
21.	Uttar Pradesh	530	1049	157523	8.15
22.	Uttarakhand	214	1771	23851	5.02
23.	West Bengal	112	7	180374	0.30
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	06	—	—	—
25.	Puducherry	—	—	346	0.01
Total		2310	48778	1338619 (13.38 lakh)	45.75

Statement II

State-wise details of allocation and releases of CRF/SDRF and NCCF/NDRF during the years 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation under CRF/SDRF				Centre's share of CRF/SDRF released				Released from NCCF/NDRF			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (till date)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379.35	398.31	418.22	508.84	219.99	298.73	313.670	481.63	37.51	29.82	685.81	374.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.97	30.87	31.81	36.74	22.48	23.15	23.86	33.07	0.00	26.40	32.29	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam	204.48	210.63	217.06	263.77	153.36	157.97	162.80	237.39	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	157.74	162.48	167.45	334.49	233.24#	121.86	125.59	250.87	0.00	1000.00	267.48	368.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	118.35	121.91	125.62	151.32	65.57	45.72	139.935#*	56.745	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	2.32	2.44	2.56	2.96	1.74	1.83	1.92	1.11	0.00	0.00	4.04	0.00
7.	Gujarat	271.22	284.77	299.00	502.12	48.57	315.29#	224.25	376.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	137.13	143.99	151.18	192.90	102.85	54.00	167.385	72.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	106.65	109.87	113.21	130.76	79.99	103.63	63.69	117.68	24.59	40.33	14.58	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	91.58	94.33	97.21	172.46	68.68	35.38	108.275#	77.605	13.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	133.53	137.55	141.75	259.45	148.79#	51.58	157.89#	194.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	126.41	132.73	139.36	160.96	71.11	99.55	104.52	120.72	68.89	189.11	1594.36	0.00
13.	Kerala	94.26	98.98	103.91	131.08	70.70	74.23	77.93	98.31	50.81	9.48	0.00	12.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	269.29	277.39	285.88	392.75	151.48	208.04	214.41	371.88	0.00	0.00	40.53	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	245.75	258.04	270.94	442.69	47.70	0.00*	488.895	453.166	168.92	0.00	182.10	127.06
16.	Manipur	5.89	6.05	6.25	7.22	10.67#	4.48#	6.96	3.25	0.00	5.45	0.91	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	11.95	12.31	12.68	14.65	8.96	9.23	9.51*	6.595	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	6.97	7.19	7.40	8.55	7.77#	0.00*	10.941#	3.85	8.81	49.60	0.00	4.57
19.	Nagaland	4.05	4.16	4.30	4.97	7.42#	3.12	3.22	2.235	0.00	0.00	8.47	0.00
20.	Odisha	319.38	328.97	339.03	391.58	180.87	324.50@	176.504	293.69	0.00	98.87	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	160.99	169.04	177.49	222.92	178.24#	126.78	133.12*	83.595	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	458.25	481.16	505.21	600.66	257.34	360.87	378.90	225.25	0.34	0.00	115.12	0.00
23.	Sikkim	18.57	19.13	19.70	22.75	27.46#	14.35	14.78	10.24	0.00	8.36	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	230.51	242.03	254.13	293.52	172.88	229.17	142.95	220.14	0.00	522.51	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	13.61	14.03	14.44	19.31	10.07#	10.37#	16.09*	8.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	313.45	322.87	332.75	385.39	235.10	242.15	249.55	289.04	0.00	0.00	148.96	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	98.58	100.67	101.85	117.66	73.19#	112.47#	76.39	105.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	517.66
28.	West Bengal	248.62	256.09	263.92	304.83	186.47	192.07	197.93	228.62	0.00	0.00	166.869	704.85
Total		4258.85	4427.99	4604.31	6077.30	2842.67	3220.48	3791.865	4337.63	373.38	2279.92	3261.519	2109.71

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

#Including arrears of CRF/SDRF for the previous year.

Control of Prices

1089. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
 SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
 SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:
 SHRI PREMDAS:
 SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
 DUDHGAONKAR:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
 SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
 SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
 SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
 SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
 DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
 DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has banned export and permitted duty free import of certain food items to control food prices and food inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved therein;

(c) whether the Government has recently convened a meeting of Ministers/Secretaries of the States on the issue of price rise;

(d) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the recommendations/suggestions made therein alongwith the current status of the said recommendations/suggestions; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve availability of such food items and check price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government has taken several fiscal and administrative measures to contain the food inflation as briefly listed below:

- (i) Government has banned export of wheat, pulses & non-basmati rice. Export of edible oils is also banned, except coconut oil (through Cochin Port), certain oils produced from minor forest produce and edible oils in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kgs subject to a limit of 10000 tonnes per year.
- (ii) Import duty on rice, wheat, sugar, pulses, onion and crude edible oil was reduced to zero.

Due to these measures, the retail prices of sugar, pulses such as tur dal, moong dal, masoor dal, potato and onion have declined; however, that of rice, wheat, pulses such as gram dal and urad dal, edible oils such as mustard oil, groundnut oil and vanaspati increased as indicated by the trends in 4 metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai over the last one year (Statement-I). The increase in prices of the rice and wheat can be attributed partly due to the increase in MSP. The rise in prices of gram dal and urad dal and edible oil has been due to the hardening of international prices and demand supply mismatch due to which import is resorted to.

(c) and (d) Zonal meetings of the Ministers of Food/PD/Consumer Affairs were recently held in South Zone, North Zone, East Zone and West Zone, to control rise in prices and ensure adequate availability of essential commodities at affordable prices for consumers.

Discussions/recommendations focused on issues related to allocation and PDS, improving storage related issues, FCI related issues regarding procurement, storage and movement, availability of levy sugar under TPDS, effective implementation of Essential Commodities Act and stock holding limits.

(e) List of all Government measures are given in Statement-II.

Statement I*Daily Retail Prices alongwith % Variation of Essential Commodities*

(Rs. per Kg.)

Commodity/ Centre	Current Date 15.2.2011	1 Year Back 15.2.2010	% Variation over 1 Year
1	2	3	4
Rice			
Delhi	23	23	0
Mumbai	20	19	5.26
Kolkata	20	18	11.11
Chennai	22	22	0
Wheat			
Delhi	15.5	15	3.33
Mumbai	21	20	5
Kolkata	NR	NT	NT
Chennai	24	22	9.09
Atta			
Delhi	17	17	0
Mumbai	24	21	14.29
Kolkata	17	17	0
Chennai	23	23	0
Gram Dal			
Delhi	38	37	2.70
Mumbai	39	37	5.41
Kolkata	38	35	8.57
Chennai	38	33	15.15
Tur Dal			
Delhi	74	77	-3.90
Mumbai	66	70	-5.71
Kolkata	64	78	-17.95
Chennai	70	70	0

1	2	3	4
Urad Dal			
Delhi	76	69	10.14
Mumbai	77	70	10
Kolkata	60	62	-3.23
Chennai	68	70	-2.86
Moong Dal			
Delhi	72	79	-8.86
Mumbai	77	88	-12.5
Kolkata	75	85	-11.76
Chennai	70	80	-12.5
Masoor Dal			
Delhi	55	60	-8.33
Mumbai	57	52	9.62
Kolkata	48	58	-17.24
Chennai	50	NR	NR
Sugar			
Delhi	33	43	-23.26
Mumbai	32	43	-25.58
Kolkata	32	41	-21.95
Chennai	31	42	-26.19
Groundnut Oil			
Delhi	132	112	17.86
Mumbai	85	100	-15
Kolkata	120	95	26.32
Chennai	82	75	9.33
Mustard Oil			
Delhi	79	70	12.86
Mumbai	84	75	12
Kolkata	70	62	12.90
Chennai	79	72	9.72

1	2	3	4
Vanaspati			
Delhi	77	57	35.09
Mumbai	77	56	37.5
Kolkata	65	38	71.05
Chennai	75	54	38.89
Tea (Loose)			
Delhi	150	157	-4.46
Mumbai	188	165	13.94
Kolkata	100	100	0
Chennai	260	340	-23.53
Salt (Packed)			
Delhi	14	12	16.67
Mumbai	14	12	16.67
Kolkata	8	8	0
Chennai	14	12	16.67
Potato			
Delhi	7	9	-22.22
Mumbai	15	13	15.38
Kolkata	5	5	0
Chennai	11.5	12	-4.17
Onion			
Delhi	18	24	-25
Mumbai	18	18	0
Kolkata	15	24	-37.5
Chennai	13.75	16	-14.06
Milk			
Delhi	25	22	13.64
Mumbai	28	23	21.74
Kolkata	21	21	0
Chennai	20.5	20.5	0

Source: State/UTs Civil Supplies Department.

Statement II

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential Commodities are listed below:

(A) Short term Measures:

1. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero—for wheat, rice, pulses, sugar, onion and crude edible oils and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- (ii) Duty under Tariff Rate Quota for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15% to 5% for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year.
- (iii) Import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to NDDB during 2010-11.

2. Administrative Measures

- (i) Imposed ban on export of pulses, wheat, non-basmati rice, edible oils, except coconut oil (through Cochin Port), certain oils produced from minor forest produce and edible oils in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kgs subject to a limit of 10000 tonnes per year.
- (ii) Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- (iii) Effected no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils.
- (iv) Extended stock limit orders in the case of pulses, paddy and rice for a period up to 30th September, 2011, edible oil, edible oilseeds and sugar upto 31st March, 2011.
- (v) Used Minimum Export Price (MEP) to regulate exports of onion and basmati rice.
- (vi) Maintained the Central Issue Price for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (vii) Suspension of Futures trading in Rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission. Futures trading in sugar were suspended w.e.f. 27.5.2009 up to 30.9.2010.

- (viii) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar seasons. However, for 2010-11 sugar season, the levy obligation has been reduced to 10%.
- (ix) For the month of January, 2011, 17.00 lac tons of non-levy sugar have been made available which includes 16.56 lac tons of normal non-levy sugar and 0.44 lac tons of sugar processed from imported raw sugar. Besides, levy sugar quota of 2.18 lac tons also been released.
- (x) An additional allocation of wheat/rice @10 kg/family/month of January and February 2010 was made to the accepted number of AAY, BPL and APL ration cards. This is in addition to existing allocation while wheat was allocated at MSP price of Rs. 10800 per tonnes; rice was allotted at MSP derived price of Rs. 15373.10 per tonne for Grade A.
- (xi) Specific *ad hoc* additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for all cardholders on 19.5.2010 with validity for lifting up to 20.11.2010@ of Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.
- (xii) An additional allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for APL families at the prevailing APL CIP made on 2.8.2010. This is applicable initially for a period of six months to those States where APL allocations were below 15 kg per family per month.
- (xiii) 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have also been allocated in September 2010 to all States/UTs for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue price during six months period from September 2010.
- (xiv) Further 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue prices for distribution during January to June 2011.
- (xv) An additional *ad hoc* allocation of 25 lakh tones of foodgrains has been made on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for distribution during January to June 2011.
- (xvi) Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement up to 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value up to 31.3.2011.
- (xvii) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month.
- (xviii) Experimented with popularization of Yellow Peas through sale in the Retail Outlets of NAFED, Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and Mother Dairy in Delhi.
- (xix) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 kg per ration card per month.
- (xx) Export of Onion (all varieties) including Bangalore rose onions and Krishnapuram onions fresh or chilled, frozen, provisionally prepared or dried but excluding onion cut, sliced or broken in powder form is not permitted w.e.f. 22nd December, 2010. The ban on export of Onions lifted w.e.f. 18th February, 2011.
- (xxi) NAFED and NCCF sold Onion at reduced prices from their retail outlets in Delhi.
- (xxii) Review of the price situation and steps taken by State Governments was done through video conference with Chief Secretaries of all States. Several State Governments have been intervening in the market through co-operatives/ farmer's markets.
- (xxiii) Reimbursement of losses to NAFED/NCCF on sales of onion, with a cap on the losses at 30% of landed cost for a period of one month up to 31.1.2011. Both agencies will continue to procure onions and sell in Delhi and other centres without any subsidy beyond 31.1.2011.
- (xxiv) A Conference of CMs was held on 06.02.2010, which was presided over by the Prime Minister to consider measures to insulate the poor and vulnerable from adverse price movements. As a follow up, a Core Group of some CMs and concerned Central Ministers met under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 08.04.2010 and recommended *inter alia* setting up of a Working Group on Consumer Affairs (under the Chairmanship of CM Gujarat with CMs of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as its Members) to suggest

strategies plan of action for reducing the gap between farmgate and retail prices and recommend measures for amendment and better implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. These include the improvement of distributional efficiency, reducing intermediation costs, promoting State intervention for retailing essential commodities at reasonable prices and enforcement of Statutory provisions with a view to meeting both short and long-term goals.

[*Translation*]

Unplanned Constructions

1090. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a survey conducted recently which reveals that 16 lakh buildings in Delhi have been constructed in an unplanned manner;

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

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the persons/agencies responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council and Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi have intimated that no such specific survey has been conducted by them. Director of Census Operation, Delhi has intimated that for the purpose of Census Operations in Delhi, it is customary to give systematic "Census Numbers" to the un-numbered or unsystematically numbered houses or buildings in various localities of Delhi before the Houselisting phase of the Census. This preparatory census numbering work was accordingly got done for census of India 2011 and the total of such numbering for entire National Capital Territory of Delhi was approximately 15.40 lakhs. The Director of Census Operations, Delhi has further stated that it has no knowledge of the planned or unplanned nature of the buildings/structures.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of the answer at (a) above.

[*English*]

Regulation on Illegal Channels

1091. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether various security agencies have expressed grave concern over the illegal/unauthorised broadcast of foreign channels such as Peace TV, Q-TV etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of cases of illegal broadcast of foreign channels reported and the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 so as to regulate/check such illegal/unauthorised channels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such amendment is likely to be brought forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Intelligence Bureau, *vide* its letter dated 7.9.2009, had informed the Ministry that there are as many as 26 illegal/unregistered channels, including Peace TV and Q-TV, being re-transmitted by cable operators in various parts of the country. The Ministry of I&B has taken various measures within the ambit of the extant law to stop the carriage of these illegal channels. To this end, the Ministry had issued an advisory to all authorized Multi-System Operators and Cable Operator Associations on 7.10.2009 to discontinue carriage of such unregistered channels with immediate effect. The Ministry had also in its communication dated 27.1.2010 to Chief Secretaries drawn the attention of the State/UT Governments to the problem of illegal channels and requested them to issue necessary directions to the DM/SDM and Commissioners of Police to keep a close vigil. The States have also been requested to ensure strict and effective action against the erring Cable Operators. With a view to facilitate the Authorized Officers in enforcing the Act, particularly in curbing illegal

channels, the Ministry of I&B has formulated a detailed guideline for setting up of State and District level Monitoring Committees to monitor the content transmitted by the cable operators. The Ministry has been constantly requesting the State Governments to expedite setting up of these Committees. The issue of illegal carriage of foreign owned TV channels by cable operators was also taken up by a Committee of Secretaries (CoS) which, has, *inter-alia*, suggested incorporating certain amendments in the Cable Act to address the problem. These amendments include making transmission of illegal channels a cognizable offence and enhancing existing financial penalties in the Act to discourage cable operators from transmitting illegal channels. The Ministry is in the process of seeking Cabinet approval on the proposed amendments and introduction of a Bill in the Parliament. No specific time frame can be given.

Allocation under RKVY and NFSM

1092. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the allocation to the States under the scheme to promote medium and short duration crop varieties including crops of delayed sowing;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to give more flexibility to the States to implement the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of monitoring mechanism set-up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure reported from 2007-08 to 2010-11 for RKVY & NFSM are given in Statements-I & II, respectively.

(b) and (c) Allocation under RKVY and NFSM to States are not made for any specific intervention. However, under NFSM, recently released varieties of rice, wheat and pulses, including short & medium duration varieties, are promoted under seed production, seed distribution & mini kits programmes.

(d) and (e) RKVY scheme has been launched to provide flexibility and autonomy to the State Government to select, plan, approve and execute projects/interventions/components that are most suited to the priorities and agro-climatic requirements of the State, as per their District Plans.

Under NFSM, States/Districts are given flexibility to plan components as per their requirements. Government of India approves the State Plan prepared based on the district plans. Also, States are given freedom for 20% inter-componential change in the approved plan with the approval of the State Food Security Mission Executive Committee under intimation to NFSM Cell at Centre. In addition, States have been provided funds under local initiatives to fulfil the local needs of the districts for taking up activities that are not covered under other schemes of Central/State Government.

(f) For RKVY, the State Level Sanctioning Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State is responsible for monitoring and reviewing the progress of implementation of sanctioned projects/schemes. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has also put in place a web-based Management Information System (MIS) in order to identify and collect essential information and data related to each RKVY project and also to collect the progress and completion details during the project life cycle online in the RKVY website (<http://www.rkvy.nic.in>). National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad has also been engaged for carrying out monitoring of RKVY implementation in the States.

For NFSM, monitoring is planned at three levels, viz. National, State and District levels. At National level, National Level Monitoring Teams (NLMTs) have been constituted drawing members from DAC, ICAR, Crop Development Directorates, subject specialists, mission directors of NFSM states and concerned officials of state departments for monitoring the progress. Officers/staff of NFSM Cell, Crops Division, and DAC have been assigned to tour NFSM states for monitoring of few districts each during every crop season. Need-based Special Monitoring teams are also constituted for monitoring of specific areas. Besides, National level Consultants also visit assigned

states to review the progress of the scheme and suggest remedial measures for crop improvement. State/District level Monitoring Committees have been constituted at State & District level for monitoring the implementation of

NFSM activities. Separate monitoring teams may be constituted based on specific needs. MIS is evolved to capture the real time data from the field level regarding progress of the mission activities.

Statement I*RKVY Statement as on 23.2.2011*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Total Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Total Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Total Release	Expenditure	Allocation*	Release*	Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.13	61.08	61.08	316.57	297.17	297.17	410.00	410.00	410.00	393.45 ^A	393.45	256.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.85	1.90	1.90	6.88	0.00	0.00	16.10	15.98	15.98	39.08 ^A	9.77	
3.	Assam	23.77	0.00		142.62	144.12	142.62	79.86	79.86	79.86	256.87	156.17	
4.	Bihar	64.02	57.77	56.16	148.54	148.54	148.54	110.79	110.79	108.29	380.94	380.94	177.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.54	52.96	52.96	116.48	117.45	117.45	131.78	136.64	136.14	461.00	461.00	147.30
6.	Goa	2.29	1.70	0.74	6.91	0.00	0.00	11.87	0.00		11.31	7.07	
7.	Gujarat	53.71	49.81	47.61	243.39	243.39	243.39	386.19	386.19	386.19	353.45	353.45	291.00
8.	Haryana	23.12	21.52	21.52	74.00	39.50	39.49	112.77	112.77	107.43	204.74	204.74	68.04
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.39	16.17	16.08	15.11	15.11	14.86	33.02	33.03	32.82	94.85	80.92	39.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.85	0.00		16.17	1.20	1.18	42.05	42.85	33.60	162.16	96.42	12.30
11.	Jharkhand	61.66	55.68	50.07	58.62	29.31	25.56	70.13	70.13	60.98	160.96	96.90	22.41
12.	Karnataka	171.97	154.30	154.30	316.57	314.14	314.14	410.00	410.00	410.00	284.03	284.03	79.00
13.	Kerala	61.41	55.40	54.32	60.11	30.06	29.60	110.92	110.92	90.04	192.35	120.22	63.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110.01	101.62	71.43	146.05	146.05	138.84	247.44	247.44	166.89	589.09	559.18	164.57
15.	Maharashtra	142.20	128.20	127.10	269.63	261.77	236.07	407.24	404.39	214.46	653.00	505.91	306.01
16.	Manipur	1.35	0.00		4.14	0.90	0.90	5.86	5.86	2.86	24.81	6.20	6.20
17.	Meghalaya	7.00	6.37	6.37	13.53	6.77	6.77	24.68	24.68	24.68	46.12	28.83	
18.	Mizoram	1.05	0.00		4.29	0.80	0.00	4.15	0.00		7.49	0.94	
19.	Nagaland	9.45	3.19	3.19	13.89	6.95	6.95	20.38	20.38	15.28	13.24	8.28	
20.	Odisha	46.59	39.30	38.05	115.44	115.44	114.85	121.49	121.49	110.19	274.40	274.40	131.20
21.	Punjab	39.85	36.05	36.05	87.52	87.52	87.24	43.23	43.23	36.33	179.12	179.12	28.04
22.	Rajasthan	71.68	55.76	55.76	233.75	233.76	233.76	186.12	186.12	186.12	572.47	572.47	337.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23.	Sikkim	2.77	2.77	2.77	11.37	5.68	5.68	15.29	1529	9.13	6.56	4.05	1.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	188.21	153.60	153.60	140.38	140.38	140.38	127.90	127.90	114.63	225.71	225.71	84.61
25.	Tripura	4.69	4.16	4.16	34.02	16.08	16.08	31.28	31.28	29.19	116.86	73.04	21.91
26.	Uttar Pradesh	116.15	103.90	103.90	316.57	316.57	316.57	390.97	390.97	390.97	635.92	635.92	220.75
27.	Uttarakhand	30.54	28.25	24.54	20.60	10.30	10.29	71.36	71.46	26.16	2.61	0.33	
28.	West Bengal	60.87	54.93	54.93	147.38	147.38	147.38	147.38	147.38	135.69	476.15	284.80	
Total States		1475.12	1246.39	1198.59	3080.53	2876.34	2835.76	3770.25	3757.03	3333.91	6662.00	6004.26	2459.62

*This includes two new sub-Schemes of RKVY viz. (i) Extending Green Revolution to Eastern India & (ii) Special Initiative for Pulses & Oilseeds in Dryland Areas.

^Allocation of Rs. 35.00 crore Green Revaluation in Eastern India for Assam, Rs. 39.44 crore for saffron Mission for J & K and increased allocation of Rs. 82.26 crore in respect of Andhra Pradesh is to be met from savings from overall allocation of Rs. 6755.00 crore.

Statement II

Name of the Scheme : National Food Security Mission (Rs. in Crore) as on 14.02.2011

Sl.No.	Year States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			Total		
		Allo- ca- tion	Release	Expendi- ture	Allo- ca- tion	Release	Expendi- ture	Allo- ca- tion	Release	Expendi- ture	Allo- ca- tion	Release	Expendi- ture	Allo- ca- tion	Release	Expendi- ture
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.82	44.62	26.07	106.03	84.15	82.81	144.94	123.81	128.89	135.20	95.60	77.74	430.99	348.18	315.51
2.	Assam	11.67	11.40	2.75	32.63	27.06	30.41	42.36	36.16	41.07	38.19	36.48	23.57	124.85	111.10	97.80
3.	Bihar	36.31	36.31	13.31	109.61	81.05	42.82	127.32	44.14	89.98	83.18	51.56	37.54	356.42	213.06	183.65
4.	Chhattisgarh	14.55	14.55	2.15	87.52	71.65	54.90	93.34	21.16	33.31	63.49	19.54	15.73	258.90	126.90	106.09
5.	Gujarat	7.37	7.37	0.80	21.55	8.33	6.79	23.54	15.08	14.49	39.09	13.11	22.46	91.55	43.89	44.54
6.	Haryana	21.51	21.14	4.04	27.21	11.05	23.01	34.62	28.65	32.78	39.28	31.25	12.43	122.62	92.09	72.26
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.07	9.80	3.42	17.94	4.93	8.18	27.20	16.49	10.26	58.21	31.22	21.86
8.	Karnataka	7.87	7.87	2.21	35.81	30.15	18.70	65.74	47.65	58.62	90.32	69.52	67.74	199.74	155.19	147.27
9.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89	1.89	1.89	3.91	2.78	2.78	2.62	2.10	0.00	8.42	6.77	4.67
10.	Madhya Pradesh	46.47	46.11	8.97	114.58	64.38	58.06	125.70	59.33	84.17	214.76	140.72	34.41	501.51	310.54	185.61
11.	Maharashtra	14.14	14.14	7.42	78.88	72.17	66.80	116.60	107.40	113.96	168.58	124.29	69.97	378.20	318.00	258.15
12.	Odisha	11.34	11.34	3.82	69.26	62.24	69.27	67.02	63.41	63.26	66.56	58.53	42.08	214.18	195.52	178.43
13.	Punjab	32.88	32.88	24.29	45.19	35.69	41.17	64.75	61.22	55.05	48.41	33.57	33.40	191.23	163.36	153.91
14.	Rajasthan	24.62	24.59	4.08	41.70	18.83	27.23	54.17	39.15	40.77	107.60	76.05	40.77	228.09	158.62	112.85
15.	Tamil Nadu	13.87	12.81	1.66	47.82	33.51	29.58	46.92	30.58	37.26	48.44	30.08	26.47	157.05	106.98	94.97
16.	Uttar Pradesh	83.79	83.79	49.64	192.25	155.20	122.73	312.67	226.28	229.57	294.12	143.36	134.45	882.83	608.63	536.39
17.	West Bengal	16.00	13.00	9.23	70.39	63.36	38.94	100.53	71.65	76.89	65.43	33.94	2748	252.35	181.95	152.54
Total		387.21	381.92	160.44	1095.39	830.51	718.53	1442.07	983.38	1111.03	1532.47	976.19	676.50	4457.14	3172.00	2666.50

Relief for Drought

1093. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government to provide relief from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for the farmers affected by drought in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance sought and provided to the State during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there is any proposal to release the additional fund for relief measures as per the revised norms of the Calamity Relief Fund to the drought affected people of Rajasthan; 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) As reported by Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), during South-West Monsoon 2010 (1.6.2010 to 30.9.2010), Rajasthan received 28% rainfall more than normal. The Government of Rajasthan did not intimate declaration of drought during 2010-11 and no request has been received from the State for additional Central assistance in the wake of drought during the financial year.

The State Government has ready availability of funds under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for taking necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought. For 2010-11, Rajasthan has an allocation of Rs. 600.66 crores, which includes Central share of Rs. 450.50 crores. First installment of Central share amounting to Rs. 225.25 crores has already been released to the State.

During the years 2007-08 & 2008-09 the Government of Rajasthan did not demand any assistance from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for drought relief. During the year 2009-10, State Government had sought assistance of Rs. 12690.99 crores. Following consideration of their request as per established procedure & approved norms, the Government of India approved assistance amounting to Rs. 1034.84 crores to the State for drought relief subject to adjustment of 75% of available balance in Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) of the State.

[*Translation*]

Production of Sugar

1094. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI RADHEY MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether there has been a decline in the production of sugar during the last three years leading to shortage and rise in prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the production, stock, consumption and price of sugar during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether sugar was imported/exported during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to increase production of sugar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Production of sugar during last three sugar seasons declined but the steep fall in sugar production was in 2008-09 sugar season when it declined to about 147 lac tons against 263 lac tons achieved in 2007-08 sugar season. Production of sugar in 2009-10 sugar season was also low at about 188 lac tons. The low production of sugar in 2008-09 and 2009-10 sugar seasons put pressure and led to rise on sugar prices in the open market. A statement indicating sugar season-wise production, stock in the country, consumption during the last three sugar seasons and estimates thereof for current sugar season is enclosed as Statement-I.

Another statement indicating production of sugar state-wise in last three sugar seasons and estimates thereof for current sugar season is enclosed as Statement-II. Stocks of sugar state-wise are not maintained. As regards sugar prices, the Directorate of Sugar in the

Department of Food and Public Distribution monitors ex-mill sugar prices of non-levy sugar in seven major producing states viz. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab and Karnataka. Statement-III indicating month-wise range of ex-mill non-levy prices of sugar during the last three sugar seasons and current sugar season (upto 23rd Feb.) in the said states is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Central Government had not imported/exported sugar on its own account during last three sugar seasons and current sugar season. It is the sugar mills and merchant importers/exporters who have imported/exported as per their commercial prudence. There was negligible import of sugar in the 2007-08 sugar season. Imports of sugar in 2008-09 and 2009-10 sugar season (upto August 2010) are placed at 24.47 lac tons and 41.80 lac tons, respectively (Source: Department of Revenue.). Export of sugar, in last three sugar seasons 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are placed at 58.22 lac tons, 2.16 lac tons and 2.37 lac tons, respectively (Source: DGCIS, Kolkata). Information on current sugar season 2010-11 is not available.

(e) The Government has taken a number of measures to increase the production of sugarcane and sugar in the country as detailed at Statement-IV.

Statement I

Statement indicating the production, consumption and availability of sugar during the last three sugar seasons and current sugar season

Particulars	(lac tons)			
	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (Estimated)
Opening Stock	105	100	30	49
Production of sugar	263	147	188	245
Import of sugar	0	23*	40**	0
Availability.	368	270	258	294
Releases for domestic consumption	215	231	212***	220

(P): Provisional.

*Includes white/refined sugar equivalent to about 22 lac tons of imported raw sugar.

**Includes white/refined sugar equivalent to about 34 lac tons of imported raw sugar.

***Includes 3.2 lac tons of sugar estimated to have been imported by bulk consumers.

Statement II

Production of sugar state-wise in last three sugar seasons and current sugar season

Sl.No.	State	Sugar Season			
		2007-2008	2008-2009 (P)	2009-2010 (P)	2010-2011 (E)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.35	5.92	5.1	10.00
2.	Bihar	3.36	2.22	2.6	2.75
3.	Gujarat	13.66	10.22	11.91	14.56
4.	Haryana	5.99	2.29	2.48	4.38
5.	Karnataka	28.39	16.75	25.12	32.00
6.	Maharashtra	90.75	46	70.36	95.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Punjab	5.34	2.43	1.81	2.85
8.	Tamil Nadu	21.41	15.95	12.69	14.61
9.	Uttar Pradesh	73.2	41.53	51.67	63.85
10.	Uttarakhand	4.01	2.23	2.91	3.33
11.	Others	3.52	1.23	1.38	2.00
	All India	262.98	146.77	188.03	245.40

Statement III

Range of Month-wise Ex-mill non-levy Prices of Sugar during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 23rd Feb.) Sugar Season in Different States of the Country

(Rs. Per quintal/Ex-Mill)

State	Grade	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008	Mar. 2008	Apr. 2008	May 2008	June 2008	July 2008	Aug. 2008	Sep. 2008
Uttar Pradesh	S-30	1375- 1400	1370- 1390	1275- 1430	1370- 1460	1420- 1465	1460- 1540	1470- 1540	1430- 1480	1405- 1455	1450- 1640	1640- 1880	1700- 1780
Maharashtra	S-30	1160- 1205	1140- 1180	1140- 1185	1180- 1280	1190- 1255	1240- 1345	1260- 1350	1265- 1300	1270- 1305	1310- 1510	1530- 1820	1500- 1690
Andhra Pradesh	S-30	1150- 1310	1170- 1310	1160- 1185	1250- 1420	1220- 1400	1260- 1430	1275- 1460	1330- 1450	1290- 1460	1380- 1640	1580- 1930	1580- 1800
Tamil Nadu	S-30	1152- 1220	1170- 1220	1170- 1300	1230- 1430	1250- 1380	1290- 1400	1350- 1450	1320- 1400	1350- 1390	1360- 1620	1680- 1920	1620- 1790
Gujarat	S-30	1250- 1295	1240- 1275	1240- 1260	1240- 1345	1220- 1310	1350- 1400	1310- 1405	1290- 1315	1310- 1335	1350- 1555	1525- 1800	1590- 1690
Punjab	S-30	1350- 1395	1325- 1350	1375- 1420	1365- 1490	1450- 1500	1470- 1565	1475- 1550	1470- 1500	1415- 1500	1450- 1620	1650- 1900	1730- 1800
Karnataka	S-30	1150- 1200	1140- 1180	1130- 1165	1170- 1265	1190- 1240	1240- 1350	1250- 1320	1260- 1310	1260- 1290	1300- 1540	1550- 1820	1520- 1630
State	Grade	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sep. 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Uttar Pradesh	S-30	1750- 1825	1720- 1760	1750- 1900	1860- 2150	2130- 2200	2070- 2140	2150- 2525	2210- 2400	2280- 2540	2280- 2500	2540- 2990	2730- 3140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Maharashtra	S-30	1555- 1600	1615- 1665	1630- 1760	1715- 1910	1935- 2020	1845- 1990	1955- 2355	2055- 2210	2190- 2330	2190- 2285	2430- 2975	2700- 3060
Andhra Pradesh	S-30	1600- 1800	1620- 1790	1660- 1950	1800- 2100	2000- 2225	1880- 2150	1940- 2450	2000- 2300	2175- 2400	2200- 2425	2450- 3000	2700- 3300
Tamil Nadu	S-30	1600- 1710	1610- 1720	1650- 1880	1790- 1950	1940- 2080	1850- 2000	1950- 2400	1900- 2150	2000- 2370	2240- 2380	2450- 2950	2600- 3150
Gujarat	S-30	1590- 1650	1620- 1660	1670- 1800	1750- 1940	1990- 2050	1880- 2020	2030- 2375	2100- 2275	2215- 2340	2205- 2350	2440- 2900	2780- 3250
Punjab	S-30	1690- 1775	1720- 1750	1750- 1885	1825- 2000	2000- 2190	1990- 2020	2060- 2480	2250- 2430	2325- 2475	2360- 2525	2525- 2950	2700- 3200
Karnataka	S-30	1520- 1610	1610- 1660	1620- 1780	1750- 1900	1940- 2010	1825- 1990	1960- 2300	2075- 2150	2160- 2275	2150- 2300	2420- 2900	2620- 3125

State	Grade	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sep. 2010
Uttar Pradesh	S-30	2730- 3490	3240- 3590	3165- 3690	3745- 4290	3390- 4240	2990- 3470	2765- 3010	2765- 3015	2540- 2790	2640- 2825	2560- 2715	2550- 2715
Maharashtra	S-30	2520- 3270	3140- 3350	3020- 3365	3550- 3930	3100- 3845	2800- 3150	2450- 2995	2500- 2770	2270- 2610	2310- 2725	2290- 2460	2390- 2540
Andhra Pradesh	S-30	2625- 3150	3200- 3450	2975- 3600	3500- 4000	3230- 4000	2900- 3300	2600- 3000	2600- 2850	2375- 2750	2500- 2750	2350- 2570	2430- 2600
Tamil Nadu	S-30	2600- 3200	3075- 3250	3000- 3400	3500- 4000	3325- 4000	2940- 3300	2650- 2950	2650- 2750	2480- 2640	2525- 2700	2360- 2575	2490- 2550
Gujarat	S-30	2560- 3200	3250- 3550	3080- 3521	3550- 4000	3150- 3800	2910- 3235	2580- 2920	2650- 2900	2350- 2725	2420- 2700	2330- 2545	2460- 2581
Punjab	S-30	2650- 3200	3400- 3550	3300- 3900	3900- 4400	3400- 4200	3000- 3550	2900- 3050	2800- 3025	2550- 2800	2600- 2800	2400- 2625	2550- 2600
Karnataka	S-30	2500- 3000	3050- 3400	2950- 3370	3450- 3850	3040- 3780	2700- 3100	2440- 2725	2500- 2750	2240- 2550	2350- 2700	2290- 2430	2370- 2480

State	Grade	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb., 2011 (upto 23th)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	S-30	2590- 2790	2705- 2940	2840- 3090	2770- 3090	2690- 2865

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	S-30	2450- 2550	2570- 2820	2680- 2820	2600- 2770	2560- 2635
Andhra Pradesh	S-30	2500- 2650	2600- 2950	2700- 3000	2600- 2960	2600- 2750
Tamil Nadu	S-30	2500- 2580	2670- 2880	2800- 2875	2750- 2870	2650- 2750
Gujarat	S-30	2530- 2620	2600- 2951	2760- 2930	2680- 2900	2640- 2745
Punjab	S-30	2575- 2625	2525- 2650	2550- 2600	2550- 2890	2825- 2880
Karnataka	S-30	2400- 2500	2540- 2800	2650- 2800	2580- 2775	2530- 2600

Statement IV

Steps taken by the Government to increase sugarcane and sugar production:-

- (a) The Central Government has now fixed the Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable by sugar mills for 2010-11 sugar seasons at Rs. 139.12 per quintal linked to 9.5% recovery level with increase of Rs. 1.46 for every 0.1% point increase in the recovery above 9.5%.
- (b) The Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) is one of the components of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), namely Revised Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme (RMMA). The main thrust of SUBACS is on the transfer of improved production technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing production of planting materials, efficient use of water, treatment of planting materials, etc.
- (c) The Central Government provides Concessional loans at an interest rate of 4% per annum to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for modernization of plant and machinery, expansion of crushing capacity, utilization of by-products viz. baggasse for co-generation of power and molasses for production of ethanol,

upgradation of technology and sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management, etc.

- (d) A short term scheme was announced for cane development in the last financial year under which loans of Rs.1.0 to 2.5 crore at 4% simple interest from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) were available to sugar factories depending upon their crushing capacity, for purchase of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc. to be passed on to the farmers at the same rate of interest.
- (e) A short term scheme was also announced during the last financial year under which Loans of Rs. 1.0 to 2.5 crore at 4% simple interest from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) were available to sugar factories depending upon their capacity for setting up balancing equipment for simultaneous processing of raw sugar while processing sugar from crushed sugarcane juice.

Edible Oil

1095. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the consumption/demand of edible oil in the country is in excess of its production;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor indicating the production, import, availability and demand of edible oil during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government regarding demand and supply of edible oil;

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

(e) the steps taken to improve production and

availability of edible oil in the country?

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

(b) Domestic production of edible oils is much lower than their consumption/demand in the country. As a result, about half of the demand is met through imports.

Estimated domestic production of oilseeds, availability of edible oils and import of edible oils during last three years and current year are as follows:

(in lakh tons)

Oil-Year (Nov.-Oct.)	Production of oilseeds	Domestic availability of edible oils	Import of edible oils (domestic and imported)	Total availability of edible oils
2007-08	297.56	86.54	56.08	142.62
2008-09	277.19	84.56	81.82	166.39
2009-10	248.83	79.46	88.23	167.69
2010-11	278.48	86.76	20.74 (Nov.-Jan.)	-

(c) and (d) National Sample Survey on consumer expenditure conducted periodically includes estimation of consumption of edible oils. Projections for demand of edible oilseeds in the country during 2007-08 to 2011-12 were made by Working Group constituted by Planning Commission. This group also considered results of 55th round of NSS (1999-2000). Based on behaviouristic approach, annual requirement of edible oils in the country calculated from projections of oilseeds as estimated by this Group was as given below:

(in lakh tons)

Year	Demand for oilseeds	Demand for edible oils
2007-08	455.6	127.57
2008-09	474.3	132.80
2009-10	493.5	138.18
2010-11	513.4	143.75
2011-12	533.9	149.49

However, the actual demand of edible oils seems higher than these estimates made in 2006.

(e) The Government has taken various steps to improve production and availability of oilseeds /edible oils in the country such as these:

- (i) A centrally sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented in 14 major oilseeds growing States and 9 oil palm growing states to increase production. Under this Scheme as well as Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), assistance is provided for improving agronomic practices.
- (ii) Extension work is being taken up for propagation of improved production and pest management technologies.
- (iii) A new sub-scheme has been introduced during 2010-11 under RKVY as a special initiative for pulses and oilseeds for organizing sixty

thousand pulses and oilseeds villages in rainfed areas.

- (iv) Imports of edible oils have been facilitated through liberal import duty structure.

Improving Sewage Disposal System

1096. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drainage and sewage system in various metropolitan cities are still being cleaned manually;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has decided to enact a law to ban such manual cleaning;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of proposals received from various State Governments for improving the sewage disposal system in various cities and towns during each of the last three years and the current- year, State-wise;

(f) the details of proposals approved/turned down/pending during the said period, State-wise; and

(g) the amount of funds allocated/released and utilised under the said scheme during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Apart from mechanical cleaning, manual cleaning of drains and sewers is necessitated on account of the need to remove silt deposits due to discharge of untreated domestic waste water in the drains as well as to remove blockages/silt deposition in the sewers.

(c) and (d) Necessary amendment to the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 to include such practices within the definition of manual scavenging has been recommended.

(e) to (g) Proposals within the amounts allocated under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for various states have been approved by the central sanctioning and monitoring committee. A total of 66 projects have been approved under Sewerage component during the last three years and current year with approved cost of Rs. 10277.36 crore and Additional Central Assistance(ACA) commitment of Rs. 4622.96 crore. Rs. 885.10 crore has been released as ACA (details are at Statement-I). Details of sewerage projects approved during the last three and current year under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) are given in Statement-II.

