

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 29, 2011/Agrahayana 8, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Loss of lives in a bus accident at Mehkar Tehsil of Maharashtra

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, on 28th November, 2011, fifteen persons were killed and thirty-five others injured when two buses plying between Nagpur and Pune collided and caught fire in Mehkar Tehsil of Buldhana district of Maharashtra.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this unfortunate accident which has brought pain and suffering to the families of the bereaved and injured. The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.0½ hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Now, Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 101 - Shri Ramen Dekha.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record. Shri Ramen Dekha.

(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

11.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati J. Shantha, Shri Tufani Saroj and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us run the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not do this. Every day, you are doing this. Please sit down. Let us run the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us run the Question Hour. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Agricultural Production in North Eastern States

*101. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various Central schemes being implemented to boost the agricultural and horticultural production in each of the North Eastern State;

(b) whether these schemes were reviewed recently;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof, State-wise;

(d) the constraints faced by the farmers of these States; and

(e) the special incentives provided/proposed to be provided to the farmers in these States to increase agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) In order to boost the agriculture and horticulture production following major programmes/schemes are being implemented in the respective North Eastern States:

Major Schemes	North Eastern States
Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States	Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim
National Bamboo Mission	Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim
Macro Management of Agriculture	Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim
Technology Mission on Cotton	Tripura
Jute Technology Mission	Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland
National Food Security Mission	Assam, Tripura

(b) and (c) Apart from the regular review of the schemes in biannual National and Zonal conferences at the beginning of Kharif and Rabi season, a special conference on agriculture in north eastern states—“Agriculture: strategy, policy and practices for North East” was organised in the month of October 2010 at Guwahati, Assam. The state-wise priorities were firmed up in the conference for development of Agriculture in the states.

(d) The main constraints faced by the farmers of North Eastern region include rainfed agriculture, Jhum cultivation, undulating terrain, small size of land holding, low credit and marketing facilities, low consumption of fertilisers, poor connectivity in rural areas, low farm mechanisation, lack of proper post harvest management etc.

(e) Some of the special incentives provided to farmers of the North Eastern Region are given as under:

- (i) Nearly 10% of the total budget which is non-lapsable, is allocated to the north eastern states under all the schemes of the Department.
- (ii) North Eastern Council also provides separate funds for the development of agriculture and allied sectors in north eastern region especially for integrated agriculture development; horticulture/floriculture and cultivation and propagation of spices and other high value medicinal plants, establishment of seed farms, apiculture, establishment of tissue culture

laboratories, promotion of coffee, rubber plantations etc.

- (iii) Programmes like National Bamboo Mission, Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States are primarily focused to benefit the farmers of the north eastern region.
- (iv) Increased subsidy of 33.33% is provided for creation of marketing infrastructure against 25% subsidy admissible in other areas. Smaller godowns with storage capacity of 50 MT are allowed in north eastern region against the norm of minimum 100 MT storage capacity for other areas under Grameen Bhandaran Yojana. Under Integrated Post Harvest management, 55% subsidy is provided for hilly areas for establishment of cooling and storage units against 40% subsidy in general areas.
- (v) Institutional strengthening for human resource development in agriculture sector was ensured by establishment of Central Agriculture University at Imphal in Manipur and Central Institute of Horticulture at Medziphema, Nagaland. A Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute (FMTTI) has been established at Biswanath Chariali in Sonitpur district of Assam, to cater to the needs of human resource development in the field of agricultural mechanization and also to assess the quality and performance characteristics of different agricultural implements and machines in the region.

Circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes

*102. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the circulation/inflow of fake currency notes have been reported from various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the National Investigation Agency (NIA) has probed cases of circulation of fake currency notes and their linkage to terror modules;

(d) if so, the details of such cases and the outcome of the probe; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check inflow/circulation of such currencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b)* Yes Madam. During the current year *i.e.* from 01.01.2011 upto 31.10.2011 a total of 1946712 numbers of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) with face value of Rs. 96,15,60,797.00 have been reported as seized and recovered. The details of such reported seizure and recovery during the said period state-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

*Part (a) and (b) of the reply and the Annexure thereto regarding the Starred Q.No. 102 dated 29.11.11 was subsequently corrected through a correcting statement made in the House on 27.03.2011. Accordingly, the reply has been corrected as under: Yes, Madam, During the current year, *i.e.*, from 01.01.2011 upto 31.10.2011 a total of 3,64,986 numbers of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) with face value of Rs. 17,01,21,026 has been reported as seized and recovered. The details of such reported seizure and recovery during the said period State-wise are at the Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. NIA has probed two such cases. In one case, initially registered in Mumbai, charge sheet was filed on 05.11.2009 and subsequently after further investigation, a supplementary charge sheet was filed on 27.06.2011.

In another case initially registered in J&K, charge sheet was filed on 16.07.2011. In this case further investigation is continuing to identify the source of FICN and other suspects involved in the case.

(e) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The work of these agencies are periodically reviewed by a nodal group set up for this purpose. In this context, at the functional level, the CBI has also been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for smuggled FICNs.

Further, one special FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Currency within the country, with CBI being the nodal agency.

NIA has been empowered by the National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell in National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases. The security features in the High Value currency notes are being constantly upgraded. RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Statement

(Statistics from 01.01.2011 to 31.10.2011)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total No. of Notes reported (R+S)	Total Value (Rs.) (R+S)	FIR
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43497	19311970	95

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	11000	2
3.	Assam	911	526850	31
4.	Bihar	9352	3497355	27
5.	Chhattisgarh	409	209970	17
6.	Goa	965	596390	29
7.	Gujarat	21455	11946390	113
8.	Haryana	1408	215960	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	174	111000	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6562	3706090	361
11.	Jharkhand	10	5000	
12.	Karnataka	12562	7019920	20
13.	Kerala	6630	3025730	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5094	1466190	41
15.	Maharashtra	1616630	810693470	212
16.	Manipur	1	500	11
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	211	121400	6
20.	Odisha	4140	1590370	01
21.	Punjab	3705	1283100	51
22.	Rajasthan	12980	5866026	25
23.	Sikkim	104	61500	31
24.	Tamil Nadu	24418	13214420	0
25.	Tripura	120	57200	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	41185	15364635	114
27.	Uttarakhand	192	93300	91
28.	West Bengal	39419	20367061	721
	Total	1853012	920984997	880
Union Territories:				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	13319	3669450	01

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	01
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	80376	3690335	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	01
35.	Puducherry	5	3000	21
	Total	93700	40575800	341
Grant Total		1946712	961560797	914

Note: R: Recovered by different branches of RBI
S: Seized by Poice

Source: National Crime Record Bureau
Figures are provisional and subject to continuous updation.

Functioning of Prasar Bharati

*103. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the various issues concerning Prasar Bharati causing and adverse impact on its functioning have been addressed to;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has approved the amendments to Prasar Bharati Act, making appointments made between November, 1997 and October, 2007 as "deemed deputation" till retirement thereby giving these employees the benefit of availing services like other public servants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken to improve the functioning of the national broadcaster?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati (PB) has been facing various financial and administrative issues since its inception which has been hampering its smooth functioning. Government had constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to look into various issues pertaining to the functioning of PB. The GoM considered various issues and made recommendations

for improving governance and financial management of PB. The GoM recommendations, *inter-alia*, include the following:-

To make amendments to section 11 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, to settle issues regarding various categories of employees serving in PB.

- 3452 essential category posts in PB should be filled up to address manpower shortage.
- Government should extend financial assistance to PB from Non Plan funds to meet 100% expenses towards salary and salary related expenses and augmentation/replacement of capital assets during the next five years from 2011-12 to 2015-16. All other items of operating expenses shall be borne by PB from out of its internal resources.
- Accumulated arrears of space segment and spectrum charges of PB up to 31.3.2011 should be waived
- Restoration of section 22 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990 in its original form to exempt PB from paying Income Tax.
- Loans provided by the Government to PB should be converted into grants-in-aid
- Interests accrued on the loans provided to PB to be waived.

- Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act 1990, should be amended comprehensively to improve its functioning.

As recommended by GoM, the amendments to section 11 of the PB Act have been approved by the cabinet and the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill, 2010 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 31.8.2010. In respect of other important recommendations of GoM, a proposal seeking approval of Cabinet is under inter Ministerial consultation.

(c) and (d) The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill 2010 is pending consideration in Rajya Sabha. Section 11 of the Act once amended, will provide clarity to the status of employees. It inter alia provides that those employees who were regularly recruited during the period on or after 23.11.1997 till 5.10.2007 will be Government employees on deemed deputation, whereas employees recruited after 5.10.2007 would be Prasar Bharati employees. In order to provide further clarity to the status of employees recruited during 23.11.1997 to 5.10.2007, an official Amendment is being introduced in the current Session of Parliament, making a provision to the effect that these employees will be Government employees until their retirement.

(e) Several steps are being taken to improve governance and financial management of PB. Some important steps in this direction are as below;

- PB has finalized Recruitment Regulations for different categories of posts which are under the consideration of the Government. A proposal for constitution of Prasar Bharati Recruitment Board (PBRB) is under inter Ministerial consultation. These will enable PB to address issues of staff crunch.
- The Ministry has accorded high priority for the digitalization of Doordarshan (DO) and All India Radio (AIR) for which adequate funds have been provided to PB in the Plan allocation. Plan fund support is also being provided to PB for improving software on various 001 AIR channels.
- Marketing setup of PB is being revamped and re-structured so as to make it more efficient, proactive and market friendly.
- PB also plans to expand its Direct-to-Home (DTH) platform from existing 59 channels which will provide better access and facility to people in rural areas.

- E-auctioning of slots on DTH to private channels has resulted in increase in the internal revenue generation of PB. Till date PB has generated Rs. 73.61 crores from auction of 29 slots on the DTH DD Platform.

Accountability in Sports Bodies

*104. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted inquiries into the various allegations of irregularities in the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) Indian Premier League (IPL) in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, agency-wise;

(c) whether requests have been received from various quarters, for bringing BCCI under the ambit of the Right of Information Act, 2005 so as to ensure transparency in its functioning;

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

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken for bringing transparency and accountability in the functioning of sports bodies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN)
(a) and (b) Various agencies of the Government namely the Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax and Service Tax Departments have conducted inquiries into the allegations of irregularities in the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI/Indian Premier League (IPL) in the country. The Standing Committee on Finance (2010-11) in its Thirty-Eight Report on the subject, as available on the website-'Tax Assessment/Exemption and Related Matters concerning IPL/BCCI' has also made the following observations/recommendations:-

1. On the basis of such an extensive scrutiny, the Committee are inclined to conclude that the fair name of a much-loved sports in the country, which is known as a 'gentlemen's game' should not have been allowed to get sullied and embroiled in transgressions of law 'off the field'.
2. The Committee are thus constrained to conclude that the Income Tax Department has been very

Lenient on BCCI allowing them to enrich their coffers at the expense of the exchequer. The Committee would therefore like this matter to be thoroughly probed and an action taken report furnished to the Committee within one month of the presentation of this Report. In the meantime, the Committee desires that all the pending tax assessments in respect of BCCI should be finalized on the strength of the Department's decision to withdraw exemption originally granted to BCCI.

3. It is thus quite evident that the Income Tax Department has been rather inconsistent in bringing BCCI into the taxability net. The inordinate delay and gross inaction in finalizing assessment cannot but reinforce the Committee's desire seeking a thorough probe into the whole gamut of this issue, bringing out clearly the culpability of the tax officials concerned with granting exemptions and finalizing assessments in this case.
4. The Committee would expect that the income tax assessment relating to BCCI-IPL as well as the franchisees and other entities connected with IPL for all the relevant assessment years are taken up on priority and finalized in a coordinated manner after taking necessary inputs from the investigating agencies as well. The Committee should be apprised of the assessment thus made and the quantum of taxes realized therefrom.
5. The Committee desire that the adjudication of service tax demands should be made expeditiously and they be apprised of the quantum of tax realized therefrom as well as the amount of interest and penalty levied thereupon.
6. The Committee would like the enquiries/ investigations relating to suspected Foreign Exchange Management Act violation relating to ownership of the IPL Franchises, nature of the foreign investment and valuation of shares and transfer thereof in respect of some franchisees to be expedited and brought to their logical end within a period of six months from the presentation of the Report and the
7. The Committee would like the Government to thoroughly investigate violations committed by

BCCI and other specified IPL franchisees relating to investments made by IPL franchise, which have been routed from outside India through entities located in countries such as Mauritius, Bahamas, British Virgin Island etc. without the permission of RBI or the Income Tax Department for opening and operating foreign currency account in South Africa. The Committee should be apprised of the specific action taken in this regard.

8. The Committee would like to be apprised on the follow-up of penal action taken by RBI against the Axis Bank, HDFC Bank and State Bank of Travancore, Jaipur Branch for not complying to the FEMA provision and not exercising due diligence in obtaining necessary declarations and documents, scrutinizing inward remittance form for FDI and their timely reporting, checking of KYC report including variance in the address etc.
9. The Committee desired that the Registrar of Companies and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs should take deterrent action against the defaulting franchisees as per the provisions of the Companies Act and report compliance to the Committee within three months.
10. The BCCI should look inward the issues relating to mismanagement of the administrative and commercial aspects of IPL and should set the affairs of the BCCI right. BCCI should improve their procedures and practices so that controversies such as in the conduct of IPL are pre-empted and avoided and do not bring a bad name to the game of the cricket.
11. Since the issues of conflict of interest involved in the office-bearers of BCCI simultaneously owning and running IPL teams is sub-judice, the Committee would refrain from commenting on the matter.
12. With regard to reported Irregularities in award of media rights and commercial contracts executed in the course of the IPL, considering the serious irregularities and offences, the Committee would like the investigating agencies to look into all matters relating to breach of law and identify and punish all those persons responsible for the same without further loss of time.

13. Regarding tax exemption of about Rs. 45.00 crores granted to International Cricket Council (ICC) on the revenue generated from the recently concluded World Cup Cricket Tournament, the Committee are not convinced about the tenability of the tax exemptions given to the ICC, as the World Cup received huge sponsorships and was patronized by the corporate sector in a big way. Therefore, the Committee are of the considered view that the tax exemption granted to ICC using discretionary powers under the provisions of general exemption for international sporting events was unjustified and devoid of merit. The Committee recommend that the tax exemption granted to ICC be reviewed by the Department of Revenue.

14. In the larger context, the Committee would like the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) to not only expedite finalization of assessment and investigation on a fast track basis in this particular case but also devise a coherent and consistent policy for the future, whereby high profile money-spinning events such as the IPL are not kept out of the ambit of taxability. In the meantime, the action taken so far is as below:-

- (i) The Directorate of Enforcement has informed that based on the investigations conducted so far they have issued 19 Show Cause Notices for various FEMA contraventions involving amounts aggregating to Rupees 1077.43 crores approximately.
- (ii) The Income Tax Department has informed that they have conducted inquiries into the affairs of BCCI and entities relating to the Indian Premier League, from the tax angle. Inquiries have been conducted as regards the source of investment made, income generated from the IPL activities, allowability of various expenses claimed.

BCCI was registered u/s 12A of the Income Tax Act 1961 and therefore entitled to exemption on its income under sections 11 and 12 of the Act. IPL is a part of BCCI and has no separate legal status.

BCCI amended its objects from 1 June 2006. During assessment proceedings of BCCI for AY 2007-08, this change in

objects was noticed. Allahabad High Court, in the case of Allahabad Agricultural Institute and Another Vs UOI and Others, held that once the objects are changed after registration, fresh registration is required as the earlier registration does not survive. Taking recourse to this ruling, the registration granted to BCCI under section 12A of the Act was withdrawn with effect from 1 June 2006.

Consequent to withdrawal of tax exemption in the assessment completed for assessment years 2007-08 and 2008-09, tax demand amounting to Rs. 118.04 crores and Rs. 257.12 crores has been raised for the two assessment years respectively.

Investigation is currently in progress on issues involved in IPL in respect of individual teams, BCCI-IPL and other entities associated with IPL. The source of foreign investments in individual teams is being investigated and references through Foreign Tax Division, CBDT have been sent to various countries for obtaining information on these investments. The income and expenditure shown by the BCCI-IPL, the IPL teams and the related entities are being examined by the Investigation Directorate of Income Tax Department and also by the assessing officers during scrutiny assessments. Investigation is under progress.

The matter relating to TDS has been under examination of the Income Tax department since IPL-1 in April 2008.

The Income Tax department has also taken necessary action to investigate the allegations involving tax evasion and undisclosed layered investments. Enquiries were made by Investigation Directorates in September 2009 from BCCI about the various agreements in respect of media rights, especially fresh agreement that was signed by BCCI with WSG, Mauritius. The first survey action in respect of IPL was conducted on 15th April, 2010 and subsequently, survey and search actions were also conducted on the various IPL teams in order to investigate the source of investment and taxability of income.

- (iii) So far as evasion of Service-tax is concerned, as per the latest status as on 31.12.2010, show cause notices involving an amount of Rs. 159.12 crore have been issued to various service providers/ stakeholders in relation to IPL for recovery of service tax. Details are as follow:-

Sl. No.	Zone/ Directorate	Number of Show Cause Notices issued	Amount involved (Rs. in crore)
1.	Ahmedabad	1	00.05
2.	Banglore	32	22.23
3.	Chandigarh	9	13.76
4.	Chennai	29	21.30
5.	Delhi	14	33.30
6.	Kolkata	2	00.27
7.	Meerut	1	00.02
8.	Mumbai-1	6	64.58
9.	Shilong	1	00.04
10.	DGCEI	1	03.62
Total		96	159.17

- (iv) On the advice of Central Board of Direct Taxes, the matter concerning award of media rights by BCCI/IPL to MSM Group and WSH 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 monopolistic nature of working of BCCI and the companies involved in these agreements. Competition Commission of India on 3rd June, 2011 informed that the information has been filed u/s 19(1) of the Competition Act, 2002 and issue is still under investigation with the Commission. Director General, Competition Commission is conducting the investigation.

(c) and (d) The need for bringing National Sports Federations (NSFs) including BCCI under ambit of Right to Information Act, (RTI) 2005 has been voiced from time to time. Accordingly, Government in April, 2010 declared all the NSFs receiving grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs or more as Public Authority under Section 2(h) of the RTI, 2005.

In respect of BCCI, the matter is pending before the Central Information Commission (CIC) and Government has been asked to indicate its position in the matter. Although, the Central Government does not extend any direct financial assistance to BCCI but from time to time the Central Government has been granting concessions in income tax, customs duty, etc to BCCI. The State Governments also have provided land in many places of the country for cricket stadiums at concessional rates, much below the market prices. Notwithstanding the above, the Government has proposed to bring all the National sports Federations including the BCCI under the RTI Act in the proposed National Sports Development Bill, 2011, with provision of exclusion clause protecting personal/ confidential information relating to athletes.

(e) In order to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of NSFs, Government is formulating a regulatory framework with the objective of promoting good governance among sports bodies. The Draft of the National Sports Bill has been placed in the public domain for pre-legislative stakeholders consultations. Following are the salient features of the proposed National Sports Development Bill, 2011:-

- Central Government support for development and promotion of sports including financial and other support for preparation of National teams, athletes' welfare measures and promoting ethical practices in sports including elimination of doping practices, fraud in age and sexual harassment in sports, Rights and obligations of the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations (including adoption of basic universal principles of good governance and professional management of sports).
- Participation of athletes in the management/ decision making of the concerned National Sports Federation and the Indian Olympic Association through the Athletes Advisory Council.
- Duties and responsibilities of the Sports Authority of India and the Government of India, which have been clearly defined.
- Mechanism for sports dispute settlement and establishment of a Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal.
- Greater autonomy to National Sports Federations and dilution of control of Government over the National Sports Federations.

- (f) Bring National sports Federations under Right to Information Act, 2005 with certain exclusion clauses for protecting personal/confidential information relating to athletes.
- (g) Specific provision has been inserted in the anti-doping clause to exclude the administering by the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) of those provisions of the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) Code to which the International Federation of the Sport is not subject.
- (h) A duty has been enjoined upon the coaches, guardians and other support personnel to prevent unethical practices in sports such as doping and fraud of age.
- (i) Specific provisions have also been made to ensure that National Sports Federation, the National Olympic Committee, the Sports Authority of India adopt or undertake measures not only to prohibit sexual harassment at workplace for sports but also provide appropriate conditions for women in respect of work, leisure, health and hygiene. Other measures have been provided for setting up a complaint mechanism for redressal of complaints with a committee headed by a woman, or a special counselor, whilst adhering to the principle of confidentiality.

[Translation]

Second Green Revolution

*105. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population growth in the country has outpaced agricultural growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the strategy proposed to be adopted by the Government to usher in the second green revolution;

(c) the main thrust areas where the Government proposes to lay special emphasis for increasing the production and productivity of food crops, pulses, oilseeds, etc.;

(d) whether the Government proposes to shift the focus from commercial farming to foodgrain production; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase foodgrain production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) As per census data, the average annual exponential growth rate of population of the country in the decade ending 2011 has been 1.64 percent whereas the average annual growth in the agriculture sector realized during first four years of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2010-11) has been around 3.2 percent which is higher than the population growth of the country.

In order to meet the food grains requirement of the growing population of the country, Government of India as a strategy is laying emphasis on development of resource rich Eastern region of the country for enhancing agricultural production. This strategy would also be helpful in reducing the over exploitation of natural resources in the North-Western region, the traditional food bowl of the country. Government of India has launched since 2010-11 a programme of "Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India" - a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in the eastern States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh (Eastern) and West Bengal with an objective to increase the productivity of rice based cropping system by promotion of recommended agricultural technologies and addressing the underlying key constraints of different agro climatic sub regions. Under this scheme, a bouquet of activities have been taken up that include block demonstrations of rice & wheat technologies in cluster mode approach; promoting resource conservation technology (zero tillage under wheat); creation of asset building activities for water management (shallow tube wells/dug wells/bore wells, distribution of pump sets); promotion of farm implements and need based site specific activities etc.

Besides, Government of India has also been implementing National Food Security Mission, RKVY; Macro Management Mode of Agriculture; Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm & Maize to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for enhancing the production and productivity of food grains including pulses and oilseeds.

Government has boosted these ongoing efforts with additional initiatives under RKVY targeting the development of specific areas such as rainfed areas and the Eastern Indian states; and crop specific development programmes such as pulses, millets, Oilpalm, and fodder.

Apart from the development of foodgrains crops, equal emphasis is given for enhancing the production and productivity of commercial crops through schemes such as Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping Systems Areas, National Horticulture Mission, Horticulture Mission for North Eastern & Himalayan States, National Bamboo Mission, Technology Mission on Cotton and Jute Technology Mission.

[English]

Foodgrain Storage

*106. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether there are reports of damage to foodgrains due to shortage of safe storage space, storage in the open at procurement points, delay in transportation and loading/unloading at godowns etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto, indicating the quantum of foodgrains procured, total storage space available, quantum of foodgrains stored in the open and quantum damaged during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the targets fixed and achieved in creation of storage space during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to involve the private sector and also use of modern and scientific technology for storage/Godowns;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon indicating the terms and conditions finalised for the purpose; and

(f) the steps taken to utilise the available stocks within a stipulated time frame, maximise the utilisation of storage space and for safe and scientific storage of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There are reports of some quantity of foodgrains accrued as non-issuable (damaged) due to various reasons. The foodgrains accrued as non-issuable (damaged) with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during 2010-11 was 6346 tons which is 0.014% of offtake of the stocks from the FCI godowns. Foodgrains may get damaged/become non-issuable due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to rains, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc. In case of negligence of officials/officers, FCI takes disciplinary action against defaulters, wherever found guilty. As reported by FCI, a meagre quantity of foodgrains accrued as damaged at various railheads during loading and unloading of foodgrains during 2011 in following States:

Sl.No.	State/FCI Reg	Quantity damaged	Reasons
1.	Uttar Pradesh	15 tons (Wheat) Railhead Naini	Affected due to rain during unloading in July 2011. Contractor found negligent in handling and transportation from railhead for which recovery has been made from him.
2.	Rajasthan	11.31 tons (Wheat) Railhead Jalore.	Affected due to rain during unloading in July 2011. Contractor found negligent in handling and transportation from railhead for which recovery has been made from him.
3.	Gujarat	6 tons (Rice) Railhead Siddhpur	Affected due to rain during unloading in June 2011. Contractor found negligent in handling and transportation from railhead for which recovery has been made from him.
4.	Bihar	On salvaging bags of dama grain have accr at Railhead, Saha on 20.07.2011	Affected due to rains at railhead and remained unlifted for considerable time for which disciplinary action has been initiated against Area Manager, FCI, Saharsa,

Foodgrains are not stored in the open without any protective cover either at the procurement centres or in storage centres. Rice is always stored in covered godowns. Sometimes due to shortage of covered storage capacity, wheat and paddy are also stored in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. CAP storage is built on scientific lines with raised concrete plinths of standard height and stacks are covered with low density polyethylene (LDPE) covers. Sometimes due to paucity of scientific (pucca) CAP with raised standard plinth, wheat is also stored on unscientific (kutchra) plinths in CAP storage. Wheat stocks from such plinths are moved out immediately giving them overriding priority.

Details of wheat, rice and coarse cereals procured during last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III respectively. The State-wise capacity available with FCI in the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statements-IV, V, VI and VII. Quantity of foodgrains stored in CAP storage during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-VIII. Details of region-wise foodgrain stock accrued as non-issuable (damaged) for the last three years and the current year, as reported by FCI are given in the enclosed Statement-IX.

(c) to (e) Due to increased levels of procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under CAP, the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs).

Under the Scheme, the FC. would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs. A capacity of about 151 lakh tons is targeted to be created in 19 States under the Scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. Out of this tenders have been finalized for creation of storage capacity of 69 lakh tons by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are to construct 5.4 and 14.4 lakh tons respectively under the scheme, out of which a capacity of about 4 lakh tons has already been completed by CWC/SWCs. State-wise details of storage capacity approved under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme and achievements as on 31.10.2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-X.

Keeping in view the storage gap in North Eastern States, a special package plan to create 5,40,280 tons capacity with an estimated cost of Rs.568 crores has been approved. State-wise details of status of creation of capacity in North Eastern States as on 15.11.2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-XI.

(f) Besides allocation of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes, additional allocations have been made to the States/UTs during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)/Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Above Poverty Line (APL) families in view of stock available in the Central Pool and requests made by various States/Union Territories. Details of additional allocations in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement-XII.

FCI has instructed field offices for maximum utilization of storage capacity and as a result capacity utilization of 95% in respect of effective storage capacity available with Fe. has been achieved during the peak season *i.e.* as on 30.06.2011 against the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices (BICP) norms of 75%. The capacity utilization during peak season in the last three years is given as under:

2009		2010		2011	
May	June	May	June	May	June
87%	88%	94%	93%	91%	95%

For safe and scientific storage of foodgrains in Covered and CAP storage, Ministry has issued instructions to all State Governments/UT Administration and Food Corporation of India from time to time to take required measures. Recently such instructions to all State Governments/UTs and Fe. have been reiterated on 6.7.2011. These measures include continuous monitoring of quality of foodgrains during procurement, storage and distribution, to follow code of practices for safe storage in covered and CAP storage, to take all precautionary measures like prophylactic and curative treatment for insect pest control, regular periodic inspection of stocks to assess the quality etc.

Statement I*Procurement of wheat in last three marketing seasons and current marketing season (April to March)*

(In '000 Tons)

States/U.Ts.	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	*2011-12
Bihar	500	497	183	477
Chandigarh	10	12	9	7
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Delhi	6	0	10	8
Gujarat	415	75	1	105
Haryana	5237	6924	6347	6891
Himachal Pradesh	Negligible	1	Negligible	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0	0
Jharkhand	2	Negligible	Negligible	0
Madhya Pradesh	2410	1968	3539	4894
Maharashtra	10	0	0	0
Punjab	9941	10725	10209	10957
Rajasthan	935	1152	476	1302
Uttar Pradesh	3137	3882	1645	3460
Uttarakhand	85	145	86	42
West Bengal	0	0	9	0
Total	22689	25382	22514	28144

Negligible: Below 500 tons

*Position as on 1/08/2011

Statement II*Procurement of rice in last three marketing seasons and current marketing season (October to September)*

(In '000 Tons)

States/U.T.	2008-09	2009-10	#2010-11	*2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	9058	7555	9610	106
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	3	8	16	0
Bihar	1083	890	882	0
Chandigarh	10	14	10	13
Chhattisgarh	2848	3357	3741	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	Negligible
Haryana	1425	1819	1687	1931
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	11	0
Jharkhand	143	23	Negligible	0
Karnataka	107	86	180	0
Kerala	237	261	263	81
Madhya Pradesh	247	255	502	1
Maharashtra	261	229	308	4
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	2801	2497	2465	0
Puducherry	8	8	40	Negligible
Punjab	8554	9275	8635	7604
Rajasthan	11	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1201	1241	1543	239
Uttar Pradesh	4007	2901	2554	115
Uttarakhand	349	375	422	10
West Bengal	1744	1240	1310	0
Total	34104	32034	34180	10104

Negligible: Below 500 tons

#As on 30.09.2011 (Updated on 17.11.2011)

*Position as on 17.11.2011

Statement III*State-wise and marketing season-wise procurement of coarse grains for last four years.*

(In '000 Tons)

States/U.T.	2008-09	2009-10	*2010-11	*2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	178	7	0	0
Chhattisgarh	9	1	3	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0
Haryana	310	77	73	17
Karnataka	712	316	40	0
Madhya Pradesh	60	Negligible	9	2
Maharashtra	107	6	3	Negligible
Punjab	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	Negligible	0
Total	1376	407	128	19

Negligible: Below 500 tons

*Position as on 17.11.2011

Statement IV*State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. As on 31.03.2009*

(Fig. in Lac Tons)

Sl. No.	Region/ UTs	Covered							Cap Open			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilize %age
		F.C.I.		C.W.C.		Hired			Owned	Hired	Total			
		Pradesh	State Pradesh	S.W.C.	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total Covered							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.66	0.79	0.48	1.96	5.62	0	0	0	5.62	4.2	75
2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.02	0.13	0.17	0.2	0.52	1.18	0	0	0	1.18	0.93	79
3.	Odisha	2.93	0	0.9	2.94	0.15	3.99	6.92	0	0	0	6.9	87	70
4.	West Bengal	6.59	0.2	0.88	0	0.61	1.69	10.28	0	0	0	28	9.12	89
5.	Sikkim	0.1	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.11	0	0	0	0.11	0.08	73
	Total (E. Zone)	15.94	0.26	2.57	3.9	1.44	8.17	24.11	0	0	0	24.11	19.2	80
6.	Assam	2.07	0	0.17	0.1	0.39	0.66	2.73	0	0	0	2.73	1.48	54
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.02	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0.2	0.09	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0	0.07	0.05	0	0.12	0.26	0	0	0	0.26	0.11	42
9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.23	0	0	0	0.23	0.12	52
10.	Tripura	0.27	0.05	0.17	0	0	0.22	0.49	0	0	0	0.49	0.26	53
11.	Manipur	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.2	0.06	30
12.	Nagaland	0.2	0	2	0	0	0.12	0.32	0	0	0	0.32	0.21	66
	Total (N.E.Z.)	3.28	0.08	0.53	0.53	0.15	0.39	1.15	4.43	0	0	0	4.43	2.33
13.	Delhi	3.36	0	0	0	0	0	3.36	0.34	0	0.34	3.7	3.35	91
14.	Haryana	7.68	3.84	1.92	3.99	2.25	12.3	19.98	3.18	0	3.18	23.16	12.24	61
15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0	0	0.11	0.25	0	0	0	0.25	0.2	80
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.16	0	0	0.1	0.26	1.29	0	0	0	1.29	1.03	80
17.	Punjab	21.84	0.04	3	27.27	3.67	33.98	55.82	6.31	0	6.31	32.13	49.19	79
18.	Chandigarh	0.4	0	0.37	0.2	0	0.57	0.97	0.98	0	0.08	1.05	1.06	101
19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0	0.36	0.17	0.79	1.32	8.38	1.58	0.07	1.65	10.03	5.98	60
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	2.22	4.51	0.23	7.03	21.98	4.15	0	4.15	26.13	14.63	56
21.	Uttarakhand	0.68	0.27	0.39	0.56	0.05	1.27	1.93	0.09	0.06	0.17	2.1	1.95	93
	Total (N.Z.)	57.12	4.44	8.31	36.7	7.39	56.84	113.96	15.73	0.15	15.88	129.84	91.53	70
22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0	3.1	15.09	0.45	18.64	31.3	2.85	0	2.85	34.15	30.14	88
23.	Andaman and Nikobar Islands	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.07	0.03	43
24.	Kerala	5.17	0	0	0	0	0	5.17	0	0	0	5.17	3.34	84
25.	Tamil Nadu	5.8	0	2.04	0.53	0	2.57	8.37	0.58	0	0.58	8.95	8.32	93
26.	Puducherry	0.44	0	0	0.02	0	0.02	0.46	0.08	0	0.08	0.54	0.39	72
	Total (S,Z.)	27.92	0	6.27	16.88	0.45	23.6	51.52	4.43	0	4.43	55.95	49.07	88
27.	Gujarat	5	0.19	0.79	0	0.02	1	6	0.3	0	0.3	6.3	5.37	85
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Maharashtra	11.77	0.13	1.96	2.03	0.88	5	16.77	0.92	0	0.92	17.69	12.41	70
31.	Goa	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0.15	0	0	0	0.15	0.17	113
32.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.23	1.49	1.56	0.89	4.17	7.54	0.35	0	0.35	7.89	6.23	79
33.	Chhattigarh	5.12	0.13	0.12	0.99	0.07	1.31	6.43	0	0	0	6.43	6.27	98
	Total (W,Z)	25.41	0.68	4.36	4.58	1.86	11.48	36.89	1.57	0	1.57	36.46	30.45	79
	Grand Total	129.67	5.46	22.04	62.21	11.53	101.24	230.91	21.73	0.15	21.88	252.79	192.58	76

Statement V*State-wise storage capacity with FCI as on 31.03.2010*

(Fig. in Lac Tons)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/UTs	Covered						Total Covered	Cap			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilization (%)	Vacant Space
			Hired			Total	Owned	Hired		Total						
			FCI Owned	State Govt.	CWC						SWC	Private Parties				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
East	1.	Bihar	3.68	0.03	0.62	0.97	0.47	2.09	5.75	0.97	0.00	0.97	6.72	4.62	69	2.10
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.51	1.17	0.02	0.00	0.02	1.19	1.04	87	0.15
	3.	Odisha	2.93	0.00	0.67	2.68	0.15	3.50	6.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.43	3.41	53	3.02
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.85	0.00	0.92	1.96	10.55	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.06	9.07	82	1.99
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.08	73	0.03
		Total (E. Zone)	15.94	0.26	2.27	3.80	1.74	8.07	24.01	1.50	0.00	1.50	25.51	18.22	71	7.29
N.E.	6.	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.18	0.11	0.37	0.66	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	2.00	73	0.73
	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	0.09	41	0.13
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.17	65	0.09
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.15	65	0.08
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.40	78	0.11
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.17	85	0.03
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.32	94	0.02
		Total (N.E.Z)	3.30	0.10	0.56	0.16	0.37	1.19	4.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.49	3.30	73	1.19
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	2.32	63	1.35
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.07	2.22	4.96	2.18	13.43	21.11	3.33	0.01	3.34	24.45	17.37	71	7.08
	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	0.20	80	0.05
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.28	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.68	52	0.63
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.34	3.45	34.74	4.31	42.84	64.01	6.35	2.97	9.32	73.33	58.14	79	15.19
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.00	0.71	0.84	0.00	1.55	2.62	0.18	0.16	0.34	2.96	2.39	81	0.57
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	0.71	0.84	0.00	1.55	2.62	0.18	0.15	0.34	2.96	2.39	81	0.57
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	2.26	4.06	0.23	6.62	21.57	5.20	0.10	5.30	26.67	15.62	58	11.25
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.30	0.50	0.58	0.05	1.41	2.07	0.16	0.14	0.30	2.37	2.01	85	0.36
		Total (N.Z.)	57.12	4.99	10.51	47.85	8.78	72.13	129.25	17.35	4.69	22.04	151.29	115.86	77	35.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.07	5.30	16.39	1.07	22.83	35.49	2.62	0.00	2.62	38.11	35.65	94	2.46
	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	0.03	43	0.04
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	4.24	79	1.13
	25.	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.76	1.42	0.25	3.43	7.21	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.37	6.83	82	1.54
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.27	0.50	0.57	3.34	9.14	0.58	0.00	0.58	9.70	8.28	85	1.42
	27.	Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.54	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.59	0.56	95	0.03
		Total (S,Z)	27.92	0.07	9.38	18.36	1.89	29.70	57.62	4.59	0.00	4.59	62.21	55.59	89	6.62
West	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.39	0.00	0.00	1.53	6.53	0.27	0.00	0.27	6.80	6.80	100	0.00
	29.	Maharashtra	11.77	0.13	2.41	2.42	2.23	7.19	18.96	1.02	0.00	1.02	19.98	12.51	63	7.47
	30.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.12	80	0.03
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.41	1.63	1.79	1.95	5.78	9.15	0.35	0.00	0.35	9.50	7.70	81	1.80
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.18	0.70	2.31	0.12	3.31	8.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.43	5.55	66	2.88
		Total (W,Z)	25.41	0.86	6.13	6.52	4.30	17.81	43.22	1.64	0.00	1.64	44.88	32.68	73	12.18
		Grand Total	129.69	6.28	28.85	76.69	17.08	128.90	258.59	25.08	4.69	29.77	288.35	225.65	78	62.71

Statement VI*State-wise storage capacity with FCI as on 31.03.2011*

(Fig. in Lac Lons)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/ U.T.	Covered						Total Covered	Cap			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utiliza- tion (%age)	Total Effective Storage Capacity as per Region	Utilization (%age) on Effective Capacity
			FCI Owned	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired		Owned	Rired	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	4.06	58.00	6.60	62
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.63	1.29	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.34	0.72	54.00	1.34	54
	3.	Odisha	3.02	0.00	0.80	2.19	0.15	3.14	6.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.16	2.75	45.00	6.16	45
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.91	0.00	0.90	2.00	10.59	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.10	5.43	49.00		
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	9.00	10.49	52
		Total (Ezone)	16.03	0.26	2.70	3.42	1.72	8.10	24.13	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.69	12.97	50.00	24.59	53
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	1.15	41.00	2.72	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.07	30.00	0.23	30
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.07	27.00	0.26	27
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.13	57.00	0.23	57
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.29	60.00	0.48	60
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.08	38.00	0.21	38
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.13	39.00	0.33	39
		Total (N.E.Z)	3.30	0.12	0.57	0.16	0.37	1.22	4.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.52	1.92	42.00	4.46	43
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	1.16	32.00	2.86	41
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.17	3.08	5.60	2.27	15.12	22.80	3.33	0.11	3.44	26.24	20.04	76.00	26.24	76
	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	0.12	48.00	0.25	48
	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	0.75	57.00	1.12	67
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.59	4.72	38.61	4.27	48.19	69.36	7.14	3.28	10.42	79.78	63.60	80.00		
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.17	0.83	1.08	0.00	2.08	3.15	0.17	0.12	0.29	3.44	2.22	65.00	83.22	79
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.68	3.12	1.89	6.69	13.75	1.85	1.72	3.57	17.32	15.82	91.00	17.26	92
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	4.71	12.30	0.22	17.30	32.25	5.19	0.00	5.19	37.44	24.94	67.00	35.35	71
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.27	0.46	0.60	0.05	1.38	2.04	0.21	0.11	0.32	2.36	1.99	84.00	2.30	87
		Total (N.Z.)	57.12	5.48	15.53	61.31	8.73	91.05	148.17	18.30	5.34	23.64	171.81	130.64	76.00	168.60	77
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.05	7.08	19.98	2.09	29.20	41.86	2.62	0.00	2.62	44.48	39.67	89.00		
	23.	Andaman and Nikobar 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	43.85	91
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.50	65.00	5.37	65
	25.	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.58	1.61	0.25	3.44	7.22	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.38	6.50	78.00	8.38	78
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.35	0.51	0.56	3.42	9.22	0.61	0.00	0.61	9.83	5.21	53.00		
	27.	Ponducherry	0.44	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.14	0.58	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.064	0.33	52.00	9.94	56
		Total (S.Z.)	27.92	0.05	11.09	22.16	2.90	36.20	64.12	4.65	0.00	4.65	68.77	55.26	80.00	67.54	82
West	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.62	0.00	0.00	1.76	6.76	0.27	7.03	5.44	77.00	6.96	78		
	29.	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.63	3.17	2.31	8.11	20.01	1.02	0.10	1.12	21.13	13.36	63.00		
	30.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.10	67.00	17.72	76
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.07	1.36	0.98	1.87	4.28	7.65	0.36	0.00	0.36	8.01	5.87	73.00	7.88	74
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.06	0.87	2.71	0.23	3.87	8.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.99	7.90	88.00	8.99	88
		Total (W.Z.)	25.54	0.27	6.48	6.86	4.41	18.02	43.56	1.65	0.10	1.75	45.31	32.67	72.00	41.55	79
		Grand Total	129.91	6.18	36.27	93.91	18.13	154.59	284.50	26.16	5.44	31.60	316.10	233.46	74.00	306.74	76

Statement VII*State-wise storage capacity with FCI as on 01.10.2011*

(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/ U.T.	Covered						Total Covered	Cap			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utiliza- tion (%age)	Total Effective Storage Capacity as per Region	Utilization (%age) on Effective Capacity
			FCI		CWC	Rired		Owned		Rired	Total						
			Owned	State Govt.		SWC	Private Parties					Total Hired					
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	0.84	1.08	0.47	2.42	6.08	1.00	0.00	1.00	7.08	4.89	69.00	6.72	73
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.65	1.31	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.36	1.10	81.00	1.36	81
	3.	Odisha	3.02	0.00	0.82	2.16	0.15	3.13	6.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.15	4.95	80.00	6.13	81
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.96	0.00	0.90	2.05	10.64	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.15	7.48	67.00	10.55	71
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.03	27.00		
		Total (Ezone)	16.03	0.26	2.82	3.46	1.72	8.26	24.29	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.85	18.45	71.00	24.76	75
N.E.	6.	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.23	0.11	0.36	0.70	2.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.77	1.07	39.00	2.77	39
	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	0.10	45.00	0.22	45
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.17	65.00	0.26	65
	9.	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.14	54.00	0.26	54
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.42	88.00	0.48	88
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.06	29.00	0.21	29
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.23	70.00	0.33	70
		Total (N.E.Z)	3.33	0.11	0.57	0.16	0.36	1.20	4.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.53	2.19	48.00	4.53	48
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	2.39	65.00	2.75	87
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.17	3.19	5.65	2.65	15.86	23.64	3.33	0.22	3.55	26.89	25.58	95.00	26.89	95
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.11	42.00	0.26	42
	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	0.84	64.00	1.12	75
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.45	5.04	39.90	3.99	49.38	70.55	7.14	3.29	10.43	80.98	65.00	80.00	84.45	79
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.18	0.83	1.12	0.00	2.13	3.20	0.17	0.11	0.28	3.48	2.08	60.00		
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	2.16	4.22	1.88	8.26	15.32	1.85	4.04	5.89	21.21	19.22	91.00	20.92	92
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.17	6.14	19.17	0.17	15.65	40.60	5.19	0.76	5.95	46.55	33.42	72.00	43.40	77
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.25	0.44	0.54	0.05	1.28	1.94	0.21	0.02	0.23	2.17	1.62	75.00	2.09	78
		Total (N.Z.)	57.12	5.43	17.86	70.60	8.77	102.66	159.78	18.30	8.44	26.74	186.52	150.28	81.00	181.88	83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.09	7.77	2038	3.54	31.78	44.44	2.62	0.00	2.62	47.06	43.29	92.00	46.43	93
	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	4.15	77.00	5.33	78
	25.	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.61	1.64	0.25	3.50	7.28	1.36	0.00	1.36	8.64	7.02	81.00	8.45	83
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.55	0.51	0.56	3.62	9.42	0.61	0.00	0.61	10.03	9.92	99.00	10.19	102
	27.	Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.00	0.24	0.68	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.74	0.51	69.00		
		Total (S.Z.)	27.92	0.09	12.06	22.64	4.35	39.14	67.06	4.85	0.00	4.85	71.91	64.95	90.00	70.40	92
Wes	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.49	0.01	0.24	1.88	6.88	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.15	6.13	86.00	7.08	87
	29.	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.67	3.26	2.41	8.34	20.24	1.02	0.10	1.12	21.36	14.15	66.00	17.95	79
	30.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.07	47.00			
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.01	1.01	0.07	2.22	3.31	6.68	0.36	0.00	0.36	7.04	5.19	74.00	6.92	75
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.11	0.97	2.70	0.27	4.05	9.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.17	6.21	68.00	9.17	68
		Total (W.Z.)	25.54	0.26	6.14	6.04	5.14	17.58	43.12	1.65	0.10	1.75	44.87	31.75	71.00	41.12	77
		Grand Total	129.94	6.15	39.45	102.90	20.34	168.84	298.78	26.36	8.54	34.90	333.68	267.69	80.00	322.69	83

Statement VIII*Foodgrains stored in CAP during the last three years and the current year with FCI*

(Figures in '000 tons)

Sl.No.	Region	As on 01.06.2009	As on 01.06.2010	As on 01.06.2011	As on 01.11.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	756.897	764.155	1015.728	583.906
2.	Delhi	35.125	35.470	7.140	4.700
3.	Uttarakhand	23.054	33.568	6.975	13.139
4.	Haryana	283.420	323.289	329.293	262.430
5.	Uttar Pradesh	67.332	187.265	306.585	224.625
6.	Rajasthan	358.977	501.501	680.349	547.949
7.	Kerala	—	0.377	—	—
8.	Andhra Pradesh	0.587	91.363	5.204	123.956
9.	Tamil Nadu	37.330	61.547	17.874	39.166
10.	Karnataka	1.088	118.308	69.080	89.763

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5.592	41.578	1.192	10.854
12.	Maharashtra	32.579	61.436	14.695	2.931
13.	Gujarat	52.276	60.737	41.070	41.359
14.	Jharkhand	—	0.307	—	—
15.	Bihar	—	5.617	—	—
16.	West Bengal	—	22.139	2.463	—
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	1.510
Total		1654.257	2308.657	2497.648	1946.288

CAP Position with State Agencies

(Figures in '000 tons)

Sl.No.	State	As on 01.06.2009	As on 01.06.2010	As on 01.06.2011	As on 01.11.2011
1.	Punjab	9270.677	9603.648	9902.369	6976.131
2.	Haryana	5301.832	5871.920	5707.535	4752.661
3.	Uttarakhand	—	15.814	6.346	—
4.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	641.601	36.856
Total		14572.509	15491.382	16257.851	11765.648

Statement IX

Region-wise stock accrued as non-issuable (damaged) for the last three years and current year (upto 01.11.2011) with FCI

(Figures in Tons)

Sl.No.	Region	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 01.11.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	14	726	200	0
2.	Jharkhand	15	17	39	0
3.	Odisha	84	0	18	0
4.	West Bengal	1789	1357	922	355
5.	Assam	83	38	49	442
6.	North East Frontier	212	77	175	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Nagaland and Manipur	6	0	1	0
8.	Delhi	0	5	1	0
9.	Haryana	16	0	53	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	11	0	0
12.	Punjab	16798	2273	182	0
13.	Rajasthan	0	12	21	30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	62	14	520	11
15.	Uttarakhand	4	0	1338	0
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3	4.33
17.	Kerala	98	19	99	0
18.	Karnataka	74	70	17	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	12	28
20.	Gujarat	655	814	2595	171
21.	Maharashtra	189	245	97	305
22.	Madhya Pradesh	14	49	2	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	0	974	2	0
Total		20114	6702	6346	1346.33

Statement X*Status of construction of godowns under PEG Scheme as on 31.10.2011*

Sl.No.	Agency	Total capacity approved	Total capacity allotted/ sanctioned			Work completed			Work under construction		
			CWC	SWC	Private Investors	CWC	SWC	Private Investors	CWC	SWC	Private Investors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	451,000	30,000	55,000	300,000	9,000	0	0	11,000	40,000	207,000
2.	Bihar	300,000	0	30,000	90,000	0	20,000	0	0	10,000	0
3.	Chhattisgarh (DCP)	222,000	30,000	192,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	96,200	0
4.	Gujarat	80,000	5,000	0	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Haryana	3,880,000	5,000	83,500	1,712,000	5,000	53,700	0	0	29,800	941,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	142,550	2,500	0	15,400	0	0	0	2,500	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	361,690	0	0	134,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	175,000	0	0	55,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Karnataka	416,500	52,000	183,500	100,000	10,000	0	0	42,000	150,500	0
10.	M.P. (DCP)	360,000	26,400	85,000	243,600	0	0	0	16,400	20,800	0
11.	Kerala	15,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Maharashtra	655,500	47,400	334,500	267,000	16,100	32,000	0	1,300	142,000	0
13.	Odisha (DCP)	300,000	187,500	112,500	0	32,000	17,500	0	60,000	37,500	0
14.	Punjab	5,125,000	78,150	289,550	2,174,300	55,800	100,400	0	5,000	133,000	1,204,000
15.	Rajasthan	250,000	35,000	0	35,000	30,300	0	0	4,700	0	25,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	345,000	35,000	0	35,000	30,300	0	0	4,700	0	25,000
17.	Uttarakhand	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,860,000	6,200	47,000	1,518,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	West Bengal (DCP)	156,600	29,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	15,120,840	539,750	1,442,550	6,904,300	163,200	223,600	0	142,900	659,800	2,532,000
	Grand Total			8,886,600			386,600			3,334,700	

Statement XI*Status of creation of capacity in North Eastern States as on 15.11.2011*

(Figures in tons)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total capacity proposed	Capacity realized completed	Ongoing Projects capacity	Projects identified capacity
1.	Assam	3,45,000	5,000	50,000	2,90,000
2.	Manipur	45,000	—	10,000	35,000
3.	Nagaland	15,000	—	5,000	10,000
4.	Meghalaya	35,000	—	2,500	32,500
5.	Sikkim	15,000	—	5,000	10,000
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	20,280	—	—	20,280
7.	Tripura	45,000	—	—	45,000
8.	Mizoram	20,000	—	—	20,000
	Total	5,40,280	5,000	72,500	4,62,780

Total Capacity	—	5,49,280
Capacity completed	—	5,000
Ongoing Projects	—	72,500
Projects Identified	—	4,62,780

Statement XII

Additional Allocations made to States/UTs during 2009-10; 2010-11 and 2011-12 for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)/Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Above Poverty Line (APL) families in view of stocks available in the Central Pool and because of requests made by various States/Union Territories

1. 36.08 lakh tons of foodgrains in January 2010 at MSP based/derived prices for distribution to AAY/BPL/APL families for two months.
2. 30.66 lakh tons of foodgrains in May 2010 for BPL/AAY/APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs.11.85 per kg for rice.
3. 27.41 lakh tons of foodgrains in August 2010 to ensure a minimum of 15 kg of foodgrains per family per month to 21 States/UTs where it was less than that quantity.
4. 3.65 lakh tons of foodgrain in August 2010 to ensure 35 kg of foodgrains per family per month in 4 NE States, Sikkim and 2 hilly States where it was less than that quantity.
5. 25.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in September 2010.
6. 25.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in January 2011.
7. 25.00 lakh tons of foodgrains in January 2011 for APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.
8. 50.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in May 2011.
9. 50.00 lakh tons of foodgrains allocated on 30.06.2011 raising thereby monthly allocation of foodgrains for APL families to 15 kg per family per month from June 2011 to March 2012 in 20 States/UTs and 35 kg per family per month in 4 NE States, Sikkim and 2 hilly States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand where allocations was less than that quantity.
10. 23.67 Lakh tons of foodgrains allocated for 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States during July to October 2011.

[*Translation*]**Freedom Fighters Pension**

*107. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications of freedom fighters from each State still pending with the Union Government;

(b) the efforts made so far by the Government to clear these applications;

(c) whether any irregularities have been reported in the sanction of pension to some freedom fighters;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the eligibility of Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme for the benefit of freedom fighters who are too old/afflicted by terminal diseases; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Receipt and disposal of applications for the grant of freedom fighter's pension is a continuous process. 320 applications for the grant of samman pension for participation in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement are pending. These applications have been sent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh after re-verifying their genuineness. The applications which fulfil the eligibility criteria for sanction of samman pension along with the re-verification reports of the State Government will now be scrutinized by the Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters which has been constituted for this purpose. The Committee will examine and recommend the sanction of samman pension in those cases which fulfil the eligibility criteria for the sanction of samman pension. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh is being regularly advised from time to time to expedite re-verification of the remaining cases referred to them.

Besides the cases mentioned above, no other application, complete in all respects and recommended by the State Governments, is pending.

(c) and (d) The Central Samman Pension is sanctioned to only those freedom fighters who fulfil the eligibility criteria and produce evidentiary requirements in

support of their claims duly recommended by the State Governments/Union Territories. Complaints/representations regarding ineligible claims are disposed off after examining them with reference to the applicable provisions of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

(e) and (f) At present there is no proposal to review the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

Terrorist/Extremist Outfits

*108. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of terrorists/extremists/maoists and separatist groups which are engaged in terrorist/violent activities in the country;

(b) the number of terrorists/naxalites/insurgents killed by the security forces during anti-terrorist/naxalite operations in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there has been a shortage of security personnel to deal with the said activities in the naxal affected States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Various terrorists/extremists/Maoists and separatist groups are engaged in terrorist/violent activities in the country. List of these groups active in certain parts of the country is enclosed as Statement-I. The names of those terrorists organizations which have been declared as Terrorist organizations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 is enclosed as Statement-II. Similarly, 9 outfits have been declared 'Unlawful Associations' under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, list of which is enclosed as Statement-III.

(b) Details of terrorist/naxalites/insurgents killed by the security forces in anti-terrorists/naxalites operation in the country during the last three years and current year is enclosed as Statement-IV.

(c) and (d) There is no shortage of security personnel to combat the LWE in the affected States. The Central Government provides intelligence, information and funds for capacity building of State police forces to deal with such and other challenges. Moreover, Central Para-military forces are deployed in the affected States to combat the LWE.

Statement I

Names of the Terrorists/Naxalites/Extremists groups engaged in Terrorist/violent activities in the country

Sl.No.	Area	Names of the Terrorists/Naxalites/Extremists groups engaged in Terrorist/violent activities in the country
1	2	3
1.	Hinterland	Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HuM), Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM), Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Indian Mujahideen (IM), Al-Umma, Al Badr, Harkat-ul-Jehadi-Islami (HUJI), Hijb-ul-Mujahideen (HM), Babbar Khalsa International (BKI), Khalistan Zindabad Force (KZF), Khalistan Tiger Force (KTF).
2.	NE States	(i) ASSAM - United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) and Dima Halam Daogah (Joel Garlosa) - DHD (J). (ii) MANIPUR - People's Liberation Army (PLA), 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), Revolutionary People's Front (RPF). (iii) MEGHALAYA - Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC). (iv) TRIPURA - All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) and National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT).

1	2	3
		(v) NAGALAND - The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Mulvah) - [NSCN (IM)] and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN (K)]
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT), Hizbul Mujahideen (HM), Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HuM), Al-Umar-Mujahideen (AuM), Jammu & Kashmir Islamic Front (JKIF), Al-Badr, Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen (JuM) and Dukhtaran-e-Millat (DeM).
4.	LWE affected States	CPI (Maoist), CPML-Liberation, CPML-New Democracy, CMAS (Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangh a front of CPOI- Maoist), JCSC/JJMP (Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Simant Committee/Jharkhand Jan Mukti Parishad), JLT/PLFI (Jharkhand Liberation Tiger/Peoples Liberation Front of India), JSJMM (Jharkhand Sangharsh Jana Mukthi Morcha), JPC (Jharkhand Prastuti Committee), RCC (Revolutionary Communist Centre), TSPC (Tritiya Sammelan Prastuti Committee), CPML-JS (CPML-Jana Shakthi), PPG (Praja Pratighatana), SPM (Sashastra Peoples's Morcha), CPML-Naxalbari, CPML-Shanti Pal groups are active in LWE States.

Statement II

List of banned 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 organizations.
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 (DEM)
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.