Statement I

List of Projects approved for Sewerage Component during 2007-08 and funds released/Utilisation

Sl.No.	State	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA Released for Utilisation (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City Area on South of Musi (in Zone 2 in catchments S 7 to S11, S13 and S15)	25125.00	8793.75	2198.44
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Serilingampally Municipality	20038.00	7013.30	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Gujarat	Sewerage and Sewate Treatment system for New East Zone Areas	11065.73	5532.86	0.00
4.	Gujarat	Automation/SCDA of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation	3063.43	1537.71	76.58
5.	Gujarat	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	18404.35	9202.18	0.00
6.	Karnataka	Underground Drainage works in Yelahanka	1500.63	525.22	131.30
7.	Karnataka	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	1876.36	656.73	164.18
8.	Maharashtra	THANE-Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase I for THANE	14956.79	5234.88	1308.72
9.	Maharashtra	Mira-Bhayandar-Underground Sewerage Project based on Decentralised System	33142.27	11599.80	0.00
10.	Maharashtra	THANE-Sewerage System project-Phase II for Thane	14009.00	4903.15	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	THANE-Sewerage System project-Phase III for Thane	4179.00	1463.35	365.84
12.	Puducherry	Comprehensive sewerage scheme to the urban areas of Puducherry	20340.00	16272.00	4068.00
13.	Punjab	Rehabilitation of existing Sewerage system for Walled city Area Phase-II	3690.00	1845.00	408.03
14.	Punjab	Providing sewerage and sewage treatment plant	24139.00	12069.50	
15.	Sikkim	Rehabilitation of Sewers in Gangtok	2392.01	2152.81	538.20
16.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage facilities for Puzhuthivakkam (Ullagaram)	2808.05	982.80	99.75
17.	Tamil Nadu	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Avadi Municipality	15805.41	5531.89	0.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	Providing sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)	13091.00	4581.85	0.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	Comprehensive Underground Sewerage scheme	37712.88	18856.44	4714.11
20.	Tamil Nadu	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme for Phase III area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System	22934.00	11467.00	2866.75
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna Action Plan Phase II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra	2162.00	1081.00	270.25
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage work for Kanpur city (Inner Core Area)	19088.22	9544.11	2386.03
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage works for Lucknow Sewerage District I (Vol. I and II)	23623.00	11811.50	2952.87
Total			335146.13	152658.82	22549.05

List of Projects approved for Sewerage Component during 2008-09 and funds released/Utilisation

Sl.No.	State	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA Released for Utilisation (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Providing sewerage facilities for Northern part of Vijaywada City	17815.00	8908.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	Sewerage sheme for Bhodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	9594.34	7675.47	0.00
3.	Delhi	Settiing up of 20 MGD STP each at Nilothi and Pappankalan	24544.00	8590.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	23541.00	8239.00	823.00
5.	Gujarat	Sewerage Network of East AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	7765.00	2718.00	271.00
6.	Gujarat	Sewerage systems Phase-II for Vadodara City	6055.74	3027.87	756.96
7.	Karnataka	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli city municipal council (Drainage Zone 7 & 8)	13657.00	4780.00	1195.00
8.	Karnataka	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	8789.00	3077.00	769.00
9.	Karnataka	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	11018.00	3856.00	964.00
10.	Kerala	Extension of sewerage system F&G Block, Southern area of Thiruvananthapuram and rehabilitation of the sewerage systems procurement of sewer cleaning machines, sewerage system for Attukal area, STP for Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	12115.00	9692.00	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	Kalyan Dombivli - Underground Sewerage for part of KDMC	16963.35	5937.17	1484.29
12.	Maharashtra	Kulgaon-Badlapur-Underground Sewerage scheme	15146.18	5301.16	530.12

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	PCMC-Sewerage System (Phase-II) for PCMC	12070.45	6035.23	1207.05
14.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai-Underground Sewerage system for Navi Mumbai	35366.52	12378.28	3094.57
15.	Rajasthan	Sewerage project	11208.00	8966.00	1300.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	Providing sewage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality	5745.50	2011.00	503.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	Providing sewerage facilities for Porur Town panchayat	3829.00	1340.15	335.03
18.	Tamil Nadu	54 MLD sewerage Treatment Plant at Nesapakkam, Chennai	5457.00	1910.00	478.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Tambaram Municipality	16096.59	5633.80	1408.45
20.	Tamil Nadu	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Perungudi Town Panchayat	2019.24	706.73	176.68
21.	Tamil Nadu	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Thirumazhisai Town Panchayat	2047.32	716.56	179.14
22.	Tamil Nadu	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Pallikarani Town Panchayat	5861.00	2051.00	512
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur City	10100.45	5050.22	1262.55
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-I)	26216.00	13108.00	3277.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewage works for Lucknow city-Sewerage District III (Part-II)	21443.00	10722.00	2681.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna area	30912.00	15456.00	3091.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage System of Allahabad City (Zone D) Phase-I	35598.00	17799.00	4449.75
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage Work in District IV of Kanpur City	20736.00	10000.00	2303.95
29.	Uttarakhand	Reorganisation and expansion of Nainital sewerage	1960.00	1570.00	0.00
30.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun sewerage sheme	5465.00	4372.00	0.00
31.	West Bengal	Development and Management of Water supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at SaltLake	3407.15	1192.50	298.13
Total			422541.83	192820.14	33350.67

List of Projects approved for Sewerage Component during 2009-10 and funds released/Utilisation

Sl.No.	State	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA Released for Utilisation (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Delhi	Rehabilitation of Trunk sewer	25337.00	8868.00	2216.99
2.	Gujarat	Sewerage System phase-II, part-II for Rajkot City	19195.12	9000.00	2250.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Rejuvenation of sewerage Network in missing lines and left-out/worn-out sewerage in various zones of shimla, phase-1	5474.00	3880.00	970.00
4.	Maharashtra	Underground sewerage project package-II	17182.92	8591.46	2147.87
5.	Tripura	Sewerage and Sewerage Treatment scheme for Zone (Priority I Area)	10221.00	9000.00	2250.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Sewerage scheme phase-1 (part-1)	19592.00	9000.00	2250.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	sewerage works in sewerage Zone-5&7 of Meerutcity	18589.00	9000.00	2250.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone-II of Mathura city	6035.77	4500.00	1125.00
9.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun sewerage sheme (Phase-I) for L zone	6283.00	4628.00	1157.00
10.	West Bengal	Sewerage Project for Raniganj Municipality	4008.82	2004.41	501.10
11.	West Bengal	Drainage and sewerage project in bidhannagar, Kolkata	2358.45	825.46	206.37
Total			134277.08	69297.33	17324.33

List of Projects approved for Sewerage Component during 2010-01 and funds released/Utilisation

Sl.No.	State	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA Released for Utilisation (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Delhi	Laying Interceptor Sewerages along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh, supplementary and Shahdhra for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River	135771.00	47520.00	11880.00

Statement II*Year-wise details of Sewerage Projects under UIDSSMT as on 31.01.11*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08					2008-09					2009-10					Current FY 2010-11 till 24-02-11			
		No. of projects approved for ACA release	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA released (1st +2nd Installment & Part Balance of 1st Installment)	Amount Utilized by State Government (cumulative till Sep. 10)	No. of projects approved for ACA release	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA released (1st+2nd Installment & Part Balance of 1st Installment)	Amount Utilized by State Government (cumulative till Sep. 10)	No. of projects approved for ACA release	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA released (1st+2nd Installment)	Amount Utilized by State Government (cumulative till Sep. 10)	No. of projects approved for ACA release	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA released (1st+2nd Installment)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0		0.00	34.53	4.67	2	49.66	39.73	31.55	81.57	0		0.00	0.66	163.15			0.00	113.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
3.	Assam			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
4.	Bihar			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	190.25	85.78	42.89	0.00			0.00		0.00			0.00		42.93			0.00	
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
7.	Daman and Diu			0.00			1	9.42	7.54	0.31				0.00					0.00	
8.	Gujarat			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
9.	Haryana	1	45.76	36.61	18.99	0.00	4	63.11	50.49	25.25	23.74			0.00		61.22			0.00	
10.	Himachal Pradesh			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
11.	Jharkhand			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
13.	Kerala	1	49.78	39.82	20.65				0.00					0.00					0.00	
14.	Karnataka	1	3.03	2.42	5.95	5.53	1	8.68	6.94	10.83	19.98			0.00		39.09			0.00	5.33
15.	Madhya Pradesh			0.00			2	143.12	114.50	57.25				0.00					0.00	
16.	Maharashtra			0.00		0.12	11	414.62	331.70	162.73	7.43	0		0.00	12.95	40.58			0.00	
17.	Manipur			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
18.	Meghalaya			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
19.	Mizoram			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
20.	Nagaland			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
21.	Odisha	0		0.00	1.19				0.00					0.00					0.00	
22.	Punjab	4	162.04	129.63	64.82	0.00	4	174.42	139.54	71.00	12.73			0.00		69.76			0.00	19.82
23.	Puducherry			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
24.	Rajasthan	1	61.67	49.34	26.88	2.43	8	293.96	235.17	117.58	19.36			0.00		44.00			0.00	
25.	Sikkim			0.00		0.00	4	24.12	21.71	10.85	0.00			0.00		12.21			0.00	
26.	Tripura			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.00	
27.	Tamil Nadu	2	12.22	9.78	4.89	1.33	11	282.29	225.83	112.92	4.50	0		0.00	3.93	5.94			0.00	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1	73.41	58.73	33.72		1	34.63	27.70	13.85	63.11	0		0.00	28.83	154.00			0.00	71.60
29.	Uttarakhand			0.00			1	61.73	49.38	24.69				0.00		2.76			0.00	
30.	West Bengal	1	12.52	10.02	5.01	0.00			0.00		0.00			0.00		0.00			0.00	
	Total	13	610.68	422.12	259.52	14.08	50	1559.76	1250.22	638.81	232.42	0	0.00	0.00	46.37	635.64	0	0.00	0.00	210.44

Crime Against Dalits

1097. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
 SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
 SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
 SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether atrocities against dalits and dalit women are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported and the action taken against the accused alongwith the financial assistance provided to the victims during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise and crime-wise including murder;

(c) the total number of such cases solved/unsolved and the action taken to solve all the cases during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to make amendments in the criminal laws and the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to provide speedy trial and justice in such cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (e) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 29825, 33367 and 33426 cases under different heads of atrocities against Scheduled Castes were reported in the country during 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. Gender wise cases of atrocities are not maintained by NCRB except rape cases. The State/UT wise details of number of cases reported, charge-sheeted and convicted; number of persons arrested, chargesheeted and convicted is at Statement-I. Similar details with regard to crime of murder are at Statement-II. As per information provided by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE), the norms for amount of relief as well as phasing of its payment, is available in Schedule to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) rules, 1995. The same is available at MSJE's website www.socialjustice.nic.in. The statements as provided by MSJE (Statement-III) indicates the expenditure reportedly incurred by the State Government/UT Administration, towards relief to victims of atrocity under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Schedule Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively

Statement I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Total Atrocities Against SCS During 2007-2009

Sl.No.	State	2007						2008						2009					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3261	1803	289	4098	3887	433	3875	1697	192	4492	3949	373	4465	1864	232	4025	3391	398
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	125	101	33	155	115	40	104	37	7	140	76	18	0	20	1	0	33	1
4.	Bihar	2786	1810	173	4573	3734	264	3617	1937	229	5231	3991	368	3836	1902	216	5177	4281	425
5.	Chhattisgarh	511	461	128	1203	1183	374	600	590	122	1293	1274	280	466	501	94	755	791	180
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	3	2	0	6	4	0
7.	Gujarat	1038	945	47	2776	2797	120	1228	1116	38	3058	3047	86	1180	1075	43	2828	2813	135
8.	Haryana	227	168	44	354	346	88	339	277	16	649	657	36	303	209	50	456	434	77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87	33	2	64	55	2	68	31	3	67	51	4	87	54	12	161	153	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
11.	Jharkhand	538	240	53	580	487	42	598	272	30	516	602	77	631	425	95	809	905	134

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3.	Assam	11	6	2	20	9	3	9	2	1	11	4	2	0	3	0	0	6	0
4.	Bihar	26	21	2	62	56	4	46	35	6	55	45	9	22	15	8	36	34	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	11	3	54	54	22	11	8	5	104	96	44	6	9	2	7	15	20
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	17	15	3	37	44	10	13	12	2	27	23	2	20	13	2	45	40	2
8.	Haryana	10	7	0	24	24	0	6	5	2	14	14	6	7	5	3	19	18	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
11.	Jharkhand	13	4	0	0	1	0	7	2	1	12	12	1	5	6	4	12	9	4
12.	Karnataka	15	17	0	38	59	0	27	27	2	41	31	4	38	37	2	81	85	3
13.	Kerala	3	0	2	6	0	5	3	6	1	24	20	3	3	2	0	16	11	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86	90	47	300	290	120	87	83	33	306	330	116	101	99	39	325	323	108
15.	Maharashtra	16	20	4	59	69	7	23	19	2	70	65	14	27	26	1	161	166	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	13	7	1	13	15	3	17	20	0	18	17	0	25	18	2	34	33	2
21.	Punjab	2	1	0	7	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	2	0	10	6	0
22.	Rajasthan	53	40	12	105	105	38	53	31	10	69	67	17	65	41	15	109	111	27
23.	Sikkim	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	34	8	101	86	24	31	29	6	54	62	8	27	19	7	142	105	14
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	310	290	158	963	897	516	239	223	162	756	675	508	235	210	170	736	628	564
27.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	6	6	0	4	4	3	8	8	6	2	1	0	6	2	0
28.	West Bengal	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total State	673	599	248	1884	1809	766	626	551	243	1655	1558	749	624	537	260	1800	1650	772

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total All India	674	600	248	1885	1810	766	626	552	243	1655	1569	749	624	537	260	1800	1650	772

Statement III

Statement showing number of SC/ST atrocity victims provided relief by State Governments which have received Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during 2007-08 to 2009-10.

Sl.No.	State	Number of persons provided relief		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1598	2371	995
2.	Bihar	222	121	180
3.	Chhattisgarh	597	756	975.
4.	Gujarat	1519	1825	1258
5.	Haryana	70	95	128
6.	Himachal Pradesh	37	34	41
7.	Jharkhand	88	25	NA
8.	Karnataka	1157	1426	1722
9.	Kerala	83	84	31
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3967	4053	5378

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Maharashtra	1150	1340	2050
12.	Odisha	213	301	242
13.	Punjab	NA	0	28
14.	Rajasthan	1598	1409	1465
15.	Tripura	NA	2	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	1190	1301	1268
17.	Uttarakhand	106	0	56
18.	Uttar Pradesh	10474	11339	11862
Total		24069	26482	27680

Note: N.A. = Not Available

Programmes from Shimla DDK

1098. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether transmission of programmes from Shimla Doordarshan Kendra (DDK) is limited to four hours a day for five days in a week and half an hour on Sunday;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to telecast such programmes in 24 hours for all the days of the week;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that as per existing policy of Doordarshan, in all the Regional Kendras under Hindi Belt, the transmission is for four hours from Monday to Saturday and one and half hour on Sunday. Accordingly, Doordarshan Kendra (DDK), Shimla transmits programmes for four hours from 4.00 pm to 8.00 pm from Monday to Saturday and for one and half hour from 6.30 pm to 8.00 pm on Sunday.

(c) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that due to paucity of funds and manpower, presently there is no proposal to telecast programmes for 24 hours in all days of the week from DDK, Shimla.

[English]

Increase in PDS Prices

1099. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has increased the price of foodgrains including rice and wheat under the Public Distribution System (PDS);

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

(c) the date on which the said increase was effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No, madam. The Central Issue Prices (CIPs) of wheat and rice meant for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) have not been increased/ revised since 1.7.2002.

Decline in Sugar Production

1100. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

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

(a) whether there is a wide variation in estimates of sugar production made by the Government and the industry;

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

(c) whether the Government has lifted the ban on futures trading and export of sugar despite projections of decline in production of sugar by the Indian Sugar Mills Association;

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

(e) whether the said move is likely to lead to a further rise in sugar prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (b) No, Madam. The Central Government has provisionally estimated production of sugar in the current sugar season 2010-11 (October-September) at about 245 lac tons whereas apex bodies of the sugar industry viz., Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) and National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. (NFCSF) have estimated it at 250 lac tons. As such, there is no wide variation in estimates of sugar production made by the Government and the Industry.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Indian Sugar Mills Association has not reported to the Government any projected decline in production of sugar. The Government did not impose ban on futures trading in sugar. It is the Forward Markets Commission (FMC) which suspended futures trading in sugar w.e.f. 27.05.2009 and resumed it w.e.f. 27.12.2010. As regards export of sugar, the Government did not impose ban on its exports; as such the question of lifting the ban does not arise. Export of sugar is regulated through export release orders issued by the Directorate of Sugar in the Department of Food

and Public Distribution. The Central Government has currently allowed Advance Authorization holders who imported raw sugar from 21.09.2004 to 15.04.2008 and 17.02.2009 to 30.09.2009 on 'ton-to-ton' basis to export sugar to fulfil their balance export obligation.

(e) and (f) Sugar prices in the open market depend upon a number of factors viz., production, supply, demand and market sentiments, market expectations etc. The ex-mill price of S-30 Grade sugar in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, the two major sugar producing states, on 27.12.2010, the day on which futures trading in sugar was resumed, on 27.01.2011, i.e. one month after its resumption and on 23.02.2011 was as under:

(in Rs./quintal)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Ex-mill prices		
		27.12.2010	27.01.2011	23.02.2011
1.	Maharashtra	2780-2800	2620-2640	2600-2620
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2940-2990	2840-2860	2750-2865

The above table indicates that ex-mill prices have declined after resumption of futures trading in sugar. As such, it is not possible to establish any direct correlation between futures trading in sugar and sugar prices.

Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme

1101. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of families continue to live in camps set up for the Tsunami affected families;

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

(c) whether this is an indicator of the failure of the Tsunami rehabilitation programme;

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

(e) the steps being taken to properly rehabilitate affected families in a time-bound manner alongwith the funds allocated and utilised in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(f) the details of the number of children orphaned due to the Tsunami and since then rehabilitated during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Essential Commodities

1102. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
 DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
 SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
 SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the implementation of various regulations regarding maintenance of supply of essential commodities and price control in different States and the impact thereof;

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

(c) the details of the action taken against the hoarders and speculators under the said regulation during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken for strict implementation of the said rules to remove supply side bottlenecks and control prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Measures to check rise in prices and maintain adequate availability of essential commodities at affordable prices for consumers is an ongoing process. Prices of essential commodities including pulses are influenced by various factors. The Government in conjunction with the State Governments adopt appropriate measures to mitigate the impact of the price rise especially on vulnerable sections.

A Conference of Chief Ministers was held on 06.02.2010, which was presided over by the Prime Minister to consider measures to insulate the poor and vulnerable from adverse price movements. As a follow up, a Core Group of some Chief Ministers and concerned Central Ministers met under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister on 08.04.2010 and recommended *inter-alia*,

setting up of a Working Group on Consumer Affairs (under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister Gujarat with CMs of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as its Members) to suggest strategies/plan of action for reducing the gap between farm gate and retail prices and recommend measures for amendment to and better implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. These include increasing efficiency of distribution channels from farm to consumers, reducing intermediation costs and reducing the gap between farm gate and retail prices, promoting State intervention for retailing essential commodities at reasonable prices and enforcement of Statutory provisions to improve availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices.

The Standing Committee of Parliament on Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution had in its 28th Report, *inter-alia*, suggested that the Department should examine whether there is any lacunae in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The State Governments/UT Administrations were requested to send their views on the recommendation made by the Committee. Responses had been received from 20 States/UTs and these had been examined.

The Working Group on Consumer Affairs is expected to give its report on 2nd March 2011; this would *inter alia* include measures to improve the implementation of the Essential Commodities Act as per its terms of reference indicated above.

(c) and (d) The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/ Union Territories. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts.

In order to check price rise including hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities the Government of India has in continuum taken the following steps recently:—

- (i) It is felt that the State Governments have a major role in checking prices of essential commodities by curbing malpractices, profiteering and hoarding through a set of administrative and regulatory measures.

- (ii) In January, 2011 Video Conferences were held with the officers of all States/UTs reiterating the need for enforcement of the provisions of EC Act and PBM Act to curb malpractices and provide adequate supplies of essential commodities at affordable prices and if required use State intervention and facilitate alternate arrangements for augmenting supplies of essential commodities.
- (iii) Hon'ble Minister(I/C), (Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distributions) has also written to Chief Ministers of all States/UTs on this issue vide letter dt. 04.02.2011.
- (iv) Hon'ble Minister (I/C), (CAF&PD) has convened a meeting of the Ministers of Food/PDI Consumer Affairs of South Zone on 03.02.2011 at Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), for North Zone (on 07.02.2011 at New Delhi), East Zone (on 14.02.2011 at Kolkatta) and West Zone (on 17.02.2011 at Mumbai) *inter-alia*, to control rise in prices and ensure adequate availability of essential commodities at affordable prices for consumers. It has also been reiterated that State Governments have a major role in checking the prices of Essential Commodities by curbing malpractices and hoarding through the administrative measures by using the aforesaid legislative measures effectively.
- (v) To enable the State Governments/UT Administrations 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 limits by keeping in abeyance some provisions of the Central Order dated 15.02.2002

in respect of edible oils, edible oilseeds, and sugar for the period upto 31.03.2011 and pulses, rice and paddy for the period upto 30.9.2011.

- (vi) The details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations are enclosed as Statements-I to III.
- (vii) The State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. Details of detention orders issued under the said Act and as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given below:—

Name of the State	2008	2009	2010
Gujarat	16	31	79
Tamil Nadu	141	112	120
Odisha	01	02	02
Maharashtra	—	02	02
Andhra Pradesh	04	—	01
Chhattisgarh	—	—	01
Total	162	147	205

Statement I

Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year, 2008—Information received from States/UTs

upto 31.12.2008

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. Lakh)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17235	29	6	-	86.12	December
2.	Assam	1419	14	19	Nil	2.37	December*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
4.	Bihar	16	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	September
5.	Chhattisgarh	225	1	32	1	102.03	March
6.	Delhi	153	135	119	4	61.7	December
7.	Gujarat	31098	20	142	Nil	253.15	December
8.	Goa	121	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
9.	Haryana	46	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25634	13	49	Nil	15.52	December\$\$
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	422	376	94	Nil	Nil	September
12.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	April
13.	Karnataka	3396	74	1	4	580.95	December
14.	Kerala	87305	12	2	Nil	12.98	December
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14921	52	107	Nil	405.15	April
16.	Maharashtra	2551	3376	2595	Nil	2365.92	December
17.	Manipur	99	4	3	3	0.16	December
18.	Meghalaya	70	1	2	1	0.05	December
19.	Mizoram	61	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.49	July**
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
21.	Odisha	2001	22	117	Nil	17.51	November
22.	Punjab	20632	22	9	4	3.08	November
23.	Rajasthan	450	13	170	4	18.12	July
24.	Sikkim	1	2	2	Nil	0.01	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	20268	2525	1127	761	683.33	November
26.	Tripura	35	12	9	Nil	2.69	December
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39474	1047	1734	Nil	1410.49	December
29.	West Bengal	176	142	5	Nil	58.83	December
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	291	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December***
31.	Chandigarh	6	9	Nil	Nil	2.01	December
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	2	Nil	Nil	5.49	December
33.	Daman and Diu						Not Reported
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
35.	Puducherry	633	81	81	8	7.07	December
Total		268775	8001	6425	790	6095.22	

*-Except January & February

**-Except April, May & June

\$\$-Except-October

***-Except-September & October

Updated as on 31.3.2009

Statement II*Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year, 2009—Information received from States/UTs*

upto 31.12.2009

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. Lakh)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7873	43	Nil	1	233.31	December
2.	Assam	2382	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	December\$
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	3	3	Nil	Nil	November
4.	Bihar	17	8	Nil	Nil	1.69	December
5.	Chhattisgarh	751	36	90	66	858.27	December
6.	Delhi	93	98	76	Nil	Nil	December
7.	Gujarat	28025	30	89	Nil	528.31	December
8.	Goa	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
9.	Haryana	107	8	1	Nil	0.82	December*
10.	Himachal Pradesh	24642	3	2	Nil	10.99	December
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	1659	137	9	3	24.58	December
14.	Kerala	48829	21	2	Nil	121.47	December***
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	1688	2565	1562	Nil	13842.38	December
17.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November**
18.	Meghalaya	8	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	December
19.	Mizoram	366	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
21.	Odisha	35494	7	149	9	14.56	December
22.	Punjab	122	54	34	26	464.52	December
23.	Rajasthan	281	3	62	Nil	36.89	March
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	16404	4775	1471	7	623.25	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tripura	66	2	2	Nil	0.65	December
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39684	1023	1491	Nil	1929.48	December
29.	West Bengal	161	117	16	Nil	90.4	December
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	208	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
31.	Chandigarh	8	9	Nil	Nil	7.97	December
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	2	Nil	Nil	0.22	December
33.	Daman and Diu						Not Reported
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
35.	Puducherry	512	63	68	15	15.53	December
Total		209413	9012	5131	127	18805.29	

* - Except August & September

** - Except August & October

\$ - Except August

*** - Except October

Updated as on 7.4.2010

Statement III

*Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
(Relating to offences under E.C. Act other than violation of stock control orders)
Information received from States/UTs upto 31.12.2010*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. Lakh)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10253	Nil	Nil	Nil	144.96	December-A
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May
3.	Assam	332	29	20	10	Nil	August-B
4.	Bihar	65	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	October-C
5.	Chhattisgarh	211	1	18	14	757.58	August-D
6.	Delhi	66	15	28	4	Nil	December
7.	Goa	82	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December-E
8.	Gujarat	30296	139	88	17	428.99	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Harayana	167	49	5	NIL	361.62	October
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22353	Nil	Nil	Nil	11.62	November
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	2016	138	Nil	2	317.78	October
14.	Kerala	26603	33	22	3	21.931	December
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	1820	2717	1543	Nil	1139.46	November
17.	Manipur	9	5	5	5	0.47	December
18.	Meghalaya	64	7	6	3	0.91	November
19.	Mizoram	84	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	November-F
20.	Nagaland	2	26	Nil	Nil	0.39	September
21.	Odisha	60155	6	258	Nil	5.29	November-G
22.	Punjab	213	21	13	9	1.27	December
23.	Rajasthan						Not Reported
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	18894	6995	1257	43	708.69	December
26.	Tripura	245	7	7	Nil	7.07	October
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	29723	558	1211	Nil	6262.85	September
29.	West Bengal	222	100	20	Nil	281.41	December
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	193	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	September
31.	Chandigarh	10	9	Nil	Nil	9.16	October-H
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	Nil	Nil	35	December
33.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	July-I
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December-J
35.	Puducherry	635	26	38	51	4.18	October
Total		204783	10906	4539	161	10500.7	

A—Except Sept., 2010

B—Except Feb., Apr., May, 2010

C—Except Mar., 2010

D—Except Jan., Feb., June & July, 2010

E—Except Nov., 2010

F—Except July & Aug., 2010

G—Except Oct., 2010

H—Except Aug., 2010

I—Only July, 2010

J—Except July, Sept., Oct., Nov. 2010

Updated as on 32.02.2011

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Dwelling Units in Urban Areas

1103. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
 PROF. RAM SHANKAR:
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
 SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
 SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
 SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
 SHRI P.K. BIJU:
 SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
 SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
 SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
 SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the percentage of population in need of shelter in urban areas including middle income groups and the urban poor, State-wise;

(b) the details of the number of dwelling units built and the funds allocated under various Central/Centrally assisted schemes for addressing the housing needs of the middle income groups and the urban poor in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether despite various schemes, there continues to be a huge shortage of dwellings units for the said section of the society in various cities in the country;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the figures and the percentage of such population, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to revamp the existing schemes in this regard to provide low cost dwelling units to such sections of the society in a time-bound manner;

(f) if, so the details thereof, and if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to address this problem; and

(g) the details of the funds required for providing housing for all in urban areas and the steps taken to enhance allocation for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. The Technical Group further distributed the housing shortage among various categories as under:-

Category-wise break up of Housing Shortage

Category	Housing shortage units in Millions	Percentage share in housing shortage
Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)	21.78	88.14%
Low Income Group (LIG)	2.89	11.70%
Middle Income Group (MIG) & Higher Income Group (HIG)	0.04	0.16%
Total	24.71	24.71

State-wise distribution of housing shortage as estimated by the Technical Group is given at Statement-I.

(b) to (g) The Technical Group has further estimated the total requirement of housing during the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-2012) will be 26.53 million. A projected investment of Rs. 361318.10 crore was required to meet this housing requirement as per 11th Plan document.

The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP: 2007 and no timeframe for facilitation of housing to all citizens can be assigned.

However, the Central Government is supporting the States in through various programmatic interventions

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the

Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The schemes are demand driven and so far 15,60,102 houses have been sanctioned and Central share of Rs. 20787.90 crores committed for the purpose. Statewise details of schemes sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP are annexed respectively as Statements-II & III.

- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. The scheme aims to cover 3.10 lakh beneficiaries over the 11th Plan Period. So far 5038 household have benefited under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh and Karantaka.
- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity. The scheme which was launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category. Statewise details of projects sanctioned are given at Statement-IV.
- The proposed scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) aims to provide support for shelter, and basic civic & social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

Statement I

Urban Housing Shortage at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan

(dwelling units in million)

State/UTs	Housing Shortage
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu and Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Odisha	0.50
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1.00

1	2	1	2
Sikkim	0.01	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82	Daman and Diu	0.01
Tripura	0.06	Delhi	1.13
Uttarakhand	0.18	Lakshadweep	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	2.38	Pondicherry	0.06
West Bengal	2.04	All India	24.71
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	State/UT-wise breakup of shortage in terms of different income groups is not available.	
Chandigarh	0.08		

Statement II*JNNURM-Basic Services to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)
Total Projects Approved*Status as on 15.2.2011
(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission	Projects	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned	2nd Installment Sanctioned	3rd Installment Sanctioned	4th Installment Sanctioned	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	36	3010.18	134694	1497.42	1512.77	374.35	337.91	227.68	66.86	874.86
2.	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	49.25	852	43.95	5.31	10.99	0.84	0.00	0.00	11.83
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	99.03	99.03	75.03	0.00	198.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	6	462.49	30000	364.99	97.50	91.25	78.05	0.00	0.00	169.29
6.	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19
7.	Delhi	1	17	2783.78	73820	1229.28	1554.51	307.32	43.85	11.54	0.00	228.90
8.	Gujarat	4	19	1709.94	106044	822.46	887.48	205.62	167.18	146.10	109.65	621.68
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	3.19	0.00	0.00	33.61
13.	Jharkhand	3	11	370.67	12226	251.59	119.08	62.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.90
14.	Karnataka	2	18	747.18	28118	407.97	339.21	101.99	63.96	1.22	0.00	164.49
15.	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	50.60	16.38	0.00	125.37
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	86.07	45.44	16.40	0.00	147.91
17.	Maharashtra	5	60	6817.86	182841	3234.10	3583.76	808.53	403.99	174.15	46.36	1409.68
18.	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.98
19.	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	5.94	5.94	0.00	16.03
20.	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	7.23	0.00	0.00	27.26
21.	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	26.40	0.00	79.20
22.	Odisha	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	9.95	0.00	0.00	13.54
23.	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	9.04	8.32	0.00	26.39
24.	Puducherry	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	20.80	1.06	1.06	0.00	21.86
25.	Rajasthan	2	4	458.64	23151	257.30	201.34	64.33	21.14	0.00	0.00	85.47
26.	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	7.26	0.70	0.00	15.23
27.	Tamil Nadu	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	1285.53	260.45	147.39	83.42	25.93	494.42
28.	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	13.96
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7	67	2342.51	67992	1144.24	1198.27	286.02	263.18	86.73	0.00	531.77
30.	Uttarakhand	3	12	86.03	1799	65.33	20.70	16.33	1.28	0.00	0.00	17.61
31.	West Bengal	2	91	3293.05	140113	1607.42	1685.62	402.21	198.11	105.22	11.78	682.65
	Total	63 Cities	479	27813.58	1036819	14027.18	13786.49	3507.11	2027.70	997.58	271.86	6248.82
	DPR Preparation Charges		20 Released	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		8.59
	PMUs		27	0.00	0	30.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		5.12
	PIUs		118	0.00	0	79.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		16.82
	TPIMA		15									
	CBP											2.01
	Grand Total	63 Cities	479	27813.58	1036819	14137.51	13786.49	3507.11	2027.70	997.58	271.86	6281.36

Statement III*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**Total Projects Approved*Status as on 15.2.2011
(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	77	1139.10	47896	783.10	355.99	382.28	221.77	551.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.00	4.48	0.00	4.48
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	5.53
4.	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	0.00	35.11
5.	Bihar	19	20	275.22	12956	162.48	112.74	81.24	0.00	81.24
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	28.19	104.57
7.	D&N Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9.	Gujarat	37	38	381.78	28424	243.20	121.06	124.76	0.00	119.35
10.	Haryana	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	0.00	104.85
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	55.34	1616	37.07	18.26	18.54	0.00	18.54
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	40	114.46	6670	87.97	21.64	41.22	4.42	41.22
13.	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	62.79	0.00	55.05
14.	Karnataka	32	34	398.13	17237	222.56	175.57	111.28	40.04	136.45
15.	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	71.71	100.68	39.67	130.70
16.	Madhya Pradesh	41	44	319.26	20739	221.83	97.43	110.97	4.76	115.73
17.	Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	0.00	14.89
18.	Rajasthan	51	56	776.37	40874	518.45	257.92	259.23	23.77	219.69
19.	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Manipur	6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	10.08	16.33	0.00	13.03
21.	Maharashtra	83	102	1803.93	90072	1228.48	575.44	575.97	34.48	600.15
22.	Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	43.60	22.67	7.25	29.92
23.	Odisha	29	32	284.67	13049	191.88	92.79	92.90	9.01	92.90
24.	Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	33.77	29.64	16.89	0.00	16.89
25.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
26.	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96	0.00	8.96
27.	Tamil Nadu	83	84	515.88	37585	372.10	127.13	183.89	137.26	281.99
28.	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	15.52	22.19
29.	Uttar Pradesh	135	153	1165.08	43035	751.74	413.34	375.84	67.89	366.82
30.	Uttarakhand	18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	70.71	45.28	0.00	45.28
31.	West Bengal	81	120	1103.33	60171	826.59	276.25	413.37	163.46	498.79
Total		830	977	9957.72	523283	6760.72	3154.75	3325.59	797.49	3732.01

Statement IV*Affordable Housing in Partnership**Total Projects Approved*

Status as on 15.2.2011

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved (25% of the infra. Cost)	Total State Share Approved	Total State ULB Share	Total State Beneficiary Share	EWS Dus	LIG	MIG	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved	No. of Meeting	Date of CS&MC
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojna, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	35.33	2.48	1.68	0	31.16				816	84	27-Apr-10
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Vrindavan Sheme No.-1, Sector 5 E, Lucknow, UP	57.73	4.63	2.75	0	50.35				1500	84	27-Apr-10

1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojana, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	132.81	8.32	6.32		118.17	1776	800		2576	85	5-May-10
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Gahroo Yojna, Bijnaur, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	139.03	6.63	6.62		125.78	896	1536		2432	85	5-May-10
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Gomati Nagar Extension Yojana, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	103.63	9.41	4.93		89.28	1728	208		1936	85	5-May-10
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Devpur Para, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	132.91	8.74	6.33		117.85	3152			3152	85	5-May-10
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojna, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	27.85	1.40	1.33		25.12	720			720	86	25-May-10
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Janakipuram, Sector-J, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	34.11	3.12	1.62		29.36	688			688	86	25-May-10
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Hanspuram, Sector-7, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	21.71	2.05	1.03		18.62	564			564	86	25-May-10
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Rukamani Vihar Avasiya Yojana, Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	31.72	1.70	1.51		28.52	672	304		976	86	25-May-10
Sub-total				716.83	48.48	34.13	0.00	634.22	10196	2848	0	15360		
11.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Dharampura Social Housing Scheme Construction of 648 EWS Flats (G+2) under affordable Housing in partnership at Dharampura, Raipur	15.62	0.59			15.04	648			648	86	25-May-10
12.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Puraina Social Housing Scheme Construction of 320 EWS Flats (G+3) under affordable Housing in partnership at Puraina, Raipur	7.75	0.27			7.48	320			320	86	25-May-10
13.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	An Affordable Housing in partnership Project Proposal at Rajpura, Raipur	17.81	1.75			16.07	972			972	86	25-May-10
14.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	An Affordable Housing in partnership Project Proposal at Boriyakhurd, Raipur	34.03	2.88			31.15	1800			1800	86	25-May-10
Sub-total				75.21	5.48	0.00	0.00	69.73	3740	0	0	3740		
Total				792.04	53.96	34.13	0.00	703.94	13936	2848	0	19100		

Assistance for Drought

1104. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
 SHRI P. C. MOHAN:
 SHRI RAMKISHUN:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance sanctioned/allocated to various States for drought relief during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether many States including Bihar have not yet received/received less assistance vis-a-vis their demand;

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

(d) the details of the drought affected States, their demands for assistance and amount sanctioned and released to these States during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) The details of the financial assistance sanctioned/allocated to various States for drought relief during each of the last three years is furnished vide Statement-I. During the year 2010-11 four States, namely, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha & West Bengal declared 38, 24, 17 & 11 districts, respectively, as drought affected due to deficit rainfall during South-West Monsoon, 2010. All the four States mentioned above submitted Memoranda for grant of assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drought relief. The details of the financial assistance sanctioned/allocated to various States for drought relief during the current year is furnished vide Statement-II. Following consideration of the Memoranda for assistance in respect of Bihar (for 28 districts only), Rs. 1459.54 crores has been approved by the Government subject to adjustment of 75% of balance available in the SDRF account. As of now proposals for the remaining 10 districts of Bihar and Odisha for granting assistance from NDRF are under consideration.

Statement I

Statement indicating assistance sought and assistance approved from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for droughts of 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Drought of 2007-08		Drought of 2008-09		Drought of 2009-10	
		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
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	10106.77	575.30
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	792.60	89.94
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	23071.13	1163.64
4.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	608.13	88.93
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	211.82	156.77
6.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	890.31	200.955
7.	Karnataka	—	—	2043.07	83.83	394.92	116.49
8.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	168.22#	33.02#

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1883.81	42.09	—	—	11669.68	246.31
10.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	15059.64	671.88
11.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	22.09	14.57
12.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	74.76	21.12
13.	Odisha	—	—	—	—	2266.65	151.92
14.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	14927.37	1034.84
15.	Uttarakhand	220.04	27.78	200.14	57.51	—	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	12133.42	515.05
Total							5080.735

#Including Rs. 0.12 crores for hailstorm.

*Subject to adjustment of 75% of available balance in Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) on concerned State Government.

Statement II

Memorandum for assistance from NDRF for Drought of 2010-11

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	No. of district declared drought affected	SDRF Released (Central share)	Assistance sought from NDRF	Assistance approved by the Govt.
1.	Bihar	38	250.87	5062.75* 1510.70@	1459.54*
2.	Jharkhand	24	194.59	2871.00	855.30
3.	Odisha	17	293.69	1576.80	Under consideration
4.	West Bengal	11	228.62	1100.00	724.99
Total		90	967.77	12121.25	3039.83

SDRF : State Disaster Response Fund

NDRF : National Disaster Response Fund

IMG : Inter-Ministerial Group

HLC : High Level Committee

*Assistance sought/provided for 28 districts declared drought affected initially.

@Assistance sought for 10 districts declared drought affected later.

Peace Talk with Insurgent Outfits

1105. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to initiate peace talks with various militant groups including the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) and the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDBF) operating in the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of such groups in this regard;

(c) the number and details of insurgent outfits operating in NE region; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to check the activities of the said groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Government has always shown willingness to enter into dialogue with any group, which is willing to abjure the path of violence and place its demand within the framework of the Constitution of India.

In Assam, while tripartite dialogue is presently underway with United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), a faction of ULFA led by Paresh Barua still continues to oppose the peace process. Besides, Tripartite talks are presently underway with Dima Haram Daogah (DHD), United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) and DHD (Joel Carlosa), National Democratic Front of Bodoland/ Progressive (NDFB-P), Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Liberation Front (KLNLFF). In Meghalaya, talks with Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) are continuing. The Government has appointed a Representative to negotiate with these groups in order to hasten the peace process.

In Nagaland, the Government has entered into Ceasefire agreement with National Socialist Council of Nagaland/ Isac/Muivah (NSCN/IM) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Khaplang (NSCN/K). An Interlocutor/

Government of India's Representative has been appointed for negotiation with NSCN/IM. Talks with NSCN/IM are continuing.

In Manipur, United People's Front (UPF) and Kuki National Organization (KNO) are currently under tripartite Suspension of Operation (SoO) Agreement. A Tripartite Agreement of Understanding with Kangleipak Communist Party/Military Council (KCP/MC)- Lalluma Faction has been signed on 6th august, 2010 in Manipur. Cadres of KCP (MC) who surrendered have now been rehabilitated.

(c) A number of militant outfits are active in the North Eastern States. Major outfits are, ULFA, NDFB, DHD (J) in Assam, People's Liberation army (PLA), Revolutionary People's Front (RPF), United National Liberation Front (UNLF), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), Kangleipak Communist party (KCP), Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL, Manipur People's liberation front (MPLF) in Manipur, All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF), National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) in Tripura and Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC) in Meghalaya.

(d) Government has taken various steps to check militant activities in the North Easter region. These, interalia, include deployment of Para-military Forces and Army in the State, coordinated counter insurgency operations by Army, Para Military Forces and State Police, declaration of Insurgent groups as unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, reimbursement of security related expenditure to the State Governments and modernization/upgradation of State Police Force. Regular review of the situation both at State and Central Government Level is being made.

[English]

Modernisation of State Police Force

1106. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:
SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided funds to the various State Governments under the scheme of modernisation of State police force;

(b) if so, the total funds granted, released and utilised by the State Governments for modernisation of police force and providing housing facilities during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from various State Governments to provide more funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be released, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to diversion of such funds for other activities;

(f) if so, the details thereof including the total number of such cases reported and the action taken thereon during the said period, State-wise;

(g) whether the Government has conducted any study to review the performance of the said scheme; and

(h) if so, the details and the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A statement indicating State-wise details of funds released to various State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) during each of the last two years, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and current financial year 2010-11 and the utilization position for the funds released in 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Utilization Certificate (UC) for funds released to State Governments during 2009-10 will be due on 1st April, 2011 and that of funds released in 2010-11 will become due on 1st April, 2012. Funds have been released under MPF Scheme, *inter-alia*, for construction of residential houses for lower level police personnel in States.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Requests for providing additional funds under the MPF Scheme are received from State Governments from time to time. During the current financial year 2010-11, requests for provision of additional funds under MPF Scheme for meeting the needs of State Police Forces have been received from the State Governments like Andhra Pradesh, Punjab,

Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Kerala, etc. Based on availability of funds and on assessment of their needs, additional funds have been released to the following States out of Contingency Reserve Fund of MPF Scheme, 2010-11 for meeting emergent requirements of arms/ammunitions and jammers for State Police:

Sl.No.	Name of State	Additional funds released under MPF Scheme in 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.49
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.00
3.	Punjab	1.20

(e) and (f) On the basis of C&AG Audit Evaluation report of January, 2009 on Modernization of Police Force in India, covering 16 States, some instances of diversion of funds meant for a particular item under the Scheme and utilized for purchase of another item not included in the Plan came to the notice of the Central Government in case of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh as given below:

Name of State	Deviation from approved Action Plan
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	During the years 2002-03 to 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 31.37 crore was diverted to other purposes like purchase of very high frequency (VHF) sets (instead of automatic vehicle location system), construction of police constable quarters (instead of SI quarters) etc.
Bihar	Rs. 88.11 crore was spent during 2001-05 on purchase of items proposed in the previous years plan (2000-03) out of the allocation of current year budget though renewed budget provision in the current year for incurring expenditure out of approved plan of previous year was not made.
Jharkhand	An amount of Rs. 1.96 crore received for the Scheme "Modernization of Police Force (MPF) during 2000-01 was diverted to purchase of vehicles for Chief Minister carcade (Rs. 1.16 crore) and to anti-Naxalite operation (Rs. 80 lakh) outside the scope of the MPF.

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	The Police Department diverted Rs. 16.53 crore sanctioned for communication/FSL equipment to ammunition/security items, Rs. 5.78 crore for river police/training buildings and troop carriers for district police to lighting, sound system equipment for multi gym and astroturf field for Provincial Armed Constabulary etc.

Copies of the C&AG report were sent to the concerned State Governments for remedial action.

(g) and (h) Yes, Madam. The Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) was entrusted with the task of conducting a holistic study on the impact of MPF Scheme on the modernisation of State Police Forces and also to make an assessment of requirement of State Police Forces for the next 5-10 years. The BPR&D had outsourced the study to M/s Ernst & Young Pvt. Ltd. The key findings of the assessment study conducted by M/s Ernst & Young are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	2008-09			2009-10	2010-11
	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount (As on 31.12.2010)	Funds released	Funds released (As on 25.2.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	83.83	65.94	17.89	115.54	89.96
Arunachal Pradesh	14.72	14.72	0.00	11.50	9.53
Assam	68.11	47.22	20.89	60.79	44.52
Bihar	41.57	33.71	7.86	59.34	63.57
Chhattisgarh	26.54	24.70	1.84	17.04	29.80
Goa	4.00	3.51	0.49	7.08	1.25
Gujarat	48.02	46.75	1.27	52.18	40.56
Haryana	27.51	27.51	0.00	46.63	18.67
Himachal Pradesh	9.99	8.55	1.44	7.10	4.34
Jammu and Kashmir	109.65	109.65	0.00	111.18	142.04
Jharkhand	69.85	56.80	13.05	33.49	36.54
Karnataka	69.61	68.79	0.82	63.96	60.93
Kerala	22.90	22.90	0.00	32.54	26.21
Madhya Pradesh	40.37	40.26	0.11	54.87	46.25
Maharashtra	75.86	52.16	23.70	72.48	42.25
Manipur	39.23	10.77	28.46	27.44	19.07
Meghalaya	10.81	9.98	0.83	9.73	2.31
Mizoram	12.69	10.80	1.89	11.48	12.14
Nagaland	38.42	38.42	0.00	31.50	28.84
Odisha	42.54	41.04	1.50	51.87	53.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	21.56	19.35	2.21	33.50	26.08
Rajasthan	49.10	46.85	2.25	51.18	47.88
Sikkim	6.12	3.96	2.16	4.72	2.04
Tamil Nadu	50.10	50.10	0.00	60.67	56.90
Tripura	20.66	20.66	0.00	22.92	22.93
Uttar Pradesh	102.31	75.86	26.45	125.17	77.60
Uttarakhand	19.39	19.39	0.00	5.29	4.42
West Bengal	32.18	29.03	3.15	48.81	42.89
Total	1157.64	999.38	158.26	1230.00	1052.71

Statement II

The key findings of the assessment study conducted by M/s Ernst & Young are as under:

- (i) The report has observed that in naxal affected districts, the availability of number of administrative buildings have improved. Weapons available in police stations are adequate for handling crime situation. But there is scope for improvement in availability of police outposts, watch towers, fencing of police buildings. There is special requirement of mine proof vehicles, BP vehicles and ambulances in these areas. The report states that district Police HQ have fair availability of equipment, but quality needs to be increased. Specialized equipments like GPS, night vision devices, search lights and traffic barriers etc. are required.
- (ii) In respect of coastal districts, the report observed that while the availability of police buildings have improved, adequate weapons are available in police stations, some police buildings are in Government office premises where basic facilities are inadequate. Some police buildings are on rental basis. The number of vehicles are inadequate because of limited funds. The report observed that coastal police stations require equipments for surveillance, monitoring, xerox/photocopying machine, fax machine etc.
- (iii) In border States, the satisfaction level of police buildings is average. The report says that construction/upgradation of buildings is required and old buildings need to be renovated. Weapons requirement of almost 100% is being met through MPF. Most of the border districts have fair availability of equipments. In the report,

it has been recommended to provide photocopy machines, mobile phones to police stations in border States.

- (iv) The report observes that in mega cities, there is need for additional police stations, firing range, simulators, convention hall, command centre. More police stations, administrative buildings, firing range and simulators are required in mega cities. Also police stations need to be moved out of private buildings. The mega cities need more mobility equipment for rescue, evacuation and confidence building. All major cities require more AK47, carbines. GPS, CCTV, Radio trunking systems is required for national highways. The report says that more training infrastructure like classrooms, hostels, computer labs, FSLs, firing simulators are required for mega cities.