Statement III

Unlawful Associations under Section 3 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in 2008

1. Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)
2. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
3. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
4. Dima Haram Daogah (Joel) [DHD(J)]
5. Meitei Extremist Organisation consisting the following:-

- (a) Peoples' Liberation Army (PLA)
- (b) United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
- (c) Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
- (d) Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
- (e) Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
- (f) Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
- (g) Revolutionary Peoples' Front (RPF)
6. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
7. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)
8. Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC)
9. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

Statement IV

Details of the Terrorists Killed by the Security Forces in Anti-Terrorist activities during the period from 2008-2011

Sl.No.	Area	No. of Terrorists/Naxalites/Extremists killed by the security forces during the period from 2008-2011 (upto 31st October)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Hinterland	11	2	2	0
2.	NE States	640	571	247	91 (upto 15.11.2011)
3.	J&K	339	239	232	99 (upto 31.10.2011)
4.	LWE affected States	199	218	172	96 (upto 15.11.2011)

[English]

Farmers' Suicides

*109. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI PREMDAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether suicides amongst the farmers in various parts of the country still continue to rise even after implementation of the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 and the Bundelkhand package;

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

(c) whether the farmers continue to borrow loan from local money lenders in the absence of banking network in rural areas;

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent further suicides by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Subsequent to implementation of Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 and Bundelkhand Package along with various other measures initiated by Government, there is decline in number of suicide by

farmers due to agrarian reasons, as reported by State Governments.

(c) and (d) In order to reduce dependence of farmers on private moneylenders, remedial measures taken by Government include improving agricultural credit flow through institutional sources, bringing down rate of interest on farm loan, issuing Kisan Credit Card to all eligible and willing farmers in a time bound manner, increasing limit of collateral free farm loan, implementation of revival package for strengthening of Short-term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure and advising banks to finance farmers for redeeming their loans taken from private money lenders and dispense with requirement of "no dues" certificate for small loans.

(e) Steps taken by Government to prevent suicide by farmers and ameliorate their condition include implementation of:

- (i) Rehabilitation Package announced in 2006 initially for 3 years, covering 31 districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, to address problems of agrarian distress. An amount of Rs.1991 0.70 crore has been released under this package till 30.06.2011. The period for implementation of non-credit components of the package was extended up to 30.09.2011.
- (ii) ADWDRS, 2008 benefitted about 3.69 crore farmers, involving Rs. 65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures.
- (iii) Bundelkhand Special Package for drought mitigation in thirteen districts of Bundelkhand region with budgetary outlay of Rs. 7266 crore and multi-sectoral approach focussing on water management, livelihood improvement and convergence of various flagship schemes.
- (iv) Interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loan up to Rs. 3 lakh was enhanced during 2011-12, which resulted in lowering of effective rate of interest to 4% per annum for such farmers, who repay their crop loan on time.
- (v) Substantial enhancement in Minimum Support Price of major agricultural commodities during last 5 years to benefit farmers.

Further, in order to revitalize agriculture sector and to improve conditions of farmers on sustainable basis, other measures taken by Government, inter-alia, include

significant increase in public investment in agriculture sector through implementation of various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro-Irrigation, Watershed Management, Soil Health & Fertility management etc.

Additional measures initiated for enhancing production in agriculture sector during 2011-12, *inter-alia*, include schemes for bringing 60,000 hectare under oil palm plantation, initiative on vegetable clusters, promotion of production of nutricereals and launching of National Mission for Protein Supplements.

[*Translation*]

Organic Farming

*110. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides any financial and technical assistance to the States to encourage organic farming;

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

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to set up some more regional centres of the National Centre of Organic Farming and also Organic Certification Agencies in other parts of the country;

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

(e) the measures taken to make organic food products available at cheaper rates in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Central Government provides support to States to encourage organic farming through various schemes including National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF). Details of year-wise and State-wise assistance released to States under NHM and NPOF are at enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed technology for preparation of vermi-compost from rural and urban waste.

(c) and (d) Setting up of more regional centres of National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF) as well as accreditation of more Organic Certification Agencies is based on finalization of proposals for this purpose and requisite approvals.

(e) It is expected that measures to promote organic farming will increase availability of organic products in the country, which may have favourable impact on price of organic products for the consumers.

Statement I

Assistance provided for Organic Farming under National Horticulture Mission

(Rs. in lakh)

State	Adoption of organic farming				Vermi compost units				Certification			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	212.50	68.00	92.42	30.00	232.05	170.00	374.25	355.00	212.50	68.00	12.53	0.00
Bihar	85.00	0.00	103.25	43.42	510.00	169.83	280.10	151.11	85.00	0.00	35.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	55.25	103.60	18.00	127.50	726.75	1143.32	897.61	0.00	119.00	0.00	155.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	3.07	0.00	2.56	5.10	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	0.00	42.50	240.00	60.00	44.63	0.00	0.00	17.50	0.00	24.47	60.00	60.00
Haryana	271.19	0.00	348.42	122.76	255.00	274.64	124.19	11.57	271.19	0.00	348.42	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	68.85	25.50	11.55	135.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	27.50
Karnataka	0.00	0.00	230.05	61.54	892.51	752.25	459.62	190.52	0.00	0.00	255.90	70.40
Kerala	0.00	0.00	19.23	16.75	404.18	0.00	94.25	34.12	0.00	0.00	10.44	43.36
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	212.50	0.00	0.00	81.60	63.75	58.50	9.65	0.00	212.50	59.92	0.00
Maharashtra	188.92	0.00	14.43	0.00	25.50	1.28	60.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.70	0.00
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.27	89.25	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	306.00	586.50	81.00	0.00	21.68	51.00	67.50	11.40	0.00	0.00	60.00	40.00
Rajasthan	340.00	92.48	16.55	29.11	51.00	12.75	60.97	25.29	340.00	0.00	181.92	0.41
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	63.75	23.71	30.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	114.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	188.70	152.24	79.22	24.60	114.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.51	0.00	165.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.72	0.00
Total	1518.36	1057.23	1268.02	114.75	3066.29	2518.05	3072.18	1863.37	1023.44	423.97	1078.05	396.97

Statement II

*State-wise details of subsidy approved under Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS)
of NPOF through NABARD for Organic Input Production*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Amount of Subsidy Approved (Rs. lakh)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.83	0.00	19.90
2.	Assam	1.87	3.91	0.37
3.	Bihar	7.50	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	6.06	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	167.06	0.00	50.81
7.	Himachal Pradesh	20.08	0.00	0.00
8.	Karnataka	4.02	7.57	119.07
9.	Kerala	0.22	33.65	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10.97	2.59	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	27.75	27.31	24.50
12.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Punjab	41.69	99.22	37.71
15.	Rajasthan	12.00	111.22	22.50
16.	Tamil Nadu	7.99	14.00	10.59
17.	Uttar Pradesh	100.12	12.00	2.04
18.	Uttarakhand	19.62	0.00	17.50
19.	West Bengal	10.85	0.00	0.00
	Total	454.59	311.46	304.99

Food Security Law

*111. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised the modalities of the proposed National Food Security Act (NFSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the coverage, pricing and quantum of foodgrains proposed to be provided under the said Law;

(c) whether the recommendations made by the National Advisory Council for giving a higher quota of foodgrains to priority households has been incorporated therein; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria adopted for identification of the priority households?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the announcement made by the President of India in her address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009, to enact a new law - the National Food Security Act - Government prepared a draft National Food Security Bill based on comments/suggestions received from various stakeholders and recommendations of the National Advisory Council (NAC) and Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council.

The draft Bill provides for coverage of upto 75% of the total rural population, with at least 46% population belonging to priority households and upto 50% of the total urban population, with at least 28% population belonging to priority households under the Targeted Public Distribution System. Priority households are proposed to be provided seven kg of foodgrains per person per month at prices not exceeding Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice/wheat/coarse grains respectively. General households will be entitled to three kg of foodgrains per person per month at prices not exceeding 50% of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat and coarse grains and 50% of derived MSP for rice. National Advisory Council (NAC) has also recommended an entitlement of 7 kg per person per month to the priority households. However, for single member priority households, it has recommended at least 14 kg of foodgrains per month.

The draft Bill provides that the Central Government may, from time to time, prescribe the guidelines for identification of priority households and general households, including exclusion criteria, for the purposes of their entitlement under the Act.

[English]

Global Hunger Index

*112. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the Global Hunger Index (GHI), 2011 prepared by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) focusing on the issue of 'child undernutrition' wherein the situation in India has been ranked as 'alarming';

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the status of undernourishment and starvation in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of targeted strategies to ensure food sufficiency such as Annapurna, Village Grain Banks and other schemes on hunger/nutrition in the country;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof alongwith the funds allocated and spent thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide adequate nutrition to the children and other vulnerable sections of the society; 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) The Global Hunger Index (GHI) by International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is based on three equal weight indicators which are (i) under nourishment reflected by the proportion of under nourished as a percentage of the population, (ii) child under weight-reflected by the proportion of children younger than the age of five who are under weight, (iii) child mortality-reflected by the mortality rate of children younger than the age of five. India has ranked 67th as per the GHI in 2011. The 2011 Index was calculated for 122 countries and reflects data from the year 2004 to 2009. The data on proportion of under-nourished is as per the years 2005 to 2007. Data on child under weight is for the years 2004 to 2009. Data on child mortality is for the year 2009. The score of India on the Index is 23.7 which they have rated as alarming.

The Government has taken note of the GHI findings but there are some major limitations with the nature of IFPRI study as well as Global Hunger Index. (A) It is based on past data and does not take into account the most recent increase in availability and distribution of foodgrains which has happened in India between 2009 and 2011. (B) It is based on three closely inter-related indicators which all reflect the status of health care and that also mainly in the case of children and do not reflect the hunger or lack of access to food in the society. (C) The data is not test checked or validated by any large

scale primary field surveys. The GHI Index, 2011 does not give a list of state-wise rankings but IFPRI's study of 2008 for Global Hunger Index gave a list of such ranking which is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) to (f) For assessing the impact of targeted strategies to ensure food sufficiency, the Government has got some evaluation studies on functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) done by various agencies like Programme Evaluation Organization of Planning Commission, ORG-Marg, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA). The findings of these studies have been sent to the State Governments/UT Administrations for taking corrective actions. An evaluation of the Village Grain Bank was also done by an independent agency, M/s. GFK Mode. Another study was also undertaken by the World Food Programme (WFP) in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. The findings of these evaluation studies have indicated that the presence of Village Grain Banks has significantly improved the food security of those households that faced food shortage before the Scheme. Because of the Scheme, people have stopped migrating during the lean season. However, there has been no evaluation study for Annapurna so far.

To address the issue of hunger in the country and to ensure that people living below poverty line get adequate foodgrains, Government implements several schemes in partnership with State Governments/UT Administrations. One such scheme is TPDS, under which foodgrains are allocated at subsidized prices to States/UTs for a total number of 6.52 crore BPL families including 2.5 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35 kg. per family per month. Furthermore, allocations of foodgrains for APL (Above Poverty Line) families is also made at subsidized prices depending upon the availability of stocks and past offtake by the States/UTs. Government also implements Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) like Annapurna for senior citizens and Village Grain Bank Scheme through Department of Food & Public Distribution. The details of TPDS allocations and offtake, Other Welfare Schemes and Annapurna and Village Grain Bank Scheme are given in the enclosed Statements-II to IV.

For providing adequate nutrition to the children and pregnant/lactating mothers, a special scheme called Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is being implemented in collaboration with State Governments/UT Administrations. The Scheme provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization health check-up and referral

services. The Scheme has been universalized with special focus on SC & ST and minority habitations. The services cover 950 lakh beneficiaries out of which 770 lakhs are children and 180 lakhs are pregnant and lactating mothers. Besides, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing scheme for all-round development of adolescent girls where there is a provision for nutrition, health check-ups and referral services, nutrition and health education, counseling and guidance for family welfare etc. There is another new scheme called Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) introduced from 2010-11 and launched by Ministry of Women and Child Development on trial basis in 52 districts from all States/UTs wherein cash incentives are provided for health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating mothers. There is a Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDM) meant for primary and upper primary children being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Statement I

(The India State Hunger Index)

(Reproduced from IFPRI report 2008 page 15)

Sl. No.	Name of States	India Hunger Index Rank
1.	Punjab	1
2.	Kerala	2
3.	Andhra Pradesh	3
4.	Assam	4
5.	Haryana	5
6.	Tamil Nadu	6
7.	Rajasthan	7
8.	West Bengal	8
9.	Uttar Pradesh	9
10.	Maharashtra	10
11.	Karnataka	11
12.	Odisha	12
13.	Gujarat	13
14.	Chhattisgarh	14
15.	Bihar	15
16.	Jharkhand	16
17.	Madhya Pradesh	17

Statement II*Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains under TPDS & Other Welfare Schemes (OWS)**Normal TPDS allocations and Offtake*

(Lakh Tons)

Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto Sep. 2011)	
	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
AAV	101.96	97.94	102.29	96.55	51.21	49.92
BPL	174.13	165.45	174.49	174.49	87.18	90.84
APL	199.94	160.63	198.69	166.16	100.97	78.53
Total	476.03	424.03	475.47	437.20	239.36	219.29

*Additional Allocations under TPDS and Offtake**Other Welfare Schemes*

(Lakh Tons)			(Lakh Tons)		
Year	Allocations	Offtake	Year	Allocation	Offtake*
2009-10	36.08	9.22	2009-10	42.11	35.34
2010-11	105.66	59.72	2010-11	50.10	39.23
2011-12 (upto 15.10.2011)	123.67	30.79	2011-12	48.46	18.84

*Offtake upto Sep. 2011

Statement III*Allocation and offtake of foodgrains under Annapurna Scheme for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10*

(Fig. in Thousands Tons)

Sl.No.	State	2008-2009						2009-2010					
		Allocation			Offtake			Allocation			Offtake		
		Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra pradesh	11.184	0.000	11.184	11.104	0.000	11.104	11.180	0.000	11.180	10.864	0.000	10.864
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.571	0.000	0.571	0.377	0.000	0.377	0.571	0.000	0.571	0.312	0.000	0.312
3.	Assam	8.270	0.000	8.270	2.062	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.	Bihar	7.997	11.995	19.992	6.968	10.857	17.825	7.997	11.995	19.992	7.771	9.820	17.591
5.	Chhatisgarh	3.200	0.000	3.200	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.390	0.000	2.390	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Delhi	0.000	0.018	0.018	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.018	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7.	Goa	0.090	0.000	0.090	0.034	0.000	0.034	0.090	0.000	0.090	0.049	0.000	0.049
8.	Gujarat	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.048	0.927	0.975	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.037	0.998	1.035
9.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.765	0.000	0.765	0.347	0.000	0.347	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.226	0.000	1.226	0.863	0.000	0.863	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12.	Jharkhand	6.593	0.000	6.593	6.036	0.000	6.036	6.593	0.000	6.593	6.552	0.000	6.552
13.	Karnataka	8.165	0.000	8.165	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14.	Kerala	5.400	0.000	5.400	5.351	0.000	5.351	5.400	0.000	5.400	5.400	0.000	5.400
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
16.	Maharashtra	5.400	9.000	14.400	4.798	7.254	12.052	5.400	9.000	14.400	4.445	6.210	10.655
17.	Manipur	1.030	0.000	1.030	1.030	0.000	1.030	1.029	0.000	1.029	0.515	0.000	0.515
18.	Meghalaya	1.112	0.000	1.112	1.106	0.000	1.106	1.080	0.000	1.080	1.080	0.000	1.080
19.	Mizoram	0.310	0.000	0.310	0.259	0.000	0.259	0.310	0.000	0.310	0.311	0.000	0.311
20.	Nagaland	0.807	0.000	0.807	0.809	0.000	0.809	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.513	0.000	0.513
21.	Odisha	7.776	0.000	7.776	7.652	0.000	7.652	7.676	0.000	7.676	7.384	0.000	7.384
22.	Punjab	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23.	Rajasthan	0.000	12.635	12.635	0.000	11.574	11.574	0.000	11.522	11.522	0.000	10.836	10.836
24.	Sikkim	0.300	0.000	0.300	0.300	0.000	0.300	0.300	0.000	0.300	0.300	0.000	0.300
25.	Tamil Nadu	8.640	0.000	8.640	4.994	0.000	0.994	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
26.	Tripura	1.782	0.000	1.782	1.736	0.000	1.736	1.782	0.000	1.782	1.785	0.000	1.785
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.000	42.000	42.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
28.	Uttarakhand	1.261	0.000	1.261	0.165	0.000	1.165	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
29.	West Bengal	9.602	0.000	9.602	8.055	0.000	8.055	9.602	0.000	9.602	7.230	0.000	7.230
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.060	0.000	0.060	0.020	0.000	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.060	0.060	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.046	0.000	0.046	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037	0.000	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Daman and Diu	0.010	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshdweep	0.010	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Grand Total		91.607	76.708	168.315	64.114	30.613	94.727	61.437	33.535	94.972	54.548	27.864	82.412

Sl.No.	State	2010-2011						2011-2012					
		Allocation			Offtake			Allocation			Offtake		
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	11.184	11.184	0	11.128	11.128		11.184	11.184	0	5.736	5.736
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.286	0.286	0	0.210	0.210			0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	8.270	8.270	0	3.763	3.763		2.068	2.068	0	1.143	1.143
4.	Bihar	11.995	7.997	19.992	9.630	6.622	16.252	2.999	1.999	4.998	2.731	1.647	4.378
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	3.200	3.200	0	1	1.044	11	2.408	2.408	0	0.981	0.981
6.	Delhi	0.009	0	0.009	0	0	0	0.00		0.005	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0.090	0.090	0	0.040	0.04	1	0.081	0.081	0	0.011	0.011
8.	Gujarat	0.500	0	0.500	0.499	0.023	0.522		0.576	0.576	0.237	0	0.237
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.765	0.765	0	0.298	0.298		0.191	0.191	0	0.064	0.064
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.306	0.306	0	0.301	0.301		1.102	1.102	0	0.462	0.462
12.	Jharkhand	0	6.593	6.593	0	6.729	6.729		6.593	6.593	0	2.534	2.534
13.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0.000	0			0	0	0	0
14.	Kerala	0	5.400	5.400	0	5.394	5.394		1.350	1.350	0	1.357	1.357
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	9.000	5.400	14.400	7.009	4.282	11.291	9.008	5.400	14.400	1.621	0.833	2.454
17.	Manipur	0	1.030	1.030	0	1.030	1.03		1.030	1.030	0	0.499	0.499
18.	Meghalaya	0	1.112	1.112	0	0.706	0.706		1.112	1.112	0	0.646	0.646
19.	Mizoram	0	0.310	0.310	0	0.312	0.312		0.310	0.310	0	0.156	0.156
20.	Nagaland	0	0.807	0.807	0	0.807	0.807		0.807	0.807	0	0.202	0.202
21.	Odisha	0	7.776	7.776	0	8.390	8.39		7.776	7.776	0	4.361	4.361
22.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	12.635	0	12.635	11.896	0	11.896	10.794	1	0.794	2.674	0	2.674
24.	Sikkim	0	0.300	0.300	0	0.300	0.300		0.300	0.300	0	0.139	0.139
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	8.640	8.640	0	8.061	8.061		2.899	2.899	0	2.133	2.133
26.	Tripura	0	1.782	1.782	0	1.726	1.726		1.782	1.782	0	0.942	0.942
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	9.602	9.602	0.114	7.204	7.318		2.401	2.401	0	1.599	1.599

1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.060	0.060	0	0	0		0.015	0.015	0	0.015	0.015
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.023	0.023	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
Grand Total		34.139	80.933	115.072	29.148	68.370	97.518	23.374	50.808	74.182	7.263	25.460	32.723

Statement IV

Allocation of foodgrains and sanctioning of cash component under Village Grain Bank Scheme by Department of F&PD during the last three years & current year 2011-12.

Sl. No.	State	Year							
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Food grains (In tons)	case component (In Rs.)	Food grains (In tons)	case component (In Rs.)	Food grains (In tons)	case component (In Rs.)	Food grains (In tons)	case component (In Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	6512	1,91,03,530	—	—	—	—
2.	Madhya Pradesh	5996	1,82,87,800	—	—	5824	1,77,63,200	—	—
3.	Manipur	404	12,32,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Nagaland	—	—	744	22,69,200	172	5,24,600	1028	31,35,400
5.	Odisha	—	—	—	—	584	2,92,800	—	—
6.	Tripura	104	3,12,400	—	—	256	7,80,800	—	—
7.	Uttar Pradesh	3124	65,63,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	6,71,000
9.	West Benal	—	—	1600	48,80,000	—	—	3080	93,94,000

[Translation]

Food Processing Facilities

*113. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether India's present level of food processing is low in comparison to neighbouring/developed countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of food wasted due to lack of food processing facilities in the country;

(d) whether India's share in the export of processed food in global trade is extremely poor;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the achievements made in the food processing sector during the last three years; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the situation and also to involve the private sector in food processing?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) There is no comparable data to assess the level of food processing in India as compared to other neighbouring/developed countries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per study conducted by the Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana (published in 2010) the economic value of estimated harvest and post harvest losses of major agricultural produce at national level has been computed based on wholesale prices of 2009 and is about Rs. 44,000 crore per annum.

(d) India's share in the export of processed food (Meat & Meat Preparations; Fish, crustaceans & molluscs and preparations; Cereals and cereal preparations; Vegetables and fruits; Sugar, sugar preparations and Honey; Coffee/Tea/Cocoa, Spices and manufactures) in global trade is estimated at 1.98% in the year 2008 (as per United Nations, 2008 International Trade Statistics Year Book, UN-2009, cited in Economic Survey 2010-11).

(e) India's share in exports of all commodities in 2008 was 1.1% (as per Economic Survey 2010-11). Comparatively, exports of processed food had a higher share.

(f) The food processing sector has been growing at an average of over 8% per annum during the period 2007-2010.

(g) The Government have also taken up a number of schemes for setting up of Mega Food Parks, establishing Cold Chains and construction and modernization of Abattoirs, for setting up new food processing plants, technology upgradation in existing plants and schemes for improving skill development in the 11th Plan. These schemes have provision for involvement of the private sector.

[English]

Regulating Urban Development

*114. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism available at present for regulating urban growth in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up an Urban Development Regulatory Authority on the lines of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has consulted various stakeholders in this regard;

(e) if so, the views thereof and the time by which such authority is likely to become operational; and

(f) the other measures contemplated by the Government to regulate urban development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Urban Development is a State subject and therefore it is regulated by individual States through their town and country planning acts. For this purpose, Master Plans for cities are prepared under the State Town and Country Planning Acts. These master plans are based on projected population and land requirement to accommodate the projected population.

(b) The Ministry of Urban Development does not propose to set up an Urban Development Regulatory Authority on the lines of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

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

(f) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has circulated a draft Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Bill, 2011 which seeks to set up a Real Estate Regulatory Authority for regulation and planned development of real estate.

Achievements under JNNURM

*115. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is going to complete its first phase in March, 2012;

(b) if so, the main achievements made under this Mission in regard to urban infrastructure in different States of the country;

(c) the total amount spent on this Mission during its first phase so far, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to continue the Mission further so as to improve basic facilities in the cities/towns of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a seven year mission beginning from 2005-06 to 2011-12 with the objective of reforms driven and fast track development of cities across the country, with focus on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatal agencies towards citizens. There is a provision of Rs. 31,500 Crore as financial outlay for Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM and Rs. 11400 crore for the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) scheme of JnNURM for the entire mission period *i.e.* 2005-2012.

Under UIG of JNNURM, 537 projects have so far been sanctioned with Additional Central Assistance (ACA)

commitment of Rs. 28034.81 Crore and taking in to consideration the commitment of Rs. 2088.85 Crore for purchase of buses sanctioned under JNNURM, the total ACA commitment is Rs. 30123.66 crore and thus more than 95% of the allocation has been committed. Till date, 110 projects have been reported physically completed and the remaining 426 projects area reported to be in various stages of implementation. Details of funds released State-wise under UIG of JNNURM is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under UIDSSMT of JNNURM, 788 projects have so far been approved with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 10957.32 crore and thus more than 96% of the allocation has been committed. Till date, 138 projects have been reported physically completed. Details of funds released State-wise under UIDSSMT of JNNURM is at given in the enclosed Statement-II

(d) and (e) The Government of India had constituted a High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia for estimating investment requirements for Urban Infrastructure Services for 20 years period. Presently final decision on the strategy and initiatives for the next phase of JNNURM has not been taken.

Statement I

Details of funds relased under UIG of JnNURM

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total Allocation (Original + Additional)	Number of projects sanctioned	Approved (Rs. in lakh)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in lakhs)	ACA Released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211,845.00	50	488,153.01	205,346.38	139,967.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10,740.00	3	18,048.20	16,243.38	8,504.30
3.	Assam	27,320.00	2	31,610.71	28,449.64	24,338.51
4.	Bihar	59,241.00	8	71,181.41	39,475.73	9,858.94
5.	Chandigarh	27,087.00	3	19,119.60	15,297.68	2,684.64
6.	Chhattisgarh	24,803.00	1	30,364.00	24,291.20	21,862.08
7.	Delhi	282,318.00	28	719,708.00	251,896.90	62,977.58
8.	Goa	12,094.00	1	362.25	289.80	72.45
9.	Gujarat	257,881.00	71	549,323.60	238,574.60	170,097.08
10.	Haryana	32,332.00	4	69,720.70	34,860.35	17,788.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Himachal Pradesh	13,066.00	4	15,323.06	11,759.25	3,141.62
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	48,836.00	4	53,152.00	46,946.80	18,778.73
13.	Jharkhand	94,120.00	5	79,485.72	49,936.58	12,484.15
14.	Karnataka	152,459.00	46	369,044.80	145,138.11	84,305.75
15.	Kerala	67,476.00	11	99,789.00	64,554.60	20,025.20
16.	Madhya Pradesh	132,850.00	23	245,921.54	125,920.25	64,255.92
17.	Maharashtra	550,555.00	79	1,149,382.75	513,373.97	366,203.97
18.	Manipur	15,287.00	3	15,395.66	13,856.10	5,196.20
19.	Meghalaya	15,668.00	2	21,795.72	19,616.15	7,846.46
20.	Mizoram	14,822.00	1	1,681.80	1,513.62	1,135.23
21.	Nagaland	11,628.00	3	11,594.13	10,434.72	3,517.90
22.	Odisha	32,235.00	5	81,197.66	63,712.53	21,987.35
23.	Punjab	70,775.00	6	72,539.00	36,269.50	14,672.88
24.	Puducherry	20,680.00	2	25,306.00	20,244.80	7,250.20
25.	Rajasthan	74,869.00	13	122,773.11	76,555.00	42,493.38
26.	Sikkim	10,613.00	2	9,653.67	8,688.30	4,013.51
27.	Tamil Nadu	225,066.00	48	530,128.28	212,676.48	104,792.04
28.	Tripura	14,018.00	2	18,047.00	16,043.40	4,010.85
29.	Uttar Pradesh	276,941.00	33	536,361.94	269,660.51	178,491.90
30.	Uttarakhand	40,534.00	14	40,256.22	31,809.10	16,942.47
31.	West Bengal	321,840.00	60	574,049.87	210,045.22	94,219.98
Total		3,150,000.00	537	6,070,470.41	2,803,480.64	1,533,917.60

Statement II

State wise Status of Allocation provided and ACA Committed/Released, projects sanctioned, and completed under UIDSSMT

(Rs. in crore)

SI.No.	Name of States	Allocation for the Mission*	No. of Towns/Cities	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Total Commitment made so far (Col. 7+11)	Total ACA released by M/o Finance/ MHA so far (including incentives)	No. of Projects Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	490.31	69	84	2459.96	1991.57	1731.76	21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.46	9	9	39.36	35.42	17.71	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	101.29	28	30	207.83	189.53	99.56	0
4.	Bihar	254.78	11	11	261.14	211.20	106.74	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	134.78	3	4	251.44	134.73	91.84	0
6.	Goa	22.11	3	3	28.75	22.11	11.06	0
7.	Gujarat	351.82	52	52	438.14	351.96	304.07	8
8.	Haryana	195.59	7	8	164.08	132.78	67.15	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.44	4	7	61.68	49.62	27.67	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.45	13	45	398.67	362.94	183.54	0
11.	Jharkhand	114.52	4	5	96.47	78.62	40.03	0
12.	Karnataka	443.14	30	38	682.49	551.16	468.62	3
13.	Kerala	232.82	22	25	427.79	345.32	173.41	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	438.43	42	57	1076.54	863.49	478.23	6
15.	Maharashtra	664.76	84	94	2744.44	2204.10	1669.38	1
16.	Manipur	12.60	5	5	62.77	56.70	28.45	0
17.	Meghalaya	7.19	2	2	14.33	12.90	6.45	0
18.	Mizoram	8.24	2	2	15.55	14.00	7.00	0
19.	Nagaland	10.28	1	1	4.24	3.82	1.91	00
20.	Odisha	181.79	13	17	225.03	181.72	91.70	0
21.	Punjab	226.60	14	17	395.77	317.85	179.36	0
22.	Rajasthan	401.43	35	37	609.89	490.63	284.22	8
23.	Sikkim	1.20	5	5	39.93	36.17	18.20	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	705.97	115	123	882.73	706.18	560.40	85
25.	Tripura	13.76	4	4	78.17	71.00	35.82	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	947.92	46	64	1169.63	944.47	766.31	
27.	Uttaranchal	46.70	1	1	61.73	49.39	24.69	0
28.	West Bengal	315.25	34	35	613.34	494.14	301.30	3
29.	Delhi	1.12	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30.	Puducherry	5.57	1	1	39.18	31.34	15.67	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.48	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1.93	1	1	18.65	14.92	7.46	0
34.	Lakshadweep	1.04	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
35.	Daman and Diu	2.20	1	1	9.42	7.54	0.31	0
Total		6400*	661	788	13579.13	10957.32	7800.02	138

*Initially Rs. 6400 crore were provided which were distributed State wise. During 2008-09 an additional allocation of Rs. 5000 crore were provided which were not distributed State wise. The total allocation under UIDSSMT is Rs. 11400.00 crore.

Development of Slums

*116. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR:

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

(a) the existing schemes, guidelines and comprehensive plan for development of slums in the urban areas of the country;

(b) whether there has been a rise in the number of slumps in metro cities due to the rise in migration during the last three years;

(c) if so, the steps taken to curb such rise and to rehabilitate the migrators and make the country slum within a stipulated time frame;

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide various basic amenities to the slum dwellers; and

(e) the total funds required to provide such facilities and the funds sanctioned and released for the purpose during each of the last three years, city/town-wise and State-wise?;

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development programme (IHSDP) components under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched in 2005, provide Central support to States/Union Territories for the improvement/upgradation/development of slums. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), launched in June 2011, also aims at providing central support to States for above activities that are willing to assign property right to slum dwellers. The details of the schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Census 2001 conducted the enumeration of slum population in the country. 2011 Census has also conducted enumeration of slums, the data on slums have not been released. Thus, figures of increase in slum population/slums of metropolitan cities in last three years are not available.

(c) and (d) BSUP, IHSDP and Rajiv, Awas Yojana aim at slum free India by a multi-pronged approach focusing on:

(i) bringing all existing slums, notified or non-notified within the formal system and enabling them to

avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town;

(ii) redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums.

(e) Total fund requirement will be dependent on slum wise project details. State-wise/city-wise details of funds sanctioned and released during each of the last three years under BAUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statements-II and III. Details of funds release under RAY-preparatory phase for slum-free city planning are given in all enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement I

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission:

The Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to assist cities and towns in 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. Other cities are covered under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Both BSUP and IHSDP are under implementation since December-2005. The duration of JNNURM is seven years *i.e.* 2005-12. Additional Central Assistance is released to States/UTs for taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in the country. The Assistance ranges from 50% to 90% of admissible components.

(ii) Rajiv Awas Yojana:

A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) aimed at ushering in a Slum-Free India has been launched on 02-06-2011. The scheme envisages providing Central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. The guidelines of RAY envisage a 'whole city', 'whole slum', 'alt slum' approach and that the scheme would be implemented at the pace led by individual States, depending on their preparedness, mobilization of State and Urban Local body shares and implementation capacity at the city level. The scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country.

Statement II**JNNURAM**

(Rs. in Crores)

Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	ACA released	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	ACA released	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1302.40	650.50	211.57			240.89			306.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.15	40.59	0.00			10.99			0.84
3.	Assam	54.49	49.04	0.00			24.40			12.26
4.	Bihar	342.27	133.22	33.30			0.00			
5.	Chhattisgarh	28.79	23.03	0.00	42.25	29.77	83.80			7.44
6.	Chandigarh (UT)			94.03			89.91			38.28
7.	Delhi	127.32	52.8	15.78			0	1905.13	893.88	183.69
8.	Goa			0.00						
9.	Gujarat	168.02	78.75	175.34	216.19	103.22	137.25	27.61	12.49	158.44
10.	Haryana			15.59						7.79
11.	Himachal Pradesh			0.00						
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.22	49.56	7.47			4.92			3.19
13.	Jharkhand	175.38	118.69	9.67			1.80	159.71	77.15	37.48
14.	Karnataka	236.91	134.99	21.88			74.37			49.97
15.	Kerala	39.55	31.18	0.00			24.00			50.72
16.	Madhya Pradesh	183.98	87.59	17.80			51.63			56.65
17.	Maharashtra	1363.23	705.34	436.48	943.11	467.99	232.55			293.87
18.	Meghalaya	21.30	16.58	0			10.09			
19.	Manipur			51.23	43.91	0			10.98	
20.	Mizoram	56.99	51.20	0			12.80			7.23
21.	Odisha	7.45	5.41	1.35			0			9.95
22.	Punjab			0			8.32			9.04
23.	Puducherry			0	92.00	50.89	13.78			1.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Sikkim	30.33	26.26	0			6.56			7.96
25.	Nagaland			11.01			0			26.40
26.	Rajasthan		0			0	181.5	88.11	43.17	
27.	Tamil Nadu	193.21	94.44	57.83			126.71			162.36
28.	Tripura					3.49			6.98	
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1893.13	937.76	235.57			71.14	11.67	5.40	284.49
30.	Uttarakhand	13.24	9.93	3.20	49.91	37.33	0.00			10.61
31.	West Bengal	881.74	440.87	211.13			87.84	710.33	355.17	150.33
		7273.33	3781.64	1562.49	1343.46	689.20	1331.73	2995.95	1432.20	1920.16

JNNURAM-Basic Servis to the urban poor (sub mission II) Total projects approved (2008-2009)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approve	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	10	876.60	25196	438.19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijyawada	2	195.94	6400	97.97
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	5	229.86	9103	114.34
	Sub total	3	17	1302.40	40699	650.50
1.	Assam	Guwahati	1	54.49	1028	49.04
	Sub total	1	1	54.49	1028	49.04
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1	45.15	752	40.59
	Sub total	1	1	45.15	752	40.59
1.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1	28.79	888	23.03
	Sub total	1	1	28.79	888	23.03
1.	Bihar	Patna	9	342.27	7776	133.22
	Sub total	1	9	342.27	7776	133.22
1.	Delhi	Delhi	2	127.32	2848	52.80
	Sub total	1	2	127.32	2848	52.80
1.	Gujarat	Surat	2	53.24	1916	23.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Gujarat	Vadodara	1	114.78	5664	55.72
	Sub total	2	3	168.02	7580	78.75
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	2	34.85	847	29.87
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	1	22.38	622	19.69
	Sub total	2	3	57.22	1469	49.56
1.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	3	123.09	3558	93.79
2.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	1	15.09	336	7.19
3.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	2	37.20	1114	17.71
	Sub total	3	6	175.38	5008	118.69
1.	Karnataka	Bangalore	9	136.79	3426	62.18
2.	Karnataka	Mysore	2	100.12	2846	72.81
	Sub total	2	11	236.91	6272	134.99
1.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1	39.55	1369	31.18
	Sub total	1	1	39.55	1369	31.18
1.	Madhya pradesh	Bhopal	2	102.44	5157	48.76
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1	81.54	3000	38.83
	Sub total	2	3	183.98	8157	87.59
1.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	3	247.26	4610	112.39
2.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	7	630.82	11065	286.26
3.	Maharashtra	Nanded	6	315.95	7119	229.78
4.	Maharashtra	Pune	2	169.19	4672	76.91
	Sub total	4	18	1363.23	27466	705.34
1.	Manipur	Imphal	1	51.23	1250	43.91
	Sub total	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91
1.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1	21.30	168	16.58
	Sub total	1	1	21.30	168	16.58
1.	Mizoram	Aizwal	2	56.99	688	51.20
	Sub total	1	2	56.99	688	51.20
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	1	7.45	192	5.41
	Sub total	1	1	7.45	192	5.41
1.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	8	126.11	2582	61.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Tamil Nadu	Colmbatore	12	34.84	1567	17.37
3.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	7	32.26	1562	16.01
	Sub total	3	27	193.21	5711	94.44
1.	Sikkim	Gangtok	2	30.33	202	26.26
	Sub total	1	2	30.33	202	26.26
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	4	65.12	1371	30.15
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	8	571.72	15553	265.80
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	6	149.99	3516	70.19
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	6	209.52	4358	155.17
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	11	329.49	7869	152.39
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	11	326.98	7802	152.81
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanashi	9	240.31	5771	111.25
	Sub total	7	55	1893.13	462.40	937.76
1.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4	13.24	249	9.93
	Sub total	1	4	13.24	249	9.93
1.	West Bengal	Kolkata	11	636.51	15998	318.26
2.	West Bengal	Asansol	4	245.23	8874	122.61
	Sub total	2	15	881.74	24872	440.87
	0	42	184	7273.34	190884	3781.62
1.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1	42.25	1136	29.77
	Sub total	1	1	42.23	11.36	29.77
1.	Gujarat	Rajkot		0.00	0	0.00
2.	Gujarat	Surat	1	60.95	2240	28.39
3.	Gujarat	Vadodara	1	155.24	6096	74.83
	Sub total	2	2	216.19	8336	103.22
1.	Maharrashtra	Greater Mumbai	3	601.33	7087	261.34
2.	Maharashtra	Nanded	2	341.79	7236	206.64
	Sub total	2	5	943.11	14323	467.99
1.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1	92.00	1660	50.89
	Sub total	1	1	92.00	1660	50.89
1.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3	39.42	885	30.36
2.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	1	10.49	141	6.97
	Sub total	2	4	49.91	1026	37.33
		8	13	1443.47	26481	639.20

JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)
Total Projects Approved (2010-2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved	Total Central Share Approved
1.	Delhi	Delhi	7	1905.13	35940	893.88
	Sub total	1	7	1905.13	35940	893.88
1.	Gujarat	Surat	2	27.61	544	12.49
	Sub total	1	2	27.61	544	12.4915
2.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	2	133.77	3840	64.79
3.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	1	25.95	658	12.36
	Sub total	2	3	159.71	4498	77.15
2.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2	181.50	5814	88.11
	Sub total	1	2	181.50	5814	88.11
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	0	11.67	0	5.40
	Sub total	1	0	11.67	0	5.40
1.	West Bengal	Kolkata	11	674.55	14328	337.28
2.	West Bengal	Asansol	1	35.78	912	17.89
	Sub total	2	12	710.33	15240	355.17
	0	8	26	2995.95	62036	1432.20

Statement III

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved (Revised)	ACA released	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	ACA released	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	451.87	271.98	48.91			195.03			114.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.95	8.96	0.00						4.48
3.	Assam	28.76	23.38	7.39	17.92	13.73	11.17			
4.	Bihar	113.39	64.21	32.10	81.10	38.51		156.63	67.40	19.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	49.10	36.82	0.00			43.57			13.74
6.	Goa		0.00	0.00						
7.	Gujarat	114.58	73.22	33.84	39.71	17.13	13.99			6.46
8.	Haryana	33.42	26.74	0.00			13.37			19.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31.90	20.88	6.39			10.44	17.38	11.71	5.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.60	34.50	13.80	25.72	17.86	9.61	36.88	29.72	5.38
11.	Jharkhand	123.67	72.39	33.33				74.59	43.35	13.94
12.	Karnataka**	138.81	76.93	0.00			38.46			37.84
13.	Kerala	55.50	42.18	47.82	80.59	55.29	8.24			30.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28.48	21.88	10.94	48.90	28.87	12.48	26.46	16.78	6.77
15.	Maharashtra	1166.39	772.57	386.79	30.50	20.19	92		84.06	
16.	Manipur	10.83 +	8.33	6.18	16.04	11.66	4.48			5.66
17.	Meghalaya	19.66	13.46	3.58			6.72			
18.	Mizoram	31.00	23.57	3.77			11.12			
19.	Nagaland		0.00	0.00	2.39	0.60	7.85			
20.	Odisha	184.06	123.30	55.34	16.99	9.45	17.92	8.17	5.42	4.73
21.	Punjab	21.01	8.22	3.54			253.01		99.76	50.46
22.	Rajasthan	83.37	52.12	40.24	81.85	45.94	43.94	304.28	196.00	122.00
23.	Sikkim		0.00	0.00	19.91		17.92	8.96		
24.	Tamil Nadu	249.24	184.17	77.38	40.97		18.73	90.85		70.92
25.	Tripura	20.01	17.60	0.00	16.44		14.11	19.02		12.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	771.75	509.10	256.50	160.35	100.63	18.49	299.77	177.76	198.2
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	155.42	87.66	26.99		16.84		
28.	West Bengal	377.09	297.60	227.42	0.64		0.15	72.14		34.15
29.	Delhi		0.00	0.00						
30.	Puducherry		0.00	0.96					0.43	
31.	Andaman and Nciobar Islands	9.88	8.90	0.00					3.16	
32.	Chandigarh		0.00	0.00						
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00	5.24		2.89			1.44
34.	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00						
35.	Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00						
		4166.32	2793.01	1296.21	840.68	501.32	780.72	1177.17	647.90	879.93

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved (2008-09)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Coat Approved	Total No. of Approved (new + Upgradation)	Total Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Dodhan, Distt. Adilabad	1	6.25	0	5.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Dhone, Distt. Kurnool	1	2.24	0	1.79
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur City (Phase-II)	1	33.36	1792	19.11
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa-Azad Nagar Colony (Phase-IV)	1	2.61	0	1.86
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa-Mamilapalli housing Colony (Phase-V)	1	6.25	0	5.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada City (Phase-III)	1	54.50	3120	28.73
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Kornool (Phase-II)	1	19.76	0	15.81
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilpatnam	1	9.63	0	7.70
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Nirmal	1	11.25	0	8.91
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Palwancha town, Distt. Khammam	1	6.25	0	5.00
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapuram	1	34.50	1831	18.90
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Ponnur	1	13.81	0	11.04
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajhundry City (Phase-II)	1	55.68	2832	29.40
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Realle, Distt. Guntur	1	6.25	0	5.00
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota town (Phase-II)	1	36.61	2008	21.82
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Tenall, distt. Guntur	1	5.36	0	4.29
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Phase-III)	1	45.41	2136	25.68
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Phase-III)	1	32.72	1560	18.38
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Padipeta and Avilala) (Phase-IV)	1	66.25	3360	36.29
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Yellandu, Distt. Khammam	1	2.86	0	2.29
	Total	18	20	451.87	18639	271.99
1.	A and N Islands	Port Blair	1	9.88	0	8.90
	A and N Islands	1	1	9.88	0	8.90
1.	Arunanchal Pradesh	Roing town	1	9.95	176	8.96
	Arunanchal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Bokajan	1	10.49	1010	8.61
2.	Assam	Nagaon	1	14.38	802	11.48
3.	Assam	Thiu	1	3.89	162	3.29
	Total	3	3	28.76	1974	23.38
1.	Bihar	Ara	1	31.22	754	15.06
2.	Bihar	Begusarai	1	10.49	1010	8.61
3.	Bihar	Biharsharif	1	24.54	810	16.08
4.	Bihar	Jogbani	1	12.71	321	6.64
5.	Bihar	Madhepura	1	12.43	319	6.44
6.	Bihar	Supual	1	7.99	207	4.12
	Total	6	6	113.39	3264	64.21
1.	Chhattisgarh	Dongargaon	1	7.99	480	6.01
2.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	1	15.63	1032	11.68
3.	Chhattisgarh	Khairagarh	1	7.52	462	5.62
4.	Chhattisgarh	Rajandgaon	1	17.97	1072	13.52
	Total	4	1	49.10	3076	36.82
1.	Gujarat	Anklav	1	12.22	804	7.73
2.	Gujarat	Dahod	1	12.32	480	8.01
3.	Gujarat	Halvad	1	14.86	828	9.82
4.	Gujarat	Kaalol	1	5.97	400	4.03
5.	Gujarat	Kadi	1	14.06	664	8.62
6.	Gujarat	Modasa	1	14.95	576	9.75
7.	Gujarat	Navsari	1	14.46	992	9.92
8.	Gujarat	Pettad	1	14.20	836	8.19
9.	Gujarat	Songadh	1	11.54	784	7.16
	Total	9	9	114.58	6364	73.22
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Daddi	1	14.75	480	8.91
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	1	5.47	128	3.75
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo	1	11.68	192	8.22
	Total	3	3	31.90	800	20.88
1.	Haryana	Jind	1	18.67	933	14.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Haryana	Ladwa	1	3.56	200	2.85
3.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	1	11.20	652	896
	Total	3	3	33.42	1785	26.74
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora	1	5.16	413	4.18
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla (Phase-I)	1	8.40	672	6.80
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	1	1.06	85	0.86
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	1	1.38	110	1.11
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Hajin (Phase-I)	1	0.89	71	0.72
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Handwara (Phase-I)	1	2.45	196	1.98
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam (Phase-I)	1	3.20	256	2.59
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	1	2.83	226	2.59
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Magam (Phase-I)	1	1.75	140	1.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mattan (Phase-I)	1	0.55	44	0.45
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramnagar (Phase-I)	1	2.34	187	1.89
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi (Phase-I)	1	2.79	223	2.26
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian (Phase-I)	1	1.65	132	1.34
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore (Phase-I)	1	5.58	446	4.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sumbal	1	2.59	207	2.10
	Total	15	15	42.60	3408	34.51
1.	Jharkhand	Chalbasa	1	12.99	736	7.51
2.	Jharkhand	Giridih	1	19.96	1132	12.24
3.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	1	19.83	1230	11.38
4.	Jharkhand	Lohardanga	1	35.05	1623	19.64
5.	Jharkhand	Medininagar	1	19.90	969	12.39
6.	Jharkhand	Phushro	1	15.94	886	9.34
	Total	6	6	123.67	6576	72.40
1.	Kerala	Angamaly	1	2.80	380	2.24
2.	Kerala	Gurvayoor	1	1.84	123	1.35
3.	Kerala	Kothamangalam	1	1.83	192	1.47
4.	Kerala	Malappuram (Phase-III)	1	7.54	726	5.37
5.	Kerala	Moovattupuzha	1	5.98	874	4.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Kerala	Nedumangad	1	5.40	532	4.32
7.	Kerala	Neyyatinkara	1	7.97	744	5.95
8.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	1	6.58	749	5.24
9.	Kerala	Perinthalmanna (Phase-II)	1	8.77	879	6.36
10.	Kerala	Perumabavoor	1	3.07	344	2.45
11.	Kerala	Tirur City	1	3.72	257	2.65
	Total	11	11	55.50	5800	42.18
1.	Kerala	Begaklakote (Revised)	1	8.43	240	4.78
2.	Karnataka	Hubil-Ph-II	1	8.43	240	4.78
3.	Karnataka	Hubli-Ph-III	1	14.86	430	7.81
4.	Karnataka	Kanakapura	1	22.33	727	11.23
5.	Karnataka	Mandya	1	13.95	558	7.92
6.	Karnataka	Pavagada	1	19.97	508	11.62
7.	Karnataka	Shikaripura	1	12.65	330	7.22
8.	Karnataka	Shikaripura	1	23.05	600	13.17
9.	Karnataka	Sira	1	20.07	682	11.32
	Total	8	9	138.81	4184	76.93
1.	Meghalaya	Nongpoh	1	9.18	240	7.10
2.	Meghalaya	Williamnagar	1	10.48	216	6.36
	Total	2	2	19.66	456	13.46
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	1	7.42	500	5.88
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	1	6.16	267	4.50
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1	7.77	480	6.11
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	1	7.13	461	5.39
	Total	4	4	28.48	1708	21.88
1.	Mizoram	Champhal, Phase-I	1	6.23	376	5.39
2.	Mizoram	Champhal, Phase-II	1	1.54	74	1.33
3.	Mizoram	Kolasib, Phase-I	1	5.76	250	4.23
4.	Mizoram	Kolasib, Phase-II	1	1.29	50	0.97
5.	Mizoram	Mamit	1	3.52	150	0.97
6.	Mizoram	Salha	1	5.55	200	3.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Mizoram	Serchhip	1	7.10	350	5.16
	Total	5	7	31.00	1450	23.67
1.	Manipur	Molrang	1	10.83	683	8.33
	Total	1	1	10.83	683	8.33
1.	Rajasthan	Bikaner (Phase-II)	1	35.57	1216	21.89
2.	Rajasthan	Jaitaran	1	4.84	214	3.23
3.	Rajasthan	Jhalore	1	7.90	291	4.89
4.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh	1	35.05	1493	22.10
	Total	4	4	83.37	3214	6211
1.	Maharashtra	Achalpur	1	24.34	965	15.74
2.	Maharashtra	Akola City (Phase-II)	1	29.68	1118	20.11
3.	Maharashtra	Akoia Phase-III	1	33.36	1413	22.25
4.	Maharashtra	Amainer	1	12.05	462	7.72
5.	Maharashtra	Amravati (Ph-I)	1	23.84	1200	17.05
6.	Maharashtra	Anjangaon-surji)	1	21.91	816	14.28
7.	Maharashtra	Arvi	1	8.78	329	5.73
8.	Maharashtra	Bhandara City	1	23.00	1169	17.05
9.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	1	29.64	1179	20.22
10.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur Bazar (Phase-I)	1	17.24	985	11.17
11.	Maharashtra	Chandur Railway town (Phase-II)	1	6.82	347	4.50
12.	Maharashtra	Chopda	1	13.22	504	8.61
13.	Maharashtra	Dawha City	1	10.15	380	6.62
14.	Maharashtra	Desaiganj	1	12.05	504	7.73
15.	Maharashtra	Deulgaon Raja City	1	19.86	749	12.89
16.	Maharashtra	Dhule	1	23.57	966	14.76
17.	Maharashtra	Dondaicha-Varwada (Phase-II)	1	23.97	1050	15.30
18.	Maharashtra	Hingoli (Phase-I)	1	33.39	1814	25.44
19.	Maharashtra	Hingoli City (Ph-II)	1	25.59	1063	16.49
20.	Maharashtra	Kalmeshwar	1	4.75	201	2.87
21.	Maharashtra	Karanja, Distt. Washim	1	20.43	768	13.07
22.	Maharashtra	Latur	1	57.26	0	43.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Maharashtra	Lonar town, Distt. Buldhana	1	17.84	700	11.58
24.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-I)	1	28.92	1440	19.80
25.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-II)	1	28.69	1440	19.62
26.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-III)	1	28.24	1440	19.26
27.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-IV)	1	28.44	1440	19.42
28.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-V)	1	29.31	1440	20.11
29.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-VI)	1	28.76	1440	19.67
30.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-VII)	1	28.92	1440	19.80
31.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-VIII)	1	28.51	1440	19.47
32.	Maharashtra	Malkapur City	1	5.10	207	3.47
33.	Maharashtra	Mohapa	1	6.52	281	4.56
34.	Maharashtra	Mudkhed	1	19.73	810	11.92
35.	Maharashtra	Murtizapur	1	24.56	1003	15.83
36.	Maharashtra	Pandharkawada	1	14.58	625	9.36
37.	Maharashtra	Partur	1	20.14	800	12.78
38.	Maharashtra	Paunl, Distt. Bhandara (Phase-I)	1	1.54	76	1.17
39.	Maharashtra	Paunl (Phase-II), Distt. Bhandara	1	25.58	978	16.70
40.	Maharashtra	Pulgaon	1	8.12	302	5.30
41.	Maharashtra	Rajura	1	17.68	777	11.31
42.	Maharashtra	Ramtek	1	5.11	265	3.89
43.	Maharashtra	Risod	1	21.52	1040	16.24
44.	Maharashtra	Sangl (Phase-IV)	1	93.88	3798	49.83
45.	Maharashtra	Shendurjana Ghat	1	11.05	460	7.12
46.	Maharashtra	Shirpur Varwade (Ph-1), Distt. Dhule	1	11.20	440	6.60
47.	Maharashtra	Sindkhed Raja City	1	11.73	435	7.63
48.	Maharashtra	Tirora City, (Phase-II) Distt. Gondia	1	10.72	551	8.12
49.	Maharashtra	Tumsar	1	6.34	234	4.14
50.	Maharashtra	Umred City	1	7.24	276	4.96
51.	Maharashtra	Vajjapur	1	29.41	1212	18.96
52.	Maharashtra	Wal	1	6.89	342	4.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53.	Maharashtra	Wardha	1	12.50	634	9.53
54.	Maharashtra	Warud	1	9.24	360	6.00
55.	Maharashtra	Washim	1	33.94	1318	22.04
56.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	1	29.12	1257	18.63
	Total	49	56	1166.39	48683	772.57
1.	Odisha	Balasore (Phase-II)	1	9.15	387	6.18
2.	Odisha	Baripada	1	11.18	474	7.75
3.	Odisha	Berhampur	1	31.01	1202	20.63
4.	Odisha	Bhadrak (Phase-I)	1	5.14	238	3.36
5.	Odisha	Bhadrak (Phase-II)	1	3.99	166	2.65
6.	Odisha	Bhawanipatna	1	4.24	164	2.82
7.	Odisha	Bolangir	1	8.37	324	5.57
8.	Odisha	Jatni-Phase-II	1	3.40	132	2.26
9.	Odisha	Jeypore	1	7.07	323	5.04
10.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	1	19.83	786	13.17
11.	Odisha	Keonjhar	1	22.44	891	14.89
12.	Odisha	Malkanglri	1	6.07	236	4.04
13.	Odisha	Nabarangpur	1	5.56	532	4.02
14.	Odisha	Parlakhemundi	1	7.53	307	4.98
15.	Odisha	Sambalpur	1	15.44	613	10.25
16.	Odisha	Subarnapur	1	23.63	934	15.69
	Total	15	16	184.06	7709	123.30
1.	Tamil Nadu	Alampalayam	1	2.25	149	1.56
2.	Tamil Nadu	Arlyalur	1	2.89	378	6.04
3.	Tamil Nadu	Avalpoondurai	1	1.67	90	1.19
4.	Tamil Nadu	Bodinayakannur	1	4.63	326	3.52
5.	Tamil Nadu	Coonoor	1	5.35	398	3.62
6.	Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	1	5.19	325	3.86
7.	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	1	3.60	188	2.77
8.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	1	9.72	590	7.45
9.	Tamil Nadu	Gangavelli	1	2.66	140	1.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Tamil Nadu	Gobicheltipalayam	1	2.56	177	1.95
11.	Tamil Nadu	Idappadi	1	4.74	225	3.62
12.	Tamil Nadu	Inam Karur	1	5.00	240	3.87
13.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	1	4.57	299	3.42
14.	Tamil Nadu	Karalkudi	1	4.15	195	3.21
15.	Tamil Nadu	Karuppur	1	1.57	148	1.12
16.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	1	3.29	185	2.53
17.	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal (Phase-II)	1	18.89	900	12.45
18.	Tamil Nadu	Kodumudl Town	1	1.40	75	1.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	1	2.39	112	1.85
20.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	1	4.96	262	3.82
21.	Tamil Nadu	Kugalur	1	1.29	65	0.93
22.	Tamil Nadu	Lakkampatti	1	1.44	131	1.02
23.	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalayam	1	1.48	72	1.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	Mettur	1	2.42	113	1.87
25.	Tamil Nadu	Mohanur	1	2.80	161	1.98
26.	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	1	3.47	214	2.66
27.	Tamil Nadu	P.Mettupalayam	1	1.27	78	0.89
28.	Tamil Nadu	P.N.Patty	1	1.62	153	1.46
29.	Tamil Nadu	Pallapalayam Town	1	2.35	120	1.69
30.	Tamil Nadu	R.Pudupatty, Namakkal	1	2.14	153	1.46
31.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	1	5.21	277	3.99
32.	Tamil Nadu	Ranipet	1	2.58	121	2.00
33.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	1	15.58	1006	10.87
34.	Tamil Nadu	Sathyamangalam	1	3.76	260	2.81
35.	Tamil Nadu	Seerapalli	1	2.16	121	1.54
36.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangal	1	2.90	155	2.22
37.	Tamil Nadu	Sivakasi	1	4.57	223	3.13
38.	Tamil Nadu	Thanthoni	1	4.10	200	3.17
39.	Tamil Nadu	Thedavor, Salem	1	2.30	115	1.65
40.	Tamil Nadu	Thenl Allinagaram	1	3.85	180	2.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvanamalai	1	8.76	832	6.63
42.	Tamil Nadu	Thirunelveli	1	8.76	832	6.63
43.	Tamil Nadu	Thuralyur	1	8.61	602	6.54
44.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvanamalai	1	8.76	832	6.63
45.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	1	8.02	500	5.80
46.	Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet	1	2.81	160	2.16
47.	Tamil Nadu	Uthukuli Town	1	1.12	61	0.80
48.	Tamil Nadu	Vaniyambadi	1	2.25	105	1.74
49.	Tamil Nadu	Veeraganur Town, Salem	1	3.75	231	2.63
50.	Tamil Nadu	Velur	1	1.37	86	0.96
51.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	1	8.56	502	6.57
52.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1	11.37	676	8.09
	Total	52	52	249.24	15500	184.17
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Achalda	1	3.59	132	2.38
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Adalsarai Kalpi town, Distt, Jalaun	1	3.29	120	2.10
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Ajhuwa	1	3.45	144	2.28
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-I)	1	4.40	168	2.92
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-II)	1	17.77	660	11.85
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-III)	1	15.37	558	10.16
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Amraudha	1	1.79	72	1.18
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1	3.13	115	2.06
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Antu	1	15.05	579	9.99
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Arthala	1	2.59	96	1.72
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Awagarh	1	2.59	96	1.72
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	1	12.65	465	8.39
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Babarpur	1	4.88	180	3.24
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Banat	1	10.36	476	6.50
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Baraut	1	4.41	208	3.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Basiti	1	4.58	163	3.01
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Beekapur, Distt., Faizabad	1	2.22	84	1.51
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Belha	1	18.19	676	12.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhatawali	1	5.43	199	3.60
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhikampur	1	1.18	48	0.81
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Bichhari, Mugalsarai	1	7.45	273	4.93
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Bidhuna	1	14.73	600	9.98
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Bisanda, of Distt. Banda, U.P.	1	2.77	96	1.78
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Biswan, Distt. Sitapur	1	6.44	252	4.40
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Bithur, Distt. Kanpur	1	2.86	108	1.95
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Bugrasi	1	3.65	192	2.64
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Chakia	1	1.18	48	0.77
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli (Phase-I)	1	6.88	263	4.50
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli (Phase-II)	1	3.95	168	2.55
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Chattari	1	2.69	112	1.95
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Chhatta	1	1.55	48	0.96
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Chibramau (Phase-I)	1	5.90	240	4.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Chibramau (Phase-II)	1	15.91	648	10.80
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Chunar	1	5.97	216	3.91
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri (Phase-III)	1	17.43	637	11.54
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Derapur	1	1.85	72	1.22
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Dibiyapur	1	1.75	72	1.15
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	1	2.58	96	1.72
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	1	17.24	393	12.28
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Farid Nagar	1	7.54	288	5.02
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad T.A.	1	1.89	72	1.28
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1	5.17	216	2.08
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghasiganj, Sultanpur	1	3.14	116	2.08
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghorawal	1	15.42	656	9.40
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Gokul	1	2.83	88	1.76
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Gola town, Distt. Lakhimpur	1	3.12	120	2.13
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Gopamau	1	3.80	144	2.53
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1	16.75	611	11.09
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Gosalganj	1	1.92	72	1.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Phase-I)	1	1.97	72	1.34
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Jawahar Nagar) Phase-II	1	2.00	72	1.42
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Patel Nagar) Phase-III	1	1.84	60	1.29
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Phase-IV)	1	8.47	252	5.72
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Hasanpur	1	0.81	36	0.53
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Hastinapur, Meerut	1	19.10	582	10.90
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Hyderabad	1	4.21	168	2.79
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-I)	1	6.02	240	4.11
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-II)	1	5.66	228	3.72
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Jewar	1	6.70	272	4.32
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhalu (Phase-I)	1	1.50	56	1.02
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhalu (Phase-II)	1	5.78	450	3.77
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhijnhak	1	10.71	492	7.15
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Joya	1	0.93	42	0.61
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Kadaura town, distt. Jalaun	1	4.25	156	2.71
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Kakri	1	16.95	629	11.20
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Khanpur	1	2.21	96	1.61
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Kharkhuda	1	2.66	96	1.81
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Kichhaucha	1	1.88	72	1.24
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Kosl-Kalan	1	8.82	384	5.45
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Kunda town, Distt. Pratapgarh	1	6.43	272	3.95
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Kuraon	1	4.97	209	3.24
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Kurara, Distt-Hamipur	1	3.58	132	2.29
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Laar	1	28.01	1527	18.70
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Lal Gopalganj	1	8.03	396	5.11
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Lawar	1	8.38	359	5.36
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahavan	1	1.66	72	1.03
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba Town, Distt. Mahoba Uttar Pradesh	1	2.61	84	1.69
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahona	1	20.82	762	13.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Mallhabad	1	4.05	148	2.68
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Manik Pur, Distt. Chitrakoot Uttar Pradesh	1	3.86	144	2.45
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Manjhanpur	1	3.19	120	2.13
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	1	20.71	536	14.27
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Mohammadabad	1	3.19	132	2.15
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1	1.31	48	0.87
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Mughalsaral	1	4.22	168	2.75
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Nandgaon	1	6.93	224	4.27
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Naraini	1	2.10	72	1.35
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj	1	1.38	48	0.87
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj	1	1.38	48	0.87
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Nidhauil Kala	1	1.62	60	1.08
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Oral town (Lahariyapura) Distt. Jalun, Uttar Pradesh	1	2.16	288	4.50
92.	Uttar Pradesh	Pachperwa	1	1.02	48	0.77
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Pali, Distt. Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	1	3.92	144	2.50
94.	Uttar Pradesh	Phaphoond	1	1.50	60	0.98
95.	Uttar Pradesh	Pichhor near Bajrang Colongy, Distt. Jhansi, U.P.	1	4.01	144	2.57
96.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	1	14.13	531	9.41
97.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareilly (Phase-II)	1	20.85	353	14.87
98.	Uttar Pradesh	Ram Nagar	1	2.59	96	1.72
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur (Phase-I)	1	4.14	156	2.69
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur (Phase-II)	1	11.29	462	7.37
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Rasoolabad	1	5.24	216	3.59
102.	Uttar Pradesh	Raya	1	1.53	48	0.95
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Sadat	1	0.93	36	0.61
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur (Phase-I)	1	3.90	208	2.54
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur (Phase-II)	1	11.75	456	7.32
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Salarganj	1	7.93	336	5.40
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	1	8.76	3.60	5.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Saona	1	4.17	160	2.59
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarai Mir	1	3.85	144	2.35
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Saurikh	1	3.47	144	2.35
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Sehjanwa	1	1.94	72	1.18
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Shankargarh	1	9.17	407	5.93
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivli	1	3.33	132	2.26
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivrajpur	1	3.34	132	2.26
115.	Uttar Pradesh	Sikandra	1	5.28	204	3.42
116.	Uttar Pradesh	Singahi	1	3.13	108	2.01
117.	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara	1	5.57	210	3.69
118.	Uttar Pradesh	Tirwa	1	7.37	312	4.98
119.	Uttar Pradesh	Tirwa Khas	1	11.73	528	7.86
120.	Uttar Pradesh	Ugu	1	3.06	120	2.03
121.	Uttar Pradesh	Umri Kala	1	7.79	306	5.11
122.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1	2.51	96	1.72
123.	Uttar Pradesh	Utaraula	1	1.74	60	1.21
124.	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	1	6.31	276	3.90
	Total	114	124	771.75	29733	509.10
1.	West Bengal	Arambag	1	10.00	522	5.00
2.	West Bengal	Balurghat (Ph-1)	1	15.77	790	12.62
3.	West Bengal	Beldanga (Ph-1)	1	6.17	362	4.94
4.	West Bengal	Bongaon	1	14.64	767	11.71
5.	West Bengal	Chakdaha (Phase-II)	1	8.69	440	6.39
6.	West Bengal	Contal (Phase-I)	1	12.35	636	9.50
7.	West Bengal	Coochbehar (Phase-II)	1	6.90	320	5.11
8.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	1	20.66	890	15.18
9.	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	1	9.98	591	7.98
10.	West Bengal	Englishbazar (Ph-I)	1	16.74	852	13.40
11.	West Bengal	Gangarampur-Phase-II	1	9.91	467	7.33
12.	West Bengal	Gushkara	1	8.50	450	6.80
13.	West Bengal	Haldia-Phase-II	1	15.89	795	12.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	West Bengal	Jangipur (Phase-II)	1	10.05	650	8.04
15.	West Bengal	Jhalda	1	7.98	408	6.38
16.	West Bengal	Jhargram (Ph-II)	1	4.00	205	3.20
17.	West Bengal	Jiaganj-Azimaganj (Phase-II)	1	10.20	521	8.16
18.	West Bengal	Kallmpong	1	11.99	567	9.59
19.	West Bengal	Kallyaganj	1	7.95	400	6.36
20.	West Bengal	Kandi	1	8.98	555	7.18
21.	West Bengal	Katwa	1	10.90	650	8.72
22.	West Bengal	Kurseong	1	11.99	565	9.59
23.	West Bengal	Mathabhanga	1	8.56	402	6.34
24.	West Bengal	Mirik	1	7.96	423	6.36
25.	West Bengal	Murshibad	1	8.74	497	6.74
26.	West Bengal	Old Malda	1	10.78	550	8.63
27.	West Bengal	Raghunathpur	1	7.90	4.00	6.32
28.	West Bengal	Rampurhat	1	10.89	603	8.71
29.	West Bengal	Ranaghat (Phase-II)	1	5.75	297	4.60
30.	West Bengal	Siliguri (Phase-III)	1	35.99	1859	28.79
31.	West Bengal	Suri	1	14.47	728	11.58
32.	West Bengal	Taki (Phase-II)	1	6.99	504	5.59
33.	West Bengal	Tamluk	1	8.94	456	7.15
34.	West Bengal	Tarakeswar	1	9.89	584	7.91
	Total		34	377.09	19706	297.60
	Grand Total	372	394	4186.33	186738	2793.01