Rural Godown Scheme

1107. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of godowns set up under the Rural Godowns Scheme during each of the last three years in various parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) the capacity of such godowns, State-wise;

(c) the extent to which these godowns have been beneficial to farmers in preventing the post-harvest losses of the crops; and

(d) the details of godowns likely to be set up in the country including Chhattisgarh, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The detail of godowns sanctioned under the scheme of Construction/Renovation of Rural Godowns is enclosed as Statement.

(c) As per the report of Evaluation of the Central Sector Scheme of Construction of Rural Godowns conducted by an independent agency in the year 2006,

the Scheme has met with the objectives like creation of scientific storage capacity, prevention of distress sale, reduction of loss in quantity and quality etc.

(d) The Scheme is demand driven and hence no State-wise targets and allocation of funds are made including that for Chhattisgarh. However, it is proposed to sanction rural godowns of 20 lakh MTs capacity during the year 2010-11 and 30 lakh MTs capacity during 2011-12 for the entire country.

Statement

Year-wise details of Rural Godown Projects sanctioned during the last three years

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Upto January, 11)	
		No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	108495	72	271983	86	229740
2.	Assam	18	64397	15	62761	10	6466
3.	Bihar	530	69362	1	800	38	11123
4.	Chhattisgarh	9	24096	23	53990	11	52529
5.	Gujarat	1429	323718	770	310104	880	283146
6.	Haryana	275	293087	367	452687	115	338862
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	508	16	1931	3	719
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	200	1	6451
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	2	2683	0	0
10.	Karnataka	350	225887	146	45619	359	250517
11.	Kerala	35	6904	42	8950	1	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	244	719229	85	13099	44	98843
13.	Maharashtra	199	243584	203	361758	24	64801
14.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	4	2764
15.	Mizoram	0	0	1	756	0	0
16.	Odisha	50	63894	21	43594	12	15061
17.	Punjab	52	79046	5	15990	39	135236
18.	Rajasthan	160	100907	280	81328	64	116535
19.	Tamil Nadu	190	108427	217	34055	115	72009
20.	Uttar Pradesh	13	47141	45	317999	36	113238
21.	Uttarakhand	11	11531	6	21872	6	73513
22.	West Bengal	382	167919	14	1400	26	67074
	Total	3983	2658132	2333	2103559	1874	1938627

Monitoring of Price Rise

1108. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a task force/inter-ministerial group to monitor prices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take further measures including changes in rules relating to Agricultural marketing and pricing and further empowering the price monitoring authority to control prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive long term policy to check prices; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the chairmanship of Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance to review the overall inflation situation, with particular reference to primary food articles and suggest corrective measures. The terms of reference of the IMG will be as under:

- (i) Review trends in overall inflation, with particular reference to primary food articles;
- (ii) Review trends in rainfall and their impact on agricultural and non-agricultural production;
- (iii) Review trends in domestic production, exports and imports, overall availability, stocks and prices of major commodities, with particular references to primary food articles;
- (iv) Review trends in international production, stocks and prices of major commodities;
- (v) Build an institutional machinery in order to read warning signals;

(vi) Make recommendations for action on fiscal, monetary, administrative and other fronts, *inter alia* covering production, marketing, distribution and infrastructure, to prevent price spikes;

(vii) Suggest measures to strengthen collection and analysis of data and forecasting; and

(viii) Any other issues related to the above. IMG's mandate is to look at the whole range of inflation policy issues, from distribution of foodgrains and vegetables to macro policies connected to fiscal and monetary matters. Focus would be on how information from various sectors of the Indian economy would be collated and systems developed for early warning systems. Flaws that may be there in the system would be studied and advance corrective measures would be taken so that spikes do not occur in the future.

Guarding of Indo-Myanmar Border

1109. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any instruction to the Border Security Force (BSF) to take over the security of the Indo-Myanmar border from the Assam Rifles with a view to counter insurgency;

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

(c) whether the Government has provided four new advanced light helicopters to BSF in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has also any proposal to raise 41 additional battalions to guard the Indo-Myanmar border; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such battalions are likely to be raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No such instructions has been issued.

(c) and (d) No helicopter has been provided by the Government to BSF.

(e) and (f) BSF has submitted a proposal to raise 41 additional battalions alongwith creation of one ADG-HQ four Frontier and eleven Sector Hqrs., four subsidiary training centres, one composite group, one airbase, one central workshop and stores and five transit camp. These battalions are proposed to be raised over a period of seven years.

[Translation]

FM Radio Stations

1110. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines issued for granting permission to operate FM radio stations in the country;

(b) the number of States in which FM radio stations are proposed to be set up under various phases, phase-wise, State-wise and location-wise;

(c) whether the new policy guidelines for setting up of private radio stations and the modalities to be adopted for auction of private FM radio channels have been cleared by the Government.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The extant Policy on expansion of FM Radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-II) issued on 13.7.2005 provides for revenue sharing regime rather than a fixed fee regime and 337 channels were put on bid encompassing 91 cities. Cities with a population of 3 Lakh and above were taken up along with State Capitals. The permissions were given for period of 10 years on the basis of a transparent system consisting of two stages (pre-qualified bid and financial bid). Foreign Direct Investment was allowed and kept at the level of 20%. Restrictions on ownership of one channel per city, limit of 15% on the ownership of channels at the national level and networking of channels was permitted in 'C' & 'D' category cities. No news and current affairs programmes were permitted under the policy (Phase-II). Further details of policy guidelines is available on the website of the Ministry www.mib.nic.in.

(b) A total of 21 private FM radio channels in 12 cities were operational in Phase-I of the scheme. In Phase-II the number went up to 245 (including the stations which migrated from Phase-I spread over 85 cities in the country. It is envisaged to set up 806 private FM radio channels spread over 283 cities under Phase-III. List of cities under consideration of the Government where private FM radio stations are proposed to be set up under Phase-III is enclosed as Statement.

(c) No, Madam

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A Group of Ministers (GOM) was constituted on 30.9.2010 to examine and give its recommendation on whether ascending e-auction as followed in Telecom or closed tender bidding process as adopted in Phase-II be adopted for phase-III. The GOM, in its meeting held on 19.01.2011, considered three issues pertaining to FM Phase-III viz, (i) appropriate licensing methodology (ii) determination of reserve price and annual license fee and (iii) Permission period for Phase-III. The GoM *inter-alia* recommended that the ascending e-auction methodology as followed in 3G auctions may be adopted for award of license in FM Radio Phase-III. Ministry is in the process of seeking Cabinet approval on the draft Policy for FM Phase-III based on the recommendations of the GOM.

Statement

State-wise list of available Channels for Phase-III

Sl.No.	State	Name of City	Channels available for Phase III
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	3
2.		Adoni	3
3.		Alwal	3
4.		Anantpur	3
5.		Bheemavaram	3
6.		Chirala	3
7.		Chittoor	3
8.		Cuddapah	3

1	2	3	4
9.		Dharamavaram	3
10.		Eluru	3
11.		Guntakal	3
12.		Hindupur	3
13.		Hyderabad	4
14.		Kakinada	4
15.		Karimnagar	3
16.		Khammam	3
17.		Kothagudem	3
18.		Kurnool	4
19.		Machillpatnam	3
20.		Madanapalle	3
21.		Mahbubnagar	3
22.		Mancherial	3
23.		Nalgonda	3
24.		Nandyal	3
25.		Nellore	4
26.		Nizamabad	3
27.		Ongole	3
28.		Proddatur	3
29.		Rajamundry*	3
30.		Ramagundan	3
31.		Tirupati	2
32.		Vijayawada	2
33.		Vizianagaram	3
34.		Warangal*	3
	Total	104	

1	2	3	4
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Portblair	3
	Total	3	
36.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	2
	Total	2	
37.	Assam	Dibrugarh	3
38.		Jorhat	3
39.		Nagaon (Nowgang)	3
40.		Silchar	3
41.		Tinsukia	3
	Total	15	
42.	Bihar	Arrah	3
43.		Begusarai	3
44.		Bettiah	3
45.		Bhagalpur	4
46.		Bihar Shareef	3
47.		Chapra	3
48.		Darbhanga	3
49.		Gaya	4
50.		Motihari	3
51.		Munger	3
52.		Muzzaffarpur	3
53.		Patna	3
54.		Purnia	3
55.		Saharsa	3
56.		Sasaram	3
57.		Siwan	3
	Total	50	

1	2	3	4
58.	Chandigarh/UT	Chandigarh	2
	TOTAL	2	
59.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur*	3
60.		Durg-Bhillainagar	3
61.		Jagdalpur	3
62.		Korba	3
63.		Rajgarh	3
	Total	15	
64.	Daman and Diu	Daman*	3
	Total	3	
65.	Delhi	Delhi	1
	Total	1	
66.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1
67.		Bharuch	3
68.		Bhavnagar	4
69.		Botad	3
70.		Dohad	3
71.		Godhra	3
72.		Jamnagar	4
73.		Jetpur Navagadh	3
74.		Junagadh	3
75.		Mahesana	3
76.		Palanpur	3
77.		Patan	3
78.		Porbandar	3
79.		Rajkot	1
80.		Surat	2
81.		Surendranagar Dudhrej	3

1	2	3	4
82.		Veraval	3
83.		Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	3
	Total	51	
84.	Haryana	Ambala	3
85.		Bhadurgarh	3
86.		Bhiwani	3
87.		Hissar*	1
88.		Jind	3
89.		Kaithai	3
90.		Karnal	1
91.		Panipat	3
92.		Rewari	3
93.		Rohtak	3
94.		Sirsa	3
95.		Thanesar	3
	Total	32	
96.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	3
97.		Jammu	3
	Total	6	
98.	Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel City	3
99.		Deoghar	3
100.		Dhanbad	4
101.		Giridih	3
102.		Hazaribag	3
103.		Jamshedpur	1
	Total	17	
104.	Karnataka	Bangalore	1

1	2	3	4
105.		Belgaum	4
106.		Bellary	4
107.		Bidar	3
108.		Bijapur	3
109.		Chikmagalur	3
110.		Chitradurga	3
111.		Devengeri	4
112.		Gadag Betigeri	3
113.		Gulbarga*	3
114.		Hassan	3
115.		Hospet	3
116.		Hubli-Dharwad	4
117.		Kolar	3
118.		Mangalor*	1
119.		Mysore	2
120.		Raichur	3
121.		Shimoga	3
122.		Tumkur	3
123.		Udupi	3
	Total	59	
124.	Kerala	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	4
125.		Cochin	1
126.		Kanhangad (Kasargod)	3
127.		Kozhikod	2
128.		Palakkad	3
	Total	13	
129.	Lakshadweep	Kavaralli	3
	Total	3	

1	2	3	4
130.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanapur	3
131.		Chhattarpur	3
132.		Chhindwara	3
133.		Damoh	3
134.		Guna	3
135.		Itarsi	3
136.		Khandwa	3
137.		Khargone	3
138.		Mandsaur	3
139.		Murwara (Katni)	3
140.		Neemuch	3
141.		Ratlam	3
142..		Rewa	3
143.		Sagar	4
144.		Satna	3
145.		Shivpuri	3
146.		Singrauli	3
147.		Ujjain	4
148.		Vidisha	3
	Total	59	
149.	Maharashtra	Akola*	3
150.		Jalgaon*	2
151.		Mumbai	2
152.		Nagpur	2
153.		Nanded*	3
154.		Achalpur	3
155.		Ahmednagar*	2
156.		Amravati	4

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
157.		Aurangabad	2	180.		Rourkela	2
158.		Barshi	3	181.		Sambalpur	3
159.		Dhule	3		Total	18	
160.		Gondiya	3	182.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
161.		Kolhapur	2		Total	1	
162.		Latur	3	183.	Punjab	Abohar	3
163.		Malegaon	4	184.		Amristar*	1
164.		Nasik	2	185.		Bhatinda	3
165.		Pune	2	186.		Hoshiarpur	3
166.		Sangli	2	187.		Ludhiana	4
167.		Sholapur	2	188.		Moga	3
168.		Wardha	3	189.		Pathankot	3
169.		Yavatmal	3	190.		Patiala*	1
	Total	55			Total	21	
170.	Manipur	Imphal	3	191.	Rajasthan	Ajmer*	2
	Total	3		192.		Alwar	3
171.	Meghalaya	Shilong	1	193.		Beawar	3
	Total	1		194.		Bharatpur	3
172.	Mizoram	Aizwal	2	195.		Bhilwara	3
	Total	2		196.		Bikaner	3
173.	Nagaland	Dimapur	3	197.		Churu	3
174.		Kohima	3	198.		Ganganagar	3
	Total	6		199.		Hanumangarh	3
175.	Odisha	Baleshwar	3	200.		Jaipur	1
176.		Baripada	3	201.		Jodhpur*	1
177.		Bhubaneshwar	1	202.		Jhunjhunun	3
178.		Brahmapur	3	203.		Kota	1
179.		Puri	3	204.		Pali	3

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
205.		Sawai Madhopur	3	230.		Aligarh	3
206.		Sikar	3	231.		Allahabad*	2
207.		Tonk	3	232.		Azamgarh	3
208.		Udaipur	1	233.		Bahraich	3
	Total	45		234.		Ballia	3
209.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1	235.		Bands	3
210.		Coonoor	3	236.		Bareilly	2
211.		Dingdigul	3	237.		Basti	3
212.		Erode	4	238.		Budaun	3
213.		Karaikkudi	3	239.		Deoria	3
214.		Karur	3	240.		Etah	3
215.		Madurai	1	241.		Etawah	3
216.		Nagarcoil/ Kanyakumari	3	242.		Faizabad/Ayodhya	3
217.		Neyveli	3	243.		Farrukhabad cum Fatehgarh	3
218.		Pudukkottai	3	244.		Fatehpur	3
219.		Rajapalayam	3	245.		Ghazipur	3
220.		Salem	4	246.		Gonda	3
221.		Thanjavur	3	247.		Gorakhpur	3
222.		Tiruchy	2	248.		Hardoi	3
223.		Tirunelveli*	2	249.		Jaunpur	3
224.		Tiruvannamalai	3	250.		Jhansi	3
225.		Tuticorin*	2	251.		Kanpur	3
226.		Vaniyambadi	3	252.		Lakhimpur	3
227.		Vellore	4	253.		Lalitpur	3
	Total	53		254.		Lucknow	3
228.	Tripura	Agartala	2	255.		Mainpuri	3
	Total	2		256.		Mathura	3
229.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra*	2	257.		Maunath Bhajan (Distt. Mau)	3

1	2	3	4
258.		Mirzapur cum Vindhyachal	3
259.		Moradabad	4
260.		Muzaffarnagar	4
261.		Orai	3
262.		Rae Bareilly	3
263.		Saharanpur	4
264.		Shahjahanpur	4
265.		Sitapur	3
266.		Sultanpur	3
267.		Varanasi*	1
	Total	116	
268.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4
269.		Haldwani-cum Kathgodam	3
270.		Hardwar	3
	Total	10	
271.	West Bengal	Alipurduar	3
272.		Asansol	2
273.		Baharampur	3
274.		Balurghat	3
275.		Bangaon	3
276.		Bankura	3
277.		Bardhaman	3
278.		Darjiling	3
279.		English Bazar (Maldah)	3
280.		Kharagpur	3
281.		Krishnanagar	3
282.		Puruliya	3
283.		Raiganj	3
	Total	20	
Total			806

Sale of Sugar Mills

1111. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether some sugar mills in public and cooperative sectors in Uttar Pradesh have been sold to private companies;

(b) if so, whether the said mills have reportedly been sold at prices much lower than their actual value;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of mills sold during each of the last two years and the current year alongwith their sale price;

(d) whether there are reports that the said mills have been sold to a particular group of companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the name of the buyers and the price paid, mill-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) The subject matter of the question relates to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The requisite information is being obtained from the State Government. A statement will be laid on the table of the House on receipt of information from the State Government.

Rotting Foodgrains

1112. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether a huge quantity of foodgrains were damaged due to lack of proper storage, poor maintenance and pest and rodent infestation during the last three years and the current year;

*Licence revoked in Phase-II

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

(c) whether any responsibilities have been fixed in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such officials/persons held responsible;

(e) the mechanism in place to monitor and ensure safe storage and maintenance of foodgrains; and

(f) the steps taken and funds provided to develop adequate and modern hi-tech storage facility for safe storage of foodgrains

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Some quantities of foodgrains stored in godowns of FCI accrued as damaged/non-issuable during the last three years and available as on 1.2.2011 are given in Annex. FCI has also reported that 59174 tons and 23863 tons of damaged wheat stocks were available on 1.2.2011 with agencies of Punjab and Haryana Governments, respectively. However, updated details on such stocks of wheat with agencies of Punjab and Haryana in previous years are being collected.

(c) and (d) FCI has reported that for damages of foodgrains in FCI godowns, action has been taken against delinquent officials during last three years and current year as under;

Year	No. of officials proceeded against for damage of foodgrains
2007-08	31
2008-09	50
2009-10	28
2010-11	20
Total	129

(e) State Governments and Food Corporation of India have been instructed from time to time to take required measures for proper and safe storage of foodgrains in covered godowns and in CAP storage. Recently such

instructions to all State Governments/UTs and FCI, for steps to be taken for proper preservation and safe storage of central pool stocks of foodgrains have been reiterated on 24th January, 2011 for:

- (i) Sensitisation of all field functionaries;
- (ii) Carrying out inspection of stocks of foodgrains by senior officers;
- (iii) Monitoring of observance of these steps on regular basis; and
- (iv) For taking strict disciplinary action against delinquents.

The following precautionary and remedial steps are taken/to be taken 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.
- (f) Govt. has formulated a scheme for construction of

godowns of 150 lakh tons capacity through Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) and private entrepreneurs. Out of this, CWC & SWC are constructing 5.31 and 10.64 lakh tons capacity respectively under the scheme. In addition, during the 11th Five Year Plan, Rs. 149 crores have been provided for construction of storage godowns of 1.88 lakh tons capacity by FCI and State Governments.

An expert committee has been constituted under chairmanship of Dr. R.T. Patil, Director CIPHET, Ludhiana to redraw the specifications of food storage godowns.

Statement I

Statement showing details of region-wise stock of foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable during the years 2007-2008, 2008-09, 2009-10 and damaged/non-issuable stocks available as on 1.2.2011 in FCI

(Figures in tons)

Sl.No.	Region	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	139	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	5858	14	726	129
3.	Jharkhand	57	15	17	17
4.	Odisha	759	84	0	0
5.	West Bengal	789	1789	1357	196
6.	Assam	151	83	38	133
7.	North Eastern Frontier Provinces (NEF)	141	212	77	41
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	27
9.	Nagaland and Manipur (N&M)	362	6	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	5	0
11.	Haryana	0	16	0	27
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	11	11
13.	Punjab	23118	16798	2273	6836
14.	Rajasthan	18	0	12	33

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Uttar Pradesh	40	62	14	480
16.	Uttarakhand	0	4	0	448
17.	Kerala	42	98	19	80
18.	Karnataka	1459	74	70	29
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	1
20.	Gujarat	326	655	814	227
21.	Maharashtra	591	189	245	104
22.	Madhya Pradesh	76	14	49	62
23.	Chhattisgarh	499	0	974	0
Total		34426	20114	6702	8881

[English]

Maintenance of Swimming Pools

1113. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether there are reports that a large number of swimming pools in the country contain more than the permissible limit of chlorinated water thereby causing health hazards to the swimmers;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any direction/advisory to the State Governments for proper upkeep and maintenance of swimming pools and to keep the chlorine level under check;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the other remedial measures taken by the Union Government/State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) No, Madam. No such report has been received in the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) No such direction has been given by the Government to the State Government. Moreover, maintenance and upkeep of the sports infrastructure including swimming pool is the responsibility of the organisation running the facility.

Supply of Poor Quality Foodgrains

1114. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received complaints from various State Governments regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains to them under the Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard alongwith the action taken by the Union Government on these complaints; and

(d) the mechanism in place to ensure supply of good quality foodgrains to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Three complaints (2 complaints in 2007-08 and 1 in 2010-11) about supply of poor quality of foodgrains issued under Public Distribution System (PDS) and other welfare schemes were received from State Governments during last three years. Details of these complaints and action taken by Government are enclosed as Statement.

(d) FCI and State Governments/UT Administrations have been directed to take the following steps to ensure supply of good quality foodgrains under TPDS and other welfare schemes:

- (i) Only good quality foodgrains free from insect infestation and conforming to PFA Standards are to be issued under TPDS and other welfare schemes.
- (ii) Ample opportunities are to be provided to representatives of the State Governments/UT Administrations to check the quality of foodgrains prior to lifting their stocks from FCI godowns.

- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Samples of foodgrains are to be collected and sealed jointly by representatives of FCI and State Food & Civil Supplies Department from the stock of foodgrains to be issued.
- (v) Regular inspection to check the quality of foodgrains is to be carried out by the officers of State Governments/UT Administrations. In addition surprise checks are also carried out by officers of Quality Control Cells of the Ministry.
- (vi) State Governments/UT Administrations are to ensure that during transportation and storage at different stages in the distribution chain, the foodgrains retain their required quality specifications.
- (vii) The State Governments, where the decentralized procurement is in operation, have to ensure that the foodgrains issued under TPDS and other welfare schemes meet the desired quality standards under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Statement

Details of complaints received from State Governments regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains issued under the Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes during last three years and current year

Year	State	Complaint	Action taken by the Government
1	2	3	4
2007-08	Maharashtra	A complaint was received from State Government of Maharashtra in April 2007 about quality of imported wheat being distributed through TPDS in the State.	Samples of imported wheat jointly drawn by Food Corporation of India (FCI) & State Government officials were analysed in State Public Health Laboratory Pune. The samples were found conforming to Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act standards. State Government was also requested to ensure that quality of wheat is not diluted at Fair Price Shops or during transportation.
2007-08	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. informed this Department that Fair Price Shops dealers and some of the peoples representatives had complained about quality of wheat released to them.	The complaint was got enquired into and it was found that wheat stocks issued under TPDS and other welfare schemes were conforming to laid down specifications. The issue involved was related to preference of consumers for Indian wheat over imported red wheat.

1	2	3	4
2010-11	Bihar	A complaint from Principal Secretary, Food & Consumer Protection Department, Government of Bihar in May 2010 received by Chairman and Managing Director, FCI regarding poor quality of wheat supplied under TPDS.	FCI investigated the complaint in association with representatives of State Government and found that the samples of wheat drawn from FCI godown from where the alleged stock had been received, were within FAQ limits. FCI has already sent the report to State Government and it has also been requested to ensure that the set procedure for taking delivery of foodgrain from FCI godowns for distribution under TPDS (joint inspection of stocks by representatives of State Governments and FCI prior to delivery of stocks from FCI) is followed.

Indo-Bangladesh Talks

1115. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh Home Secretary level talks were held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether matters pertaining to presence of the camps and cadres of various insurgent groups from the North Eastern Region (NER) on the Bangladesh soil and adverse possession of Indian territory and Settlement, access and security of Indian enclaves in Bangladesh were discussed in the course of the talks;

(d) if so, the response of the Bangladesh side in the said issues including on dismantling the insurgent camps and handing over of insurgent cadres;

(e) the details of the other issues discussed and agreements achieved therein; and

(f) the follow-up action taken/proposed to be taken by the two Governments on the agreements made in the said discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh were held during 18th to 20th January, 2011 at Dhaka, in which security related issues such as action against leaders of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) reportedly staying in Bangladesh and their camps/hideouts, smuggling of arms/ammunitions, fake currency notes etc. were discussed. In so far as Border Management Issues are concerned, issues of strengthening of security along Indo-Bangladesh border, erection of fencing and early resolution to boundary issues including adverse possessions of land and enclaves were also discussed. Among other issues, measures to check trafficking in women and children, smuggling of drugs and capacity building of law enforcement activities etc. were discussed. Both sides agreed to enhance cooperation in security related issues and other areas of mutual interest and early resolution of boundary issues between the two countries.

Action has already been initiated on the issues agreed to in the Home Secretary level talks held in January, 2011. As finalized in the previous Home Secretary level talks, India and Bangladesh signed the Protocols for exchange of instruments of Ratification in respect of Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons; and Agreement on Combating International Terrorism, Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking on 13.1.2011 in Dhaka and exchanged the Instruments of Ratification. With the exchange of Instruments of Ratification, these Agreements have now come into force with effect from January 13, 2011.

Reservation of DDA Flats

1116. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests from various quarters and public representatives to reserve 30% flats for Government employees under the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) housing schemes and the rest of the flats should be reserved for residents of Delhi only;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Request has been received to provide 30% reservation to Government employees in the DDA Housing Scheme and also that the remaining 70% of the houses be reserved for residents of Delhi.

(c) Disposal of DDA flats is governed under DDA (Management and Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulations, 1968 amended from time to time. The requests mentioned at reply at (b) above are not covered under the Regulations.

[Translation]

Historical Monuments

1117. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is aware of the damage caused to historical monuments and places in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government/ASI has undertaken any work project for the repair/renovation of damaged historical monuments/sites during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the details of instructions/orders issued by the Government to the ASI regarding preservation of historical monuments and places in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) No instance of significant damage to the centrally protected monuments/sites has been reported by the field offices of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The ASI undertakes preventive conservation and restoration of the ancient monuments, sites and archaeological remains on regular basis to keep them in good state of preservation, depending upon their need and availability of resources. All such works are carried out by the ASI under annual conservation programme. The protection, conservation and maintenance of the monuments, archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance by the Central Government are attended to by the ASI in accordance with the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958, Conservation Manual, UNESCO Convention of 1972 and various International Charters. The expenditure incurred during the last three years and allocation of funds for the year 2010-11 for structural conservation and environmental development of the centrally protected monuments is at Statement.

Statement

Year-wise expenditure for conservation under ASI for last three years and allocation for the current financial year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Circle/Branch	Expenditure 2007-2008	Expenditure 2008-2009	Expenditure 2009-2010	Allocation 2010-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra Circle	633.00	774.00	738.00	515.00
2.	Lucknow Circle	775.00	1201.39	1371.00	900.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Aurangabad Circle	738.95	285.00	590.00	900.00
4.	Mumbai Circle	415.00	465.15	500.00	350.00
5.	Bangalore Circle	1035.22	1088.94	1200.00	800.00
6.	Dharwad Circle	593.00	423.64	619.46	600.00
7.	Bhopal Circle	906.69	997.96	674.33	565.00
8.	Bhubaneshwar Circle	278.29	234.16	276.49	215.00
9.	Kolkata Circle	338.13	419.34	435.23	380.00
10.	Chennai Circle	531.00	505.00	460.50	430.00
11.	Chandigarh Circle	494.82	512.48	694.46	425.00
12.	Shimla Circle	125.00	118.00	70.87	80.00
13.	Delhi Circle	786.36	728.64	1747.00	1000.00
14.	Goa Circle	92.20	118.00	120.61	105.00
15.	Guwahati Circle	103.52	175.25	135.08	140.00
16.	Jaipur Circle	285.00	280.00	275.55	255.00
17.	Hyderabad Circle	743.23	865.00	610.00	535.00
18.	Patna Circle	427.97	377.72	314.99	260.00
19.	Srinagar Circle	300.00	405.30	338.44	305.00
20.	Thrissur Circle	261.75	286.17	300.01	260.00
21.	Vadodara Circle	339.98	405.62	459.98	325.00
22.	Dehradun Circle	177.50	169.40	130.52	140.00
23.	Raipur Circle	235.00	285.00	332.00	255.00
24.	Ranchi Circle	74.92	78.45	64.75	60.00
25.	Science Branch Dehradun	609.90	555.36	655.45	675.00
26.	C.H. Agra	1584.76	1743.63	2185.71	1550.00
27.	DG Office	00	00	00	1565.00
Total		12886.19	13498.60	15300.43	13,590.00

Subsidy on Foodgrains

1118. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) the total amount of subsidy provided on foodgrains in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the percentage increase in food subsidy during the said period; and

(c) the total quantity of subsidized foodgrains released from central pool to the States including West Bengal for distribution under the Public Distribution System during the said period, State-wise and Category-wise?

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

food subsidy released during the last three years and subsidy allocated for the current year and increase in percentage is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Subsidy released/ allocated	Percentage increase over the preceding year
2007-08	31260	—
2008-09	43668	39.69
2009-10	58242	33.37
2010-11	59355*	1.91

*Amount allocated for the year 2010-11.

(c) Statements showing State-wise and Scheme-wise quantity of foodgrains allocated and lifted from the Central Pool under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) during 2007-08 to 2009-10 are at Statements-I, II & III respectively.

Statement I*Allocation and Offtake of foodgrains for the Year 2009-2010 (Prov.) Under TPDS*

(In '000 TONNES)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	TOTAL	BPL	AAY	APL	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	2,177.874	3,884.250	1,025.602	624.841	1,876.249	3,526.692
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	24.646	15.515	59.377	99.538
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	715.050	1,485.966	472.792	294.940	632.501	1,400.233
4.	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	697.689	3,437.481	1,128.744	917.645	227.625	2,274.014
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	304.320	1,091.952	483.380	297.851	224.667	1,005.898
6.	Delhi	108.696	63.084	420.768	592.548	83.294	51.464	442.517	577.275
7.	Goa	5.460	6.108	35.140	46.708	5.461	5.584	34.263	45.308
8.	Gujarat	481.968	340.080	796.440	1,618.488	436.233	309.727	279.504	1,025.464
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	649.080	980.472	194.958	111.564	195.149	501.671

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	281.586	497.466	125.307	81.899	254.606	461.812
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	447.720	756.804	198.378	100.636	459.840	758.854
12.	Jharkhand	619.956	385.536	306.300	1,311.792	585.276	377.555	75.449	1,038.280
13.	Karnataka	810.384	503.892	853.216	2,167.492	823.560	512.891	755.741	2,092.192
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	648.996	1,301.604	402.435	249.106	581.902	1,233.443
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	1,298.394	3,030.870	1,326.159	743.101	884.166	2,953.426
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	1,765.055	4,509.359	1,600.574	953.669	1,021.774	3,576.017
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	47.414	117.146	48.228	28.787	45.089	122.104
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	70.416	147.276	46.972	29.263	69.080	145.315
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	54.348	82.908	16.140	9.620	49.915	75.675
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	77.466	129.546	34.807	22.638	77.087	134.532
21.	Odisha	1,165.572	531.120	419.160	2,115.852	1,166.100	536.384	378.217	2,080.701
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	1,017.384	1,213.920	112.253	50.170	825.103	987.526
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	924.444	1,945.464	627.407	384.712	907.216	1,919.335
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	25.980	44.220	11.301	7.000	25.905	44.206
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,725.456	3,767.832	1,214.759	781.254	1,955.099	3,951.112
26.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	178.104	302.004	73.998	48.243	156.935	279.176
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	2,554.714	7,039.894	2,633.109	1,664.269	2,157.635	6,455.013
28.	Uttarakhand	145.656	63.516	226.830	436.002	147.666	62.885	197.921	408.472
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	1,141.280	3,316.544	1,469.782	509.152	1,166.359	3,145.293
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.115	1.800	25.044	31.959	3.012	1.352	14.125	18.489
31.	Chandigarh	3.572	0.624	21.600	25.796	3.445	0.194	21.637	25.276
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.524	2.196	2.160	8.880	1.508	0.732	0.733	2.973
33.	Damen and Diu	1.044	0.636	2.640	4.320	0.489	0.268	0.589	1.346
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.498	3.360	4.614	0.756	0.504	2.447	3.707
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	18.600	53.712	16.893	8.943	6.481	32.317
	Total	17,413.031	10,195.578	19,994.088	47,602.697	16,545.424	9,794.358	16,062.903	42,402.685

Statement II*Allocation and Offtake of foodgrains for the Year 2008-2009 (Prov.) Under TPDS*

(In '000 TONNES)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	TOTAL	BPL	AAY	APL	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	1,871.306	3,577.682	1,035.657	644.569	1,852.540	3,532.766
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	25.309	15.860	49.889	91.058
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	635.340	1,406.256	473.790	295.009	632.043	1,400.842
4.	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	218.330	2,958.122	738.798	772.495	17.729	1,529.022
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	150.066	937.698	472.694	301.944	31.117	805.755
6.	Delhi	108.696	63.084	420.768	592.548	88.359	53.161	420.295	561.815
7.	Goa	5.460	6.108	24.787	36.355	5.460	5.356	23.142	33.958
8.	Gujarat	486.469	340.080	215.491	1,042.040	445.348	340.753	70.865	856.966
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	272.101	603.493	197.589	112.235	77.792	387.616
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	247.296	463.176	125.083	83.703	251.615	460.401
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	467.720	776.804	204.558	111.223	454.501	770.282
12.	Jharkhand	619.956	385.536	60.438	1,065.930	505.608	367.101	10.654	883.363
13.	Karnataka	798.864	503.892	730.586	2,033.342	799.817	503.729	647.726	1,951.272
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	511.996	1,164.604	402.458	250.585	467.888	1,120.931
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	353.207	2,085.683	1,147.915	655.125	182.422	1,985.462
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	421.481	3,165.785	1,545.760	902.623	258.555	2,706.938
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	36.684	106.416	37.272	22.905	37.861	98.038
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	67.416	144.276	48.021	29.739	67.973	145.733
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	54.348	82.908	15.440	10.070	49.788	75.298
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876	34.375	21.246	83.423	139.044
21.	Odisha	1,165.572	531.120	170.091	1,866.783	1,159.265	531.950	135.127	1,826.342
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	466.384	662.920	104.231	46.533	354.574	505.338
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	343.604	1,364.624	614.179	377.563	289.057	1,280.799
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	25.980	44.220	12.123	6.936	25.540	44.599
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,640.456	3,682.832	1,349.833	827.174	1,629.144	3,806.151

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	151.104	275.004	77.797	48.879	141.336	268.012
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	440.674	4,925.854	2,456.513	1,608.775	190.049	4,255.337
28.	Uttarakhand	145.656	63.516	153.080	362.252	125.746	55.065	127.307	308.118
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	856.678	3,031.942	1,381.671	512.809	824.037	2,718.517
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.040	1.800	22.501	29.341	4.010	1.449	10.920	16.379
31.	Chandigarh	3.006	0.822	1.800	5.628	2.984	0.526	0	3.510
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.524	2.196	1.434	8.154	4.524	2.196	1.368	8.088
33.	Damen and Diu	1.044	0.636	0.690	2.370	0.235	0.100	0.088	0.423
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.492	3.360	4.608	0.756	0.492	2.455	3.703
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	3.237	38.349	12.605	4.759	1.564	18.928
	Total	17,405.371	10,195.770	11,175.290	38,776.431	15,655.783	9,524.637	9,420.384	34,600.804

Statement III*Allocation and Offtake of foodgrains for the Year 2007-2008 (Prov) Under TPDS*

(In '000 TONNES)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	TOTAL	BPL	AAY	APL	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	2,178.447	3,884.823	1,104.534	698.399	1,835.017	3,637.950
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	62.052	103.548	18.009	10.857	47.143	76.009
3.	Assam	475.470	295.446	574.611	1,345.527	480.797	298.027	616.970	1,395.794
4.	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	28.239	2,768.031	744.970	872.397	7.999	1,625.366
5.	Chhattisgarh	472.688	301.944	50.784	825.416	438.525	308.140	33.956	780.621
6.	Delhi	125.874	45.906	576.401	748.181	128.706	39.361	533.522	701.589
7.	Goa	5.460	6.108	20.614	32.182	5.431	5.037	19.392	29.860
8.	Gujarat	524.468	332.180	273.387	1,130.035	486.161	293.573	102.757	882.491
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	120.525	451.917	197.852	116.987	1.333	316.172
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.138	82.740	261.618	477.496	123.533	80.022	252.510	456.065

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	514.511	823.595	201.488	107.711	436.854	746.053
12.	Jharkhand	653.401	352.091	52.244	1,057.736	491.574	323.037	12.537	827.148
13.	Karnataka	770.384	503.892	1,372.755	2,647.031	762.887	484.189	658.628	1,905.704
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	531.999	1,184.607	402.407	250.886	497.499	1,150.792
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,028.814	652.662	125.550	1,807.026	1,024.311	629.096	101.325	1,754.732
16.	Maharashtra	1,682.633	1,021.671	176.379	2,880.683	1,412.696	866.000	120.662	2,399.358
17.	Manipur	47.166	22.566	37.925	107.657	45.265	21.447	34.433	101.145
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	63.557	140.417	46.049	28.978	59.732	134.759
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	56.487	85.047	19.489	11.620	54.003	85.112
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	78.807	130.887	32.488	21.434	77.180	131.102
21.	Odisha	1,165.572	531.120	203.375	1,900.067	1,004.950	457.078	165.491	1,627.519
22.	Punjab	131.123	65.413	83.489	280.025	70.511	37.805	50.865	159.181
23.	Rajasthan	592.532	391.488	290.948	1,274.968	536.069	367.385	239.832	1,143.286
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	27.552	45.792	11.300	6.940	28.109	46.349
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	2,805.505	4,847.881	1,265.540	794.610	1,652.474	3,712.624
26.	Tripura	77.962	45.938	139.311	263.211	81.585	41.252	127.097	249.934
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	65.510	4,550.690	2,495.950	1,667.590	52.230	4,215.770
28.	Uttarakhand	145.656	63.516	132.369	341.541	133.140	55.633	95.277	284.050
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	847.940	3,023.204	1,339.998	531.520	780.491	2,652.009
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.040	1.800	22.404	29.244	3.327	1.295	13.444	18.066
31.	Chandigarh	2.940	0.888	0.300	4.128	3.051	1.213	0.119	4.383
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.524	2.196	5.092	11.812	4.504	1.938	4.007	10.449
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	1.020	2.700	0.293	0.177	0.229	0.699
34.	Lakshadweep	0.713	0.464	3.660	4.837	0.971	0.632	3.760	5.363
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	30.690	65.802	10.612	6.540	5.524	22.676
	Total	17,365.142	10,096.545	11,816.057	39,277.744	15,128.973	9,438.806	8,722.401	33,290.180

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

1119. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme is being run in all the cities of Uttar Pradesh, including Pratapgarh;

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

(c) the slum development undertaken by the Government during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b): It is upto the State Governments to prioritise the cities/towns for taking up

projects under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The details of projects sanctioned in cities of Uttar Pradesh, including Pratapgarh, are at Statement-I.

(c) The Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on December 3, 2005 aimed at provision of city-wide infrastructure and basic services to the urban poor especially slum dwellers. Under the Basic Services for the Urban Poor component of JNNURM, Additional Central Assistance is provided to 65 select cities of national importance for undertaking affordable housing and basic amenities to the poor especially those residing in slums. Similar facilities are provided in small and medium towns under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of JNNURM. Details of projects approved during each of the last three years under BSUP and IHSDP are at Statement-II.