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(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total no. of dwelling units Approved (new + Upgradation)	Total Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Kokrajhar	1	17.92	1301	13.73
	Total	1	1	17.92	1301	13.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	Araria City	1	21.26	728	11.13
2.	Bihar	Madhepura Phase-II	1	20.32	776	9.99
3.	Bihar	Mungar	1	20.19	868	8.55
4.	Bihar	Saharsa	1	19.33	820	8.84
	Total	4	4	81.1032	3192	38.5065
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvase Phase-II	1	5.24	144	2.89
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	5.24	144.00	2.89
2.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	1	15.88	1000	10.81
3.	Gujarat	Jamnagar MC (Scheme no. 18631) under Vambay	1	3.31	254	0.51
3.	Gujarat	Navsari NP (Scheme no. 18794) under Vambay	1	2.27	387	0.77
4.	Gujarat	Rajkot MC (Scheme no. 18881) under Vambay	1	11.60	1160	2.90
5.	Gujarat	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18020) under Vambay	1	0.88	86	0.22
6.	Gujarat	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18021) under Vambay	1	5.76	768	1.92
	Total	5	6	39.71	3655	17.13
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla (Phase-II)	1	3.47	0	3.12
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	DLB, Kashmir (Scheme no. under Vambay)	1	1.58	292	0.66
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Hajin (Phase-II)	1	0.75	0	0.68
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Handwara (Phase-II)	1	1.77	0	1.59
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam (Phase-II)	1	2.24	0	2.01
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Magam (Phase-II)	1	0.84	0	0.76
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mattan (Phase-II)	1	0.63	0	0.57
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramnagar (Phase-II)	1	2.24	0	2.02
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Roasi (Phase-II)	1	2.72	0	1.39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian (Phase-II)	1	1.43	0	1.29
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore (Phase-II)	1	3.41	0	3.07
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar DA (Scheme no. 18632) under Vambay	1	4.64	316	0.71
	Total	12	12	25.72	608	17.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kerala	Aluva	1	0.58	90	0.43
2.	Kerala	Cherthala	1	4.82	454	3.45
3.	Kerala	Changanassery Phase II	1	9.64	850	6.44
4.	Kerala	Chalakydy	1	3.81	534	2.65
5.	Kerala	Irinjalakuda Phase-II	1	3.78	394	2.52
6.	Kerala	Kodungalloor	1	5.69	285	3.48
7.	Kerala	Kottayam	1	7.77	831	5.34
8.	Kerala	Kanhangad Phase-II	1	5.53	855	4.13
9.	Kerala	Kalpetts	1	1.72	78	1.18
10.	Kerala	Mattanur Phase-II	1	6.76	620	4.74
11.	Kerala	North Paravur Phase II	1	5.85	743	4.06
12.	Kerala	Ottapalam Phase-II	1	6.65	619	4.64
13.	Kerala	Payyannur	1	3.54	314	2.30
14.	Kerala	Thrissur	1	4.86	246	3.14
15.	Kerala	Varkala	1	8.72	661	6.19
16.	Kerala	Vatakara	1	0.87	62	0.61
	Total	16	16	80.59	7636	55.29
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	1	6.76	212	4.29
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	1	3.39	139	1.98
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	1	4.91	200	2.85
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	1	12.50	500	7.28
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	1	6.67	248	3.73
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	1	7.33	300	4.29
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	1	7.33	300	4.29
	Total	7	7	48.90	1869	28.87
1.	Manipur	Kakching	1	8.64	548	6.61
2.	Manipur	Bishnupur	1	6.15	375	4.73
3.	Manipur	Muda (Scheme no. 18884) Vambay	1	1.26	140	0.32
	Total	3	3	16.0435	1063	11.655
1.	Rajasthan	Bhinmal	1	10.59	639	5.38
2.	Rajasthan	Phalodi	1	23.27	764	13.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Rajasthan	Pokran	1	21.83	787	12.20
4.	Rajasthan	Sanchor	1	9.47	390	5.31
5.	Rajasthan	Takhatgarh	1	16.69	635	9.25
	Total	5	5	81.85	3215	45.94
1.	Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	1	30.50	1488	20.19
	Total	1	1	30.50	1488	20.19
1.	Nagaland	Suda (Scheme no. 188885) under	1	2.39	265	0.60
	Total	1	1	2.39	265	0.60
1.	Odisha	Cuttack, Phase-II	1	16.9867	456	9.45
	Total	1	1	16.99	456	9.45
1.	Sikkim	Singtam	1	19.91	39	17.92
	Total	1	1	19.91	39	17.92
1.	Tamil Nadu	Arupukkottai	1	20.89	879	15.30
2.	Tamil Nadu	TNSCB (Scheme no. 18496) under Vambay	1	20.09	1443	3.43
	Total	2	2	40.97	2322	18.73
1.	Tripura	Sonamura	1	8.29	820	7.11
2.	Tripura	Udaipur	1	8.15	745	7.00
	Total	2	2	16.44	1565	14.11
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Seorahi (Ambedkar Nagar) Phase-I	1	2.00	100	1.32
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Seorahi (Malviya Nagar) (Phase-II)	1	2.00	81	1.36
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	1	9.07	313	5.67
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	1	11.99	420	7.48
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Phase-II	1	17.44	628	10.79
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Kisni	1	21.04	748	13.06
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajganj	1	11.42	399	7.10
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur City	1	25.52	853	16.31
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Parsadepur	1	34.50	1028	21.78
	Total	10	10	160.35	5456	100.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttarakhand	Almora	1	8.3332	217	4.22
2.	Uttarakhand	Champavat	1	3.8115	73	2.15
3.	Uttarakhand	Dinешpur	1	11.78	387	6.99
4.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani, India Nagar	1	13.4657	501	6.51
5.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani, Kathgodam	1	11.8547	422	5.95
6.	Uttarakhand	Jaspur Phase-I	1	6.30	192	4.06
7.	Uttarakhand	Jaspur Phase-II	1	1.57	48	0.94
8.	Uttarakhand	Kichcha	1	5.6328	159	3.42
9.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	1	11.96	428	6.97
10.	Uttarakhand	Kaladungi	1	10.48	290	6.37
11.	Uttarakhand	Lalkuan	1	3.59	100	2.40
12.	Uttarakhand	Landaura Phase-I	1	10.10	264	6.33
13.	Uttarakhand	Landaura Phase-II	1	2.58	100	1.26
14.	Uttarakhand	Mahuakhera Ganj	1	11.87	403	6.93
15.	Uttarakhand	Mussorie	1	5.10	96	2.67
16.	Uttarakhand	Mahudabra	1	9.25	266	5.59
17.	Uttarakhand	Manglaur	1	13.45	461	6.47
18.	Uttarakhand	Pithaurgarh Nagar	1	10.96	200	6.26
19.	Uttarakhand	Vikas Nagar	1	3.34	194	2.17
	Total	16	19	155.42	4801	87.66
1.	West Bengal	SJDA (Scheme no. 18665)	1	0.64	75	0.15
	Total	1	1	064	75	0.15
	Grand Total	89	93	840.69	39150	501.32

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Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total no. of dwelling units Approved (new + Upgradation)	Total Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	Kishangan (Ph-II)	1	30.55	1255	12.62
2.	Bihar	Gaya	1	44.59	1747	19.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bihar	Farbesganj	1	21.53	870	9.02
4.	Bihar	Jamui	1	25.30	960	11.17
5.	Bihar	Barh	1	34.66	1154	15.42
	Total	5	5	156.63	5986	67.40
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Sundernagar	1	9.99	208	6.63
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	1	7.39	130	5.08
	Total	2	2	17.38	338	11.71
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam (Infrastructure)	1	0.75	0	0.67
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Chenani	1	2.38	103	1.77
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Uri	1	1.55	51	1.21
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Arnia	1	2.51	124	2.08
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah	1	2.45	103	1.83
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Billawar	1	3.53	175	2.54
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Chak Malal	1	2.12	92	1.57
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Dooru Verinag	1	2.49	82	1.94
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kalakote	1	3.34	140	2.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kokernag	1	2.63	83	2.07
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	1	9.85	0	8.86
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal (Infrastructure)	1	1.34	0	1.20
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sumbal (Infrastructure)	1	1.66	0	1.49
	Total	13	13	36.88	953	29.72
1.	Jharkhand	Chatra Ph-1	1	19.83	932	11.72
2.	Jharkhand	Mihijam	1	27.07	1391	15.48
3.	Jharkhand	Saraikelela	1	27.69	1353	16.15
	Total	3	3	74.59	3678	43.35
1.	Rajasthan	Anupgarh	1	16.39	592	10.75
2.	Rajasthan	Bilara	1	13.96	574	9.35
3.	Rajasthan	Bhadra	1	37.69	1332	24.25
4.	Rajasthan	Banswara	1	4.23	217	2.66
5.	Rajasthan	Chhoti Sadri	1	9.22	380	6.20
6.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh Phase-II	1	10.93	433	7.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer Phase-II	1	32.81	1497	21.87
8.	Rajasthan	Kaithoon	1	5.06	327	3.45
9.	Rajasthan	Kekri	1	18.60	871	12.77
10.	Rajasthan	Kota Phase-II	1	28.58	845	15.14
11.	Rajasthan	Nimbahera	1	11.06	457	7.59
12.	Rajasthan	Pindwara	1	13.26	686	8.00
13.	Rajasthan	Pilibanga	1	6.41	244	4.27
14.	Rajasthan	Rawatsar	1	30.69	1398	18.51
15.	Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	1	36.55	1439	25.16
16.	Rajasthan	Sangod	1	9.01	442	6.09
17.	Rajasthan	Sumerpur	1	10.36	529	6.64
18.	Rajasthan	Tonk Phase-II	1	9.45	384	5.97
	Total	18	18	304.28	12647	196.00
1.	Punjab	Bhatinda Phase-I	1	26.32	592	9.89
2.	Punjab	Bhatinda Phase-II	1	59.85	1328	23.27
3.	Punjab	Budlada	1	19.92	384	6.90
4.	Punjab	Bhikhi (Ward-5)	1	5.02	64	2.42
5.	Punjab	Bhikhi (Ward-12)	1	15.01	302	5.91
6.	Punjab	Bareta Phase-I	1	19.75	400	9.91
7.	Punjab	Bareta Phase-II	1	12.14	240	4.86
8.	Punjab	Mansa	1	12.99	240	5.37
9.	Punjab	Mour	1	30.47	672	11.74
10.	Punjab	Sardulgarh Phase-I	1	34.52	704	14.08
11.	Punjab	Sardulgarh Phase-II	1	19.03	400	7.41
	Total	11	11	2353.01	5326	9976
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Singoli	1	3.69	120	2.28
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwada	1	6.57	274	3.82
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Jeerapur	1	4.00	145	2.39
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	1	8.38	441	5.93
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Diken	1	3.82	124	2.36
	Total	5	5	26.46	1104	16.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Odisha	Patnagarh	1	4.11	159	2.72
2.	Odisha	Phulbani	1	4.06	157	2.70
	Total	2	2	8.17	316	5.42
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Akrampur City	1	12.88	345	6.99
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Bachharawan	1	11.40	284	7.02
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	1	23.87	750	14.85
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad City, Phase-II	1	41.95	1197	25.31
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghiror	1	16.10	450	9.62
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Koripur	1	6.08	180	3.63
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalganj	1	9.62	246	6.31
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau City	1	19.22	479	1073
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Musafir Khana	1	15.86	534	9.91
10.	Uttar Pradesh	P.P Ganj	1	19.02	544	11.29
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Padrauna	1	29.94	912	17.73
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	1	37.38	1031	22.42
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli (07 slum)	1	19.19	429	12.08
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Sandila, Hardoi	1	8.00	252	4.68
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara Phase-II	1	29.26	846	15.20
	Total	15	15	299.77	8479	177.76
	Grand Total	74	74	1177.17	38825	647.90

Statement IV*List of 157 cities*

(FY 2009-10)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)/Number of cities	Cities-Funds released for SFCP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (10 cities)	1 Greater Hyderabad Mpl. Corp (GHMC)
		2nd Installment of 969.40 lakhs released in March (2011)	2 Greater Visakhapatnam Mpl. Corp (GVMC)
			3 Vijayawada

1	2	3	4
			4 Tirupathi
			5 Guntur
			6 Nellore
			7 Kurnool
			8 Rajamundry
			9 Warangal
			10 Kakinada
2.	Assam	76.34 (1 city)	11 Guwahati
3.	Bihar	191.59 (4 cities)	12 Patna
			13 Gaya
			14 Bhagalpur
			15 Muzaffarpur
4.	Chhattisgarh	182.88 (4 cities)	16 Bhilai Nagar
			17 Raipur
			18 Bilaspur
			19 Korba
5.	Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities)	20 Ahmadabad
			21 Surat
			23 Rajkot
			24 Jamnagar
			25 Bhavnagar
			26 Bharuch
			27 Porbandar
6.	Haryana	151.3 (3 cities)	28 Faridabad
			29 Panipat
			30 Yamunanagar
7.	Himachal Pradesh	63.84 (1 city)	31 Shimla
8.	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities)	32 Jamshedpur
			33 Dhanbad
			34 Ranchi
			35 Bokaro Steel City

1	2	3	4
9.	Karnataka	400.4 (8 cities)	36 Bangalore 37 Mysore 38 Hubli-Dharwad 39 Mangalore 40 Belgaum 41 Gulgaum 42 Davanagere 43 Bellary
10.	Kerala	263.31 (6 cities)	44 Kochi 45 Thiruvananthapuram 46 Kozhikode 47 Kannur 48 Kollam 49 Thrissur
11.	Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (6 cities)	50 Indore 51 Bhopal 52 Jabalpur 53 Gwalior 54 Ujjain 55 Sagar
12.	Maharashtra	944.67 (16 cities)	56 Greater Mumbai 57 Pune 58 Nagpur 59 Nashik 60 Aurangabad 61 Solapur 62 Bhiwandi 63 Amravati 64 Kolhapur 65 Sangli-Miraj Kupwad 66 Nanded-Waghala

1	2	3	4
			67 Malegaon
			68 Akola
			69 Jalgaon
			70 Ahmadnagar
			71 Bhule
13.	Odisha	184.12 (5 cities)	72 Bhubaneswar
			73 Puri
			74 Cuttack
			75 Raurkela
			76 Brahmapur
14.	Rajasthan	281.15 (6 cities)	77 Jaipur
			78 Jodhpur
			79 Kota
			80 Bikaner
			81 Ajmer
			82 Udaipur
15.	Manipur	55.79 (1city)	83 Imphal
16.	Tamil Nadu	480.14 (9 cities)	84 Chennai M Corp
			85 Coimbatore
			86 Madurai
			87 Tiruchirappalli
			88 Salem
			89 Tiruppur
			90 Tiruneiveli
			91 Erode
			92 Vellore
17.	Tripura	54.68 (1 city)	93 Agartala
18.	Uttar Pradesh	733.17 (18 cities)	94 Kanpur
			95 Lucknow
			96 Agra M Corp.
			97 Varansi

1	2	3	4
			98 Meerut
			99 Allahabad
			100 Ghaziabad
			101 Bareilly
			102 Aligarh
			103 Moradabad
			104 Gorakhpur
			105 Jhansi MB
			106 Saharanpur
			107 Firozabad
			108 Muzaffarnagar
			109 Mathura
			110 Shahjahanpur
			111 Noida
19.	Uttaranchal	114.63 (3 cities)	112 Dehradun
			113 Naintal
			114 Haridwar
20.	West Bengal	423.27 (4 cities)	115 Kolkata
			116 Asansol
			117 Durgapur
			118 Siliguri (Part)
			(FY 2010-11)
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities)	119 Naharlagun
			120 Itanagar
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	76.18 (1 city)	121 Portblair
23.	Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 city)	122 Daman
			123 Diu
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 cities)	124 Silvassa
			125 Amli
25.	Delhi	981.96 (DMC)	126 Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area
26.	Goa	111.70 (3 cities)	127 Mormugao
			128 Panaji
			129 Margao

1	2	3	4
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	236.80 (6 cities)	130 Jammu 131 Srinagar 132 Anathanag 133 Udampur 134 Barahmulla 135 Kathua
28.	Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities)	136 Amini 137 Kavaratti
29.	Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city)	139 Shilong
30.	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities)	140 Aizwal 141 Champhai 142 Kolasib 143 Laungltai 144 Lunglei 145 Mamit 146 Saiha 147 Serchhip
31.	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities)	148 Kohima 149 Dimapur
32.	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities)	150 Puducherry 151 Ozhukari
33.	Sikkim	6239 (2 city)	152 Gangtok
34.	Punjab	583.34 (5 cities)	153 Ludhiana 154 Amritsar 155 Jalandhar 156 Patiala 157 Bhatinda

Achievements Under NFSM

*117. SHRI ANTO ANTONY. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of the National Food Security Mission (NFSM);

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the details of the targets fixed and achievements made therein during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and crop-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal to continue NFSM in the 12th Five Year Plan also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Monitoring and Evaluation are integral components of the National Food Security Mission (NFSM). A three tier monitoring structure under the overall guidance of General Council (GC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Agriculture Minister is functioning for steering the smooth functioning of the Scheme. Whereas mid-term evaluation from an outside agency is underway, an internal assessment of the scheme was conducted based on the progress reported by the States, monitoring reports and the performance in terms of realization of the production targets.

(b) Internal Assessment of the scheme shows that the scheme was very well accepted in the target districts in terms of uptake of the recommended technologies by

the farmers. The focused and target oriented implementation of mission has resulted in production 24.28 million tons of additional food grain production against the target of 20 million tons, within 4 years of its implementation. Mission has also helped to widen the food basket of the country with nearly 2/3rd of the NFSM districts showing positive production gains.

(c) The details of Financial allocation and fund released under NFSM during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and Crop-wise is indicated in the enclosed Statements-I, II, III and IV respectively.

(d) and (e) NFSM is proposed to be revamped during the XII Plan with promotion of location specific, production strategies focusing on accelerated production of food grains crops, asset building, strengthening of institutions, conservation agriculture, eastern region, rainfed areas and crop specific initiatives on pulses, millets, and fodder.

Statement I

NFSM-Allocation, Release of funds and amount spent under NFSM-Rice ,NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses by the State during 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses			Grand Total		
	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Total Rel.	Total Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	36.69	24.15	24.98	0.00	0.00	0	68.34	59.00	56.84	105.03	83.15	81.82
2. Assam	32.43	26.86	30.32	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	32.43	26.86	30.32
3. Bihar	39.28	37.00	11.43	40.87	24.02	22.38	29.46	20.03	8.04	109.61	81.05	41.85
4. Chhattisgarh	35.30	29.00	20.61	0.00	0.00	0	52.22	42.65	33.9	87.52	71.65	54.51
5. Gujarat	4.45	2.76	0.34	9.48	2.43	4.7	7.21	3.04	1.67	21.14	8.23	6.71
6. Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.53	10.30	22.67	1.68	0.75	0.75	27.21	11.05	23.42
7. Jharkhand	12.77	9.50	3.19	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	12.77	9.50	3.19
8. Karnataka	19.39	17.73	7.07	0.00	0.00	0	15.92	11.92	11.18	35.31	29.65	18.25
9. Kerala	1.89	1.89	1.89	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	1.89	1.89	1.89
10. Madhya Pradesh	20.89	14.16	6.10	42.85	26.18	27.17	50.83	24.05	24.79	114.58	64.38	58.06
11. Maharashtra	15.06	14.53	11.57	19.51	18.82	16.94	42.78	37.57	39.65	77.35	70.92	68.16
12. Odisha	40.02	35.64	40.02	0.00	0.00	0	28.43	25.90	28.44	68.45	61.54	68.46

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13. Punjab		0.00	0.00	0.00	41.09	33.91	39.21	4.10	1.78	1.96	45.19	35.69	41.17
14. Rajasthan		0.00	0.00	0.00	25.59	10.96	18.53	14.63	7.12	7.48	40.22	18.08	26.01
15. Tamil Nadu		41.18	3099	27.29	0.00	0.00	92.83	6.14	2.02	2.33	47.32	33.01	29.62
16. Uttar Pradesh		33.74	44.89	11.61	120.07	89.61	92.83	38.43	20.70	18.29	192.24	155.20	122.73
17. West Bengal		49.02	47.53	28.551	5.69	2.20	2.8	15.69	13.63	7.94	70.39	63.36	39.29
Total		382.11	336.63	224.97	330.68	218.43	247.2	375.87	270.15	243.3	1088.65	825.21	715.46

Statement II

NFSM-Allocation, Release of funds and amount spent under NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses by the State during 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses			Grand Total		
	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Total Rel.	Total Exp.
1. Andhra Pradesh	46.69	38.32	36.84	0	0.00	0.00	95.54	84.02	91.07	142.23	122.34	127.91
2. Assam	41.3	36.11	41.07	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	41.30	36.11	41.07
3. Bihar	19.83	0.00	17.13	57.54	25.00	50.94	48.26	18.34	21.67	125.63	43.34	89.74
4. Chhattisgarh	49.88	20.66	20.09	0	0.00	0.00	42.55	0.00	13.22	92.43	20.66	33.31
5. Gujarat	1.92	0.00	0.65	6.58	4.51	5.87	14.19	10.47	7.89	22.69	14.98	14.41
6. Haryana	0	0.00	0.00	23.21	20.35	18.41	10.74	8.30	8.35	33.95	28.65	26.76
7. Jharkhand	16.95	4.68	8.17	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	16.95	4.68	8.17
8. Karnataka	25.05	12.48	18.81	0	0.00	0.00	39.2	34.67	39.26	64.25	47.15	58.07
9. Kerala	3.91	2.78	2.78	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	3.91	2.78	2.78
10. MP	14.59	0.00	6.90	56.42	25.00	37.23	53.97	34.33	39.70	124.98	59.33	83.83
11. Maharashtra	25.63	22.13	26.54	21.26	18.69	21.75	68.18	65.05	64.67	115.07	105.87	112.96
12. Odisha	40.25	40.25	40.20	0	0.00	0.00	24.74	22.16	22.61	64.99	62.41	62.81
13. Punjab	0	0.00	0.00	52.96	50.30	46.51	11.64	10.92	8.40	64.60	61.22	54.91
14. Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	31.95	26.38	22.87	20.25	11.68	17.14	52.20	38.06	40.01
15. Tamil Nadu	29.69	17.79	27.11	0	0.00	0.00	14.92	12.28	9.65	44.61	30.07	36.76
16. Uttar Pradesh	77.16	41.17	33.41	164.27	135.92	153.37	71.08	49.19	40.88	312.51	226.28	227.66
17. West Bengal	72.02	51.82	56.60	7.83	7.27	6.27	20.19	12.56	11.37	11.04	71.65	74.24
Total	464.87	288.19	336.30	422.02	313.42	363.22	535.45	373.97	395.88	1422.34	945.58	1095.40

Statement III

NFSM-Allocation, Release of funds and amount spent under NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses by the State during 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses			A3P			Grand Total		
	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Total Rel.	Total Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.
1. Andhra Pradesh	49.93	39.52	46.33	0.00	0	0	52.47	47.1	48.1	32.8	32.80	12.54	135.2	119.42	106.97
2. Assam	59.15	58.92	28.51	0.00	0	0	6.00	5.48	5.48	2.18	2.18	1.09	67.33	66.58	35.08
3. Bihar	18.59	15.08	16.83	35.61	29.37	30.4	15.11	1.1	11.92	6.01	6.01	6.01	75.32	51.56	65.155
4. Chhattisgarh	37.67	5.46	14.33	0.00	0	0	17.07	5.33	7.3	8.75	8.75	5.12	63.49	19.54	26.75
5. Gujarat	1.65	0	1.94	6.64	4.44	5.21	17.68	6.34	12.61	13.12	13.11	10.40	39.09	23.89	30.16
6. Haryana	0.00	0	0	24.09	22.08	22.56	10.82	9.3	9.67	4.37	4.37	3.97	39.28	35.75	36.2
7. Jharkhand	10.69	5.78	3.94	0.00	0	0	11.59	5.79	3.73	4.92	4.92	1.61	27.2	16.49	9.28
8. Karnataka	19.53	9.63	15.07	0.00	0	0	41.82	33.92	34.36	28.97	28.97	28.58	90.32	72.52	78.01
9. Kerala	2.62	2.1	2.1	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	2.62	2.1	2.1
10. Madhya Pradesh	11.32	7.9	7	44.58	28	28.89	92.18	58.14	60.13	66.68	66.68	55.25	214.76	160.72	151.27
11. Maharashtra	23.92	19.13	18.26	26.40	21.12	19.94	61.41	50.02	51.18	56.85	56.85	56.78	168.58	147.12	146.16
12. Odisha	43.13	39.45	41.56	0.00	0	0	17.42	13.07	15	6.01	6.01	6.01	66.56	58.53	62.57
13. Punjab	0.00	0	0	41.34	34	37.21	6.52	3.02	5.88	0.55	0.55	0.55	48.41	37.57	43.64
14. Rajasthan	0.00	0	0	22.20	9	16.62	52.60	34.25	38.89	32.8	32.80	23.24	107.6	76.05	78.75
15. Tamil Nadu	26.00	17.86	22.52	0.00	0	0	15.33	5.11	9.99	7.11	7.11	6.93	48.44	30.08	39.44
16. Uttar Pradesh	80.56	10	44.22	121.62	98.77	102.31	58.05	34.91	40.16	33.89	33.89	27.25	294.12	177.57	213.94
17. West Bengal	49.04	24.8	40.23	8.02	5.86	6.57	5.09	0	3.09	3.28	3.28	2.72	65.43	33.94	52.610
Total	433.80	255.6	302.84	330.50	252.64	269.71	481.16	312.88	357.49	308.29	308.28	248.05	1553.75	1129.43	1178.09

Statement IV

NFSM-Allocation, Release of funds and amount spent under NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses by the State during 2011-12 as on 22.11.2011

(Rs. in crore)

State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses			A3P			Grand Total		
	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Total Rel.	Total Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Andhra Pradesh	39.27	35.01	17.10	0.00		0.00	38.89	42.22	20.27	23.97	11.68	0.00	102.13	88.91	37.37
2. Assam	25.24	5.67	0.00	0.00		0.00	5.71	8.06	0.00	3.02	1.85	0.00	33.97	15.58	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3. Bihar		19.26	17.79	7.83	37.47	28.10	0.00	11.76	8.44	0.92	4.72	4.54	0.00	73.21	58.87	8.75
4. Chhattisgarh		34.48	30.01	0.10	0.00		0.00	14.88	11.53	3.24	5.13	2.80	0.00	54.49	44.34	3.34
5. Gujarat		1.90	0.35	1.06	6.15	4.54	0.00	13.52	13.52	6.15	8.70	5.55	0.00	30.27	23.96	7.21
6. Haryana		0.00		0.00	20.28	14.37	0.00	5.48	6.60	0.82	3.87	3.32	0.00	29.63	24.29	0.82
7. Jammu and Kashmir		3.59	2.69	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.59	2.69	0.00
8. Jharkhand		8.29		0.78	0.00		0.00	11.45	4.55	1.16	2.81	1.00	0.00	22.55	5.55	1.94
9. Karnataka		17.38	12.31	5.52	0.00		0.00	36.47	31.49	9.05	17.58	15.60	0.00	71.43	59.40	14.57
10. Kerala		3.04	2.28	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.04	2.28	0.00
11. Maharashtra		10.61	8.57	4.93	43.53	26.74	0.00	71.23	72.83	14.93	41.10	33.68	0.00	166.47	141.82	19.86
12. Maharashtra		20.45	19.17	3.82	22.17	16.28	0.00	66.52	31.71	9.45	34.70	31.20	0.00	143.84	98.36	13.27
13. Odisha		35.97	33.55	19.35	0.00		0.00	13.21	15.68	2.15	4.63	4.44	0.00	53.81	53.67	21.50
14. Punjab		0.00		0.00	38.39	27.53	0.00	6.10	7.17	0.00	0.50	0.48	0.00	44.99	35.18	0.00
15. Rajasthan		0.00		0.00	22.65	16.78	0.00	50.23	35.60	13.28	21.79	11.24	0.00	94.67	63.62	13.28
16. Tamil Nadu		21.44	21.58	3.04	0.00		0.00	10.06	2.32	2.55	3.70	3.30	0.00	35.20	27.20	5.59
17. Uttar Pradesh		66.55	61.34	33.58	118.51	86.21	0.00	65.77	68.39	14.37	20.97	14.02	0.00	271.80	229.96	47.95
18. West Bengal		40.84	25.76	1.07	7.43	3.64	0.00	6.70	0.00	0.00	2.06	1.40	0.00	57.03	30.80	1.07
Total		348.31	216.08	98.18	316.58	224.19	0.00	427.98	360.11	98.34	199.25	146.10	0.00	1292.12	1006.48	196.52

Revival of Closed Sugar Mills

*118. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether several sugar mills in the country have been closed down or have become sick and/or are on the verge of closure/sick during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of functioning, closed/sick and revived/rehabilitated sugar mills in the country during the said period, State-wise, year-wise and sector-wise;

(c) the details of the steps taken and the funds allocated for revival of the said mills;

(d) whether the Government proposes to fix the price of ethanol and encourage its purchase by oil companies to improve the viability of sugar mills; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, AND FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The yearwise, State-wise, sector-wise details of sugar mills which functioned and the those sugar mills which did not work and remained closed during the last three sugar seasons (October-September) is at enclosed in the Statement-I. The details of sick sugar mills, State-wise is at enclosed in the given Statement-II. The position regarding the current year can not be indicated as the sugar season has just commenced on 1st October, 2011. The reasons for closure/sickness of the sugar mills, generally, are non-availability of adequate raw material, poor recovery from sugarcane, uneconomic size, lack of modernization, up-gradation and diversification, high cost of working capital, declaration of high State Advised Price

(SAP) of sugarcane by some States, control of molasses, lack of professional management, overstaffing etc. As per information received from the State Governments, two sugar mills have been revived each in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar and one sugar mill has been revived in Tamil nadu during last three years.

(c) It is the responsibility of the entrepreneur concerned to take steps to re-open/revive the closed/sick sugar mills as far as private sector is concerned and the State Governments/UTs concerned in the case of the public and cooperative sugar mills. At the level of Central Government, the Sugar Development Fund Rules, 1983, provide for concessional loans for modernization or rehabilitation of plant and machinery and sugarcane development as well as restructuring of SDF loans of the

potentially viable sick sugar undertakings. In addition, Central Government introduced interest subvention facility of 3% for restructuring of the term loans of the commercially viable cooperative sugar mills through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from financial year 2005-06.

(d) and (e) The Government has made 5% blending of Ethanol with petrol mandatory and has fixed adhoc ex-factory price of Rs. 27/- per litre. This price would be subject to adjustment with the final price arrived at, based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee constituted for determining formula/principles for pricing of Ethanol. The 'Expert Committee on Pricing of Ethanol' has submitted its Final Report containing its recommendations on pricing of Ethanol.

Statement I

Statewise & Sector-wise number of functioning and closed Sugar Mills during the Sugar Season 2010-11

(Position as on 30.09.2011)

(Provisional)

Sl.No.	State	Cooperative Sector		Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Total	
		Functioned	Closed	Functioned	Closed	Functioned	Closed		Functioned	Closed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Punjab	10	7	0	0	6	1	24	16	8
2.	Haryana	11	2	0	0	3	0	16	14	2
3.	Rajasthan	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	2
4.	Uttarakhand	4	0	2	0	4	0	10	10	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	23	6	9	22	92	4	156	124	32
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	0	2	9	2	18	12	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
8.	Gujarat	18	6	0	0	1	0	25*	19	6
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10.	Maharashtra	129	40	0	0	35	3	207	164	43
11.	Bihar	0	0	0	15	9	4	28	9	19
12.	Assam	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	3
13.	Odisha	2	2	0	0	3	1	8	5	3
14.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	2	0	3*	2	1
15.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Andhra Pradesh	9	5	0	1	27	2	44	36	8
17.	Karnataka	22	2	2	1	34	5	66	58	8
18.	Tamil Nadu	16	0	2	1	25	1	45	43	2
19.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0
20.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2
21.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	All India	252	77	16	44	251	26	666	519	147

*Includes two sugar refineries namely Debhog in West and Bharapar in Gujarat which reported sugar production.

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

(Provisional)

Sl.No.	State	Cooperative Sector		Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Total	
		Functioned	Closed	Functioned	Closed	Functioned	Closed		Functioned	Closed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Punjab	10	6	0	0	5	2	23	15	8
2.	Haryana	11	2	0	0	3	0	18	14	2
3.	Rajasthan	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	2
4.	Uttarakhand	4	0	2	0	4	0	10	10	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	25	3	11	22	91	4	158	127	29
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	0	2	7	4	18	10	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
8.	Gujarat	17	6	0	0	1	0	24	18	8
9.	Maharashtra	109	58	0	0	31	3	201	140	81
10.	Bihar	0	0	0	15	9	4	28	9	19
11.	Assam	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	3
12.	Odisha	2	2	0	0	2	2	8	4	4
13.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	3*	2*
14.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
15.	Andhra Pradesh	9	5	0	1	26	2	43	35	8
16.	Karnataka	18	5	2	1	34	6	84	52	12
17.	Tamil Nadu	15	2	2	1	23	2	45	40	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0
19.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2
20.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
All India		224	95	18	44	238	33	652	480	172

*Includes Debhog sugar refinery in West Bengal which did not reported indigenous sugar production.

State-wise & Sector-wise number of functioning and closed Sugar Mills during the Sugar Season 2008-09

(Position as on 30.09.2009)

Sl.No.	State	Cooperative Sector		Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Total	
		Functioned	Closed	Functioned	Closed	Functioned	Closed		Functioned	Closed
1.	Punjab	10	7	0	0	6	0	23	16	7
2.	Haryana	12	1	0	0	3	0	16	15	1
3.	Rajasthan	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	2
4.	Uttarakhand	4	0	2	0	4	0	10	10	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	25	3	14	19	91	3	155	130	25
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	0	2	5	2	14	8	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
8.	Gujarat	17	6	0	0	1	0	24	18	6
9.	Maharashtra	119	46	0	0	28	2	195	147	48
10.	Bihar	0	0	0	15	9	4	28	9	19
11.	Assam	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	3
12.	Odisha	3	1	0	0	2	2	8	5	3
13.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	2*	1
14.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
15.	Andhra Pradesh	9	5	0	1	26	2	43	35	8
16.	Karnataka	15	7	2	1	31	5	61	48	13
17.	Tamil Nadu	15	1	2	1	20	2	41	37	4
18.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
19.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2
20.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
All India		235	83	21	41	228	26	634	484	150

*Includes Debhog sugar refinery in West Bengal which did not reported indigenous sugar production.

Statement II*Sick Sugar Mills, State-wise*

State	In public and private sector (BIFR data)*	In the cooperative sector (NABARD data)**	Total
Punjab	0	6	6
Haryana	0	7	7
Maharashtra	6	65	71
Uttar Pradesh	16	25	41
Uttarakhand	1	4	5
Kerala	0	1	1
Tamil Nadu	3	12	15
Karnataka	5	15	20
Gujarat	1	6	7
Bihar	1	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	9
Assam	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	2	1	3
Odisha	1	0	1
Goa	0	1	1
All India	37	152	189

*Out of 37 sugar mills, the BIFR has dismissed 14 cases as 'non-maintainable' and in 7 cases they have recommended winding up as intimated by the BIFR vide letter dated 24.11.2011.

**The sugar mills with negative networth as intimated by the NABARD vide letter dated 24.11.2011.

Agricultural Insurance Schemes

*119. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the various agricultural insurance schemes in operation in the country at national level, at present;

(b) whether a Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) has been implemented throughout the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the number of farmers benefited under the scheme;

(d) the names of the States which are not implementing the MNAIS treating gram panchayats as the unit of insurance;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the other crop insurance schemes also;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the further action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Government is implementing five crop insurance schemes *i.e.* National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Pilot Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCI) and Pilot Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS), Weather (Rainfall) Insurance as a Risk Management Support for Coffee Growers in the country.

(b) to (d) Modified National Agricultural Insurance

Scheme (MNAIS) has been approved by Government of India for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts in the country from Rabi 2010-11 as per details given in the enclosed Statement-I. Scheme has been notified for implementation by 12 States in 34 districts during Rabi 2010-11 as per the details given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) to (g) According to the guidelines, WBCIS, MNAIS and CPIS are required to be evaluated after completion of respective pilot periods for further implementation and amendments, if required on the basis of such evaluation.

Statement I

List of State-wise District (50)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Name of Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore, Prakasam, Warangal
2.	Assam	Dhubri, Kamrup
3.	Bihar	Munger, Jamui, Shivhar
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
5.	Goa	North Goa
6.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar, Sabarkantha, Kheda, Gandhinagar
7.	Haryana	Rohtak
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Hamirpur
9.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
10.	Karnataka	Gulbarga, Shimoga, Tumkur
11.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola, Buldana, Washim
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia, Sheopur, Gwalior
13.	Mizoram	Serchhip
14.	Odisha	Balasore, Cuttack, Nuapada
15.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Ropar
16.	Rajasthan	Alwar, Tonk, Bharatpur
17.	Sikkim	East Sikkim
18.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore, Namakkai, Shivganga
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi, Unnao, Bulandshar, Lalitpur
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Haridwar
21.	West Bengal	Coochbehar, Birbhum, Burdwan

Statement II

Farmers Covered/benefited under MNAIS during Rabi 2010-11

Sl.No.	State	Number of Farmers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54195
2.	Assam	2097
3.	Bihar	37123
4.	Chhattisgarh	18
5.	Gujarat	125
6.	Jharkhand	183
7.	Karnataka	8742
8.	Madhya Pradesh	34535
9.	Maharashtra	3663
10.	Odisha	40434
11.	Uttarakhand	9642
12.	Uttar Pradesh	167661
Season Total		358418

Coastal Security Scheme

*120. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Coastal Security Scheme in various phases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the target fixed and the achievement made so far under the scheme;

(c) the details of proposals received from the State Governments of coastal areas and the assistance provided under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the said scheme in order to make it more effective and remove deficiencies reported, if any, in the implementation of the first phase of the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA CHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The Coastal Security Scheme is being implemented in two phases. Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I has been implemented from 2005 to 31.03.2011 and stands completed.

Components under the Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Costal Police Stations	Vessels	Jeeps	Motor Cycl	Check post	Out post	Barrack	Rubber No. Inflated Boats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Gujarat	10	30	20	101	25	46	—	—
2.	Maharashtra	12	28	25	57	32	—	24	—
3.	Goa	3	9	6	9	—	—	—	10
4.	Karnataka	5	15	9	4	—	—	—	—
5.	Kerala	8	24	16	24	—	—	—	—
6.	Tamil Nadu	12	24	12	36	40	12	—	—
7.	Andhra Pradesh	6	18	12	18	—	—	—	—
8.	Odisha	5	15	10	15	—	—	—	—
9.	West Bengal	6	18	12	12	—	—	6	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Puducherry	1	3	2	3	—	—	—	—
11.	Lakshadweep	4	6	8	8	—	—	—	—
12.	Daman and Diu	1	4	3	5	—	—	—	—
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	10	18	20	—	—	—	—
Total		73	204	153	312	97	58	30	10

Note:-A lump sum assistance of Rs. 10 lakh per coastal Police Station has also been provided for surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture, etc.

Details of funds released to States/UTs during last three years and the total release under the Scheme (completed on 31.3.2011) are as below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Release to the States/UTs under CSS Phase-1 (2005-11) #
1.	Gujarat	Nil	42.60	Nil	842.600
2.	Maharashtra	Nil	231.80	Nil	692.600
3.	Goa	20.00	37.05	Nil	153.500
4.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	211.900
5.	Kerala	Nil	237.40	Nil	356.000
6.	Tamil Nadu	337.80	161.00	Nil	808.000
7.	Andhra Pradesh	74.10	Nil	Nil	267.000
8.	Odisha	Nil	182.38	Nil	265.750
9.	West Bengal	Nil	157.50	Nil	353.400
10.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	44.500
11.	Lakshadweep	75.80	Nil	Nil	136.800
12.	Daman and Diu	10.20	Nil	Nil	68.350
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	26.11	103.900

#Most of the funds under the Scheme were released in the initial years.

Note:- Payments for boats supplied to States/UTs., training of personnel by Coast Guard, annual maintenance charge, import duties etc. were made centrally.

Based on a vulnerability/gap analysis carried out by coastal States/UTs (and their proposals/suggestions) and in consultation with the Coast.

Guard, the Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II has been formulated with an outlay of Rs. 1579.91 crores (Rs. 1154.91 crores non-recurring and Rs. 425.00 crore recurring). The scheme has been approved by the Government and is under implementation for a period of five years with effect from 1st April, 2011. New features like jetties, Rigid Inflatable Boats, Marine Operation Centres and large vessels (for A&N Islands), have been added.

Components under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Costal police Stations	Boats/Vessels		Number of jetties	Four-wheelers	Motor Cycles
			12 Ton	Others			
1.	Gujarat	12	31		5	12	24
2.	Maharashtra	7	14		3	7	14
3.	Goa	4	4		2	4	8
4.	Karnataka	4	12		2	4	8
5.	Kerala	10	20		4	10	20
6.	Tamil Nadu	30	20		12	30	60
7.	Andhra Pradesh	15	30		7	15	30
8.	Odisha	13	26		5	13	26
9.	West Bengal	8	7		4	8	16
10.	Daman and Diu	2	4		2	2	4
11.	Lakshadweep	3	6	12**	2	3	6
12.	Puducherry	3	6		2	3	6
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20# ***10 MOCs		10* 23**	10	20	20
Total		131	180		60	131	242

*LV-large vessels **RIB- Rigid Inflatable Boats ***Marine Operational Centres

#Existing 20 Coastal Police Stations will be upgraded.

Note: A lump sum assistance of Rs. 15 lakh per coastal Police Station is also provided for surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture etc.

The Scheme has commenced from the current financial year. The State-wise details of funds released under Phase-II are as below:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2011-12
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	Nil
2.	Maharashtra	Nil
3.	Goa	75.80
4.	Karnataka	41.22
5.	Kerala	100.00

1	2	3
6.	Tamil Nadu	945.20
7.	Andhra Pradesh	97.10
8.	Odisha	95.22
9.	West Bengal	Nil
10.	Puducherry	50.11
11.	Lakshadweep	49.19
12.	Daman and Diu	98.00
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00

The implementation and progress of coastal security scheme is periodically reviewed in the National Committee

for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) headed by the Cabinet Secretary, Government of India. The Committee has met five times *i.e.* on September 4, 2009, January 22, 2010, May 14, 2010, November 23, 2010 and July 29, 2011.

[*Translation*]

Pakistani Nationals in India

1151. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a considerable number of Hindus belonging to Pakistan have not returned back even after the expiry of their visas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any memorandum from them;

(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 HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) It has come to notice that a number of Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities in Pakistan *i.e.* Hindus and Sikhs, who have come to India after obtaining Pilgrimage group visa, have not returned within their visa validity period and have been seeking extension of their visas.

(c) to (e) A number of representations have been received requesting for allowing extension of visas of such Pakistani nationals and also for permitting them to apply for Long Term Visa (LTV). As per the conditions stipulated while granting visa to Pakistani nationals coming in group to visit religious places, they have to travel within India as a group and also return to Pakistan within the stipulated period as a group. In view of the above, all such Pakistani nationals who have come to India on group pilgrimage visa will have to return to Pakistan within the visa validity period or the short extended period allowed in specific cases.

[*English*]

Shortage of Staff in NCB

1152. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is witnessing acute shortage of staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage of staff in NCB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No Madam. In fact Narcotics Control Bureau has been strengthened by sanctioning 252 and 225 Posts of various categories during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Propagation of Indian Culture

1153. SHRI SHIV KUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to propagate India's Cultural heritage and value system particularly amongst the youth;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up centres for the purpose in the country including Karnataka; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Ministry of Culture operates a number of Plan Schemes for preservation and promotion of culture and cultural activities in the country under which a large number of organizations and persons, including youth, are assisted every year. The Government has launched a new plan scheme for youth namely; "Cultural Heritage Youth Leadership Programme" on 19th November 2011, which *inter-alia* encompasses following activities:-

(i) Distribution of existing audio-visual (AV) materials related to culture amongst eligible institutions; to arouse their interest in culture and heritage.

- (ii) To give Financial assistance for production of new AV material, including publications, related to culture;
- (iii) Supporting visits to monuments, museum and other specified places/events by students of under-privileged schools.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government, at this stage.

Shelter For Tsunami Victims in A&N

1154. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether retaining wall and some permanent shelter of Tsunami victims have collapsed in Jogindernagar, permanent shelter, Campbellbay in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be re-constructed?

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

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

Night Shelters in Cities

1155. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent night shelters constructed in the metropolitan cities of the country during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the State Governments and civic agencies are facing financial crunch for constructing adequate numbers of night shelters for the increasing number of the homeless poor; and

(c) if so, the additional funds sanctioned and released by the Government to each State for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) 'Housing' and 'colonization'

being State subjects, the primary responsibility of providing shelter lies with the State Governments. However, earlier from 1988-89, the Central Government was extending financial support for construction of night shelters under the scheme 'Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless'. Since 2005-06, the scheme was transferred to the State sector and financial assistance from the centre was discontinued. Hence no support has been extended by Government of India for the purpose of construction of night shelter for the past three years.

[Translation]

QRT for Disaster Management

1156. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to constitute a Quick Response Team (QRT) comprising the local people for disaster management; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time schedule for its implementation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Production of Bt. Cotton Seeds

1157. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh is producing a major share of Bt. cotton seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such seeds are being supplied to other States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the manner in which these Bt. cotton seeds are utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Andhra Pradesh is one of the major Bt. Cotton Seed Producing states in the country. It produced about 1.06 crore packets of 450 gram each, *i.e.* 47,700 qtls of Bt. Cotton seeds during 2010.

(c) to (e) The cotton seed producing companies supply Bt. Cotton seeds to other states, based on demand and availability of such varieties which are recommended and approved for cultivation in those states. Companies in normal course maintain a carryover stock of remaining seeds for marketing in the next season subject to seeds meeting the quality standards and procedures as specified under the Seeds Act, 1966 and the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983.

[*Translation*]

Mithi River Plan

1158. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for funding the Mithi River Development Plan at 70:30 ratio, which was found to be workable;

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

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be finalised alongwith the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has submitted a Detailed Project Report (DPR) at a cost of Rs. 1657.11 crore for Phase-II work in December, 2009. The main components of the project are widening and deepening of the Mithi River. The report was sent to the Ministry of Water Resources which is technically competent to scrutinise the project. The latest set of comments of the Ministry of Water Resources were conveyed to MMRDA on 06.09.2011.

Complaints Against Police Personnel

1159. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women has received several complaints against police personnel;

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

(c) whether any study has been conducted to improve the behaviour of police personnel towards women;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to sensitise the police towards women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) State-wise number of the complaints received in National Commission for Women against police personnel during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till 24th November, 2011) are enclosed at Statement.

(c) to (e) A number of studies have been conducted in general to improve the behaviour of police personnel, the notable among those are:

- (i) Image of Police in India (1979).
- (ii) Public complaints in selected Urban Police Stations of Delhi (1980).
- (iii) Decline in professionalism in Indian Police (1995).
- (iv) Police Morale issues and remedies (1996).
- (v) Professionalism in Indian Police at the cutting Edge Level (SHO Level) (1998).
- (vi) Professionalism in Indian Police at the cutting Edge level (SO/SHO Level) - Public Perception in Uttar Pradesh (2000).
- (vii) Professionalism in the Constabulary : A Challenge to Police Leadership (2001).
- (viii) Police Public Interface (2001).

However, 'police' being a State Subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is primarily the State Governments who have to implement the various police reforms measures. The Government of India has been making consistent efforts to persuade the States, from time to time, to bring the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people. State Police Forces and Central Police Forces are also organizing special courses on "Crimes against Women".

Statement

State-wise number of complaints involving police apathy and police harassment received by National Commission for Women (NCW) during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till 24th November, 2011)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012 (till 24th Nov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12	2	15	16
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0
4.	Assam	2	3	2	1
5.	Bihar	27	92	123	72
6.	Chandigarh	0	1	5	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	8	25	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	1	1	0
10.	Delhi	126	237	453	357
11.	Goa	0	0	0	1
12.	Gujarat	5	9	18	7
13.	Haryana	77	147	268	204
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	9	5	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	2	5	2
16.	Jharkhand	12	33	77	32
17.	Karnataka	4	11	8	3
18.	Kerala	0	0	6	2
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	36	112	190	94
21.	Maharashtra	15	52	66	34
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	1
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Mizoram	0	1	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	1	0	1
26.	Odisha	3	2	8	10
27.	Puducherry	0	1	1	0
28.	Punjab	19	23	51	39
29.	Rajasthan	88	272	441	251
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	36	14	7	14
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	689	1668	2097	1761
34.	Uttarakhand	9	41	81	49
35.	West Bengal	2	8	26	13

[English]

Exposure of Indian Farmers

1160. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to take enterprising Indian farmers on world tours to show them best in their business; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Condition of Godowns

1161. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrain godowns in the country are in a pathetic condition due to lack of proper maintenance;

(b) if so, the total number of foodgrain godowns in the country at present and the total number out of these godowns which are in a poor condition, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for proper maintenance of these godowns;

(d) whether any additional plan has been formulated for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Foodgrain godowns in the country are not in a pathetic condition due to lack of proper maintenance. The statement showing state wise number of depots, owned and hired, both Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) available with Fe. as on 30.6.2011 is given in the Statement. Regular inspection and periodical maintenance of the godowns are carried out for their proper upkeep. There is no additional plan formulated for this purpose, though funds are allocated for periodical maintenance of godowns.

Statement*The State-wise number of Depot (Owned and Hired/covered and Cap) Available with FCI as on 30.06.2011*

Name of the Region/U.T.	Covered							Cap (Open)			Grand Total	
	F.C.I.	Hired from					Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired		Total
	Owned	State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Parties							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Bihar	14	1	11	16	10	38	52	7	0	7	59	
Jharkhand	6	1	3	10	2	16	22	2	0	2	24	
Odisha	23	0	9	27	1	37	60	0	0	0	60	
West Bengal	23	2	9	0	8	19	42	9	0	9	51	
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	
Total of E.Z.	67	5	32	53	21	111	178	18	0	18	196	
Assam	17	0	3	3	10	16	33	0	0	0	33	
Arunachal Pradesh	4	8	0	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	12	
Meghalaya	3	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	6	
Mizoram	6	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	7	
Tripura	4	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	7	
Manipur	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	4	
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5	
Total of NEZ	41	12	6	5	10	33	74	0	0	0	74	
Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10	
Haryana	35	37	26	56	8	127	162	28	9	37	199	
Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17	
Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	1	3	19	0	0	0	19	
Punjab	107	9	14	93	17	133	240	92	15	107	347	
Chandigarh	9	2	6	7	0	15	24	9	2	11	35	
Rajasthan	36	2	23	69	16	110	146	20	23	43	189	
Uttar Pradesh	52	2	25	126	5	158	210	33	15	48	258	
Uttarakhand	5	3	4	7	2	16	21	1	2	3	24	
Total of N.Z.	272	65	101	358	49	573	845	187	66	253	1098	
Andhrap Pradesh	34	10	41	131	6	188	222	17	0	17	239	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	5	28
Karnataka	21	0	19	32	1	52	73	9	0	9	82
Tamil Nadu	11	0	11	7	3	21	32	4	0	4	36
Puducherry	4	0	1	2	0	3	7	3	0	3	10
Total of S.Z.	94	10	72	172	10	264	358	38	0	38	396
Gujarat	15	2	11	1	3	17	32	5	1	6	38
Maharashtra	18	0	16	30	12	58	76	5	1	6	82
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	23	5	12	21	37	75	98	6	0	6	104
Chhattisgarh	19	2	6	23	3	34	53	0	0	0	53
Total of W.Z.	76	9	45	75	55	184	260	16	2	18	278
Grand Total	550	101	256	663	145	1165	1715	259	68	327	2042

[*Translation*]

Assistance for Metro Rail

1162. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present policy/guidelines for providing financial assistance to metro rail projects;

(b) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has demanded financial assistance from the Union Government for the proposed metro rail network in Jaipur;

(c) if so, the details and the present status thereof alongwith the quantum of financial assistance demanded; and

(d) the amount proposed to be provided to the State Government in the form of financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Urban Transport is inter-twined with Urban Development which is a State subject. Therefore, proposal of Mass Rapid Transit System (MTS) is conceived, approved and then sent to the Central Government by the State Government Central Government considers these proposals as per National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP)

which was formulated in 2006. NUTP underlines that there is a wide spectrum of public transport technologies available. Each of these technologies has its unique characteristics and is best suited to a specific situation depending upon urban form, terrain, level of demand, direction & extent of urban sprawl, projections for future growth and population density etc. The Central Government, therefore, encourages all proven technologies for MRTS. As per National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), the Central financial assistance to MRTS projects would be given to the extent of 20% of the project cost either in the form of Budgetary support or Viability Gap funding.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Government of Rajasthan has asked for financial assistance upto 50% of the total cost of the Stage-I. This financial assistance asked for is amounting to Rs. 1012 crore.

(d) Earlier the Government of India accorded 'in-principle' approval for taking up Stage-I of the Jaipur Metro Rail Project subject to conditions that *inter-alia*, (i) it would be entirely funded by the State Government/their agencies. (ii) The 'in-principle' approval of the Government of India should not be taken as 'a priori' approval of the Central Government for the project in part or whole for any financial assistance from the Central Government and (iii) The whole project would be appraised denovo, if the State

Government approaches Central Government for any financial assistance at a later stage. Hence, information/clarifications have been asked from Government of Rajasthan. Reply is pending with the State Government.

[English]

Ex-servicemen in Anti-naxal Operations

1163. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to induct ex-servicemen to boost its anti-naxalite operations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The services of retired army personnel are being used to augment training capacity and counter Explosive Devices expertise of security forces deployed in Anti-naxal operations.

[Translation]

Technology for Construction

1164. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department has decided to use Net-Zero technology in buildings to be constructed in future;

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

(c) whether the Central Public Works Department has started any building construction project on Net-Zero technique;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps for universal use of Net-Zero technique in view of its utility; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Not applicable in view of 'a' above.

(c) Yes, Madam

(d) New office building for Ministry of Environment and Forest at Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi is planned to achieve Net-Energy-Zero Energy criteria. Further details have been put up in the public domain on the website with URL: <http://www.indiraparyavaran-bhawan.com>

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Not applicable in view of 'e' above.

[English]

Unspent Funds under SJSRY

1165. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds allocated under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) remained unspent in various States during each of the last two years and the current year;

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

(c) whether SJSRY has since been revamped during the current financial year;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to monitor the implementation of the scheme and to ensure full utilisation of the funds in time?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana. (SJSRY) is an ongoing scheme and as per the guidelines of the Scheme, to avail Central funds under the SJSRY Scheme for the year 2011-12, the total central funds released upto the year 2009-10 should have been utilized by the States/UTs.

Utilization certificates for the funds released to the States and Union Territories during 2010-2011 are not due for considering, release of funds during the year 2011-2012.

A Statement showing the State-wise total Central funds released upto 2009-2010 and during 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and unspent funds lying with States/UTs under SJSRY is enclosed.

Weak administrative machinery for implementation of the scheme at the State, District, City and Community level, Lack of flow of credit to the urban poor and Lack of adequate capacity building and training of stakeholders etc., are some of the reasons for non-utilization of fund in time.

(c) and (d) On the basis of an evaluation study conducted by the Ministry, as well as feedback received from various stakeholders, the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been comprehensively revamped since 1st April, 2009. The revamped Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

has following five components:-

- (1) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (2) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (3) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (4) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- (5) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

(e) The performance of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is monitored through mechanisms such as periodic review meetings, monthly/quarterly physical and financial progress reports. Besides, field visits are also taken by officers of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Statement

The State-wise Central funds released upto 2009-10 and during 2010-11, 2011-12 and unspent funds lying with States/UTs Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total Central Fund Released upto 2009-10	Central Fund Released during 2010-11	Central Funds Released during 2011-12	Total Central Fund Released upto 2011-12	UCs Received	Unspent Fund Available with States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23538.09	5226.02	2413.80	31177.91	26963.91	4214.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	846.09	201.79	0.00	1047.88	1152.85	104.97
3.	Assam	9424.54	2869.96	0.00	12294.50	8838.65	3555.85
4.	Bihar	8086.74	2001.40	1579.38	11667.50	8653.45	3014.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	4500.77	1201.95	671.35	6374.07	4511.14	1862.93
6.	Goa	22.90	0.00	0.00	222.90	188.61	34.29
7.	Gujarat	11244.85	1928.53	0.00	13173.38	12158.90	1014.48
8.	Haryana	6075.46	654.37	798.85	7528.68	7596.52	67.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	719.44	50.00	0.00	769.44	719.44	50.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1923.45	135.21	146.65	2205.31	1923.45	281.86
11.	Jharkhand	1556.38	814.88	0.00	2371.26	1331.80	1039.46
12.	Karnataka	21308.15	5376.04	2437.14	29121.33	21843.57	7277.76
13.	Kerala	7288.58	474.03	688.26	8450.87	7701.41	749.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25528.71	5914.80	2859.54	34303.05	26968.15	7334.90
15.	Maharashtra	40454.22	10464.11	0.00	50918.33	47721.54	3196.79
16.	Manipur	1974.23	448.43	0.00	2422.66	1979.52	443.14
17.	Meghalaya	977.95	0.00	0.00	977.95	577.72	400.23
18.	Mizoram	3550.10	641.66	0.00	4191.76	3833.02	358.74
19.	Nagaland	1682.91	419.06	134.53	2236.50	1791.11	445.39
20.	Odisha	7898.26	1650.75	0.00	9549.01	7898.26	1650.75
21.	Punjab	1775.73	0.00	1137.55	2913.28	1893.78	1019.50
22.	Rajasthan	9866.91	2932.96	0.00	12799.87	10128.78	2671.09
23.	Sikkim	611.08	194.84	22.50	828.42	611.08	217.34
24.	Tamil Nadu	22711.44	4267.63	3173.05	30152.12	25311.45	4840.67
25.	Tripura	2133.43	224.25	0.00	2357.68	2369.37	31.69
26.	Uttarakhand	2162.89	546.34	291.98	3001.21	2425.64	575.57
27.	Uttar Pradesh	44058.74	7224.67	5559.50	56842.91	48145.28	8697.63
28.	West Bengal	12365.73	2169.31	2882.40	17417.44	14260.59	3158.85
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	361.49	18.75	11.67	391.91	476.75	84.84
30.	Chandigarh	783.20	39.26	0.00	822.46	1537.07	714.61
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	386.69	8.79	0.00	395.48	382.21	13.27
32.	Daman and Diu	243.28	0.00	0.00	243.28	50.81	192.47
33.	Delhi	430.14	0.00	0.00	430.14	433.51	3.37
34.	Puducherry	1150.94	50.00	75.00	1275.94	1152.06	123.88
Total		277843.51	58149.79	24883.13	360876.43	303551.40	57325.03

[Translation]

Programme on Freedom Fighters

1166. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to produce and telecast any serial based on the biographies/lives of prominent freedom fighters of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such serials produced and telecast during each of the

last three years and the current year, Doordarshan Kendra-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan regularly telecast programme/serials on the lives of prominent freedom fighters.

(b) The State-wise/Kendras-wise details of Programmes/Serials produced and telecast during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The list of the programmes on Freedom Fighters produced and telecast by Doordarshan Channels during the last three years and the current year

State	Name of the channel/Kendra	Title
1	2	3
National	DD National	Lal Bahadur Shastri - 5 episodes titled "Dharti Ka Lal Bharat Ratna Lal Bahadur Shastri" has been telecast on 9.3.2008, 16.3.2008, 23.3.2008, 30.3.2008 and 6.4.2008 which was funded by Ministry of Culture.
National	DD Urdu	<p>Programmes telecast on following freedom fighters</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ashfaqullah Khan 2. Maulana Abulkalam Azad. 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Dr. Zakir Hussain. 5. Bahadur Shah Zafar. <p>Programmes by Maulana Azad National Urdu university & Telecast by DD Urdu:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 1857 Ki Baghawat. (2) Maulana Azad ek Hamapehlu Shaksiyat. (3) Mahatma Gandhi Aur Hindustan ki Azadi.
International	DD India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bharat Ratan Dr. Zakir Hussain 2. Special Programme on Sarojini Naidu "Bharat Kokila" 3. Special Programme on Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya 4. Aruna Asif Ali 5. Azad Ki Yaad Prog. on Shaheed Chandershekhar Azad 6. Ek Vyakti Ek Desh Spl.Prog, on Late Prime Minister Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri 7. Moments from the Life & Times of "Pt. Govind Vallabh Bhai Pant" 8. Ashfaqualla Khan 9. "The Supreme Leader" Special Programme on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Birth Anniversary 10. Mahatma The Great Soul 11. "A life sacred beyond words" Programme on the occasion of birth centenary of Shaheed Bhagat Singh 12. Yugdrishta Gandhi Ji 13. "Mirror to an age" Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehu Autobiography 14. Mahatma (Documentary on Mahatma Gandhi)

1	2	3
		15. "Bapu Ji" Series on Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi 16. Azadi Ki Raah Par-Subhash Chandra Bose 17. Ek Uttang Vyaktimatva Prog. on Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar 18. Special Programme on Bhagat Singh on his Birth Anniversary Lagenge Har Baras Mele 19. Special Programme on Shaheed Bhagat Singh
Assam	DDK, Guwahati	1. Late Sh. Atul Chandra Saikia. 2. Loksevak late Haladhar Bhuyan.
Bihar	DDK, Patna	1. Babu Jagjivan Ram.
Delhi	DDK, Delhi	1. Swami Vivekanand. 2. Subhash Chandra Bose. 3. Mahatma Gandhi. 4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. 5. Pt. Nehru. 6. Lal Bahadur Shastri. 7. Rabindranath Tagore. 8. Shaheed Bhagat Singh. 9. Bipin Chandra Pal. 10. Chandra Shekhar Azad.
Andhra Pradhra	DDK, Hyderabad	1. Tirgabadda Telugu Gadda.
Haryana	DDK, Hissar	1. Ranbir Hooda.
Jammu and Kashmir	DDK, Srinagar	1. Late Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammed 2. Late Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah. 3. Late Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq. 4. Late Moulana Mohammed Syed Masoodi 5. Late Maqbool Sheerwani. 6. Late Syed Mir Qasim 7. Late Peer Galyas-ud-Din 8. Late Begum Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah. 9. Late Zaineb Begum. 10. Miss. Mahmooda Ahmed Ali Shah. 11. Dr. Jagat Mohni. 12. Serial on freedom fighter Bawa Jattoo.
	DDK, Jammu	1. Brig. Rajinder Singh.
Kerala	DDK, Thiruvananthapuram	1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, 2. Ayyankali.

1	2	3
		3. C. Kesaan 4. Kunjali Marakkar 5. Swadeshbhimani 6. Sahodaran Ayyappan 7. Mothu Malavi 8. Vakkom Adbul Khadar 9. Pattom Thanu Pillai 10. A.K. Gopalan 11. C. Achutha Menon 12. Kesari Balakrishna Pillai 13. Akkamma Cherian 14. Muhammed Adbual Rehman Saib 15. P. Krishna 16. Sheik Sainudeen
	DDK, Trissur	1. V.R. Krishnanezhuthachan. 2. Thiruvathra Damodaran.
Madhya Pradesh	DDK, Bhopal	1. Chandra Shekar Azad. 2. Virangana Jhalkari Bai.
Maharashtra	DDK, Mumbai	1. Annie Besant 2. Maulana Azad 3. Gopal Krishan Gokhale 4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 5. Veer Savarkar 6. Raj Guru 7. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar 8. Chatekar Brother 9. Programme Swatantraveeranchy Sahbhagachi Shatabdi 10. Documentary-Dastan Ek Shahid 11. Documentary-Swatantryacha Udghosh 12. Vasudev Phadke.
Odisha	DDK, Bhubaneswar	1. Birsa Munada. 2. Saheed Laman Nayak. 3. Veer Surendra Sai. 4. Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Das. 5. Ram Prasad Mohanty 6. Gopabandhu Das 7. Biswanath Patnaik 8. Neta Ji Subash Chandra Bose. 9. Pandit Nilakantha Das.

1	2	3
Punjab	DDK, Jalandhar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lala Lajpat Rai. 2. Shaheed Udham Singh. 3. Shaheed Bhagat Singh. 4. Shaheed Sukhdev. 5. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. 6. Satguru Ram Singh Ji. 7. Diwan Singh Kalepani 8. Bhagar Singh Bilga.
Rajasthan	DDK, Jaipur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mangal Panday. 2. Tatyia Tope. 3. Mohan Lal Sukhadia. 4. Thakur Kushal Singh. 5. Hari Dev Joshi. 6. Bhogi Lal Pandya. 7. Sagar Mal Gopa. 8. Shiv Charn Mathur. 9. Virangna-Girja Devi, Kali Bai. 10. Virangna-Niran Devi, Seneha lata Bemla Devi. 11. Virangna-Anjna Devi, Bhagwati Devi. 12. Shaheed Bhagat Singh. 13. Late Vice President- Bhairo Singh 14. Pandit Nehru 15. Mahatma Gandhi 16. Special Programme-Freedom Fighters of Rajasthan 17. Doctor Sampurna Naan
Tamil Nadu	DDK, Chennai	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Viduthalai Velviyil Veera Thamizhar 2. Subbaraman 3. Munuswamy 4. Ramamirtham Ammal 5. Captain Janaki Devar. 6. Kalluppatti Subramania Lyer. 7. Rabindranath Tagore. 8. Mayandi Bharathi. 9. Vijayalakshmi Pandit. 10. Moovannam. 11. Annie Besant Ammaiyaar. 12. T.K. Shanumugam.

1

2

3

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13. Lakshmana Lyer.
 14. Ganesa Lyer.
 15. K.T. Koslram.
 16. G.S. Ramaiah.
 17. Kalyana Ramaiah.
 18. Muthu Kumarappa Reddiya.
 19. Arunachalam
 20. Arakkonam Rajagopal
 21. Rathinavelu
 22. Amarasimman
 23. Ahmed Shan
 24. Avinasiling Chettiyar
 25. Koval Subramaniam
 26. Ramamirtham Ammal
 27. Kumarasamy Gounder
 28. Adikesvalu Nayakar
 29. Kumarasamy Gounder
 30. Kumarasamy Raja
 31. Ulaganathan
 32. Subbaiah Pillai
 33. Veerabhagu Pillai
 34. Gomathi S Dankara Dikshithar
 35. Udhaya Perumal Gounder
 36. Captain Janaki Devar
 37. A.N. Sivaraman
 38. Subbanna Gounder
 39. Pattabi Rama Iyer
 40. Kalluppatti Subramania Lyar
 41. C. Subramaniam
 42. Sengaalyppan.
 43. Lrattaimalai Srivivasan
 44. Khan Abdhul Gaffar Khan
 45. Sarvapali Radhakrishna
 46. Tippu Sulthan
 47. Marshal Nesamani
 48. Rabindranath Tagore
 49. Veeraopandya Kattabomman
 50. Krishammal Jaganthan
-

1	2	3
		51. Mayandi Bharathi 52. Vijayalakshmi Pandhit 53. Chitaranjan Dass 54. Takkar Baba 55. Motilal Nehru 56. Vibin Chandra Balar 57. Veera Sawarkar 58. Joyti Basu 59. Shankar Dayal Shamra 60. V.O. Chidambram Pillai 61. Kunjan Nadar 62. Veera Sivaji 63. Captain Janaki Devi 64. Manonmani Sundaram Pillai 65. Avinasillingam Chettiyar 66. Ma. P.O. Sivaganam Pillai
West Bengal	DDK, Kolkata	1. Birsa Munda. 2. Sidu Kanu.

[English]

the scheme; and

Database and Information System for Fisheries

1167. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is taking steps to strengthen the database and Geographical Information System for Fisheries in various States of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has released funds to various States including Karnataka to implement

(c) if so, the funds released to various States including Karnataka during the last three years?

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

(b) and (c) Yes. The funds released to various States including Karnataka during the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	11.30	114.34	14.50
Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	14.68	10.00
Assam	0.00	0.00	5.62

1	2	3	4
Bihar	6.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	45.18	14.68
Gujarat	11.30	91.78	0.00
Haryana	9.20	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	5.00	9.05	10.50
Karnataka	7.65	52.00	15.57
Kerala	0.00	80.14	13.81
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	12.00
Maharashtra	0.00	52.16	17.63
Mizoram	9.72	11.80	12.70
Meghalaya	0.00	2.34	0.00
Tripura	3.00	3.00	3.00
Odisha	0.00	38.76	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0.00	70.51	62.85
Rajasthan	9.96	13.88	18.49
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	16.26
West Bengal	9.30	121.17	391.40
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	4.15
Chhattishgarh	0.00	6.04	9.02
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	25.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	20.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	12.00	24.00
Puducherry	0.00	31.54	0.00
Total	92.43	815.37	656.18

[*Translation*]

Norms of BADP

1168. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the norms for providing grants under the Border Areas Development Programme (BADP);

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

(c) whether the Government has received complaints of irregularities in the implementation of the programme;

(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 HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Guidelines of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) were revised in February, 2009 in consultation with Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and the concerned State Governments for effective development of remote border areas.

(c) to (e) While Government of India lays down broad Guidelines, the execution of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is the primary responsibility of State Governments. Therefore, complaints received regarding irregularities in the implementation of the BADP are forwarded to the State Governments for appropriate action.

[English]

All India Network Project on Pesticide Residues

1169. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres working under All India Network Project on Pesticide Residues in the country;

(b) whether the data generated by the All India Network Project on Pesticide Residues is accessible to the people since its inception;

(c) if so, whether the primary data would be made available to all; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There are thirteen centres working under All India Network Project on Pesticide Residues in the country.

(b) The pesticide residue data generated under the project is available in the annual reports on this research project.

(c) The data from multi-location supervised field trials could be made available on request.

(d) Under the All India Network Project on Pesticide Residues, which is a research project, multi-location

supervised field trials are conducted in different agro-climatic zones of the country to evaluate the persistence and dissipation behavior of pesticides on target crops. The data generated is used as an information for the registration of new pesticides on crops and the label claim expansion of the already registered pesticides.

Retail Outlets for Sale of Onion

1170. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has instructed cooperatives to open more retail outlets for selling onion at subsidised rates in view of the rising prices of onion in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Data Collection Mechanism

1171. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that timely availability of reliable data has become very important to assess the impact of initiatives taken by the Government to boost agricultural production and enhance farm income;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any scheme to strengthen the existing data collection mechanism in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated and the expenditure incurred for the said purpose, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) In order to strengthen the data collection mechanism in the country and improve the quality of

agricultural Statistics of principal Agricultural and Horticultural crops, the Government of India is providing financial support to State/UT Governments under the "Improvement of Agricultural Statistics (IAS)" Scheme. The financial support under the Scheme is given to the States under four components namely; (i) Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS) (ii) Improvement of Crop Statistics (iii)

Establishment of an Agency for Reporting of Agricultural Statistics (EARAS) and (iv) Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits & Vegetables crops.

(d) Details of funds allocated and released under the above Schemes during the 11th Five Year Plan are as under:

(Rs. Lakh)

Year		IAS Components				Total
		TRS	ICS	EARAS	CES-F&V	
2007-08	Allocation	928.00	668.00	2991.00	460.00	5047.00
	Expenditure	880.64	625.90	3156.22	441.35	5104.11
2008-09	Allocation	1042.60	718.40	3217.00	423.00	5401.00
	Expenditure	1107.84	770.85	3647.69	485.37	6011.75
2009-10	Allocation	1323.60	1007.90	4145.00	565.50	7042.00
	Expenditure	1334.60	838.40	5153.98	534.01	7860.99
2010-11	Allocation	1902.86	1459.14	5940.36	622.64	9925.00
	Expenditure	1553.49	1010.03	5414.50	578.74	8556.76
2011-12	Allocation	2076.00	1829.00	6175.00	912.00	10992.00
	Release*	672.10	360.23	3416.06	346.08	4794.47

*As on 30.09.11.

[*Translation*]

Research Centres under ICAR

1172. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of research centres and projects undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in the country including rural and backward areas, State-wise;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred on the said centres and projects during the last three years;

(c) whether the agriculture sector, particularly agricultural production have benefited from the said projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Details are given as enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The ICAR has played a pioneering role in ushering Green Revolution and subsequent developments in agriculture in India through its research and technology development that has enabled the country to increase the production of food grains by 4 times, horticultural crops by 6 times, fish by 9 times (marine 5 times and inland 17 times), milk 6 times and eggs 27 times since 1950-51, thus making a visible impact on the national food and nutritional security. It has played a major role in promoting excellence in higher education in agriculture.

Statement*Details of Research Centres and projects undertaken by ICAR and details of expenditure*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Institute	States	PLAN EXPENDITURE		
			2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) CROP SCIENCES					
1.	CICR, NAGPUR	Maharashtra	2057.26	1660.24	1612.85
2.	CRIJAF, BARRACKPORE	Paschim Banga	721.65	783.27	793.91
3.	CRRI, CUTTACK	Odisha	809.94	679.70	704.28
4.	CTRI, RAJAHMUNDRY	Andhra Pradesh	661.52	401.96	386.00
5.	IARI, NEW DELHI	Delhi	9604.05	6926.41	4171.23
6.	IGFRI, JHANSI	Uttar Pradesh	1544.31	997.91	1025.18
7.	IIPR, KANPUR	Uttar Pradesh	2909.04	2272.73	2127.05
8.	IISR, LUCKNOW	Uttar Pradesh	887.15	925.59	670.49
9.	NBAIM, MAU	Delhi	1098.47	1335.36	2483.98
10.	NBPGR, NEW DELHI	Delhi	1875.89	1497.19	1084.56
11.	SBI, COIMBATORE	Tamil Nadu	385.58	380.62	295.97
12.	VPKAS, ALMORA	Uttarakhand	556.24	800.24	787.30
NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE					
13.	Dte. GROUNDNUT Res., JUNAGADH	Gujrat	767.54	618.87	461.08
14.	Dte. RAPESEED MUSTARD Res., BHARATPUR	Rajasthan	1231.36	617.79	506.80
15.	Dte. SORGHUM Res., HYDERABAD	Andhra Pradesh	1090.10	1308.05	1362.25
15A.	NRC Pomegranate, Solapur	Maharashtra	328.14	202.07	250.00
16.	Dte. SOYBEAN Res., INDORE	Madhya Pradesh	652.32	627.81	529.97
17.	NRC INT. PEST MANAGEMENT, PUSA	Delhi	209.03	178.93	87.54
18.	NRC ON PLANT BIOTEC., NEW DELHI	Delhi	5367.72	3107.63	3037.18
PROJECT DIRECTORATE					
19.	NBAII (PDBC), BANGALORE	Karnataka	1246.90	1124.34	1301.99
20.	Dte. MAIZE Res., NEW DELHI	Delhi	1157.95	1060.40	1038.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Dte. OILSEEDS Res., HYDERABAD	Andhra Pradesh	1463.50	1000.09	909.24
22.	Dte. RICE Res., HYDERABAD	Andhra Pradesh	2622.92	1588.53	1383.78
23.	Dte. WHEAT Res., KARNAL	Haryana	1760.26	1732.15	1874.50
23-A.	DSR, MAU	Uttar Pradesh	2686.67	2909.90	3326.38
	TOTAL : CROP SCIENCES		43695.51	34737.80	32212.38
24.	CARI, PORT BLAIR	A&N Islands	571.08	513.40	500.94
25.	CIAH, BIKANER	Rajasthan	608.86	494.61	473.18
26.	CISH, LUCKNOW	Uttar Pradesh	751.45	709.01	625.00
27.	CITH, SRINAGAR	Jammu and Kashmir	363.83	378.40	316.73
28.	CPCRI, KASARAGOD	Kerala	1015.30	644.10	632.12
29.	CPCRI, KAYANGULAM	Kerala	*	139.20	99.08
30.	CPCRI, VITTHAL	Karnataka	*	57.10	61.98
31.	CPRI, SIMLA	Himachal Pradesh	1222.65	945.84	986.35
32.	CTCRI, THIRUVANTHAPURAM	Kerala	732.95	543.12	516.47
33.	IIHR, BANGALORE	Karnataka	1740.82	1522.11	990.39
34.	IISR, CALICUT	Kerala	1174.72	775.16	536.30
35.	IIVR, VARANASI	Uttar Pradesh	1209.83	861.50	745.77
	NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE				
36.	NRC BANANA, TIRUCHIRAPALLI	Tamil Nadu	474.42	175.00	225.91
37.	Dte. CASHEW Res., PUTTUR	Karnataka	439.24	245.60	297.43
38.	NRC CITRUS, NAGPUR	Maharashtra	309.02	200.00	224.87
39.	NRC GRAPES, PUNE	Maharashtra	302.25	165.00	165.00
40.	Dte. MED. & ARO. PLANTS Res., ANAND	Gujrat	679.07	588.35	533.89
41.	Dte. MUSHROOM Res., SOLAN	Himachal Pradesh	503.47	306.28	322.59
42.	Dte. OILPALM Res., PEDAVEGI	Andhra Pradesh	228.76	200.74	218.25
43.	Dte. ONION & GARLIC Res., PUNE	Maharashtra	509.34	470.25	251.97
44.	NRC ORCHIDS, SIKKIM	Sikkim	313.84	261.90	225.00
45.	NRC SEED SPICES, AJMER	Rajasthan	262.17	277.75	209.80
46.	NRC LITCHI, MUZAFFARPUS	Bihar	250.00	174.35	236.30
	TOTAL : HORTICULTURAL SCIENCES		13663.06	10648.76	9395.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
(C) NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT					
47.	CAZRI, JODHPUR	Rajasthan	1062.31	756.13	552.40
48.	CRIDA, HYDERABAD	Andhra Pradesh	8490.82	1387.52	1838.86
49.	CS & WCR & TI, DEHRADUN	Uttarakhand	586.87	559.40	423.68
50.	CSSRI, KARNAL	Haryana	785.16	639.35	637.71
51.	ICAR RES. COM. NEH REGION, BARAPANI	Shillong	2656.98	2491.48	1924.02
52.	ICAR RES. COM. EASTERN REG., PATNA	Bihar	684.67	637.88	441.94
53.	ICAR RES. COMPLEX, GOA	Goa	390.39	419.49	430.88
54.	IISS, BHOPAL	Madhya Pradesh	545.68	1136.63	1145.27
55.	NBSS & LUP, NAGPUR	Maharashtra	574.44	536.57	596.96
55-A.	NIASM Baramati Pune	Maharashtra	1001.39	806.00	0.00
NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE					
56.	Dte. WTC FOR ER, BHUBANESWAR	Odisha	1801.07	1478.62	1521.02
57.	NRC AGROFORESTRY, JHANSI	Uttar Pradesh	690.76	578.01	634.19
58.	Dte. WEED SCIENCE Res., JABALPUR	Madhya Pradesh	149.77	853.01	909.90
PROJECT DIRECTORATE					
59.	PD FARMING SYSTEM Res., MODIPURAM	Uttar Pradesh	1614.89	1090.29	1264.90
TOTAL : NRM			21035.19	13370.38	12321.74
(D) AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING					
60.	CIAE, BHOPAL	Madhya Pradesh	1784.10	1982.92	1788.94
61.	CIPHET, LUDHIANA	Punjab	2357.94	2033.36	1747.06
62.	CIRCOT, MUMBAI	Maharashtra	910.01	989.78	869.52
63.	ILRI, RANCHI	Jharkhand	283.91	343.40	310.10
64.	NIRJAFT (JTRL), KOLKATA	Paschim Bengal	543.94	263.77	124.18
TOTAL : AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING			5879.91	5613.23	4839.79
(E) ANIMAL SCIENCES					
65.	CARI, IZATNAGAR	Uttar Pradesh	582.33	473.92	350.64
66.	CIRB, HISSAR	Haryana	684.62	570.46	596.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
67.	CIRG, MAKHDOOM	Uttar Pradesh	570.93	485.01	425.80
68.	CSWRI, AVIKANAGAR	Rajasthan	709.00	585.82	520.81
69.	IVRI, BANGALORE	Karnataka	163.63	214.84	184.51
70.	IVRI, BHOPAL (HSADL)	Madhya Pradesh	279.66	243.85	167.07
71.	IVRI, IZATNAGAR	Uttar Pradesh	2347.41	1302.83	1183.23
72.	IVRI, MUKTESWAR	Uttarakhand	127.92	148.79	112.30
73.	NBAGR, KARNAL	Haryana	768.75	830.54	602.29
74.	NDRI, BANGALORE	Karnataka	144.89	137.57	93.92
75.	NDRI, KARNAL	Haryana	2216.89	1888.21	1338.91
76.	NIANP, BANGALORE	Karnataka	600.36	539.51	409.13
	NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE				
77.	NRC CAMEL, BIKANER	Rajasthan	327.82	292.19	349.91
78.	NRC EQUINES, HISSAR	Haryana	589.74	474.73	493.26
79.	NRC MEAT, HYDERABAD	Andhra Pradesh	264.24	180.15	126.46
80.	NRC MITHUN, JHARNAPANI	Nagaland	545.82	289.04	240.71
81.	NRC PIG, GHUHATI	Assam	833.99	631.49	749.38
82.	NRC YAK, DIRANG	Arunachal Pradesh	461.91	411.36	492.50
	PROJECT DIRECTORATE				
83.	PD ADMAS, BANGALORE	Karnataka	331.29	324.59	275.42
84.	PD FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE	Uttarakhand	596.77	476.76	608.98
85.	PD CATTLE, MODIPURAM	Uttar Pradesh	595.58	562.52	527.76
86.	PD POULTRY, HYDERABAD	Andhra Pradesh	849.11	725.72	587.81
	TOTAL : ANIMAL SCIENCES		14592.68	11789.92	10437.49
	(F) FISHERIES				
87.	CIBA, CHENNAI	Tamil Nadu	699.96	508.66	464.77
88.	CIFRI, BARACKPORE	Paschim banga	743.57	514.40	474.09
89.	CIFA, BHUBANESHWAR	Odisha	1018.23	954.44	664.58
90.	CIFE, MUMBAI	Maharashtra	2431.36	1359.50	1247.45
91.	CIFT, COCHIN	Kerala	1450.93	1114.76	906.28
92.	CMFRI, COCHIN	Kerala	1821.97	1315.30	853.72
93.	NBFGR, LUCKNOW	Uttar Pradesh	597.88	441.18	420.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
	NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE				
94.	Dte. COLD WATER FISHERIES Res., Uttarakhand BHIMTAL		375.59	280.16	271.87
	TOTAL : FISHERIES		9139.50	6488.40	5303.32
	(G) AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS & STATISTICS				
95.	IASRI, NEW DELHI	Delhi	1195.22	332.92	258.99
96.	NCAP, NEW DELHI	Delhi	276.15	263.29	244.63
	TOTAL : AGRICULTURAL ECO. & STAT.		1471.37	596.21	503.62
	(H) AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION				
97.	NAARM, HYDERABAD	Andhra Pradesh	2573.38	1368.61	630.50
	TOTAL : AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION		2573.38	1368.61	630.50
	(I) AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION				
98.	Dte. Res. WOMEN in Agri., BHUBANESWAR	Odisha	993.91	913.57	743.45
99.	ZC-TOT-I, LUDHIANA	Punjab	6803.03	3404.86	3167.45
100.	ZC-TOT-II, KOLKATA	Paschim banga	7931.33	3627.28	3553.56
101.	ZC-TOT-III, BARAPANI	Shillong	6040.38	3220.16	1819.09
102.	ZC-TOT-IV, KANPUR	Uttar Pradesh	7177.34	3148.71	3981.69
103.	ZC-TOT-V, HYDERABAD	Andhra Pradesh	6165.59	2384.89	3400.22
104.	ZC-TOT-VI, JODHPUR	Rajasthan	6860.39	2757.40	2756.39
105.	ZC-TOT-VII, JABALPUR	Madhya Pradesh	7972.61	3739.92	3977.88
106.	ZC-TOT-VIII, BANGALORE	Karnataka	8625.52	4004.85	3806.64
	TOTAL: AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION		58570.10	27201.63	27206.36
	(J) HEAD QUARTER				
107.	A.S.R.B., NEW DELHI	Delhi	33.37	0.00	44.95
108.	(i) HEAD QTR (HQR CASH BOOK)		1506.83	1470.17	1782.34
	(ii) HEAD QTR (GENERAL A/C CASH BOOK)		1718.06	1605.75	1202.64
	(iii) HEAD QTR (EDUCATION DIVISION)		42884.53	40212.89	38783.76
	(iv) HEAD QTR (N.A.T.P. CASH BOOK)		0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
109.	PUBLICATION DIVISION, NEW DELHI	Delhi	258.83	181.63	137.71
110.	N.A.I.P. (PIU UNIT), NEW DELHI	Delhi	20228.82	14946.49	14614.07
	TOTAL: HEAD QUARTER		66630.45	58416.93	56565.46
	TOTAL: ALL INSTITUTES WITH HEAD QTR		237251.15	170231.87	159416.00
GRAND TOTAL			237251.15	170231.87	159416.00

*Budget is merged with CPCRI, Kasaragod.

[English]

Management of Crops

1173. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is advising the farmers on sprays and management of crops in some States due to the attack of sheath blight and foot rot diseases on the crops;

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

(c) the action taken by the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation (DAC) has established 31 Central Integrated Pest Management Centers (GIPMCs) in 28 States and one UT under the scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India". Each CIPMC educates the farmers and State Agricultural Extension Officers through Farmers' Field Schools (FFS) and various short/long term training programmes organized under Human Resources Development Programmes (HRDP) to manage inter alia sheath blight and foot rot diseases in all the States/UT of the country, including Andhra Pradesh.

Foot rot (*Bakanae*) recently emerged as a serious disease in Pusa Basmati 1121 variety in Punjab, Haryana

and Western Uttar Pradesh. The disease was successfully managed by seed treatment.

Occurrence of Sheath Blight has been recorded at isolated spots, but there is no Foot rot on the field crops in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The farmers were advised by State Governments to adopt recommended disease management practices viz. seed treatment, use of resistant and tolerant varieties and avoiding stagnation of water for long time in the fields.

Bullet Proof Jackets

1174. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided financial assistance to the State Governments for purchase of bullet proof jackets and bomb-proof suits for police personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total funds granted/utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) "Police" is a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to adequately equip their police forces with modern weapons, vehicles, communication facilities and other sophisticated equipments. The Ministry of Home Affairs has, however, been supplementing the resources of the

State Governments for upgradation and modernization of police forces under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme). Under the MPF Scheme, assistance is being provided to the States for procurement of modern weaponry, construction of residential and non-residential buildings, vehicles, acquisition of communication/ security/ forensic science equipment, strengthening of intelligence branches, training infrastructure, forensic science facilities etc. Under the MPF Scheme, the State Governments formulate their specific requirements and include them in the annual action plan which are considered and approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Central funds are released annually to States against the approved action plans. Funds have been released to the State Governments, *inter-alia*, for acquiring bullet proof jackets and bomb proof suits as and when these have been included/approved in their MPF action plans.

The number of bullet proof jackets and bomb proof suits approved in the action plans of the state Governments. during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The action plans of States pertaining to the current financial year *i.e.* 2011-12 have been discussed in the High Powered Committee (HPC) meetings in Ministry of Home Affairs and have been approved in principle.

Utilization certificates for funds released by Ministry of Home Affairs are received from State Governments against the total funds released and not item-wise. The total Central funds released against the approved action plans and utilization reported by the State Governments for the period 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. During 2011-12, no funds have been released till date.

Statement I

The number of BP Jackets and BP suits, inter-alia, approved in the action plans of States under Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Bullet proof jackets	Bomb proof suits	Bullet proof jackets	Bomb proof suits	Bullet proof Jackets	Bomb proof suits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	540	0	280	11	285	6
2.	Bihar	0	0	5588	0	60	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	370	0	0	0
4.	Goa	0	1	0	0	50	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	1000	0	3566	0
6.	Haryana	5	0	0	0	50	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	100	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	700	0	0	0	0	10
9.	Jharkhand	1000	50	1050	0	750	0
10.	Karnataka	0	0	125	0	0	0
11.	Kerala	60	6	100	2	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	100	0	324	6	184	0
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	1920	3	1050	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Odisha	500	0	150	0	970	0
15.	Punjab	0	0	0	4	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	20	0	288	0	99	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	10	0	80	4	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3100	0	12571	32	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	2	0	15	0	0	0
20.	West Bengal	0	0	1100	0	500	0
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1
22.	Assam	300	18	784	2	505	4
23.	Manipur	400	0	1379	0	600	0
24.	Meghalaya	0	2	20	1	0	0
25.	Mizoram	100	5	50	0	0	0
26.	Nagaland	200	0	250	8	135	0
27.	Sikkim	0	0	30	0	0	0
28.	Tripura	50	0	100	1	35	0
Total		7187	82	27574	74	8839	21

Statement II

The Central funds released and utilization reported by the State Governments for the financial years 2008-09 to 2010-11 (position as on 31.10.2011)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		Funds released in 2010-11
		Funds released	Amount spent	Funds released	Amount spent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.83	74.53	115.54	42.91	89.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.72	14.72	11.50	11.30	10.75
3.	Assam	68.11	59.72	60.79	49.93	48.51
4.	Bihar	41.57	40.91	59.34	39.72	63.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	26.54	24.79	17.04	10.39	29.8
6.	Goa	4.00	3.51	7.08	1.06	2.3
7.	Gujarat	48.02	46.75	52.18	43.74	55.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Haryana	27.51	27.51	46.63	46.63	30.41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.99	9.93	7.10	6.32	6.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	109.65	109.65	111.18	76.44	148.25
11.	Jharkhand	69.85	56.80	33.49	12.30	36.9
12.	Karnataka	69.61	69.61	63.96	53.20	83.01
13.	Kerala	22.90	22.90	32.54	32.54	42.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40.37	40.37	54.87	40.56	72.41
15.	Maharashtra	75.86	72.08	72.48	70.48	42.26
16.	Manipur	39.23	33.63	27.44	27.08	26.63
17.	Meghalaya	10.81	10.81	9.73	8.59	8.48
18.	Mizoram	12.69	12.13	11.48	11.28	19.55
19.	Nagaland	38.42	38.42	31.50	31.50	33.77
20.	Odisha	42.54	42.54	51.87	49.54	54.24
21.	Punjab	21.56	20.54	33.50	25.08	26.08
22.	Rajasthan	49.10	49.10	51.18	37.96	47.88
23.	Sikkim	6.12	5.78	4.72	4.12	2.17
24.	Tamil Nadu	50.10	50.10	60.67	44.98	92.52
25.	Tripura	20.66	20.66	22.92	7.00	23.08
26.	Uttar Pradesh	102.31	91.43	125.17	84.07	77.61
27.	Uttarakhand	19.39	19.39	5.29	5.29	6.35
28.	West Bengal	32.18	32.18	48.81	48.76	43.73
Total		1157.64	1100.49	1230.00	922.77	(*)1224.63

(*) Utilization certificate for 2010-11 will become due on 01.04.2012.

[*Translation*]

Dwelling Units for Sikkim Earthquake Victims

1175. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to construct dwelling units for earthquake victims in Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) In terms of the advice from Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), a team of experts from Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Mission for Bamboo Application (NMBA) visited the Earthquake affected areas of Sikkim on 5th to 8th October, 2011. However, as informed by Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs is presently engaged in relief and response operation in Sikkim and no proposal for

post-earthquake relief, restoration and reconstruction works in Sikkim has been received from the State Government.

[*English*]

Illegal Drivers

1176. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of youngsters below the permitted age have been caught driving vehicles without valid licences in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported and the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to curb such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Details of youngsters below the permitted age driving vehicles without valid driving license in NCT of Delhi, caught by the Delhi Police during the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 (up to 31/03/2010) are as follows:

Year	No. of minors prosecuted
2008	14393
2009	5056
2010 (upto 31.03.2010)	473 (No minor has been prosecuted after 31.03.2010 as per the instructions issued by the Delhi Police in pursuance of the order dated 16.12.2009 of the Court of Principal Magistrate, Juvenile Justice Board-II, Delhi Gate, Delhi.

(c) As and when, Delhi Police personnel detects, any minor person driving a vehicle, the prosecuting officer notes down his particulars, the vehicle is seized, and the owner of the vehicle is challaned. The minor is advised not to drive in future until he or she becomes a major and obtains a driving license. Thereafter, the minor is handed over to the parent/guardian or, in their absence, to the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) of the nearest Police Station, and a DD (Daily Diary) entry to this effect is made.

[*Translation*]

Extension of Metro Network

1177. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal for extension of metro network upto Noida/ Greater Noida and Rithala-Rohini to Bawana;

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

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be finalised and implemented alongwith the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received from Government of Uttar Pradesh for extension of metro network upto Greater Noida. The extension of Delhi Metro to Noida (Sector 32) has already been completed and commissioned by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC). As regards extension of metro network from Rithala to Bawana, the Union Government has requested Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and DMRC to conduct survey and submit proposal expeditiously.

(c) No time limit can be indicated at present as it would depend upon the time taken by DMRC to complete the surveys, submit detailed project reports to the concerned States for their approval, cost sharing, etc.

Milch Cattle

1178. PROF. RAM SHANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the milch cattle on the verge of extinction in the country; and

(b) the measures being taken by the Government for their protection and breed upliftment?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Milch breeds of cattle namely Gir, Rathi Red Sindhi and Sahiwal are available in sufficient number in their breeding tract and the details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Government of India has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, 'National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding' (NPCBB) on 100% grant-in-aid basis from October 2000. NPCBB envisages genetic upgradation of bovine population on priority basis and also has focus on development and conservation of

indigenous breeds. Government is also implementing three Central Sector Schemes, namely Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs), Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS) and Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI) for development of bovine population.

Statement

Breed-wise details of indigenous milch cattle

(in number)

Sl.No.	Breed	Breeding tract	Population (as per 2007 census)
1.	Gir	Gujarat (Junagarh, Bhavnagar, Amreli Distt.)	21,03,307
2.	Rathi	Rajasthan (Bikaner, Jaisalmer & Ganganagar Distt.)	9,24,057
3.	Red Sindhi	Pakistan (Karachi and Hyderabad Distt.)	5,50,272
4.	Sahiwal	Pakistan (Sahiwal Distt.), Ferozpur and Amritsar Distt. of Punjab	4,57,177

[English]

Suicides and Accidents

1179. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the report recently published by the National Crime Records Bureau which states that an alarming number of Indians die every year due to suicides and accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any effective steps to prevent the increasing cases of suicides and any directives were issued to the State Governments to control the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The State-wise and UT-wise number of accidental deaths and suicides during 2008-2010 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. However, the Government has approved implementation of the District Mental Health Programme in various parts of the country with added components of suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Accidental Deaths and Suicides during 2008-2010

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008		2009		2010	
		Accidental Deaths	Suicides	Accidental Deaths	Suicides	Accidental Deaths	Suicides
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States:							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30385	14354	29560	14500	31532	15901
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	449	110	44	110	456	131

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	4079	2989	4044	2966	4837	2993
4.	Bihar	9160	1015	9661	1051	10237	1226
5.	Chhattisgarh	13024	4945	14168	5883	15522	6522
6.	Goa	1204	287	863	278	944	322
7.	Gujarat	22024	6165	22280	6156	24882	6207
8.	Haryana	10181	2656	10986	2503	11379	2895
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2724	630	2762	560	3003	542
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1722	310	1983	321	2123	259
11.	Jharkhand	4536	911	5796	1112	5710	1232
12.	Karnataka	22405	12222	22568	12195	24188	12651
13.	Kerala	9878	8569	9909	8755	10653	8586
14.	Madhya Pradesh	31469	7629	33675	9113	35617	9003
15.	Maharashtra	58755	14374	59114	14300	64204	15916
16.	Manipur	263	34	229	27	259	37
17.	Meghalaya	386	85	485	112	387	108
18.	Mizoram	276	41	175	69	219	76
19.	Nagaland	230	42	73	31	74	12
20.	Odisha	9929	4904	11099	4365	12425	4255
21.	Punjab	7638	869	8208	847	8216	920
22.	Rajasthan	20990	5166	20967	5065	22951	4920
23.	Sikkim	116	287	222	241	213	280
24.	Tamil Nadu	24376	14425	29838	14424	32153	16561
25.	Tripura	599	752	686	738	733	725
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28611	4088	29495	4158	30563	3628
27.	Uttarakhand	2159	191	2025	342	2339	281
28.	West Bengal	14938	14852	15651	14648	18098	16037
	Total (States)	332506	122902	346866	124870	373917	132226

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Union Territories							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	190	143	196	131	175	156
30.	Chandigarh	376	83	381	75	332	71
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	357	60	205	56	263	63
32.	Daman and Diu	107	19	93	23	106	31
33.	Delhi (UT)	7822	1303	8305	1477	8834	1543
34.	Lakshadweep	3	0	8	1	3	1
35.	Puducherry	1048	507	967	518	1019	508
	Total (UTs)	9803	2115	10155	2281	10732	2373
Total (All India)		342309	125017	357021	127151	384649	1345599

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

[Translation]

Targets and Achievements of DD/AIR

1180. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set and achievements made by the Government/Prasar Bharati (PB) with regard to various projects of Doordarshan (DD), All India Radio (AIR) and other networks during each of the last three years and the current year, project-wise;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the financial targets and the physical/actual achievements made by the PB on the said projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith reasons for slow pace of progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATRAKSHAKAN): (a) The details of targets set and achievements made by Prasar Bharati (PB) with regard to various projects of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan during each of the last three years and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) Review of physical and financial progress is a continuous process and is being carried out from

time to time. The main causes of shortfall relate to delay in offering of suitable sites by concerned State Government, delay in completion of Building works at few places due to local problems and difficult local & other conditions.

The following steps have been taken by Prasar Bharati to complete the scheme within the stipulated time:

- A High level Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of CEO, PB for Project monitoring and implementation.
- An Empowered committee of finance has been constituted to resolve all issues related to finance.
- A Project monitoring committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of DG, AIR/DD to strengthen the monitoring mechanism for their projects.
- Nodal Officers has been nominated for the schemes included in Result Framework Document.
- The sanctioning power of DG has been restored to Rs. 20 crore.
- Time Schedule for procurement and all other major activities of a project has been drawn and the progress is being monitored.

Statement I*Physical Target/Achievements of Major Projects of All India Radio during 2008-09 to 2011-12***I. Physical Targets/Achievements (Major Projects)**

Schemes/Projects	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		
	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
A. Continuing Schemes									
1. J&K Special package II									
Procurement of 62.5 kVA DG sets	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	
Procurement of 15 kVA DG sets	6	0	6	6	-	-	-	-	
Procurement of UPS	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	
Procurement of 500 kVA DG sets	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Procurement of 1000 kVA DG sets	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
2. Expansion of MW Services									
Completion of civil works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Completion of installation	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Expansion of FM Services									
Acquisition of sites	2	1	1	0	3	0	3		Attempts are on
Completion of building works	2	1	6	4	4	3	2		In progress
Completion of Studios installation	12	11	5	4	2	2	2		Nearing completion
Placement of order for Transmitters	-	-	43	41	2	2	4		NIT Issued
Completion of Installation	2	2	1	1	6	6	35		10, Remaining in progress
4. Digitalization of Production Facilities & Misc. Schemes									
Procurement of Switching Consoles	85	85	-	-	-	-	-		
Procurement of Dubbing Consoles	39	39	-	-					
Procurement of Transmission Consoles	17	0	17	0	17	17	-		
Procurement of Recording Consoles	17	0	17	0	17	17	-		
5. Automation of Studio Facilities and Misc schemes & Replacement of equipments									
Procurement of Hard Disc based system	-	-	-	-					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Procurement of OB Mixers (368 nos.)								
Placement of order	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Receipt of equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Procurement of 300 kW MW Tx (6 nos.)								
Placement of order	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Purchase proposal is under process
Procurement of 200 kW MW Tx (10 nos.)								
Placement of order	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Purchase proposal is under process
Procurement of 100 kW MW Tx (11 nos.)								
Placement of order	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Purchase proposal is under process
Procurement of 50 kW MW Tx (1 no.)								
Placement of order	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Purchase proposal is under process
Procurement of 20 kW MW Tx (6 nos.)								
Placement of order	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Procurement of 500 kW SW Tx (1 no.)								
Placement of order	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Procurement of 250 kW MW Tx (2 nos.)								
Placement of order	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Purchase proposal is under process
Procurement of 100 kW SW Tx (2 nos.)								
Placement of order	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Purchase proposal is under process
Procurement of 10 kW FM Tx (6 nos.)								
Placement of order	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	NIT issued
Procurement of 6 kW FM Tx (27 nos.)								
Placement of order	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	In progress

II. Financial Targets/Achievements (Major Projects)

Sl.No.	Year	SBG (Rs. Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. Crore)
1.	2008-09	195.00	56.43
2.	2009-10	261.00	33.66
3.	2010-11	183.48	86.93
4.	2011-12 (upto Oct., 2011)	260.37	67.42

LEGENDS: T-Target, A-Achievements

Statement II*Target/Achievements of Doordarshan during 2008-09 to 2011-12***I. Physical Targets/Achievements (major projects)**

Projects	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (till Oct., 2011)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Studio Projects (New/additional/pmt set up)	2	1	3	-	4	2	2	1
Digitalization of Studios	-	-	-	-	15	-	31	-
Earth station projects	3	2	2	1	6	2	5	-
HPT projects	10	5	7	2	5	2	2	-
Automode LPT projects	101	8	93	11	50	20	12	5
VLPT projects	24	20	4	3	-	-	-	-

II. Financial Targets/Achievements

Year	SBG (Rs. crore)	Expenditure (Rs. crore)
2008-09	208.28	142.18
2009-10	162.79	90.16
2010-11	100.00	68.10
2011-12	196.51	28.84 (till, October, 2011)

[English]

Physical Test of Police Personnel

1181. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of deaths of police personnel during physical endurance/ability tests for promotion have come to the notice of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the policy being followed by Delhi Police and other security forces under the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure physical fitness of police personnel including their regular medical check-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Out of the Central Armed Police Forces, only in case of Central

Reserve Police Force (CRPF), the cases of deaths during the promotional courses have been reported.

(b) 01 Sub-Inspector and 03 Head Constables in CRPF expired due to acute atmospheric conditions while undergoing promotional course at Composite Training College (CTC), CRPF, Gwalior in May, 2010.

(c) In Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) & Assam Rifles (ARs) physical training/endurance test is part of the training curriculum of all basic promotional and in-service courses in view of the nature of their duties. Information in respect of Delhi Police is being collected.

(d) Physical fitness of all personnel of CAPFs is tested/assessed during regular annual medical examination/check-up as also during their promotions.

DD Regional Channels

1182. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing popularity of Oordarshan's (DD) regional language channels within the country and abroad;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp the content of Doordarshan channels;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount allocated for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which the content of all DD regional channels are likely to be revamped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that the popularity of oordarshan regional language channels is showing a positive trend.

(b) Statement showing the Television Rating Points (TRPs) of Regional Language Channels of Doordarshan from July, 2011 onward is enclosed.

(c) to (e) Prasar Bharati has also informed that Doordarshan has completely revamped its Fixed Point Charts in a" regional channels. Programme formats and serials which have outlived their utility have been withdrawn by the channels, paving way fore new and innovative programme content.