Statement I

*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved*

Status as on 15.2.2011
(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released	Date of CSC MEETING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Uttar Pradesh	ACHALDA	1	3.59	132	2.38	1.20	1.19	1.19	2.38	26-Feb-09
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Adalsarai Kalpi town, Distt, Jalaun	1	3.29	120	2.10	1.19	1.05		1.05	22-Oct-08
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Afzalgarh	1	2.57	184	1.96	0.61	0.98	0.98	1.96	28-Nov-06
4.	Uttar Pradesh	AJHUWA	1	3.45	144	2.28	1.17	1.14		1.14	24-Feb-09
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-I)	1	4.40	168	2.92	1.48	1.46		1.46	26-Nov-08
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-II)	1	17.77	660	11.85	5.93	5.92		5.92	3-Feb-09
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-III)	1	15.37	558	10.16	5.21	5.08		5.08	24-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Amraudha	1	1.79	72	1.18	0.61	0.59		0.59	16-Dec-08
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1	3.13	115	2.06	1.07	1.03		1.03	26-Feb-09
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Antu	1	15.05	579	9.99	5.06	4.99		4.99	14-Feb-09
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Arthala	1	5.62	208	3.76	1.86	1.88	1.71	2.74	30-Sep-08
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Awagarh	1	2.59	96	1.72	0.86	0.86		0.86	16-Dec-08
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	1	12.65	465	8.39	4.26	4.20	4.20	4.20	21-Feb-09
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Akrampur City	1	12.88	345	6.99	5.89	3.49			17-Jan-11
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Bachhrawan	1	11.40	284	7.02	4.39	3.51			17-Jan-11
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Seorahi (Ambedkar Nagar) Phase-I	1	2.00	100	1.32	0.68	0.66		0.66	19-Nov-09
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Seorahi (Malviya Nagar) Phase-II	1	2.00	81	1.36	0.64	0.68		0.68	19-Nov-09
18.	Uttar Pradesh	BABARPUR	1	4.88	180	3.24	1.64	1.62	1.62	3.24	26-Feb-09
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	1	9.07	313	5.67	3.40	2.83		2.83	5-Mar-10
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Banat	1	10.36	476	6.50	3.85	3.25	2.87	4.69	30-Jul-08
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Baraut	1	4.41	208	3.00	1.41	1.50		1.50	30-Jul-08
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Basiti	1	4.58	163	3.01	1.57	1.50		1.50	21-Feb-09
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Beekapur, Distt. Faizabad	1	2.22	84	1.51	0.71	0.75		0.75	22-Oct-08
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Belha	1	18.19	676	12.12	6.07	6.06		6.06	26-Feb-09
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhatawali	1	5.43	199	3.60	1.83	1.80		1.80	24-Feb-09
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhikampur	1	1.18	48	0.81	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.81	30-Sep-08
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Bichhari, Mugalsarai	1	7.45	273	4.93	2.52	2.46		2.46	24-Feb-09
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Bidhuna	1	14.73	600	9.98	4.76	4.99	4.99	9.98	30-Sep-08
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Bisanda, of Distt. Banda, U.P.	1	2.77	96	1.78	0.99	0.89		0.89	22-Oct-08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Biswan, Distt. Sitapur	1	6.44	252	4.40	2.04	2.20		2.20	22-Oct-08
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Bithur, Distt. Kanpur	1	2.86	108	1.95	0.91	0.97	0.89	0.97	22-Oct-08
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Bugrasi	1	3.65	192	2.64	1.01	1.32	1.17	1.90	30-Jul-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	1	23.87	750	14.85	9.02	7.42		7.42	25-May-10
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Chakia	1	1.18	48	0.77	0.42	0.38		0.38	26-Nov-08
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli (Phase-I)	1	6.88	263	4.50	2.38	2.25		2.25	22-Oct-08
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli (Phase-II)	1	3.95	168	2.55	1.40	1.27		1.27	26-Nov-08
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Chattari	1	2.69	112	1.95	0.73	0.98	0.89	1.42	30-Jul-08
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Chhatta	1	1.55	48	0.96	0.59	0.48	0.48	0.96	30-Jul-08
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Chibramau (Phase-I)	1	5.90	240	4.00	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	10-Dec-08
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Chibramau (Phase-II)	1	15.91	648	10.80	5.12	5.40		5.40	3-Feb-09
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Chunar	1	5.97	216	3.91	2.05	1.96		1.96	3-Feb-09
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri (Phase-I)	1	3.07	216	2.34	0.73	1.17	1.17	2.34	8-Dec-06
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri (Phase-II)	1	17.43	637	11.54	5.89	5.77		5.77	21-Feb-09
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Dankaur	1	0.66	48	0.50	0.16	0.25	0.25	0.50	8-Dec-06
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Dasna	1	4.29	204	2.78	1.51	1.39	1.39	2.78	7-Mar-08
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Derapur	1	1.85	72	1.22	0.63	0.61		0.61	16-Dec-08
47.	Uttar Pradesh	DIBIYAPUR	1	1.75	72	1.15	0.60	0.57		0.57	26-Feb-09
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	1	2.58	96	1.72	0.86	0.86		0.86	26-Nov-08
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad Phase-I	1	17.24	393	12.28	4.96	6.14		6.14	3-Feb-09
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad City, Phase-2	1	41.95	1197	25.31	16.64	12.65			17-Jan-11
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Farid Nagar	1	7.54	288	5.02	2.51	2.51	2.51	5.02	30-Sep-08
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad T.A.	1	1.89	72	1.28	0.61	0.64		0.64	16-Dec-08
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1	5.17	216	3.31	1.86	1.66		1.66	21-Feb-09
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghasiganj, Sultanpur	1	3.14	116	2.08	1.06	1.04		1.04	24-Feb-09
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	1	18.37	1236	14.00	4.37	7.00	7.00	14.00	28-Nov-06
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	1	11.99	420	7.48	4.51	3.74		3.74	5-Mar-10
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghorawal	1	15.42	656	9.40	6.02	4.70		4.70	16-Dec-08
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Gokul	1	2.83	88	1.76	1.07	0.88	0.88	1.76	30-Jul-08
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Gola town, Distt. Lakhimpur	1	3.12	120	2.13	0.98	1.07		1.07	22-Oct-08
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Gopamau	1	3.80	144	2.53	1.27	1.26		1.26	16-Dec-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Phase-I	1	16.75	611	11.09	5.66	5.54		5.54	21-Feb-09
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Phase-II	1	17.44	628	10.79	6.65	5.37		5.40	5-Mar-10
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Gosaiganj	1	1.92	72	1.30	0.61	0.65		0.65	26-Nov-08
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Phase-I)	1	1.97	72	1.34	0.63	0.67		0.67	30-Jul-08
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Jawahar Nagar) Phase-II	1	2.00	72	1.42	0.58	0.71		0.71	30-Sep-08
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Patel Nagar)- Phase-III	1	1.84	60	1.29	0.55	0.64		0.64	30-Sep-08
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Phase-IV)	1	8.47	252	5.72	2.75	2.86		2.86	3-Feb-09
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Hasanpur	1	0.81	36	0.53	0.27	0.27		0.27	24-Feb-09
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Hastinapur, Meerut	1	19.10	582	10.90	8.19	5.45	5.45	5.45	24-Feb-09
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Hyderabad	1	4.21	168	2.79	1.41	1.40	1.40	1.40	28-Feb-09
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-I)	1	6.02	240	4.11	1.91	2.06	1.86	2.99	26-Nov-08
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-II)	1	5.66	228	3.72	1.94	1.86		1.86	24-Feb-09
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Jewar	1	6.70	272	4.32	2.38	2.16	1.94	3.13	3-Feb-09
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhalu (Phase-I)	1	1.50	56	1.02	0.49	0.51	0.46	0.74	30-Sep-08
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhalu (Phase-II)	1	5.78	450	3.77	2.01	1.89		1.89	26-Nov-08
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhijnjhak	1	10.71	492	7.15	3.55	3.58		3.58	26-Nov-08
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Joya	1	0.93	42	0.61	0.32	0.31		0.31	24-Feb-09
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Kadoura town, distt. Jalaun	1	4.25	156	2.71	1.54	1.35		1.35	22-Oct-08
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Kakri	1	16.95	629	11.20	5.74	5.60		5.60	24-Feb-09
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Khanpur	1	2.21	96	1.61	0.61	0.80	0.80	1.61	30-Jul-08
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Kharkhuda	1	2.66	96	1.81	0.86	0.90	0.90	0.90	30-Sep-08
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Kichhaucha	1	1.88	72	1.24	0.64	0.62		0.62	14-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Kishni	1	21.04	748	13.06	7.99	6.53		6.53	5-Mar-10
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Kosi-Kalan	1	8.82	384	5.45	3.36	2.73		2.73	24-Feb-09
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Koeripur	1	6.08	180	3.63	2.45	1.82			17-Jan-11
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Kunda town, Distt. Pratapgarh	1	6.43	272	3.95	2.47	1.98		1.98	22-Oct-08
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Kuraon	1	4.97	209	3.24	1.73	1.62		1.62	14-Feb-09
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Kurara, Distt. Hamirpur	1	3.58	132	2.29	1.30	1.14		1.14	22-Oct-08
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalganj	1	9.62	246	6.31	3.31	3.15		3.15	25-May-10
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Laar	1	28.01	1527	18.70	9.31	9.35	4.67	9.35	14-Feb-09
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Lal Gopalganj	1	8.03	396	5.11	2.92	2.56		2.56	14-Feb-09
92.	Uttar Pradesh	Lawar	1	8.38	359	5.36	3.02	2.68	2.68	2.68	28-Feb-09
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau City	1	19.22	479	10.73	8.49	5.37			17-Jan-11
94.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahavan	1	1.66	72	1.03	0.63	0.51	0.51	0.77	26-Feb-09
95.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba Town, Distt. Mahoba Uttar Pradesh	1	2.61	84	1.69	0.91	0.85		0.85	22-Oct-08
96.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahona	1	20.82	762	13.78	7.04	6.89		6.89	21-Feb-09
97.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajganj	1	11.42	399	7.10	4.33	3.55		3.55	5-Mar-10
98.	Uttar Pradesh	Malihabad	1	4.05	148	2.68	1.37	1.34		1.34	24-Feb-09
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Manikpur, distt. Chitrakoot Uttar Pradesh	1	3.86	144	2.45	1.40	1.23		1.23	22-Oct-08
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Manjhanpur	1	3.19	120	2.13	1.06	1.07		1.07	14-Feb-09
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	1	20.71	536	14.27	6.44	7.14		7.14	3-Feb-09
102.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur City	1	25.52	853	16.31	9.21	8.16		8.16	5-Mar-10
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Mohammadabad	1	3.19	132	2.15	1.04	1.07		1.07	16-Dec-08
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1	1.31	48	0.87	0.44	0.43		0.43	26-Nov-08
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Mughalsarai	1	4.22	168	2.75	1.47	1.37		1.37	26-Nov-08
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Nandgaon	1	6.93	224	4.27	2.66	2.14	2.14	4.27	30-Jul-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Naraini	1	2.10	72	1.35	0.75	0.68		0.68	26-Nov-08
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj	1	1.38	48	0.87	0.51	0.43		0.43	30-Sep-08
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj	1	3.60	144	2.39	1.21	1.19	1.19	1.19	28-Feb-09
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Nehtaur	1	0.70	48	0.53	0.17	0.27	0.27	0.53	28-Nov-06
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Nidhauri Kala	1	1.62	60	1.08	0.54	0.54		0.54	16-Dec-08
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Nuriya Husainpur, Husainpur, Ditt. Pilibhit	1	25.37	886	15.76	9.61	7.88		7.88	5-Mar-10
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Orai town (Lahariyapura) Distt. Jalun, Uttar Pradesh	1	7.16	288	4.50	2.66	2.25		2.25	22-Oct-08
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Pachperwa	1	1.02	48	0.77	0.25	0.38		0.38	30-Jul-08
115.	Uttar Pradesh	Parsadepur	1	34.50	1028	21.78	12.71	10.89		10.89	5-Mar-10
116.	Uttar Pradesh	Pali, Distt. Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	1	3.92	144	2.50	1.42	1.25		1.25	22-Oct-08
117.	Uttar Pradesh	PHAPHOOND	1	1.50	60	0.98	0.51	0.49	0.49	0.98	26-Feb-09
118.	Uttar Pradesh	Pichhor near Bajrang Colony, Ditt. Jhansi, U.P.	1	4.01	144	2.57	1.44	1.28		1.28	22-Oct-08
119.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	1	14.13	531	9.41	4.73	4.70		4.70	21-Feb-09
120.	Uttar Pradesh	Rabupura	1	0.84	72	0.64	0.20	0.32	0.32	0.64	8-Dec-06
121.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli (Phase-I)	1	1.52	100	1.16	0.36	0.58	0.58	1.16	8-Dec-06
122.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareilly (Phase-II)	1	20.85	353	14.87	5.98	7.43		7.43	30-Jul-08
123.	Uttar Pradesh	Ram Nagar	1	2.59	96	1.72	0.87	0.86		0.86	24-Feb-09
124.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur (Phase-I)	1	4.14	156	2.69	1.45	1.35		1.35	14-Feb-09
125.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur (Phase-II)	1	11.29	462	7.37	3.93	3.68		3.68	26-Feb-09
126.	Uttar Pradesh	Rasoolabad	1	5.24	216	3.59	1.65	1.79		1.79	26-Nov-08
127.	Uttar Pradesh	Raya	1	1.53	48	0.95	0.58	0.47	0.47	0.95	30-Jul-08
128.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	1	37.38	1031	22.42	14.96	11.21			17-Jan-11
129.	Uttar Pradesh	Sadat	1	0.93	36	0.61	0.32	0.30		0.30	26-Nov-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
130.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur (Phase-I)	1	3.90	208	2.54	1.37	1.27		1.27	30-Jul-08
131.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur (Phase-II)	1	11.75	456	7.32	4.43	3.66		3.66	28-Feb-09
132.	Uttar Pradesh	Salarganj	1	7.93	336	5.40	2.53	2.70		2.70	30-Sep-08
133.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	1	8.76	360	5.73	3.03	2.86		2.86	14-Feb-09
134.	Uttar Pradesh	Sandila, Hardoi	1	8.00	252	4.68	3.33	2.34		2.34	5-Aug-10
135.	Uttar Pradesh	Saona	1	4.17	160	2.59	1.58	1.30		1.30	30-Sep-08
136.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarai Mir	1	3.85	144	2.56	1.29	1.28		1.28	16-Dec-08
137.	Uttar Pradesh	Saurikh	1	3.47	144	2.35	1.12	1.17	1.17	1.17	10-Dec-08
138.	Uttar Pradesh	Sehjanwa	1	1.94	72	1.18	0.76	0.59	0.59	1.18	30-Sep-08
139.	Uttar Pradesh	Shankargarh	1	9.17	407	5.93	3.24	2.97		2.97	14-Feb-09
140.	Uttar Pradesh	SHIVLI	1	3.33	132	2.15	1.18	1.07		1.07	24-Feb-09
141.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivrajpur	1	3.34	132	2.26	1.08	1.13	1.02	1.13	26-Nov-08
142.	Uttar Pradesh	SIKANDRA	1	5.28	204	3.42	1.86	1.71		1.71	24-Feb-09
143.	Uttar Pradesh	Singahi	1	3.13	108	2.01	1.12	1.01		1.01	14-Feb-09
144.	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara Phase-I	1	5.57	210	3.69	1.88	1.85		1.85	26-Nov-08
145.	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara Phase-II	1	29.26	846	15.20	14.06	7.60			17-Jan-11
146.	Uttar Pradesh	Tirwa	1	7.37	312	4.98	2.39	2.49		2.49	10-Dec-08
147.	Uttar Pradesh	Tirwa Khas	1	11.73	528	7.86	3.87	3.93		3.93	3-Feb-09
148.	Uttar Pradesh	Ugu	1	3.06	120	2.03	1.02	1.02	1.02	2.03	28-Feb-09
149.	Uttar Pradesh	Ujhani	1	1.29	128	0.98	0.31	0.49	0.49	0.98	8-Dec-06
150.	Uttar Pradesh	Umri Kala	1	7.79	306	5.11	2.68	2.55		2.55	26-Feb-09
151.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1	2.51	96	1.72	0.79	0.86	0.86	1.72	26-Nov-08
152.	Uttar Pradesh	Utaraula	1	1.74	60	1.21	0.53	0.61		0.61	30-Sep-08
153.	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	1	6.31	276	3.90	2.41	1.95		1.95	26-Feb-09
Total		135	153	1165.08	43035	751.74	413.34	375.84	67.89	366.82	

Statement II

Scheme	BSUP			IHSDP			Total
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
No. of projects sanctioned	113	186	14	223	406	118	1060
Total project cost sanctioned	7620.85	7672.75	1400.34	2066.55	4390.78	999.65	24150.92
Total Additional Central Assistance (ACA) approved	3840.95	3920.61	716.70	1446.72	2938.61	618.89	13472.48
No. of dwelling units approved	283164	196404	29105	113390	196883	46655	865601

*[English]***Watershed Development Programme**

1120. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified areas in the country for watershed development programme;

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

(c) the targets set forth and the achievements made under the scheme 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) Programme-wise targets and achievements are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise area identified under various Watershed Development Programmes during XI Plan

(Area in 000' ha)

Sl.No.	States	Programme-wise Area identified for treatment			
		NWDPRA	RVP&FPR	WDPSCA	IWMP*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95.00	73.75	0.00	1214.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.00	16.74	18.50	159.00
3.	Assam	0.00	12.00	33.20	237.00
4.	Bihar	58.55	10.10	0.00	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	60.55	16.68	0.00	215.00
6.	Goa	25.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	154.28	89.30	0.00	1422.00
8.	Haryana	18.53	18.49	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.69	50.43	0.00	204.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.58	29.28	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	76.80	126.56	0.00	1039.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Kerala	84.41	13.16	0.00	52.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	198.50	145.99	0.00	671.00
14.	Chhattisgarh	131.77	25.52	0.00	493.00
15.	Maharashtra	181.40	150.78	0.00	2610.00
16.	Manipur	55.00	17.00	38.92	103.00
17.	Mizoram	23.92	17.19	30.00	62.00
18.	Meghalaya	44.67	5.71	31.60	82.00
19.	Nagaland	60.70	17.41	52.92	189.00
20.	Odisha	109.00	26.06	0.00	686.00
21.	Punjab	31.28	4.63	0.00	88.00
22.	Rajasthan	241.96	172.53	0.00	2183.00
23.	Sikkim	16.50	10.33	0.00	29.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	117.65	64.25	0.00	571.00
25.	Tripura	35.50	3.31	15.00	60.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	225.85	119.20	0.00	1247.00
27.	Uttarakhand	100.46	18.66	0.00	207.00
28.	West Bengal	33.56	22.97	0.00	0.00
Total		2316.71	1359.93	220.14	13823.00

*Commenced from 2009-10 and projects approved during 2009-10 & 2010-11.

NWDPRA—National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas.

RVP & FPR—Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects & Flood Prone Rivers.

WDPSCA—Watershed Development Projects in Shifting Cultivation Areas.

IWMP—Integrated Watershed Management Programme.

Statement II

Programme-wise targets and achievements during last four years (2007-11)

(Area in 000' ha & Amount Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Programme/Scheme	Target (2007-11)		Achievement (2007-11) upto September, 2010	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1.	NWDPRA	1226.24	108429.90	1213.71	98352.80
2.	RVP & FPR	1053.14	95416.33	917.50	85877.58
3.	WDPSCA	146.68	16000.00	137.24	13875.55
4.	IWMP	N.A.	204273.00	N.A.	N.A.

NWDPRA—National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas.

RVP & FPR—Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects & Flood Prone Rivers.

WDPSCA—Watershed Development Projects in Shifting Cultivation Areas.

IWMP—Integrated Watershed Management Programme.

[Translation]

Sale of Imported Pulses

1121. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Government agencies imported pulses during the last three years;

(b) if so, the names of the importing agencies alongwith the quantum of pulses imported during each of the last three years and the current year, agency-wise;

(c) whether such pulses were sold in the market through bidding process;

(d) if so, the quantum of pulses sold in the country through bidding process, date-wise and

(e) the profit earned by these agencies from such sale during the said period?

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

(b) The agencies which imported pulses were NAFED, MMTC, STC and PEC. The details of the quantity of pulses imported during the last three years and the current year agency wise is given in Statement enclosed.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) The sale of pulses is a continuous process in order to stabilize the price in the domestic market. The pulses imported by the agencies were sold in the open market as per their internal procedure. The details of the quantity of pulses sold by the agencies is given in Statement enclosed.

(e) Only MMTC and STC earned profits of Rs. 25.53 crore and Rs. 17.20 crore during 2007-08.

Statement

Table showing quantity of pulses imported and sold by the importing agencies in the last three years and the current year

(Quantity in MTs)

Year	NAFED		MMTC		STC		PEC	
	Quantity Imported	Quantity Sold	Quantity Imported	Quantity Sold	Quantity Imported	Quantity Sold	Quantity Imported	Quantity Sold
2007-08	249079	234020	260863	240000	364344	364228.98	387805.25	149794.38
2008-09	143787	144412	178838	95000	241100	241189	374145	351288
2009-10	110702	90708	90990	178000	127504	41311	280408.4	277169.31
2010-11	28334		63000		126704	51730	263152.4	69849.37

Source: Importing agencies

Setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism Schools

1122. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up counter insurgency and antiterrorism schools in the naxal affected States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of 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 HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam

(b) It has been decided to set up 20 counter Insurgency and Anti terrorist Schools (CIATs) in the states of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Manipur, Nagaland, West Bengal and Tripura. Out of these, 13 Schools have already been set up and are functional.

(c) The Government has sanctioned Rs. 52.40 Crore for the scheme. Rs. 25.50 Crore was released to the State governments which have utilised Rs. 17.78 Crore as per table given below:-

Funds released and utilised

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds released				Funds utilized by the State Government
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1.	Assam	Nil	1.5	3.0	-	3.38
2.	Bihar	Nil	1.5	3.0	-	4.50
3.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	3.0	1.5	-	2.40
4.	Jharkhand	Nil	3.0	1.5	-	3.00
5.	Odisha	Nil	3.0	1.5	-	4.50
6.	West Bengal	Nil	0	-	1.5	-
7.	Nagaland	Nil	0	-	1.5	-
Total		Nil	12.00	10.50	3.0	17.78

[English]

Condition of National Museum

1123. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Museum in Delhi is facing structural problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether steps have been taken to strengthen the building and to preserve the rare manuscripts therein;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The building of National Museum is not facing any structural problems, except normal wear and tear, at present. As regards the preservation of rare Manuscripts, the conservation laboratory of the National Museum is discharging its responsibility taking into

account the need/urgency of such conservation/restoration of objects and resources available. The Museum regularly maintains the microclimate at optimum level, for this purpose.

Specialised Training Programmes

1124. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States have not utilised the training slots kept for police officers at specialised training camps run by the Army and Central Paramilitary Forces;

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

(c) the reasons for not utilising the specialised training meant for police officers;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued any directive to the State Governments to utilise such training slots; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) State Governments could not fully utilize the training slots provided by the Indian Army and Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs) due to operational reasons and law & order situation in the States. A statement indicating the utilization of training slots by the State Governments, according to the information available is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) The Union Government issues directives to State Governments from time to time requesting them to utilize the training slots fully. The Chief Ministers have also been sensitized on this aspect in the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 1st February, 2011.

Statement

*Utilization of Training Slots by States
during the year 2009-10*

Name of States	Seat allotted	Seats Utilized
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	59	31
Assam	229	81
Arunachal Pradesh	74	30
Bihar	148	22
Chhattisgarh	271	190
Delhi	96	14
Goa	33	7
Gujarat	34	6
Haryana	52	17
Himachal Pradesh	28	17
Jammu and Kashmir	44	00
Jharkhand	358	254
Karnataka	59	8
Kerala	16	0
Madhya Pradesh	141	64
Maharashtra	48	10
Manipur	18	13

1	2	3
Meghalaya	29	3
Mizoram	7	0
Nagaland	30	13
Odisha	301	197
Punjab	31	12
Rajasthan	48	27
Sikkim	5	5
Tripura	58	31
Uttarakhand	75	22
Uttar Pradesh	132	35
West Bengal	255	236
Chandigarh (UT)	34	13

Minimum Support Price

1125. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the various agricultural produce at 50% over the actual cost of cultivation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof item-wise?

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

(b) The Government fixes the MSPs for agricultural produce, *inter-alia*, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries. 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, input/output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, suggestions received from farmers/others etc.

The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) fixed by the Government for 2010-11 and 2009-10 are given below:

(*Rs. per quintal*)

Commodity	MSP for 2009-10	MSP for 2010-11
Paddy (Common)	950	1000
Paddy (Grade "A")	980	1030
Wheat	1100	1120
Jowar	840	880
Bajra	840	880
Maize	840	880
Barley	750	780
Ragi	915	965
Gram	1760	2100
Arhar (tur)	2300	3000
Moong	2760	3170
Masur (Lentil)	1870	2250
Urad	2520	2900
Cotton	2500	2500
Groundnut in shell	2100	2300
Sunflower Seed	2215	2350
Soyabean	1350	1400
Sesamum	2850	2900
Nigerseed	2405	2450
Rapeseed/Mustard	1830	1850
Safflower	1680	1800
Toria	1735	1780
Copra	4450	4450
De-husked Coconut	1200	1200
Jute	1375	1575
Sugarcane#	129.84	139.12

#Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP).

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Horticulture Sector

1126. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to promote the horticulture sector to control price-rise;

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

(c) whether any survey of developed agrarian countries has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the National Horticulture Mission has formulated a scheme for setting up of modern cold storages for preservation of vegetables in collaboration with the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) and other Government agencies; 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Government is implementing the schemes of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) in the country for increasing production and productivity of horticulture crops. Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided for taking up various activities related to horticulture such as production of planting material, area coverage, rejuvenation/replanting of senile orchards, protected cultivation, organic farming, promotion of integrated nutrient management/integrated pest management, primary processing, development of post harvest management and marketing infrastructure. These measures are expected to lead to stabilization of prices of horticulture produce.

(c) and (d) No survey of developed agrarian countries has been conducted by the Government in this regard.

(e) and (f) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India has issued Technical Standards for establishment of energy efficient, multi crop and

multicamber cold storages under NHM, HMNEH and National Horticulture Board (NHB) schemes for storage of various horticulture crops including vegetables. Subsidy available under these schemes is linked to adoption of technical standards. Under these schemes subsidy, @ 40% (for general areas) and @ 55% (for hilly and tribal areas) of capital cost of the project is available for both public and private sector enterprises. The subsidy for the private sector is credit linked and back-ended. The cold storage component of NHM scheme is implemented through State Horticulture Missions. The component of cold storage under HMNEH scheme and NHB schemes is implemented through National Horticulture Board.

[English]

Arms seized from Naxalites

1127. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of different kind of arms which were recovered from naxalites including foreign made arms, category-wise, State-wise;

(b) whether there are reports of establishment of arms factory by naxalites in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The details of arms recovered from naxalites during 2010 and 2011 (till February 23), State-wise are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) There are no specific inputs on arm factories established by naxalites in the country.

Statement

Number of Arms recovered from Naxalites during 2010 and 2011

States	2010	2011 (upto February 23)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	48	10
Bihar	59	12

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	122	26
Jharkhand	217	27
Madhya Pradesh	1	2
Maharashtra	27	1
Odisha	32	40
Uttar Pradesh	26	0
West Bengal	110	6
Total	642	124

Sick Food Processing Units

1128. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided/proposes to provide funds for the sick food processing units in the country including Odisha; and

(b) if so, the details of the funds released to various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam. However, under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, financial assistance is provided for setting up of new food processing units as well as Technological Upgradation and Expansion of existing units in the country. Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas.

(b) Does not arise.

Housing Census

1129. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to conduct housing census in the country;

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

(c) the time by which housing census particularly for SC/ST/BC and other minority sections of the society is likely to be conducted in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Madam the first phase of Census 2011 called Houselisting & Housing Census commenced on 01.04.2010 and has been completed in all the States/UTs. The information collected in this phase of Census 2011 also include households, whose heads are SC or ST. Information for BC and other minority sections of the society is not collected in the Houselisting & Housing Census phase of Census 2011.

Environmental Impact on Fishing Sector

1130. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the environmental impact on the fishing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to mitigate the adverse impact of environment on the said sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Research studies on the impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture and possible mitigation strategies are being conducted by Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi and Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Barrackpore.

Development of Towns and Cities

1131. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for the authorities to take the help of satellite imagery to prevent haphazard development of towns and cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure systematic development of towns and cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of above.

(c) The Government of India has launched a number of Schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development of Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns (UIDSST), North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) to promote systematic development of cities and towns.

Online Application for Citizenship

1132. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to introduce a new online application system for grant of Indian citizenship;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the new system is likely to be introduced; and

(d) the extent to which it is likely to be beneficial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Home Affairs has developed a software to facilitate submission of online applications for grant of Indian Citizenship. The applicants can make application online for quick processing of the same by the concerned agencies and the Central Government. The facility for online submission of application forms under sections 5(1)(a), 5(1)(c), 5(1)(d), 5(1)(e), 5(1)(f), 5(1)(g), and 6(1) has been provided. A foreigner can apply online from the website <http://mha.nic.in/icweb/icfirstpage.aspx>. Each application form is meant for one person only. Once the online application form is submitted by the applicant, an internet File Number will be generated automatically and the applicant may preserve this number will be generated automatically and the applicant may preserve this number

for status tracking. Applicant is required to submit the duly signed/self-attested hard copy of the computer generated print of the application form and supporting documents to the concerned Collector/DC/DM Office. Thereafter, the Collector/DC/DM concerned, as the case may be, shall process the application as per the procedure laid down in the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made thereunder.

The new system has been introduced with following objectives:

- (i) Faster and uniform processing of applications for grant of Indian Citizenship.
- (ii) Easy monitoring and tracking of applications.
- (iii) Generation of accurate MIS reports.
- (iv) Creation and maintenance of centralized database of citizenship granted to the foreigners.

Smuggling of Foodgrains

1133. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of smuggling of foodgrains meant for poor under the Public Distribution System to Nepal, Bangladesh and other nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether recently the forces have seized about two crore worth of foodgrains on the borders during the year 2010;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent these smugglings?

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

(c) and (d) As per the available information, approximately foodgrains worth Rs. 69 lakhs have been seized by the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) along the Indo-Nepal border. Similarly, foodgrains worth Rs. 69 lakhs have been seized by the Border Security Force (BSF) along the Bangladesh border during 2010.

(e) The Government has adopted a multipronged approach to stop cross border criminal activities including smuggling which, *inter-alia*, includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders, establishment of observation posts, construction of border fencing and floodlighting, introductions of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment, upgradation of intelligence set-up, establishment of additional outposts along borders to reduce *inter-se* distance and coordination with the State Governments and the concerned intelligence agencies. In the riverine stretches, the domination is being done by patrolling in water crafts, both during day and night, for which sufficient number of water vessels have been deployed. Besides, floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been sanctioned for riverine stretches. Number of medium/small crafts, floating boats and speed boats have also been deployed to dominate the riverine borders.

Combating Poverty

1134. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought the cooperation of all nations in technology sharing to fight urban poverty in the long run;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response received so far, country-wise; and

(d) the action plan prepared for the 11th Five Year Plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Madam.

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

Committee on Brain Mapping

1135. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established forensic laboratories for conducting brain mapping of criminals;

(b) if so, the details of such laboratories established in the country, State-wise;

(c) the number of cases of brain mapping conducted during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government had constituted a Committee of experts headed by the Director of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore to study brain mapping procedure;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the said Committee was dissolved by the Government prior to the submission of its final report; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the funds spent on the proceedings of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Brain Mapping Test/ Brain Electrical Oscillation Signature Profiling (BEOSP) facilities are not available in any laboratory under Central Government. Such facilities are available in State Forensic Science Laboratories (FSLs), of Gujarat (Gandhinagar), Karnataka (Bangaluru) and Maharashtra (Mumbai). As per details available with them, the following number of persons were examined:—

FSL	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gujarat	27	44	32	01
Maharashtra	132	90	46	01
Karnataka	68	02	*	*

*No cases have been received in FSL Karnataka w.e.f. 28.2.2009 as there was no expert available.

(d) and (e) A Committee was constituted by Directorate of Forensic Science, under the chairmanship of Director, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore on 26th May, 2007 to peer review the technology of Brain Mapping facility/Brain Electrical Oscillation Signature Profiling (BEOSP) in India and to suggest improvements in the technology.

(f) and (g) The said Committee was dissolved by Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS) on 13.05.2008 due to a variety of reasons. No details are available on the total amount spent on it.

Research Stations

1136. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fishery Survey of India and Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) propose to establish research stations in different parts of the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Fishery Survey of India (FSI) also proposed to set up its offices in different ports to oversee fishery operations;

(d) if so, the cost of setting up of joint research stations with IOTC;

(e) the way this agreement with IOTC will help the Indian fishery sector; and

(f) the reaction of the Government to the agreement signed between the FSI and IOTC?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no agreement between IOTC and FSI.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Connectivity of Munabao Border with NH

1137. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow connectivity with Munabao border in Barmer district of Rajasthan and on Indo-Pak border with any National Highway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per available information, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Measures to Deal with Climate Change

1138. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up Climate Risk Management Research and Training Centre in all 128 agro-climatic zones as suggested by National Commission on Farmers (NCF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is allocating specific funds to disseminate information among farmers about climate change and to tackle it; 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 HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The National Commission on Farmers has suggested to train experienced farmers as Climate Managers in the art of managing drought, flood and aberrant monsoons.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched a scheme 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture' with an outlay of Rs. 350 crore for the period 2010-12 to assess the impact of climate change on agriculture and allied sectors in the country and evolve cost effective adaptation and mitigation strategies. The capacity building of lead farmers and dissemination of available climate resilient technologies amongst farmers is an integral component of the scheme. Rs. 70 crore is earmarked for technology demonstration during 2010-11 and 2011-12. The demonstrations are planned through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) of 100 vulnerable districts of 27 States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) and one Union Territory (Andaman & Nicobar Islands).

Fishery Survey of India

1139. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the activities undertaken by the Fishery Survey of India (FSI);

(b) the number of boats acquired by FSI during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the total budgetary allocation of FSI during the said period alongwith the utilisation status;

(d) whether FSI has not been able to meet the requirements of the Indian fishery sector;

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

(f) whether the Government proposes to conduct any review of the performance/activities of the FSI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The activities are undertaken by the Fishery Survey of India (FSI) include (i) Survey and assessment of fish stocks and charting of fishing grounds in the Indian EEZ and adjoining high seas. (ii) Monitoring of fishery resources for fisheries regulation, management and conservation. (iii) Assessment of suitability of deep-sea fishing gear with special reference to the concepts of maximum sustainable yield, preservation of environment and ecology of marine ecosystem. (iv) Marine fisheries forecasting including application of remote sensing in fisheries management. (v) Maintaining data on deep sea fishery resources and dissemination of information to different end user groups. (vi) Human resources development through training of fishing operatives and meeting faculty requirements of sister institutes and organizations.

(b) No boats have been acquired by the FSI for the last three years and also during the current year.

(c) The details of the budget allocation and fund utilization is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) The Marine Fishery Resources Survey results of FSI and training to the fishing operatives etc. are designed to meet the requirements of the Indian fishery sector.

(f) and (g) Review of the programmes and activities of FSI is conducted on a regular basis and adjustments made in the programmes to address the needs of the sector.

Statement

Statement showing the details of Budget Grant and Expenditure for last three years and the current year

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Plan		Non-Plan	
	Budget Grant	Expenditure	Budget Grant	Expenditure
2007-08	290890	276415	62000	68697
2008-09	350000	302457	73300	88218
2009-10	352900	348726	100600	70528
2010-11 (Upto 31.1.2011)	370000	268935	88400	68697

*[Translation]***Consumer Courts**

1140. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consumer courts functioning in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the number of new consumer courts proposed to be set up in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per information received from the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, total 665 Consumer Fora are functioning in the country consisting of the National Commission, 35 State Commissions and 629 District Fora.

(b) There is no such proposal for setting up of new Consumer Fora in the country with the Central Government. It is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to set up the State Commissions and District Fora in that State including setting up of new Consumer Fora, as and when required.

*[English]***Development of Marketing Infrastructure**

1141. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of subsidy released to the various States including Haryana by the Union Government under the scheme of Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation is inadequate;

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

(c) the conditions required to be fulfilled by the State of Haryana to avail the benefits under the scheme;

(d) whether the Union Government has advised the States including Haryana to fulfil the requirements in this regard; 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 ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Central Sector Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme "Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization" a reform linked scheme is applicable to those States and Union Territories which have undertaken market reforms to allow direct marketing, contract farming and permit agricultural produce markets in private and cooperative sector. In addition to this, projects promoted by State Government agencies will be eligible for subsidy under this scheme, provided market fee on perishable horticultural produce has been waived in the State.

Subsidy under the scheme is released to the beneficiaries. State-wise subsidy is not released. In order to avail of benefits under the Scheme, State Government of Haryana has to undertake market reforms as above.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. In this regard, all the States/ Union Territories have been requested to carry out requisite reforms. State of Haryana has been requested *vide* letter dated 12th June 2007, 23rd February 2010 and 25th February 2010.

Farm Livestock

1142. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted/proposes to adopt traditional methods to protect farm livestock;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked and spent for this purpose during each of the last three years including Andhra Pradesh, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The Department has no Specific Scheme for adopting traditional methods to protect farm livestock.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Illegal Construction in Government Quarters

1143. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of illegal constructions having been carried out in the Government quarters located in Lutyens zone in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) the details of the action taken to remove the said illegal constructions;

(d) whether there are also reports that temporary structures constructed for housing security guards are causing obstructions on the footpaths in the said areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Yes, Madam. A survey was conducted in 2004 to detect the illegal constructions in the bungalows located in Lutyens Zone.

(c) Notices were issued to concerned allottees for removal of illegal constructions and the unauthorized constructions are being demolished as and when premises get vacated during change of occupancy.

(d) No such reports have been received in this regard.

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

[English]

Digital Addressable Cable TV System

1144. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has suggested for shifting from analog TV system to digital addressable cable TV system for better quality of pictures and services;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the deadline fixed to start such system;

(c) whether the Government has approved the said proposal; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be made functional in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. TRAI in its recommendations on "Implementation of Digital addressable Cable System in India" has recommended that the migration to a digital addressable cable TV system be implemented with sunset date for Analogue Cable TV Services as 31st December, 2013, in four phases. The Ministry, while agreeing to the recommendations of TRAI, proposed a slightly modified and extended timeline extending upto 31st March 2015 in view of the enormity of the task. The TRAI in its response dated 23rd February, 2011 has recommended revised timelines for implementation of digital addressable cable TV systems in India where the timeframe for the final phase has been extended upto 30th June 2014. The Ministry is in the process of taking a final view in the matter.

[Translation]

Development of Border Areas

1145. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target for the development of bordering areas of the country under the Border Area Development Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated by the Government for the bordering States including Uttar Pradesh under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Government of India has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management. The main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes

and participatory approach. The programme is implemented in 358 identified border blocks of 96 districts of 17 States (including Uttar Pradesh), which constitutes international land border with neighboring countries. The developmental activities under BADP relate to social infrastructure, link roads, employment generation, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors. The funds are provided to the States as a 100% non-lapsable Central grant for supplementing the State efforts. While Government of India lays down the broad guidelines, the scheme/projects are finalized and executed by the State Governments. State-wise amount allocated by the Government of India to the 17 border States under BADP, during each of the last three years and the current year is given below.

(Rs. in Lakh)

States	Financial year			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Arunachal Pradesh	6608.00	7965.62	6647.45	6690.50
Assam	1969.00	2106.87	2395.62	4800.00
Bihar	3172.00	3358.80	3660.00	3196.28
Gujarat	2249.72	2144.48	3269.00	2840.00
Himachal Pradesh	1119.00	1297.00	1276.00	1280.00
Jammu and Kashmir	10583.00	10394.88	9877.74	10700.00
Manipur	1244.63	1533.37	2086.00	1843.00
Meghalaya	1127.80	1267.00	1647.19	2202.00
Mizoram	2086.00	2535.00	2494.42	2930.00
Nagaland	1000.00	2674.47	1950.00	2500.00
Punjab	2173.94	2218.00	2978.00	2225.00
Rajasthan	7659.00	8916.23	9296.00	8696.00
Sikkim	1000.00	1150.00	1520.50	2000.00
Tripura	2282.89	2604.11	3005.89	3579.00
Uttar Pradesh	2369.15	2385.52	2995.23	3365.57
Uttarakhand	1191.82	1915.90	2178.80	2461.00
West Bengal	10164.05	9032.75	6222.16	7791.61
Total	58000.00	63500.00	63500.00	69100.00

Import Subsidy on Edible Oil

1146. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy provided on the import of edible oils with a view to provide relief to the poor sections of the society from the spiralling prices of edible oils during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to import edible oils during the ensuing year to control the prices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the subsidy earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Under the Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through States/Union Territories to ration card holders, a subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg of edible oil is provided to importing Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

During 2008-09 and 2009-10, Rs. 424.25 crores and Rs. 198.13 crores respectively have been released to CPSUs. During current year, while Rs. 11.22 crores have already been released, their claim of about Rs. 509 crores are under scrutiny.

(b) and (c) To augment availability of edible oils in the country so that their prices may be moderated, extension of the Scheme for Distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through States/Union Territories beyond 31.3.2011 is presently under consideration. Imports of edible oils by private trade are being facilitated through liberal import duty structure.

[English]

Proposal from Maharashtra

1147. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth has forwarded a proposal seeking Rs. 14 crore as an assistance to increase the production of fruits in Vidharbha regions of Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether the orange producing farmers of Vidharbha are unable to produce oranges due the absence of pest free graft of orange plantation and lack of latest equipments in the lone existing food processing center there; and

(d) 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received from Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola seeking Rs. 14 crore as an assistance to increase the production of fruits in Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Maharashtra is the leading producer of oranges and the districts of Akola, Nagpur, Amravati and Wardha of Vidarbha region are the major orange growing belts.

In order to address the issue of productivity decline in citrus crop, particularly in the Vidharbha region, under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), a Technology Mission on Citrus (TMC) was launched during 2006-07. The National Research Centre (NRC) for Citrus, Nagpur is the nodal agency for implementation of TMC. The main components of TMC are production of disease free planting material of citrus, technology demonstration and capacity building of citrus growers, extension personal and other stakeholders. The TMC has also been extended to Marathwada region of Maharashtra during 2008-09 and Chhindwara regions of Madhya Pradesh during 2010-11. An amount of Rs. 10.76 crore has been provided for this purpose to NRCC, Nagpur during 2006-07 to 2010-11. Under the TMC, up to 2010-11, total 8.04 lakh disease free seedlings of citrus have been produced and distributed to farmers.

[Translation]

Freedom Fighters Pension

1148. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government to grant freedom fighters' pension;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the number of freedom fighters in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who are receiving pension as on date, State-wise;

(d) the total number of applications received/pending/rejected for grant of such pension to the freedom fighters and their dependents as on date separately, Statewise;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to nonpayment of pension to freedom fighters; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURDAS KAMAT): (a) The Eligibility criteria under the Central 'Swatrantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980', *inter-alia*, includes imprisonment/underground suffering of at least six months (three months in case women and SC/ST freedom fighters), internment in home/externment from districts for at least six months, confiscation of properties, permanent incapacitation or loss of job, which a claimant should have undergone in connection with the national freedom struggle.

(b) and (c) No such survey of freedom fighters was conducted by the Government. However, applications were invited from time to time for grant of Swatrantrata Sainik Samman Pension. As per available information about 51,400 freedom fighters and their eligible dependants are actually drawing pension through the branches of the Public Sector Banks and Treasuries.

(d) Receipt and disposal of claims for grant of Swatrantrata Sainik Samman Pension is a continuous process. About 4.56 Lakh claims have been rejected in the past since in these cases the applicants either did not fulfill the eligibility criteria and/or did not submit the required documentary evidence. Apart from 39 cases of Hyderabad Liberation Movement in which re-verification reports have been received from the State Government very recently, no other case complete in all respects and recommended by the State Government is Pending.

(e) and (f) As and when any such complaint is received, by the Government regarding non-payment of pension after the same has been sanctioned by the competent authority, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned pension disbursing authority for redressal of the grievance. No record of such complaints is centrally maintained.

Price Rise

1149. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether three executive groups were constituted by the Government to address the problem of price rise in the country;

(b) if so, the constitution and term of reference of the said groups;

(c) whether the individual reports of these groups have been presented to the Government;

(d) if so, the groups whose reports have been received by December, 2010; and

(e) the time by which reports of the rest of the groups are likely to be presented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The "Core Group of Central Ministers and State Chief Ministers on Prices of Essential Commodities" in their meeting held on April 8th, 2010 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, constituted three Working Groups;

(i) Working Group on Agriculture Production.

(ii) Working Group on Consumer Affairs.

(iii) Working Group on Food & Public Distribution.

(b) Constitution and Terms of Reference of the three Working Groups read as under:

1. Working Group on Agriculture Production comprises;

Chief Minister, Haryana -Chair
 Chief Minister, Punjab
 Chief Minister, West Bengal
 Chief Minister, Bihar

Terms of reference: The Working Group on Agriculture Production will deliberate on and recommend measures for increasing agricultural production and productivity including long term policies for sustained agricultural growth. This Working Group will also deliberate on availability and management of various issues relating to inputs viz. seeds, fertilizers, water, power, credit, machinery etc. More specifically, Terms of Reference of the Group will include suggestions of strategies/plans of action, inter alia, for:

- (i) Bridging yield gaps
- (ii) Crop specific strategies- special focus on pulses and oilseeds
- (iii) Strengthening Input delivery mechanism for seeds, nutrients, water, credit, power
- (iv) Gearing up extension administration
- (v) Marketing reforms
- (vi) Addressing land and labour related issues

The Working Group will be serviced by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

2. Working Group on Consumer Affairs comprises;

Chief Minister, Gujarat - Chair
 Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh
 Chief Minister, Maharashtra
 Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu

Terms of reference: The Working Group on Consumer Affairs will deliberate on and recommend measures for reducing the gap between farm gate and retail prices and better implementation of and amendment(s) to Essential Commodities Act. More specifically, Terms of Reference of the Group will include suggestions of strategies/plan of action, inter alia, for:

- (i) Increasing efficiency of distribution channels from farm to consumers
- (ii) Reducing intermediation costs and for reducing

gap between farm gate and retail prices

- (iii) State intervention for retailing essential commodities at reasonable prices
- (iv) Enforcement of statutory provisions to improve availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices

The Working Group on Consumer Affairs will be serviced by the Department of Consumer Affairs.

3. Working Group on Food and Public Distribution comprises;

Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission - Chair
 Chief Minister, Chhattisgarh
 Chief Minister, Assam
 Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister

Terms of reference: The Working Group on Food and Public Distribution will deliberate on and recommend measures for better and effective delivery of essential commodities to the vulnerable sections of society and augmentation of warehouses & storage capacity including cold chain. More specifically, Terms of Reference of the Group will include suggestions of strategies/plan of action, inter alia, for:

- (i) Finalizing number of BPL beneficiaries
- (ii) Streamlining and strengthening TPDS
- (iii) Web enabled computerization of PDS System (including FCI godowns)
- (iv) Enhancing storage capacity

The Working Group on Food and Public Distribution will be serviced by the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

(c) The Working Group on Agriculture Production has submitted its report.

(d) Working Group on Agriculture Production presented their report in December 2010.

(e) The Report of the Working Group on Consumer Affairs is expected to be submitted by 2nd March 2011. The Working Group on Food & Public Distribution has held several meetings and is yet to finalise its Report.

[*English*]

Illegal Constructions around Heritage Sites

1150. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that several heritage sites/buildings in the country including those in the National Capital Region are being damaged due to illegal constructions near/around them;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent the same and preserve the heritage sites/buildings?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) There are instances of unauthorized constructions in the prohibited/regulated area of centrally protected monuments. The details as sought are being collected through the field offices of the Archaeological Survey of India and will be laid on the table of the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.28 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(*Interruptions*)

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Criteria to be adopted for the caste-based census in the ongoing census in the country—*Contd.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, what about the issue we have raised? Some announcement should be made in that regard. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam Speaker, what happen to that issue? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you sit down, hon. Minister if speaking.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is speaking, therefore, you sit down.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would respectfully invite the attention of hon. Members to a paragraph in the Budget Speech yesterday in which the Finance Minister, on behalf of the Government, categorically stated that the census on castes will be canvassed. It will begin in June and it will end on the 30th of September, 2011. Now, if any hon. Member wishes to make suggestions on how it should be done, we are open to considering those suggestions. The Registrar General of India (RGI) is the statutory authority to whom we are entrusting this responsibility. He will devise the format. But if any suggestions are made by any hon. Member, we will consider those suggestions and place them before the RGI. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister has given his reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table of the House. Shri Sharad Pawar.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (ii) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3914/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bureau of India Standards, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bureau of India Standards, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3915/15/11]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section (3) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) G.S.R.1040(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2010 imposing stockholding and turnover limits on dealers of sugar and Khandsari.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3916/15/11]

(ii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 2010-2011 Production) Order, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 35(E)/Ess. Com./Sugar in Gazette of India dated 18th January, 2011.

(iii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 2009-2010 Production) Amendment Order, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 36(E)/Ess. Com./Sugar in Gazette of India dated 18th January, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3917/15/11]

(iv) G.S.R.72(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th February, 2011 imposing stockholding and turnover limits on bulk consumers of sugar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3918/15/11]

(v) S.O. 3060(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2010 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2361(E) dated 29th September, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3919/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

At this stage, Shri C. Sivasami and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Gurudas Kamat, I beg to lay on the Table to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Telecommunication Cadre (Group 'B' and 'C' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.1019(E) dated 28 December, 2010 under sub-section (3) of section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3920/15/11]

(2) A copy each of the following Notification issued under Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:—

(i) G.S.R. 1017(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2010 containing Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 287(E) (Hindi and English versions) dated 6th April, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3921/15/11]

(ii) G.S.R. 1018(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2010 containing Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R.