Statement

Month-wise Trend of TRP of do Regional Language Channels (Period July to October 2011)

TRP of DD Punjabi

Market: phc and hp Channel Market	Month	1(All 4+Yrs)	TVR%
		0005 4936	
		822	
DD Punjabi	July	1	0.03
DD Punjabi	Aug.	2	0.04
DD Punjabi	Sep.	2	0.05
DD Punjabi	Oct.	3	0.05

TRP of DD Bangla

Channel Market	Month	1(All 4+Yrs)	TVR
		0005 1493	
		535	
DD 7 Bangla	July	1	0.09
DD 7 Bangla	Aug.	2	0.11
DD 7 Bangla	Sep.	2	0.11
DD 7 Bangla	Oct.	1	0.09

TRP of DD 16 Lucknow

Channel Market	Month	1(All 4+Yrs)	TVR
		0005 11365	
		926	
DD 16 Lucknow	July	16	0.14
DD 16 Lucknow	Aug.	15	0.13
DD 16 Lucknow	Sep.	18	0.16
DD 16 Lucknow	Oct.	15	0.13

TRP of DD Podhigai (Tamil)

Channel Market	Month	1(All 4+Yrs)	TVR
		0005 2313	
		501	
DD Podhigai (Tamil)	July	2	0.06
DD Podhigai (Tamil)	Aug.	2	0.08
DD Podhigai (Tamil)	Sep.	2	0.08
DD Podhigai (Tamil)	Oct.	4	0.13

TRP of DD 4 Malayalam

Channel Market	Month	1(All 4+Yrs) 0005 4227 539	TVR
DD 4 Malayalam	July	12	0.29
DD 4 Malayalam	Aug.	12	0.28
DD 4 Malayalam	Sep.	11	0.26
DD 4 Malayalam	Oct.	11	0.25

TRP of DD 10 Sahyadri (Marathi)

Channel Market	Month	1(All 4+Yrs) 0005 9330 1139	TVR
DD 10 Sahyadri (Marathi)	July	25	0.28
DD 10 Sahyadri (Marathi)	Aug.	29	0.31
DD 10 Sahyadri (Marathi)	Sep.	26	0.28
DD 10 Sahyadri (Marathi)	Oct.	27	0.29

TRP of DD 9 Chandana (Kannade)

Channel Market	Month	1(All 4+Yrs) 0005 7310 867	TVR
DD Chandana (Kannade)	July	30	0.41
DD Chandana (Kannade)	Aug.	33	0.45
DD Chandana (Kannade)	Sep.	31	0.42
DD Chandana (Kannade)	Oct.	32	0.44

TRP of DD 8 Telugu

Channel Market	Month	1(All 4+ Yrs) 0005 7270 1117	TVR
DD 8 Telugu	July	12	0.17
DD 8 Telugu	Aug.	11	0.16
DD 8 Telugu	Sep.	14	0.19
DD 8 Telugu	Oct.	13	0.18

TRP of DD 6 Oriya

Channel Market	Month	1(All 4+Yrs) 0005 3396 584	TVR
DD 6 Oriya	July	26	0.76
DD 6 Oriya	Aug.	21	0.62
DD 6 Oriya	Sep.	22	0.66
DD 6 Oriya	Oct.	20	0.57

TRP of DD 13 Assamese/North East Services

Channel Market	Month	1(All 4+ Yrs) 0005 1000 452	TVR
DD 13 Assamese/North East S	July	1	0.11
DD 13 Assamese/North East S	Aug.	1	0.11
DD 13 Assamese/North East S	Sep.	1	0.1
DD 13 Assamese/North East S	Oct.	1	0.13

[Translation]

Setting up of Cultural Institutions

1183. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up cultural institutions all over the country, particularly in the State of West Bengal;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for setting up of such institutions;

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

(e) the action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) No proposals for setting up new cultural institutions are under consideration of the Central Government, at this stage.

Criteria for DD/FM Radio

1184. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for setting up of Doordarshan (DD) towers and FM radio stations in cities and town in the country;

(b) whether any representation has been received by the Government from the people's representatives for setting up of Doordarshan towers and FM radio stations in various parts of the country including Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that the criteria followed by Doordarshan for establishment of TV transmitters (towers) includes various factors such as extent of resultant coverage to urban and rural population; provision of coverage to tribal, hilly, remote and border areas & terrain conditions etc.

As regards criteria for setting up of FM radio stations, All India Radio has informed that initially FM Radio Station were setup in all metro cities in the country. Later, it was decided to have Local Radio Station with FM transmitters in smaller cities in the country to cover that district/city.

(b) and (c) Request for setting up of Doordarshan transmitters (towers) and FM radio stations in various parts of the country including Madhya Pradesh have been received from time to time from various quarters.

The state-wise details of the requests including Madhya Pradesh for establishment of TV transmitters during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

All areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission, alongwith rest of the country have provided with multichannel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service "DD Direct Plus". New transmitters for expansion of terrestrial coverage are now, not envisaged. There is no scheme to set up any new transmitter at the places requested.

The State-wise details of the requests received along with the action taken report including Madhya Pradesh for setting up of FM Radio Stations are given in the enclosed Statement-II

Statement I

Requests for Doordarshan transmitters (towers) received during the last three years

State	Locations proposed
Haryana	Babain (Kuruksheetra)
Himachal Pradesh	Kafnu (Kinnaur)
Kerala	Mavelikkara (Alappuzha)
Madhya Pradesh	Pohari (Shivpuri) Khaniadhana (Shivpuri) Veerpur (Sheopur) Karahal (Sheopur) Mungaoli (Ashoknagar) Sagar (Sagar) Ratangarh (Neemuch)
Maharashtra	Karmala (Sholapur)
Odisha	Gajapati (Gajapati)
Rajasthan	Neem Ka Thana (Sikar) Begu (Chittaurgarh) Simalwara (Banswara) Garhi (Banswara) Aaspur (Dungarpur) Baghidora (Banswara)
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda (Gonda)
Uttarakhand	Kashipur (Udham Singh Nagar) Ghangasu Bangar (Rudraprayag) Siddhsoud (Rudraprayag)

Statement II

Request received from State Government from the last three years and current Year

Sl. No.	State	Type & location of Station requested for	Action on the request & current status
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Guntur, Ongole, Karimnagar, Ramagundam, Mancheriala, Kakinada, Srikakulam	Karimnagar —5 KW FM Transmitter has already been commissioned on 12.01.2011. Srikakulam —1 kW FM transmitter is being installed in Continuing Scheme under 11th Plan.

1	2	3	4
			Ongole, Kakinada, Ramagundam & Mancheriala— At present, there is no approved scheme. However, request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation. A 100 W FM Relay transmitter has already been commissioned at Ongole and a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed at Kakinada in 11th Plan
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Daporjio, Anini, Bomdila, Changlang, Khonsa, Aalo	1 kW FM Radio Station had been approved in 10th Plan at Daporjio, Anini, Bomdila, Changlang & Khonsa in North-East Special Plan Phase-II and are being implemented in 11th Plan as continuing scheme and is under implementation. Aalo- A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed in 11th Plan.
3.	Assam	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Karimganj, Lumding, Goalpara	1 kW FM Radio Station had been approved in 10th Plan at Karimganj, Lumding & Goalpara in North-East Special Plan Phase-II and are being implemented in 11th Plan as continuing scheme and are under implementation.
4.	Bihar	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Farbesganj, Madhubani, Gaya, Supaul and Kishanganj	At present, there is no approved scheme for these places. However, request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation. A 100 W FM Relay transmitter has already been commissioned at Gaya & Kishanganj. Further, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed at Madhubani & Farbesganj in 11th Plan.
5.	Chhattisgarh	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Baikunthdham and Rajnandgaon	At present, there is no approved scheme at these places. However, request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation.
6.	Gujarat	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Junagarh, Bharuch, Narmada, Sabarkhantha, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Amreli	Junagarh— 10 kW FM with production facility had been approved in 10th Plan and is being implemented in 11th Plan as continuing scheme and is under implementation. Bharuch, Narmada, Sabarkantha, Bhavnagar, Porbandar & Amreli— At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation. A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed at Bharuch, Bhavnagar and Porbandar in 11th Plan.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Setting up of 50 nos. more FM transmitters in Himachal Pradesh, Rahoru and Chamba	All India Radio is already having FM Transmission at 5 places. Low power (100 watt) FM relay transmitters as requested by State Government have been installed at 10 places.

1	2	3	4
8.	Jharkhand	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Giridih, Bokaro and Dhanbad	<p>At present, there is no approved scheme for installation of 100 W FM Transmitter at more places. However, request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation.</p> <p>Dhanbad—Installation of 10 kW FM transmitter had been approved in 10th Plan and is being implemented in 11th Plan as continuing scheme and is under implementation.</p> <p>Giridih & Bokaro—At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation.</p> <p>A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed in 11th Plan at these locations.</p>
9.	Karnataka	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Ranebennur, Chamarajnagar, Bider & Bagalkot, Shimoga, Gaggawati, and Koppal	<p>At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation.</p>
10.	Kerala	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Pathanapuram, Allapuzha, Thrissur and Perinthamanna	<p>Thrissur—1 kW FM transmitter is being installed in Continuing Scheme under 11th Plan.</p> <p>Pathanapuram, Allapuzha, & Perinthamanna—At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation.</p>
11.	Maharashtra	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Amravati, Wardha, Jalana, Brahmapuri, Jalgaon & Gondia	<p>Amravati—10 kW FM with production facility had been approved in 10th Plan and is being implemented in 11th Plan as continuing scheme and is under implementation.</p> <p>Jalgaon—A 5 kW FM transmitter is being installed in 11th Plan.</p> <p>Wardha, Jalana, Brahmapuri & Gondia—At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation. A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed at these locations in 11th Plan</p>
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Ujjain, Chhatarpur, Panna, Katni Beena, Nagar, Ratlam, Pepiria, Hoshngabad, Mandsaur, Nagda, Khachraud, Sivini, Narsinghpur, Chenderi, Harda, Ashok Nagar, Shajapur, Neemauch, Shyopur	<p>Ujjain—A 5 kW FM transmitter is being installed in Continuing Scheme under 11th Plan.</p> <p>Chhatarpur—A 5 kW FM transmitter is being installed in 11th Plan.</p> <p>At present, there is no approved scheme for rest of the locations. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation. A 100 W FM transmitter at Neemauch has already been commissioned. Further, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed at Mandsaur, Chenderi/Ashok Nagar, Harda and Ratlam in 11th Plan.</p>

1	2	3	4
13.	Manipur	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Ukhrul, Tamenglang.	1 kW FM Radio Station had been approved in 10th Plan at Ukhrul & Tamenglang in North-East Special Plan Phase-II and are being implemented in 11th Plan as continuing schemes and are under implementation.
14.	Meghalaya	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Dawki.	No suitable site had been offered by State Government so far. Now new 1 kW FM Transmitter is proposed to be setup at Cherapunji in place of Dawki in 11th Plan and are under implementation.
15.	Nagaland	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Wokha, Zunheboto, Phek. Kiphire & Tamlu Town.	Wokha, Zunheboto, Phek —1 kW FM Radio Station had been approved in 10th Plan at Wokha, Zunheboto & Phek. in North-East Special Plan Phase-II and are under implementation. Kiphire & Tamlu Town —At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation. Also 100 W FM transmitters are being installed at Samtore, Dimapur, Melury and Henima in Nagaland in North-East Special Plan Phase-II
16.	Odisha	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Keonjhar, Deogarh, Parlakhemundi in Gajapati & Phulbani	Keonjhar —The existing 1 kW MW transmitter is being upgraded with new 10 kW FM transmitter in the 11th Plan. Deogarh & Parlakhemundi and Phulbani —There was a approved scheme to set up FM transmitter at Parlakhemundi & Deogarh in 10th Plan, but these schemes have been dropped later. At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation. A 100 Watt FM Transmitter has been commissioned at Deograh. Further, A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed at Baligurha (Phubani District) and Parlakhemundi in Gajapati in 11th Plan.
17.	Punjab	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Muktsar.	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation.
18.	Rajasthan	Setting up of FM transmitter at Nathdwara, Pali, Badmer, Karauli, Ajmer	Ajmer —A 5 kW FM transmitter is being installed in 11th Plan. Nathdwara, Pali, Badmer & Karauli —At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation. A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed at Nathdwara and Karauli in 11th Plan.

1	2	3	4
19.	Sikkim	Setting up of Radio Stations in remaining 3 districts of Sikkim	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation. Also presently 100 Watt FM transmitters are being installed at 16 places in the state.
20.	Tamil Nadu	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Salem, Godiyattam, Vellore	Salem , Salem has an adequate FM coverage by 10 kW FM Radio Station at Dharmapuri & 100 Watt FM transmitter by Yercaud. Godiyattam, Vellore —At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation. A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed in 11th Plan.
21.	Tripura	Setting up of 1 kW FM Radio Station at Udaipur, Nutan Bazar, Dharmanagar and Sikaribari	1 kW FM Radio Station at Udaipur & Nutan Bazar, 5 kW FM transmitter at Longtharai (Shikari Bari) are being installed in North-East Special Plan Phase-II. In addition, 100 Watt FM transmitters are being installed at 12 places in Tripura state 1 kW MW Radio Station at Dharmanagar has already been installed.
22.	UT (Daman & Diu)	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Diu.	100 watt FM (Relay) transmitter at Diu has already been installed.
23.	UT (Lakshadweep)	Setting up of independent FM Radio Station at Kavaratti.	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation. Also, 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed at Kavaratti in 11th Plan.
24.	UT (Lakshadweep)	Setting up of 100 W FM transmitter in each island of Lakshadweep.	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation.
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Mathura, Rampur, Mau, Deoria, Kushinagar	Mau —Installation of 10 kW FM transmitter had been approved in 10th Plan and is being implemented in 11th Plan as continuing scheme and is under implementation. Rampur —1 kW FM Transmitter is being installed at AIR, Rampur in 11th Plan. Mathura —A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed at AIR, Mathura in 11th Plan. Deoria and Kushinagar —At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation.

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttarakhand	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Haridwar. Kashipur, Udham Singh Nagar	Haridwar, Kashipur & Udham Singh Nagar —At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation. Further, Haridwar has an adequate FM coverage by 10 kW FM Radio Station installed at Mussoorie. Further, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed in 11th Plan at Haridwar and Kashipur.
27.	West Bengal	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Krishna Nagar, Nadia, Chanchal (Malda)	Chanchal —There was a approved scheme to set up FM transmitter at Chanchal in 10th Plan, but these schemes have been dropped later. Krishnanagar, Nadia & Malda —At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the request has been noted for consideration in the 12th Plan, which is under formulation. A 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed at Krishnanagar in 11th Plan.

[English]

Public Transport Projects

1185. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned various projects to boost the public transport in the country under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

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

(c) the amount sanctioned, released and utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Kerala;

(d) the number of buses approved and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) projects sanctioned for different cities in the country, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has chalked out any future plan to boost the transport system in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken in this regard, particularly in congested cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (d) Urban Transport is one of the admissible components for grant of Additional central assistance (ACA) under

Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Thereunder the Government has sanctioned Bus Rapid Transit system (BRTS) to improve public transport system in the country. Also under the second economic stimulus package announced by the Government in January, 2009, the States, as a one time measure, have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses for their urban transport system. While availing the assistance the states have undertaken to implement certain reforms in the field of Urban Transport like setting up of Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) in million plus cities, setting up of dedicated Urban Transport Fund at city as well as State level, waiver/reimbursement of State and ULB taxes, incorporation of Special purpose vehicle (SPV), formulation of parking, advertisement, transit oriented development policy etc.

Details of BRTS projects sanctioned under UIG of JNNURM including the state of Kerala is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of Buses approved for Mission cities in the country State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) In view 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 for urban transport under JNNURM and sanction of metro rail projects for various cities. Details of Metro Projects sanctioned (completed/ongoing/under consideration) are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Sl.No.	State	City	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 2007-08	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 2008-09	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 2009-10	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 2010-11	Total ACA of Released Utilisation during 2007-08 to 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaya-wada	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (ii) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No.5 (v) S.N. Puran Road (vi) Loop Road	15264.00	7632.00	1908.00	0.00	1908.00	0.00	3816.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit Corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor	45293.00	22646.50	5661.63	0.00	5661.063	0.00	11323.26
3.	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	8760.00	3066.00	0.00	766.50	766.50	0.00	1533.00
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transit System (stretch of 46 km)	40572.00	14200.20	0.00	3550.05	3550.05	0.00	7100.00
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	BRTS Phase-II	48813.00	17085.00	0.00	4271.00	0.00	0.00	4271.00
6.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase-I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I)	11000.00	5500.00	1375.00	0.00	2750.00	0.00	4125.00
7.	Gujarat	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat	46902.00	23451.00	0.00	5662.75	0.00	0.00	5862.75
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University)for Bus Rapid Transit System (21.715 km long)	23776.00	11888.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System-Pilot Project	9845.00	4922.50	0.00	1230.62	0.00	0.00	1230.62
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Riverside Corridor of Indore BRTS Phase-I	18000.00	9000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.6 Km)	10313.50	5156.75	1558.00	1530.56	0.00	0.00	3088.56
12.	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)	43422.00	21711.00	3258.13	2069.62	10855.50	0.00	16183.25
13.	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase-I) for Pune city	47662.20	23831.10	10966.38	9.77	5957.78	0.00	16933.93
14.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS corridor for Mumbai-Pune Highway (8.5 kms) and Audh Rawat Road (14.5 Kms)	31214.00	15607.00	3901.75	7803.50	3901.75	0.00	15607.00
15.	Maharashtra	Pune	Improvement and strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	3703.00	1851.50	0.00	462.88	0.00	0.00	462.88
16.	Maharashtra	Pune	PCMC-BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road Trunk Route 7	21920.00	8768.00	0.00	2192.00	0.00	0.00	2192.00
17.	Maharashtra	Pune	PCMC-BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9)	20682.00	8272.80	0.00	2068.20	0.00	0.00	2068.20
18.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass crossing to Panipech via Sikar Road	7519.00	3759.50	939.88	1879.76	0.00	0.00	2819.64
19.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Bus Rapid Transport System under package tours	14400.00	7200.00	1800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1800.00
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS-Package IIIA and IIIB for Jaipur	26035.94	13017.97	0.00	3254.49	0.00	0.00	3254.49
21.	West Bengal	Kolkata	BRTS from Ultadanga to Goria in Kolkata Metropolitan Area	25291.00	8851.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	2212.96	2212.96
Total				520387.64	237418.67	31368.77	36951.70	35351.21	2212.96	105884.64

Statement II*(i) Funds released during the financial year 2008-09*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	Cities	Total bus sanctioned	Total Cost approved in CSMC	ACA approved in CSMC	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1000	284.00	99.40	49.70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	50	11.00	8.80	4.40
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	240	65.60	32.80	18.02
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakapatnam	250	71.00	35.50	18.76
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	25	4.15	3.74	1.95
6.	Assam	Guwahati	200	52.55	47.29	7.11
7.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	25	6.75	5.40	2.70
8.	Bihar	Patna	100	39.90	19.95	9.97
9.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	100	14.85	11.88	5.94
10.	Delhi	Delhi	1500	765.00	267.75	115.52
11.	Goa	Panaji	50	7.70	6.16	3.08
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	730	251.99	88.20	39.08
13.	Haryana	Faridabad	150	54.60	27.30	13.65
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	75	6.75	6.08	3.04
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	100	14.30	7.15	3.57
16.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	50	5.50	2.75	1.37
17.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	100	17.50	14.00	7.00
18.	Karnataka	Bangalore	1000	341.43	119.50	56.81
19.	Karnataka	Mysore	150	49.43	39.54	15
20.	Kerala	Kochi	200	71.00	35.50	17.75
21.	Kerala	Trivendrum	150	53.40	42.72	21.36
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	225	88.75	44.38	22.19
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	175	59.75	29.88	14.94
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	75	31.00	15.50	7.75
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	50	14.20	11.36	5.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Maharashtra	MMR-BEST	1000	284.00	99.40	49.70
27.	Maharashtra	MMR-Navi Mumbai	150	40.50	14.18	7.34
28.	Maharashtra	MMR-Thane	200	47.80	16.73	9.94
29.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	300	63.60	31.80	15.90
30.	Maharashtra	Nanded	30	7.60	6.08	3.04
31.	Maharashtra	PMPML-Pune	500	233.43	116.71	40.50
32.	Maharashtra	PMPML-PCMC	150			16.25
33.	Manipur	Imphal	25	6.75	6.08	3.04
34.	Mizoram	Aizawl	25	3.25	2.93	1.46
35.	Odisha	Bhubneshwar	100	16.50	13.20	6.60
36.	Odisha	Puri	25	3.30	2.64	1.32
37.	Punjab	Amritsar	150	33.30	16.55	8.33
38.	Punjab	Ludhiana	200	65.20	32.60	16.30
39.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	35	7.70	6.16	2.98
40.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	400	142.82	71.41	35.70
41.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1000	295.92	103.57	51.79
42.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	300	88.78	44.39	22.19
43.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	300	88.78	44.39	2.19
44.	Tripura	Agartala	75	16.28	14.65	7.65
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	200	48.73	24.37	20.97
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	150	28.70	14.35	13.52
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	304	65.25	32.63	31.92
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	300	75.05	37.52	31.92
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	60	6.00	4.80	4.51
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	150	31.33	15.67	13.45
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	146	27.17	13.58	14.01
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandigarh	100	54.00	34.20	17.10
53.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	60	11.40	9.12	4.56
54.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	60	12.90	10.32	5.16
55.	Uttarakhand	Nanital	25	2.88	2.30	1.15
56.	West Bengal	Asansol	100	22.00	11.00	5.50
57.	West Bengal	Kolkata	1200	384.00	134.40	63.00
Total			14690	4617.02	2017.26	1015.64

(ii) Funds released during the financial year 2009-2010

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States	Cities	Total bus sanctioned	Total Cost approved in CSMC	ACA approved in CSMC	Funds released
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	75	13.20	11.88	2.97
	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	75	13.20	11.88	2.97
2	Karnataka	Mysore		49.43	39.54	12.04
	Maharashtra	MMR-Mirabhayandar	50	11.00	3.85	0.96
3	Maharashtra	MMR-Kalan Dombivili	50	9.00	3.15	0.79
	Maharashtra	Nashik	100	22.00	7.70	1.93
4	Meghalaya	Shillong	120	16.40	14.76	3.69
5.	Nagaland	Kohima	25	3.00	2.70	0.68
6.	UT of Puducherry	Puducherry	50	16.15	12.92	3.23
7.	UT-Delhi (DMRC feeder)	Delhi	100	20.00	7.00	1.75
8.	Sikkim	Gangtok	25	3.00	2.70	0.68
		Total	670	176.38	118.08	31.69

(iii) Funds released during the financial year 2010-2011

Sl.No.	State	City	Funds released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Guwahati	13.49
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2.43
3.	Meghalaya	Shillong	3.69
4.	Sikkim	Gangtok	1.12
5.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	1.09
		Nainital	0.48
		Haridwar	1.08
6.	UT of Chandigarh	Chandigarh	8.28
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	10.22
		Tirupati	0.89
		Vijayawada	46.01
		Vishakhapatnam	1.97

1	2	3	4
8.	Goa	Panaji	1.96
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore	26.52
11.	Maharashtra	BEST	8.15
		Navi Mumbai	2.79
		Thane	2.70
		Mirabhyandar	1.64
		Nanded	0.02
		PCMC	0.99
12.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	2.18
		Puri	0.41
13.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	13.09
Total			111.21

Statement III*List of Approved and Completed Metro Rail Projects*

Sl.No.	Project	Length (km.)	Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Delhi MRTS Phase-I	65.05	10571.00
2.	Delhi MRTS Phase-II	54.68	11691.36
3.	Extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon	14.47	1589.44
4.	Extension of Delhi Metro to NOIDA	7.0	827.00
5.	Centra I Secretariat to Badarpur	20.16	4012.00
6.	Metro link from Express Link	2.76	356.11
7.	Airport Metro Express Link	22.70	3869.00
8.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Anand Vihar ISBT to Vaishali (Ghaziabad)	2.57	320.00

List of on-going Approved Metro Rail Projects

Sl.No.	Project	Length (Km.)	Cost (Rs. in No. crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bangalore Metro (Karnataka)	42.3	11609.00
2.	Kolkata East-West Metro Corridor (West Bengal)	14.67	4874.58

1	2	3	4
3.	Chennai Metro (Tamil Nadu)	45.046	14600
4.	Mumbai Metro Line I (Maharashtra) (On Public Private Partnership Mode)	11.40	2356.00
5.	Mumbai Metro Line-2 (Maharashtra) (On Public Private Partnership Mode)	31.87	7660.00
6.	Jaipur Metro Stage-I (Rajasthan)	9.25	1250.00
7.	Hyderabad Metro (Andhra Pradesh) (On Public Private Partnership Mode)	71.16	12132.00
8.	Delhi MRTS Phase-III	103.050	35242.00
9.	Extension of Delhi Metro to Faridabad (Haryana)	13.375	2494.00

List of On-going Approved Metro Rail Projects

Sl.No.	Project	Length (Km.)	Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Extension of Delhi Metro to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.781	1,432.00
2.	Kochi Metro Rail (Kerala)	25.3	2,991.50
3.	Colaba-Mahim/Banda Corridor Line-III (Maharashtra)	20.4	12,000.00
4.	Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-II Extension from Washermanpet to WIMCO Nagar (Tamil Nadu)	9.051	2845.00

Allied Works of Metro Rail

1186. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the logistical and allied works of Delhi Metro yet to be finished completed at various places where metro stations are operational;

(b) the reasons for the delay alongwith the time by which the work is likely to be completed;

(c) the details of parking lots of Delhi Metro which have not been fully developed and contracts for which have been given to private parties, who are already charging parking fee; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which the same are likely to be fully developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that all the major works at operational metro stations have been completed, except in the case of New Delhi Metro Station and IGI Airport Station on the High Speed Airport Express Link, where only island platforms are operational. At some metro stations, only minor improvement works have been taken up.

(b) In the High Speed Airport Express Link, the stations were commissioned with only island platforms, which are sufficient to cater to the initial number of passengers expected on this line. The side platforms are planned for operation only after the number of passengers have increased sufficiently.

(c) and (d) All the parking lots are fully developed in accordance with the traffic requirement.

Indian Dance Forms

1187. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Indian dance forms including Kathakali, Mohiniyattam and Bharatnatyam are popular in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of measures taken by the Government to propagate these dance forms;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish any off-campus centres of the Kalamandaram Deemed University of Art and Culture, Kerala in or outside the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) No Madam. If, Kerala Kalamandalam is deemed to be university, it is required to submit a proposal to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, in accordance with the UGC (Institutions deemed to be Universities), Regulations, 2010.

Statement

The Government helps to propagate these dance forms abroad, through a number of measures such as-

- (i) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) annually sponsors various dance groups including Bharatnatyam, Kathakali and Mohiniyattam to participate in cultural events and festivals abroad. These include, 'Maximum India', 'Year of India in Canada', 'Festival of India in Brazil', '2nd Festival of Bharatnatyam in Malaysia'; 'Shared Histories Festival in South Africa'; 'Traditions Engaged' in USA; 'Solo International Performing Arts Event' in Indonesia etc. To promote these dance forms, the Council has also deputed Bharatnatyam dance teachers at various ICCR Cultural Centres abroad. ICCR also provides 11 scholarships to foreign students coming to India from different parts of the world to learn Bharatnatyam.

- (ii) Kalakshetra Foundation, which is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, organizes festivals abroad. Recently, a programme - 'Charishnu' produced by Kalakshetra Foundation was taken to various countries like China, Canada and Mauritius. This programme highlights various dance forms including Bharatnatyam, Mohiniyattam, and Kathakali. Kalakshetra Foundation has also presented programmes in Bharatnatyam in Thailand, China, USA and Canada. Presently, 34 foreign students from countries like Sri Lanka, USA, Belarus, Ukraine, France, Brazil, Scotland, South Africa and Canada are studying dance and music in Kalakshetra.

- (iii) Ministry of Culture also organizes Festivals abroad, at which performances from these art forms are showcased.

Global Efforts For Poverty Alleviation

1188. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking support for global efforts to end poverty to achieve the UN Millennium Development goals;

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

(c) the amount spent for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Karnataka; and

(d) the present status thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

[Translation]

Promotion of Gymnastics

1189. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether air conditioned training hall alongwith other facilities are being provided to the National Sports Academies set up in various parts of the country including Allahabad to boost the promotion of gymnastic games;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such facilities are likely to be provided, State-wise including Allahabad and academy-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) For promotion of various sports disciplines including gymnastics, the Ministry supplements the efforts of the National Sports Federations under various schemes of the Ministry and the Sports Authority of India (SAI). Sports Authority of India has sports infrastructure facilities for various sports disciplines at its centres spread across the country. Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium Sports Complex at New Delhi has state-of-the-art facilities including air conditioned halls for the promotion of the game of gymnastics.

As regards the National Sports Academies, the Ministry has not set up any National Sports Academy for any discipline including gymnastics in the country.

(c) It is the responsibility of the authorities/institutes, who run and manage sports academies, to equip them with requisite sports equipment and other facilities. As far as the Sports Authority of India (SAI) is concerned, it is not running any sports academy in the country. However, under the Scheme of 'Extension of SAI Training Centres (STCs)/Special Area Games (SAGs) for wider coverage', SAI adopts school/college academies and provides facilities like sports kit, competition exposure, stipend, insurance for the trainees. The creation/maintenance of sports infrastructure at such centres is done by the concerned organizations/institutes.

[English]

Killing of Jute Farmers

1190. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the killing of jute farmers by local police in Bechimari, Assam while they were enforcing a road blockade to demand better price of their production;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against the local police and administration;

(c) whether the families of the victims have been provided with any compensation;

(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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government of Assam has set up one man Commission of Enquiry headed by Retd. Judge of Gauhati High Court to inquire into the Bechimari incidence.

(c) and (d) Government of Assam has approved project of ex-gratia to the tune of Rs.3,00,000/- each for the next of kin of the deceased.

(e) In view of the (c) and (d) above, question does not arise.

Distribution of Food Items

1191. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme to provide essential food items to the poor, particularly tribal people at a very low rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of States where such a scheme is being implemented alongwith the share of Central assistance therein;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the scheme to cover the entire tribal population of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The Government has been providing food grains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population including tribal people through out the country under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Foodgrains are also provided under SC/ST/OBC Hostels Scheme and Village Grain Bank (VGB) Scheme covering, among others, tribal students, marginalized families in tribal and other inaccessible areas. During 2011.12, a quantity of 564.05 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated to States/UT Administrations under the above schemes.

The Central Government incurs a subsidy of 72.69% and 73.74% for rice and wheat under BPL, 85.5% and 87.35% under AA Y and 59.9% and 61.4% under APL category respectively.

The allocations of foodgrains to Below Poverty Line (BPL), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families under TPDS are made at subsidized prices as Indicated below:

(Rs. per quintal)			
Commodity	AAY	BPL	APL
Wheat	200	415	610
Rice	300	565	830

The allocations under Other Welfare Schemes are at BPL prices and under VGB Scheme on loan basis.

[Translation]

Disruption of Rail Service by Farmers

1192. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many farm organisations/activists disrupted rail services in some parts of the country for redressal of their problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the demands of farmers for the said disruption; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture has no information regarding disruption of rail service by farm organizations/activists in some parts of the country for redressal of their problems.

(c) and (d) However, some farmers' associations have submitted memorandum to Government listing various demands, which include enhancement in minimum support price of agricultural commodities, amendment of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, provision of separate Budget for agriculture, provision of crop loan and loan for agricultural

implements at low rate of interest, bringing price control and stronger penalties in Seeds Bill, ensuring availability of power, irrigation, diesel and fertilizers to farmers, modification in crop insurance scheme, fixing minimum wage for cultivators and agricultural labourers, inclusion of farmers in category of Other Backward Class and reservation in Jobs, emphasis on traditional farming, connecting MGNREGA with agriculture in peak farming season and giving wages to farmers, providing free medical facilities to farmers' families through government aided health scheme & health insurance, proper educational facilities as also free & subsidized education in rural areas, banning private seed company research in Public Agricultural Universities etc.

These demands were considered for appropriate action consistent with the Government's policy to increase agriculture production & productivity and farmers' income & welfare.

[English]

Land Holdings of Farmers

1193. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the land holdings in the country are small in size;

(b) if so, whether due to smaller land holdings, farmers particularly, small farmers are suffering;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make farming on small land holdings remunerative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per latest Agriculture Census 2005-06, marginal and small holdings (operated area below 2.0 hectares) constituted 83.29 percent of total holdings with 41.14 percent of operated area in the Country.

(b) to (d) The Government has taken a number of measures for making agriculture sector more vibrant and

dynamic to increase production and productivity of various crops so as to alleviate sufferings of farmers including small and marginal farmers. Steps taken to make small land holdings more remunerative include (i) promoting adoption of modern technologies and practices like multiple cropping, intercropping and integrated farming systems (ii) disseminating knowledge through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Kisan Melas, exhibitions and training programmes in different parts of the country to create awareness about improved agricultural technologies (iii) strengthening farm credit delivery system for providing credit at affordable rate of interest to support the resource requirements of the agricultural sector (iv) providing adequate support services to farmers to make agriculture a remunerative vocation on sustainable basis, etc.

Freedom Fighters Pension

1194. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has agreed to sanction freedom fighters pension to the freedom fighters of Telangana Region who had participated in Hyderabad Liberation Movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Hyderabad State Screening Committee had recommended over thirteen thousand names of Telangana freedom fighters for grant of Swatantrata Sainik Sam man Pension;

(d) if so, the present status thereof;

(e) whether the Government is aware of the slow pace of work in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of the measures being taken to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In 1985, it was decided to sanction Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension (SSSP) to the freedom fighters who had participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement.

(c) to (g) All eligible applicants whose claims for sanction of samman pension for participation in Hyderabad Liberation Movement had been recommended by the Hyderabad Special Screening Committee under the

Chairmanship of Shri Govind Bhai Shroff have already been sanctioned samman pension. Subsequently, another Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Rajeshwara Rao. This Committee recommended cases of about 13,500 applicants. Complaints were received that Shri Rajeshwara Rao Committee had recommended the cases of bogus applicants including those who were not even born or were toddlers at the time of the Hyderabad Liberation Movement. Hence, all claims recommended by Shri Rajeshwara Rao Committee were referred to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for re-verification. For expeditious disposal of the re-verified cases and for ensuring that the claims of genuine freedom fighters are not overlooked, the claims of applicants fulfilling eligibility criteria for sanction of samman pension, along with the re-verification reports sent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, in each case, are scrutinized by a Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters constituted for this purpose. Since the re-verification reports from the Government of Andhra Pradesh are yet to be received in a number of cases, the recommendations of Shri Rajeshwara Rao Committee in such cases have not yet been processed. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been advised from time to time to expedite the re-verification of cases referred to them so that the State Government's re-verification reports along with the claims of eligible applicants for sanction of samman pension could be placed before the Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters and disposed off expeditiously.

Unauthorised Occupation of Bungalows/Flats

1195. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of VIP bungalows/flats in Lutyen's Bungalow Zone (LBZ) of new Delhi are under unauthorised occupation by Government servants, former Government servants, former Members of Parliament, former Ministers former Judges and others;

(b) if so, the details of such bungalows/flats including the details of unauthorised occupants of these bungalows/flats;

(c) since when bungalows/flats are unauthorisedly occupied alongwith the rent owed to the Government by each of them as a result thereof; and

(d) the details of action taken/being taken by the authorities/agencies/Government to get the unauthorised accommodation vacated at the earliest so that these could be allotted to other eligible persons?

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

(b) to (d) Information is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	House No.	Type	Unauthorised since	Name of occupant (Sh./Smt)	Cause	Action taken	Rent owed to Government for unauthorized period (Rs.)	Remarks
1.	CI/18 Pandara Park	VIB	13.09.2011	Smt. P. Jyoti Rao, Members, NDMA	Demitted office on 13.08.2011	Referred to Litigation on 4.10.2011 for initiating eviction proceedings.	Rs. 72,731/- (Full payment received.)	—
2.	CI/18, Bapa Nagar	VIB	10.01.2011	Sh. Shankar Raju, Former Member, CAT	Retired on 10.12.2010	Referred to Litigation on 13.10.2011 for initiating eviction proceedings.	Rs. 5,34,178/-	—
3.	11-A, Teen Murti Marg	VII	25.06.2010	Sh. Buta Singh, Former Chairman, National Commission	Demitted office on 24.05.2010	Eviction Order issued on 22.07.2010.	Rs. 8,20,076/- (Full payment received.)	—
4.	4-C, Pandara Park	VA (DII)	1.3.2007	Sh. Janak Kaushik	Retirement	Eviction case initiated on 19.08.2010	Rs. 19,47,960/-	Ministry of Home Affairs had moved Draft CCA for allowing him retention of M/o UD had been sent. Now, M/o Home Affairs has intimated that they are not placing the matter before CCA.

[Translation]

Production of Quality Milk

1196. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the production and marketing of quality milk;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to impart training to the farmers for production and marketing of quality milk;

(d) if so, the number of such farmers who have been imparted training during 2010-11; and

(e) the amount spent by the Government for ensuring production and marketing of quality milk during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production' (CMP) is being implemented with the following objectives:-

(i) Creation of infrastructure for production, testing and marketing of quality milk & milk products at

the farmers' level up to the points of consumption.

- (ii) Training and strengthening of infrastructure to create mass awareness about clean milk production.
- (iii) To improve the quality of raw milk produced by providing training and creating mass awareness among milk producers and also by installation of Bulk Milk Cooling facilities at milk collection centers for immediate chilling of raw milk.

Statement showing State-wise details of projects approved under CMP scheme till 31.10.11 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Under the scheme training is provided to milk producers to improve the quality of raw milk produced. About 41,177 farmers have been imparted training under the scheme during 2010-11.

(e) An amount of Rs. 1926.07 lakh was released to States under the scheme during 2010-11.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise total approved cost, central share, releases & unspent balances made under CMP scheme till 31.10.2011

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Number of projects	Total Approved Cost	Total Central Share	Total releases	Unspent balances
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	02	143.32	118.69	36.54	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	04	649.00	552.76	338.25	25.00
3.	Bihar	04	445.68	362.53	249.05	39.90
4.	Haryana	06	985.64	813.57	813.57	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	04	298.64	252.24	224.59	50.39
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	376.13	307.61	135.36	135.36
7.	Karnataka	19	2410.22	1936.75	1637.36	152.72
8.	Kerala	17	3859.79	3154.00	2628.35	505.18
9.	Madhya Pradesh	04	804.23	638.08	638.08	0.00
10.	Maharashtra	18	4023.77	3210.86	2076.60	513.86
11.	Mizoram	02	277.88	236.73	165.24	19.40
12.	Nagaland	02	91.24	86.77	82.65	10.00
13.	Odisha	07	923.46	775.67	631.58	67.00
14.	Punjab	08	2675.29	2204.87	1158.35	353.84
15.	Rajasthan	10	940.39	772.75	772.75	47.14
16.	Sikkim	02	127.77	127.77	127.77	6.67
17.	Uttar Pradesh	14	1321.10	1115.77	998.32	63.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Tamil Nadu	13	2342.27	1902.71	1464.55	355,28
19.	Puducherry	01	88.20	71.46	71.46	2.16
20.	West Bengal	07	473.71	434.07	332.89	61.29
21.	Goa	01	246.36	193.16	193.16	0.00
22.	Gujarat	11	4257.58	3380.21	2948.91	776.75
23.	Manipur	01	21.00	21.00	21.00	8.75
Total		158	27782.66	22670.03	17746.38	3194.45

Match Fixing

1197. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any instructions for the Indian sports persons to keep them away from match fixing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there are reports that some cricketers are involved in match fixing;

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

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government to prevent Indian sports persons from match fixing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) Government is aware of match fixing allegations at the international level, which mainly relates to cricket. The International Cricket Council (ICC) has an Anti Corruption and Security Unit (ACSU) which investigates into any allegation of corrupt practice in the game, including match fixing. In the past, ICC has imposed life ban on international players found guilty of

match-fixing. Allegations of match fixing are also investigated into by the government investigation agencies, as and when there is prima facie evidence to that effect.

[English]

Overstay of Foreigners

1198. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign nationals are illegally staying/overstaying beyond their visa/permission period in the country;

(b) if so, the number of foreigners who overstayed and were deported from the country during each of the last three years and the current year, nationality-wise; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to check illegal stay/overstay of foreigners in the country?

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 India on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying. Details of such foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying during 2008, 2009 and 2010 and the details of foreign nationals deported from the country during 2008, 2009 and 2010, nationality-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement. The requisite information for the current year has not been compiled.

(c) 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. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Central Government is also implementing a Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners

Registration & Tracking (IVFRT) which will also facilitate improved tracking of foreigners by integrating and sharing information captured during visa issuance at Missions, during immigration check at the Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and during registration at the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs).

Statement

Details of foreigners who were found to be overstaying and who were deported

Country	No. of foreigners overstayed as on 31st December			No. of foreigners deported during the year		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Afghanistan	14511	13569	13747	12	30	37
Australia	176	309	212	3	4	1
Bahrain	51	65	37	1	0	1
Bangladesh	31229	32644	28667	12625	10602	6290
Canada	357	658	550	15	13	2
China	479	559	662	12	22	15
Ethiopia	69	82	77	15	3	2
Fiji	309	290	136	0	1	3
France	191	413	367	18	15	6
Germany	158	390	394	15	13	9
Indonesia	36	71	77	33	7	12
Iran	184	246	248	11	70	37
Iraq	371	669	979	4	0	0
Italy	50	116	107	6	3	4
Ivory Coast	85	207	194	3	3	37
Japan	161	331	335	12	2	1
Kenya	237	365	318	8	11	7
Korea South	516	783	661	30	9	12
Malaysia	201	361	321	71	2	4
Mauritius	510	781	394	2	6	6
Mongolia	55	88	66	1	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Myanmar	558	705	733	540	763	417
Netherlands	69	79	123	3	1	10
New Zealand	34	49	39	2	1	0
Nigeria	451	1121	967	169	57	67
Oman	351	412	400	2	3	0
Pakistan	7547	7691	8319	19	5	4
Philippines	124	150	153	5	17	0
Portugal	12	106	7	0	1	0
Russia	120	159	260	4	14	16
Saudi Arabia	62	160	74	1	2	2
Seychelles	295	335	225	0	0	0
Singapore	153	203	195	16	0	4
South Africa	48	62	118	1	2	1
Sri Lanka	1790	2490	1817	145	193	75
Stateless-Tibet	194	235	251	1	1	0
Sudan	163	293	296	20	22	14
Sweden	37	91	83	3	0	3
Tanzania	303	664	744	5	7	12
Thailand	116	418	267	6	7	7
U.S.A.	998	1535	2461	31	84	8
Uganda	88	98	90	2	2	3
U.K.	491	895	813	19	67	2
Vietnam	48	102	60	19	3	0
Yeman	168	549	122	7	7	12
Others	993	1842	2022	78	70	SS
Total	65149	73441	69188	13995	12147	7248

Training in Cyber Crimes

1199. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative for providing training to security agencies/police officials to deal with increasing cyber crime cases in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) and other organizations under Ministry of Home Affairs organize courses regularly for Police Officers at various levels on Information Technology in Police and Cybre Crime. Police being a state subject, training of police

personnel is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. As a part of the process of capacity building of the police, the efforts of the State Governments and Union Territories are supplemented by the Central Government. Courses on "Cyber Crime" are conducted at Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs) every year for state police officers and CAPF personnel. National Police Academy, North-Eastern Police Academy. Central Bureau of Investigation are also conducting training on cyber crime.

Fire Accidents

1200. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of fire accidents in factories reported alongwith the number of persons killed/injured during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to enforce strict fire safety regulations in factories across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has framed a comprehensive legislation *i.e.* the Factories Act, 1948, for taking care of the occupational safety, health and welfare issues of the workers employed in factories. The provisions contained under Section 7-A: General duties of the occupier and Section 38: Precautions in case of fire and the Rules prescribed there under address the fire and safety issues as per as the manufacturing sector is concerned. Does not arise.

Statement

State wise details of dangerous occurrences with/ without injuries, number of deaths and non fatal injuries due to fire accidents in factories during 2008, 2009 and 2010

States/Union Territories	2008			2009			2010		
	No. of dangerous occurrences with/ without injuries	No. of Deaths	No. of Non fatal injuries	No. of dangerous occurrences with/ without injuries	No. of Deaths	No. of Non fatal injuries	No. of dangerous occurrences with/ without injuries	No. of Deaths	No. of Non fatal injuries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	3	19	0	8	17	NA	NA	NA
Assam	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	0	1	7	NA	NA	NA
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	NA	NA	NA
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	19	11	18	37	7	72	NA	NA	NA
Haryana	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	0	6	20	0	9	21	0	4	10
Kerala	10	2	8	5	1	3	3	1	8
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Maharashtra	0	6	41	0	19	55	0	8	45
Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Odisha	2	6	19	7	6	21	NA	NA	NA
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Punjab	0	3	0	0	3	3	NA	IA	NA
Rajasthan	0	0	18	0	9	8	0	3	4
Tamil Nadu	0	5	17	0	22	30	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	5	1	0	10	2	0	4	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	14	1	38	16	0	44	NA	NA	NA
Total	50	51	202	67	100	285	3	20	79

Note: There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim.

*Fire & Explosion

NA: Not Available

Source: Data collected by Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs. (as provided by the Ministry of Labour & Employment).

[Translation]

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

Amendment in Laws

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

1201. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has reviewed or proposes to review the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and other laws which are in force since the time of the British rule;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Various provisions of laws such as the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 are amended from time to time to plug the loopholes and to make certain provisions of the Codes more effective. This is a continuous process.

[English]

Package for Agrarian Miracle

1202. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted any proposals under Prime Minister's Package for Agrarian Miracle after 2000 Distress Districts of Amreli, Mehsana, Rajkot, Junagadh, Surat and Bharuch in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and released under the scheme during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Hunger Deaths

1203. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for malnutrition and hunger deaths despite availability of surplus stocks of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the findings of the study alongwith the action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of measures taken to check deaths due to malnutrition and hunger in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) As per a survey by Registrar General of India, on 'Causes of Deaths-2001-03 in India', nutritional deficiencies are responsible for only 2.8% death of children aged 0-4 years and 1.8% in the age group 5-14 years. Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contributes to increased morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections.

For addressing the problem of hunger and to ensure that people living below poverty line get adequate food grains, the Government has been providing food grains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) including Annapurna, Emergency Feeding Programme, Welfare Institutions Scheme and Village Grain Bank Scheme.

During 2011-12, taking into consideration the surplus food grains available in the Central Pool, the Government has allocated, under TPDS, a quantity of 563.38 lakh tons of foodgrains to States/UT Administrations. The above allocation includes (i) 50 lakh tons additional allocation to BPL families at BPL prices made in May 2011 and (ii) 23.67 lakh tons of food grains made for 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States during July to October 2011 as per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for reserving 5 million tons of food grains for allocation to the 150 poorest districts in the country to ensure that no starvation deaths may take place and people can be saved from malnutrition as far as possible. 48.69 lakh tons of foodgrains have also been allocated for Other Welfare Schemes.

For tackling the problem of malnutrition in the country, the Government has also been implementing several schemes/programmes through State Governments/UT Administrations. These include Mid Day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). All these Schemes/programmes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

[Translation]

Maintenance of Heritage Sites

1204. SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has received any request to conduct mapping of heritage sites in the State of Haryana;

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

(c) the amount of funds allocated for development and maintenance of important heritage sites in the country, particularly in the State of Rajasthan during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No Madam. Archaeological

Survey of India (ASI) has not received any request to conduct mapping of heritage sites in Haryana.

(c) The funds allocated for the development and maintenance of protected monuments and sites under ASI including Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Year-wise Expenditure for Conservation of Monuments and Sites under ASI for the Last Three Years & Allocation for the Current Financial Year (2011-12) including Rajasthan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Circle/Branch	Expenditure 2008-09	Expenditure 2009-10	Expenditure 2010-11	Allocation 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	774.00	738.00	828.00	575.00
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Circle	1201.39	1371.00	1820.99	1140.00
3.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	285.00	590.00	374.47	345.00
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Circle	465.15	500.00	431.18	390.00
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1088.94	1200.00	1380.56	1075.00
6.	Karnataka	Dharwad Circle	423.64	619.46	1076.86	974.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	997.96	674.33	700.99	680.00
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar Circle	234.16	276.49	300.06	310.00
9.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	419.34	435.23	544.00	550.00
10.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	505.00	460.50	580.00	575.00
11.	Punjab & Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	512.48	694.46	753.25	585.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	118.00	70.87	87.08	90.00
13.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	728.64	1747.00	1220.94	1035.00
14.	Goa	Goa Circle	118.00	120.61	131.00	136.00
15.	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	175.25	135.08	189.94	185.00
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	280.00	275.55	400.93	515.00
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	865.00	610.00	695.77	580.00
18.	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	377.72	314.99	414.99	420.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	405.30	338.44	315.12	290.00
20.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	286.17	300.01	367.05	320.00
21.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	405.62	459.98	549.93	625.00
22.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	169.40	130.52	172.03	165.00
23.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	285.00	332.00	383.55	330.00
24.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	78.45	64.75	73.84	70.00
25.		Leh Mini Circle			56.63	92.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	555.36	655.45	507.46	535.00
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	1743.63	2185.71	1796.07	1550.00
		Total	13498.60	15300.43	16152.69	14137.00

[English]

Visa on Arrival

1205. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which have been provided with the facility of Tourist Visa on Arrival for promotion of tourism in the country;

(b) the extent to which the above relaxation has given a boost to tourism in the country;

(c) whether several other countries have requested the Government to provide them the facility of Tourist Visa on Arrival; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has provided Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) facility for the citizens of 11 countries viz. Japan, Singapore, Finland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Philippines, Myanmar and Indonesia for promotion of tourism in the country. 16289 nationals of above mentioned countries availed the TVOA facility upto October, 2011.

(c) No formal request has been received in the Ministry Home Affairs to provide facility of TVOA, from any other country.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Domestic Violence

1206. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has come across a United Nations report which has revealed that there has been a rise of 30% in domestic violence in India since 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of people who lost their lives in domestic violence during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Ministry of Home Affairs is aware of some media reports citing a United Nations report which has estimated that

there has been a rise of 30% in domestic violence in India since 2005. However, the available information/data on cases registered, cases, charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under Domestic Violence during 2005-2010 State/UT-wise is enclosed at Statement.

As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau, NCRB does not maintain the list of persons who have lost their lives in domestic violence.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women pertaining to domestic violence, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory

Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crimes against women and in this regard, a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations wherein all States/UTs have been advised to make a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery. The advisory has specifically advised the State Governments/UT Administrations to explore the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crimes against women and also advises that all Police stations may be advised to display the name and other details of Protection Officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

Statement

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted Under Protection of Women from (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	This Central Act is implimented on 24.10.2006 in AP, 2005 data not provided					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	1390	1186	184	2076	1927	254
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand	753	687	209	1748	1908	192
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	2	2	0	3	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha*						
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	4	2	0	4	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21	13	0	26	44	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total States	2170	1890	393	3857	3882	446
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	3	0	11	7	0
30.	Chandigarh**	75	56	0	148	120	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	2	0	2	2	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Toal UTs	82	61	0	161	129	0
	Total All India	2252	1951	393	4018	4011	446

Note: *indicates data not available.

**includes IPC cases also.

Data is provisional.

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted Under Protection of Women from (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126	44	10	0	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
3.	Assam	1	0	0	2	1	0	
4.	Bihar*							
5.	Chhattisgarh	1421	1214	139	2028	1977	182	
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Gujarat	150	147	1	382	371	0	
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable						
11.	Jharkhand	810	733	151	1594	1764	173	
12.	Karnataka*							
13.	Kerala	2	0	0	0	0	0	
14.	Madhya Pradesh*							
15.	Maharashtra	9	8	0	21	22	0	
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Meghalaya	6	6	0	8	5	0	
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Odisha*							
21.	Punjab	17	11	0	43	41	0	
22.	Rajasthan	3	2	0	4	4	0	
23.	Sikkim	6	5	1	6	5	1	
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13	7	0	20	29	0	
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.	West Bengal	1	1	0	1	0	0	
	Total States	2566	2178	302	4109	4220	356	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	8	0	16	14	0	
30.	Chandigarh**	102	68	0	199	160	0	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTs	112	76	0	215	174	0
	Total All India	2678	2254	302	4324	4394	356

Note: *indicates data not available.

**includes IPC cases also.

Data is provisional.

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted Under Protection of Women from (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2007

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1979	345	53	1	42	1	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Assam	2	0	0	1	1	0	
4.	Bihar*							
5.	Chhattisgarh	1651	1249	89	2206	2066	101	
6.	Goa	3	1	0	5	3	0	
7.	Gujarat	883	862	27	2491	2231	6	
8.	Haryana	17	10	0	21	21	0	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	2	2	0	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand	880	765	171	1984	2031	223	
12.	Karnataka*							
13.	Kerala	14	9	1	11	12	1	
14.	Madhya Pradesh*							
15.	Maharashtra	117	109	1	480	495	3	
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Meghalaya	5	5	0	13	5	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha*						
21.	Punjab	37	14	0	68	35	0
22.	Rajasthan	25	14	0	14	14	0
23.	Sikkim	6	4	0	10	9	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25	20	0	33	51	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	5	2	0	2	0	0
	Total States	5652	3411	342	7342	7018	335
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	6	0	37	7	0
30.	Chandigarh**	112	37	0	142	75	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	3	3	0
33.	Delhi	3	2	0	7	2	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTs	136	46	0	189	87	0
	Total All India	5788	3457	342	7531	7105	335

Note: *indicates data not available.

**includes IPC cases also.

Data is provisional.

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted Under Protection of Women from (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2008

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2267	485	76	1	17	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.	Bihar*							
5.	Chhattisgarh	361	426	1	987	1020	0	
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Gujarat	324	324	1	1058	1058	0	
8.	Haryana	9	8	0	27	27	0	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand	955	856	178	1857	1943	206	
12.	Karnataka*							
13.	Kerala	30	27	0	25	33	3	
14.	Madhya Pradesh*							
15.	Maharashtra	376	278	103	217	325	197	
16.	Manipur	35	0	0	16	0	0	
17.	Meghalaya	5	5	2	29	6	2	
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Odisha*							
21.	Punjab	52	36	3	99	97	2	
22.	Rajasthan	60	50	0	55	55	0	
23.	Sikkim	5	8	0	5	8	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	765	437	129	30	320	146	
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16	12	1	13	19	1	
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.	West Bengal	328	80	0	118	280	0	
	Total States	5590	3033	494	4538	5209	558	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35	22	0	36	30	0	
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	18	15	0	15	15	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTs	53	37	0	51	45	0
	Total All India	5643	3070	494	4589	5254	558

Note: *indicates data not available.
Data is provisional.

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted Under Protection of Women from (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2009

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2710	608	97	0	103	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	8	3	12	8	3
3.	Assam	1	1	0	5	5	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	23	0	18	18	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	67	67	0	234	234	0
8.	Haryana	32	10	0	13	13	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	4	4	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka	18	6	8	1	4	
13.	Kerala	53	46	0	61	72	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	1395		121			
16.	Manipur	25	0	0	28	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	23	28	0	76	45	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	4	4	1	4	4	1
19.	Nagaland	6	6	3	6	6	3
20.	Odisha*						
21.	Punjab	38	34	1	76	77	0
22.	Rajasthan	45	29	1	37	37	1
23.	Sikkim	6	6	0	8	8	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2376	729	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh*						
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	923	0	0	0	0	0
	Total States	7761	1608	235	583	638	8
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	29	1	53	53	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra ana Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	6	4	0	5	4	0
34.	Lakshadweep*						
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Uts	42	33	1	58	57	1
	Total All India	7803	1641	236	641	695	9

Note: *indicates data not available.
Data is provisional.

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted Under Protection of Women from (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2010

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2683	141	1	1	141	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	8	1	11	8	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	1	1	0	2	2	0
4.	Bihar						
5.	Chhattisgarh						
6.	Goa						
7.	Gujarat	25					
8.	Haryana	39	7	0	12	12	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh						
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		Central Act and its provisions are not applicable				
11.	Jharkhand						
12.	Karnataka						
13.	Kerala	44	35	1	41	48	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh						
15.	Maharashtra	3505	2127	408	—	—	—
16.	Manipur						
17.	Meghalaya						
18.	Mizoram	3	3	1	3	3	1
19.	Nagaland	6	6	1	6	6	1
20.	Odisha						
21.	Punjab	19	11	0	38	30	0
22.	Rajasthan	45	20	0	25	25	0
23.	Sikkim						
24.	Tamil Nadu						
25.	Tripura	1	1	0	0	3	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh						
27.	Uttarakhand						
28.	West Bengal	1164	744	0	1	1	0
	Total States						
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	23	0	39	39	0
30.	Chandigarh**	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Daman and Diu						
33.	Delhi						
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTs						
	Total All India						

Note: indicates data not available.