584(E) (in Hindi version only) dated 6th July, 2010 issued under Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3922/15/11]

12.02¹/₂ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION**

16th Report

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.02³/₄ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

161st Report

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI (Jaipur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the *One Hundred Sixty First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Anti-hijacking (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL,
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

45th Report

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Forty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public

*Report was presented to Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 18th October, 2010 under Direction 3(1) of the Directions by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. A copy of the Report was forwarded to the Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha.

Grievances, Law & Justice on the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

12.03¹/₃ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall allow all of you after laying the papers.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has replied it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall call you name after laying the papers.

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Public Accounts Committee

[Translation]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttuk): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts (2010-2011) of this House for the unexpired portion of term of the Committee vice Shri Ashwani Kumar, appointed as Minister and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

[English]

“That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts (2010-2011) of this House for the unexpired portion of term of the Committee *vice* Shri Ashwani Kumar, appointed as Minister and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri C. Sivasami and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sir, please listen me for a minute. ...(Interruptions)

12.05¹/₂ hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Criteria to be adopted for the caste-based census in the ongoing census in the country—Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, we had a discussion with Pranab Babu. We had categorically asked not to go for the enumeration of caste alone. In the census, caste should be linked with its social, economic and educational status. Pranab Babu was ready for it and he asked us to draft a format for this. The Hon. Home Minister has said that he agrees with it but he is not categorical about it.

My submission is that the enumeration of caste alone will not be sufficient. It will help at the time of election only. We seek to know the extent of social economic disparity in the country. Therefore, it is our demand that

you link the caste with its social, economical and educational status. Pranab Babu had agreed to this request.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Give suggestion in brief.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Sir, I shall be brief. The propaganda is being made that, we, the group of three Members are behind all these things. Are we making this demand for Yadavs only? No. We are demanding for all, for forward castes, dalits, backwards and Muslims. As per our opinion, just the enumeration of caste does not suffice, we need to mention its educational, social and economic status also because, only this will clearly reflect the social conditions. Later on, they can be pushed forward by giving special rights. Because of the inequality, there is hate and enmity in the country. It is aggravating the social fault lines like caste and religion. My submission to the hon. Home Minister, through you, is that he should modify his statement and order the census to be done on the basis of educational, economic and social status of castes. Why has he objections to this? There are poor even among the forward castes, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians. The census will clearly reflect the true conditions. In the end, you will be benefited.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Sir, we had raised the demand to do census on the basis of caste, which was done earlier in the year 1939. But this demand has not been granted in the format, which has been prepared. Pranab Da as well as the Hon. Prime Minister had announced in the House that information would be gathered about every caste to know its social and educational status. The enumeration of caste alone will not serve any purpose. There are poor even among the forward castes. We need to know the actual condition of society. There is no column in the form, through which we can ascertain the social or economic status of a caste, for example, whether the person has any house or land etc. Our purpose is to ensure social and economic justice for the backward people. There are backward people in a number of castes. Therefore, you should accede to our demand. I wish, that the leader of the House should make a statement in this regard. The Government has failed to honour the promise, made by it in the meeting which I had also attended alongwith the three Yadavs. There is no benefit to conduct census on the basis of caste alone. So long as, we do not conduct census on the basis of social and economic status of the castes, it will not benefit us in any way. I demand that Pranab Da should make a statement on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ganesh Singh associate himself with, what Shri Gopinath Munde ji has said. Shri Dara Singh Chauhan ji, please be brief. This is not a debate.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Sir, issue of conducting census on the basis of caste has been discussed in this House several times earlier also. The leader of the House had given an assurance. Yesterday, in the Budget speech also, he had made a reference to it but the facts give different picture. We all wish that census should be held on the basis of caste which should reflect the social, economic and social, and educational reality. There is economic and social inequality in the society. If the Government desires to get rid of it in the country then, it should subscribe to the theory given by my party — the resources of the country should go to every group in accordance with its numbers. The people oppose the idea of doing census on the basis of caste, but they should know that the caste determines the high or low social status of a person in the society. Therefore, our party demands that there should be census on the basis of caste along with its social and economic status. Only then, we can provide justice to the people and can bridge the gap on disparity in the country.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sir, by demanding to hold census on the basis of caste, we are not championing the cause of a particular section of the society. The English had conducted census on this basis, and later on, it was discontinued through a conspiracy. And we too have raised the same demand have opened the eyes of the Government, till now the work was being done on the basis of estimates. The people belonging to scheduled castes. Scheduled tribes should get the Government's jobs in proportion to their population, because their population has increased. I would like to thank the Government and Pranab Babu for accepting the proposal of caste-based census. But the census will hold no meaning till the financial and educational condition of these people is known. If social, economic and educational status of people is also be ascertained along with the caste-based census, then only the true situation will come to light. Along with the caste column, the census form shall also include columns indicating financial, educational and social condition of the individuals. Our emphasis is on the point that only caste based census is not going to serve any good. Therefore, the Government shall implement the suggestions given by Mulayam Singhji, Bharatiya Janta Party, BSP and other parties, we too request you to undertake this job.

The true situation will come to light therefore along with caste, social, economic and educational condition shall also be included in the census.

[*English*]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, historically, the social status of Indian society has come to a stage to be identified by virtue of caste. I do not think the Government will be averse to take such a census during the enumeration itself. So, I request the Government to come forward to take the caste criteria also in this Census. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia; please be brief.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): This is a disparity in the society and there is a gap between the socially, educationally and economically backward sections and those who are advanced sections of society. So, in order to find out as to what is the status of this population, who are socially, economically and educationally backward,

[*Translation*]

The disparity is widening in our society and country. The census should also find out the extent to which gap has increased. The census should also include the steps needed to be taken for taking those people forward.

[*English*]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am also associating with the other Hon'ble Members on this issue. As they have mentioned, when we are taking the Census, details about caste and also about their economic status and education must be included.

Sir, further I would like to ask the Home Minister regarding the telephone tapping issue. He has not yet responded to that. Our Madam's phones are tapped. But the Minister is not responding to that. I would request him to respond to that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANSUMA KHANGUR BAISWAMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): You shall also given me an opportunity to speak on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The views have been included in prior speeches. It is very difficult to give chance to speak to everybody.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Sir, on behalf of the Trinamool Congress Party, we fully support the caste-wise Census which has already been announced by the hon. Pranab Mukherjee in his Budget speech. Also Shri P. Chidambaram has said that the Members would have enough opportunity and scope to deliver their opinion during the discussion on the Budget.

We also would like to urge – it can certainly be taken for granted or for discussion – that financial and social conditions of these sections may also be considered at the time of the Census.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khamam): We shall also be given chance to speak on behalf of our party.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister, would you like to say something.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Debate has not to be held. Everybody's opinion has been expressed, you may support it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Devegowda ji you may speak. Expect Shri Devegowda, nobody else speech will go in record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, firstly I would like to express my sincere thanks to the hon. Home Minister. Sir, you have called him and he was prepared to start his reply. In the meantime I intervened and requested you to allow me to speak. The hon. Home Minister obliged and allowed me to speak.

Sir, regarding this caste issue, I would like to sincerely make an appeal to all sections of the society, whether they agree with me or not agree with me. In 1973, when the late Shri D. Devraj Urs was the Chief Minister in Karnataka, I had moved a Resolution. My Party had hardly got 24 Members at that time. I was the Leader of the Opposition in the Karnataka Assembly. I came to Delhi; I sat in the Central Hall Library; I took all the relevant documents relating to the Backward Class Commission and the Scheduled Caste Commission. I took three years' Reports of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh only. Why I had taken the Reports of these two States is this. I am not going to make or cast aspersion against anybody. Bihar was represented by the late Babu Jagjivan Ram, and Uttar Pradesh was represented by the tallest leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I had taken the Reports of these two States and tried to compare as to how these sections developed economically and socially. I had made an ample study on that, and I had moved the Resolution in the Karnataka Assembly.

It was discussed for about 22 non-official days. We were strictly going to follow the non-official days in those days.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may please give your suggestion.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Just one second, Sir. Why I am going to tell this is that Mr. Devraj Urs had admitted...*(Interruptions)* I know my limitations. I do not want to make any irrelevant speech.

The then hon. Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Devraj Urs had admitted it and appointed Havanour Commission first, which gave a detailed report pertaining to the entire country. He had done a voluminous work. Mandal Commission and Havanour Commission had been formed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, please wind up.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I beg of you. I beg the Government and I sincerely appeal to the Government. In the Scheduled Caste itself, in Karnataka, there is one community called Dori Samaj; and their profession is only skinning the animals...*(Interruptions)* In the Scheduled Castes, there are so many communities. How are they living today? In what condition are they living today? We have all agreed to extend the reservations for the Scheduled Castes. After Independence till now it is there. Mr. Vajapayeeji had extended it for 25 more years.

*Not recorded.

Today, we need the caste-wise enumeration. I can quote a number of instances even in the Backward Classes. I do not want to take more time of the House. But the Caste-wise Census is a must. It is economically, socially and politically necessary. There is no question of any hesitation from my side that it is necessary even politically. All these three aspects must be taken into consideration. There is no question of any compromise on that.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, we are reiterating our demand for a caste based enumeration. Last year, I had put-forth the logic why a caste based enumeration was required. I need not go into all those aspects now. We had demanded, during that period, when census is taking place, only add one more column for this so that we come to know how many numbers of people are in the respective castes. The caste is a reality in our country. Enumeration of caste is not unconstitutional. That is why different plans and programmes can come up. As it is being done for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, so also respective plans and programmes can come up. The Planning Commission can also dwell into that matter and accordingly, programmes can be prepared.

That is why this idea is being floated today. I support this idea as to what is the economic status of respective castes, what is the social status of respective castes and what is the educational position of respective castes. All this should also be enumerated. I would request the Government to look into this matter and take steps accordingly.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): The Government has agreed for caste-based census after 80 years. Yesterday, Shri Pranab Mukherjee made a mention in the budget speech also. The discussion in this regard held many a time in the House. The format was finalized with everybody's consent in the discussion. The social, economic position shall also be mentioned along with the caste-based census.

[English]

It is required educationally and politically also.

[Translation]

All these issues should be converted in census. It should not be discussed again and again.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have expressed your views, now conclude.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: The discussion in this regard has been held many times. They call us after the House is stalled, they assure us that they will do it. Even then it is happening in this way. This should not happen.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): I would like to say only one thing. I do not understand that why the Members of the House are afraid of conducting the census? It is not going to hurt anybody. There is nothing to be afraid of. I would like to submit to the leader of the House that the country wants to know about their economic and social condition, their health. The issue is not of reservation, it is our right to know about the kinds of castes prevailing in the country, and this is my submission.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramula): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge just one thing that no further amendment is required in it. The name, caste and status of those who are economically, financially, socially and educationally backward should be included in it. It is a very simple thing. Nobody can have any difference of opinion in this regard. I do not tolerate the word low caste as has been mentioned by someone. There is no low caste in India, everybody is equal. If we use the word low caste then certainly we are disgracing Mahatma Gandhi Ji and the people of the country. All are equal here. The word low caste should not be there. The Muslims of the country are saying that some people deliberately want to show their population less in census. I urge upon the Government to keep an eye on it.

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many, many thanks to you.

I do unequivocally support the issue which has been raised by the Members of different political Parties.

[Translation]

Caste based census should be held. Alongwith, I would like to submit to the Government that there is always population of scheduled tribes in the country.

[English]

But in each and every Census operation done in the recent past, all the Tribal people of this great country, India, were written with other different religions. Why the indigenous Tribal people of India those who are still having of their own religions should not be written along with their respective indigenous religions?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHANGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): All the tribes of Monglide clan, Boddh religion, all scheduled tribe persons of the country have their own religions. Therefore there is a need to record the religion of those people in the census. There is need to conduct census operation with the people having own religion.

[English]

All the Tribal people of India should be written in the Census with their respective indigenous religions.

[Translation]

This is our demand and a very strong one at that.

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO (Tezpur): Mr. Chariman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. There are various castes and religions in our country, and they will remain, but what is the problem in knowing their status. The status of backward people should be known. I demand that as the House today is unanimous, so their educational, social situation shall be recorded. ...*(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Zero hour

Shri Bhoopendra Singh.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): The Minister of Home Affair shall reply...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): The Minister of Home Affairs should reply ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the Government has carefully listened to the hon. Members. We have got the sense of the House. All the suggestions will be carefully considered and appropriate decisions will be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhupendra Singh ji, you speak now.

SHRI BHUPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down please.

SHRI BHUPENDRA SINGH: Lalu ji, you sit down please. We are listening when you were speaking...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has spoken as much as one should speak during Zero Hour. The Government has responded. Shri Bhupendra Singh ji, you speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, so far as the caste-based census is concerned, the Home Minister has already responded. While the House was adjourned for the time being, I requested Mr. Sharad Yadav, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav and any other who is interested that what ingredients you want to be put in the format for which the caste census will be operated. Kindly prepare it and hand it over to us and we will look into those aspects. So, what is there to debate? The Home Minister has also responded to that.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Madhya Pradesh the crops of the farmers have been completely destroyed due to frost. The crops worth Rs. 10,000 crore have been destroyed. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has tried to do whatever it could have done with its meagre resources. The State Government has distributed about Rs. 900 crore among the farmers as compensation.

Sir, the Chief Minister of the State has met the hon. Prime Minister as well as the hon. Minister of Finance and apprised them about the plight of the farmers in Madhya Pradesh. But in spite of such huge loss to the farmers in the state, the Central Government has not given even a penny to assist the state...*(Interruptions)* The farmers are forced to commit suicide...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You associate with him.

SHRI BHUPENDRA SINGH: The Government of India has not helped financially and they have been saying that the frost does not come under the category of natural disaster.

I demand that the Government of India should treat it as a natural disaster and the farmers of Madhya Pradesh should be given compensation. How the things will be moved with such attitude. The State has suffered such a huge loss...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only one member will speak. Other can associate.

SHRI BHUPENDRA SINGH: Sir, what is the utility of our coming care?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you can associate.

SHRI BHUPENDRA SINGH: The Government should respond...*(Interruptions)* The farmers in Madhya Pradesh has suffered such a huge loss. Their crops have been destroyed. The farmers have suffered loss of about Rs. 10,000 crore and the Government of India has not been helping them...*(Interruptions)* The Central Government has not been given them even a penny...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is zero hour. You have made your point. We cannot force the Government to respond. We cannot pressurize the Government. You please sit down.

[English]

12.34 hrs.

At this stage Shri Govind Prasad Mishra and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. He has already spoken on this topic. The Minister will look into it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We cannot put pressure on the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Rajan Sushant, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Virender Kashyap, Shri Jitender Singh Bundela, Shri Govind Prasad Mishra and Shri Virender Kumar associate themselves with it.

[English]

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

12.34³/₄ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at One Minute past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to introduce a superfast train between Bangaluru (Karnataka) and Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu) via Salem and Virdhachalem

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): There was one train service operating between Nagoor (Tamil Nadu) and Bangaluru earlier when it was a metre at the time of existing old metre gauge railway line. Now this Metre Gauge line has been replaced with broad gauge line between Bangaluru and Mayiladure in Tamil Nadu and work has been completed. The people of Cuddalore, Salem and Virdhachalam are demanding for super fast train from Cuddalore to Bangaluru via Virdhachalam and Salem.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

It is, requested to the Railway Minister to introduce the new trail service between Bangaluru and Cuddalore via Salem and Virdhachalm in the public interest at the earliest.

(ii) Need to extend Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to small and marginal farmers including dairy farmers

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): In order to achieve the desired goal, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act should be extended to small and marginal farmers including dairy farmers. Apart from creating new employment, the Government is required to facilitate productive and sustainable livelihoods based on natural resources. More than 7 crore dairy farmers of our country will get a boost if the Government takes initiatives to bring them under the purview of Employment Guarantee Scheme. The Government needs to consider those farmers who produce more than 5 litres of milk per day as NREGA employees and provide them minimum guaranteed wages. This may help a lot of dairy farmers to stick to their profession and contribute to the self-sufficiency in the sector. Even though the total production of milk in our country has substantially increased over the years, India's share is less than that of the world's average in per capita availability of milk. I, therefore, request the Government to take necessary steps to consider dairy farmers as MGNREGA employees.

(iii) Need to provide adequate compensation to the farmers whose crops were damaged due to frost in Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU (Ujjain): Recently, three farmers in my Constituency Ujjain and 41 farmers in Madhya Pradesh committed suicide because of the destruction of their crops due to frost. The Central Government has granted more than rupees 500 crore to the State Government. But the poor farmers were given cheques worth Rs. 500-700 by the State Government whereas they have borne losses from Rs. 10000 to 15000 per acre.

The crops were damaged due to frost and as the farmers have no other means of income they have been left with no option other than committing suicide. The farmers have to purchase fertilizer, seeds etc. for their next crops, but because of the non-disbursement of

compensation they have been rendered incapable to grow future crops. On the other hand, the State Government officials have been knocking their door to recover their debts. In these circumstances, the farmers should be given relief in paying their dues. I have personally visited the villages and seen the damaged crops. The tears in the eyes of the poor farmers are not stopping.

I, through you, demand that the hon. Prime Minister should intervene in this matter and send a high level inquiry team to Madhya Pradesh and the families of the farmers who have committed suicide should be given Rs. 10 lakh each as compensation and the Government should provide assistance to the farmers whose crops have been damaged.

(iv) Need to review the laws governing the rules pertaining to lands owned by people belonging to Scheduled Caste category in the country

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL (Sri Ganganagar): The Central as well as the State Governments had framed different types of rules and regulations to provide protection to the weaker sections of the society (Scheduled Caste) after independence. Now, these rules and regulations need thorough review. The most of the people belonging to the Scheduled Caste category in the country are landless. If someone has two or three bighas of land, it is barren and not fit for cultivation. The size of the families belonging to the Scheduled Caste, which had two or three bighas of land 40-50 years earlier, has now grown resulting in very small land holding per person. The persons belonging to the scheduled caste cannot put this land to any use. The clause 42 of the Tenancy Act 1955 of Rajasthan provides that only a person belonging to the Scheduled Caste category can purchase the land belonging to a Scheduled Caste person. Even today, the purchasing power of the people belonging to the Scheduled Caste is almost zero as compared with other people of the society.

At present, the administration in the country particularly in Rajasthan is not unanimous on purchasing or receiving as donation the land owned by people belonging to the scheduled caste by those social organizations which are registered under clause 21 of the Societies Registration Act 1860 and working for social welfare and for the promotion of education. This case is more prominent with regard to those institutions, which have been set up to provide free education the wards of the people belonging to the scheduled caste.

I would like to request the House, the Central Government and all the State Governments to review the laws which have become a handicap for the development of scheduled caste and carryout amendments wherever necessary so that there is educational and economic growth of the people belonging to the scheduled caste. The scheduled castes, which have been dependent on the other people, should be given an opportunity to become self-dependent.

(v) Need to fix the Minimum Support Price of Tobacco and extend facilities and financial aid to tobacco growers suffering losses in Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka

[English]

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): I would like to raise long pending problems of tobacco growers who are engaged in the cultivation of tobacco crop in my constituency. The present dire status of tobacco growers needs the attention of the Union Government to extend the possible financial aid to them. Nearly 83000 farmers are engaged in the cultivation of tobacco in Karnataka. A grower has to spend Rs. 30,000 to grow one barrel load of tobacco which include the expenditure of 3 tonnes fire wood loading and unloading wages, usage of fertilizers and pesticides, conditioning of raw tobacco, curing and grading charges. An average of Rs. 75/- is required to produce 1 kg tobacco. But now a days the grower is getting an average return of Rs. 50/- per kg tobacco with a loss of Rs. 25/- per kg tobacco. The cost of 1 kg tobacco starts from Rs. 30 to Rs. 130 depending upon the quality of tobacco produced after conditioning it in a barrel. Earlier, the Tobacco Board had agreed to go for an alternative fuel system to condition the tobacco inside the barrel replacing the use of large quantity of fire wood to prevent deforestation and other environment related problems. The Tobacco Board has sufficient funds to the tune of more than Rs. 160 crores in terms of penalty collected from those farmers who have cultivated tobacco additionally and illegally. The Tobacco Board can utilize the funds to help the growers by providing an alternative fuel system or bearing the transportation cost of coal. The funds should be utilized by the year 2020 to benefit the tobacco growers to process their tobacco crop as the country promised to World Health Organization (WHO) to ban the cultivation of tobacco by 2020. The Board did not have any plans to spend the funds on the medical needs of Tobacco growers who are continuously exposed to the tobacco

environment which is injurious to their health. Fixing the minimum support price (MSP) per kg tobacco will help the tobacco growers.

Hence, I would like to urge the Centre to take steps to fix the MSP of per kg tobacco and extend the facilities to Tobacco growers so as to make this Tobacco growing activity into a profitable one in India till 2020.

(vi) Need to sanction funds for the construction of check dams across river Palar in Kancheepuram district, Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): The river Palar originates in Karnataka State, traverses through Andhra Pradesh and flows in Vellore and Kancheepuram districts of Tamil Nadu and finally merges into Bay of Bengal near Vayalur village in Thirukalukundram Taluk. The total length of Palar River is 384 km. and it has a catchment area of 18,300 sq. km. The average rainfall of Lower Palar Basin coastal zone is 1300 mm.

According to the Detailed Project Report of Vayalur Check Dam, the total surplus flow to sea is worked out as 330 million cubic metres, out of which 30 million cubic metres is proposed to be utilized by the Vayalur Scheme and the rest of 300 million cubic metres can be harnessed by constructing series of under mentioned Check Dams at appropriate places in Kancheepuram district across the Palar River:—

- (i) In Nallathur Village of Thirukazhukundram Taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 390 crores;
- (ii) Near Palur Village in Chengalpattu Taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.70 crore;
- (iii) Near Alappakkam village in Chengalpattu Taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.50 crore; and
- (iv) P.V. Kalathur Check Dam proposal sent to PWD.

The proposed projects will replenish the depleting ground water table of this zone occurring due to intensive ground water tapping by various water supply schemes and will also feed the irrigation tanks.

The implementation of this project will benefit 10,000 hectares of land covering 150 villages and 10 lakhs people living in the major municipalities of Tambaram, Pallavaram and Sriperambudur near Chennai. More importantly, this project will largely benefit the 'Rail Neer' project being commissioned in Palur.

Hence, implementing the scheme will stabilize the existing water supply schemes and also create scope for implementing new Combined Water Supply Schemes.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to sanction adequate funds for construction of Check Dams across the river Palar in Kancheepuram district, Tamil Nadu.

(vii) Need to take steps to make India a member of International Council of Nurses with a view to protect the interests of Indian nurses working in overseas hospitals

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): I request the Central Government to take urgent steps to make India a member of the International Council of Nurses (ICN). India has the largest number of skilled nurses in the world. Our nurses are seeking better prospects in the overseas job markets, and our nurses abroad contribute a lot to India's GNP. However, our nurses working in the foreign countries face lot of problems such as lack of proper support systems to make the integration of immigrant nurses into the healthcare system in host countries, getting junior positions and low salaries irrespective of their qualifications, social exclusion and lack of career progression opportunities. Many nurses working abroad are being exploited by the recruiting agencies who promise them high salaries and later draw the major chunk of their salary themselves. Moreover, lack of international level curriculum, makes the immigration of nurses to foreign countries difficult. In order to overcome these problems and protect Indian nurses in overseas hospitals, I request the Government to take immediate steps to join the International Council of Nurses.

(viii) Need to run a daily local train between Bhiwandi and Chhatrapati Shivaji Stations in Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE (Bhiwandi): Because of the absence of any daily local train from Bhiwandi railway station to CST and from Bhiwandi to Church Gate in Parliamentary Constituency Bhiwand, the traders, entrepreneurs, workers, farmers, women, students, and common people of these areas are facing a lot of hardship. Till recently, and as of now, people have been using different routes to travel from Bhiwandi to CST (Church Gate) which consumes hours together besides causing inconvenience to the people.

If a new daily local train is introduced at this route it will vastly facilitate the cojtimon people besides generating a lot of revenue for the railways. It is therefore, needed to introduce a new local train from Bhiwandi to CST and Bhiwandi to Church Gate. Therefore, I demand from the Government to urgently introduce a daily local train between Bhiwandi and CST (Church Gate Station) in the public interest as well as revenues to the railways.

(ix) Need to take steps for setting up an Atomic Power Station in district Nawada, Bihar

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Three years ago, the Government of India had announced to set up an Atomic Power plant at Rajauli in district Nawada, Bihar and a team of experts had also been sent to inspect the site. This team had agreed on all the point but raised a question mark on the availability of water. The State Government of Bihar had intimated the concerned Ministry that the availability of water shall be ensured for this atomic power project. For this purpose, half of the water shall be supplied from the Phulwadia dam and rest of the requirement shall be supplied by constructing a dam on the Dhanjaya River. The State Government had also drawn the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to this issue but till now there is no report about taking any concrete action in this regard. Here, it would be relevant to mention that the thermal power stations located at Barauni and Kanti in Bihar are lying dysfunctional for years. Sometimes, power is generated in the state in a nominal quantity after the strenuous efforts made by the Government. Therefore, the Rajauli atomic power station is like a lifeline for Bihar. If the Central Government does not take a positive step in this regard, it will be disastrous for Bihar.

Therefore, I draw the attention of the government and particularly the Prime Minister and request them to immediately approve the atomic power project in the light of assurance made to the State Government of Bihar and take concrete action for its implementation.

(x) Need to curb the activities of drug mafias in Goa

SRI SHRIPAD YESO NAIK (North Goa): Goa is a small and peaceful state of the country but now it is becoming an uneasy state because of the activities of drug *mafia*. The drugs like ganja, charas etc. are seized in several kilograms daily in the state. Because of the growing network of the drug *mafia*, the domestic and foreign tourists are facing inconvenience and a number

of incidents have been happened where the foreign tourists are murdered. Such types of incidents are likely to mar the future of Goa.

I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to take stringent measures to curb the activities of drug *mafias* in Goa.

(xi) Need to abolish processing charges on Kisan Credit Cards and other agricultural loans

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): As per the instructions of the Reserve Bank of India, there shall be no processing charges on Kisan Credit Cards and other agricultural loans. Despite this, the banks charge processing charges and other fees from the farmers. Keeping in view the large number of farmers in the country, the amount collected as processing charges run into crores. I, through you, appeal the Minister of Finance to keep a tab on this and the amount illegally collected from the farmers should be deposited into the bank accounts of the farmers with interest

(xii) Need to delegate powers to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for participation in development and judicial process in the country

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): The three-tier Panchayati Raj system was envisaged in the Constitution to ensure development of the far-flung areas of the country and their participation in the judicial process as well as to empower them in the independent India so that the poor people living in the remote areas feel the aroma of the independence. But it is a matter of regret that even after 63 years of independence these powers have not been entrusted to the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad under this system. Therefore, the Government of India is requested to delegate powers to the Panchayati Raj Institutions to enable them to participate directly in the development and the judicial process in the country.

(xiii) Need to provide compensation to the farmers whose crops were affected due to frost in Banda and Chitrakoot districts of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): I wish to draw your attention towards the subject of an urgent public importance. Due to the scant rainfall in the entire Bundelkhand including Banda and Chitrakoot districts of Uttar Pradesh for the last 6 years, the water table has

gone considerably down. The rivers, rivulets, ponds etc have dried up. There is no water for agriculture. Even the availability of drinking water has become a serious problem. In this year, the crops of the farmers in Bundelkhand have suffered from extreme weather. The crops have been completely damaged due to frost during cold waves. Most of the leguminous crops like arhar, masoor, chana and vegetables have been completely damaged in Banda and Chitrakoot districts. The State Government has neither surveyed the extent of the damage to the crops of the farmers in Banda and Chitrakoot districts of Bundelkhand regions nor any compensation has been paid to the farmers. Because of starvation, the farmers there have no other alternative except to migrate or commit suicide. I demand that the Government urgently conduct a survey about the damage suffered by farmers and pay compensation to them at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per acre. Further, the amount insured for the crops of the credit card holding farmers should be immediately deposited in their accounts.

I, therefore, request to you that deep tube wells should be installed through a Bundelkhand special package for the farmers of this region and compensation should be paid to them.

(xiv) Need to set up Training Institute for carpet weaving in Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Through the House, I would like to draw your attention towards the Bhadohi (Sant Ravidas Nagar), the district of Uttar Pradesh which is famous as carpet city next only in India, but in the entire world. A large number of Carpets is exported to the foreign countries from here, from which the country earns adequate foreign reserve, but for last few years, the carpet industry of Bhadohi has been affected by false propaganda of using child labour due to which the carpet export has declined.

Therefore, keeping in view the development of carpet industry in Bhadohi, I would like to request to open a Training Institute for carpet weaving in Bhadohi so that the poor unemployed youth living in Bhadohi may get employment and shall also prove helpful in carpet export.

(xv) Need to provide potable water for Scheduled Tribes living in plateau area of Kaimur, Rohtas and Aurangabad districts in Bihar

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat): Potable water may be provided for Scheduled Tribes living in Plateau areas of Kaimur, Rohtas and Aurangabad districts in Bihar.

(xvi) Need to review the sports policy with a view to improve the performance of Indian sportspersons in the International events

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): We have successfully organized Commonwealth Games in New Delhi. The icing in the cake is that we performed well in the different sports too. Of course we have developed Stadiums in and around Delhi, but what about replicating the same in different parts of the country. If we want to improve our performances in the national and international sports events we have to extensively improve the sports infrastructure, training facilities, state of the art stadia not only in metros but also in the interiors of the country. Huge funds are required to be allocated and spent for instilling sports culture in the psyche of the people of the country. The performance of the India in Asian games recently concluded in China though a slight improvement is there but it is not worthwhile to cite. In India where there is more than one billion population this situation should not prevail. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports need to ponder over the lacklustre performance of Indian contingent for the past many years in the international events. I would urge the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to review their sports policy with a view to improve the performance of Indian sports persons in the international events.

(xvii) Need to cover Jhargram Parliamentary Constituency in West Bengal under the Co-ordinated Programme on Resource Management and Development for empowerment of SCs & STs

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargram): Jhargram Parliamentary Constituency (ST) is one of the most backward areas in the country. More than 50 per cent of total inhabitant of this constituency belongs to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Community. The Government of West Bengal has been trying their best for the socio-economic development of these communities within its limited financial capability. The Maoists are disturbing this area and they could not allow the State Government to develop the area. They are continuing the killing of innocent tribal people. More than 200 tribals has been killed since last Lok Sabha Election. They have captured the poor people and forced them to engage in Maoists activities.

So, I urge upon the Ministry of Science and Technology to cover Lalgarh area and other parts of my Jhargram Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal under the Coordinated Programme on Resource Management and Development for Empowerment of SCs and STs.

(xviii) Need to grant official recognition to 'HO' Language spoken by Kol, Munda and HO Castes in tribal areas of Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal besides promoting Varanchiti script

[Translation]

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI (Keonjhar): HO language is spoken by 20 lakh Kol, Munda and Ho scheduled tribe people in tribal areas of Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal. This language is the mother tongue of these tribal people. This language is written in Varanchiti script which is very close to Sanskrit. But this language and said script is not being conserved and this language is on verge of extinction due to rising influence of urban culture. But this ancient language, is commonly spoken in tribal areas. Ho language should be recognized as official language in Odisha, Jharkhand and o West Bengal under Article 347 of Chapter 2, Regional languages of Part 17 of the Constitution of India for understanding Government's scheme and promoting literacy so that people living in tribal areas may take benefit of the Government's Schemes and the Urban Government may also get assistance in tribal development. Alongwith it, teaching job shall also be undertaken in Varanchiti script, which will be largely helpful in making these people literate and these people could be easily brought into the mainstream.

Through the House, I would like to request the Government to give official recognition to the Ho language spoken in tribal areas of the said three states and Varanchiti script may be included in the eighth schedule of the Constitution.

(xix) Need to give adequate powers to Chairmen and Co-chairmen of district level vigilance and monitoring Committees for better monitoring of the Central Government Schemes in the States

[English]

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): I would like to bring to your kind notice that Vigilance Monitoring Committees were set up by the Government

of India to monitor into the Government of India Schemes for their own districts. The MPs are appointed as Chairmen and Co-Chairmen to these Committees but it is seen that without any authority and power, there is no use of their existence in the Committees. Without proper implementation of the rules the officers of the State Government are not paying attention to the suggestions and orders of the Chairmen and Co-Chairmen. The main reason for improper implementation is lack of power in the hands of the Vigilance Monitoring Committees. There is very necessity for the officials concerned to accompany, assist and cooperate the Hon. Chairmen and Co-Chairmen while they are in filed duty or otherwise.

In view of the above facts, I would like to impress upon your goodself to issue strict instructions to the State Governments for proper coordination and support to the Chairmen and Co-Chairmen and that proper powers are given for monitoring the works.

(xx) Need to connect Kolhapur with Konkan Railway in Maharashtra

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK (Kolhapur): The Konkan Railway project was completed in a record time and is running very smoothly. This important Railway line connecting Maharashtra and Kerala along the coastal area has contributed a lot towards the development of the entire coastal line.

It was suggested in the year 1999 to connect Konkan Railway to Kolhapur and a survey was carried out. It is learnt that the project was not recommended on economic grounds. The very peculiar location of Kolhapur city is a life line to Ratnagiri & Sindhudurga districts located in coastal areas. The trade links between Kolhapur and these areas are always busy and crores of Rupees of business is transacted every month.

This proposed railway line will connect the entire Western and Southern Maharashtra to coastal area of the country. In addition, this connection is very important from National security and defence points of view. Mumbai, Pune, Kolhapur coastal area line will function as a alternative line in case of failure of section of Konkan Railway between Ratnagiri and Mumbai. This will be actually a very important by-pass and the proposal needs re-examination from all these points.

I urge the Railway Ministry to reconsider the entire proposal, carry out a fresh survey and sanction the proposal for economic growth of the region.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important issue. Drinking water is not available in Jahanabad, Gaya, Aurangabad, Begusarai, Samastipur, Nawada etc. Southern districts of Bihar State.
...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Day after tomorrow. Zero hour will be conducted in evening. You can speak at that time. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): You can raise it day after tomorrow.
...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, the water level has receded very low. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise this matter at the time of zero hour. Please sit down.

14.03 hrs.

**REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to amend the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 provides for the transfer of certain prisoners from India to a country or place outside India and from a country or place outside India into India. The Act came into force on 1st January 2004. Section 5, Sub-section 2, Clause (C) of the Act provides that prisoners who have been convicted for an offence under Martial Law are not to be considered for repatriation.

We have discovered that the use of the phrase ‘Martial Law’ was wrong. The correct phrase that should

have been used is 'Military Law'. 'Martial Law' has a particular meaning and 'Military Law' has another meaning. 'Martial Law' is when the military has taken over the Government of the country and all rules are framed by the military and the administration of justice is under the control of the military. Then, the phrase is 'Martial Law', when there is military dictatorship.

Military law means law applicable to military courts. The administration is civil administration, but military courts are set up and that is military law. Therefore, the correct expression that should have been used is 'military law'. I do not know how this mistake happened in 2003. The phrase 'martial law' had come into the Bill whereas the phrase 'military law' should have been used. This is an anomaly, this is an error and I think, this should be corrected. Therefore, we are moving the amendment that the phrase 'martial law' be replaced by the phrase 'military law'.

I would request the hon. Members to support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the amendment in The Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2010. This bill has a very minor amendment. The Martial Law has to be Military Law. The matter was referred to the Standing Committee also and it was widely discussed in the report of the Standing Committee, prepared in the Chairmanship of Vankaih Naiduji and after that it was said that this amendment shall be brought. We welcome this amendment. As hon'ble Minister just said, Martial law can be implemented only in the case of military take over in any country. Such circumstances do not exist in India. India lives in democratic set up. Therefore, Military Law term should be used in place of Martial Law, in India. Whether the term has come to India from oversea or any other way, it should be replaced. We welcome it.

Sir, through you, I would like to tell you that this bill basically says that we shall be concerned about the innocent Indians languishing in the jails of foreign countries. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether there is any directory or list from which the

number of people languishing in the jails of Pakistan, Iran and Middle East can be ascertained? No charges have been leveled against them. I would like to make a mention of one case here. The case of Hon'ble Sarabjit has been reported many a times in newspapers. His sister had also made a request to the Pakistani Government. His daughters even said that if India has to sign any treaty with Pakistan or agree with terms laid by Pakistan for their father, it shouldn't do it. See the courage of these daughters. I would like to ask about the efforts being made by the Government of India in this regard? The similar case has been reported from our Rajasthan also, from where I hail. A case has come to light recently that some labourers from Sikar district of Rajasthan went for work in Iran. They were arrested there for traffic rule violation. We went to Ministry of External Affairs also to know the reason for putting them in jail, but we did not get any information. Three months have lapsed. I understand that hundred of citizens of the country are serving sentences without any fault, in the foreign countries. Therefore, through you I demand that the Government of India should make any such directory, any schedule, any such list from which the nation may be able to know the number of Indian citizens who have not committed any crime or committed petty offences and in absence of legal information, are languishing in the jails of the foreign countries.

Our colleagues who hail from Himachal Pradesh say that many people belonging to Himachal Pradesh are also living there and their grievances too remain unheard. It seems that the entire House has been saying this. I demand that a list be prepared of all the innocent Indians who are locked up in foreign prisons and the Government of India should make sincere efforts to bring them into India. With this I support the Bill.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. There is not much scope to speak on this Bill. I want to take advantage of this opportunity and, also, extend my thanks to the hon. Minister for Home Affairs.

Sir, I belong to the state of Jammu & Kashmir. For the past many years, whether it is the UPA-I or UPA-II, the Prime Minister or the Home Minister, all have been trying to improve the conditions in J & K and maintain peace and harmony in the state. It is proposed to add the words 'military law' by deleting 'martial law' in the Bill. Thousands of the people of the State are locked up in the jails of the neighbouring country. For the past 20 to 22 years, Pakistan, has attacked India in general and J

& K in particular and has killed thousands of our people. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs may have figures of how many people got shifted from this country to that country and in what manner? Were those who left misled into that country for getting training. Since our Govt. took over reins, our Home Minister went there personally a number of times. Did he cover every district during his visits and tried to meet the people to know the aspirations of the people of the state and make any estimate as to how the normalcy be restored and the progress of the state ensured? He has also interacted on the subject and some interlocutors are also working in this direction. They may have been giving reports to the Govt. But we do not know the exact number of the people. As the Member initiating the debate said, whether any directory is maintained to record the number of the people incarcerated in Pakistani jails, their whereabouts and their identity? Some people have also touched upon the policy of rehabilitation. I want to know whether those people will be rehabilitated who are in Pakistani jails or those who are getting training in the training camps and just roaming about. They will come here and will be rehabilitated here. Suppose a person went there 20 or 22 years ago, raised a family there, now when he will be back alongwith his family how will he be rehabilitated? I sense a danger in this. There are three regions of our state, namely, Laddakh, Kashmir and Jammu. Different conditions prevail in the three regions. But there are some powers working in Jammu region who will raise this issue and try to create bad blood. I would like to remind the House that the people uprooted from west Pakistan came as refugees in 1947 into India. They came and settled in different parts of India like Punjab, Haryana, Delhi. I am not talking about Kashmir, but those who settled in Jammu, cannot cast vote, fight elections to the Panchayat, Legislative Assembly or Parliament, enter into service or buy property and, still we call them the citizens of India. When we rehabilitate others, the issue will naturally be raised that why those people who have been residing there for the past 60 years cannot be rehabilitated. I do not want to deliver a long speech but as a citizen of India I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister towards the plight of those who were uprooted in 1947, 1965, 1971 or recently in 1999 during the Kargil war. They left their home and hearth and are facing a lot of problems. While supporting this bill brought forward brought forward by the Home Minister, I wish to add that the people from Sri Lanka, Bangla Desh, Pakistan and China are coming into India. It is said that there are 36000 people living there. Where are they living, in Pakistani jails, training camps or just wandering here

and there? How will they be identified? I, therefore, wish to say that the conditions prevailing in J&K must be kept into consideration while taking any decision. It is good that those who were misled by Pakistan and went there, but now wish to join the mainstream of this nation. But we need to keep in mind that there are at least 8 to 10 thousand families in Jammu which have been living here for the past 60 years. I do not say that they are fighting just against the present Govt. Nay, they have been fighting for the past 62 years for their rights. But they are not taken seriously. Therefore, it is imperative that whenever you take any decision, you give them their rights also.

Finally, I thank you and the hon. Home Minister for listening me, whether it was relevant or not, but I wished to tell them this truth, the opportunity for which I could not get. I could not get opportunity even after meeting him. If I send him letter, I don't know whether it would be read or not. But here I made it a point to register that such a condition prevails in Jammu region. Those who killed many, participated in militancy and crossed over to Pakistan, will be brought back to India and rehabilitated, but no one will take notice of those who have been living here in our country unheard and unnoticed for the past 62 years. It is a gross injustice to them.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Sir, I welcome and endorse this amendment Bill brought by the Home Minister. I was listening to the respected members. Basically, this bill seeks to provide for a minor amendment regarding the status/condition of prisoners from India to a country or place outside India and prisoners in India from a country or place outside India, whereby it is proposed to substitute the words "martial law" with the words "military law". The expression 'martial' comes to mean 'direct military' would mean the law of or pertaining to the military. We welcome the proposed amendment which seeks to replace the words 'martial law' by 'military law' since we do not have martial law or military rule here in our country. We have a democracy in place and we have been carrying out our work in accordance with the Constitution.

Sir, it is true that many of our fishermen go to sea to catch fish and are caught by neighboring countries. Apart from this many NRI's are imprisoned in foreign countries, because they are unaware of minor sections due to which they are in Jails in foreign countries. We

are unable to take care of them, it is a matter of worry. Respected members presented their views on this. I wish that Hon'ble Home Minister in his address may speak about the Indians who are incarcerated in other countries, What is their condition? What is the provision to get them released and what are the facilities made available to the people from abroad jailed here? Hon'ble Home Minister will surely speak in this direction in his address.

Sir, regarding the matter of prisoners which has been discussed here. Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to submit that in different jails 70% people are innocent, there are only 30% people who have committed crime. That should also be reviewed from time to time. I would like to speak in brief on the topic under discussion which is about those prisoners who have not been convicted in any offence. Even today, our captives are in Jails. The British Manual on the captives continues to be followed in Indian Jails. If their facilities are viewed we will come to know that the prisoners have got the worst condition. There is a need to make changes in the British manual that is still being followed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to submit in the House that in India we passed the Bill for the protection of human rights. We also talked about the protection of Human Rights. We should also view that to a captive or prisoner, facilities should be provided, without violating the human rights, we should take up this matter seriously. In this House it has been viewed many a time that many such issues have arisen that in many Jails many people died during custody due to torture by police and Jail administration. We should also view it seriously, which reflects the straight violation of human rights. Today in the country, there is a district jail, where there are captives and prisoners, on the other hand there is Central Jail. There the type of facilities vary. It should also be viewed seriously. Today, it is shown in British Manual...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Chairman Sir, we have more experience regarding prisoners, I too have spent around three and half years in Jail, you ask me. Shailendraji you tell truthfully what is the actual condition of the prisoners? What is happening to them, he has more experience...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madan Lai Sharma Ji and you have spoken about it, it is also pertaining to that, it is regarding prisoners...*(Interruptions)*. It will be seen that on the basis of British Manual captives and

prisoners, be they foreigners or from our own country, they are given fruits worth four paise. You just imagine, how we can distribute fruit to those captives and prisoners in four paise? Who are prisoners and captives. ...*(Interruptions)* Even today there is British Manual over there. He labours it the whole day and he is paid a paltry Rs. 10/- as wages. Central Government has fixed Rs. 100 as minimum wage, therefore I would like to submit that Central Government should take it up seriously and Rs. 100 should be fixed as minimum wage in place of Rs. 10. There are many prisoners of 60-70 years of age, be it foreigner or from here. Earlier their reports were submitted by D.M. and they were released by D.M. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Bill is for limited purpose.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman Sir, I will speak in short. A little while ago Madan Lai Sharma Ji talked about Kashmir, allow me also to say something. Such opportunity does not come time and again, therefore I would like to submit that even today there are prisoners of 60-70 years of age, who deserve to be released. They are physically unfit altogether, doctors have also declared them unfit. They should be released on the basis of D.M's report. Now a days it is first sent to administration, report is obtained from police station, Inspector writes that so and so is a convict. If he comes out of the jail the law and order will get disturbed, therefore, he should not be released. Whereas he is quite unfit physically, cases of such people should also be pondered over.