**includes IPC cases also.

Data is provisional.

Cotton Production

1207. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cotton produced in the country including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is providing latest technology and other financial help to the cotton industry to promote production of cotton;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has approved setting up of Centre for Cotton Excellence in Rajkot to boost cotton production; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The cotton production in the major cotton growing States including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh for the last three years and the current year is as under:-

(Production in lakh bales of 170 kg each)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (IV Adv. Estimates)	2011-12 (1 Adv. Estimates)
Andhra Pradesh	35.69	32.27	53.00	58.00
Gujarat	70.14	79.86	105.00	116.50
Haryana	18.58	19.26	17.50	19.57
Karnataka	8.66	8.68	12.50	12.00
Madhya Pradesh	8.56	8.55	20.00	20.75
Maharashtra	47.52	58.59	88.00	90.00
Odisha	1.47	1.47	2.50	3.50
Punjab	22.85	20.06	21.06	23.00
Rajasthan	7.26	9.03	9.00	13.00
Tamil Nadu	1.88	2.25	5.00	4.00

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) for increasing cotton production and for assisting the cotton industry. Under Mini Mission-I of Technology Mission on Cotton, implemented by Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE), ICAR provides help for the development of varieties and production technologies to be used by farmers for increasing productivity & production of cotton in the country. Under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation provides assistance to the farmers on various inputs like seeds, agriculture implements, water-saving devices, bio-agents/bio-pesticides, integrated pest management, transfer of crop production and plant protection technologies through demonstrations, farmers field schools, training of farmers etc. to promote cultivation and production of cotton. Under Mini Mission-III & IV, the Ministry of Textiles provides help for improvement of marketing infrastructure in market yards and for modernization of ginning and pressing of factories respectively.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Question does not arise.

[English]

Disrespect to National Flag

1208. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several instances of disrespect to the National Flag have been reported from certain parts of the country during the last one year

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the preventive measures taken to check such incidents and to strictly implement the various provisions of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Some instances of disrespect to the National Flag have been brought to the notice of the Government. Such cases are forwarded to the State/UT government concerned under whose jurisdiction the incident has occurred, to take action against the defaulter as per the provisions contained in the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. Insult and disrespect of the National flag is a punishable

offence under Section 2 of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. The Act, inter alia, provides that whoever in any public place or in any other place within public view burns, mutilates, defaces, defiles, disfigures, destroys, tramples upon or otherwise shows disrespect to or brings into contempt (whether by words, either spoken or written, or by acts) the Indian National Flag, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both. The said Act and the Flag Code of India 2002 by which the use/display/hoisting of the National Flag is governed, have been uploaded on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs with a view to creating general awareness among the public at large about the proper use of the Flag.

Development of Cities

1209. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI DILIP KUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received fresh project proposals from the various State Governments for inclusion of cities and towns and master plan for the development of cities/towns in the country under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon alongwith the funds allocated thereunder during each of the last three years, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Request for inclusion under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) have been received in respect of Warangal, Karamsad, Gandhinagar, Hubli-Dharward, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Gaya, Biharshariff, Pawapuri, Nalanda, Rajgir, Sultanpur-Lodhi, Kurukshetra-Pehowa, Gurgaon,

Aurangabad, Vrindavan, Kurnool, Jodhpur, Gwalior, Guntur, Panipat, Bellary, Calicut Darjeeling, Kalimpong & Kurseong, Deoghar, Sambalpur, Dhuie Malegaon, Kolhapur, Port Blair, Kaithal, Siliguri, Haldia, Amravati, Solapur etc. At present there are 65 cities covered under UIG of JnNURM and no more cities have been added. However, cities that are not covered under UIG are eligible for assistance under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) subject to availability of funds.

It was proposed by the Ministry to include the following 28 cities/urban agglomerations with population of 5 lakh and above as per 2001 Census under the UIG component of JnNUM:-

Guntur, Warangal, Durg-Bhilai Nagar, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwad, Kozhikode, Gwalior, Amravati, Bhiwandi, Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Solapur, Cuttak, Jalandhar, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota, Salem, Tiruppur, Tiruchirappalli, Aligarh, Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur and Moradabad.

On account of resource constraints, the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance could not agree to include these cities under UIG of JnNURM.

(c) Details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for utilization for the projects during the last three years, State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Additional Central Assistance of ACA relased for utilization for the projects

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of State	Total Projects approved	ACA released for utilisation 2008-09	ACA released for utilisation 2009-10	ACA released for utilisation 2010-11	Total ACA released for utiliaation during 2005-12 (as on 25.11.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	18898.95	27385.07	15569.86	139967.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2053.91	2006.94	0.00	8504.30
3.	Assam	2	6321.15	7112.41	3792.54	24338.51
4.	Bihar	8	1955.62	7441.39	0.00	9858.94
5.	Chandlgarh	3	405.20	0.00	734.52	2684.64
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	0.00	12145.60	3643.68	21862.08
7.	Deihl	28	2220.58	17248.00	43509.00	62977.58
8.	Goa	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.45
9.	Gujarat	71	47035.34	47788.21	7297.21	170097.08
10.	Haryana	4	9147.46	0.00	5283.80	17788.48
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0.00	2619.01	0.00	3141.62
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2500.00	0.00	0.00	18778.73
13.	Jharkhand	5	6682.46	5384.66	417.03	12484.15
14.	Karnataka	46	12992.94	21578.53	7659.85	84305.75
15.	Kerala	11	3350.50	2439.45	0.00	20025.20
16.	Madhya Pradesh	23	15931.43	12343.27	4828.66	64255.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Maharashtra	79	88349.54	88649.86	42004.49	366203.97
18.	Manipur	3	0.00	2883.37	0.00	5196.20
19.	Meghalaya	2	4904.04	0.00	0.00	7846.46
20.	Mizoram	1	0.00	756.82	0.00	1135.23
21.	Nagaland	3	389.26	1702.81	0.00	3517.90
22.	Odisha	5	3338.00	2491.60	0.00	21987.35
23.	Punjab	6	4939.22	3346.62	0.00	14672.88
24.	Puducherry	2	993.20	0.00	0.00	7250.20
25.	Rajasthan	13	20281.38	2826.10	0.00	42493.38
26.	Sikkim	2	538.20	1663.87	0.00	4013.51
27.	Tamil Nadu	48	28446.11	37723.44	2635.84	104792.04
28.	Tripura	2	1760.85	2250.00	0.00	4010.85
29.	Uttar Pradesh	33	43078.75	47632.21	25479.16	178491.90
30.	Uttarakhand	14	2678.56	7546.69	981.06	16942.47
31.	West Bengal	60	22857.17	27717.88	17412.81	94219.98
Total		537	352049.82	392683.81	181249.51	1533917.60

Modernisation of State Police Forces Scheme

1210. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
 SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
 SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
 SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
 SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the working of "Modernisation of State Police Forces Scheme";

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the findings of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the above scheme which shows that funds were not released by the Union Government on several counts for many States between 2000-07 including Gujarat and utilization of funds was very low and also several performance failures were observed;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove these deficiencies and make the scheme more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) 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 modernization 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 Statement.

(c) to (e) The Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) had commissioned a comprehensive audit exercise to assess the efficacy of the Modernization of State Police Forces Scheme (MPF Scheme) through individual performance audit reviews of States. In the C&AG audit report, implementation of the MPF Scheme in 16 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland has been reviewed and State-wise findings have been given. Gujarat was not covered in the said audit. Though audit has pointed out certain shortcomings like slow utilization of funds in the same year, non-release of State share in the implementation of the MPF Scheme, it has been observed that almost all States had benefited from the Ministry of Home Affairs' enhanced funding programme. Copies of the C&AG report were sent the concerned State Governments for remedial action.

In order to monitor timely and appropriate use of funds sanctioned and released under the MPF Scheme, a system of quarterly concurrent audit has been put in place since last quarter of 2008-09.

Developmental Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas

1211. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by the Government on the report of the Planning Commission regarding "Developmental Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas" in 2008; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Expert Group on "Developmental Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas" set up by the Planning Commission submitted its report in April 2008. The recommendations in the Report, inter alia, relate to (i) effective implementation of protective legislations, (ii) land related measures, (iii) land acquisition and rehabilitation

& resettlement, (iv) livelihood security, (v) universal standardized basic social services, (vi) enforcement of PESA, (vii) State response to the problems, and (viii) strengthening of the planning system. Action has been taken in a multi-pronged manner and at different levels on the above recommendations. An inter-ministerial Committee had been set up under the Chairpersonship of Member Secretary, Planning Commission with Secretaries of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Environment & Forests to work out a mechanism for marketing Minor Forest Produce (MFPs), look at related provisions in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 and to monitor the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts. Further, a mechanism has been put in place to over-ride or modify existing norms/guidelines for implementation of various development schemes in the IAP districts and other identified schemes are monitored intensively so that benefits of major schemes reach these areas. In order to address the problem of development deficit in these areas and to have quick and tangible results, the Government has also initiated the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) on 25.11.2010 for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts of nine Left Wing Extremist affected States.

Stampede Cases

1212. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of stampede has been reported in Haridwar recently;

(b) if so, the total number of persons killed/injured, gender-wise during the stampede;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of financial assistance provided to the families of the victims;

(f) the details of directives issued by the Union Government to various State Governments on crowd management and evacuation procedures to prevent such cases in future and to provide security to the pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. A stampede occurred on 8.11.2011 during a programme organized by the Vishwa Gayatri Parivar.

(b) 20 devotees (females-18, males-2) were killed and 44 (females-36, males-8) were in an unconscious state in Pandal.

(c) and (d) The district administration has ordered an enquiry into the incident to be conducted by the Additional District Magistrate (Admn.) Haridwar.

(e) A compensation of Rs. 2.00 lakh each was announced by the State Government to the next of kin of those killed.

(f) A detailed advisory was issued to all States/UTs on 01.10.2008 making the States/UTs aware of the need to manage such gatherings and suggesting measures such as allowing manageable number of persons to visit the temple/shrines at a particular time; proper access control procedure/system at every/exit point; establishing sound alert system; regular training of staff in evacuation procedures; etc, to avoid recurrence of incidents of stampede in future. Further on the basis of inputs received from security agencies, advisories are being issued from time to time.

Home Delivery of Foodgrains

1213. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to adopt any scheme to supply Public Distribution System (PDS) grains to the beneficiaries at their homes to curb black marketing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

is no proposal at present for supply of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to the beneficiaries at their homes. However, to curb leakages/diversion of foodgrains, in consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine-Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which *inter-alia* includes doorstep delivery to be ensured wherever possible by States to the Fair Price Shops (FPSs). During the Conference of State Food Secretaries held in July 2010, it was among others also resolved that States will endeavour to ensure doorstep delivery of foodgrains to FPSs.

[Translation]

Conviction Rate

1214. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI UDAYAN RAJE BHONSLE:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conviction rate of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is very low as against all cognizable offences;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken to improve the conviction rate;

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestions/recommendations from various public representatives and social organisations regarding fixing responsibility of the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police concerned to control the crime against SCs/STs and Dalit women; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of cases registered under Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 against conviction rate for the years 2008-10 is given in the enclosed Statement.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution, of crime, including crime against SCs and STs, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is committed to prevent and combat crimes against vulnerable sections of the society, including Dalits, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs). A comprehensive Advisory was issued to all the State Governments and Union territory Administrations on 01.04.2010 by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The advisory

has enumerated various steps, viz; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

Statement

Cases Reported (CR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC) and Conviction Rate (CVR) Under IPC Crimes and Atrocities against SCs/STs during 2008

Sl.No.	State	Total IPC Cases				Atrocities Againsts SCs				Atrocities Againsts STs			
		CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179275	31732	83170	38.2	3875	192	1515	12.7	745	40	392	10.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2374	285	464	61.4	0	0	0	-	63	0	0	-
3.	Assam	53333	2266	14027	16.2	104	7	26	26.9	130	4	20	20.0
4.	Bihar	122669	9981	50600	19.7	3617	229	1244	18.4	99	2	14	14.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	51442	11945	23148	51.6	600	122	357	34.2	614	159	494	32.2
6.	Goa	2742	260	983	26.4	4	0	0	-	1	0	1	0.0
7.	Gujarat	123808	25895	67422	38.4	1228	38	1024	3.7	222	8	261	3.1
8.	Haryana	55344	14252	33659	42.3	339	16	151	10.6	0	0	0	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13976	1875	6405	29.3	68	3	50	6.0	0	1	3	33.3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20604	3777	7422	50.9	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
11.	Jharkhand	38686	5898	25254	23.4	598	30	188	16.0	231	16	96	16.7
12.	Karnataka	127540	28062	77757	36.1	2343	47	1664	2.8	400	5	141	3.5
13.	Kerala	110620	37530	67468	55.6	519	9	208	4.3	106	4	41	9.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	206556	59254	114813	51.6	2965	1665	4501	37.0	1071	504	1257	40.1
15.	Maharashtra	206243	7552	80610	9.4	1172	59	681	8.7	268	26	225	11.6
16.	Manipur	3349	64	104	61.5	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	-
17.	Meghalaya	2318	251	523	48.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
18.	Mizoram	1989	1606	1956	82.1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Nagaland	1202	503	542	92.8	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
20.	Odisha	56755	4478	28375	15.8	1836	89	780	11.4	508	37	236	15.7
21.	Punjab	35314	7226	19670	36.7	101	9	56	16.1	0	0	0	-
22.	Rajasthan	151174	37444	62473	59.9	4302	711	1546	46.0	1038	192	444	43.2
23.	Sikkim	730	114	213	53.5	17	12	15	80.0	12	5	8	62.5
24.	Tamil Nadu	176833	77993	123496	63.2	1615	126	767	16.4	14	0	8	0.0
25.	Tripura	5336	253	1626	15.6	4	0	6	0.0	14	3	16	18.8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	168996	53565	96583	55.5	7960	3283	5987	54.8	9	9	14	64.3
27.	Uttarakhand	8856	2540	3657	69.5	42	37	81	45.7	0	3	3	100.0
28.	West Bengal	105419	4077	34018	12.0	19	1	5	20.0	17	0	2	0.0
	Total State	2033483	430678	1026438	42.0	33328	6685	20852	32.1	5563	1018	3676	27.7
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	882	73	230	31.7	0	0	0	-	3	0	0	-
30.	Chandigarh	3931	1027	1890	54.3	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	401	12	99	12.1	1	0	1	0.0	10	0	4	0.0
32.	Daman and Diu	248	56	232	24.1	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0	-
33.	Delhi UT	49350	12189	18680	65.3	34	3	5	60.0	0	0	0	-
34.	Lakshadweep	95	1	2	50.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
35.	Puducherry	4989	4439	5052	87.9	2	0	2	0.0	0	0	0	-
	Total UTs	59896	17797	26185	68.0	39	3	9	33.3	13	0	4	0.0
	Total All India	2093379	448475	1052623	42.6	33367	6688	20861	32.1	5576	1018	3680	27.7

Source: Crime in India.

Cases Reported (CR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC) and Conviction Rate (CVR) Under IPC Crimes and Atrocities against SCs/STs during 2009

Sl.No.	State	Total IPC Cases				Atrocities Againsts SCs				Atrocities Againsts STs			
		CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180441	29988	89968	33.3	4465	232	1816	12.8	828	59	381	15.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2362	331	569	58.2	0	0	0	-	21	0	0	-
3.	Assam	55313	3139	14880	21.1	0	1	26	3.8	9	3	29	10.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Bihar	122931	8500	47218	18.0	3836	216	1843	11.7	67	9	43	20.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	51370	11431	23636	48.4	466	94	327	28.7	551	103	363	28.4
6.	Goa	3005	311	1189	26.2	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
7.	Gujarat	115183	23467	57081	41.1	1180	43	683	6.3	195	11	135	8.1
8.	Haryana	56229	12031	33155	36.3	303	50	274	18.2	0	0	0	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13315	1655	6766	24.5	87	12	58	20.7	1	0	0	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21975	4776	10323	46.3	0	1	2	50.0	0	0	0	-
11.	Jharkhand	37436	10240	33016	31.0	631	95	373	25.5	182	70	202	34.7
12.	Karnataka	134042	26209	73367	35.7	2164	32	1565	2.0	272	5	221	2.3
13.	Kerala	118369	42935	75230	57.1	467	28	284	9.9	102	4	41	9.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207762	53222	112284	47.4	3040	1014	2614	38.8	1135	409	1098	37.2
15.	Maharashtra	199598	7149	74273	9.6	1072	51	734	6.9	224	10	219	4.6
16.	Manipur	2852	7	26	26.9	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
17.	Meghalaya	2448	209	539	38.8	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
18.	Mizoram	2047	1446	1589	91.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
19.	Nagaland	1059	457	566	80.7	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
20.	Odisha	55740	3359	25517	13.2	1709	52	720	7.2	552	23	196	11.7
21.	Punjab	35545	6625	18926	35.0	108	8	78	10.3	0	0	0	-
22.	Rajasthan	166565	36722	60471	60.7	4985	638	1475	43.3	1183	217	515	42.1
23.	Sikkim	669	154	335	46.0	16	10	13	76.9	14	8	9	88.9
24.	Tamil Nadu	174691	68077	109547	62.1	1310	94	776	12.1	22	10	31	32.3
25.	Tripura	5486	267	2102	12.7	7	4	10	40.0	27	9	24	37.5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	172884	54374	100723	54.0	7461	3186	6063	52.5	4	7	14	50.0
27.	Uttarakhand	8802	2808	4051	69.3	58	26	56	46.4	0	4	5	80.0
28.	West Bengal	113036	3003	23758	12.6	21	0	2	0.0	16	0	0	-
	Total State	2061155	412892	1001105	41.2	33389	5887	19792	29.7	5405	961	3526	27.3
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	941	56	149	37.6	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	-
30.	Chandigarh	3555	684	1420	48.2	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	442	36	146	24.7	1	0	0	-	16	1	4	25.0
32.	Daman and Diu	276	21	166	12.7	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
33.	Delhi UT	50251	11830	20353	58.1	31	0	3	0.0	0	0	1	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	134	0	74	0.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
35.	Puducherry	4591	2136	2368	90.2	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
	Total UTs	60190	14763	24676	59.8	37	0	3	0.0	18	1	5	20.0
	Total All India	2121345	427655	1025781	41.7	33426	5887	19795	29.7	5423	962	3531	27.2

Source: Crime in India.

*Cases Reported (CR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC) and Conviction Rate (CVR)
Under IPC Crimes and Atrocities against SCs/STs During 2010*

Sl.No.	State	Total IPC Cases				Atrocities Againsts SCs				Atrocities Againsts STs			
		CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	181438	37816	110365	34.3	4271	263	1748	15.0	803	31	423	7.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2439	480	814	59.0	0	0	0	-	54	1	4	25.0
3.	Assam	61668	2556	15018	17.0	7	2	14	14.3	3	1	13	7.7
4.	Bihar	127453	8562	52733	16.2	3516	158	1378	11.5	71	5	41	12.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	54958	14050	34022	41.3	340	124	398	31.2	507	139	447	31.1
6.	Goa	3293	305	1426	21.4	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
7.	Gujarat	116439	20939	55227	37.9	1008	72	791	9.1	155	8	140	5.7
8.	Haryana	59120	10460	32606	32.1	380	70	303	23.1	0	0	0	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13049	1057	5315	19.9	100	5	23	21.7	2	1	2	50.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23223	5112	9628	53.1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
11.	Jharkhand	38889	6429	26586	24.2	577	95	371	25.6	234	51	200	25.5
12.	Karnataka	142322	26027	74484	34.9	2472	80	1614	5.0	294	10	198	5.1
13.	Kerala	148313	56274	89741	62.7	583	18	185	9.7	88	5	36	13.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	214269	60489	131902	45.9	3373	1070	3038	35.2	1383	384	1148	33.4
15.	Maharashtra	208168	7973	89001	9.0	1107	36	864	4.2	292	8	215	3.7
16.	Manipur	2715	37	54	68.5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
17.	Meghalaya	2505	207	492	42.1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
18.	Mizoram	2174	2134	2280	93.6	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
19.	Nagaland	1059	545	694	78.5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	Odisha	56459	3329	33502	9.9	1707	116	1470	7.9	556	64	306	20.9
21.	Punjab	36648	8314	20673	40.2	115	12	62	19.4	0	0	0	-
22.	Rajasthan	162957	33627	56871	59.1	4979	534	1322	40.4	1319	168	373	45.0
23.	Sikkim	552	89	188	47.3	3	0	0	-	1	0	0	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	185678	67060	120578	55.6	1628	187	763	24.5	33	2	3	66.7
25.	Tripura	5805	274	2478	11.1	11	1	4	25.0	35	7	26	26.9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	174179	69448	119001	58.4	6272	4827	7493	64.4	0	25	47	53.2
27.	Uttarakhand	9240	3175	4721	67.3	35	38	72	52.8	0	2	6	33.3
28.	West Bengal	129616	3189	23609	13.5	63	0	3	0.0	47	0	0	-
	Total State	2164628	449957	1114009	40.4	32548	7708	21916	35.2	5877	912	3628	25.1
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	980	82	165	49.7	0	0	0	-	1	0	6	0.0
30.	Chandigarh	3373	751	1865	40.3	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	378	30	131	22.9	0	1	1	100.0	2	0	2	0.0
32.	Daman and Diu	203	18	129	14.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	0.0
33.	Delhi UT	51292	10112	19641	51.5	16	7	19	36.8	0	0	0	-
34.	Lakshadweep	42	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
35.	Puducherry	3935	3178	5091	62.4	5	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
	Total UTs	60203	14171	27022	52.4	21	8	20	40.0	3	0	9	0.0
	Total All India	2224831	464128	1141031	40.7	32569	7716	21936	35.2	5880	912	3637	25.1

Source: Crime in India.

Demand for Sugar Export

1215. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the sugar industry is facing a crisis due to increase in production cost of sugar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) has requested the Government to allow export to mitigate the problems of sugar industry;

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

(e) whether there is also a request to scrap the quota premium to make the sugar exports competitive; and

(f) 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) has represented for export of 30-40 lakh tons of sugar in 2011-12 sugar season. The Government has since considered their demand and allowed export of upto 10 lakh tons of sugar during 2011-12 sugar season under Open General License.

(e) No Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Security during Sports Events

1216. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) the details of tax exemption and other relaxations provided by the Government to different sports institutions including Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) during the last decade;

(b) the details of deployment of various Central Security Agencies alongwith other security expenditures incurred on the Indian Premier League (IPL) since its inception so far including the details of the outstanding amount thereof;

(c) whether the Government has charged any amount from the IPL organisers in lieu of deployment of security agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the basis of providing security in such commercial events like IPL, other cricket matches, etc. and the factual position of usage of stadia and other facilities; and

(e) the total amount received by the Government in the form of taxes by such sports activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The BCCI has indicated that for IPL matches the security does not come free and each State has its own charges for providing security to the teams and also on the date of the match at the stadium. Accordingly, BCCI is also being requested to provide the details of charges paid by them or their affiliates or organisers towards security charges and taxes paid for organising IPL matches. The information so collected will also be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Heritage Body to identify Monuments

1217. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI SYED SHANAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted an Advisory Committee on World Heritage Matters to identify monuments the country that can be recommended to the UNESCO for inclusion in the World Heritage Site List;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has identified any monuments in the country recently;

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

(e) the criteria for inclusion in the World Heritage Site List;

(f) whether any monuments/site in the state of Odisha has been identified for recommendation to the said Authority; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Government has constituted an Advisory Committee on World to Heritage matter on 1.11.2011 with terms of reference as under:-

(i) To review the Tentative List of Heritage Sites of India on UNESCO List and make recommendations for suitable addition/deletion in order that the Tentative List becomes more representative of sites suitable for inscription, and likely to be taken up in the next 5 to 7 years.

(ii) To consider and recommend heritage Sites for nomination for inscription on World Heritage List, taking into account both the universal outstanding value of the site and the quality of nomination dossier.

(iii) To consider and recommend for approval with or without modifications, every nomination dossier

(as a quality assurance exercise) before such a dossier is submitted to WHC for inscription on World Heritage List.

- (iv) To review and recommend a list of sites suitable for nomination in the next 3 to 4 years, along with the approaches to be taken in nomination dossiers and possible list of consultants whose services could be engaged for preparing the dossier in each case.
- (v) To review the existing Site Management Plan (SMP) and to give suitable recommendations for implementation of existing SMP's and development of SMP's for other Sites where none exist.
- (vi) To undertake special reviews and give recommendations on time-bound actions to be taken in respect of management of World Heritage Sites in danger, if any.

The first meeting of the Advisory Committee is scheduled to be held shortly.

(e) The procedures, including criteria, for inscription on the World Heritage Sites List are contained in the 'Operational Guidelines for the implementation of World Heritage Convention' issued by the Inter-Governmental Committee for the protection of world cultural and natural heritage, under the aegis of UNESCO. These are available at UNESCO website and can be downloaded from the following link: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguideO8-en.pdf>

(f) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government, at this stage.

Merger of Agricultural Schemes

1218. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 51 Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture are going to be restructured or merged into 10 schemes to give the much needed focus and better administration of the schemes:

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) whether any consultations in this regard have been held with the Planning Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of such consultations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is currently implementing 53 schemes for development of agriculture and has taken up with the Planning Commission for restructuring of these existing schemes.

[*Translation*]

Printing of MRP

1219. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether there are complaints of non-printing of Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on the packages of goods imported from other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision in the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken against the defaulters during each of the last three years and the current year?

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

(b) details of the complaints received are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes Madam, under rule 6(i) (f) of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 there was a provision of declaring MRP on the packages imported into India, which is repealed w.e.f. 1st April, 2011. A similar provision is given under Rule 6(1)(e) of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 implemented with the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 w.e.f. 1st April, 2011 to declare the retail sale price (MRP) on all the packages imported into India.

(d) the number of cases booked, compounded/prosecuted during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Ques	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Current Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Karnataka	(a)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		(b)	Complaints of M/s Federation of Biscuit Manufacturers of India, Delhi and M/s Cursade Against Tobacco, Mumbai	Complaint of Manufacturers Traders Association, Delhi	Complaint of Association of India Dry cell Manufacturers, New Delhi	Complaint of Mr. Rajkumar, No. 7, Mumbai
		(d)	11 cases against biscuits & 46 cases against cigarettes Total 57	161 cases against consumer products like car wax, three bond etc.	Nil	03 cases on automobiles accessories/apex racing
2.	Punjab	(a)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		(b)	Complaints	Complaints	Complaints	Complaints
		(d)	Data Not Available	Data Not Available	Data Not Available	Data Not Available
3.	Assam	(a)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		(b)	Complaints	Complaints	Complaints	Complaints
		(d)	6 cases	5 cases	17 cases	11 cases
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	(a)	No	No	No	No
		(b) & (c)	At the time of surprise check/ inspection cases Booked & compounded	At the time of surprise check/ inspection cases Booked & compounded	At the time of surprise check/ inspection cases Booked & compounded	At the time of surprise check/ inspection cases Booked & compounded
5.	West Bengal	(a)			Yes	
		(b)			Complaint of Ms. Agatha Sangma, Hon'ble Minister	
		(d)			01 seizure	
6.	Rajasthan	(a)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		(b)	Complaint	Complaint	Complaint	Complaint
		(d)	Nil	8 cases booked	Nil	19 cases booked

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Kerala	(a)				Yes
		(b)				3 Complaint received
		(d)				22 cases booked
8.	Delhi	(a)			Yes	Yes
		(b)			Complaint-1	Complaint-3
		(d)			Cases booked	Cases booked
9.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(a)	No	No	No	No
		(b)	Surprise inspection	Surprise inspection	Surprise inspection	Surprise inspection
		(d)	09 cases booked	Nil	04 cases booked	03 cases booked
10.	Uttarakhand	(a)	No	No	No	No
		(b)	Inspection	Inspection	Inspection	Inspection
		(d)	124 cases booked	117 cases booked	136 cases booked	50 cases booked
11.	Andhra Pradesh	(a)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		(b)	Complaints of imported packages like cigarettes	Complaints of imported packages like cigarettes	Complaints of imported packages like cigarettes	Complaints of imported packages like cigarettes
		(d)	182 cases booked	283 cases booked	336 cases booked	164 cases booked
12.	Uttar Pradesh	(a)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		(b)	Complaints of imported packages	Complaints of imported packages	Complaints of imported packages	Complaints of imported packages
		(d)	04 cases booked	14 cases booked	27 cases booked	10 cases booked
13.	Sikkim	(a)	No			
		(b) & (d)	During inspection 14 cases are booked and action has been taken during the last three years and current year.			
14.	Meghalaya	(a)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		(b)	Complaints of imported packages from public and Ms. Agatha Sangma, Hon'ble Minister	Complaints of imported packages from public and Ms. Agatha Sangma, Hon'ble Minister	Complaints of imported packages from public and Ms. Agatha Sangma, Hon'ble Minister	Complaints of imported packages from public and Ms. Agatha Sangma, Hon'ble Minister

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	(a)	Yes			
		(b) & (d)	23 cases have been booked and action has been taken during the last two years and current year for the packages of toys, perfumes, chocolates and sports goods and other eatables.			

Maintenance of Flats

1220. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CPWD places most of the complaints received from the allottees of the Government accommodations regarding maintenance of flats under major complaints;

(b) if so, the time limit for attending to these complaints; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure proper maintenance of Government flats by the allottees and timely redressal of all the complaints by CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Efforts are made to attend major complaints in 30 days time subject to availability of funds and running contracts.

(c) Web based CPWD Sewa has been put in place & complaints are monitored at various levels by CPWD Officers. Feed back is obtained from occupants through Call Centre and SMS in Delhi.

[English]

Cattle Breeding Programme

1221. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the population statistics of different breeds of cattle across the country during the last five years;

(b) whether their percentage is on the decrease;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether cattle biodiversity is under severe threat from cross-breeding programmes; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to protect the endangered Indian cattle breeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) Breed-wise data on livestock population was not collected till 17th Livestock Census (2003). However, breed wise data was collected by the Government during 18th Livestock Census (2007) and has been tabulated. Therefore, it is not possible to compare breed wise number of cattle with that of preceding years. However, the percentage increase in total number of cattle during the inter-censal period from 2003 to 2007 is 7.5%. Statement on breed-wise number of cattle as per 18th Livestock Census 2007 is given at Statement.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Keeping in view the importance of indigenous cattle breeds in national economy, the Government of India is implementing following schemes. These schemes have focus on development and conservation of indigenous cattle breeds.

1. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
2. Central Cattle Breeding Farms
3. Central Herd Registration Scheme

These schemes are supplementing the efforts made by the State Governments in development and conservation of cattle breeds in the country.

Statement

Table: All India breed-wise number of cattle as per 18th Livestock Census (2007)

Sl.No.	Breeds of cattle	Number of Cattle
1	2	3
1.	Jersey	10,37,227
2.	Hoistein Friesion	5,57,194

1	2	3
3.	Other Exotic	1,38,235
4.	Jersey Crossbred	2,03,78,521
5.	Hoistein Friesion Crosbred	77,95,921
6.	Other Crossbred	31,52,962
7.	Alambadi	31,874
8.	Amrirmahal	96,021
9.	Bachur	4,54,103
10.	Bargur	20,879
11.	Bhijnjarpuri	29,749
12.	Dangi	3,03,630
13.	Deoni	1,65,846
14.	Gangateri	3,75,154
15.	Gaolao	2,22,566
16.	Ghumsuri	82,117
17.	Gir	21,26,421
18.	Hallikar	21,91,486
19.	Hariana	26,00,111
20.	Jellicut	34,191
21.	Kangayam	3,14,817
22.	Kankrej	38,84,457
23.	Kenkatha	1,79,987
24.	Kherigarh	1,71,414
25.	Khilari	14,19,735
26.	Krishna Valley	2,314
27.	Kumauni	459
28.	Ladakhi	24,213
29.	Maland Gidda	12,82,121
30.	Malvi	15,15,753
31.	Manapari	1,02,046
32.	Mewati	75,427
33.	Mottu	7,00,908

1	2	3
34.	Nagori	8,37,334
35.	Nimari	3,09,237
36.	Ongole	2,57,661
37.	Ponwar	24,072
38.	Punganur	733
39.	Purnea	1,47,988
40.	Rathi	9,24,057
41.	Red Kandhari	1,76,621
42.	Red Sindi	5,50,272
43.	Sahiwal	4,57,177
44.	Siri	61,750
45.	Tarai	2,606
46.	Tharparkar	5,57,621
47.	Tho Tho	2,07,220
48.	Umbla Cherry	2,17,960
49.	Vechur	160
50.	Kasasagode Dwarf (Black)	480
51.	Other graded	42,18,272
52.	Non-descript	13,86,55,925
Total cattle		9,90,75,005

Source: All India Report based on Quick Tabulation Plan, village level totals (Provisional results), 18th livestock Census 2007, Department of Animal Husbandary, Dairying & Fishery, Government of India.

[Translation]

Irregularities in CWG

1222. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred and income accrued alongwith the losses suffered by the Government in conducting/organising the XIX Commonwealth Games (CWG), 2010;

(b) whether various Central investigating agencies engaged to check/probe alleged cases of irregularities and corruption in the said Games have completed their investigations;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken so far against the persons responsible/involved in irregularities/corruption, agency-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which the said investigations are likely to be completed; and

(e) the number of officials from the Union Government/State Government/Public Sector Undertakings found guilty in such irregularities/corruption alongwith the action taken thereon in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Out of the total amount of Rs. 2307.82 crores released to OC for conduct of the Commonwealth Games, 2010, OC has refunded Rs. 234.00 crores. Rs. 432.00 crores as revenue generation have also been deposited in Government Account. In the Host City Contract, the Government of India had committed to underwrite any shortfall between revenue and expenditure of the Organizing Committee (OC), hence there is no loss incurred.

(b) to (e) The Central Investigating Agency *i.e.*, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) have registered 20 cases so far against various persons related to Commonwealth Games, 2010. Action against those found guilty will be initiated as per law, after conclusion of the investigations.

[English]

Working Group on Development of Cities/Towns

1223. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert working group set up by the Ministry has made recommendations to make cities and towns more socially and environmentally sustainable;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the working group and the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the Union Government has sought the assistance of any foreign agency to make the cities more socially and environmentally sustainable; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Government of India had constituted a High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia for estimating investment requirements for Urban Infrastructure Services for 20 years period. Executive Summary of report containing findings & recommendation of the HPEC committee is given in the enclosed Statement. Presently final decision on the strategy and initiatives for the next phase of JnNURM has not been taken.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Report on Indian Urban Infrastructure and Services by High Powered Expert Committee Chaired by Dr. Isher Ahluwalia March 2011

Summary and Recommendations

1. India is urbanising. This transition, which will see India's urban population reach a figure close to 600 million by 2031, is not simply a shift of demographics. It places cities and towns at the centre of India's development trajectory. In the coming decades, the urban sector will play a critical role in the structural transformation of the Indian economy and in sustaining the high rates of economic growth. Ensuring high quality public services for all in the cities and towns of India is an end in itself, but it will also facilitate the full realisation of India's economic potential.
2. This Report comes to the conclusion that India's economic growth momentum cannot be sustained if urbanisation is not actively facilitated. Nor can poverty be addressed if the needs of the urban poor are isolated from the broader challenges of managing urbanisation. Cities will have to become the engines of national development. India cannot afford to get its urban strategy wrong, but it cannot get it right without bringing about a fundamental shift in the mindset which separates rural from the urban.
3. The Report argues that the challenge of managing urbanisation will have to be addressed

through a combination of increased investment, strengthening the framework for governance and financing, and a comprehensive capacity building programme at all levels of government.

4. At the centre of this approach is the role of cities and towns in an interdependent federal system. The Committee is of the view that India's municipal corporations, municipalities and nagar panchayats, commonly known as urban local bodies (ULBs) need to be strengthened as local self-government with clear functions, independent financial resources, and autonomy to take decisions on investment and service delivery. They must also be made accountable to citizens. Elements of this shift are already present in the local government framework as reflected in the 74th Constitutional Amendment, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), and the emphasis placed on the urban sector by the Thirteenth Central Finance Commission.
5. This Report makes a case for a comprehensive framework of urban policy and planning. The key elements of this framework are:
 - Increasing investment in urban infrastructure from 0.7 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 to 1.1 per cent by 2031-32
 - In association, increasing spending on maintaining assets - old and new
 - Engaging in renewal and redevelopment of urban areas including slums
 - Improving regional and metropolitan planning with integration of land use and transportation
 - Ensuring access to services for all including the poor to meet the recommended norms
 - Reforming systems of service delivery
 - Improving governance of cities and towns by a unified command under a Mayor
 - Strengthening and securing the financial base of ULBs
 - State governments providing an enabling environment for ULBs to discharge their enhanced responsibilities

- Government of India launching a New Improved JNNURM (NIJNNURM) that focuses on capacity building and supports urban reforms within a programme approach

B. Summary

The major conclusions emerging from the documentation and analysis in the Report are presented below.

A.1 Urbanisation and Economic Growth

6. Only 30 per cent of India's population lives in urban areas. This is much lower than in China, Indonesia, South Korea, Mexico, and Brazil. Some of this may be due to much lower per capita incomes in India. The Committee's projections suggest that India's urban population as presently defined will be close to 600 million by 2031, more than double that in 2001. Already the number of metropolitan cities with population of 1 million and above has increased from 35 in 2001 to 50 in 2011 and is expected to increase further to 87 by 2031. The expanding size of Indian cities will happen in many cases through a process of peripheral expansion, with smaller municipalities and large villages surrounding the core city becoming part of the large metropolitan area.
7. Three decades of rapid economic growth would normally have propelled migration from rural areas but growth in India has not had this effect thus far. This is because industrialisation has been capital intensive and the services boom fuelled by the knowledge economy has also been skill intensive. A few cities of India have acted as centres of knowledge and innovation. As more cities provide economies of agglomeration and scale for clusters of industries and other non-agricultural economic activity, the urban sector will become the principal engine for stimulating national economic growth. Industrialisation will absorb more people as India advances further in its integration with the world economy. At the present juncture, India faces the challenge of continuing on its high growth trajectory while making growth more broad-based and labour-intensive.
8. The fortunes of the agricultural sector are crucially linked to the manner in which growth

in the industry and services sectors unfolds. People living in rural areas typically tap the opportunities that cities provide for employment, entrepreneurial avenues, learning; and monetary repatriation. As urbanisation grows, demand for food items other than foodgrains, *i.e.* vegetables, lentils, milk, eggs, etc., also grows. This leads to investments in infrastructure, logistics, processing, packaging, and organised retailing. These investments and other economic inter-linkages connect and build synergy between rural and urban centres. Of course, government policy should also focus on enhancing the productive potential of the rural economy. This Report maintains that India's urban future promises to be an inclusive one, with the benefits extending to rural areas as well. Already, there is evidence to suggest that rising standards of living in India's urban areas in the post-reform period have had significant distributional effects favouring the country's rural poor.

A. 2 The State of Service Delivery

9. Cities and towns of India are visibly deficient in the quality of services they provide, even to the existing population. Considering that the Indian economy is now one of the fastest growing economies in the world, and standards are rising, current service levels are low relative to the needs of urban households. They are also low relative to what will be required to sustain the economic productivity of cities and towns.
10. The Committee believes that public services such as drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, roads, and street lights must be accessible to one and all to achieve the goals of inclusion. At the same time, they must meet the service norms as set out by the Ministry of Urban Development in 2008 to ensure the contribution of cities to economic growth. To achieve both inclusion and economic growth will, however, require shifting the focus of policy from creating physical infrastructure to delivering services. The challenge is to focus on reforming governance for service delivery. Without this, additional capital investments in urban infrastructure will not result in improvements in service delivery.
11. The Committee has taken note of the situation with respect to low income housing and public transportation. The scarcity of affordable housing drives the poor and some non-poor to slums and most of these settlements lack even basic water and sanitation facilities. On average, 25 per cent of the population in many Indian cities lives in slums; in Greater Mumbai, slum dwellers account for 54 per cent of the total population. Not all slum dwellers are poor, and the complexity of these challenges is reviewed in the context of urban planning, infrastructure development and public service delivery for all.
12. The challenge of urbanization in India is to ensure service delivery at the enhanced minimum standards that are necessary when planning ahead. This is particularly so in a situation when even the current urban population is inadequately served and total urban population is likely to increase by at least 250 million.

A.3 Estimates of Investment for Urban Infrastructure

13. This Committee's terms of reference specified that it should estimate investment requirements for eight major sectors of urban infrastructure over the period 2008-20, and suggest ways of financing the massive infrastructure deficit in the urban sector along with ensuring improved service delivery that meets the new specified norms.
14. The Committee has interpreted its mandate in a broad manner by covering all areas of urban infrastructure and extending the period to 2031. It has prepared detailed estimates of investment for eight sectors, *i.e.* water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drains, urban roads, urban transport, traffic support infrastructure, and street lighting. The Committee has also prepared an estimate of investment in urban infrastructure as a whole by suitably scaling up the
15. estimates for these sectors. However, these would not cover the requirements of primary health, primary education, and electricity distribution, which are outside the terms of reference of the Committee.
16. The Committee has made projections for the period from the Twelfth Five Year Plan to the Fifteenth Five Year Plan, *i.e.* 2012-31. Given the volatility of land prices, the estimates do not include the cost of land acquisition.

17. The investment for urban infrastructure over the 20-year period is estimated at Rs. 39.2 lakh crore at 2009-10 prices. Of this, Rs. 17.3 lakh crore (or 44 per cent) is accounted for by urban roads. The backlog for this sector is very large, ranging from 50 per cent to 80 per cent across the cities of India. Sectors delivering urban services such as water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, and storm water drains will need Rs 8 lakh crore (or 20 per cent). The Committee has made explicit provision of Rs 4 lakh crore towards investment in renewal and redevelopment including slums.
18. Recognising that the focus of policy should be on provision of public services which flow from infrastructure assets and not merely on creating the assets, the Committee has highlighted the importance of operations and maintenance (O&M) for the upkeep of the assets. The O&M requirements for new and old assets are projected at Rs. 19.9 lakh crore over the 20-year period.

A.4 Governance

19. The Committee believes that governance is the weakest and most crucial link which needs to be repaired to bring about the urban transformation so urgently needed in India. Financing the large sums required to meet the investment needs of urban infrastructure is crucially dependent on the reform of institutions and the capacity of those who run the institutions for service delivery and revenue generation. The Committee is of the view that large expenditures on Indian cities and towns have to be combined with better governance structures, strong political and administrative will to collect taxes and user charges, and improved capacity to deliver. Cities must be empowered, financially strengthened, and efficiently governed to respond to the needs of their citizens and to contribute to the growth momentum.
20. The municipal entities need to be strengthened as local governments with 'own' sources of revenue, predictable formula-based transfers from state governments, and other transfers from the Government of India and state governments to help them discharge the larger responsibilities assigned to them by the 74th Constitutional Amendment. Improved tax revenues combined with rational user charges will enable cities to leverage their own resources to incur debt and

also access new forms of financing through public private partnership (PPP). Only then can they augment the urban infrastructure base, provide improved quality of services on a sustainable basis to their residents, and contribute to the growth momentum of the Indian economy.

A.5 Financing

21. Urban local governments in India are among the weakest in the world both in terms of capacity to raise resources and financial autonomy. While transfers from state governments and the Government of India have increased in recent years, the tax bases of ULBs are narrow and inflexible and lack buoyancy, and they have also not been able to levy rational user charges for the services they deliver.
22. ULBs can borrow from the market only within limits and with explicit approval of the state government. However, this has mostly not been a binding constraint since the real challenge in accessing external finance has been the precarious state of their own finances and poor governance.
23. The Committee believes that in view of the importance of urban infrastructure for economic growth and inclusion, the Government of India and state governments will have to step in, both by providing substantial funds and by facilitating the use of additional mechanisms for funding, which will require the strengthening of own finances of ULBs. The latter, in turn, requires reforms in governance at all levels.
24. The Government of India will have to take a leadership role in financing a major part of the programme and, at the same time, facilitate and encourage the involvement of state governments and ULBs. State governments will have to contribute by way of a constitutionally mandated revenue-sharing arrangement with the ULBs. On their part, the ULBs will carry out reforms in governance and financing to deliver public services of specified norms to all including the poor. This should be done within a framework of accountability. Rising aspirations of the increasing numbers of people in urban India will make further demands on ULBs, and community participation will be an important factor in ensuring accountability.

Sports Stadia

1224. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether some stadia renovated for conducting the commonwealth Games (CWG) were vacated from the various sports federations during the CWG, 2010;

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

(c) whether these federations have been allowed to run their sporting activities in the said stadia;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to rent out the rooms of the stadia to corporates, in order to generate revenues;

(f) if so, the details thereof including the number of requests received by the Government/Sports Authority of India from the various sports federations; and

(g) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The following stadia of Sports Authority of India (SAI), renovated for conducting the Commonwealth Games-2010, were got vacated from the various sports federations:-

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.
- (ii) Indira Gandhi Stadium.
- (iii) Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium.
- (iv) Dr. Shyama Prasad MUKherjee Swimming Pool Complex.

As the vacated stadia were to be handed over to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) for carrying out the major renovation for the preparation of Commonwealth Games-2010, the federations were asked to vacate the Stadia. The detail of federations is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) After successful completion of the Commonwealth Games-2010, all the five stadia in Delhi are being allowed to sports federations for sporting activities and they are conducting their sports activities in these stadia.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

Statement

The details Sports Federations which have vacated the space at Sports Authority of India (SAI) Stadia in Delhi during the renovation of Commonwealth Games-2010

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium

Sl.No.	Name of Sports Federation(s)
1	2
1.	Indian Olympic Association.
2.	Amateur Athletics Federation of India.
3.	Equestrian Federation.
4.	All India Chess Federation.
5.	Volleyball Federation.
6.	Gymnastic Federation.
7.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation.
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India.
9.	Indian Golf Association.
10.	Judo Federation of India.
11.	National Rifle Association.
12.	Archery Association of India.
13.	Climbers & Explorer Club.
14.	Delhi Mountaineering Association.
15.	Fencing Association of India.
16.	All India PSU, Sports Control Board.
17.	Special Olympic Bharat Delhi.
18.	Board of Cricket Control of India.
19.	Wushu Federation.

1	2
20.	Indian Weightlifting Federation.
21.	Indian Style Wrestling Association of India.
22.	National Adventure Foundation.
23.	Basketball Federation.
24.	New Delhi Golf Association.
25.	Special Olympic Bharat.
2.	Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium
1.	Indian Hockey Federation.
2.	Indian Women Hockey Federation.
3.	Indira Gandhi Stadium
1.	Wrestling Federation.
2.	Cycling Federation.
4.	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex
1.	Indian Power lifting Association.
2.	Roller Skating Association of India.

[*Translation*]

Milk Production

1225. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production and consumption of milk in the country during each of the last three years alongwith the quantity of milk likely to be produced during the current financial year;

(b) whether the Government is considering to ban export of milk and milk products to bring down the prices of milk;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to allow the import of milk powder completely; and

(e) the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost milk production and check the rise in milk prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Production and consumption of milk in the country during last three years is as follows:-

Year	Milk Production (million tonnes)	Per Capita Consumption# (litre per month)	
		Rural	Urban
2008-09	108.6	-	-
2009-10	112.5	4.12	5.36
2010-11	116.2*	-	-

*Anticipated Achievement

#Source: National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The survey is conducted once in every five years. The last survey was conducted during 2009-10.

Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has not finalised the anticipated milk production for 2011-12.

(b) and (c) Government has prohibited export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk foods), casein and casein products from 18th February 2011.

(d) As per export import policy (EXIM) of Government of India, import of milk powder falls under the category of Open General License (OGL) subject to compliance of sanitary requirements.

(e) Government of India is implementing the following schemes for increasing the milk production in the country:

1. National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding
2. Intensive Dairy Development Programme
3. Dairy Entrepreneurships Development scheme
4. Livestock Health and Disease Control
5. Fodder and Feed Development scheme

To augment the availability of milk and milk products and stabilize its price the Government has prohibited export of milk powder, casein and casein products and has also allowed National Dairy Development Board to import 50,000 MT of Skimmed Milk Powder and Whole milk powder and 15,000 MT of Butter, Butter oil and anhydrous milk fat at 0% concessional duty under Tariff Rate Quota for the year 2011-12 for reconstitution of milk by State Milk Federations and Metro Dairies.

Area under Foodgrains Cultivation

1226. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the net sown area of certain foodgrains have declined in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of sown area of different foodgrains in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and crop-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the sown area of foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Area sown under the major foodgrains crops has increased in the recent past except during 2009-10 which was a drought year. Crop-wise and State-wise details of area coverage under major foodgrains crops during the last three years

and the current year, *i.e.*, 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In order to increase agricultural land in the country, Government of India is implementing various Schemes/ Programmes such as: (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), (ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers (RVP & FPR), (iii) Reclamation & Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS) and (iv) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA).

Further, with a view to prevent the use of agricultural land for non- agricultural purposes and sustaining food security across the country, the Ministry of Agriculture has formulated a National Policy for Farmers-2007 (NPF-2007), which envisages that prime farm land must be conserved for agriculture except under exceptional circumstances, provided that the agencies that are provided with agricultural land for non-agricultural projects should compensate for treatment and full development of equivalent degraded/wastelands elsewhere. Further, for non-agricultural purposes, as far as possible, land with low biological potential for farming should be earmarked and allocated.

Similarly, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources has developed a National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 which envisages that only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of a project may be acquired and, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes in the projects may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum.

Statement

State-wise Area under Major Foodgrains Crops during 2008-09 to 2011-12

Area ('000 Hectares)

States	Rice				Wheat			Total Coarse Cereals				Total Pulses				Total Foodgrains			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12 ²	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12 ²	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12 ²	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12 ²
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Andhra Pradesh	4387.0	3441.0	4751.0	2750.0	14.0	10.0	10.0	1270.0	1283.0	1136.0	639.0	1771.0	1932.0	2130.0	713.0	7442.0	6666.0	8027.0	4102.0
Arunachal Pradesh	126.8	121.5	#	#	3.3	3.2	#	65.2	65.0	#	#	8.5	8.9	#	#	203.8	198.6	#	#

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Assam	2484.2	2495.8	2313.0	2138.0	50.1	58.4	55.0	22.8	26.1	25.0	25.0	113.7	115.3	116.0	7.0	2670.8	2695.6	2509.0	2170.0
Bihar	3496.0	3213.7	3045.7	3271.9	2158.3	2193.3	2240.9	679.7	662.3	626.1	293.9	585.7	564.9	605.3	80.9	6919.7	6634.2	6518.1	3646.6
Chattisgarh	3734.0	3670.7	3702.5	3704.3	88.9	112.2	110.8	280.6	271.9	152.6	149.5	859.8	808.9	855.5	214.3	4963.3	4863.7	4821.4	4068.1
Goa	50.0	47.1	#	#	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.3	#	#	9.9	7.9	#	#	60.2	55.3	#	#
Gujarat	747.0	679.0	761.0	718.0	1091.0	878.0	1289.0	1441.0	1404.0	1353.0	1006.0	784.0	733.0	852.0	572.0	4063.0	3694.0	4255.0	2296.0
Haryana	1210.0	1205.0	1245.0	1205.0	2462.0	2492.0	2515.0	755.3	711.0	780.0	619.0	181.8	132.0	177.0	50.0	4609.1	4540.0	4717.0	1874.0
Himachal Pradesh	77.7	76.7	77.1	77.2	360.0	352.5	357.0	328.7	324.5	326.7	304.7	31.0	30.4	29.9	21.1	797.4	784.1	790.7	402.9
Jammu and Kashmir	257.6	259.9	261.4	260.6	278.7	288.9	288.9	363.0	357.0	349.4	336.7	30.6	29.7	45.2	27.4	929.9	935.6	944.8	624.7
Jharkhand	1683.6	995.0	730.7	1637.4	99.9	99.7	101.1	263.7	208.0	226.3	269.8	387.6	315.7	407.0	240.9	2434.8	1618.3	1465.1	2148.2
Karnataka	1514.0	1487.0	1490.0	1025.0	269.0	283.0	254.0	3591.0	3706.0	3636.0	2411.0	2087.0	2479.0	2699.0	1351.0	7461.0	7955.0	8079.0	4787.0
Kerala	234.3	234.0	213.2	135.0	NA	NA	NA	3.2	2.9	0.9	0.3	7.7	10.3	3.8	1.7	245.2	247.3	217.9	137.0
Madhya Pradesh	1682.3	1445.7	1602.9	1601.2	3785.2	4275.9	4341.0	1886.0	1797.3	1756.2	1656.0	4559.8	4940.5	5178.0	1128.5	11913.3	12459.4	12878.1	4385.7
Maharashtra	1522.0	1470.0	1519.0	1455.0	1022.0	1081.0	1325.0	5791.0	6185.7	5756.0	2782.0	3082.0	3376.0	4070.0	2008.0	11417.0	12112.7	12670.0	6245.0
Manipur	168.4	169.4	#	#	NA	NA	NA	4.3	4.8	#	#	12.9	14.5	#	#	185.6	188.7	#	#
Meghalaya	108.1	108.2	#	#	0.4	0.4	#	19.5	19.6	#	#	4.5	4.0	#	#	132.5	132.2	#	#
Mizoram	52.0	47.2	#	#	NA	NA	NA	9.6	8.5	#	#	4.0	3.9	#	#	65.6	59.6	#	#
Nagaland	173.1	168.6	#	#	1.4	2.0	#	76.4	78.0	#	#	33.0	33.5	#	#	283.9	282.1	#	#
Odisha	4454.7	4365.1	4231.1	3497.3	5.3	4.0	3.2	162.5	169.8	211.4	197.5	804.9	867.2	852.2	499.8	5427.4	5406.1	5297.8	4194.6
Punjab	2735.0	2802.0	2831.0	2750.0	3526.0	3522.0	3512.0	175.1	159.0	149.0	146.0	23.9	20.1	20.4	19.1	6460.0	6503.1	6512.4	2915.1
Rajasthan	133.4	150.7	131.1	111.1	2294.8	2394.2	2479.2	7104.8	7226.0	7702.8	6581.2	3672.5	3501.0	4710.0	2638.6	13205.5	13271.9	15023.2	9330.9
Sikkim	14.7	13.0	#	#	5.8	5.2	#	46.5	47.0	#	#	12.6	13.2	#	#	79.6	78.4	#	#
Tamil Nadu	1931.8	1845.5	1994.9	1881.6	NA	NA	NA	724.0	652.6	794.1	442.8	536.1	534.7	727.4	190.6	3191.9	3032.8	3516.3	2515.0
Tripura	242.5	245.5	#	#	0.6	0.7	#	2.1	2.0	#	#	6.1	6.4	#	#	251.3	254.7	#	#
Uttar Pradesh	6034.0	5186.7	5670.7	5810.0	9513.0	9668.0	9637.0	1987.2	1926.6	2059.0	1859.0	2223.3	2540.7	2427.0	924.2	19757.5	19322.0	19793.7	8593.2
Uttarakhand	296.0	294.0	290.0	276.0	398.0	395.0	379.0	271.0	256.0	256.0	244.0	64.0	64.0	63.0	43.0	1029.0	1009.0	988.0	563.0
West Bengal	5935.7	5630.1	4729.3	4294.9	307.0	315.9	316.8	110.1	114.4	109.6	62.3	182.6	181.9	192.2	61.4	6535.4	6242.3	5347.9	4418.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.9	8.1	#	#	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	#	#	2.1	2.9	#	#	10.2	11.2	#	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.6	12.5	#	#	0.6	0.7	#	2.2	2.0	#	#	6.4	5.9	#	#	22.8	21.2	#	#
Delhi	7.4	6.8	#	#	17.1	21.3	#	10.5	3.3	#	#	0.3	0.4	#	#	35.3	31.8	#	#
Daman and Diu	1.8	2.0	#	#	NA	NA	NA	1.9	0.3	#	#	1.3	1.3	#	#	5.0	3.6	#	#
Puducherry	20.8	20.9	#	#	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	#	#	2.5	2.0	#	#	23.4	23.0	#	#
Others	NA	NA	970.8	871.5	NA	NA	33.4	NA	NA	231.1	208.8	NA	NA	117.7	47.2	NA	NA	1353.1	1127.6
All India	45537.4	41918.3	42561.2	39471.1	27752.4	28457.4	29248.3	27449.5	27675.3	27637.4	20234.3	22093.1	23282.3	26278.5	10839.7	122832.4	121333.4	125725.4	70545.1

*As per 4th Advance Estimates released on 19.07.2011.

§As per 1st Advance Estimates released on 14.09.2011 (Kharif only)

NA: Not applicable.