Mr. Chairman Sir, second thing which I would like to submit is that in Tihar Jail, Delhi such arrangements are in place under which every prisoner may telephone under the supervision of Deputy Jailer. He can talk to his advocate and family, but in other jails, Central jails and district jails this provision is not made, therefore, such arrangement need to be made. Two days in a week are fixed for meeting, family of prisoners or their advocates, who defend them, this time should be increased from two days to four-five days. So that he may defend himself and have chances of acquittal.

Sir, making another very important point I wish to conclude my speech. Many people who are 60-70 years old, if he is sent to jail early and he is sentenced to life time imprisonment, then his grand children come to see him, but that meeting takes place from such a distance due to which he is unable to bless his grand children by placing his hand on their heads. Hence, the meeting arrangement should be in such a way as to enable the

visitor to go near to him, what I mean to say is that there must be shake hand distance, so that he may shake hand with and bless his grand children by placing his hand on their heads.

Sir, there should be an arrangement of canteen in Jails. Captives and prisoners in jails, may avail all sorts of necessary items which they use, may be available easily.

Sir, accommodation arrangement for the prisoners is not good. Prisoners are kept beyond jails capacity. Sometime ago, I was in Pratapgarh jail for two month and three days. It has capacity for 400 prisoners whereas 750 prisoners are kept in it. Bareilly jail has capacity for 1500 prisoners but 3000 prisoners are accommodated there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. You are senior member. Whatever you are saying does not at all relate to the subject mater of the Bill.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman Sir, I am concluding my speech.

Sir, I will conclude by saying one thing that hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs should pay attention on the points raised by me. Since this is a very small amendment. You have replaced the word Marshal with the word Army, but the subject was related to prisoner, therefore, other people also deviated from the subject and expressed their views. Since it is related to that, therefore, I too express my views.

With these words, I would just like to say that, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the human rights shall not be violated and all these arrangements should be made.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, many cases may have come before the Minister of Home Affairs. He knows everything. The number of people falsely implicated in dowry cases is more than that in any other cases. The hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs himself had been a he knows everything in this regard. If a single dowry case is reported anywhere, or somebody commits suicide, the mother-in-law, sister-in-law, husband, father-in-law, and all other relatives are put behind the bars. These kind of sentences are being awarded...*(Interruptions)* The Minister of Home Affairs had been a top lawyer. He knows everything. Therefore, I would like to appeal that all these cases must be considered on such occasions...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Netaji, this is another issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Bill carrying further amendment in the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003. The item 'Marshal Law' has been replaced by 'Army Law'. This is definitely relevant because our country is a democratic country. The Marshal Law is imposed at places where Army rules. The 'Marshal Law' word could have been used there, but it is not appropriate for our democratic country. There is another point, that sometimes our fishermen or tourists unknowingly violated the border and are made prisoners. There are a lot of such prisoners in the foreign countries.

Just now, an hon'ble Member, our colleague, was expressing his concern about Indians entrapped in Libya. Since I hail from Uttar Pradesh, therefore, it is very natural that I am also concerned about Libya incidents. My Parliamentary Constituency is Bhadohi of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Many people from that area go to Libya, Egypt, Arab and Dubai etc. countries in search of jobs. Due to certain reasons, they are kept as prisoners there. The accurate information in regard to exact number of innocent people languishing in jails of foreign countries should be sought. Some fishermen go in groups. Such discussions are held in the country too many a times about these fishermen being made prisoners.

Sir, this manual needs improvement. As just now, our colleague, an hon'ble Member, Shri Shailendra Kumar was saying that the condition of prisoners in the country's jails should be addressed. Even today there are many such prisoners in our jails who are still actively involved in their criminal world. They are operating their criminal gangs from inside the jails. The attention needs to be paid there too. The relaxation is required in case of the aged prisoners because they can just die if they continue to be languishing in jails.

While strongly supporting this Bill, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to evolve a system to bring back the innocent people languishing in jails of the foreign counties.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Bill.

Many hon'ble Members have expressed their concern on the matter that when our country's citizens either in the shape of fishermen or tourists or shepherds violate the international border unknowingly they are made prisoners.

Along with it, through you, I would like to tell you that the condition of prisoners in various jails of the country is not very good. They are not provided humane treatment. Through the discussion I would like to state that there is a provision to release the prisoners who are very old or have crossed the age of 70 and are suffering from serious ailment, but the process is so long that despite existence of such provisions, the prisoners who are suffering from heart ailment, cancer or kidney disease, do not get its benefit. I would like to tell it through you that this process should be simplified so that they may get its benefit.

I would like to welcome the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs for bringing a scheme for prisoners incarcerated on charges of being Naxalites in the jails of Naxalite affected areas and other areas of the country. He has brought the scheme for development of those 60 districts of those areas, which have been identified as naxal affected areas. He want to check this problem through the development of naxal affected districts. I welcome this. Alongwith it, I would like to say that the Minister of Home Affairs has brought the integrated action plan and I would like to give a suggestion in regard to the committee constituted at district level or for giving suggestion or implementation. You have appointed DM, SP and DFO (District Forest Officer) in the committee. A meeting of MPs was called by you, we gave our suggestions. We received threats from somewhere not to attend the meeting, but we took the risk and attended the meeting. At time of launch of committee an integrated action plan by you, the suggestions of MPs were not included in it.

I would like to request the Minister of Home Affairs to implement the scheme for integrated development on the basis of suggestions given by Parliamentarians.

Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.R. Natarajan—Not present.

Shri Prabodh Panda.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this amendment is very simple and the scope is very limited. So, I do support this amendment Bill.

The Bill seeks to amend the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003. The Act allows the foreign prisoners to be transferred to the country of their origin, to serve the remaining part of their sentence, and the prisoners of Indian origin convicted by foreign courts, to serve their sentence in India.

The sufficient explanation given is that it is to change the words 'martial law' to 'military law'. The explanation given is, the words 'martial law' are not relevant in the Indian context and are present in the Act because of a clerical error. It has been reported that the Home Secretary explained to the Standing Committee that military law means the law applicable to Armed Forces and martial law is a law declared by the Army when it takes over a country. Our country is neither ruled by the military and nor our country has been taken over by any military power. So, this martial law is not relevant to our country and hence I support it.

My question is, if a prisoner of Indian origin is convicted in a foreign country and if he is convicted under violation of martial law then what should be our attitude. Martial law is not relevant in the Indian context but in case a person has violated the martial law of other country then how would it be addressed? It is an occasion for us at least to know as to how many Indian origin prisoners are languishing in the prisons of other countries. I would in particular like to know about the poor fishermen engaged in marine fishery. Lakhs and lakhs of fishermen are engaged in marine fisheries and a number of them have already been arrested abroad and are languishing in foreign jails. I would like to know whether the Government has any information in this regard, if so, please apprise us of the number of Indian origin prisoners languishing in foreign jails.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, it is being termed as a very simple Bill whereby the term 'Martial Law' shall be replaced by the term 'Military Law'. I ask why did it happen? If it was an act of omission, how many omissions would have occurred due to the implementation of the law which contained the term 'Martial law'. This is my first question. The insertion of the

term 'Martial Law' was an error, now this Bill has been introduced to insert 'Military Law'...*(Interruptions)* It is provided in the law that clerical omissions can be rectified. Now, as I shall speak on the Bill, you will allege that it is out of context. I shall implore you to listen. There was an omission. My first question is why did it occur? Why so much negligence is there at the time of framing of legislation...*(Interruptions)*

My second question is, there are 474 Indian citizens in Pakistani prisons. Out of them, 74 are defence personnel and 54 are the prisoners of war. My categorical question is, when will they be released? Why are they not being released? Why the people do not come to know anything? It is said that the culture of a Government is known from its prisons and the culture of a family is known from its toilets. It can easily be felt that how much trouble a family would be undergoing when one of its member goes to another country and gets arrested there. Shri S.M. Krishna as well as Shrimati Preneet Kaur has responded. We would like to know whether the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is aware of it or not? Out of the 474 Indian citizens who are in Pakistani jails, 74 are defence personnel and 54 are prisoners of war. Besides, 218 civilian and 182 fishermen are also included among them. As per the Minister of External Affairs, Pakistan had admitted to the presence of 63 Indian citizen and 182 fishermen in its jails but it does not admit the presence of any Indian defence personnel in its jails. We should see how our soldiers are living there, who became prisoners of war in 1971. What terrible condition their families are undergoing here. Our External Affairs Minister and his Pakistani counterpart are not speaking in the same voice. We would like to know whether the Minister of Home Affairs is aware of this or not.

The Missing Defence Personnel Relative Association has said that 58 Indian soldiers, who went missing in the war of 1971, are still in the prisons of Pakistan. Many of them have become insane. The Times magazine has published the picture of Indian soldiers captured by Pakistan on 27 December, 1971. Why the Government is not alive to it and what is its reaction thereto? The persons who went to participate in war would have been held captive during the war. Did we enquire about their whereabouts? We would like to know as to what efforts were made by us.

During the Bangladesh war, 90000 of Pak soldiers were captured by us. Besides, about one lakh and a quarter people came into India as refugees. We shouldered that burden also. A number of them stayed here ever

after. But what about Indian prisoners of war? Sometimes, people erroneously stray into the other side of the border. There is no border demarcation on the sea waters. In such circumstances, people might have strayed into another country's territorial waters while chasing on their boats for fishings. Sometimes, they are arrested by the Government of Sri Lanka, at other times by Pakistan. Why is there no permanent policy on treaty to deal with such inadvertent strayers into other country's territory? Why would a person like to deliberately land into foreign prisons or risk his freedom knowingly? A person may go there by design as well as by error. But, I would like to ask why there is not any policy to ascertain all these things? There should be a permanent and judicious policy between the two countries. These people are busy in changing words and framing laws for the purpose of transfer of prisoners. Is there any objection if word 'Martial' is replaced by the word 'Military'...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have finished.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, we can do nothing so long as our people are locked up in Pakistani's or other countries jails and the Government does not bring them back and tell the House, what they have done for them. Now, they say, they committed an error. Are things done in such a manner? Are we here for changing words? Our prisoners of war...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken on this matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: No, I want separate answers for each...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are right but you have finished. Now, you conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, this matter pertains to the prisoners of war. But, the Government is helpless to bring back even the civilian people, what can be done about them. When you have brought this Bill, shall we restrict ourselves to a word alone? A number of questions will be asked concerning the welfare of our people and the Government will have to tell about them.

Sir, I have asked these questions. We seek categorical answers to these. You should make them to provide answers to these questions, otherwise we shall wage a war to that end and carry it to its logical conclusion. With this, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, thank you. I stand here to support the amendment that has been brought by the hon. Home Minister through this Bill. No doubt, it has a very limited purpose. But it has to be considered both the ways – the transfer or repatriation of prisoners from India to other countries and the transfer or repatriation of prisoners from other countries to India. The discussion should be on both fronts. When we say prisoners, we mean those who are recognised. They are known people – known to the State, known to our country, known to the respective States which have convicted them or who are prisoners under trial who have been put behind bars in different countries. If they want to come back and serve the remaining part of their sentence in our country, then they have to apply. Accordingly, our Government have to recognise that and have to place them in a specific jail. An assurance has to be given and accordingly an agreement has to be made.

Similarly, if a foreign national is convicted in our country and if he seeks to be imprisoned in his own home land, then we have to go for an agreement. For that this law is necessary and this has a wider impact. The point that I would like to put forward for the consideration of the Government and for all of us who are deliberating on this Bill is that there are a large number of people who are put behind bars but are not recognised by the respective State.

When Shri Pranab Mukherjee was in-charge of the Ministry of Defence during the last term of the UPA-I Government, at that time I had drawn his attention to two instances concerning two soldiers. Both the soldiers were from my constituency. I have my doubts as to why they transgressed the border or the Line of Control. But they were apprehended by the Pakistan Government. A letter had come from a different source that these two persons have been imprisoned in Pakistan. When I pursued that matter, the Armed Forces did not recognise them as their soldiers. It is not a case of fishermen transgressing into the waters of Sri Lanka. There are many who transgress

the border. Shepherds also transgress the border because we do not have a demarcated border. Some people from the other side also come to our side. We have seen instances where young boys cross the border to see films or to see the cinema stars in Mumbai. They have been apprehended and they have also been sent back. They are not termed as prisoners. But, I think, this is a humanitarian aspect which we should also look into when you are considering about repatriation of prisoners.

Sir, this reminds me of one incident when a freedom fighter was apprehended and was convicted in Britain during the struggle for freedom. While he was being transported by ship, he ran out from the ship and entered into the borders of France where he was apprehended and again he was handed over to the British authority. We have his photo in the Central Hall today. That is a part of repatriation because France and England had an agreement during that period and even they have it now. But my point here is this. Are our jails equipped enough to take the load of these types of prisoners who will be transported from outside and how many such foreign nationals are convicted and are languishing in our prisons who are seeking to go back to their own country and serve the sentence in their country? I think that will throw some light on the situation that is prevalent in our country and the system of our jurisprudence that has convicted them.

Sir, with these words, I support the Bill.

14.51 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

24th Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I beg present the 24th Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

14.52 hrs.

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010—*Contd.*

[*English*]

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Sir on behalf of AIADMK, I welcome this Bill with regard to the proposed amendment.

Sir, at the outset, I wish to state that the words 'martial law' are not relevant in the contemporary Indian context. It is also necessary to state that the words 'martial law' were inserted due to oversight. I appeal that these types of mistakes should not be repeated in future.

I also want to state that the fishermen of Tamil Nadu are being killed by the Sri Lankan Government against the principles of International law. The fishermen are often subjected to hardships by the Sri Lankan Government.

Sir, our leader, Dr. Jayalalithaa had on several occasions condemned the act of the Sri Lankan Government. I would, therefore, request the Government of India to protect the Indian fishermen from being subjected to killing by the Sri Lankan Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Sir, Respected Home Minister has also brought the proposal of amendment seeking to replace the words 'Martial Law' by the words 'Military law'. I endorse that. But I wish to submit one thing which is related to my constituency and that is a painful story. A Captain named Kalyan Singh Harisingh Rathod of my parliamentary region Sabarkantha, Gujrat, Tehsil Himmatnagar, Village Chandrni, who was in Assam Regiment disappeared on 5th December, 1971 while fighting in war with Pakistan in Chhamb Sector. Till date there is no trace of him. A lot of search was made to trace him but to no avail. Perhaps he has become martyr, there is no information about his being alive or not.

When an English journalist Sofia went to Pakistan when Bhutto had been sentenced with death punishment and lodged in the Jail. When that journalist met Bhutto

and asked whether he had any problem, then Bhutto had replied that although he did not have much of the problem as such but in the night moaning sounds not clearly audible keep coming from his surroundings due to which he was unable to sleep. I believe, one of these sounds might possibly that of Kalyan Singh. Efforts should be made to bring back the 54 prisoners of our country ailed in Pakistan.

Mr. Chairman Sir, in addition to this I demand that Captain Kalyan Singh should be deemed a martyr and awarded Shaurya Chakra, posthumously. Apart from this monetary help should also be given to family. In the end I would like to submit one more thing. When fishermen of Gujarat go for fishing in the sea sometimes inadvertently enter into Pakistan's territorial waters in the absence of any demarcation signs there as Raghuvansh Prasad Singh has said. As a result they are caught. Later on they are released, but their boats worth Rs. three to four lakh are seized. The economic condition of the fishermen is not sound enough to bear the loss. Hence, I request the Government to make such arrangements whereby Pakistani Government, besides releasing our fishermen, who by mistake enter into Pakistan's territory may return their boats also.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman Sir, with your permission I would like to make a few points on this Bill. First of all, I would like to submit that I support this Bill. This Bill carries much which has got relevance to my state. A Pak prisoner belonging to my own city could be repatriated to India by getting the benefit of this Bill. When he came here, he disclosed that many of our people are incarcerated in Pakistani Jails. People from my district, state and from all across the country are imprisoned. What I mean to say that Pakistan does not inform us of the actual status whether our people are there in jails or not but people who return from there can let you know. During past two or three years whosoever has returned from there has shown the real picture as to how many people from here are jailed there. Considering the information as true you should talk to Pakistani Government. Due to war with Pakistan from 1965 to 1971 our many people are languishing in Pakistani jails. It seems that people caught before these wars might have died.

A lady came to me. She said that her husband was in Pakistani jail, that information was provided by prisoners released from there that her husband was in jail. I wrote a letter too in this regard but I received the same stock reply that they were looking into matter. Five

years have passed since then. A sack has filled with such replies but result is nil. The whole world knows what is the meaning of 'we are looking into the matter'. For a while I thought that I should bring that sack of replies here and show it here. I am telling all this because mere saying we are looking into the matter will not do anything. I politely request the Government to stop this cliché and do something substantial for those who have laid down their lives and left their families.

15.00 hrs.

Along with that, our country may remain intact, balanced, remain cautious of enemy's evil eye, they laid down their lives.

There are certain things which cannot be spoken in Parliament but Government, we, and everybody knows. Some people send them for investigation, in the form of CID and to get reporting of other countries and say that they will look after families, if he returns alive he will get this and if he does not come they will take care of their families. Responsible officers of higher ranks, send them by preaching the lesson of patriotism. When he is caught there then those people who exhorted them to get there that they ever sent them there. This is not fair at all, and when a person returns from other country's jail, police follows him to his home and enquires as to how he went there and who sent him. If he names anyone he is cross-examined and entangled in cases and thrown into jail. There are people who were released from other country but after returning from there are put back into jail here. I request you that before bringing anybody from any country make all necessary investigations but once he is returned to his own country then it is grave injustice to implicate him under any crime.

There is a Dogra race in Jammu province. It became regiment later but earlier it was a race. It is that race which gave a befitting reply to Pakistan in the wars of 1965 and 1971.

[English]

You know it better, those are the persons.

[Translation]

They are the same Dogra people who founded such a big Jammu & Kashmir by making big sacrifices but which has slipped from our hand. Today people from POK are demanding to get back to India. Pakistan interferes in our

POK. It is our appeal that we need to fight for POK which is our part, so that Pakistan's mind may be set right. Today I heard that Gilani is caught in Delhi, media persons were telling me that he has been detained. I wish to submit that do not spare him because our previous Government committed such mistake. He got the Bill passed in Jammu & Kashmir for the people who cause destruction in Jammu & Kashmir that no prisoner from Kashmir would be lodged in Indian prisons. When due to health problem Gilani came out of the jail, he got the Bill passed in Jammu & Kashmir that no prisoner from Kashmir will go to Indian jail, he will remain in Jammu & Kashmir. \

[English]

This is bad, this is unfortunate, this must end.

[Translation]

I intend to submit that traitors or any person who harms the country, people who are sitting in front and clapping, do not you think that this destruction is caused by you when you took the terrorists to Kandhar to provide them safe passage there.

No rule, no man, no leader or politics is greater than country. ...*(Interruptions)* No one has the right to betray the country ...*(Interruptions)*. People who are involved in terrorist activities must be caught and punished.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, as correctly mentioned by the hon. Minister, the scope of this Bill is very limited. There is only a slight modification replacing one word with another word, 'military law' in place of 'martial law'.

The Standing Committee on this subject has also given the reason for that. Martial law is not found relevant in the Indian context and it should be replaced with the word 'military law'. It was also stated that the Ministry of Law and Justice was consulted in this matter, and that the Ministry advised that the proposed change should be made in this Act. That part is okay.

But, Sir, this small piece of legislation brings a very serious thing to our notice, as correctly mentioned by others.

Sir, the editorial written in the daily, *The Hindu* on 14th September, 2010 is an eye-opener in this. I would like to quote the relevant portion of that editorial. It says:

“Dealing with India-Pakistan prisoners—Nothing could be more repulsive in modern-day diplomacy than a country arresting civilian nationals of another country and then cynically using them as bargaining chips in bilateral issues. Yet India and Pakistan have followed this egregious practice for decades. They have kept hundreds of people from the other side in their jails, releasing them only when it suits one or both governments, irrespective of when an individual prisoner completed his sentence. Some of these hapless cross-border prisoners end up spending as long as two decades in jail for offences such as smuggling, overstaying their visa, or crossing the border illegally. Almost all of them are poor; at the time of their arrest, some are not even aware of committing an offence. Clearly, the fishermen who regularly get arrested in the Arabian Sea for crossing the international boundary line do so only for livelihood reasons. ...”

It is really an eye-opener.

Sir, as correctly mentioned by other Members, I am of the opinion that these kinds of matters deserve very serious attention.

Now, I come to the other thing, that is, the bad plight of Indians in Sri Lanka. My learned friend was also saying about that. I myself had raised a submission in this august body during the last Session. Now, there is a development in that.

The Member of Parliament, Shri Thirumaavalavan from Tamil Nadu was trying to meet the fishermen and he was not allowed to meet them. The report says like that. The heading of that news item is: “India in talks with Sri Lanka to bring back the Indian prisoners languishing in jails in that country.”

It says:

“External Affairs Minister S.M. Krishna has said the government is in talks with Sri Lanka to bring back the Indian prisoners languishing in jails in that country.

We have been in discussions with the Sri Lankan government on the matter and continue to pursue it vigorously keeping in mind the humanitarian aspect,” Krishna told Thol. Thirumaavalavan, VCK MP from Tamil Nadu. ... ”

He was replying to his letter.

It further says:

“The foreign minister, in a written reply to him, informed: Both sides are working towards finalizing an ‘Agreement on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons’.

We will shortly send a delegation to Colombo to negotiate the finalized draft text,” Krishna said in his letter, a copy of which is with IANS.

Indian prisoners in Sri Lanka allege that officials at the Indian mission are not bothered about their plight. One of them told IANS that some had spent as many as 16 years in captivity and added that Indian authorities were making no efforts to get them released.”

It is a sad plight. I am requesting the hon. Minister to take up this matter not only in a legal way but it should be dealt in a political way also. India is having very good relation with our neighbouring countries. Whether it is Pakistan or Sri Lanka, we must make our maximum effort to get the things done.

Towards the end, I would like to say one more thing, that is, in respect of U.A.E. In a reply in Rajya Sabha, hon. Overseas Indian Affairs Minister, Shri Vayalar Ravi stated:

“A total of 3095 Indians are serving jail sentences in six Gulf countries; 1361 in U.A.E, 1226 in Saudi Arabia, 263 in Kuwait, 126 in Oman, 91 in Bahrain and 28 in Qatar.”

There is a happy report in this. In January, 2011, a meeting with the Deputy Custodian of Holy Mosque, Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, approved a prisoner transfer deal with India. An Extradition Agreement and Transfer of Sentenced Persons Agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of India were signed on 28th February, 2010, one year back. Even after one year, it has not been materialized.

What I am saying is that it is a denial of justice. On flimsy ground, innocent persons are kept in custody. I would request the Government, as pointed out by me earlier, that the matter should be taken up not only within the legal framework but also politically, whatever may be the relations of Indian Republic with Saudi Arabia. Our Prime Minister had visited Saudi Arabia. He was given a red carpet reception. It was a historical reception Saudi

Arabia had given to our hon. Prime Minister. I would request the Government that we must use our good office to get the things done. With this humble submission, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRINARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister that many Indian citizens are put into prison in our neighbouring country, Pakistan, the Government should be concerned about it. Through you, I would like to submit that three districts of my parliamentary constituency Amreli, are located on the coast; Gujarat has the longest coast line of 1600 kilometres in the country. All three districts Berawar, Jafarabad, Mui of my parliamentary constituency are located on the coast. The hon'ble Minister is aware that the most of the arrested fishermen belong to Jafarabad. The fishermen of that district who go for fishing do not know where border ends, and Pakistani boat capture them and they are put into prison. I met the prisoners released from Pakistani jails and their families in Jafarabad in my Parliamentary constituency. I asked them about the condition of jails there and how they were treated? They replied that they have not seen any jail worse than the Pakistan's, the jailers meted out inhuman treatment to us. Horrible treatment is meted out in the Pakistani jails. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to get released the Indians imprisoned there at the earliest and bring them back to country.

Sir, the most important thing that I would like to submit is that many boats of fishermen are lying rotten in Pakistan and are not returned whereas the fishermen has to spend Rs. 50 to 60 lakhs for getting on boat. Then the boat is bought. The boat is bought by taking loan from banks. But all those boats are rotting in Pakistan. I understand that they should be brought back and the seized boats of the fishermen should be restored to them. The Union Government should take action in this regard at the earliest. I would like to tell just this to the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Janjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important Bill. I would not take much time of the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, because now the next speakers have no interest in listening. A small amendment has been brought in the Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2010, all speakers have expressed their views in this regard. It is

all right that 'martial' has been replaced by 'military', but here is agony behind it. It is true that there is extradition treaty for exchange of prisoners between India and many other countries and it is also true that this law applies to all the Indian prisoners in other countries whether they are convicted, under trials, or under consideration prisoners. But the most agonising fact as expressed by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Chaudhary Lai Singh, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri B. Mehtab is the human misery associated with it and more particular because of ours agony is related to Pakistan. It is more related to Pakistan than that to Bangladesh.

Sir, I would like to make a mention of two-three points. This is a technical issue, I do not know whether this matter is related to Ministry of External Affairs or Ministry of Defence. But the exchange of prisoners, whether convicted or under trials, will take place through the law enacted by the Minister in-charge, hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs. The ASEAN meet was held in Islamabad in 1989 and Pakistan itself had accepted that there are some war prisoners of India. They do not share the information in regard to whether the Army, Air force and Navy officers caught by Pakistan during war and not subsequently released by it are under trials or convicted! But they had accepted the said thing. After that in 2007, the Pak President, Shri Mushraff said that relatives of those prisoners can come and identify them in Pakistan's jails. Later in June, 2007, When relatives of those prisoners went to Pakistan to meet them in Pakistan jails, the jails, the Pakistani Government did not allowed them to visit their relatives. This matter is still going on. Sarbajeet's issue has just been raised. The case of Sarbajeet is certainly agonizing for the whole country. His daughter had also conveyed that even if her father has acted against the interest of Pakistan, then also he should be released. But the Government of India had not given any reply. Though many Congress leaders said that the Government of India shall intervene in the matter?

I would like to seek information on two points from the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs as to what further action was taken in this regard? Besides that is fishermen are caught in Sri Lanka or as Ansari Saheb made a mention about Arab countries or other countries. There are not much problems in extradition of prisoners from our country, but there are many problem in extradition of our prisoners from other countries, particularly Pakistan.

15.19 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair]

I would like to ask the two three questions. The name of Flying Lieutenant Sudhir Goswami figured during the discussion. Just now. Dr. Raghuwansh Prasad Singh has made a mention of Missing Defence Personnel Relatives Association. He said that Lieutenant R.S. Advani, Lieutenant N. Purohit, Squarden Leader Mahendra Kumar and other innumerable war prisoners should be got released from Pakistani jails. The Government should be concerned or have information in regard to number of Indian citizens languishing in Pakistani jails. Now, when you are making an ordinary technical amendment in the law, then please tell us how proper utilization of law will be made in this regard? If even after enactment of law, the India citizens continue to languish in Pakistan jails, even after enactment of law the Government is unable to bring back the war prisoners belonging to our country from the Pakistani jails, and undertrials prisoners continue to suffer inhuman treatment for years, then what is the use of this law. Whether extradition treaty is to be used only for extraditing foreign prisoners from our country or will it also be used for bringing back the Indian prisoners?

The Government must reiterate its resolution here. I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs for making amendment to rectify the error, but he should express his views and Government must put its resolution in regard to human agony, the tragedy of Indian sentiments as expressed by me and other hon'ble Members.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for supporting the amendment Bill. As I said in my opening remarks, it is a mistake. It is not important when the mistake was committed. It was a mistake. The Bill became law on 1st January, 2004. We have discovered the mistake now and we are correcting the mistake. I am grateful that all of you have supported the correction.

Sir, the scope of the Bill is extremely limited. The parent Act applies only to prisoners and 'prisoner' means a person undergoing a sentence of imprisonment under an order passed by a criminal court. It does not apply to undertrials and it does not apply to any other detainee. It applies only to prisoner who has been convicted by a competent criminal court of a country.

Secondly, the Act itself applies only if India has a treaty with another country. In fact, this Act came into

force on 1st January, 2004 and it is only in the last six years that we have begun to enter into treaties with other countries. The first agreement was signed with the United Kingdom on 18.02.2005. The most recent agreement was signed with Sri Lanka which became effective in December, 2010. We have signed agreements with only 11 countries – the United Kingdom, Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and Iran. Negotiations have concluded with five other countries – Canada, Israel, Hong Kong, Brazil and Italy – but the agreements have not yet been signed.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sign treaty with Somalia also. Ships are being looted there.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We have to negotiate. It is not as though we can say 'sign tomorrow'. Each one has to be negotiated with that country. That country must have a law similar to our law.

Therefore, this is a process which started only on 1st January, 2004. We are now in the beginning of 2011. As we sign agreements with more countries, as more countries have similar laws and they are willing to sign agreements with us, then perhaps this law can apply to more countries.

The second aspect I wish to clarify is that each country has its own law. Like we have this law, the 2003 Act, they have their own law. A prisoner who is a foreign national in an Indian prison must apply to the Indian Government that he may be repatriated to his home country to serve the remainder of his term there. That country under its law must agree to accept the prisoner. So, there is an elaborate procedure set out in Section 4 to Section 11 of the Act by which a foreign national undergoing a sentence in an Indian jail, after being convicted by an Indian criminal court, can apply to be repatriated to that country to serve the remainder of his sentence.

Similarly, under Section 12, an Indian national undergoing a sentence of imprisonment in a foreign country, after being convicted by a criminal court of that country, can apply to that country that he must serve the

remainder of his sentence in an Indian prison. There is an elaborate procedure. It is not as though we can demand that the prisoner be transferred or they can demand that the prisoner be given. The prisoner must apply. In many cases, prisoners, who have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, say six months or one year, would not want to go through this elaborate procedure. They will undergo the sentence in the prison in which they find themselves. We have repatriated five British prisoners to the United Kingdom after this law became operational and agreements have been signed, and one more is under consideration. We have brought back 12 Indian prisoners from Mauritius, and three more are in the process.

So, I think that we must understand the scope of the law. It is a very limited law. Why are we making the change? It is because if anyone has been convicted by a military court under military law, then he is not entitled to the benefit of this Act. If a foreign national has been convicted by the Indian military court for violating a military law, then we are certainly not going to allow him to go back to that country to serve his sentence.

Who is convicted in a military court? Usually, it is spies. Therefore, there is an exception, and the exception is anyone convicted under the military law. But, unfortunately, the word used was 'martial law'. I have explained that 'martial law' is when there is military dictatorship in the country. We are a democracy, and we are not a military dictatorship. Therefore, the appropriate phrase is military law and not 'martial law'. We are making that correction.

With these words, I would request that the Bill be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up motion for consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1

Short title

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,—

for "the Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Act, 2010"

substitute "the Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Act, 2011", (2)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixty-first"

substitute "Sixty-second". (1)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, long title as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.29 hrs.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (SUBSIDIARY BANKS) AMENDMENT BILL, 2010

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up the item No. 11, Shri Namu Narain Meena.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, in view of the recent developments in international banking scenario and for better functioning, the State Bank of India had, with the sanction of the Central Government and in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, entered into negotiations for acquiring the business, including the assets and liabilities of the State Bank of Indore. The terms and conditions relating to such acquisitions were agreed upon by the Central Board of the State Bank of India and the Board of State Bank of Indore in the form of a scheme.

Thereafter, the Reserve Bank of India has approved the acquisition of the business of the State Bank of Indore and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 35 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the Central Government has accorded its sanction thereto. Accordingly, the acquisition of State Bank of Indore Order, 2010 was published in the Gazette of India, *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 638 (E), dated the 28th July, 2010. As per the said order, the business of the State Bank of Indore was to be carried out by the State Bank of India in accordance with the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

After the acquisition of the State Bank of Indore by the State Bank of India, the State Bank of Indore ceases to exist and references to the State Bank of Indore in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 have become redundant. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 to omit such references. The present Bill seeks to achieve these objects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks), amendment Bill, 2010. I would like to thank sister Dr. Sumitra Mahajan for giving to her me allotted time to me to speak, since I have to leave early.

Hon'ble Minister has brought the amendment in the provisions of the State Bank of India Act, 1959 I completely endorse it too. As far as the matter of change of name of Bank of Indore is concerned, there are many banks which named after their state or with other names but they were established by following the terms and conditions of Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India. The name of this bank was Bank of Indore which has now been changed to State Bank of Indore.

As far as the change of name is concerned, as per the recommendations and conditions and schemes of Reserve Bank of India, all our banks whether they are named after State Banks or Nationalised Banks, the main service of banks should be to provide better facilities to the customers. Since, this Bill is pertaining to change of names of the banks and minor amendments only, I would like to submit a little bit about the customers and account holders. Our all nationalised banks must have flexible attitude towards customers and account holders, customers should not face any problem. Today, it is generally observed that we are public-representatives. Many people who get their account opened, have to face many problems. There must be some provision for simplification in it.

It is often observed that banks accept the money readily but when a customer wants to withdraw the money, the banks feel uneasy and hence customers face many problems. We have to simplify the process so as to ensure better facilities to the customer. I especially wish to submit that our senior citizens, people who get their pension through banks, they should be provided more facilities. In MGNREGA also you have provided the facility through banks. Attention must be paid so that all the labourers under it may not face any inconvenience. In many banks middlemen type of people could be seen, who assure that they will get the loan sanctioned to the customer. In this way loan payees are exploited. Banks should be investigated and middlemen sort of people should be disallowed in banks. It is often observed that people who withdraw or come to deposit huge amounts of cash, are spied from there only, as a consequence

they fall prey to robbery. Even cash is snatched from people who withdraw cash from banks or go to deposit the cash there, and at times they even get killed. It is necessary to make suitable arrangements in the banks for their security. I endorse the amendment Bill presented by the Minister Ji and conclude here.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am unable to understand as to how I should endorse this Bill because our banks have already merged. You are talking like last ritual of cremation, because it is abolishing our identity. I feel at the time of last ritual of cremation 'om shanti' is chanted, earlier when repeal Bill of Bank of Saurashtra was presented, simultaneously the amendment Bill of subsidiary bank of State Bank was presented, at that time also I had told that you are going ahead for the merger and after this you are going to stop it too. Like you ate few small fish that did not satiate your hunger but you stopped eating. This Bill was made

[English]

"To enable it to compete on an equal footing with foreign banks not only in India but in the international economic arena."

[Translation]

This merger is being made to aggrandize State Bank of India and to make it prosperous from economic point of view, so that it may emerge on the world level in the changing scenario, all these things were said. For this the merger of banks began. State Bank of Indore is also merged. At that time also we had objected that the Act of subsidiary of State Bank, as you have brought the amendment in the parliament, earlier also in 1959, after that in 2009 amendment was brought to the Parliament but the matter of merger was never brought to the Parliament. Our objection was that at that time it was not discussed. I was going through the Committee's report. In their report people from Ministry of Finance said that this merger has been done, we did not do this merger forcefully. I can understand it. Proposal comes from bank, thereafter rest of the process is completed by you, but it is worth noticing that when proposal for the merger of State Bank of Indore came, it was brought suddenly. It was done so because it was known that it was being resisted. It was said that it was not protested,, someone has filed a case in the court, some associations are resisting and 90 percent employees are agreed.

I wish to submit that when bank was established, it was not established by employees. It was established by some people of Indore by sense of belonging. Therefore in the year 1959 you made it subsidiary of State Bank in order to make it large, even then it was not refused.

Its name had remained as State Bank of Indore. It is being bandied about that 90 percent of its employees were agreed but what was never sought to be ascertained or taken care of at that time were the feelings of those people over there who decidedly and indulgently created that bank. Second point is that the proposal came up but how has it come? When this proposal was presented in the meeting, like one which comes with the permission of the chairman. In the same way this proposal came at the end after agenda was over. Even in this, I would like to submit that in the meeting of the Board of Directors that only 6 members were present out of the 12 that the Board consists of. In the presence of 6 directors, this proposal was brought forward suddenly. You could view, in the morning or in the afternoon this proposal was brought to the meeting of the Board of State Bank of, Indore, in the evening sent to Mumbai and at once passed because they knew that anyway it was bound to meet with resistance from one quarter or another. You brought about merger without caring to see, as it usually done that even after merger lots of formalities are to be taken care of, it was discussed that you would take care of everything. But how things stand today? First point I would like to submit is about the status of employees. It was stated that something would emerge about the retired employees, but nothing has been done so far, but there has been talk of amendment in Pension Fund Rules of State Bank of India. As nothing has been done so far, hopefully, the interests of retired employees would be taken into consideration. Even after merger it is not clear what will be done and now it will be done. But one thing has certainly happened and it is this that around three to four hundred of the staff working there, some of whom were on muster roll and others were on daily wages have been dispensed with. I am not talking about the officers of higher ranks. I heard that officers and class two officers are being transferred, that is a separate issue. As soon as the merger has taken place, the lower rank employees have lost their work. It was certainly assured that their interest would be considered. It was the demand by employees too, at the time of merger that priority must be given to them in new recruitments. Their employment should not be terminated abruptly because many lower rank employees, be it class four, drivers or electricians, today services of these lower group

employees have been terminated forthwith. I am unable to understand, their employment has been snatched but simultaneously it is stated that their interest will be taken care of but no attention has been paid towards them so far. Officers are the same because in the past too officers used to come from subsidiaries of State Bank of India, but today their services have been terminated forthwith. What is the condition today? Just after the merger, all the signboards outside the branches of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have been changed overnight. Today you are shutting the door for them. Overnight old signboards have been replaced with new one. No problem but along with new boards, new stationery, registers, receipt etc. were also to be replaced but did not change. It was asked to carry out the work with old ones. If you see the whole post-merger record of the bank, and I have the data too to show that it will be seen that there was no matter of loss.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I have the audited balance sheets of 31st March 2010. It shows the gross profit for Rs. 673 crores, net profit for Rs. 308 crores and bad debts also not too high but just two or three months after merger they have changed their statement. Unfortunately, they have digested it easily. If so happened that after three months the chairman of the State Bank of India made the statement, wherein he stated that in three or four months on 10th March, the size of bad debts in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh increased dramatically. When reason with regard to increase in bad debt was asked then it was stated that NPA has doubled and it was the consequence of merger of all Banks. His statement amuses me that do things change so drastically. It means bank administration is also guilty somewhere. It must be viewed seriously. They are the officers who are appointed by the panel of State Bank of India. I am indicating towards the change in work procedure.

Mr. Chairman Sir, change in day-to-day behaviour is also visible. Earlier, there was a kind of intimacy with the bank. Employees used to feel that it was Indore's Bank and they were Indore's people. They were to be dealt with. A change has taken place in it also. That intimacy has disappeared.

Mr. Chairman Sir, one more thing has changed now which hurts us. When it was State Bank of Indore, at that time also it was governed by the rules and regulations of State Bank of India but then there was an identity of Indore and everyone used to recognize and understand that identity. Earlier, officers and employees of State Bank of Indore used to show interest in social and cultural

work of Indore, but now no one takes interest in it. I do not understand, what has happened with merger that even for minor issues orders are sought from higher authority. Earlier, for years we had a habit that State Bank of Indore belongs to Indore, hence, bank has a role to play in social and cultural activities. But, now officers of the bank deal so rudely that even for minor work, orders are sought from higher authority. Their conduct now leaves one feel alienated. I am using this word 'otherness' because a change has taken place in the behaviour of Bank. All banks are our banks but a change has taken place in behaviour of the bank employees. Bank's employees' behaviour has also changed towards the share holder of the banks and people who go for general transaction in the bank.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I had stated regarding the service conditions of the employees earlier also and once again wish to submit that kindly pay attention towards this matter. Earlier, it was stated that employees of both the bank will be treated on equal footing, but it is not like that now. I have been informed that 6.5 percent allowance which is sanctioned as SBI balancing allowance of the basic pay of the officers and employees of State bank of India, is not being given to the employees who have joined consequent upon merger. This discrimination should be eliminated. Their seniority of three years is also getting affected somewhere. They have lagged behind by three years. It was happened to the bank of Saurashtra and now is happening to the officers and employees of State Bank of Indore. I wish to attract the attention of respected Minister towards this.

Mr. Chairman Sir, as regards the rest of the things, as I stated now that the merger has taken place, existence has been annihilated, I request you to consider the interest of casual employees. It should also be viewed that after merger what growth, expansion and benefits have been gained by the State Bank of India. Though, it is a different issue. I cannot endorse this proposal because it is a petty matter for you, as merger has taken place and now only name is to be changed but I would like to submit that the act of changing the name is just like piercing a nail into our heart. You have already done everything. Therefore, I wish to submit that our casual employees, on daily wages, rendering their services for years have become destitute.

As it is being bandied about that NPA is increasing after the merger, but reality is something different. Bank's contribution in social work has also declined. If that interest has declined then bank has to suffer itself, people

may get their accounts closed, the attitude of people too may change, therefore, bank may face loss. I am concerned about these two points.

We should keep these points in mind. Further merger has been stopped, this statement has appeared. That is your discretion, but I wish to submit that all these points need to be pondered over.

As I stated, I cannot support this, who would like to get his own existence annihilated, therefore, there is no question of my supporting it.

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Bill that is brought forward in the House today is more of a technical nature, not involving any major changes; whatever changes that have occurred, have occurred perhaps during merger.

After merger with the State Bank of India, there is no chance of keeping the name of the State Bank of Indore in the State Bank of India. Naturally wherever the name of the State Bank of Indore was appearing in the earlier clauses in the Bill, was to be replaced by the State Bank of India. That is the technical one and there is nothing to be mentioned here, and there is nothing to discuss at great length about the clauses that were mentioned here.

But in this context, I wish to take this opportunity to mention some of the problems that are there in the banking sector as a whole. We all know that the role of the banking sector in transformation of the society and increasing the earning capacity of the people is very substantial. That can do wonders, which is more than what we provide in the Budget here – maybe, Rs. 10 lakh crore – or even the State Budgets. The reason being, what is required to a citizen in this country is not gratis or a subsidy or a donation. What is required is an investment capital, either given by the Government or some other institution at a very low rate of interest so that he could utilize that investment, put his skills into that operation, make some money for himself and return the money back to the bank.

So, while the money that is provided in the Budget will not come back, the money that is given by the bank will come back. At the same time, it will increase the production and the income of the people. So, the role of the bank is substantial. Who is the key to banking? It is the manager of the branch who is the key to banking. If

only the manager were to be a committed person for helping the people in the area in increasing their incomes, he could do wonders. So, if the manager can identify the right borrower who has got the desire to work hard and who has got the knowledge and skills to utilize the money given by the banks to generate wealth, it would not only be for his personal benefit, it would be for the benefit of the country. That is how, any nation would come up.

In the initial days of banking, it used to be a place where the rich man was putting his money in a safe custody, but as the days passed on, the role of the banking has changed. It has become social banking also. So, a bank has to act between the depositor and the borrower and at the same time, it has to take care of the interests of the poorer sections of the society in the area.

An amount of Rs. 30 lakh crore is being given as loans from different banks to the people. While giving those loans, if the people in the area were to be trained properly and provided skills, then all the money that is given by the banks will be perfectly utilized. Then only it will be giving the desired results. Suppose if the money is given to a person who is not keen on generating wealth, or who has no knowledge or skills to generate wealth, it will go waste. It will turn into the bad debt. In this context, I wish to mention particularly that the success depends upon the recycling of funds. For example, money given to a vegetable vendor is enough for one week. In this context I wish to quote an instance to my colleagues in the Parliament.

I was running a charitable trust in my constituency. When our workers went to the Muslim ladies living there asking them to come and take some professional training, the male members of the families refused to allow their ladies to go out and get training. The reason they gave was '*hamari izzat ki baat hai*' we cannot allow our ladies to go out. But when we convinced them, they said that they would be ready to send them if we would give training separately to women. I am happy to inform the House that after getting the training they were all well-trained in making Phenyl. At the end of the training I asked the District Collector to come and give certificates to them. I also asked the Collector to randomly put a question to some of the trained women. When the Collector asked one of the Muslim ladies, she said that she had learnt a lot about making phenyl. The Collector then asked her whether she could make it on her own without coming to the institute. She said that she could very well do it but she would not be able to do it as she had no money. The Collector then asked her if money is

given to her how much can she earn every day. She said that she could earn Rs. 150 every day. The Collector then asked her how much money she would require as help from the bank to do all this. Surprisingly, she asked for just Rs. 150 as a loan and on being given that much loan she was confident that she could earn Rs. 150 every day. You can imagine how truthful, how innocent that girl was! If a poor person were to earn Rs. 150 every day, he requires just Rs. 150 capital investment from the bank. One could imagine, if this Rs. 30,00,000 crore were to be given to all the poor skilled persons, how much wealth we can generate in this country.