#Figure included in others.

Note: Being rabi crop, production estimates of wheat have not been released so far.

[English]

Review of AAY

1227. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY);

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

(c) the allocation and release of subsidy under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether requests have been received from some States for increasing the subsidy being provided to the States under the scheme;

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

(f) the steps taken to check diversion under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) This Department has been getting the functioning of Targeted Public Distribution Systems (TPDS), including the implementation of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), evaluated from different agencies from time to time. Such evaluation studies have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS, such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, etc. The reports received are sent to the concerned States/Union Territories (UTs) for taking necessary remedial measures to remove the deficiencies noticed in the functioning of TPDS.

Under the TPDS, foodgrains (rice & wheat) @ 35 kg per family per month are allocated at Rs. 3/- per kg for rice and Rs. 2/- per kg for wheat to the States/UTs for distribution to AAY families.

Food subsidy released to Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Decentralized Procurement (DCP) States under TPDS including AAY depends on offtake of foodgrains by the State Governments. The total food subsidy released under AAY during the last three years is as under.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Subsidy released (AAY families)
2008-09	12615
2009-10	14224
2010-11	14083

Scheme-wise breakup of subsidy released for the current year is worked out after the end of the financial year.

The details of allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) made for AAY category under TPDS for the last three years and current year (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further the details of adhoc additional allocation of foodgrains made in pursuance to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and recommendation of Central Vigilance Committee (CVC) on PDS for 174 poorest and backward districts in 27 States for the additional AAY families at AAY issue prices are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Some State/UT Governments have requested for increase in the number of AAY families beyond the targeted number of AAY families given to them. However, as the States/UTs are required to identify the number of AAY families within the ceiling on number of such families given to them, their requests for increase in number of AAY families could not be accepted. Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPSs, ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels.

Statement I

Allocation of Foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) made for AAY category under TPD: for the Last 3 Years and Current Year (2008-2009, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-2012)

(In 000 Tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	654.288	654.288	654.288	654.288
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	15.972	15.972	15.972	15.972
3.	Assam	295.692	295.692	295.692	295.692
4.	Bihar	1,019.988	1,019.988	1,047.884	1050.420
5.	Chhattisgarh	301.944	301.944	301.944	301.944
6.	Delhi	63.084	63.084	63.084	63.084
7.	Goa	6.108	6.108	6.108	6.108
8.	Gujarat	340.080	340.080	340.080	340.080
9.	Haryana	122.820	122.820	122.820	122.820
10.	Himachal Pradesh	82.740	82.740	82.740	82.740
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	107.388	107.388	107.388	107.388
12.	Jharkhand	385.536	385.536	385.527	385.524
13.	Karnataka	503.892	503.892	503.892	503.892
14.	Kerala	250.260	250.260	250.260	250.260
15.	Madhya Pradesh	664.260	664.260	664.260	664.260
16.	Maharashtra	1,034.880	1,034.880	1,034.880	1034.880
17.	Manipur	26.724	26.724	26.724	26.724
18.	Meghalaya	29.484	29.484	29.484	29.484
19.	Mizoram	10.920	10.920	10.920	10.920
20.	Nagaland	19.968	19.968	19.968	19.968
21.	Odisha	531.120	531.120	531.120	531.120
22.	Punjab	75.360	75.360	75.360	75.360
23.	Rajasthan	391.488	391.488	391.488	391.488
24.	Sikkim	6.936	6.936	6.936	6.936
25.	Tamil Nadu	783.144	783.144	783.144	783.144
26.	Tripura	47.520	47.520	47.520	47.520

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,719.480	1,719.480	1,719.480	1,719.480
28.	Uttarakhand	63.516	63.516	69.072	80.184
29.	West Bengal	621.684	621.684	621.684	621.684
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800
31.	Chandigarh	0.822	0.624	0.624	0.624
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.196	2.196	2.196	2.196
33.	Daman and Diu	0.636	0.636	0.636	0.636
34.	Lakshadweep	0.492	0.498	0.504	0.504
35.	Puducherry	13.548	13.548	13.548	13.548
Total		10,195.770	10,195.578	10,229.027	10242.672

Statement II

Adhoc Additional allocation of foodgrains made in pursuance to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and recommendation of CVC on PDS for 174 poorest and backward districts in 27 States for the additional AAY families at AAY issut prices

(in Tons)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44694
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	283
3.	Assam	5882
4.	Bihar	158088
5.	Chhattisgarh	33429
6.	Gujarat	19748
7.	Haryana	2280
8.	Himachal Pradesh	960
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2052
10.	Jharkhand	39874
11.	Karnataka	12038

1	2	3
12.	Kerala	1420
13.	Madhya Pradesh	74530
14.	Maharashtra	40572
15.	Manipur	351
16.	Meghalaya	859
17.	Mizoram	61
18.	Nagaland	121
19.	Odisha	55189
20.	Punjab	705
21.	Rajasthan	28292
22.	Sikkim	23
23.	Tamil Nadu	15701
24.	Tripura	923
25.	Uttarakhand	491
26.	Uttar Pradesh	121443
27.	West Bengal	99431
Grand Total		759650

Indebtedness of Farmers

1228. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether half of the population of farmers in the country are debt ridden as per the recent survey report of a Government agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof with reference to the number of indebted farmers, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(c) the reasons for indebtedness of farmers in the country;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the percentage of increase in the cost of production of foodgrains, particularly wheat and paddy during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the report on the "Indebtedness of Farmer Households" (NSSO report 498 of NSS 59th Round), of the 89.35 million farmer households, 43.42 million farmer households (48.6%) were reported to be indebted to either formal or informal or both sources of credit. Statewise details including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Loan for the purpose of capital or current expenditure in farm business combined with successive crop failures, loan for meeting health, marriages and other social ceremonies related expenses have been identified as the major reasons for indebtedness of farmers in the country.

(d) and (e) The Government of India is implementing a scheme on Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops for ascertaining cost of production of important food crops. The scheme covers 27 crops including paddy and wheat. These crops are selected for a block period of three years and combination of crops in each state vary from state to state depending upon their importance in terms of its relative contribution in the production of relevant crop at all India level. The cost of production data for wheat, paddy and other food grains for the last three years *i.e.* 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Estimated number of rural households and total and indebted farmer households in each

State	Estimated no. of rural households ('00)	Estimated no. of farmer households ('00)	Estimated no. of indebted farmer households ('00)	Percentage of farmer households indebted
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	142512	60339	49493	82.0
Arunachal Pradesh	15412	1227	72	59
Assam	41525	25040	4536	18.1
Bihar	116853	70804	23383	33.0
Chhattisgarh	36316	27598	11092	40.2
Gujarat	63015	37845	19644	51.9
Haryana	31474	19445	10330	53.1

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	11922	9061	3030	33.4
Jammu and Kashmir	10418	9432	3003	31.8
Jharkhand	36930	28238	5893	20.9
Karnataka	69908	40413	24897	61.6
Kerala	49942	21946	14126	64.4
Madhya Pradesh	93898	63206	32110	50.8
Maharashtra	118177	65817	36098	54.8
Manipur	2685	2146	5	24.8
Meghalaya	3401	2543	103	4.1
Mizoram	942	780	184	23.6
Nagaland	973	805	294	36.5
Odisha	66199	42341	20250	47.8
Punjab	29847	18442	12069	65.4
Rajasthan	70172	53080	27828	52.4
Sikkim	812	531	174	38.8
Tamil Nadu	110182	38880	28954	74.5
Tripura	5977	2333	1148	49.2
Uttar Pradesh	221499	171575	69199	40.3
Uttarakhand	11959	8962	644	7.2
West Bengal	121667	69226	34696	50.1
Group of UTs	2325	732	372	50.8
All India	1478988	893504	434242	48.6

Source. Report No. 498 on the Indebtedness of Farmer Households-NSS 59th Round (January-December 2003) released by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in May, 2005.

Statement II

Cost of Production C2 (Rs/qtt) for Wheat, Paddy and other Foodgrains Crop

Crop	States	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Wheat	Bihar	668.98	609.28	673.44
	Chhattisgarh	879.11	962.61	1039.7

1	2	3	4	5
	Gujarat	602.91	581.12	717.70
	Haryana	588.68	673.46	716.55
	Himachal Pradesh	778.94	866.86	1217.1
	Jharkhand	1111.55	1292.45	1391
	Madhya Pradesh	730.32	779.37	810.25
	Maharashtra	NS	NS	1275.8
	Punjab	617.11	647.95	804.80
	Rajasthan	568.12	649.77	683.58
	Uttar Pradesh	635.89	651.14	769.84
	Uttarakhand	756.86	806.28	632.98
	West Bengal	996.32	975.17	1204.7
Paddy	Andhra Pradesh	556.60	638.56	789.90
	Assam	852.76	619.81	731.41
	Bihar	518.50	435.48	584.82
	Chhattisgarh	524.08	552.74	761.74
	Gujarat	434.21	456.76	624.37
	Haryana	609.03	676.86	1021.9
	Himachal Pradesh	704.67	922.45	634.08
	Jharkhand	653.85	718.11	865.26
	Karnataka	520.29	581.66	737.44
	Kerala	717.34	747.73	792.61
	Madhya Pradesh	694.75	783.31	745.22
	Maharashtra	1007.57	894.01	1413.6
	Odisha	570.35	599.68	715.04
	Punjab	477.42	505.92	669.86
	Tamil Nadu	634.32	696.79	894.99
	Uttar Pradesh	615.41	600.73	732.62
	Uttarakhand	505.38	527.66	674.05
	West Bengal	625.07	668.34	731.25
Jowar	Andhra Pradesh	897.71	1166.40	1102.37
	Karanataka	934.63	956.40	1007.52

1	2	3	4	5
	Madhya Pradesh	724.06	672.98	1123.22
	Maharashtra	667.41	748.90	927.53
	Rajasthan	-679.56	850.81	756.72
	Tamil Nadu	766.75	582.93	694.87
Bajra	Gujarat	595.13	611.09	615.04
	Haryana	683.37	678.98	769.59
	Karnataka	705.74	657.07	975.04
	Maharashtra	746.84	742.88	1063.65
	Rajasthan	572.40	549.38	668.23
	Uttar Pradesh	528.93	537.84	731.21
Maize	Andhra Pradesh	575.65	611.10	840.58
	Bihar	424.62	429.07	404.43
	Chhattisgarh	545.94	494.02	651.33
	Gujarat	1355.65	512.09	593.48
	Himachal Pradesh	560.74	669.95	796.56
	Jharkhand	620.70	715.18	NS
	Karnataka	488.93	465.07	581.69
	Madhya Pradesh	1169.96	885.37	975.69
	Rajasthan	956.41	690.80	658.77
	Tamil Nadu	610.93	591.15	668.32
	Uttar Pradesh	748.33	842.75	1387.36
	Uttarakhand	787.04	996.10	NS
Gram	Andhra Pradesh	1420.03	1370.16	1559.04
	Bihar	1513.49	1299.76	1042.52
	Chhattisgarh	1136.17	1061.68	1417.82
	Jharkhand	1470.73	1290.27	1635.06
	Haryana	1597.15	3479.70	1967.71
	Karnataka	1583.46	1545.75	1619.93
	Madhya Pradesh	1551.00	1613.49	1551.94
	Maharashtra	1894.80	1614.12	2277.68
	Rajasthan	1247.65	1817.84	1691.66
	Uttar Pradesh	1751.12	1820.35	1882.68

1	2	3	4	5
Arhar	Andhra Pradesh	1924.28	2192.98	3670.54
	Bihar	1839.67	1723.63	1408.75
	Gujarat	1400.62	1136.36	1898.30
	Madhya Pradesh	1588.03	1569.41	1873.83
	Karnataka	1764.12	1682.16	2172.46
	Maharashtra	1956.68	1973.68	2775.80
	Odisha	2577.34	2527.40	2147.67
	Tamil Nadu	2698.20	1314.66	4154.22
	Uttar Pradesh	1702.14	1823.22	1941.55
	Moong	Andhra Pradesh	2764.12	1604.53
Karnataka		2671.54	2590.88	5777.48
Maharashtra		3159.29	2424.60	2261.24
Urad	Andhra Pradesh	1425.52	1454.55	1914.90
	Chhattisgarh	2621.70	1468.28	2297.44
	Madhya Pradesh	2138.84	1939.92	1833.65
	Maharashtra	3249.00	1773.81	3342.29
	Odisha	1894.74	2037.70	2111.87
	Rajasthan	1321.64	2133.35	3579.51
	Tamil Nadu	2330.48	2483.97	2625.29
	Uttar Pradesh	1907.16	2304.17	2564.97
Ragi	Karnataka	802.77	1031.39	1005.02
	Maharashtra	1520.89	2363.69	1963.49
	Tamil Nadu	755.24	5.68.86	1322.00
Barley	Rajasthan	465.16	632.04	580.46
	Uttar Pradesh	677.24	659.01	663.54
Lentil	Bihar	1110.52	1206.57	1441.61
	Jharkhand	1165.73	1118.89	1213.78
	Madhya Pradesh	1434.10	1634.73	1980.66
	Uttar Pradesh	1735.04	1817.44	2121.35
	West Bengal	NS	NS	2322.51
Peas	Madhya Pradesh	1220.84	1144.85	1511.37
	Uttar Pradesh	1280.01	1357.18	1806.45

Note:- NS—Crop is not selected. NA—Data is not available.

Infrastructure in Cities/Towns

1229. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a scheme to provide basic facilities and infrastructure in cities and towns located in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of cities identified to be covered under the said scheme, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide basic facilities and infrastructure to cities/small towns having population of five lakhs;

(d) if so, the details of the proposals received from the various States in this regard alongwith the present status thereof;

(e) whether the Government has identified the constraints in promoting Public Private Partnership (PPP) for Infrastructure Development in the urban sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to overcome the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of reforms driven and fast track development of cities across the country, with focus on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatal agencies towards citizens. 65 Cities based on population as per 2001 Census are covered under the Urban infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JnNURM. Detail are given the Statement enclosed. The remaining cities are eligible for Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) subject to availability of fund.

(c) and (d) It was proposed to include the following 28 cities/urban agglomerations with population of 5 lakh

and above under the UIG component of JnNURM:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of Town
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur Warangal
2.	Chhattisgarh	Durg-Bhilai Nagar
3.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar Jamnagar
4.	Karnataka	Belgaum Hubli-Dharwad Mangalore
5.	Kerala	Kozhikode
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
7.	Maharashtra	Amravati Aurangabad Bhiwandi Kolhapur Solapur
8.	Odisha	Cuttack
9.	Punjab	Jalandhar
10.	Rajasthan	Bikaner Jodhpur Kota
11.	Tamil Nadu	Salem Tiruchirappalli Tiruppur
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Bareilly Ghaziabad Gorakhpur Moradabad

On account of resource constraints, the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance could not agree to include these cities under UIG of JnNURM.

(e) and (f) JnNURM aims to leverage and incorporate private sector efficiencies in development, management, implementation and financing of projects, through Public Private Partnership (PIP) arrangements, wherever appropriate. Encouraging private partnership for provision

of various services is one of the key reforms to be undertaken by the States/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) under the Mission. To achieve this, cities are to undertake a number of reforms aimed at improvement of municipal governance and financial sustainability. The Mission Directorate has prepared and circulated a "Toolkit for

analysis of Urban Infrastructure Projects for Public-Private-Partnerships under JnNURM". This toolkit contains a simple checklist for the Urban functionaries to determine whether the project is amenable to PPP. The Mission Directorate has also provided support to select cities to operationalise the toolkit.

Statement

List of Cities included under UIG of JNNURM

Sl. No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State	Population as per 2011 census (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
(a) Mega Cities			
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.27
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
(b) Million-plus Cities			
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03

1	2	3	4
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40
(c) Identified cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) with less than one million population.			
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Deharadun	Uttarakhand	5.30
17.	Dodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Odisha	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04

1	2	3	4
21.	Nainital	Uttarakhand	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Puducherry	Puducherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	9.88
26.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
27.	Hardwar	Uttarakhand	2.21
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31
29.	Porbander	Gujarat	1.58
30.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2.28

[*Translation*]

Funding under Agricultural Development Programme

1230. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and spent for new agricultural development plans announced in the budget, 2011, State-wise;

(b) whether any nodal officer has been appointed at the Central level for implementation of these programmes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Five new agriculture development Schemes-Special Programme on Oil Palm Area Expansion (Oil Palm), Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (Vegetable Clusters), Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (Nutri-cereals), National Mission for Protein Supplements (Protein Supplements) and Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) were announced in the budget 2011-12 to be implemented as part of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). 60000 Pulses Villages Scheme was announced to be modified in the same budget. State-wise allocation and release of funds for these six sub-schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) These six schemes have been entrusted to divisions under charge of concerned Joint Secretaries except for Protein Supplements Scheme which is with Animal Husbandry Department for implementation as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	Division
1.	Oil Palm	Technology Mission on Oilseeds Pulses & Maize
2.	Vegetable Clusters	Horticulture Division
3.	Nutri-cereals	Drought Management Division
4.	Protein Supplements	Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries
5.	AFDP	Rainfed Farming System and Watershed Development
6.	60,000 Pulses Villages	Crops Division

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Pulses Villages		Oil Palm		Veg Clusters		Nutri-Ceraels		AFDP		Protein Supplements	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.10	25.10	192.00	192.00	17.00	17.00	11.32	11.32	24.50	24.50	17.75	17.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					3.50	1.75	0.62	0.31			0.00	
3.	Assam					12.00	6.00					3.00	1.50
4.	Bihar	10.18	5.09			12.00	6.00			24.50	12.25	24.29	12.14
5.	Chhatisgarh	11.22	5.61	0.48	0.24	12.00	6.00	10.29	5.12	25.00	4.69	12.38	6.19
6.	Goa					3.50	1.75					0.00	
7.	Gujarat	14.40	7.20	4.80	2.40	12.00	6.00	15.02	7.51	15.00	7.50	14.58	7.29
8.	Haryana					12.00	6.00	3.47	1.74	15.00	7.50	12.18	6.09
9.	Himachal Pradesh					12.00	6.00					6.68	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir					12.00	6.00					0.00	
11.	Jharkhand					12.00	6.00	1.16	0.58			14.88	7.44
12.	Karnataka	30.86	15.43	33.60	16.80	17.00	8.50	26.57	13.29	30.00	15.00	18.50	9.25
13.	Kerala					12.00	6.00					6.82	3.41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55.48	27.74			12.00	6.00	21.66	10.83	30.00	15.00	24.82	
15.	Maharashtra	50.96	25.48	0.96	0.48	17.00	8.50	91.48	45.74	30.00	15.00	24.80	12.40
16.	Manipur					3.50	1.75					0.00	
17.	Meghalaya					3.50	1.75					3.00	1.50
18.	Mizoram			14.80	7.40	3.50	1.75					5.00	2.50
19.	Nagaland					3.50	1.75					5.00	2.50
20.	Odisha	9.90	4.95	17.76	8.88	12.00	6.00	2.95	1.48			17.72	4.51
21.	Punjab					12.00	6.00			15.50	7.75	11.70	5.85
22.	Rajasthan	43.22	21.61			12.00	6.00	87.68	43.84	45.00	22.50	17.81	8.91
23.	Sikkim					3.50	1.75	0.43	0.22			3.00	1.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.32	3.66	33.66	11.71	17.00	8.50	10.79	5.40	15.50	7.75	18.17	9.09
25.	Tripura					3.50	1.75					0.00	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	38.36	19.18			12.00	6.00	4.40	2.20	30.00	15.00	27.52	13.76
27.	Uttarakhand					12.00	6.00	5.87	2.94			0.00	
28.	West Bengal					17.00	7.69	0.64	0.32			10.40	5.20
Total States		297.00	161.05	298.06	239.91	293.00	154.19	294.35	152.84	300.00	154.44	300.00	138.78

*[English]***Tax Exemption on Canteen Sales**

1231. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Para-Military Forces (CPMF) have sought VAT exemption on canteen sales; and

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

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

(b) Chairman, Welfare And Rehabilitation Board (WARB) has written to the Chief Ministers of all the States and to the Union Territories for seeking exemption of Value Added Tax (VAT) to Central Police Canteen (CPC). Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs and Home Secretary have also written to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations vide letter dated 30.09.2011 and 02.06.2008 for exemption of Value Added Tax (VAT) to Central Police Canteen (CPC). Till date, 12 States/UTs viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Kerala and Chandigarh have agreed for exemption of VAT on sales of Central Police Canteens.

*[Translation]***Assistance under Loan Waiver Scheme**

1232. SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan due of farmers that was announced to be waived of under the loan relief scheme and the number of farmers benefited therein alongwith the amount waived of;

(b) the details of farmers who committed suicides, alongwith the compensation amount paid to their families, State-wise;

(c) the details of grants-in-aid related to agriculture given to farmers under various schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to replace various grants-in-aid schemes by the Agriculture

Development Grants-in-Aid to be given in cash to farmers on per acre basis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) A scheme of Agricultural Debt waiver and Debt Relief for farmers with the total value of overdue loans being waived estimated at Rs. 50,000 crore and a onetime settlement (OTS) relief on the overdue loans at Rs. 10,000 crore was announced in the Union Budget, 2008-09. So far, 104 lakh farm loan accounts have been benefited in respect of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Local Areas Banks and 189.25 lakh farm loan accounts have been benefited in respect of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks under the scheme. The Government of India has so far released an amount of Rs. 52419.88 crore to the lending institutions as reimbursement under the Scheme.

(b) The State-wise details of farmers who committed suicide is given in the enclosed Statement. The State Government of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have provided ex-gratia assistance of Rs. one lakh and the Government of Kerala Rs. 50,000 to next of the kin of the farmers who committed suicide. Subsidized/free education facilities, health care facilities are also provided to such families by some State Governments. State Governments have also taken measures for providing livelihood support to the family members of farmers who have committed suicide.

(c) Grants-in-aid-General and Grants for creation of Capital Assets are given to various implementing agencies and States under several schemes by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. The details for last three years are as under:

Year	(Rs. in crore)	
	Grants-in-aid (General)	Grants-in-aid (Capital Assets)
2008-09	8418.69	0.00
2009-10	9123.26	0.00
2010-11	13450.93	88.74
2011-12 (September, 2011)	8212.37	10.54

The Department does not maintain State-wise information.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons from 2006 as reported by State Government

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Period (Date of Report)	No. of suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006	556
		2007	493
		2008	469
		2009	296
		2010	152
2.	Karnataka	2006-07	176
		2007-08	182
		2008-09	156
		2009-10	138
		2010-11	77
3.	Maharashtra	2006	1033
		2007	801
		2008	735
		2009	550
		2010	454
4.	Kerala	2006	112
		2007	68

1	2	3	4
		2008	11
		2009	Nil
		2010	Nil
		2011	Nil
5.	Tamil Nadu	2006	01
		2007	01
		2008	Nil
		2009	Nil
		2010	Nil
6.	Punjab	2006	19
		2007	24
		2008	12
		2009	15
		2010	04

Evaluation of Agricultural Education

1233. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the agricultural education in the country in view of increasing demands of foodgrains in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up agricultural colleges/research centres in backward areas including Madhya Pradesh and also imparting more technical education in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Agricultural Education in the country is evaluated regularly in the annual meetings of the Vice Chancellors

of agricultural universities, through the accreditation process, the meetings of Deans of agricultural universities and the consultations with stakeholders.

(c) Agricultural including agricultural education being a state subject, setting up of agricultural colleges in the states is done by the respective state governments.

(d) Considering specific requirements, the Central government has proposed setting up a Central Agricultural University in Bundelkhand which will have jurisdiction over six districts of Madhya Pradesh also.

[English]

MSP of Cotton

1234. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cotton production for the current year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for cotton in view of its higher production cost;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the demand for cotton is getting lower in the country;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the low demand of cotton is likely to have a negative impact on the MSP of cotton; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per 1st Advance Estimates for 2011-12 released on 14.09.2011, total production of cotton in the country is estimated at 36.10 million bales (170 kgs. Each).

(b) and (c) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Medium Staple cotton has been increased from Rs. 2500 per quintal in 2010-11 to Rs. 2800 per quintal in 2011-12. The MSP for long Staple cotton has also been increased from Rs. 3000 per quintal to Rs. 3300 per quintal.

(d) and (e) As per assessment of Cotton Advisory Board (CAB), total demand of cotton for 2011-12 is estimated to be marginally lower at 250 lakh bales as compared to the demand of 253 lakh bales for the previous year, *i.e.*, 2010-11. The lower estimation of demand is due to slowdown in the domestic as well as international market. The demand for cotton is moderate and buying is slow in the domestic market. Lower textile shipment to the US and Europe have forced domestic textile industry to cut down production by around 10%.

(f) and (g) The Government offers to procure cotton at MSP through designated Central, State and Cooperative Agencies. However, the farmers are free to sell their produce at a higher price if the market offers better return.

Poverty in Urban Areas

1235. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI KADIR RANA:

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

(a) the details of the guidelines for identifying the poor/people living below the poverty line in the metropolitan cities and urban areas of the country alongwith the number of such families living in such areas, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to control the increasing number of poor in the country;

(c) if not, the reasons for increase in the number of poor according to multiple poverty index of the Human Development Report, 2011; and

(d) the details of the various schemes for the benefit of such families and the projects launched thereunder alongwith the allocation made in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) For identification of people below

poverty line, the Government of India has launched the combined Rural-Urban Socio-economic and cast census in June, 2011.

The questionnaire devised for the conduct of Urban Socio- economic and Caste Census includes canvassing of information on three indicators of vulnerability- Residential, Occupational and Social from the urban respondents. The States/Union Territory Governments have already initiated the SECC with financial and technical support of Government of India.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) aimed at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage

employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. Also, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme components), aimed at providing basic amenities and affordable housing to the urban poor, especially slum dwellers is being implemented since December, 2005.

The Government has launched a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) on 02.06.2011 for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers.

State-wise allocations made during the last three years and the current year in respect of SJSRY and JNNURM are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

Statement I

State-wise Central Fund Allocated & Released during the Last 3 Years and Current Year under Swarna jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs in Lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3115.78	4327.22	3390.53	3390.53	3790.43	5226.02	4827.60	2413.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	222.53	0.00	207.85	103.93	201.79	201.79	259.97	0.00
3.	Assam	2956.48	2947.90	2956.05	1478.03	2869.96	2869.96	3274.79	0.00
4.	Bihar	1855.09	1980.98	1790.24	895.12	2001.40	2001.40	3158.72	1579.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	1122.37	637.36	1075.14	881.30	1201.95	1201.95	1342.71	671.35
6.	Goa	110.94	0.00	90.56	0.00	101.24	0.00	115.29	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1450.38	1548.80	1501.44	1501.44	1678.53	1928.53	3843.37	0.00
8.	Haryana	547.14	1334.27	585.34	585.34	654.37	654.37	1597.70	798.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.64	12.43	12.15	12.15	50.00	50.00	109.54	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	160.24	0.00	120.93	0.00	135.21	135.21	293.30	146.65
11.	Jharkhand	727.93	0.00	728.91	0.00	814.88	814.88	1627.99	0.00
12.	Karnataka	3648.54	4896.14	3524.71	3524.71	3940.45	5376.04	4874.28	2437.14
13.	Kerala	953.22	1017.91	948.13	948.13	1059.96	474.03	1376.53	688.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4722.97	5043.48	4087.96	4087.96	4570.13	5914.80	5719.08	2859.54
15.	Maharashtra	8998.1	9608.72	8075.96	8075.96	9028.52	10464.11	10304.04	0.00
16.	Manipur	445.06	445.71	461.88	461.88	448.43	448.43	799.30	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	381.48	190.74	369.51	0.00	358.74	0.00	469.49	0.00
18.	Mizoram	349.7	350.20	369.51	369.51	358.74	641.66	358.74	0.00
19.	Nagaland	286.11	286.53	277.13	277.13	269.06	419.06	269.06	134.53
20.	Odisha	1664.03	1776.95	1476.59	1476.59	1650.75	1650.75	2083.28	0.00
21.	Punjab	241.04	120.52	358.93	0.00	401.27	0.00	2275.11	1137.55
22.	Rajasthan	2773.39	1574.91	2623.52	1311.76	2932.96	2932.96	4187.60	0.00
23.	Sikkim	63.58	63.67	46.19	46.19	44.84	194.84	44.84	22.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	4012.17	4284.44	3817.38	3817.38	4267.63	4267.63	6346.09	3173.05
25.	Tripura	445.06	248.84	461.88	0.00	448.43	224.25	523.81	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	530.71	566.72	488.70	488.70	546.34	546.34	583.96	291.98
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6880.05	8846.94	6462.43	6462.43	7224.67	7224.67	11119.01	5559.50
28.	West Bengal	1824.27	1948.07	1940.44	1940.44	2169.31	2169.31	5764.81	2882.40
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43.55	0.00	37.50	0.00	37.50	18.75	23.34	11.67
30.	Chandigarh	58.06	0.00	78.52	0.00	78.52	39.26	147.13	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.81	0.00	17.58	17.58	17.58	8.79	17.30	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	22.58	0.00	16.41	0.00	16.41	0.00	12.23	0.00
33.	Delhi	92.2	0.00	93.34	0.00	200.00	0.00	350.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	7.8	7.80	6.66	6.66	50.00	50.00	150.00	75.00
Total		50750.00	54067.25	48500.00	42160.85	53620.00	58149.79	78250.01	24883.14

Statement II

State-wise, year-wise funds allocated and released under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (BSUP and IHSDP)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	200-09				2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)		Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)		Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)		Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)		Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)		Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)		Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)		Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	
		ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	
		Approved	Released	Approved	Released	Approved	Released	Approved	Released	Approved	Released	Approved	Released	Approved	Released	Approved	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	650.50	211.57	271.98	48.91	0.00	240.89	0.00	195.04	0.00	306.93	0.00	114.86	0.00	84.65	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.59	0.00	8.96	0.00	0.00	10.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	4.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
33.	Delhi	52.80	15.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	893.88	183.69	0.00	0.00	227.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	50.89	13.78	0.00	0.43	0.00	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		3781.62	1562.50	2793.01	1296.21	689.20	1331.73	501.32	780.72	1432.20	1920.15	647.90	879.95	449.73	455.49	370.87	354.71

[*Translation*]

(Rs. per kg)

Allocation of Foodgrains for Poor

1236. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides foodgrains at cheaper rates to the identified classes of the population;

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

(c) whether there is any plan to provide foodgrains to other poor sections of the population in addition to the identified classes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the additional quantum of foodgrains required and the annual expenditure likely to be incurred on the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocation of food grains is made to States/Union Territories (UTs) @ 35 kg. per family per month for all accepted number of 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in the country. The allocation of food grains for 11.52 crore Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made depending upon the availability of food grains in the Central Pool and past offtake. Presently, these allocations range between 15 and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs. The allocations for BPL, AAY and APL families are made at highly subsidized Central Issue Prices (CIPs) as indicated below:

Commodity	AAY	BPL	APL
Wheat	2.00	4.15	6.10
Rice	3.00	5.65	Common-7.95 Grade 'A'-8.30

The details of the allocation and offtake of food grains (rice and wheat) made to States/UTs under BPL, AAY & APL categories during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statements-I to IV.

Considering the availability of food grains in the Central Pool and requests received from various States/UTs, the Government has made the following additional allocations for BPL, AAY and APL families during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12:

2009-10

- (i) 36.08 lakh tons of food grains In January 2010 at MSP based/derived prices to all States/UTs for distribution to AAY/BPL/APL families for two months.

2010-11

- (ii) 30.66 lakh tons of food grains in May 2010 for BPL/AAY/APL families to all States/UTs @ Rs. 6.45 per kg for wheat arod Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.
- (iii) 27.41 lakh tons of food grains in August 2010 to APL families at APL prices to ensure a minimum of 15kg of food grains per family per month to 21 States/UTs where it was less than that quantity.
- (iv) 3.65 lakh tons of food grains in August 2010 to APL families at APL prices to ensure 35 kg of food grains per family per month in 4 NE States, Sikkim and 2 hilly States where it was less than that quantity.

(v) 25 lakh tons of food grains in September, 2010 and 25 lakh tons in January 2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL prices.

(vi) 25 lakh tons of food grains to all States/UTs in January 2011 for APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.

2011-12

(vii) 50 lakh tons of food grains to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL prices in May 2011.

(viii) 50 lakh tons of food grains in June 2011 to APL families at APL prices, raising per family monthly allocation from June 2011 to 15 kg in

20 States/UTs and 35 kg in 4 NE States, Sikkim and 2 hilly States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, where allocation was less than that quantity.

(c) to (e) In addition to above mentioned allocations, the Government has made an additional allocation of 23.67 lakh tons of food grains during July to October 2011 to BPL and AAY families in 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States in pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court. This include 7.59 lakh tons of food grains for distribution to AAY families at AAY prices and 16.08 lakh tons for BPL families at BPL prices, entailing an estimated subsidy of Rs. 3012.57 crores.

Statement I

Allocation and offtake of foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for the year 2008-2009 under TPDS

(In 000 Tons)

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	3577.682	1035.657	644.569	1852.54	3532.766
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	25.309	15.86	49.889	91.058
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	635.340	1406.256	473.79	295.009	632.043	1400.842
4.	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	218.330	2958.122	738.798	772.495	17.729	1529.022
5.	Chhatisgarh	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	5.46	5.356	23.142	33.958
8.	Gujrat	486.469	340.080	215.491	1042.04	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	1065.93	505.608	367.101	10.654	883.363
13.	Karnataka	798.864	503.892	730.586	2033.342	799.817	503.729	647.726	1951.272
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	511.996	1164.604	402.458	250.585	467.888	1120.931
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	353.207	2085.683	1147.915	655.125	182.422	1985.462
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	421.481	3165.785	1545.76	902.623	258.555	2706.938

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	15.44	10.07	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	1866.783	1159.265	531.95	135.127	1826.342
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	466.384	662.92	104.231	46.533	354.574	505.338
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391,488	343.604	1364.624	614.179	377.563	289.057	1280.799
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	25.980	44.22	12.123	6.936	25.54	44.599
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,640.456	3682.832	1349.833	627.174	1629.144	3806.151
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	4925.854	2456.513	1608.775	190.049	4255.337
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	3031,942	1381.671	512.809	824.037	2718.517
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.040	1.800	22.501	29.341	4.01	1.449	10.92	16.379
31.	Chandigarh	3.006	0.822	1.800	5.628	2.984	0.526	0	3.51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.524	2.196	1.434	8.154	4.524	2.196	1.368	8.088
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	0.690	2.37	0.235	0.1	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 II*Allocation and offtake of foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for the year 2009-2010 under TPDS*

(In 000 Tons)

SI.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	3884.25	1025.602	624.841	1876.249	3526.692
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	1485.966	472.792	294.94	632.501	1400.233
4.	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	697.689	3437.481	1128.744	917.645	227.625	2274.014

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	304.320	1091.952	483.38	297.851	224.667	1005.898
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.	Gujrat	481.968	340.080	796.440	1618.488	436.233	309.727	279.504	1025.464
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	649.080	980.472	194.958	111.564	195.149	501.671
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	459.84	758.854
12.	Jharkhand	619.956	385.536	306.300	1311.792	585.276	377.555	75.449	1038.28
13.	Karnataka	810.384	503.892	853.216	2167,492	823.56	512.891	755.741	2092.192
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	648.996	1301.604	402.435	249.106	561.902	1233.443
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	1,298.394	3030.87	1326.159	743.101	884.166	2953.426
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	1,765.055	4509.359	1600.574	953.669	1021.774	3576.017
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	69.08	145.315
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	54.348	82.908	16.14	9.62	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	2115.852	1166.1	536.384	378.217	2080.701
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	1,017.384	1213.92	112.253	50.17	825.103	987,526
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	924.444	1945.464	627.407	384.712	907.216	1919.335
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	25.980	44.22	11.301	7	25.905	44.206
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.141	1,725.456	3767.832	1214.759	781.254	1955.099	3951.112
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	7039.894	2633.109	1664.269	2157.635	6455.013
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	1,141,260	3316.544	1469.782	509.152	1166.359	3145.293
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	8.88	1.506	0.732	0.733	2.973
33.	Damen and Diu	1.044	0.636	2.640	4.32	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 III*Allocation and offtake of foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for the year 2010-11 under TPDS*

(In 000 Tons)

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	1,052.083	654.288	1,970.104	3,676.480	1,047.270	651.972	1,733.895	3,433.137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	22.021	13.258	49.744	85.023
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	902.210	1,673.126	467.054	292.276	832.311	1,591.641
4.	Bihar	1,691.908	1,047.884	803.400	3,543.192	1,578.663	990.201	400.290	2,969.154
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	380.400	1,168.032	488.845	290.276	355.986	1,135.107
6.	Delhi	108.696	63.084	423.954	595.734	102.830	47.692	456.781	607.303
7.	Goa	5.460	6.108	57.183	68.751	5.766	6.007	42.031	53.804
8.	Gujarat	550.368	340.080	395.550	1,885.998	566.836	329.707	636.337	1,532.880
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	353.850	685.242	208.278	119.619	285.200	613.097
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	293.108	508.988	119.519	82.488	284.4s5	486.462
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	448.020	757.104	199.466	106.211	443.438	749.115
12.	Jharkhand	619.965	385.527	313.920	1,319.412	568.567	361.799	102.381	1,032.747
13.	Karnataka	810.384	503.892	946.200	2,260.476	320.164	455.472	856.404	2,132.040
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	747.038	1,399.646	410.892	256.364	705.901	1,373.157
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	877.978	2,610.454	1,321.076	593.133	793.651	2,707.860
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	1,746.108	4,490,412	1,657.242	943.946	1,085.981	3,687.169
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	72.112	141.844	25.881	17.699	27.629	71.209
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	106.068	182.92s	45.893	29.024	81.688	156.605
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	41.580	70.140	16.439	9.938	38.125	64.502
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876	34.868	20.826	82.432	138.126
21.	Odisha	1,165.572	531.120	525.096	2,221.788	1,118.944	520.996	412.149	2,052.089
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	589.812	786.348	114.963	51.853	513.891	680.707
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	1,016.108	2,037.128	635.058	384.787	917.997	1,937.843
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	26.010	44.250	10.490	6.451	26.059	43.000
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,680.456	3,722.832	1,253.445	775.561	1,669.120	3,698.126
26.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	178.722	302.622	72.264	45.016	131.740	249.020

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	2,463.768	6,948.948	2,816.831	1,679.267	2,059.855	6,555.953
28.	Uttarakhand	140.100	69,072	264.950	474.122	153.828	67.535	234.475	455.838
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	1,426.600	3,601.864	1,535.429	491.693	1,298.496	3,325.618
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.340	1.800	26.680	34.020	3.173	0.907	13.841	17.921
31.	Chandigarh	3.756	0.624	27.000	31.380	3.517	0.140	22.318	25.975
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.028	2.196	2.700	9.924	1.459	0.373	0,625	2.457
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	3.300	4.980	0.370	0.14	0.649	1.162
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	3.360	4.620	0.986	0.504	4.895	6.385
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	21.000	56.11	20.480	12.38	15.57	48.435
Total		17,448.901	10,229.027	19,869.401	47,547.329	17,448.808	9,655.51	16,616.34	43,720.667

Statement IV*Allocation and offtake of foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for the year 2011-2012 under TPDS*

(In 000 Tons)

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	1052.088	654.288	2031.876	3738.252	502.906	318.825	645.987	1,467.718
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	12.681	7.299	31.223	51.203
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	1035.840	1806.756	231.960	144.846	412.174	788.980
4.	Bihar	1689.372	1050.420	910,520	3650.312	816.782	501.712	176.985	1,495.479
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	431.120	1218.752	240.689	142.249	138.367	521.305
6.	Delhi	108.696	63.084	426.078	597.858	54.778	21.089	203.393	279.260
7.	Goa	5.532	6.108	48.676	60.316	2.765	3.106	24.376	30.248
8.	Gujarat	550.368	340.080	1128,290	2018.738	272.195	175.088	183.229	630.512
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	401.030	732.422	119.624	60.102	150.528	330.254
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	303.266	519.146	65.532	41.368	146.967	253.867
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	447.720	756804	101.419	54.940	225.782	382.141
12.	Jharkhand	619.968	385.524	333.540	1339.032	301.652	190.202	36.418	528.272
13.	Karnataka	810.384	503.892	1072.370	2386.646	403.405	254.392	460.002	1,117.799

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	779.066	1431.674	202.663	125.752	371.344	699.759
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1068.216	664.260	948.260	2680.736	857.125	372.340	327.040	1,556.505
16.	Maharashtra	1709.424	1034.880	1902.810	4647.114	838.922	477.188	558.559	1,874.649
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	90.714	160.446	31.230	19.543	26.868	77.641
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	104.836	181.96	24.223	14.909	50.476	69.608
19.	Mizoram	17,640	10.920	41.580	70.140	8.320	5.111	18.826	32.257
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876	17.695	10.737	41.578	70.010
21.	Odisha	1165.572	531.120	420.306	2116.998	583.399	259.122	192.498	1,035.019
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	617.564	814.100	57.223	26.907	233.815	317.945
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	1094.120	2115.140	319.096	193.855	505.289	1,018.240
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.93\$	26.030	44.270	6.458	3.784	12.894	23.136
25.	Tamil Nadu	1259.232	783.144	1680.456	3722.832	636.650	396.841	842.789	1,876.280
26.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	184.134	308.034	41.391	25.043	67.927	134.361
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2765.700	1719.480	2628.710	7113.890	1,496.261	856.671	S22.887	3,276.019
28.	Uttarakhand	128.988	80.184	292.530	501.702	60.913	33.435	128.451	222.799
29.	West Bengal	1553.580	621.684	1588.490	3763.754	759.287	247.372	690.017	1,696.676
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.340	1.800	26.880	34.020	2.095	0.334	5.312	7.741
31.	Chandigarh	3.756	0.624	30.600	34.980	1.614	0.060	12.600	14.274
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.028	2.196	3.060	10.284	2.656	1.098	1.025	4,779
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	3.750	5.430	1.185	0.269	0.997	2.451
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	3.360	4.620	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	23.800	58.912	9.631	6.324	5.875	21.830
Total		17435.328	10242.672	21196.238	48874.238	9,084.426	4,992.093	7,852.498	21,929.017

+Includes the adhoc allocation made in June 2011

*Upto September 2011

[English]

Use of CFLS in Government Quarters

1237. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to change/convert the existing bulbs/tube lights into Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) in Government quarters in Delhi including New Delhi Municipal Council area;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend such proposal all over the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The compact fluorescent lamps & tubes are provided in free furnished residences of Ministers, Supreme Court Judges and Members of Parliament. The facility of compact fluorescent lamps have already been provided in place of bulb in these residential units. In other type of residential accommodation, occupants themselves install lamps/tubes/CFL etc.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (c) above.

[*Translation*]

Development of Horticulture

1238. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any scheme(s) to provide financial assistance to various State Governments for the development of horticulture in the country including Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to various States including Bihar and Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. (i) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in remaining States including Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Puducherry for the holistic development of horticulture sector in the country by adopting an area based regionally differentiated cluster approach by ensuring an end-to-end approach covering production, post harvest management and marketing.

Under both the schemes, funds are provided for production related activities (setting up of new nurseries, area expansion of various horticulture crops, rejuvenation of old and senile orchards promotion of IPM and INM, organic farming, pollination support through Bee Keeping), horticulture mechanisation, creation of water resources, creation of post harvest management and market infrastructure.

Under NHM, Government of India contributes 85% and 15% is met by the State Governments. However, under HMNEH, 100% grant is provided to State for implementation of the scheme.

(c) State-wise details of financial assistance provided to various States including Bihar and Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and current year under NHM is given in the enclosed Statement-I and under HMNEH is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise details of funds released during 2008-09 to 2011-12 under the National Horticulture Mission

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	Funds Released				Total
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12968.39	9566.59	10518.00	9270.00	42322.98
2.	Bihar	3122.48	2435.17		1000.00	6557.65
3.	Chhattisgarh	3000.00	6000.00	9657.00	8500.00	27157.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Goa	100.45	150.00	212.00	150.00	612.45
5.	Gujarat	3531.83	2521.32	5497.00	3825.00	15375.15
6.	Haryana	3300.31	5600.00	5150.00	7622.90	21673.21
7.	Jharkhand	5000.00	3084.00	1600.00	2500.00	12184.00
8.	Karnataka	12536.88	8001.67	9325.00	8412.50	38276.05
9.	Kerala	7517.29		4400.00	4900.00	16817.29
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6000.00	3545.00	5100.00	3000.00	17645.00
11.	Maharashtra	13021.70	9173.20	12614.00	6375.00	41183.90
12.	Odisha	2341.00	3500.00	3259.00	4000.00	13100.00
13.	Punjab	1412.48	2578.00	3500.00	4674.00	12164.48
14.	Rajasthan	4097.71	2500.00	4000.00	3500.00	14097.71
15.	Tamil Nadu	9688.00	6180.00	7750.00	6200.00	29818.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	6372.78	9143.38	5400.00	5100.00	26016.16
17.	West Bengal	607.20		2880.00	0.00	3487.20
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	200.00	152.00	200.00	552.00
19.	Puducherry		33.25	56.34	64.00	153.59
	Total	94618.50	74211.58	91070.34	79293.40	339193.82

*Figures are up to 15.11.2011

Statement II

State-wise details of funds released during 2008-09 to 2011-12 under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	Funds Released				Total
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1765.00	1492.00	2684.60	4000.00	9941.6
2.	Assam	3675.00	3743.00	2995.02	1875.00	12288.02
3.	Manipur	2500.00	3029.00	3951.00	3950.00	13430
4.	Meghalaya	2862.50	1932.00	2675.00	2650.00	10119.5
5.	Mizoram	3050.00	3500.00	3890.00	3500.00	13940

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Nagaland	2450.00	3950.00	4400.00	3969.00	14769
7.	Sikkim	2675.00	3428.20	2455.00	3625.00	12183.2
8.	Tripura	1700.00	3000.00	2620.00	3950.00	11270
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1815.00	1700.00	3000.00	2900.00	9415
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2100.00	1589.00	1500.00	2500.00	7689
11.	Uttarakhand	2000.00	1700.00	2900.00	1500.00	8100
Total		26592.5	29063.2	33070.62	34419	123145.32

*Figures are up to 15.11.2011.

[English]

Vacant Land in Urban Areas

1239. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has given directions to the State Governments to identify unused vacant land in big cities for construction of houses;

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments including those from North-Eastern States in this regard;

(c) whether in view of high demand for housing in the country, the Government proposes to identify unused land and hand it over to the Local Development Agencies for building construction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The Government of India has not given any direction to the State Governments to identify unused vacant land in big cities for construction of houses and hand it over to the Local Development Agencies for building construction as 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is for the State Governments to take initiatives in this regard.

[Translation]

Developing Pulse Varieties

1240. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first composite variety of yellow lentils (Arhar) has been developed in the country;

(b) if so, the characteristics thereof; and

(c) the time by which the seeds of this new variety would be made available to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) So far no composite variety in Arhar has been developed in the country.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

Objectionable Content on TV/Movies

1241. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has merely issued advice and completed documentary formalities as corrective measures after the complaints against screening/broadcasting of songs, advertisements, movies, music albums etc. through TV channels in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the stern action/measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the guilty channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) Rule 6 (1) (o) read with the proviso thereto, as contained in the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, provides that no film or film song or film promo or film trailer or music video or music albums or their promos, whether produced in India or abroad, shall be carried through cable service unless it has been certified by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) as suitable for unrestricted public exhibition in India. The Explanation below this Rule further provides that the expression "unrestricted public exhibition" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the Cinematography Act, 1952.

It was on account of violation, inter-alia, of the above provisions that the Ministry took action against SS Music channel and Sony Pix channel. In respect of SS Music channel, the Ministry issued an order on 16.11.2010 prohibiting transmission/re-transmission of the channel for 7 days. However, the channel obtained a favorable verdict from the Hon'ble Madras High Court against the order of the Ministry. The matter arising out of an appeal filed by the Ministry in the Division Bench of the Hon'ble Court is presently pending in the Court. In respect of Sony Pix Channel, the Ministry issued a Show Cause Notice on 14.7.2011. The matter has been considered in the Inter-Ministerial Committee and appropriate action will follow as per Rules.

The Ministry also convened a meeting on 24.10.2011 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (I&B) with the officers of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) and the representatives of the Indian Broadcasting Federation (IBF) in the matter and asked the IBF to ensure that its member channels strictly follow the provisions contained in the Cinematography Act, 1952 and Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. If any violation is established, appropriate action as per the Rules will follow.

Insurance Schemes for Farmers

1242. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the total area in hectares under various crops covered by the insurance schemes during the last three years and the total premium collected thereunder, Statewise and crop-wise;

(c) the details regarding the crop insurance claims honoured *vis-a-vis* the premium paid during the above period, State-wise including Jharkhand;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints from the farmers for not honouring their claims; and

(e) if so, the details and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken to increase crop coverage and prompt disposal of insurance claims in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Details of Kharif and Rabi crops covered are at enclosed Statements-IA to IC.

(b) and (c) State-wise & crop-wise details are at enclosed Statements-IIA to IIC.

(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 the 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.

(e) Continued efforts are made to create awareness about crop insurance schemes by the implementing agencies in coordination with implementing states. 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. 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 is paid in advance to eligible farmers. Private insurance companies have also been allowed in implementation of the scheme, to facilitate better service delivery to farmers.

Statement IA*NAIS—Crops Covered under Kharif and Rabi Seasons in NAIS Implementing States/UT's*

Sl.No.	Kharif Season		Rabi Season	
	Food Crops/Oilseeds	Annual Commercial/ Annual Horticulture Crops	Food Crops/ Oilseeds	Annual Commercial/ Annual Horticulture Crops
1.	BAJRA (Pearl Millet)	BANANA	BAJRA (Pearl Millet)	BANANA
2.	BLACK GRAM (Urd)	CHILLY	BARLEY	BRINJAL
3.	CASTOR	COTTON	BLACK GRAM (Urd)	CHILLY
4.	COWPEA (Lobia)	GINGER	GRAM	CORRAINDER
5.	GRAM	JUTE	GREEN GRAM (Moong)	COTTON
6.	GREEN GRAM (Moong)	ONION	GROUNDNUT	FENNEL (Sonf)
7.	GROUNDNUT	PINEAPPLE	HORSE GRAM (Kulthi)	GARLIC
8.	GUAR (Cluster Bean)	POTATO	JOWAR (Sorghum)	GINGER
9.	HORSE GRAM (Kulthi)	SUGARCANE	LINSEED (Alsai)	ISABGOL
10.	JOWAR (Sorghum)	TAPIOCA	MAIZE	JEERA(Cumin)
11.	KODO-KUTKI/SAVE (Little Millet)	TURMERIC	MASOOR (Lentil)	METHI
12.	MAIZE	ORANGE	PADDY	ONION
13.	MOTH (Pulse Crop MATH in Gujarat)		PEA (Matar)	POTATO
14.	NAVANE (Foxtail Millet)		RAGI/Madua (Finger Millet)	SUGARCANE
15.	NIGER (Oilseed crop in Odisha)		RAPESEED/MUSTARD	TAPIOCA
16.	PADDY		SAFFLOWER	TOMATO
17.	RAGI/Madua (Finger Millet)		SEASMUM(Til/Gingelly)	
18.	SEASMUM (Til/Gingelly)		SUNFLOWER	
19.	SOYABEAN		TARAMIRA (Oilseed in RJ)	
20.	SUNFLOWER		TUR (Redgram/Arhar)	
21.	TUR (Redgram/Arhar)		WHEAT	
22.			FRENCH BEAN	

Note: Notified by Jharkhand State Government.