Today, most of the poor people are suffering for want of investment; investment not in lakhs. The situation on the contrary is, most of the bank officers would like to give loans to the Reliance, Tata or some other major industrialists or traders. As against 12 per cent interest rate to the normal borrowers they may also offer the loan to them at 9 or 8 per cent interest. In this way, different banks compete with each other. My point here is that banks also will not make much profit out of lending huge money to the rich people. They can make more money by lending this money to the poorer sections of society because they will recycle it. They will also put their sweat and hard work into it. So, their sweat, hard work and talent are added to the investment which generates wealth.

My humble request to the hon. Minister is to concentrate on increasing the allocations made to the priority sector. We are now making 40 per cent of the lending to the priority sector. Seeing the success of the repayment by the poorer sections of society, I am of the opinion that this can be increased. Self Help Groups are doing wonders. Money worth Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 that is given to them on an average – which means Rs. 6,000 to a woman – brings so much pride to them. You must see their faces. The feeling that they can also earn brings much pleasure and much pride on their faces. Till the other day if they wanted Rs. 100 they had to depend on their husbands, sons or father but today they have a pleasure in saying that they can also earn.

16.00 hrs.

They have got money in their hands. It is the husband who is asking for loan from the wife. So, if the banks were to realise that this large amount of money lying with the banks were to be spared to the poorer sections of the society and the women who are prepared to come, what amount of change we can bring into the society

and into the economy? We are struggling to keep the GDP growth rate at 8.6 or 8.4 per cent but the moment you utilise these resources in this manner, the growth rate can be 14 to 16 per cent. We can excel China in no time. If necessary, I would request the hon. Minister to ask his officers to think whether they can reduce the SLR and CRR. By reducing that, we can make more funds available for lending. That can be attributed to the priority sector. That way, we can make use of these funds.

There are some institutions, particularly, private banks who are supposed to do priority sector lending. Now we have said that priority sector lending must be done, otherwise, we would levy penalty. We have got good guidelines. The moment a particular bank fails to invest 40 per cent in the priority sector, they can be fined. It is good. But to avoid that, what the banks, particularly, private banks are doing is this. They do not go to the rural areas. They do not open branches in the rural areas. They take one micro finance institution and give them Rs. 20 crore. What for have we put this money? Why did we ask these banks to lend to the priority sector? It is to see that the poorer sections of the society are benefited. Now these people give it the micro financial institutions whose ambition and goal is not to serve the poorer sections of the society. The definite goal of some of these micro finance institutions is to make money. It is horrible to see that they are charging 30 per cent or 40 per cent or even 60 per cent. A few months back you must have heard that in some of the districts of Andhra Pradesh, the borrowers had committed suicide. When the micro finance institutions have used *dadas*, rowdies and violent elements to collect this money, they had no face and they committed suicide. Not one or two, but several people committed suicide. So, the very purpose of our putting restrictions of lending 40 per cent of the money to the priority sector is lost because of banks giving money to these micro financial institutions. If they think that the transaction cost is very high to give this money to small borrowers, let them give it to those charitable trusts who have got proven record. Their intention is not to make money. Their services can be utilised. They can utilise the local talent, acquaintances and with cheap expenditure or by utilising the local people who will be happy even if they get Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per month, they can do so. By doing this, they can do wonders. But the moment you call a bank officer to do this job of lending to the poorer sections, for lending Rs. 1,000, he will charge Rs. 30,000 for going there and for coming back. So, I wish the hon. Minister to take care that no bank either private sector or public sector should lend

money to the micro financial institutions which charge not more than 12 per cent to 18 per cent. But the moment you come to know that they are charging 24 per cent to 36 per cent, it must be cut down. So, I wish the hon. Minister to take care that such micro financial institutions should not be encouraged.

Right from the beginning, I have been telling that interest rates in this country are killing the people and the economy of this country. A person takes a loan of Rs. 1 lakh and by next year it will become Rs. 1.15 lakh. If he does not make money, he has to pay Rs. 15,000 more. If he can make money, it is all right. People who have got money do not need to sweat or do hard work. If they have Rs.10 million, they can lend them to somebody and by sitting in their air-conditioned room, they can get returns. But that should not be the policy of the Government. I wish the experts in the banking should think about it. They should not think about increasing the rate of interest and all that. If that were so, why is the rate of interest two per cent or three per cent in all the developed countries? How is it that under the Islamic banking policy, they are able to lend 400 billion dollars with zero per cent interest?

When they could do, why can we not do it? I wish that the hon. Minister must conduct a sort of seminar on that subject, discuss with experts of the country to see how interest rates in the banks could be brought down so that money can be generated by even the poor men.

One point that is there in my mind since a long time is about the effects of inflation. Suppose a bank lends Rs. 1 crore this year and they charge about 12 per cent interest, that is, Rs. 12 lakhs for Rs. 1 crore. But by the next year, the value of Rs. 1.12 crore will not be the same as that of the previous year. That means the bank is at a loss. So, I wish that a study should be conducted into the impact of inflation in banking sector. There, they can provide some percentage to take care of inflation.

At the moment, the banking sector is allowed to invest about two per cent of the deposits on fixed assets. The rates of fixed assets are going up. The land in the country is limited. The price of land will certainly go up. Of course, there can be some fluctuation but ultimately, the price of the fixed assets will definitely go up. As a result, naturally, the rental value of the buildings is going up. Instead of taking the building on rent and giving it to the staff or the office of the bank, they can as well construct or have an asset. So, I wish that the bank should think in terms of increasing the percentage from

two per cent to five or four per cent at least so that the assets that are created by the bank over a period can always safeguard the banking interest and also reduce the expenditure on rent and other related things.

Similarly, as regards frauds in the banks, when a fraud is done wilfully by an employee or a borrower, it is taking years to punish that person, be it a borrower or an officer because the procedure and penalties are not that stringent. I wish that, in the banking law, stringent provisions should be made in a time bound manner to vigorously punish all those people who have committed wilful fraud so that it will not be repeated the next time. Now, the person who commits fraud knows that he will not be punished so soon because, by the time the judgement comes, he retires. So, no action is taken on him. If that fearlessness is there among the people who commit fraud, then how can the Ministry control banks and regulate lending? There will be definitely bad debt in that case. I wish that provisions to punish the people who commit fraud, be it an officer or a borrower, must be very stringent.

As regards integrity, it is now a quality which is getting diminished or disappearing. In regard to the promotion of the officers, or the people who are working in the banks, I wish that integrity, efficiency, performance and result-orientation of the officers must be taken into account. If officers were to be promoted only on experience or service basis, then what is the incentive for them? Why will they work more? They are getting their salary irrespective of taking up responsibility, irrespective of whether they analyse the nature of the borrower or not, whether the debt is going to be bad debt or not. He will still keep doing it. Instead, if, at least one-third of the number of posts is to be reserved for people who have proven integrity and proven performance, then everybody will try to work to that end. So, I wish that the hon. Minister should think of the service policy also in these lines. There is nothing wrong in it. Only a person who has proven integrity can go up the ladder. Only then everybody will strive to go up in their career.

In regard to depositors, now depositors are getting five or six per cent interest and banks make fifty or thirty per cent interest. Why not a certain percentage of profit be passed to the depositors? It is not that all the profits should be passed on to the depositors. There can be incentive on the part of the depositors also apart from the fixed income that they get on the deposit. They will also get extra money if the banks were to work well.

Then they will remain cautious. Even a shareholder representing the depositors in the Board will be very cautious in ensuring that the bank functions well.

Similarly, on the same principle, if a total investment of Rs. 150 crore is required for a limited company or a public limited company and if Rs. 100 crore is provided by the bank, and Rs. 50 crore is provided by the promoter, then as the business goes on, the promoter gets his dividend – maybe 30 or 100 per cent – his Rs. 10 share goes up to Rs. 100 or even Rs. 1,000, but the bank gets only that limited percentage of eight per cent or ten per cent. If a company were to genuinely lose, then I can understand the bank going for an one-time settlement. But when the borrower makes huge money, when the borrower makes 100 per cent or 200 per cent, why should the bank restrict itself only to that interest? You may say that it is because of the agreement. Why can we not change it? After all, we are the law-makers. We can think of that. I am saying this only with regard to companies which are making enormous profits. They must be made to share their profits with the banks or the financial institutions who lend the money to them so that the banks' financial position gets strengthened.

If a particular company, in spite of its hard work and professional approach and skill, loses out maybe due to change in the legislation, due to change in the market conditions or export-import conditions, then the banks won't leave the promoters of that company even after knowing that it is a genuine failure. They go to court against that particular company and spend lakhs of rupees for litigation. The cases do not get settled for years together. If the case is genuine, what prevents the bankers to go for one-time settlement and sort out the issue? If that is done, the borrower who has failed in one business, can utilise all his skills in another trade or business. That would be good to the nation also. Instead of making him ineffective throughout his life or decades together, we should go for one-time settlement. Where there is a genuine failure, instead of prolonging the litigation for years, one-time settlement should be done in a time-bound manner.

Unlike in India, in western countries or in developed countries, it is not necessary that a professional or a skilled person who has got technical skills as well as management skills with innovative ideas, does not need to have even a rupee. The banker – after verifying whether his skill, his management ability, and his innovative ideas would be of use or not and after verifying whether he will succeed in his enterprise or not – will go to that person

and ask, "how much do you want? If you want Rs. 100 crore we will give you." The same attitude must be there in this country also. Instead of lending only to the moneyed persons, experts in different fields must be encouraged to take up ventures so that they can generate wealth. This is also a policy matter. I would request the hon. Minister to think in this direction.

I am happy that in the month of February, the President of the Congress Party, hon. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has started a campaign to expand the rural banking, in 73,000 villages. Most of the banks lend their money only in urban areas and not in rural areas. The amount that is being lent in rural areas is not that substantial. This is one of the reasons why the rural people are not coming up. Unless the banking sector spreads in a big way in rural areas, the rural areas cannot come up at all. Once again, this need not be for paying Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 as salaries. The Regional Rural Banks were brought into operation only with that intention. But over a time, they also have become big banks, neither in size nor in profit, but only in salaries. It is only by way of establishment expenditure.

Like some of the banks are using the local talent, we can also utilise the services of the local people. We can think of some modalities or some institutions of that kind where the establishment cost is less, where the money can be given to the poorer sections of the society, in the rural areas. In this context, I am happy that yesterday our hon. Finance Minister has brought down the rate of interest by one more per cent, that is from five per cent to four per cent. I wish this four per cent must be applied not merely to the people who re-pay the loan in time.

If there were to be natural calamity, they will not be able to repay. Then, they should not miss the opportunity of getting that benefit of four per cent. So, I wish the hon. Minister to keep this also in mind and if necessary before the Bill is finally passed that also should be kept in mind. Overall, the farmer should not be charged more than three per cent rate of interest. Ultimately, over a period of time, if necessary, it must be made zero interest. A businessman, a trader, an industrialist, an exporter whatever interest you charge, he will pass on to the consumer, but there is no way for the farmer to pass on this interest to the consumer. So, he must be charged only three or four per cent rate of interest.

Some of the Officers including the hon. Minister must be knowing about it. I understand that the employees or

the staff of this bank who had retired in 1997 was not getting the pensionary benefits as they are scheduled to. While those benefits were there for all the batches up to 1996 and also for the staff after 1998, it is implied only that particular employees who had retired in 1997 are being deprived of getting their benefits. Some of them went to the court and in Kerala also, I understand, some of the officers have gone to the court. But there was no result. So, I wish the hon. Minister to take up that case and see that justice is done to all those staff members.

Sir, in regard to the training, I have already referred. It must be part of the job of the banks that they must run as many training institutes as possible to train and provide skills to the lakhs of people living in the villages. This is possible to them because they know the entire area and they are acquainted with the people. They know who is who and who will work and who will not work. If necessary, it will require one extra staff member. So, I wish the hon. Minister to encourage or to make it mandatory for all the banks to conduct the training classes and train as many people as possible and then link up the loan to them. It is safe for them. It is safe because there will not be any bad debt. It is not expenditure. They will be doing the job that is given to them in increasing the income of the people and increasing the wealth of this nation. So, I wish the hon. Minister to think in that direction also.

Sir, I come to frauds. Now, they are doing computerisation. Some of the banks have completed the computerisation. All the branches, no matter whether it is 3,000 or 4,000, are totally computerised. They know every day as to which bank is doing what. Similarly, priority must be given or the Minister must give orders that the total computerisation must be finished by such and such date. It is because a lot of new things are coming up and the fraud can be detected in no time. Even, today, some of the people are cheating the banks with forged drafts, for forged accounts or something of this kind. This can be checked overnight. So, I wish the hon. Minister to ensure this and then fix up a time for completing the computerisation.

Similarly, I come to technology or the finance instruments which are very innovative and changing everyday. So, I wish that some of the staff members of the bank must scrupulously be sent to all those developed nations to know the recent instruments of finance, where the technology is latest and that can be applied to Indian banking system and we can improve also the performance

of our banks.

The hon. Member was telling about merger. It is true that, after globalization, it has become inevitable for our banks to compete with international banks. Bank requires certainly merger, but the only thing is that as she said, if the bad debts were to be found more within three months, it cannot be because of merger as bad debts cannot get revealed in three months. If there are bad debts, they must be only because of lending made in three years or four years or six years back. So, obviously, bad debts are there with the State Bank of Indore before merger and before they were taken over by the State Bank of India.

It is shared. So, in that way, this merger is genuine and it will definitely help the State Bank of Indore. If there are any grievances of the employees of the State Bank of Indore, those grievances can be taken care of and even the interests of those people who worked for 15 years on a temporary basis can also be taken care of.

With these words, I commend the hon. Minister for bringing this Amendment for consideration and passing here so that there will not be any difficulty for the functioning of the State Bank of India.

[Translation]

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Janjharpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Bank) Amendment Bill provides for the acquisition of the State Bank of Indore. Earlier, the Saurashtra Bank has also been acquired. In his statement, while introducing this Bill the hon. Minister has not thrown any light in justification of the move. At the time of acquisition, the State Bank of Indore had the total deposits worth Rs. 30000 crore, had 472 branches, 6500 employees and the account books of the Bank were not in the red. Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan had asked about the future of the employees and raised question about the justification of this decision. The RBI, in the report titled 'Profile of Banks' in the year 2009-10 had stated that every employee of the State Bank of India had transacted the business worth Rs. 6.36 crore against Rs. 7.63 crore by every employee of the State Bank of Indore. It means the business transacted per employee by the letter is more by Rs. 1 crore *vis-a-vis* that of the former. When the State Bank of India is in such a good state of health why the hon. minister has been acquiring it this is the point which he has failed to throw light upon.

Dr. Rao has mainly focused on the banking system. The report prepared by the RBI mentions that the Canara Bank holds the first positions and is followed by the Bank of Baroda, the PNB and the SBI in that order. You have talked about micro financing and maintained that you will launch programme for economic independence in rural areas through Self-help Groups etc. Based on the criterion of that programme what is your assessment of small banks which are doing good work in this field? These are around five other such small banks, which are under the process of acquisition and merged into the SBI.

Sir, these banks have 78 branches in Bhopal and other cities. They have more branches in semi-urban and rural areas. In the year 2005-2006, the banks, which were nationalized in the year 1969 to alleviate poverty and reduce unemployment, opened 486 branches, and, thus failed to achieve their objective. Dr. Rao has, now, sat down after delivering speech. He has made suggestion to reduce the interest rate in the micro-financing. He should have made his speech in front of the Finance Minister, but he has not spoken about the employees and the liabilities of the small banks. The Government has been acquiring all the assets as well as liabilities. The nationalized banks, including the SBI have not opened a single branch in the rural areas.

I would like the hon. Minister to clear the situation. In the year 2007-08, the nationalized banks, excluding the State Bank of Indore opened 1014 branches. Out of them, just 69 branches were opened in rural areas against 945 branches which were opened in urban areas. Earlier, the hon. Minister has stated that new branches will be opened on every 2000 population. Now, he has announced to set up one branch for the population of 1500. When you are making such emphasis on micro-financing, then why there are just 69 rural branches and 945 urban branches out of the total 1014 branches. Again, in the year 2008-09, the nationalized banks, including the total SBI, set up 2514 branches. The first position is held by the Canara Bank and the SBI holds fourth position. Out of these branches, 381 are in the rural areas and 2133 branches are in urban areas has been acquiring the State Bank of Indore. Tomorrow, he will acquire the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Travancore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Mysore and, lastly the State Bank of Hyderabad, which holds the second position in banking business. These five banks are going to be acquired, not merged, because, mergers takes place between two parallel banks. But, here, the

word 'acquisition' has been used. It is provided in the Bill that you are acquiring the assets as well as liabilities. Now, these banks have not carried out their responsibility towards the alleviation of poverty and unemployment, the objectives, which led Shrimati Indira Gandhi towards the nationalization of the these banks in 1969 and the objectives, your government swears by. You are not saying that these banks have not achieved the objective of micro-financing. You are not saying that more and more number of people should be brought into the economic activity by opening rural branches. You have not highlighted why you are doing this. I was expecting justification of this decision from you. This bank was set up in 1920 during the reign of Holker. The Government issued the order of merger on dated 28 July, 2010. It means the order was issued by way of Ordinance, but, now, this Bill has been introduced after so many days. This is an age-old bank. People's feelings are attached with this. So many employees are associated with this. As regards employees, you have stated that the liabilities will be acquired but what about small shareholders. 34 shares of the SBI will be equal to the 100 shares of State Bank of Indore. You have not said anything about small shareholders except that 1,16,000 shares will be issued at the face value of Rs. 10. You should tell us about pension and the determination of seniority of the employees and how they are proposed to be adjusted in the cadre of the SBI.

You have mentioned that 100 shares will be equal to 34 shares but what about the small share-holders. How their shares/rights will be protected? The objectives and reasons of the Bill do not mention all these things. I request you to pay attention to these things.

Sir, just 34 percent people are within the ambit of banking"50 percent of population is outside this system. These figures have been drawn from a survey. You are acquiring the State Bank of Indore. I request to please throw light on the justification of the move, under process, to acquire the other five banks as to whether you are doing this to alleviate poverty, reduce unemployment, and remove regional imbalances or provide more interest on deposits to safeguard the interests of the depositor? This Bill will be through now because mere will not be any formal opposition. Personally, I am against this Bill because small banks are performing well. We usually go to the meeting of the banks, review their performance. They play a good role in the implementation of the government schemes give good dividends and none of the small banks has been reporting loss. Most importantly,

the cases of the write-off of the NPAs occur more in big banks than in the smaller banks. The State Bank of Indore was also an example for this.

16.31 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

With this, I conclude and hope the hon. Minister, will explain on these points when he will rise to get this Bill passed.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI (Vishnupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to oppose this Bill.

This Bill has been tabled in this august House in order to facilitate the merger of State Bank of Indore with State Bank of India by amending the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act of 1959, to remove references of State Bank of India.

On 15th July, 2010 the Union Government cleared the merger of State Bank of Indore with its parent bank, namely, State Bank of India which had 98 per cent stake in State Bank of Indore. This happened to be the second merger of an Associate Bank with SBI after a similar exercise with the State Bank of Saurashtra in 2008. The Government has issued Acquisition of State Bank of Indore Order 2010 on July 28, 2010 and process of amalgamation has started from 26th August, 2010.

Following this merger, SBI will be left with five Associate Banks, namely, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Travancore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Mysore and State Bank of Hyderabad. Among these, State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Mysore and Travancore are publicly listed companies. SBI plans merger of these five Associate Banks in next 12 to 18 months.

According to Government opinion, this merger would help the country's largest lender to scale up operations and cut costs and at the same time avoid competition between the two entities and lead to easier access to funds at competitive rates. The Finance Ministry gives the logic that this consolidation is aimed at making the State Bank Group a stronger and more resilient organization and it is designed to achieve 'economies of scale' and consequently, competitive edge *vis-a-vis* foreign players invading our economy.

I oppose this point of view. In terms of assets, SBI is now the world's 70th largest bank in the list of top 1,000 banks in the world. Even after merger of all the seven Associates with itself, SBI would be nowhere near the top 50 commercial banks of the world. Merger and consolidation cannot, therefore, produce "competitive edge" as has been sought to be projected. The real intention is downsizing Public Sector Banks in terms of manpower and Branch network to facilitate easy privatization. Government has already passed SBI (Amendment) Bill for reducing Government holding of SBI from 59 per cent to 51 per cent and at that time of discussion the hon. Finance Minister refused to assure that it will not be further reduced.

In fact, at the diktat of World Bank, IMF and WTO combine, this Government is trying to push through the scheme for merger and consolidation of Public Sector Banks as part of their agenda for reforms of the financial sector of the country since the onset of the neo-liberal economic regime in early nineties of the last century.

Our Party is opposed to such consolidation of SBI with associate banks. This would only lead to a monolithic bank that would slowly shed its social responsibility. Only big corporate will be benefited and not the common man. If I am not wrong, the hidden agenda behind such consolidation is a move towards privatization of the whole Bank Industry in India. Even culturally, it would not be a good fit. These banks are States' entity, they are State's icon. They are working in profits and working efficiently. Then why is this merger and for whom? Is it for benefit of customers, or share holders or employees of the whole Banking Industry in India?

No, Sir, for none of them. Here it is to be mentioned that thousands of employees of these associate banks along with the officers of State Bank of Indore protested against this merger process initiated by State Bank of India with its associate banks; they have observed day long strike against this consolidation process.

Now the Government's logic is that this merger will make economic scale up of the SBI, and make it stronger to compete globally. But it is also not tenable. What is the global experience? Many of the big banks in the United States like Lehman Brothers, AIG and Merrill Lynch have failed. Now it is realized globally that one of the major causes of global economic recession was the effect of merger. Moreover it is also felt that the management of the big banks was a rather difficult task as compared to managing the management of the smaller ones. In such

recession our hon. Prime Minister made a statement in this august House telling that banking system of our country is not weak and that we are proud of our banking system. The then Governor of Reserve Bank of India himself admitted that even in face of global recession at that point of time, our country has not faced such crisis because of the reason that State Banks and other Public Sector Banks were under the Government control and they all are performing well and rendering service to a large section of people. If that is the situation then why is this merger? Rather, our Government should come forward to strengthen these PSBs so that they can open branches in every unserved areas of the country and can serve the interest of farmers and small borrowers in every nook and corner of the country. Instead, what the Government is doing is nothing but moving a step forward towards reducing the Government holding in these banks and facilitate the process of privatization. Is it not a process of shifting from our long cherished stand that we took in early seventies in the last century when these banks were nationalized? It is seen that private banks are taking consolidation route. But it is not acceptable that Government should follow the same line even after the experience of global recession. This is a fundamental question. We must not forget that public sector banks were not made for global competition. The fallacy of big is strong has already been exposed with the overnight collapse of financial giants such Lehman Brothers and others that I have already mentioned.

So, big is no longer beautiful. What is the need of the day is not consolidation of banks but expansion of Public Sector Banks to serve the people at large particularly to the farmers by providing them bank loan at the rate of four per cent as recommended by the Swaminathan Commission. But without doing that, the Government is moving in the opposite direction.

[Translation]

I want to know how many women are working in State Bank of India and how many women have get housing loan from the send bank?

[English]

Hence, I oppose this Bill and appeal to the Government through you, Sir, to reconsider and revoke such merger.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to deliberate on the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2010.

Consolidation has been one of the buzzwords in the Indian banking sector for the last decade and more but there has been little action to match the noise. There has been sporadic merger and acquisition activity but mostly in the private sector. Rarely the Public Sector Banks were involved, it was more to do with the regulator, orchestrated bailout for a private bank that had fallen into difficulties.

We have about 28 Public Sector Banks in a country. There was always the feeling that we have one bank, too many even though vast areas of the country are under banked.

With the merger now, which is a eventuality, SBI's own brand will probably become more powerful than before. The addition of branches and employees will add about 30 per cent to its existing strength, which, SBI, I hope, will be able to digest.

This Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18th December, 2009. It was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance. The Bill amends the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956; the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959. These Acts regulate the subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India. Now, with the merger of these two banks, SBI will become a mammoth bank, country's largest lender, and plans consolidation of the remaining banks with itself.

In the last two years, Sir, SBI merged two associates, namely, State Bank of Saurashtra and State Bank of Indore. State Bank of Saurashtra's amalgamation took place in 2008, and State Bank of Indore's amalgamation took place in the last year. Now, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Travancore, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala and State Bank of Hyderabad are to be merged. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Mysore and State Bank of Travancore are listed companies. So, there is a difference.

I would see the consolidation as the next logical step so as to bring in – there are three aspects to it – economies of scale reduce – that is what the Government is saying – administrative overheads, redeploy and channelize trained manpower to business development. These are the three major aspects for which this amalgamation is taking place.

It is also said that to reduce avoidable competition from different arms of the same group engaged in the same activity in the same segments and geography.

The basic question arises, whom would it benefit, if consolidation takes place? The Government has stated what they have to say. Although the State Bank of India is the largest bank in India, as Mr. Mangani Lal Mandal has said, that is the rank within our country. But what is the rank in the international field? It is the largest bank of India but it ranks 68th amongst the world's biggest banks.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): One year back, what was the position? One year back it was 56th in rank.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Now, it has slid down to 68th position. We, all of us, want that the country's largest bank to be sufficiently strong in terms of balance-sheet size to cater to the growing requirements especially of Indian origin multinational companies. This merger should not be seen in the conventional sense but is more in the nature of restructuring within the group as State Bank of India already held 75 per cent or more equity stock in all its subsidiary banks.

The technology platform is the same. Policies of the State Bank of India and its subsidiary banks, such as loan policy, investment policy, are similar. All the associate banks have products, services and processes broadly similar to that of the State Bank of India. The completion of the merger will be a logical denouement for an integration process that began many years ago.

The global economic crisis has given Indian banks a window of opportunity to put their house in order before foreign banks mount their next invasion. This consolidation should be looked from that aspect, and therefore, be seen only in the first of such steps that are necessary to strengthen the Indian banking sector.

Having said that, I have certain points to make and seek the Government's clarification. Have the Government made an in-depth analysis of issues relating to mergers and consolidation of public sector banks in general? Is it not necessary to assess in clear terms the reasons for rising NPAs in the State Bank of India group of banks? What about amendments to be made in the State Bank of India Pension Fund Rules, which is detrimental to the retirees of the merged subsidiary banks? I would expect some response from the Government.

At the same time, I would like to dwell on the functioning of the State Bank of India. Is it true that when the top 1000 companies in the Indian stock market, a

large chunk of which bank with the State Bank of India, have recorded a 29 per cent jump in net profit, the bank has recorded a slide of 32 per cent, a dip of 32 per cent? What is the operating expense in the State Bank of India?

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the Government relating to an issue of the State Bank of India providing loans to certain companies to pay for 2G spectrum licences in 2008. I would like to know whether the SBI has violated any norm while lending to these telecom companies that received the spectrum licences. Did the SBI provide funds to the erstwhile United Wireless Limited and Swan Telecom Private Limited which is now known as Etisalat DB Telecom India Private Limited?

I am given to understand that at least Rs. 2,500 crore to Unitech and more than Rs. 700 crore to Swan were provided by State-run banks during 2008-2010. SBI, from another quarter, is said to have given Rs. 10,000 crore to five new telecom companies that received 2G licences. My query is whether the money is safe now. Did the banks follow all norms while lending to such firms? Has this – and this is of greater concern that is being discussed in the country and outside – controversy affected the stock of the banks?

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, UP): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in principle banking system is a national industry. In principle it is a national industry, be it of small size or of large size. State Bank of Bikaner, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Hyderabad and just now I have heard that there is one State Bank of Travancore also. I would like to know has any branch of State Bank of Travancore been opened or proposed to be opened in rural area of Bundelkhand or is there any such proposal? If we want to make the entire scenario, e-banking system global and national then the merged entity or one bank would serve better purpose. As one of our colleagues was saying just now that today it should have a commercial global and branded image in the whole concept, is institution. Like there is the Bank of Indore. Since hon. Lady Member hails from Indore side so what she says sounds political, but I want to say that State Bank of India does not have even two branches in Uttar Pradesh. At the time of presentation of budget the hon. minister said that the government would go in for micro financing and would hike the amount by one crore. Will

the small Banks show same type of cooperation in implementation of their like big banks? My submission is that bigger the banking institutions better it would be. If we go abroad, we find branches of either State Bank of India or at some places branches of Bank of Baroda and we don't find branches of other banks. Therefore, I want to say that these small banks are not like localized room service, booths of mother dairy catering to the needs of a *mohalla*. My party specially feels that if we should take it in national perspective. For the last 63 years these banks have focused more in urban areas and not in rural areas. If we want to focus in rural areas we will have to speed up the expansions and will have to create national image of these banks and we will have to pay more attention to the banks which pay more attention to implementation of policies of Government of India.

Sir, without going in more details, I would like to limit my submission to State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill. I want to say that instant merger is a belated one. I would further say that all small banks in our country should be merged into one bank and given a branded image. See the Bank of Japan, it is world's number 3 bank. We have learnt that after this merger, our State Bank of India will become 17th largest bank in the world. Therefore, I want to say that all the small banks in the country should not be confined to geographical or regional, state limits these should be merged and be given a national and international image. I conclude my speech with these words.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

The move to introduce and passing of this Bill is a necessity arising out of the merger of State Bank of Indore with State Bank of India. I think, the merger is due to non-viability of the State Bank of Indore. It is unavoidable. There is no other go as far as the State Bank of Indore is concerned, except this.

While welcoming the move as far as merger of State Bank of Indore with State Bank of India is concerned, I would like to state that as far as this case is concerned, the interest of employees and officers of the State Bank of Indore should be adequately protected and safeguarded. Even though the merger is necessitated by an emerging situation sometimes, I would like to say that this move should not be a fore-runner towards further merger of nationalized banks.

Instead of people approaching the banks, the banks are supposed to reach the people with helping hands. So, the opening of banks in rural areas is a must, but the current thinking of the UPA Government is only on the lines of merger of the nationalized banks into a big entity. This will not solve the problem and provide any solution. As our hon. Finance Minister used to say frequently, inclusive banking should be the guiding factor. If the merger is effected among the nationalized banks, it may lead to withdrawing of the very objective of inclusive banking. The Government should seriously think of giving up the notion of merger and amalgamation of banks.

Another aspect on which I would like to share my view relates to entry of private sector in the banking industry. A few months back, the Reserve Bank of India has issued a circular to all the nationalised banks seeking their views on permitting the private and corporate sectors into the banking industry with certain stipulation. I understand that the suggestion was not well received by the nationalized banks.

As we all know, entry of private sector would facilitate promoting resourceful persons and industry, and they may not be interesting in reaching out to the poor and uplifting their status. Such a move, I fear, will wipe out the gains so far we have made in liberating the poor through the banking system. Financial support from the banks will become a far cry, if we allow private sector in the banking industry. Definitely, it will be a unwise move if the Government proceeds in the direction of amalgamation of existing nationalised banks and permitting private sector's entry.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mangani Lai Mandal ji has left, he was speaking against the merger. I also have apprehensions in regard to merger. Air India and Indian Airlines got ruined by merger. I will speak in detail when this issue will be taken up.

Sir, the Bank of Indore was renamed as the State Bank of Indore by 1959 Act. The merger of this bank was carried out in July, 2010. Today, the amendment bill has been brought to change the name of State Bank of Indore as State Bank of India. This Bill is not having any strength.

17.00 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

But a secret has to be revealed, the Banks of Saurashtra and Indore had been merged, now it is being merged. Five are left, they are still subsidiary. Why is the Government following pick and choose policy; I have doubt in this regard. Two have been merged and five have been left; why five have been left and two have been merged? You will speak on its merits and demerits and in its favour and opposition, but I have doubts from very beginning, as any ordinary persons or laying would say that as to why two were merged, five were left and whether they will be undertaken in future or not? I will not speak in its favour, but just want to express my fears that the two have been merged, five have been left, why is it so, what is the logic behind it. I would like to raise this question. Secondly, I would like to know that whether Venkatachalam, an officer of All India Banking Employees Federation has raised voice against it Officers and Employees are against it, the Government has merged it forcibly. Their interests were affected, what is the technology in it, we want to know? The Government has merged it and now has come here for making technical amendments. I want to know about the effect of merger likely to be caused on the future, treatment and facilities given to officers and employees of the organization. If it causes adverse impact on the common people, we will be always against it. What effects its merger or de-merger will cause on the common man or employees working in those banks.

Third issue is in regard to five subsidiary tanks. As Vijay Bahadur Singh ji was saying, Travancore has branches in Uttar Pradesh, it has no branch in Bihar. In beginning, they checked the expansion of subsidiary banks so that they may not open any branches, but now rebate has been given. We are aware that a large number of high-ranking posts are vacant in subsidiary banks. I would like to know as to how the expansion of banks will take place in absence of experienced officers, like General Manager, Regional Manager etc. The expansion of branches of subsidiary banks is not taking place in the entire country. The high-ranking posts are vacant. The employee having experience of mere five years is being posted for the job while demanding experience is of 10 years. I wonder if the interest of that bank will be affected or not. The man with less experience will be posted there. Many posts are vacant there, the eligible candidates are not available, why biased treatment is being meted in this regard? Why the Government is doing so, set them

free. When such State Bank officers are present, and these are branches of Subsidiary banks, then transfers should take place as per the need. Mangani Mandal ji has left. I raise the issue that only 85 thousand villages have been covered by the banks, rest of five lakh villages are left, they do not want to go to villages.

Madam, he read out that 450 branches of banks were opened in the year 2005-06, but not even a single branch was opened in the village. Then it was told that 1300 branches were opened. Only one-fourth of them were opened in villages and rest of the branches were opened in urban and semi-urban areas. If this trend continues, what will happen to the people in villages?

Madam, it is being said that there are very big banks in the world, we want that our country shall also have big and large banks, that is why subsidiary of State Bank is being merged. Whether the big or heavy bank is termed only in size, or in terms of quality of work also. The State Bank lists at fourth place in terms of work. Punjab National Bank stands at second place, Baroda Bank at third place and State Bank Of India is at the fourth. If it is seen in this way, the State Bank of India ranks top in size and much low in quality of work. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister as to how do it matter, if the world is having big banks, and whether this bank is larger than the Banks of America? Last year, big banks of America were declared bankrupt. The slowdown is prevailing there. If slowdown hit the state, whether the big bank will not get ruined quickly. The Government wants to set up big and large bank in comparison to other banks of the world, whether the Government expand or downsize the bank, it does not matter, I just want to ask what the Government is doing for common man, the poor people living in villages.

Madam, it was said that the financial inclusion is taking place. The bank or post office accounts of 8-10 crore poor persons have been opened under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. How come the poor person who is not having cloth to cover himself will open an account in the bank and in absence of bank branches in the bank, where will he open the account, and how he will operate.

Madam, I would like to ask all the hon'ble Members present in the House when they visit the villages, whether the villagers do not ask them that bank branches should be opened in the villages. All hon'ble Members are saying that the villagers always talk about opening bank branches in the villages. I would like to ask as to what action the

Government will take in this regard. I would like to cite an example. When I visited Rapura of Paru block of Muzaffarpur district, I saw a big market there. The daily utility items are sold in that market. Thousands of people visit that place to purchase those items. Majholia village is adjacent to Paru. I was told to get bank branch opened there. When I made study in that regard, I came to know that there is a leading bank, which gets bank branch opened. I told the collector, I wrote to the Minister and I gave request in writing to everybody, but since then two-three years have elapsed, no bank branch has been opened there. When I again visited the village, the villagers enquired and asked what happened, whether the bank is not opening in the village. Tell me, what reply shall I give?...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji, your suggestions are very good. Therefore, please give suggestions.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam, I am giving suggestions only, Madam, while giving suggestions if I describe the agency, then only they will understand. I would like to say that when we Members visit the villages, the villagers ask us to get the bank branch opened there. In that case, what shall we do? We gave request in writing to the officer and minister, they tell us that this work is being done by the Central Bank or Leading Bank. Sometimes they reply that survey is going on, sometimes they say that survey is going on, and after that they reply, that report is being dispatched, but nothing concrete happens. After a year, when we again visit that village, the villagers again ask, what happened in regard to opening bank branch.

I would like to ask the hon'ble minister as to what reply should we give to the question put to us by the villagers? This is our predicament. We raise the question for common people but that is not paid due attention, then what reply we should give? We would like to ask the hon'ble minister why villages are being ignored and when will branches of banks be opened in villages? If bank branches will not be opened in village then how the target of 9 percent G.D.P. talked of here will be achieved? Poor villages are dying. You say that India has maximum trillionaires, billionaires and millionaires. I would like to submit that the poorest of the poor of the world too is in India. India has the maximum number of poor people...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. You kindly conclude now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam, respected Minister is sitting here I would like to ask him where has the opening of major banks, increase in GDP growth and financial inclusion gone?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Your time is over.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam, I am concluding. I raise a question on inclusive growth. If it is 9 percent growth then how growth of the common man will be achieved, if branch of the bank will not be opened at the village then how will he get the financial assistance and how will the money-lending system come to an end? If a poor person wants to take medicine he has to borrow money at the rate of 10 percent interest Poor man is dying under the load of interest.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Go ahead.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Therefore I wish to raise the question regarding the condition of all bank branches. You are not entitled for Kisan Credit Card, man is afraid, otherwise it will be obtained by giving bribe. We raise the question on bank for farmer credit...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am going to conclude. Middleman are active, loan for farmers, loan for unemployed, loan which is given for study...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You conclude fast.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: What is the remedy for this? We are told by the middleman that bank personnel demand certain percentage only then loan will be approved. We know how to reply but we are helpless. We write an application letter that we are getting complaints, what is the solution for this but does bank personnel listen? N.P.A is rupees one lakh crore, one and a half crore, is there any N.P.A. of poor man, is there any N.P.A. of farmer? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat otherwise whatever you are speaking will not go on record. Arjun Ram Ji you begin please. Now Arjun Ram Ji will be on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam, therefore what amount of our capital is deposit in bank...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Arjun Ram Ji, you speak please. Only whatever you speak will go on record. Raghuvansh Prasad Ji, kindly take your seat. Arjun Ram Ji until you start speaking he will keep on speaking.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Chairman, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on State Bank of India and Subsidiary Bank Amendment Bill, 2010.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have spoken for 15 minutes, it is enough. Meghwal Ji you continue please. Now, only whatever Mr. Arjun Ram Meghwal speaks will go on record. You are not being recorded. Thank you, you kindly take your seat now.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Arjun Ram Ji you speak now. Your minutes are being deducted.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. Through Madam Chairman I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister that you have brought this Subsidiary Bank Amendment Bill, 2010, we are under W.T.O. regime. Principle of Level Playing Field is coming into vogue in all the countries of the world, if lending takes place at the rate of 3-4 percent on priority sector of developed countries then will Government of India, after merger when major banks will have come into existence, lower the rate of interest, will it be capable of providing loan at the rate of three to four percent interest? Because in Level Playing Field, after W.T.O. regime world bank and IMF have pressure, due to which more mergers are taking place.

I come from a region where State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur is going to be merged. I would like to submit that even if people of the country are attached to a feeling then before playing with that feeling the impact, assessment or study should be conducted as to what will be the negative impact of the closing of that bank on banking sector.

Through you I would like to know that in cooperative sector Board of Directors is responsible for the increase of N.P.A. then in the condition of merger or now when N.P.A. soars in major banks, has any action been taken

*Not recorded.

against the Board of Directors? Secondly, as far I think there is a limited strength of people from weaker sections in the Board of Directors. I would like to know that when you will be merged in the Board of Directors then whether people from S.C., S.T. and O.B.C. categories will be nominated to that or not. I would like to know this in your reply.

My next point is related to the processing fee. In major banks be it Kisan Credit Card, priority sector lending, or lending in agricultural field, there the processing fee is very high, and in small banks processing fee is either very low or it is almost nil. When you will be merged and become a major bank, it seems that your processing fee will increase. The processing fee which you charge at present through Kisan Credit Card the procedure for charging it is through Panel Lawyer. For this Banks have appointed Panel lawyers and panel lawyers have been instructed that...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You keep on asking. They know the process.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: You go and make the investigation Rupees One hundred and fifty. When a farmer goes to that Panel lawyer and asks him to take the farmer ahead then panel lawyer replies that he does not have time. His fee is one hundred and fifty rupees but the moment the farmer proposes him to pay Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000/- then panel lawyer makes the assessment on the same day. When banks will turn major, I think the matter of processing fee, whereas RBI has issued the guidelines that you cannot charge processing fee, but the processing fee is being obtained illegally will beef up. Madam, this is the point that I would like to inform the hon'ble Minister through you.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: After merger, employees. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You just put questions, you had told that you would take only two minutes.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, the employees of the Bank of Rajasthan, the area from which you hail, had been merged into ICICI bank. They have been complaining till today that they are treated like second-class citizens. Whether the merger of employees of the Bank of Indore is on the cards, next it will be the turn of the employees of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, likely to be followed by that of the State Bank of Travancore. In the given situation, they too will be treated

like second-class citizens after merger. How will equality be ensured among them? Through you, I would like to know this also.

Madam, the Government has proposed to provide banking services to the villages having population of two thousand. Will the larger banks like the SBI will open branches in rural areas? I have a lurking fear that this decision may prove contradictory to your objective, and when you will make assessment after 3 or 4 years, it may dawn upon you that smaller banks fared better in this respect, as they opened their branches in rural areas while bigger banks have been finding it hard to do so. These are some points, I would like to say through you.

You allotted me a bit little time to speak but I would like to add one more point before concluding. The Government has unified the banks through ATM at least it is true in respect of the subsidiary banks. But what I do want to know through you is whether the decision of merger is going to increase the priority sector lending, agricultural lending and KCC lending or is it likely to decrease them. You did offer me an opportunity to speak. I, through you, would like to have an answer to this question.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Members that the time allotted to the parties is over. But some members have been left. I request them to please take two minutes each. The reply will be on 05.30 P.M.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Madam Chairman I rise to speak on the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2010. The Bill authorizes SBI with approval from the RBI to take certain actions regarding functioning of its subsidiary banks. The State Bank of Indore was previously called the Bank of Indore Limited. After it became a subsidiary of SBI, it began to be called the State Bank of Indore. The Bill authorized SBI with approval from the RBI to take over subsidiary banks under the purview of State Bank of India.

Now because of the merger of the subsidiary banks with the State Bank of India, we will be in a position to face the onslaught of foreign banks in the country. We have to strengthen our banking system and banking sector in order to be able to face the competition from the foreign banks that are entering the country in the globalised scenario. Because of the merger of these

subsidiary banks into SBI, our banking system has improved a lot. Nowadays you can see that there is global recession. Even during the time of global recession our banking sector has performed well.

After the nationalization of fourteen commercial banks by iron lady Madam Indira Gandhi, our former Prime Minister, our banking sector has improved a lot and is expanding not only in the country but it is ready to face competition abroad.

There are still five more subsidiary banks under the State Bank of India. These subsidiary banks can also be merged because some subsidiary banking authorities are now prepared to merge with the State Bank of India.

Subsidiary Bank authorities are now prepared to merge with the State Bank of India because after they merger banking sector become powerful. Money is the pivot around which economic development prospers. We have to deal with money. Our economic and financial system is very strong when compared to other nations. Even the capitalist nations like the US and UK, they collapsed during the recession but it was not the case with us. We are strong. A senior Member expressed his apprehensions that after the merger of these banks, the rural sector should not be neglected and rural sector should not be denied the benefits. I think, it is a very reasonable one. Even then, only after formation of capital, assets and liability, bank becomes strong.

Our UPA Government stated that it would open a branch in the rural area where the population is 2,000. Only because of the strong financial capital, we can open these small branches in rural areas. We can help the agricultural farmers. Now a days we are giving utmost importance to human resource development and education loan is provided only by the State Bank of India and nationalised banks. Private banks are not ready to extend education loans. Even the rural banks like the Pandyan Grama Bank in Tamil Nadu are not ready to extend education loans because they are not having the capital capacity. Hence, I would urge that we should improve the capital capacity of the rural banks only by this type of mergers. Only by opening branches in the rural areas, poor people would derive benefit and people from various sectors like agriculture, small industries would benefit.

I would like to mention an important point. Our hon. Minister is here. State Bank of India employees and also the subsidiary bank employees should be given the same

status. For example, in salary, there should not be any partiality after the merger. We have also to take into account 70 per cent increase in salary given to the banking sector by the Government. But at the same time, they should be given increase in salary with retrospective effect. Pensioners who worked during that period should also be given additional pension with retrospective effect. I welcome this Bill on merger.

[Translation]

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Madam, I request you to give me a little time to speak my mind...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You will be given two minutes. Wind up within this period.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I had told you that the time allotted to the political parties was over. Even then, I am giving you this opportunity.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Madam, you gave me a special opportunity to speak on this subject and I am speaking on behalf of the people of Saurashtra-Kuchh on the Bill, which seeks to repeal the State Bank of Saurashtra Act, 1950 and further amend the State Bank of India Act, 1959.

Madam, you may be aware that the State Bank of Saurashtra had been a lead Bank of the SBI in the Saurashtra-Kuchh region for the past 5 decades. It has been functioning as 'our own bank' for the rural and tribal people of this region. The role played by its maximum number of branches located in 8 districts of Saurashtra-Kuchh for the disbursal of loans to the farmers, the exchange of government revenue, pensioners, the grant of financial assistance for self-employed has been the most prominent and popular one.

Recently, it has been merged into the SBI, which has affected this bank negatively. The image, which this bank had cultivated among the rural people as their own rural bank, has been completely destroyed. This bank has large number of branches and its deposits are perhaps more than the other financial institutions of the country, which is a matter of pride.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance towards the news item published in the Delhi edition of the Dainik Jagran on dated 21 November, 2009 under the headline 'SBI Bankon ke vilay par brake', in which it was reported that the Government has put brakes on the merger of five banks, namely the State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Tranvancore into the State bank of India. We need to think over the reasons which led to put brakes on the process of merger of these five banks because the State Bank of Saurashtra had always fared far better not only than these five subsidiary banks of the SBI but also in comparison to other nationalized banks in terms of capital, bank branches, buildings and the number of customers and in the banking dividends.

Then why this injustice with Bank of Saurashtra only? I wish to attract your attention towards the news item published in the English daily The Indian Express on 20th June, 2009 it was published that the Government has approved the process pertaining to the merger of State Bank of Indore with State Bank of India. This news was published on behalf of the Chairman of State Bank of India Shri O.P. Bhatt. Is it true? Is the merger of these banks the compulsion of the Government or is it acting under some pressure, whereby private sector banks are being directly benefitted. Whether the Government, besides going into the profit and loss of the banks has also sought to make any assessment of the serious adverse consequences of such mergers on the interest of the employees of the bank in order to protect them.

Madam Chairman, consequent on the merger of the SBS its customers are being discriminated by the State Bank of India, because State Bank of India is pro-rich whereas State Bank of Saurashtra was a symbol of being pro-poor...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Naranbhai you kindly hand over our written speech to the Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: This bank has played a vital role in Saurashtra-kacch region in the field of agricultural self employment in reaching the government run schemes to the people and development of the area. In order to maintain the importance of the Bank of Saurashtra at each Taluka and Tehsil level especially for farmers, unemployed persons, pensioners and widows and Financial Regulation of the Government

it may be restored by the same name and with a separate entity...(*Interruptions*) Ministry of Finance must put its efforts to open more branches in order to further facilitate, ease and streamline the loans being provided for the development of agricultural sector and payments by the Government.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Naranbhai you please hand over your written speech to the minister.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Madam, I will conclude in a minute. Presently, the original employees of the State Bank of Saurashtra and the management are being discriminated by the State Bank of India. State Bank of India has negative point of view with regards to their services, promotions and other financial benefits. The future of their services is uncertain. The merger of the State Bank of Saurashtra has not rationale in the basic structure of the State Bank of India. Its mere identity the symbol of devotion for the poor and rural people.

Madam Chairman, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Jagdish Sharma Ji, time for your party is over. In two minutes please put two or three questions only.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Madam Chairman, the Bill which has been brought forward here will surely get through, but the question arises whether in this country banks are really under the control of the Central Government? It has posed a big question mark. We are MPs and do visit our Lok Sabha constituency. The Government is running three or four schemes such as Prime Minister's employment generation scheme, Kisan Credit Card and Educational loan. Every bank has four brokers each operating from its premises. If they do not wish people do not get for which MP has to face the flack from people. Today that holds true of the banks throughout the country banks have the same condition, especially in Bihar. When we go over there people request us to get them educational loans. Bank demands LPC. What is the need of LPC in educational loan? What is the requirement of income certificate? You have run this scheme for poor people. But I can say with guarantee, if we complain, please do not mind, we have written a letter specifically to the Finance Minister also. It is going

to be two years but no action has been taken for investigation. We would like to ask what policy was formulated under which debts of farmers were waived? The policy formulated was that the debts of those farmers who have paid even a single installment will not be waived. The debts of those farmers were not waived who had already paid just one installment. Since 86 till date there are lakhs of farmers who have balance of debt waiver outstanding against them. We request you, you insure crops, you deduct premium in crop insurance. Bihar has had either drought or floods for the last three years. Till date your commercial banks have not paid crop insurance amount especially in Jahanabad, Gaya, Aurangabad, Patna, Bhojpur etc. regions which have been drought stricken for the last three years. Raghuvansh Babu has said appropriately about the branches of banks, even I would like to request you that an M.P., member of Lok Sabha knows that where the branch of bank ought to be opened. For this, you issue circular that branch of the bank will be opened with the recommendation of M.P. in his region. When new branch of your bank is inaugurated then no M.P. is informed about it, your General Manager goes there and inaugurates the branch. This kind of custom has come into vogue. Congress has been a cultured party, you had no such rules but your officers are getting autocrat. We have an adage *Kudsur raj* by which it is meant that what is uttered becomes the law. Your bank officers do not inform the local MP, they inaugurate the branch and if need arise they inform after the inauguration. Today we are in opposition, you are ruling but respect of people's representatives is not divided into opposition or Treasury benches but today your banks do not have respect for people's representatives especially of MPs, no value, no existence, nobody listens to them there...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Sharma Ji, Kindly conclude your speech now. Shri Ramkishun Ji, you speak now. You put your questions within two minutes, thereafter Minister will answer the questions.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: You distribute the loans, especially educational loans...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You take your seat now. Whatever you are speaking is not going on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: You maintain the respect of MPs...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Madam, banks have been nationalized so that farmers, youth and citizens of the country may be benefited. Merger should take place, we support it but after the merger the condition of banks, be it Allahabad Bank or any other bank, has worsened. Education loan is not provided, if it is provided then the grant provided by the Government of India, decision of waiving interest is not implemented, as a consequence of which our students willing to take loan are being burdened.

Secondly, farmer takes loan for buying tractor but middlemen of bank and officers together in a fraudulent manner get the tractor on somebody's name and that loan amount is recovered from people who have not taken the tractor in reality. In this manner at Janpad Chandauli of Uttar Pradesh, which is my Parliamentary constituency, around 20 people who did not take tractors but some middlemen in a fraudulent manner selected their names and on the pretext of credit cards, took their photographs and got the tractors to others. Credit card is not being prepared, if it is prepared, it is being prepared on somebody else's name, whereon name and photographs are of somebody else. Stop the frauds taking place in banks in such a way, the objective of nationalization of banks was to remove poverty, unemployment, will not be achieved and farmers will be ruined. Persons getting loan will also be ruined because middlemen get the loan in a fraudulent manner, thus they are looting the banks. We support this amendment Bill. You open the banks in rural areas so that our farmers, labourers may get their account opened on reasonable amount and get the benefits.

I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I conclude now.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam, in all 13 hon. Members have participated in the discussion and I thank all of them. They have made a number of suggestions. We have noted them very carefully. I have come before the House with an amendment to the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

Under the State Bank of India Act, the bank is authorised for the merger. In the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks), Act, 1959, the word 'Indore' is there. I have come for the approval of the House for deleting this word.

Several issues have come before me and I will try to answer them group-wise. Several hon. Members – Mandalji, Sushmaji, Mahtabji, Vijay Bahadurji, Ramasubbuji, Narayanbhai and others have asked why this merger. They wanted to know whether other banks will also be merged. Merger has a long history. There were 35 bank mergers since nationalisation of banks in 1969. Out of these, there were 25 mergers where the public sector banks have acquired the private sector banks; in two cases, the public sector banks have acquired public sector banks – Saurashtra and Indore; and there are eight instances where the private sector banks have acquired private sector banks. This is an on-going process.

Regarding role of the Government, I would like to clarify the current policy of the Government of consolidation. It is to leave the initiative for consolidation to come from the management of the banks themselves with Government playing a supportive role as the common shareholder. No directive on consolidation is being issued by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India. The boards of banks, thus, have to take a decision in this regard based on the synergy levels of merging or consolidation entities. Raghuvansh Prasad ji said, that there is pick and choose. But this is the policy and history of the merger of banks.

Thirdly, several hon. Members have asked the justification of this merger. Shri Mangani Lal Mandal, Shrimati Sushmaji, Mahtabji, etc. have raised this matter. The SBI is holding 98.05 per cent of the shareholding of the State Bank of Indore. This is not a case of privatisation or a private bank and was thus substantially owned by it.

Fourthly, the State Bank of Indore was the smallest associate bank having majority of its branches roughly 389 located in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Out of 470 branches, 389 were in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. This is a localised bank, whereas the State Bank of India has a total of 13475 branches – 13323 domestic and 152 international and because of the technological advancement and core banking services, the customers of State Bank of Indore earlier will now have an access to the entire network of SBI.

[Translation]

Till date the customers of State Bank of Indore could make transactions at 470 branches but today with the merger of bank they can access 13475 branches.

As a result, domestic and international core banking solution has become feasible and they can deposit money anywhere. Whenever businessmen go for trading they carry the cheques of State Bank of India because it is a major bank, convenient for both business and customers.

Matter of interest has also been mentioned here, Government views

[English]

that all the stakeholders, shareholders, customers and employees will benefit from the proposed acquisition. Thus acquisition will be in the overall public interest and will contribute to all round growth in business and improves efficiency in operations.

Several hon. Members like Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Ramasubbu, Shri K.S. Rao and Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan have raised issues regarding the service conditions of the employees. They were worried as to what will happen to the employees of the State Bank of Indore. Suitable clauses have been incorporated in the Acquisition of the State Bank of Indore Order, 2010 so that the pay and allowances or the compensation to the employees of merging entity are not altered to their disadvantage.

Further, the retirement benefits of the employees are protected. The officers or other employees who have retired before the effective date from the service of the Transferor Bank or opted not to join in the service of the Transferee Bank on the effective date and entitled to any benefits, rights or privileges from Transferor Bank shall be entitled to receive such benefits, rights or privileges from the Transferee Bank.

The Provident Fund or the Gratuity Fund or the Pension Fund or any other fund of Transferor Bank and any other bodies created, established or constituted, as the case may be, for the officers or other employees shall continue with the Transferee Bank and any income tax or other tax exemption granted to the Provident Fund or the Gratuity Fund or Pension Fund or any other fund, if any, shall continue to be applied to the Transferee Bank. Therefore, the interests of the employees are protected and no one may worry on this count.

[Translation]

Hon'ble Raghuvansh Prasad ji, you, Sharma ji, Meghwal ji, Ramasubbu ji and many other members

raised the issue of rural area with great emphasis, I understand your feeling and concern because I also come from rural background. After nationalization, in the year 1971, 11900 branches were existing in the country. Today more than 86 thousand branches are in functioning in the country. I agree with hon'ble Raghuvansh Prasad ji that India has six lakh villages and out of 86000 branches, 32000 branches are in rural areas, rest of the branches are located in urban areas. It is imbalance, it should be corrected.

Our Government is correcting it. We have accelerated expansion of banks in 6 lakh villages. Every year our banks are opening four and a half to five thousand branches. In the previous budget address hon'ble Finance Minister stated that their target was fixed on the basis of population in 2001. The villages where population is more than two thousand and there are 73 thousand such villages in the country - how the banking facilities may be provided there. For this assistance of technology was taken.

Regarding the appointment of banking correspondents, Reserve Bank of India and Government of India together set the target for the banks that they should open around four and a half to five thousand branches, but simultaneously as per the population of year 2001, villages with a population more than two thousand should have banking correspondents by March 2012. This is going on and work is in progress at rapid speed. There business correspondents are being appointed. Business correspondent will be from your village only, he may be a petrol pump owner, shopkeeper, retired employee, person from NGO. His qualification will be considered, and he will be trained. He will keep a small machine, wherein all the details of person's account will be available. Business correspondent will assist people in depositing and withdrawal of money. Entry will be made in the machine and the same will be entered in the branch also, so that frequent visits to branch for deposit and withdrawal of money may be avoided. Business correspondent will make the people aware regarding other schemes of the Government of India and State Government and will provide the information pertaining to loan.

As far as the question of opening of bank is concerned, Reserve Bank of India takes care of it. Bank has to take license for opening its branch. These are guidelines framed by Reserve Bank. It views the commercial viability of the place where the branch is to

be opened. Reserve Bank of India has made changes in the policy for more expansion. You stated that more branches are not being opened. In rural areas, there commercial viability does not work every time. Then Reserve Bank and Government took the decision to make it two is to one. Give the urban area to the town and city where population is above 50,000, for license there will be a condition for them. They will request the Reserve Bank for license. After satisfying it will issue the license. If the population is below 50,000, even if it is 49,999 then every bank will conduct a survey itself and establish the branch there. License from Reserve Bank of India is not required there. Reserve Bank has given the concession that you open the branch in rural areas and just inform us regarding that. You could view that both the Reserve Bank and the Government want maximum possible banking facilities, should be provided in rural areas. There is an exception for north-east that if a bank wants to open a branch in a town with more than 50,000 population there license from Reserve Bank is not needed. We are doing maximum expansion. The main agenda inclusive growth includes financial inclusion.

You talked on financial inclusion. A campaign is launched for financial inclusion, it has been named 'Swabhimaan'. On last 10th, Chairperson of UPA hon'ble Sonia ji.

UPA Chairperson, hon'ble Sonia Ji had launched it from Vigyan Bhawan on 10th of last month so that maximum people may be linked to it. The persons living in farflung areas should have Bank Account. Every person should be endowed with the pride of having bank account. The Government is making efforts to open account of every household in the country. You will observe, that the cellular phone has been so much in vogue for last 6-7 years, 80 crore cellular phones are operating on the population of 120 crore. A Member raised the issue and I agree that bank branches are less in number and people are not having bank accounts. Around 40 percent population is linked with the banks, rest of 60 percent are excluded. The figures may vary, they are not exact, but roughly 50 percent of sizeable population is not linked with banking network. Swabhiman campaign has been launched to connect the entire country with banking services Rao Saheb and many Members raised the issue of loan and said maximum loans should be given on lower interest rate. You yourself are seeing that in the successive budget that only Rs. 86,000 crore were lent to farmers in the year 2003-04. The Minister of Finance has made a provision of Rs. 4,75,000 in the existing

budget. It is manifold. Bank lend loans to farmers at the rate of 7 percent. The Government of India had given subvention of 3 percent by giving continuous rebate in consecutive years, this time also it has given rebate of one percent. By this way, the effective rate of interest for farmers is only four percent.

If they continue to make timely payment, it is upto Rs. 3 Lakh in KCC. Many hon'ble Members have raised many question on distribution of loans in regard to KCC. I have listened attentively and also noted down points. We are trying that every household shall have KCC. The Reserve Bank of India has given the same order and the Government of India also has the same order. KCC are being given and the allocation has been increased by on lakh crore rupee in the current year, so more KCC will be issued in the current year and around 14-15 core households may be living in rural areas of the country. I am talking about agricultural households of the rural areas. All of them should have this. Self-help groups are working very well in the south, the same is happening in other States also. Our banks are giving loan on 4 percent to BPL families under this scheme. 40 percent of loan is being given in priority sector and 18 percent farmers are being given the loan. 10 percent is being given to weaker sections, SC, ST, minorities, BPL families, Self-Help Groups and other small SMEs.

Besides that, more suggestions have been given in regard to banks, social corporate responsibilities, Indore Bank and Saurashtra Bank. We admit agree that Banks should also play a part. The people who live in those areas should try to organise the people, motivate them to participate in the campaign and remove their difficulties and they are doing it also. Our banks adopt many villages, you might have seen that at the time of launch of bank programmes, it is mentioned that so and so bank adopt certain number of villages and another bank adopts certain villages. Our banks perform their duties under social corporate responsibility and will continue to do so.

Madam, I have formed a group of small question asked by our Members and tried to give reply in this regard. Besides that, there are many minor points, which have been noted by me and my officers. I will definitely see in the regard. Some specific instances have been cited like loan is on the name of one person and tractor is on the name of another person. I would like to say that if an hon'ble Member sends any such specific information, I will make inquiry in that regard...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMKISHUN: There are dozens of such cases in my district Chandauli. The touts are making tractors available to the farmers on somebody's name and loan on some other person's name there...(Interruptions) Not only one bank but many banks are doing this...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMO NARAIAN MEENA: I would like to request the hon'ble Members that if any specific case comes before me, then I will conduct inquiry and inform you people also.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: There is not only one case, but dozens of such cases.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The hon'ble Minister has assured of the inquiry. All of you may please seek his help.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Hon'ble Minister we would like to bring to our notice that touts are doing such things in banks in Chandauli district of our Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI NAMO NARAIAN MEENA: Please send complaint to me, I will conduct inquiry said regard.

[English]

We have noted all your suggestions and inputs. I have tried to answer them.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: As hon'ble Minister that there are more than 50 thousands towns in North East, we will give relaxation in the procedure laid down for obtaining licence from Reserve bank, and allow the banks to conduct survey themselves.

Sir, I hail from Rajasthan. My other colleagues Shri Hari Chaudhary and other hon'ble Members are present here.

18.00 hrs.

All of them come from desert, where bank branches are at far-far away distances. Hon'ble Minister, you too come from Rajasthan. As in North-Eastern States...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: If the House permits, whether the business of the House may be extended till list of special mentions is over.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes. All right.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Chairman, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that whether the facility given to north eastern states will also be given to desert areas of Rajasthan?

SHRI NAMO NARAIAN MEENA: I have heard your suggestions. I would like to request you to send specific cases to me, I will conduct inquiry and forward your suggestions to the Reserve Bank of India.

[English]

With these words, I would commend that the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2010 may be considered and passed by this august House.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Short title and commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 2 and 3,—

for "the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Act, 2010"

substitute "the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Act, 2011". (2)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for “Sixty-first”

substitute “Sixty-second”. (1)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, and Long Title as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now we take up ‘Zero Hour’ submission.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Madam Chairperson, I thank you for giving this opportunity.

I would like to draw the attention of the House that in the month of January, 2011, in my constituency Lakshadweep, there was a strike which was called by the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited crew members and this Lakshadweep Development

Corporation Limited is directly under the Lakshadweep Administration. It is responsible for the manning of all the ships, vessels and steamers and, as you know, in Lakshadweep, shipping is the lifeline of the islanders.

18.05 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

Sir, unlike other States and Union Territories, roadways and railways are not there and shipping is the basic mode of transport for the islanders.

The main reason for the strike which was called by the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited crew was that one Mr. Shamim Ali Yusuf who was working as a crew in M.V. Baraseema Ship died on board when the ship was docket at Cochin Port. The Lakshadweep Administration did not even bother and did not even send an officer responsible to pay a visit to the dead body. The dead body was taken by the colleagues of Mr. Shamim Ali to the hospital where the *post-mortem* was conducted and also the body was interred.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the deceased family members were not compensated and because of this strike which was called, all the ships and vessels were stranded and the life had come to a standstill. So, I would request and urge upon the Government of India, especially, the Ministry of Home Affairs, to direct the Lakshadweep Administration to conduct a thorough enquiry into the incident and to compensate the family of the deceased and also to compensate the passengers who were stranded because of this strike. They should also ensure that there is a strong mechanism so that such incidents are taken seriously and the local administration is not apathetic to such incidents. Thank you Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAJARI (Samastipur): Sir, I seek your permission to speak from this seat and wish to present before you the status of the Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana in Bihar, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India, its tender has been passed and the work of the same had begun in the year 2006 and now in the year 2011, it is still going on but in reality work has not been started there. The attitude of Government of India towards Bihar is step motherly. Government of India does not send the money from here to there as a consequence of which all the roads are lying incomplete. I would like to cite an example of a road of Samastipur district, which is in my Lok Sabha

region of Khanpur division. There is a road there whose construction was started in the year 2006 and till now lying half finished, area of 2 km. is lying half constructed. The bridge is not constructed. As a consequence that bridge and culvert and road are yet to be completed.

I, through you, demand from the Government of India to release the amount to Government of Bihar from the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana scheme without further delay. Unfinished work may be finished as soon as possible. Tender which is passed, whose A.E. is pending, its AE may be done at the earliest and work may be started as soon as possible. Like in the year 2006, tender was given to tender holder, that was again re-estimated, now it is under submission with the Government of India to re-estimate and increase the amount. This is lying with Department of Rural Development, it seems, it has been lying there inflicted by termite, until now it has not reached there. An M.P. who has laid the foundation stone, that hon'ble member has to face the people's ire in his constituency.

I, through you, wish to request the Government of India that the pending work under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, the work which has not been completed there under till now the amount that has exceeded the estimate, all that may please be taken up and completed at the earliest. With these few words, I would like to conclude here. Jai Hind.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, Srirangam is a famous pilgrim centre in Tamil Nadu, which attracts a large number of pilgrims from all over the world. It is a part of my parliamentary constituency, Tiruchirappalli. The floating population in this pilgrim centre is more than 15,000 per day. The original population of the city is nearly one and a half lakhs.

Due to the pilgrimage, a large number of people are using rail as a mode of their transport. Most of the trains are having stoppages at the famous pilgrim centre except Vaigai Express running between Chennai and Madurai via Srirangam. Another train, Trichi-Tanjore passenger train, passes through Manjathidal, an important railway station in Trichi city. It is not having a stoppage at Manjathidal. More than 10,000 passengers are using this railway station daily.

There is a long-pending demand of the people living in both the areas for stoppage of Vaigai Express at Srirangam and stoppage of Trichi-Tanjore passenger train at Manjathidal railway station. I earnestly appeal to the

Government, through this House, to direct the Ministry of Railways for the stoppage of these two trains at the respective railway stations to facilitate the people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Sir, farmers of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra are in need of help as cold waves in this region have spoiled the crops. I would like to attract the attention of the Government towards a very important subject that last year Vidarbha region of Maharashtra had extreme rainfall and last year during the month of December and January it was under the fury of cold waves. Due to this, there has been an extensive damage to the crops. The farmer of Vidarbha is already struggling with lots of problems. Consequent on destruction of crops by cold waves some farmers in Amaravati district have committed suicide. In the Varud and Marshi region of Amravati district, which is my region, there orange crop has been extensively spoiled by the cold waves. Toor and cotton are also affected by it. Cotton is the main cash crop in Vidarbha region. Due to cold waves cotton crop has got badly spoiled. In the same manner vegetables are also heavily destroyed. Leaves of vegetables have gone entirely rotten because of cold waves.

Government of Maharashtra has made no announcement for the help of farmers against this heavy loss. The farmers of Vidarbha region are in need of help to get out of this calamity. Few months ago, in Vidarbha crops were destroyed by heavy rainfall. Hardly had they emerged from that loss when they were struck by fury of cold waves. Due to both the reasons the farmer of Vidarbha is on the verge of complete destruction.

Hence, I request that State Government and Central Government together launch a scheme and help should be extended to the farmers of Vidarbha at the earliest, otherwise, the farmers of Vidarbha will be ill-inspired to commit suicide.

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I wish to attract the attention of the Government towards the constant increase in pollution in the country. Dhanbad in Jharkhand state is one of the most polluted cities in our country. The graph of Pollution Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index has gone up to 78.63 as a result of which the Central Government has banned setting up of any new industry in Dhanbad. Underground fire in Dhanbad and nearby areas is the main cause of pollution. 103 coalmines, 8 coal washeries at the main cities of Jharkhand are soaring the graph of pollution. Coal washeries have polluted the

water of river Damodar. The health of the people living at Dhanbad and nearby areas has got adversely affected. People there are suffering from many serious diseases. Climate of this region and land pollution has taken a monstrous form. Coal dust is causing maximum pollution. Through you, I request the Central Government to launch long term schemes in public interest at Dhanbad and other areas of Jharkhand state to get rid of pollution, and water and air may be protected from coal dust. Health schemes should be launched at Dhanbad and nearby affected areas. Special economic package should be released for all these works.

SHRI SIS RAM OLA (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman Sir, the people of Libya have launched a dreadful struggle against colonel Gaddafi. Around half of the area is freed from Gaddafi's control and remaining is under the control of Gaddafi. Bloody struggle is going on there. Many people from all around the country and from my state Rajasthan, especially from my constituency are working there. If they are not rescued from there with immediate effect, they will not be able to return safely to their country and respective homes. Blood is flowing on the roads there. In such a condition, how people from our country can stay there. Conditions are very bad over there. Every single day is very difficult to pass. I, through you, wish to request the Government of India and Foreign Minister that people from our county who are mostly doctors may be safely brought back to the country on emergency basis by ships and aero planes.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): Sir, I associate myself to the issue raised by Shri Sis Ram Ola.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I associate myself to the issue raised by Shri Sis Ram Ola.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Sir, I associate myself to the issue raised by Shri Sis Ram Ola.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Sir, I would like to add something. It pertains to the problem occurring in Libya. This is an important issue. There are about 18,000 Indians in Libya, working in various sectors from infrastructure, energy, I.T.- based, in and around Tripoli. They are suffering and staying indoors without adequate water, food and other materials.

About 200 people of my Constituency are stranded at Libya, among them a group of 24 semi-skilled workers belong to Thalaivankottai Village of my Constituency

Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu. Two people, namely, Shri Murugaiya and Shri Ashok Kumar, are seriously injured and died. Our hon. Minister for Shipping, Shri G.K. Vasan has taken swift action and said that two ships are sent there to evacuate the Indians.

I shall, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps for lifting the bodies of Shri Murugaiya and Shri Ashok Kumar, who have died in Libyan violence and sanction necessary financial assistance to the bereaved family of their livelihood.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Sir, in August 2009, I had requested the men hon'ble Minister regarding the expansion of national highway from Khilcheipur to Teendhar via Jeerapur, Machalpur, Bakani of national highway number 12 which passes through my parliamentary region Rajgarh, which connects Jabalpur to Jaipur. Acting on my request the hon'ble Minister had issued the instructions to the concerned department for its survey, but after that no action in this regard has been taken till date.

Sir, expansion of the above national highway will shorten the distance by 10 kms. Whereas, at present this national highway, which is functional from Khilchipur to Teendhar via Iklera has eight sections of about six kilometers, where accidents take place frequently, which causes loss in terms of man and material. 4-5 culverts are such where traffic gets disrupted very often during the rainy season.

Sir, my request is that if this National Highway is extended from Khilchipur to Teendhari via Eklera, Jeerapur, Machalpur, Bakani then it would not only benefit the common people but would also save fuel, worth crores of rupees and time.

Sir, the Government does not have to do much work, only the National Highway should be christened as 12A. It includes a stretch of 21 Kms from Khilchipur to Jeerapur on SH-121. The Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation Limited (MPRDC) is constructing a road of 25 kms stretch from Jeerapur to Goghadpur. Only 2 kms of road need to be constructed from Goghadpur to Rajasthan. 30 Kms of road has already been constructed upto Teendhar which is on the border of Rajasthan. Therefore through you, I would request the Government that along with NH-12, NH 12 (a) should also be converted into two lane so that common people could be benefited.

SHRI VISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Island): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government says that it

would procure paddy and rice of the farmers at support price however it is meeting out step-motherly treatment with Andaman and Nicobar Island. Shri pawan Kumar Bansal Ji is present here. He is requested to pay attention as there is no Chief Minister in our Andman, it is under the Central Government. Today, the condition of farmers, who produce paddy and rice, in Gandhi Nagar, Ganesh Nagar, Shanit Narag, Taalbaagan, Radha Nagar which falls under Diglipur and Rangat Tensils of Andaman and Nicobar is such that they are compelled to sell rice at Rs. 7-8 per Kg while Rs. 1000/- quintal has been fixed as minimum support price for paddy by the Government which means the price of 1 Kg of rice comes to Rs. 16-18, however Andaman-Nicobar is not procuring rice at this price. Going by the past when I was a member of Parliament from the year 2001 to 2004, at that time the Government procured wheat from the farmers. It had differentiated wheat in two categories-common variety and Grade on variety. The two varieties of good quality rice were procured through the Local Department civil supplies, Agriculture Department and Forest corporation Deptt. in association with the Food Corporation of India and then supplied through the PDS. At that time no complaint had been received in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to say that I made a demand last year. However the Government did not procure it. I again demanded the hon'ble Lieutenant Governor on 22nd January and even sent a letter. I made a demand that rice and paddy of farmers should be procured at support price. No action is being taken on that. Andaman and Nicobar procure rice from Chennai and Andhra Pradesh through FCI at the rate of Rs. 30/- per Kg. thus the rice that reaches Andaman and Nicobar costs at least Rs. 30/- per Kg. I would like to submit that if the Government procure same rice from the farmers of Andaman and Nicobar at support price of Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 then it will not only have to pay less amount but it will also strengthen the economic it will also strengthen the economic position of the farmers. Further this rice should be given to the card holders by the FCI through fair price shops.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I demand from the Government that stepmotherly treatment should not be meted out to Andaman-Nicobar and the farmers should be protected. The Government should procure paddy and rice from the farmers at the rate fixed as support price.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I again request the Government to take action on this.

[*English*]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Health Ministry in

regard to a watershed programme. That is also recognized as one of the flagship programmes of the UPA Government. That is the National Rural Health Mission.

Sir, already health services have been decentralized in the nook and corner of our country through this programme. But I am getting a little bit befuddled to find the disparity in wages and working condition between Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery Phase I and Phase II.

Sir, 8,33,000 ASHA workers have been employed by this Government. Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery is also a very important ingredient of this programme.

Sir, I have got one representation from the member of the State Committee of West Bengal Chapter of the National Rural Health Mission that second ANMs are in receipt of wages 35 per cent less than first ANMs despite second ANMs are in possession of equal qualification and render better service. That is number one.

Secondly, second ANMs request for the same coloured uniform at par with first ANMs to boost moral as they are treated inferior in different colour.

Thirdly, during leave of absence of any second ANM, reliever's arrangement is necessary to continue service.

Fourthly, second ANMs perform duty for 24 hours because they are under contract whereas the first ANMs do duty only for six hours.

And, fifthly, in case of death in harness and disability, the second ANM needs to be treated at par with the first ANM.

When the Government is so generous of hiking the remuneration of Anganwadi workers and Anganwadi helpers, I think this kind of disparity that has been prevailing on between the first ANMs and the second ANMs should be wiped out. Therefore, I would urge upon this Government to remove the disparities so that ANMs of all categories should be treated at par and they do not entertain or they do not nurse a sense of deprivation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I express any gratitude for giving me an opportunity to speak on important subject. Through you, I would like to tell me hon'ble Minister of Railways that trains were introduced in our country in the year 1853. You know that there is a large scale increase in population as compared to 1853. Today railways are being modernized. Metro trains are being run in Delhi however no attention is being paid towards railway lines, which have been laid, in the villages.

Sir, my parliamentary constituency is Etawah which is on the Delhi-Howrah rail route. It has a population of 5 lakhs. The railway tracks were originally laid on the outskirts of the cities but with the passage of time, population of cities increased and now the condition is such that our cities have grown to surround the railway tracks and stations. Through you, my demand to the Minister of Railways is that a foot over bridge should be constructed from Syed Baba bridge to Pachawali crossing so as to prevent accidents. Several trains pass through that station and on an average 3-4 trains pass through it in an hour. My demand is that the Department of Railways should undertake those small works which are lying shortcoming prevailing therein at the earliest.

Sir, the Minister of Railways, while presenting the Railway Budget in the House on 25th February, had made an announcement in regard to introducing a host of trains. It is true that unless the tracks are converted into four lanes, railways would become meaningless. This issue is related with villages, poor and most of the people of our country. With this, I conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in our country, a film called Sarfarsh was made recently. The story of same film has been repeated once again. The Enforcement Department has registered a case against Pakistani artist Rahat Fateh Ali Khan under FEMA. It is commendable that a case has been registered but the question arises as to how many artists are such, whether they belong to Pakistan or some other foreign countries, who come to India just to conduct their performance and earn money and return back to their countries. It is surprising that a case has been registered against only one artist out of several artists visiting India every year. Though Pakistan impose ban on our artists and films but their artists are getting visa every time for visiting our country. They come to our country again and again and make lot of money. As it was said in the case of Rahat Fateh Ali Khan that the Government had been keeping an eye on him for a long time even then he was getting visa time and again. My question is that as to how many artists are such against whom a case has been registered under FEMA during the last five years. If a case has been registered against one artist, does it mean that all other artists are innocent as per our rules? My demand is that the Government should keep an eye on all such artists who come to India. I also demand that this matter should be investigated from the point of view of security also. The Department of Finance should also be vigilant in regard to the resident organisers who make arrangements for such artists coming to India with the aim of earning money.

Sir, if the fishermen of our country, unintentionally, stray into Pakistan's territorial waters because of the absence of a clear demarcation line between the two

countries Pakistan's maritime security agency arrests them. Even confiscate their boats while India never does such thing. This situation is not healthy.

Sir, it is the responsibility of the Government to protect our country from such artists who are visiting India just to double cross our country and earn money in the name of art. My demand is that the Government, while considering this issue seriously, should investigate financial transactions of such artists, and try to ascertain the reasons as to how they are getting visa again and again for visiting India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Virender Kashyap and Shri Deoji M. Patel have sought to associate themselves with this subject. I give permission to associate themselves with this subject, presented by Shri Darshana Jardosh in the House.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Chairman Sir, my Parliamentary Constituency Jalaur-Sirohi is the most backward region economically, socially and educationally. The Government too has declared it a backward region. 90 percent of its population comprises of poor farmers and labourers.

In this year, the kharif crop has been destroyed due to the excessive rains. It has caused an extensive loss to the farmers. Though the farmers were assured of help but, till now, the Government has not provided them any help. I, through you, would like to ask the Government that amidst such excessive rains and hailstorm, how the farmers will be able to repay the loans which the hon. Minister of Finance has promised to increase 70 percent of our farmers in Jalaur-Sirohi produce Isabgol. Second major crop which is grown in our area is cuminseeds. This crop of cuminseeds has been completely destroyed. The entire land has been blackened. But the Government has not sent any expert team there. We had intimated the collector and the state authorities too. The authorities have installed devices there. They say that the device will record the damage, the compensation will be given to the farmers. But it would be better if an expert team is sent there which will assess the damage so that compensation is given to them. The farmers are so hard-pressed that they have even cancelled the marriages of their kins and are thinking how to ensure their survival.

I, through you, request the Government to send an expert team to Jalaur-Sirohi, grant a special package to the region so that farmers get some relief.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO" (Bahraich): Sir, I represent the Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh. I have risen to speak on an important subject which is about the Giriza Puri farm, also known as

Bagulahia farm, which is a state managed agricultural farm and where the poor people have been suffering a lot. That agricultural farm is situated in the Parliamentary Constituency which I represent. This farm is under the Central State Farm Corporation Limited, the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Keeping in view the serious crisis of foodgrain which our country was facing, the then Prime Minister Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi Ji and the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Late Shri Kamalapati Tripathi had decided to open a seed production farm to give a fillip to agricultural production in Uttar Pradesh and they made available 9622.50 acre forest land in district Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh, to the Indian State Farm Corporation Ltd. in the year 1973-74. As the land was not arable, the corp spent a huge amount of money and turned this land into cultivable land. Different types of fruits like mango, litchi, guava etc. were produced in this farm and were sent to the Indian and foreign markets.

Besides, advanced varieties of seeds of the crops like rice, wheat, soyabean, maize, rajmah, moong, masoor, mustard seeds, peas, lahi etc. were produced and made available to the farmers of the Uttar Pradesh and other states through co-operative institutions. This farm provided work for farming purposes to local people. There being no industries in this region, the people of this region had to suffer huge damages due to its being covered with forest and ravaged by floods every year. The large number of upper caste people of poverty-stricken category, backward castes, tribes and minorities inhabiting in this region are economically and educationally most backward.

When the forest department started creating obstacles in the agricultural activities going on in the farm, on behalf of the farm, a writ petition was filed before the Lucknow bench of the Hon'ble High Court, Uttar Pradesh in February, 1998. Therefore, the forest department issued public notices in the newspapers forbidding the people from entering into any transaction with the farm. It also prohibited the sale, purchase and auction of the items produced by the Central State Farm. That caused obstructions in the agricultural operations of the corporation. Exasperated at this behavior of the Forest Department, the corporation decided to shut down the farm. The need for producing agricultural items in the farm is in the public interest. The Forest Department alleges that the people belonging to the farm kill leopard, tiger and bear but it is not true. You are therefore, requested to kindly revoke the order of closing down the Central State Farm Girizapuri; Bagulahia, Bahraich and restart the agricultural operations. Further, you are requested to fence off the area lying under the Forest

Department so that the Farm as well as the dense local population there may remain intact, safe and secure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise an important issue regarding Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. It is about the pattern of grant being received from the Government of India by the States, particularly the State of Gujarat.

In Gujarat, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being implemented since 2001-02. During the 9th Plan, the contribution of the Central Government and State Government was in the ratio of 85:15. In the next Plan, that is, the 10th Plan, the contribution of the State had increased to 25 per cent while the Central Government was contributing 75 per cent. During the first two years of the current Plan, that is, 11th Plan, the contribution of Central Government and State Government was in the ratio of 65:35. In the current year, it is in the ratio of 60:40. This suggests that the burden on the State is being increased due to which the implementation of SSA is not viable for the State. So, in the State of Gujarat, the increasing financial burden on the State is because of funding pattern in which the State's share is increasing. So, the Government of Gujarat feels that to plug the existing gaps and ensuring other goals of SSA as well as Education for All, the funding pattern should be 75:25.

I demand that the Central Government should contribute 75 per cent not only to Gujarat but to all the other States also. In the case of Gujarat, Rs. 16,146 crore were spent on the teachers' salary and about Rs. 374.84 crore were spent on the construction of 18,986 classrooms. This is an increasing burden on the State. So, Sir, through you, I demand that the Central Government should contribute 75 per cent and the State Government's share should be 25 per cent.

SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH (Bidar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 25th February, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs gave a reply to a query raised by an hon. Member of the Upper House with regard to removal of regional imbalance. It is reported to have evoked very sharp reaction in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. This matter is widely reported both, in print and electronic media.

This request is based on historical facts. The State Government itself has, in its documented development graph, placed Gulbarga at the bottom. In order to

overcome these imbalances and to promote accelerated development of these backward areas, the Government on 3.10.2000 appointed a high-powered Committee under the Chairmanship of the reputed economist and professor, Dr. Nanjudappa for making recommendations. On a comparative study, this Committee has made recommendations for providing additional special budgetary allocation for the purpose. Both the Houses of the Legislature have more than once passed a unanimous Resolution supporting the cause. Even the State Government has furnished clarifications on 27.4.2002 in a reply to the query of the Ministry of Home Affairs sought on 3.12.2001. All relevant statistics regarding literacy, educational institutions, per capita income, etc. have been made available.

I very specifically state that the request is for conferring special status to the Hyderabad-Karnataka region and not for a separate State. Against this background, the reported reply of the hon. Home Minister on 25th has ignited public resentment, fury and anger. The hurt and agitated people of the region have reacted sharply and launched protests and demonstrations. They have burnt public and private properties including transport vehicles and effigies. They have also given a call for protest and bandh in the entire region. The unfolding situation and the consequent law and order problem needs to be addressed forthwith to avoid escalation.

Therefore, I would earnestly request, through you, to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister to immediately intervene appropriately to soothen the hurt and enraged feelings of the entire region by giving special status to the Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Shri N. Dharam Singh.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA (Udupi-Chikmagalur): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance pertaining to 25 lakh arecanut growers and its multifold labour families across the country.

Arecanut is one of the major horticulture crops in India, and it is grown in Karnataka, Kerala, Assam, West Bengal, Goa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and a few other States. We produce more than six lakh metric tonnes of arecanut every year. Nearly, 80 per cent—out of six lakh metric tonnes—of arecanut grown is consumed by the gutka manufacturing industries. The arecanut growers are in great danger due

to yellow disease as a result of which the arecanut gardens are at the verge of collapse.

Furthermore, the whole of the areca growers are fully affected by the notification published by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Ordinance banning the sale of gutka in plastic sachets was issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests dated 4.2.2011 under the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. It came into effect from today, that is, 1.3.2011. The market has come down to the extent of nearly Rs. 4,000 per quintal just because the Ordinance has come out.

From today onwards, the market is totally shut; the arecanut purchasing markets are already shut, and nobody is going to purchase the areca nut thereby the areca-growing families are facing severe danger. Hence it is necessary to postpone the implementation of the Ordinance. We do not say that the Ordinance should not be implemented. We are not saying that. However, an alternative mechanism has to be sought out and till then, the implementation of this Ordinance has to be postponed.

I would like to submit that while milk is sold in milk sachets; all the sweets are sold in sachets; even water is sold in sachets; then why only *gutka* sachets are being banned, I do not know. This is really strange. There is something behind this.

So, I pray that this Ordinance has to be postponed till an alternative mechanism is found.

Further, the Experts Committee has already recommended to the Centre the cost for production of red variety of arecanut as Rs. 148, and for white variety as Rs. 114. The same should be accepted by the Centre and the Minimum Support Price should be given without any delay. The affected farmers are also facing a great danger. So, a relief package has to be given to them in the Supplementary Budget itself. Otherwise, certainly, several areca-growing farmers are going to commit suicide.

Therefore, I urge the Government, through you, Sir, to take immediate steps to postpone the present Ordinance till the alternative mechanism is found.

MR. CHAIRMAN: *Sarvashri* G.M. Siddeshwara, Anant Kumar Hegde and P.C. Gaddigoudar are allowed to associate themselves with what the hon. Member has said.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All those members who wish to associate themselves with this issue can send their names.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE (North Kannada): Mr. Chairman Sir, this is a multi state issue, therefore half-an-hour discussion should be held on this issue...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member has raised this issue and you have supported it. Let him Speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: We all are supporting it, but it is a multi state issue, therefore half- an -hour discussion should be held over this issue...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Half an hour debate can be held on this Question. If you want this issue to be discussed separately then you have to give a separate notice far that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman Sir, Bihar has been facing drought for the last three years. Severe water crisis has arisen particularly in the districts of South Bihar like Jahanabad, Arwal, Gaya, Patna, Nalanda, Aurangabad, Kaimur, Rohtas, Busar, Bhojpur, Munger, Jamui, Kakhisarai etc. Drinking water is not available to them. One can do with less quantity of eatables but one cannot do without water.

Sir, I know that zero hour is going on. Through you, I want to urge in this regard but are not sure whether those in treasury benches will take cognizance of it or not but no doubt it is a burning issue. Since drinking water is not available in villages, that is why people are taking their animals to slaughter houses. When people want to draw water through handpumps some times it

result in accidents has ground water has dried up. Dozens of people have been admitted to the hospital as they got injured by drowning water from handpumps. There are SOS calls all around. Water level has plummeted to an alarming low level. Through you, we urge the government to allocate special funds on the recommendations of Members of Parliament concerned for installing atleast 10 handpumps in each...(Interruptions) so that handpumps can be installed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From where will the handpumps draw water when the land is devoid of ground water.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Meena Singh and Bhudeo Chowdhury associate themselves with this matter.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Sir, today water level is declining throughout the country. Drinking of contaminated water is causing serious diseases. More than 77 crore people in rural areas are not getting clean drinking water. During rainy season water flows down to the sea through our rivers. If we raise the level of river banks and reserve rainy water at various places, it can be used for recharging rivers and we can check the downward trend in water table and at the same time we can also save ground water from getting polluted because of excessive use of chemical fertilizers. It is a matter of urgent public importance. Today, the whole country specially Chandauli, Sonbhadra, Mirzapur districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, which are naxalite affected areas are facing severe drinking water crisis. Therefore, I urge the Government of India to implement the scheme relating to drinking water honestly and revive important scheme like Swajaldhara Yojana through which clean drinking water can be made available in rural areas.

I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 11.00 clock on Thursday, 3rd March.

18.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, 3rd March, 2011/12 Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

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