Statement IB*Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme***KHARIF 2010**

Sl.No.	State	Districts	Crops
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Guntur, Khammam, Warangal, West Godavari	Red Chilly, Cotton, Oilpalm, Sweet orange
2.	Bihar	Patna, Nawada, Bhabua (Kaimur), Rohtas (Sasaram), Gaya, Nalanda & Aurangabad	Paddy, Maize
3.	Chhatisgarh	Durg, Raipur, Sarguja, Bilaspur, Khairagarh & Rajnandgaon	Paddy & Soyabean
4.	Gujarat	Banaskantha, Dahod, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Maize
5.	Haryana	Ambala, Fatehabad & Kurukshetra	Paddy, Citrus, Mango
6.	Jharkhand	Chatra, Dhanobad, Dumka, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamu, Ranchi, Sahebganj, West Singhbhum, Latehar, Saraikela-Kharsawan & Simdega	Blackgram, Greengram, Groundnut & Redgram
7.	Karnataka	Bangalore (rural), Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Chikkabaliapur, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Ramnagar, Shimoga, Tumkur & Yadgir	Ragi, Maize, Jowar, Redgram, Greengram Groundnut, Sunflower, Soyabean, Onion, Cotton, Chilly, Blackgram, Potato, Grapes
8.	Kerala	Palakkad, Idukki & Wayanad	Paddy & Black pepper
9.	Maharashtra	Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Wardha, Washim & Yavatmal	Cotton
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore & Dhar	Soyabean & Cotton
11.	Odisha	Bargarh, Bolangir & Nuapada	Paddy
12.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chhitorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Dausa, Dungarpur, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjunu, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Kota, Karoli, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajasmand, Sawaimadhopur, Sirohi, Sikar, Tonk & Udaipur	Bajra, Jowar, Maize, Paddy, Greengram, Moth, Blackgram, Chaulai, Groundnut, Soyabean, Sesamum, Guar, Cotton, Chilly
13.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri, Perambalur and Ariyalur, Virudhunagar, Villupuram, Dindigul, Salem, Coimbatore & Tirpur	Banana, Tapioca, Turmeric, Paddy, Cotton, Groundnut, Maize, Millets, Pulses, Paddy I, Paddy II, Redgram, Sesamum, Sunflower & Vegetables

1	2	3	4
14.	Uttarakhand	Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Paurigarhwal, Haridwar & Udham Singh Nagar	Apple, Mango
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya, Baghpat & Jaunpur	Paddy, Maize, Bajra, Redgram, Blackgram, Sesamum & Groundnut
16.	West Bengal	Bankura, East Midnapur, West Midnapur, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Hooghly, Birbhum, Malda, Coochbehar & Murshidabad	Aman Paddy

WBCIS RABI 2010-11

Sl.No.	State	Districts	Crops
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor & Rangareddy	Mango
2.	Bihar	Patna, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Buxar, Rohtas, Bhabua, Jehenabad, Arwal, Nawada, Dharbanga, Madhubani, Seikhoura, Lakhisarai, Samastipur, Khagraia, Begusarai, Saharsa, Supaul, Madhepura, Purnea, Kishanganj, Araria, Katihar, Bhagalpur, East Champaran, Sitamarhi, Siwan, West Champaran, Vaishali, Aurangabad, Mujafarpur, Saran, Banka, Gaya & Gopalganj	Wheat, Gram, Lentil, Rabi Maize, Redgram, Mustard, Potato, Onion, Brinjal & Tomato
3.	Chhattisgarh	Durg, Rajandgaon, Dhamtari & Kabirdham (Kawardha)	Wheat & Gram
4.	Haryana	Ambala, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Yamunanagar, Fatehabad & Sirsa	Wheat, Mango, Tomato & Citrus
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Solan, Una, Kangra, Hamirpur, Sirmour, Shimla, Mandi, Kullu, Kinnaur & Chamba	Apple, Mango, Potato & Tomato
6.	Jharkhand	Ranchi, Simdega, Palamau, Gadwa, Hazaribagh, Dumka, Latehar, Gumla, West Singhbhum, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Lohdarga, East Singhbhum, Chatra, Dhanbad, Sahebganj & Godda	Tomato, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Pea, Linseed, Lentil & Sharad Dhan (Paddy)
7.	Karnataka	Bagalkote, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Davangere, Haveri, Kopal, Yadgir & Kolar	Wheat, Jowar, Bengalgram, Potato, Mango & Grapes
8.	Kerala	Pallakad, Kozhikode, Kannur & Kasagode	Paddy & Cashew
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Sihore, Hoshangabad & Dhar	Wheat & Gram
10.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chhitorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Dausa, Dungarpur, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjunu, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Kota, Karoli, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajasmand, Sawaimadhopur, Sirohi, Sikar, Tonk & Udaipur	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Mustard, Taramira, Cumin, Isabgol, Fenugreek, Coriander, Ajwain, Garlic, Peas, Potato & Tomato

1	2	3	4
11.	Tamil Nadu	Arialur, Perambalur, Virudunagar, Salem, Villipuram, Dindigul, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore & Tirpur	Blackgram, Chilly, Cotton, Sesame, Groundnut, Maize, Mango, Onion, Paddy, Sunflower, Tapioca, Turmeric, Gerkin, Flowers, Mango & Tomato
12.	Uttarakhand	Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Pauri garhwal, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal, Udham Singh Nagar & Uttarkashi	Apple, Mango, Litchi, Potato & Tomato
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat, Auraiya & Jaunpur	Lentil, Wheat, Gram, Pea & Mustard
14.	West Bengal	West Midnapur, Jailpaiguri, Hoogly, East Midnapur, Birbhum, Malda, Coochbehar, Murshidabad, Bankura, 24 Pargana (South), Burdwan, Howrah, Nadia, East Midnapur & Hoogly	Boro Paddy & Potato

Statement IC

State-wise districts & crops notified under pilot Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)

RABI 2010-11

Sl.No.	State	District	Crops Notified
1.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Wheat (Irr), Wheat (Un Irr), Gram (3)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore, Prakasam & Warangal	Blackgram, Chilly, Greengram, Groundnut, Paddy, Sunflower, Jowar, maize & Bengalgram
3.	Assam	Kamrup & Dhubri	Summer Paddy
4.	Bihar	Munger, Jamui & Shivhar	Wheat, Gram, Maize, Redgram, Sugarcane & Mustard
5.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Kheda, Bhavnagar & Sabarkantha	Wheat, Bajra, Groundnut, Mustard & Potato
6.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Wheat, Rapeseed & Mustard, Gram and Potato
7.	Karnataka	Gulbarga, Shimoga & Tumkur	Bengal Gram (RF), Greengram, Jowar (RF), Maize (Irr), Sunflower (RF) & Wheat (Irr)
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia & Sheopur	Wheat & Gram
9.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola, Buldhana & Washim	Gram
10.	Odisha	Balasore, Bhadrak, Bargarh, Sonapur & Kalahandi	Paddy
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar, Unnao, Lalitpur & Varanasi	Wheat, Peas, Gram, Lentil, Potato & Mustard
12.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar & Dehradun	Wheat
Total		34	

Statement IIA*State-wise & Crop-wise Total Area Insured, Premium Collected and Claims Honoured during 2008-09*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Kharif Crops			Rabi Crops			Total Crops		
		Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2851455	11075	80215	788425	1999	3660	3639880	13075	83876
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	276	1	0	0	0	0	276	1	0
3.	Assam	7306	17	5	20126	124	70	27432	142	75
4.	Bihar	525315	3777	6610	653735	4668	21099	1179050	8445	27709
5.	Chhattisgarh	1488888	2425	6805	99036	176	104	1587924	2601	6909
6.	Goa	838	0	0	0	0	0	838	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1794250	8264	46724	56417	137	1149	1850667	8401	47873
8.	Haryana	699	6	0	2171	17	9	2871	23	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5476	26	5	16041	45	459	21517	71	464
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	858	1	0	2635	2	0	3493	4	0
11.	Jharkhand	252513	653	2680	55260	124	596	307773	777	3277
12.	Karnataka	1587295	4251	14427	544358	762	932	2131653	5013	15359
13.	Kerala	7830	49	20	17782	119	89	25612	168	109
14.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2549744	6502	1779	1833466	2163	6573	4383210	8665	8351
16.	Maharashtra	2237532	7502	46958	51694	73	545	2289226	7574	47502
17.	Meghalaya	661	4	1	2615	23	0	3276	27	1
18.	Odisha	613211	2623	3450	144564	498	837	757775	3120	4287
19.	Puducherry	79	0	0	3918	7	49	3997	7	49
20.	Punjab	338	5	1	0	0	0	338	5	1
21.	Rajasthan	2805322	4491	25031	1670287	5971	8473	4475609	10462	33504
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	373	1	0	373	1	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	37685	391	378	975499	5507	67724	1013184	5898	68103
24.	Tripura	505	2	1	2151	17	5	2656	20	6
25.	Uttar Pradesh	915758	2027	2473	1789125	3898	2790	2704882	5925	5264
26.	Uttarakhand	16712	128	750	46967	116	638	63679	243	1389
27.	West Bengal	155819	590	964	341758	7677	38424	497577	8267	39388
	Total	17856365	54808	239277	9118403	34125	154226	26974769	88933	393503

Statement IIB*State-wise & Crop-wise Total Area Insured, Premium Collected and Claims Honoured during 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Kharif Crops			Rabi Crops			Total Crops		
		Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4570204	22066	71666	479735	1728	3241	5049939	23794	74907
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	245	1	0	0	0	0	245	1	0
3.	Assam	23625	98	69	19486	176	329	43111	273	398
4.	Bihar	1433216	14512	51854	913651	11257	31425	2346867	25769	83279
5.	Chhattisgarh	1744713	2941	12378	73377	75	45	1818090	3016	12423
6.	Goa	206	0	0	0	0	0	206	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2052346	11031	80677	67064	186	464	2119410	11216	81140
8.	Haryana	65796	518	30	20411	193	402	86208	711	433
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22089	128	386	10858	259	683	32948	387	1069
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2990	8	44	3459	6	0	6448	14	44
11.	Jharkhand	993793	2763	25135	22520	55	318	1016313	2818	25454
12.	Karnataka	1495452	5459	18366	234774	468	1630	1730226	5927	19996
13.	Kerala	14807	178	127	22767	188	100	37574	366	227
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3695977	10693	4496	2369525	4831	3863	6065502	15524	8359
15.	Maharashtra	2167668	11212	38445	96113	170	139	2263781	11382	38583
16.	Manipur	10907	75	223	0	0	0	10907	75	223
17.	Meghalaya	2234	9	8	2308	45	2	4542	55	10
18.	Mizoram	134	1	11	0	0	0	134	1	11
19.	Odisha	1094553	5329	5440	131502	465	650	1226054	5794	6090
20.	Puducherry	744	2	0	4043	19	3	4787	21	3
21.	Rajasthan	5374008	13176	144308	2057379	14693	15544	7431387	27869	159852
22.	Sikkim	36	0	0	18	0	0	54	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	99517	977	2304	1025628	5520	10818	1125146	6497	13123
24.	Tripura	151	1	0	452	3	0	603	4	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2235922	5045	13571	1842445	3896	3557	4078367	8941	17127
26.	Uttarakhand	32894	315	800	37132	127	159	70026	442	960
27.	West Bengal	221897	958	1889	300427	7588	1990	522324	8546	3879
	Total	27356124	107496	472227	9735075	51947	75364	37091199	159443	547591

Statement IIC*State-wise & Crop-wise Total Area Insured, Premium Collected and Claims Honoured during 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Kharif Crops			Rabi Crops			Total Crops		
		Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid	Area Insured (ha.)	Premium Collected	Claims Paid
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3437862	22085	77662	741356	3864	682	4179219	25949	78344
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	303	1	3	186	1	0	489	2	3
3.	Assam	17277	99	60	12029	149	0	29306	248	60
4.	Bihar	1567393	15381	8449	1395653	22696	382	2963046	38077	8831
5.	Chhattisgarh	1710078	3042	123	116574	165	13	1826651	3207	136
6.	Goa	772	0	0	0	0	0	772	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2123101	12192	6859	79014	279	296	2202115	12472	7155
8.	Haryana	31870	565	263	40225	683	871	72095	1247	1134
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12698	103	0	21705	998	0	34403	1101	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3803	6	0	1665	3	0	5468	9	0
11.	Jharkhand	322756	1089	8904	26494	79	320	349250	1168	9225
12.	Karnataka	1003091	4231	4674	141220	645	304	1144311	4876	4978
13.	Kerala	16836	238	95	23605	212	1175	40442	450	1270
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4105058	22288	7905	3359343	13511	32343	7464402	35800	40248
15.	Maharashtra	1376854	7221	1819	66496	293	41	1443350	7514	1860
16.	Manipur	407	3	10	70	0	2	477	3	11
17.	Meghalaya	891	5	0	746	14	1	1637	19	1
18.	Odisha	1132903	5928	13876	64409	576	401	1197312	6504	14277
19.	Puducherry	598	2	5	2616	12	4	3215	14	9
20.	Punjab	3709	12	2	1486	5	1	5195	17	3
21.	Rajasthan	5725257	27640	3785	3799277	36182	27046	9524534	63822	30831
22.	Tamil Nadu	105665	1227	849	1078949	7563	21973	1184614	8790	22821
23.	Tripura	802	5	0	70	0	0	872	5	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1555861	4973	6366	1582252	4972	4625	3138113	9945	10991
25.	Uttarakhand	47396	564	1296	30292	423	0	77688	987	1296
26.	West Bengal	318553	1576	1707	398849	9652	326	717402	11228	2034
	Total	24621794	130478	144714	12984585	102977	90805	37606380	233455	235519

[English]

Achievement under ISOPOM

1243. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Technology Mission on oilseeds and later on merged it into one Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme *i.e.*, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM);

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

(c) whether the aforesaid scheme has been launched in all districts across the country;

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

(e) the details of the Central assistance provided under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(f) the achievement made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. Government of India launched the Technology Mission on Oil seeds in May, 1986 and the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) in 2004-05.

(b) In order to provide flexibility to the States in implementation based on regionally differentiated approach, promote crop diversification and provide focused approach to the programmes, the four erstwhile schemes of Oilseeds Development Programme (OPP), Oil Palm Development Programme (OPDP), National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP) and Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP) were modified and merged into a Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize" (ISOPOM). The pulses component of ISOPOM scheme has been merged with the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) from 2010-11.

(c) and (d) Oilseeds Development Programme under ISOPOM is implemented in 14 major oilseeds growing States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Maize Development Programme is implemented in 15 major maize growing State namely; Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, J&K, Tamil Nadu, U.P. & West Bengal. ISOPOM provides flexibility to the States in the selection of the crops and districts. The Oil Palm Development Programme under ISOPOM is currently being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Goa, Odisha, Kerala, Mizoram and Maharashtra. The Oil Palm Development Programme is implemented in the districts as identified by the State Department of Agriculture/Horticulture.

(e) The State-wise allocation and releases under ISOPOM for providing central assistance during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(f) The achievements in respect of Oil seeds, Pulses and Maize production and area expansion under Oil Palm during each of the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise allocation and release during last 3 years and current year under ISOPOM

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 as on 23.11.2011	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Approved Annual Action Plan (Central Share)	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3000.00	3000.00	3731.84	3731.84	5756.710	5756.710	8694.7954	@

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Bihar	800.00	800.00	859.66	859.66	799.202	799.202	1774.0785	166.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	884.06	884.06	1261.57	1261.57	1166.907	1166.907	1372.2470	875.8129
4.	Gujarat	1600.00	1600.00	2363.15	2363.15	1785.772	1785.772	3283.7880	2234.00
5.	Goa@	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1176	@
6.	Haryana	700.00	700.00	655.88	655.88	503.110	503.110	1139.1538	522.7969
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	10.00	59.43	59.43	89.261	89.261	84.3310	82.9900
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	82.63	82.63	132.480	132.480	262.87	205.9700
9.	Karnataka	2700.00	2700.00	1738.49	1738.49	5748.546	5748.546	9410.5797	204.0000
10.	Kerala@	60.00	60.00	35.22	35.22	-	-	61.5550	22.6795
11.	Madhya pradesh	3500.00	3500.00	4329.32	4329.32	5619.360	5619.360	8566.4750	5558.8125
12.	Maharashtra	2900.00	2900.00	3428.42	3428.42	5498.364	5498.364	9534.0885	6000.00
13.	Mizoram	390.00	390.00	553.76	553.76	876.840	876.840	361.4451	171.8738
14.	Odisha	575.00	575.00	3164.04	3164.04	3050.00	3050.00	4332.5060	2913.1995
15.	Punjab	30.94	30.94	58.09	58.09	60.766	60.766	299.9954	140.2740
16.	Rajasthan	3140.00	3140.00	3001.64	3001.64	5070.900	5070.900	6558.7760	2751.0480
17.	Tamil Nadu	1900.00	1900.00	1753.83	1753.83	1132.559	1132.559	1404.4478	836.5834
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1450.00	1450.00	1822.08	1822.08	1221.880	1221.880	2076.6939	901.9570
19.	West Bengal	400.00	400.00	754.73	754.73	614.182	614.182	730.7025	100.0000
	Total	24040.00	24040.00	29653.78	29653.78	39126.839	39126.839	59953.6462	23687.9975

@Unspent funds available with the States.

Statement II

Achievement under ISOPOM

(Production: in lakh tonnes)

Crops	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12**
Oilseeds	277.19	248.81	311.00	208.86
Pulses	145.66	146.62	Under NFSM	Under NFSM
Maize	197.31	167.19	212.78	158.55
Oil Palm (Area Expansion in hectare)	26178	15841	17925	11834#

*4th Advance Estimates, **1st Advance Estimates for Kharif only. #Area Expansion under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana as on 31.10.2011

Grameen Bhandaran Yojana

1244. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) in the rural areas of the country;

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Grameen Bhandaran Yojana is already in existence since 1/4/2001 which is being implemented across the country including in rural areas.

(b) The 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana' is being implemented in XI Plan with a target of creation of 90 lakh Metric Tonnes of storage capacity with a budget allocation of Rs. 400 crores. Presently the subsidy @ 25% of the project cost is being given to all categories of farmers, Agriculture graduates, cooperatives & Central Warehousing Corporations/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 & scheduled castes/scheduled tribes entrepreneurs and their cooperatives and women farmers, subsidy is given @ 33.33% of the project cost. Assistance for renovations of rural godowns is restricted to godowns constructed by cooperatives only. So far 25682 rural godowns, having a capacity of 294.83 lakhs MT with a subsidy release of Rs. 787.18 crores, have been sanctioned all over the country.

The main objectives of the scheme are:

- (i) creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet out various requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce, agricultural inputs;

- (ii) prevention of distress sale immediately after harvest by providing the facility of pledge financing and marketing credit;

- (iii) strengthen agricultural marketing infrastructure in the country by paving the way for the introduction of a national system of warehouse receipt in respect of agricultural commodities stored in such godowns;

- (iv) promotion of grading, standardisation and quality control of agricultural produce to improve their marketability;

- (v) to reverse the declining trend of investment in agriculture sector by encouraging, private and cooperative sectors to invest in the creation of storage infrastructure in the country.

(c) As per the operational guidelines of the scheme, proposals are submitted by the promoters to NABARD/NCDC through financing banks to avail the benefit of subsidy under the scheme. As such, no proposal of the State Government of Kerala is pending in the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

Review of Cinematograph Act, 1952

1245. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the Cinematograph Act, 1952 in view of increasing number of protests against the screening of certain films even after obtaining certificate from the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC);

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory to seek opinion from experts on the subject/content depicted in the film to ensure the screening of the film without any protest and controversy before the CBFC grants the certificate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) In the proposed draft Cinematograph Bill, 2011 provisions have been included whereby, if the Board receives a complaint on a certified film, on a reference from the Board, the Central Government can ask the Board to re-examine the film.

(c) The existing Act contains provisions for such consultation with experts if the, Examining Committee so desire.

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

[Translation]

Use of Foodgrains Stocks to Check Inflation

1246. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestions/recommendations to utilise its foodgrain stocks for cushioning the effect of inflation; 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) In view of sufficient stocks available in the Central Pool and requests received from States and Union Territories for additional allocation of food grains and to keep a check on open market prices of rice and wheat, allocation of food grains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) has been increased over the last two years. As compared to an allocation of 560.22 lakh MTs of rice and wheat under TPDS and other welfare schemes (OWS) during 2009-10, during 2010-11, the Government made an allocation of 632.46 lakh MTs. In the current year, 612.07 lakh MTs of rice and wheat have been allocated so far. Thus, substantial additional quantity of food grains has been released under TPDS and OWS at subsidized prices for distribution among the targeted beneficiaries.

[English]

Sugar Export

1247. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) the total estimated production of sugar during the marketing season, 2011-12 alongwith the total estimated demand in the country during the same period;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating export of sugar during the current year;

(c) the details thereof indicating the quantum proposed to be exported during the said period;

(d) whether the proposed export of sugar in the current year is likely to have an adverse impact on domestic sugar prices which have already been rising during the last six months; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to maintain the availability and control the price of sugar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Based on the first advance estimates of sugarcane production released by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation in September, 2011 the production of sugar is provisionally estimated at about 246 lac tons as against the estimated domestic demand of about 220 lac tons in the country during the current sugar season 2011-12.

(b) and (c) The Government has recently allowed export of sugar upto 10 lac tons during 2011-12 sugar season under Open General License (OGL).

(d) and (e) The prices of sugar in the domestic market depend upon various factors namely, quantum of sugar produced, carried over stocks, domestic demand, international sugar prices and market sentiments etc. As such, it is not possible to indicate the impact of exports on domestic prices. It is the endeavor of the Government to make adequate sugar available at reasonable price through the policy of regulated release mechanism.

[*Translation*]

Proposals for Urban Development

1248. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from the State Government of Maharashtra for urban development schemes/programmes during each of the last three years;

(b) the total number of proposals approved, out of the proposals received and the proposals which are still pending for approval;

(c) the funds sanctioned and released so far, project-wise; and

(d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) The details of proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra regarding urban development during the last three years are as under-

- (i) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM): Government of Maharashtra had sent 173 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for water supply sanitation, sewerage etc. schemes during last three years under UIG component of JNNURM, of which 79 DPRs were approved and 93 DPRs were returned to State Government.

Out of Total Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 5133.73 crore for Maharashtra, Rs. 3662.03 crore have been released.

Detailed Projects Reports emanating from City Development Plan and prioritized by the State Government is considered for funding under UIG of JNNURM subject to technical appraisal and availability of funds and therefore time frame for clearing the projects are not specified.

Under UIDSSMT, 12 proposals were received from the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of Maharashtra. Out of these 10 projects

have been sanctioned for release at an approved cost of Rs. 326.42 crore involving central commitment of Rs. 261.70 crore and a sum of Rs. 87.27 crore has been released to the State of Maharashtra. The remaining 2 projects are not eligible for funding.

- (ii) One proposal for the Development of City Sanitation Plan for 19 cities of Maharashtra for a total amount of Rs 2.65 crores has been approved and an amount of Rs. 0.80 crore has been released during 2009-10 and 2010-11 each.
- (iii) Three proposals for implementation of Information System Improvement Plan(ISIP) for the cities of Nashik, Kolhapur and Pimpri-Chinchwad were received from the Government of Maharashtra. The ISIP at Nashik has been approved at the cost of Rs. 1.04 crore. The remaining proposals have been rejected due to paucity of funds.
- Out of the total amount sanctioned, Rs. 0.31 crore has been released during 2009-10 and 2010-11 each.
- (iv) Three projects, namely Integrated Solid Waste Management Scheme for Vasai-Virar, Underground Sewerage Scheme for Vasai-Vihar Sub-Region and 200 MLD Water Supply Scheme for Vasai-Vihar Sub Region have been received from the Government of Maharashtra under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns (UIDSST) around seven mega cities

The Projects, Integrated Solid Waste Management Scheme for Vasai-Virar and Underground Sewerage Scheme for Vasai-Vihar Sub-Region have been approved at cost of Rs. 9795.27 lakh with the Share of Government of India of Rs 7836.22 lakh and Rs. 634.53 lakh have been released as first installment. State of Maharashtra has already exhausted their share and hence no new project can be considered for release.

- (v) Two Metro Rail project proposal, namely Colaba-Bandra-Mankurd Corridor Line-II and Colaba-Mahaxmi-Bandra Corridore Line-III have been received from the Government of Maharashtra during last three years. Government of India sanctioned assistance of Rs. 1532 crore under Viability Gap Funding scheme administered by the Ministry of Finance for the Colaba-Bandra-Mankurd Corridor Line-II.

National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

1249. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on phase-I of the National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB), year-wise;

(b) whether the allocation for the said project was utilised under the concerned Head;

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

(d) the allocations made under phase-II of this project and the amount spent out of the same so far, year-wise; and

(e) the time of commencement of phase-II alongwith the time for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The details of funds released under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Phase-I is as under:

(Rs in lakh)

2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total
1570.75	4187.45	4103.97	3594.89	6759.67	9090.71	3928.19	762.82	33998.45

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The details of the major components covered under NPCBB Phase-I and Phase-II are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) An allocation of Rs. 914.89 crores has been made

available under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) Phase-II, The details funds released under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Phase-II is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1610.00	4184.91	8736.97	11605.00	12199.00	9458.42

(e) NPCBB Phase-II was initiated in December 2006 for duration of 5 years and is to be implemented upto December 2011.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Major components covered during NPCBB Phase-I	Sl. No.	Major components covered under NPCBB Phase-II
1	2	3	4
(a)	Institutional restructuring	(a)	Strengthening of LN2 transport and distribution system:
(i)	Nomination/Incorporation/Creation of SIA	(i)	Semen stations
(ii)	Computerization/MIS	(ii)	Strengthening existing semen banks
(iii)	Studies/Surveys	(iii)	New semen banks
(b)	Manpower development	(iv)	LN2 storage and transport system
	Strengthening of training infrastructure	(b)	Bull production programme
(i)	Training costs of professionals and AI workers	(i)	Murrah bull production programme

1	2	3	4
(ii)	Farmers' camp/campaign/orientation	(ii)	Indigenous cattle bull production programme
(iii)	Seminar/workshop	(iii)	Import of embryos
(iv)	Tapering grant to private AI workers	(iv)	Import of semen straws
(c)	Strengthening of frozen semen network	(c)	Procurement of bulls for natural service
(i)	Strengthening of sperm stations	(i)	Procurement of male calves
(ii)	Strengthening of FS Bank/Depot	(ii)	Insurance of male calves
(iii)	Liquid nitrogen bulk storage and supply	(iii)	Testing of bulls against STD's (including Karyo typing)
(iv)	Strengthening/expansion of field AI network	(d)	Support to SIAs, Breeders' Associations, Gaushalas, Cooperatives, NGOs for field performance recording. Progeny Testing, ONBS, etc
(d)	Breed improvement/bull production	(i)	Progeny testing programme
(i)	Strengthening of farms/ET centres Assistance to other participating agencies (Milk Unions/ Gaushala/NGO/Breeders' Associations, etc.)	(ii)	Implementing ONBS with MOET
(ii)	Breed improvement programmes for Buffalo, cross-bred & Indigenous cattle (Field recording/ progeny testing/procurement/distribution of bulls etc.)	(iii)	Strengthening of bull mother farms
(e)	Miscellaneous (minor activities not covered above)	(e) Strengthening of AI network	
		(i)	Strengthening of semen stations
		(ii)	Establishment of new semen stations
		(iii)	Procurement of AI bulls
		(f) Strengthening field AI network	
		(i)	Establishment of private AI workers
		(ii)	Conversion of AI centres into mobile
		(iii)	Strengthening NGO/Voluntary organization AI centres
		(g) Man power development	
		(i)	Training of private AI workers
		(ii)	Training of existing AI workers
		(iii)	Training of professionals
		(iv)	Training of professionals abroad
		(h) Strengthening/establishment of training centres for AI workers	
		(i)	Assistance to private AI workers @Rs. 6000 per worker
		(j) Assistance to SIA	
		(i)	Managerial grants to SIA
		(ii)	Computerization and MIS
		(iii)	Concurrent evaluation
		(i) Sexual health control programme	
		(i)	Organization of fertility camps
		(k) Assistance to CPMU	

[English]

Transfer of Immovable Property

1250. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has ruled that no immovable property can be legally transferred or conveyed through a general power of attorney, sale agreement or will;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has asked the State Governments to immediately take necessary steps and implement the Supreme Court judgement;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Law and Justice has informed that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgement dated 11 th October, 2011, in the case of Suraj Lamp & Industries Pvt. Ltd. Vs. State of Haryana & Anr. reported in SLP(Civil) No. 13917 of 2009 held that immovable property can, be legally and lawfully transferred/conveyed only by a registered deed of conveyance. Transactions of the nature of 'GPA Sales or Sale Agreement (SA)/General Power of Attorney (GPA)/WILL transfers' do not convey title and do not amount to transfer, nor can they be recognized or valid mode of transfer of immovable property and that they are drawing attention to well-settled legal position that SA/GPA/WILL transactions are not 'transfers' or 'sales' and that such transactions cannot be treated as completed transfers or conveyances. However, they have made it clear that their observations regarding SA/GPA/WILL transactions are intended to apply to bona fide/genuine transactions.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of Law and Justice has further informed that the Supreme Court of India in its judgement has reiterated the well-settled legal position that SA/GPA Will transactions are not 'transfers' or 'sales' and such transactions cannot be treated as completed transfers or

conveyances. The judgement of the apex court is the reiteration of the legal position and therefore, there does not appear any necessity to ask the State Governments to implement the Supreme Court judgement.

Biometric Technology in PDS

1251. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to use biometric technology to include eligible beneficiaries and weed out the ineligible ones under the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has also-decided to notify the revised poverty estimates on the basis of which-tates can undertake proper identification of beneficiaries under the PDS;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether various Conferences of Secretaries of the State Food Departments made crucial recommendations for revamping the system and ensuring that the grains reached the targeted beneficiaries; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government so far to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) In terms of the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, State/UT Governments are to review the lists of Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families.

Government of India has issued detailed guidelines to all States/UTs to take up end to end computerization of TPDS in a time-bound manner to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS. Under these guidelines, States/UTs are encouraged to include PDS related fields in the data collection exercise being undertaken by various UIDAI appointed Registrars as part of the UID (Aadhaar) enrolment. Further, as far as possible, State/UT

Governments should also link the process of electronic authentication of delivery and payments at the FPS level with Aadhaar registration. This would help in streamlining the process of biometric collection as well as authentication of beneficiary at the time of commodity issuance at FPS.

(c) to (f) For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and UTs under TPDS, Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of BPL families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes about 2.44 crore AAY families. Further, Government has taken up the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in the country which will enable the identification of beneficiaries for coverage under different Government programmes and schemes including the TPDS.

This Department has been regularly interacting with the States for successful and effective reforms of the TPDS. In the Conference of State Food Secretaries and other officials held in July, 2010 on 'Best Practices and Reforms in TPDS', it was resolved among others that proper identification of beneficiaries be made based on revised poverty estimates and latest population estimates, timely delivery of foodgrains be ensured every month, door-step delivery undertaken to FPS, bulk distribution of foodgrains be made wherever there is demand, etc. Four Regional Conferences were also held with State food Ministers and Food Secretaries in february, 2011.

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

[*Translation*]

Education in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Sector

1252. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken for giving priority to education in agriculture and animal husbandry sector so that farmers could increase their livestock;

(b) the number of farmers benefited by agricultural education during the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps likely to be taken by the Government to make agricultural education compulsory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Number of farmers benefited through the training programmes:

Year	Number of Farmers
2009-10	12.33 lakhs
2010-11	12.60 lakhs
2011-12 (upto October, 2011)	09.25 lakhs

The state-wise details of the farmers benefitted during the last two years and till date for the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Agricultural Education being a State subject falls under the purview of the concerned State Governments to take appropriate steps in this direction.

Statement

Number of Farmers benefitted through KVK Training Programmes for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 up to October

Year	State	No. of Farmers Trained
1	2	3
2009-10		
Zone-I	Punjab	22403
	Haryana	40113
	Delhi	321

1	2	3
	Himachal Pradesh	19830
	Jammu and Kashmir	10692
Zone-II	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	711
	Bihar	149857
	Jharkhand	38930
	West Bengal	37014
Zone-III	Arunachal Pradesh	7468
	Assam	10273
	Manipur	6078
	Meghalaya	4482
	Mizoram	6242
	Nagaland	7184
	Sikkim	5171
	Tripura	4956
Zone-IV	Uttar Pradesh	151350
	Uttarakhand	17222
Zone-V	Andhra Pradesh	41283
	Maharashtra	80277
Zone-VI	Rajasthan	67362
	Gujarat	52470
Zone-VII	Madhya Pradesh	81704
	Chhattisgarh	30314
	Odisha	40447
Zone VIII	Karnataka	101454
	Tamil Nadu	146442
	Kerala	34144
	Puducherry	4252
	Goa	2750
	Lakshadweep	9949
Grand Total		1233145

1	2	3
	2010-11	
Zone-I	Punjab	21375
	Haryana	42880
	Delhi	871
	Himachal Pradesh	21962
	Jammu and Kashmir	11674
Zone-II	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	673
	Bihar	159730
	Jharkhand	37205
	West Bengal	28759
Zone-III	Arunachal Pradesh	9989
	Assam	19675
	Manipur	8992
	Meghalaya	7468
	Mizoram	9942
	Nagaland	8238
	Sikkim	7948
	Tripura	6796
Zone-IV	Uttar Pradesh	138923
	Uttarakhand	19695
Zone-V	Andhra Pradesh	39876
	Maharashtra	75364
Zone-VI	Rajasthan	67087
	Gujarat	56538
Zone-VII	Madhya Pradesh	73556
	Chhattisgarh	46050
	Odisha	58077
Zone VIII	Karnataka	91228
	Tamil Nadu	145773
	Kerala	30079

1	2	3
	Puducherry	5219
	Goa	2070
	Lakshadweep	6851
Grand Total		1260563

**2011-12
(up to October)**

Zone-I	Punjab	16130
	Haryana	28079
	Delhi	119
	Himachal Pradesh	14872
	Jammu and Kashmir	7591
Zone-II	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	504
	Bihar	110897
	Jharkhand	29197
	West Bengal	28421
Zone-III	Arunachal Pradesh	5641
	Assam	6780
	Manipur	3811
	Meghalaya	2924
	Mizoram	4175
	Nagaland	5241
	Sikkim	3407
	Tripura	2152
Zone-IV	Uttar Pradesh	117210
	Uttarakhand	12312
Zone-V	Andhra Pradesh	31432
	Maharashtra	67512
Zone-VI	Rajasthan	52211
	Gujarat	38405
Zone-VII	Madhya Pradesh	72605
	Chhattisgarh	21212

1	2	3
	Odisha	29152
Zone-VIII	Karnataka	72032
	Tamil Nadu	103973
	Kerala	25266
	Puducherry	3061
	Goa	1870
	Lakshadweep	7461
Grand Total		925655

**Developing Residential and Commercial
Area by DDA**

1253. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether maintenance of residential and commercial areas developed by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is done by DDA itself;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to link Bawana industrial area and Rohini by road;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The residential and commercial areas developed by Delhi Development Authority, including maintenance of services such as sewerage, drains, water supply and road etc. are maintained by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) till the services are handed over to the local authority concerned such as the Municipal Corporation of Delhi/Delhi Jal Board.

(c) and (d) DDA has also reported that with the construction of proposed Urban Extension Road No. II by DDA in this stretch, these two locations will get connected and that the work will be undertaken during the financial year 2012-13.

(e) Does not arise, in view of the reply given above.

*[English]***Increase in Milk Prices**

1254. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) has decided to increase the prices of milk citing increase in cost of production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Mother Dairy is also likely to increase the prices of milk in Delhi and National Capital Region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) has informed that there is no such decision to increase price of milk.

(c) and (d) Mother Dairy, Delhi has informed that there is no decision to raise prices immediately *i.e.* within next one month.

*[Translation]***Promote Regional Film Industry**

1255. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote Gujarati and other regional languages film industry in the film country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the mechanism/ manner in which Gujarati and other languages film and music are likely to be promoted in the country and abroad; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Government has

approved a Plan Scheme namely "Production of films in various regional languages" for the XI Plan period to promote multilingual diversity of Indian Cinema and new talent. The Plan Scheme provides for production of 15 (Fifteen) feature film in various regional languages and 3 (Three) films in English/Hindi languages with an outlay of Rs. 36 crores. It is being implemented through the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC).

As per the Plan Scheme, NFDC invites film proposals for the outside producers and Directors which are considered by a Script Committee whose recommendations are further looked into by a Screening Committee of NFDC and finally approved by the Board of Directors of NFDC. The approved film proposals are produced/co-produced by NFDC. NFDC has so far produced 6 (six) films and 11 (eleven) films including one film in Gujarati language are under production. Many of the films produced under the plan scheme such as Paltadacho Munis(Konkani), Bioscope (Malayalam), Haat (Rajasthani) and Maya Bazar(Bengali) have been shown in festivals within and outside India. These films have several state, national and international awards.

(c) Under the Plan Scheme following fund has been released to NFDC so far for production of films in various regional languages and Hindi/English languages. These funds are not allocated statewise.

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
2008-09	6.50
2009-10	7.84
2010-11	9.99
2011-12	7.80
	32.13

*[English]***Media Activities During Cwg**

1256. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL) was engaged for designing, setting up of media centre as well as operationalising the main press centre and other media activities during the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the said assignment;

(d) the cost escalation for the said project alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which all assigned work was completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL) was engaged by Press Information Bureau (PIB), an attached office of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting as a turnkey Delivery Partner for setting up of Main Press Centre (MPC) at Hall No. 12 & 12A, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi and Venue Media Centres (VMCs) for press operations during the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(c) and (d) The funds to the tune of Rs. 31.75 crore were allocated for the said assignment, however the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 20,70 crore only.

(e) The assigned work was completed by 23rd September, 2010.

Agricultural Training

1257. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides training to graduates in agriculture to enable them to establish agriculture clinics and agriculture business in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of training institutes the Government proposes to set up during the 11th Five Year Plan and the number out of them, set up so far, State-wise;

(d) the number of persons benefited by such institutes during the 11th Plan period so far in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated and utilised during the said period by each of such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) With a view to harness the potential of unemployed agriculture graduates in the Country, a Central Sector Scheme "Establishment of Agri-clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACABC)" has been under implementation since April 2002. The agripreneurs who establish their agri ventures after undergoing training under the Scheme will supplement the efforts of public extension by necessarily providing extension and other services to farmers. Since inception till 24.11.2011, a total of 26921 candidates have been trained under the Scheme out of 9569 of them have established their agri ventures all over the country.

Salient features of the scheme:

- (i) The National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad an apex level autonomous institute under Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) coordinates the training component. Two months training is imparted to the eligible selected candidates through Nodal Training Institutes identified across the country under the Scheme. The Nodal Training Institutes also provide one year handholding support to trained candidates in establishing their ventures.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is responsible for monitoring the credit support to Agri-clinics and flow of credit linked back ended subsidy through banks. The scheme has a provision of credit linked back-ended subsidy @ 44% in respect of women, SC/ST and all categories of candidates from North-Eastern and Hill States and 36% in respect of other candidates.

(c) There is no specific target to set up training institutes during XIth Five Year Plan. However, the number of NTIs identified under ACABC Scheme in different States/UTs during 11th Plan is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) During XIth Plan, 62 Nodal Training Institutes trained a total of 13691 candidates and the state-wise breakup is available in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Funds released and utilized by each of such NTIs during XIth Plan is available at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I*Details of State-wise Nodal Training Institutes (NTIs) identified during 11th Plan Period*

Sl.No.	State	No. of NTIs	No. of candidates trained during 11th Plan
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	482
2.	Assam	2	286
3.	Bihar	4	979
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	105
5.	Gujarat	3	416
6.	Haryana	1	278
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	202
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	820
9.	Jharkhand	2	219
10.	Karnataka	3	879

1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	1	48
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	131
13.	Maharashtra	6	3069
14.	Manipur	1	163
15.	Mizoram	1	32
16.	Nagaland	1	146
17.	Odisha	3	100
18.	Puducherry	1	69
19.	Punjab	1	238
20.	Rajasthan	3	720
21.	Tamil Nadu	5	1507
22.	Uttar Pradesh	9	2776
23.	Uttarakhand	1	26
24.	West Bengal	3	0
Total		62	13691

Statement II*Details of Funds released to and utilized by the Nodal Training Institutes (NTIs) identified during 11th Five Year Plan under Agri Clinics and Agri Business Centres (ACABC) Scheme*

Sl.No.	Name of the Nodal Training Institute	Funds Released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Bojja Venkata Reddy Agricultural Foundation, Nandyal	24.99	18.93
2.	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CEO), Hyderabad	35.26	35.81
3.	Participatory Rural Development Initiatives (PRDIS), Hyderabad	57.38	38.62
ASSAM			
4.	Assam Agricultural University (AAU), Jorhat	0.34	5.79
5.	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals, Guwahati	59.32	58.10

1	2	3	4
	BIHAR		
6.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, Patna	49.04	55.23
7.	SCADA, Patna	32.53	41.26
8.	SKC Educational Trust (SKC), Madhubani	38.21	28.60
9.	SRISTI foundation, Patna	80.39	56.48
	CHATTISGARH		
10.	Bhartiya College of Agriculture, Durg	17.78	6.86
	GUJARAT		
11.	International School for Public Leadership (ISPL), Ahmedabad	56.45	48.44
12.	Vivekananda Research and Training Institute (VRTI), Kutch	14.43	14.43
13.	MITCON- Amreli, (Gujarat)	0.00	0.00
	HARYANA		
14.	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals, Karnal	52.36	45.54
	HIMACHAL PRADESH		
15.	Himachal Consultancy Organization Ltd, Shimla	13.59	6.39
16.	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professional, Solan	26.28	33.8
17.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry (YSPUHF), Solan	0	7.50
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR		
18.	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals, Jammu	37.79	51.53
19.	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals, Srinagar	51.74	46.43
20.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science and Technology, Srinagar	45.36	36.62
	JHARKHAND		
21.	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals, Bokaro	40.41	35.00
22.	Rural Development & Social Welfare Association, Ranchi	5.11	5.11
	KARNATAKA		
23.	M/s. Terra-Firma Bio Technologies Ltd. (TFBTL), Bangalore	110.49	110.91

1	2	3	4
24.	University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS-BLR), Bangalore	38.20	30.53
25.	Shriram Pratisthan Mandal, Belguam (Karnataka) KERALA	16.00	9.45
26.	Kerala Aqricultural University (KAU), Trichur MADHYA PRADESH	9.88	10.84
27.	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professional, Bhopal MAHARASHTRA	27.82	20.47
28.	Krishna Valley Advanced Agriculture Foundation (KVAAFI) Sangli	132.25	139.19
29.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Amravati	64.40	21.01
30.	Baramati Agricultural Development Trusts Krishi Vigvan Kendra, Baramati	48.61	39.52
31.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra (PIRENS), Pravara Nagar	31.73	35.33
32.	MITCON Consultancy Services Ltd. (MCSL), Pune	230.20	200.29
33.	Shriram Pratisthan Mandal, Sholapur MANIPUR	45.96	64.58
34.	Institute of Cooperative Management (ICM), Imphal MIZORAM	38.75	38.22
35.	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professional, Aizwal NAGALAND	6.21	6.21
36.	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professional, Medziphema ODHISHA	22.04	27.65
37.	Affinity Business School, Khurda	10.43	7.82
38.	HDF School of Management, Bhubaneshwar	12.92	2.89
39.	Centre for Agri Management, Utkal University PUDUCHERRY	7.31	0
40.	Voluntary Association for People Service, Puducherry (Regional Centre)	28.05	18.66

1	2	3	4
	PUNJAB		
41.	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals, Amritsar	33.11	41.79
	RAJASTHAN		
42.	Jaipur School of Business & Finance Management (JSBM), Jaipur	153.95	130.00
43.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology (MPUAT), Udaipur	4.68	7.21
44.	Rajasthan Institute of Co-operative Education & Management (RICEM), Jaipur	0	1.61
	TAMIL NADU		
45.	Centre for Agricultural and Rural Development Studies (CARDS), Coimbatore	5.15	8.15
46.	Centre for Alternate Rural Employment (CARE), Namakkal	103.97	94.02
47.	National Agro Foundation, Chennai	17.43	12.04
48.	Shanmuga Arts, Science Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA), Tanjavur	2.57	3.06
49.	Voluntary Association for People Service, Madurai	192.33	154.41
	UTTAR PRADESH		
50.	Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology & Science, Allahabad	17.04	20.91
51.	Center for Agriculture and Rural Development, Noida	33.79	26.27
52.	C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology (CSAUAT), Kanpur	0	0.24
53.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Co-operative Management (IGICM), Lucknow	20.48	22.37
54.	Jubilant Agriculture Rural Development Society, Moradabad	44.44	42.14
55.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kaushambi	6.63	11.22
56.	Raja Dinesh Singh Krishi Vigyan Kendra (RDS-KVK), Pratapgarh	5.39	0.80
57.	State Institute of Management of Agriculture (SIMA), Lucknow	5.95	9.88

1	2	3	4
58.	Shree Maa Guru Gramodhyog Sansthan (SMGGS), Varanasi UTTARAKHAND	365.35	372.70
59.	G.B.Pant University of Agriculture & Technology (GBPUAT), Pantnagar WEST BENGAL	5.05	5.04
60.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (BCKV), Kalyani	0.43	0.75
61.	Netaji Subhash Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (NSRICM), Kalyani	0	7.89
62.	Science and Technology Entrepreneurs' Park, IIT, Kharagpur	0	3.51

[Translation]

Development of Naxal Affected Areas

1258. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme in consultation with the armed forces/army for developing the naxal affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal/scheme being formulated in consultation with the armed forces/army for development of Naxal affected areas. However funds are allotted to Central Armed Police forces (CAPFs) to undertake Civic Action Programme in LWE affected States. This programme aims to build trust and cooperation between the local population and the security forces.

Cattle Disease

1259. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cattle died due to Foot and Mouth disease in various States during the last three years;

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

(c) the preventive measures taken by the Government to save the cattle from this disease;

(d) whether the Government is conducting any research in regard to such disease;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome thereof;

(f) whether any intensive cattle examination system has been developed 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 (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Deaths of cattle due to Foot and Mouth Disease in various States have been reported during the last three years. The details of outbreaks, attack and deaths reported by the States/Union Territories is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Sporadic deaths occur in young calves due to myocardial infarction and in adult animals death occurs in some cases due to clinical complications with pathogenic bacterial infections like Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.

(c) In order to prevent, control and contain the Foot and Mouth disease, Government of India provides funds to the State Governments for immunisation/vaccination through a centrally sponsored scheme namely - Livestock Health & Disease Control under 'Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)' and 'Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)'. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme is being implemented in 221 specified districts of the country with 100% central funding for cost of vaccine, maintenance of cold chain and other logistic support to undertake vaccination. Moreover, funds are also provided to all the States/UTs other than those covered under FMD-CP for control of economically important diseases of livestock including FMD under

ASCAD. Few States are also carrying out FMD vaccinations under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

(d) and (e) Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) is actively engaged in FMD research through Project Directorate on FMD, Mukteshwar and Indian Veterinary research Institute (IVRI), Bangalore on epidemiology, diagnosis and surveillance of FMD in the country. The details of research and outcome is given in the enclosed Statement-II

(f) and (g) ICAR has initiated National FMD Sero-Surveillance studies as annual activity to monitor virus circulation. Annually, about 100 animals in each district of the country are being tested.

Statement I

Details of outbreaks, attack and deaths reported by States & Union Territories due to Foot & Mouth Disease for the last 3 years

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008			2009			2010		
		O	A	D	O	A	D	O	A	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	326	3	8	359	7	2	33	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	463	29	18	1072	74	13	865	31
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	40	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	8	295	20	15	605	7	13	611	18
5.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	1671	1	4	781	1	3	89	0
8.	Jharkhand	12	50	0	4	353	0	8	1970	0
9.	Karnataka	254	5453	61	169	3647	117	86	1866	17
10.	Kerala	0	0	0	47	303	0	0	0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	64	1
13.	Meghalaya	16	176	0	134	3982	0	133	1815	0
14.	Mizoram	21	575	11	43	836	71	12	141	0
15.	Nagaland	19	689	59	7	163	5	54	3631	16
16.	Odisha	26	628	15	84	2303	49	8	748	14
17.	Punjab	2	300	24	1	51	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Rajasthan	13	511	21	31	947	23	14	6392	251
19.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	12	110	19	0	0	0	1	68	10
21.	Tripura	3	42	0	28	1139	9	8	141	3
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	121	0
23.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	2	722	55	0	0	0
24.	West Bengal	31	1329	15	306	9224	55	53	1397	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		449	12753	278	902	26527	473	422	19982	361

O-Outbreak A-Attack D-Deaths

Statement II

- (i) A network of laboratories including trained man power has been created across the country covering 23 states established for real-time surveillance of FMD.
- (ii) Generation of real-time epidemiological information and Development of indigenous diagnostic kits for FMDV helped in launching National FMD Control Programme in 2003 by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DADF). Relevant diagnostics and scientific man power are provided by the ICAR.
- (iii) Progressive decline in incidence and prevalence of disease occurrence in the country has been established by rapid, real-time precise diagnosis and seromonitoring. This has been instrumental in expansion of FMD Control Programme in the country in 2010.
- (iv) For the first time, indigenous DIVA tests were developed for use in surveillance of virus circulation in the country. Nowadays, this test is in wide use in the country.
- (v) Better immune response to FFMD vaccine in buffaloes has brought awareness about safety of these animals from FMD and this has added value to the livestock, increasing domestic earning at village level.
- (vi) International collaboration has been initiated to make a new generation vaccine by reverse genetics as an alternate to the current whole virus vaccine in order to improve thermostability and duration of immune response.
- (vii) ICAR is identified as the FAO Regional Reference centre for FMD in South Asia to lead FMD Control campaign in SAARC Region.

Proposals for Food Processing Units

1260. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a number of proposals from the various State Governments including Maharashtra for setting up food processing units and such proposals are still pending;

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

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) No such proposals have been received from the State Governments directly.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) under its Plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs extends the financial assistance 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 grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs per project in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs per project in difficult areas.

Earlier all the applications for such grants were received by the Ministry through the State Nodal Agencies. These applications were then Centrally processed and grants disbursed directly by the Ministry. From 2007-08, the receipt of applications, their appraisal, calculation of grant eligibility as well as disbursement of funds has been completely decentralized. Under the new procedure, an entrepreneur/applicant can file application with the neighborhood Bank branch/Financial Institution (FI). The Bank/FIs would then appraise the project, calculate the eligible grant amount as per the guidelines of the scheme and recommend for release of grant to the Ministry through e-portal set up for this purpose. After receipt of the recommendations and requisite documents from the Bank/FIs, the Ministry sanctions the grant and transfer the funds through the e-portal to the concerned applicant through Nodal Bank. Some applications are pending for disbursement for want of funds. In 11th Plan, Ministry has supported 492 units for Maharashtra so far.

[English]

Promotion of Integrated Pest Management

1261. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken major steps towards Promotion of Integrated Pest Management, Locust Control and Research and Training in Plant Protection and effective implementation of the Insecticides Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the centres promoting integrated pest management in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up additional such centres in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of such centres set up during the 11th Plan so far, State-wise;

(f) the details of the funds allocated for plant protection in the current Five Year Plan and the details of funds utilised so far, State-wise; and

(g) the number of farmers trained in such centres during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Central Government is promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM), undertaking Locust Control and Research and implementation of the Insecticides Act, 1968 under the scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India". IPM related activities are implemented through 31 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) established in 28 States and one Union Territory. Locust Warning Organization has been implementing locust surveillance system and is monitoring and controlling desert locust over 2.00 lakh sq km in Scheduled Desert Area in Rajasthan and Gujarat and parts of Haryana.

Pesticides are regulated under comprehensive legislation, namely, Insecticides Act, 1968 (the Act) and Insecticides Rules, 1971 (the Rules). Pesticides are registered by a Registration Committee (RC) constituted under section 5 of the Act. A Central Insecticides Laboratory has been set up under section 16 of the Act for referral analysis. There are 2 Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories (RPTLs) and 68 State Pesticides Testing Laboratories (SPTLs) for analysis of pesticide samples.

The National Plant Protection Training Institute (NPPTI), Hyderabad has been converted to an autonomous society and renamed as the National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM) to enable it to become a premier institution for capacity building in plant protection.

(c) The details of the Centres promoting Integrated Pest Management in the Country, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration during the 11th Plan.

(f) The details of the funds allocated for plant protection in the current Five Year Plan and funds utilized so far, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(g) The number of farmers trained during the said period by CIPMCs, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

*List of Central Integrated Pest Management Centres
State-wise*

Sl.No	States	CIPMC
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.	Assam	Guwahati
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
5.	Bihar	Patna
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
7.	Goa	Madgaon
8.	Gujarat	Vadodara
9.	Haryana	Faridabad

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu Srinagar
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore
14.	Kerala	Emakulam
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
16.	Meghalaya	Shillong
17.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
18.	Manipur	Imphal
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
22.	Punjab	Jalandhar
23.	Rajasthan	Sriganganagar
24.	Sikkim	Gangtok
25.	Tamil Nadu	Trichy
26.	Tripura	Agartala
27.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
28.	Utter Pradesh	Gorakhpur Lucknow
29.	West Bengal	Kolkata

Statement II

Directorate of P. P.Q.&S., Faridabad State-wise funds allotted/Utilised during the current Five Year Plans

(Rs. in thousand)

State	CIPM	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		
		BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp. Upto 10/11			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2252	1861	2099	3017	2549	2943	3476	3275	3125	1707
2.	Assam	Guwahati	4503	3845	5014	7065	6312	7608	8116	8458	6813	4988
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	1695	1465	1826	1855	2051	1534	3631	2890	3075	2108

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar			190	115	332	61	175	145		258
5.	Bihar	Patna	1332	1152	1562	2472	3739	3066	3460	3265	3225	1916
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2350	1850	2289	3967	4452	3790	4316	4111	4104	2484
7.	Goa	Madgaon	903	810	796	756	1508	983	2992	1107	2675	278
8.	Gujarat	Vadodara	2029	1852	2130	3134	4921	4047	4634	4681	4268	2981
9.	Haryana	Faridabad	1789	1673	1955	3418	3800	3433	3365	2865	3515	2697
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	2546	2156	2331	3173	3796	3665	4476	4624	4062	3762
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1315	1084	1207	1987	2209	1583	1905	1765	1656	1558
		Srinagar	642	566	970	1208	1368	1163	1226	1076	1210	641
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1632	1462	2130	2965	4596	4578	5530	5832	4890	3568
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore	1965	1648	1930	3509	4521	4046	5102	4956	4095	3347
14.	Kerala	Ernakulam	1439	1301	1567	1991	1745	1708	2214	1852	2625	352
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1698	1422	1524	2064	3042	2904	2680	2565	3233	1291
16.	Meghalaya	Shilong	1449	1302	2175	2807	3625	3376	3681	4282	3312	1833
17.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	1852	1774	2450	4412	4947	6250	5717	6586	2858	2513
18.	Manipur	Imphal	465	365	541	597	1119	893	1428	1170	1545	924
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	1023	864	830	1350	1581	466	2271	1921	2305	732
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1052	745	915	1497	1753	540	1938	1831	2031	1471
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	2466	2351	2512	4114	4302	5167	4074	3832	3630	2563
22.	Punjab	Jalandhar	1606	1423	1665	5796	3945	3234	3397	3774	3050	2117
23.	Rajasthan	Sriganganagar	2887	2574	2700	4522	4846	5074	3841	3696	3615	1922
24.	Sikkim	Gangtok	2710	5614	2781	3364	3563	3365	3961	3861	3689	2467
25.	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	1233	1147	1188	1614	2462	1819	2340	1852	2092	992
26.	Tripura	Agartala					469		528	145	587	437
27.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2060	1874	3440	4521	6877	6354	5964	5178	5650	3042
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	2670	2463	2719	3868	3600	3915	3660	3632	3300	3126
		Lucknow	2305	2241	2268	3924	4821	2915	5114	4890	4070	3725
29.	West Bengal	Kolkata	3406	3215	3496	3902	5346	4836	6681	4122	4316	3634
	Total		55274	52099	59200	88984	104197	95316	111893	104239	98621	65414

Statement III*List of farmers trained by CIPMCS during 11th Plan (upto Nov., 2011) State-wise*

Sl.No	States	CIPMC	Total No. of Farmers Trained
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	4380 + (135)
2.	Assam	Guwahati	5,60 + (150)
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	780
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	660 + (384)
5.	Bihar	Patna	4380 + (608)
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	3227
7.	Goa	Madgaon	3240
8.	Gujarat	Vadodara	3855
9.	Haryana.	Faridabad	5160 + (1667)
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	4920 + (660)
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu Srinagar	5040* + (3JO)
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	4380
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore	3134
14.	Kerala	Ernakulam	1541
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3515 + (105)
16.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2400
17.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	4680
18.	Manipur	Imphal	1080
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	140
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	780
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	4440
22.	Punjab	Jalandhar	3540
23.	Rajasthan	Sriganganagar	5100 + (125)
24.	Sikkim	Gangtok	1759
25.	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	2610
26.	Tripura	Agartala	240
27.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3420
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Lucknow	10920**+ (507)
29.	West Bengal	Kolkata	3240 + (210)
		Total	98721 + (4881)
		Grand Total	103602

*Including farmers trained CIPMC, Srinagar (J&K).

**Including farmers trained CIPMC, Lucknow (UP).

Bracketed Figures-Fanners trained in other than FFS activities.

Organic Food Processing Industries

1262. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering special schemes for entrepreneurs to set up organic and green food processing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering special incentives for village based agro-industries using organic farming; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) The Ministry has been implementing a scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment! Modernization of FPIs. Under the scheme Ministry extends the financial assistance for setting up of new food processing units as well as technological upgradation and expansion of existing units in the country including for setting of organic and Food Processing Industries. Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs per project in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs per project in difficult areas in the country including rural areas.

[*Translation*]

Assistance for Pulse Production

1263. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds to increase the production of pulses during the current financial year, 2011-12;

(b) if so, the names of States to which funds have been allocated; and

(c) the amount of funds allocated to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. In order to increase the production and productivity of pulses in the country, Government of India has allocated the funds under various crop production programmes viz. National Food Security Mission - Pulses (NFSM-Pulses) and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses villages in Rainfed areas under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Funds have also been allocated for increasing the pulses production in the country through Macro Management Agriculture (MMA) in the states which are not covered under National Food Security Mission (NFSM- Pulses). However, funds under MMA is provided for all agricultural programmes taking together including pulses programme. The details of state-wise and scheme-wise allocation of funds during 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Rs in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Funds allocated under		
		National Food Security Mission (NFSM - Pulses)	60,000 pulses village Programme (RKVY)	Macro-Management of Agriculture(MMA) (consolidated funds including Pulses development programme) (90% central share)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.862	25.1	0
2.	Assam	8.732	0	13.33

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	16.483	10.18	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	20.005	11.22	0
5.	Gujarat	22.223	14.4	0
6.	Haryana	9.349	0	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	31.44
8.	Jharkhand	14.256	0	0
9.	Karnataka	54.049	30.86	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	112.333	55.48	0
11.	Maharashtra	101.222	50.96	0
12.	Odisha	17.84	9.9	0
13.	Punjab	6.597	0	0
14.	Rajasthan	72.024	43.22	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	13.755	7.32	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	86.737	38.36	0
17.	West Bengal	8.764	0	0
18.	Goa	0	0	39
19.	Kerala	0	0	10.01
20.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	17.05
21.	Uttarakhand	0	0	19.65
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	17.22
23.	Manipur	0	0	17.22
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	19.5
25.	Mizoram	0	0	12.02
26.	Nagaland	0	0	19.5
27.	Sikkim	0	0	15.6
28.	Tripura	0	0	15.6
29.	Delhi	0	0	0.25
30.	Puducherry	0	0	0.25
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.04
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.03
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.03
		627.231	297.00	247.74

*[English]***Sports Competitions under PYKKA Scheme**

1264. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) the details of funds released to the State Governments under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme and the status of utilization of the funds during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the names of the States yet to implement the PYKKA Scheme;

(c) whether some of the States have not agreed to hold sports competitions under the said scheme at district and block levels in spite of getting financial assistance to conduct such tournament and develop sports infrastructure during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, state-wise.

(e) whether the PYKKA directorate has been

experiencing a lot of problems in managing 48000 centres spread across the country due to shortage of trained personnel; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) Under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme, Rs. 682.95 crore has been released to States/UTs for the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and the current financial year upto 31 st October,2011, for development of playfields in 50,925 village and block panchayats, and for conducting annual sports competitions. The state-wise and year-wise details of funds release and the status of utilisation of funds/submission of utilisation certificates are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II, III & IV.

(b) UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement I

State-wise release of grants-in-aid for development of playfields and conduct of annual sports competitions under PYKKA during 2008-09 and status of utilisation of funds

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs/SAI/NYKS	Development of playfields/grants released			Annual competitions	
		No. of village block panchayat	Grants to States/UTs	Status of UC	Grants released to States & UTs	Status of UC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2303	12.99	Settled	0.78	Settled
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil		0.93	Settled
3.	Assam	355	Nil		1.88	Settled
4.	Bihar	900	5.22	Not Settled	Nil	
5.	Chhattisgarh	996	Nil		Nil	
6.	Goa	23	Nil		Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	922	Nil		Nil	
8.	Haryana	631	3.26	Settled	Nil	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	332	2.01	Settled	Nil	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	427	2.66	Settled	Nil	
11.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil		Nil	
12.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil		Nil	
13.	Kerala	115	0.80	Settled	Nil	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2335	11.82	Settled	Nil	
15.	Maharashtra	2724	8.91	Settled	Nil	
16.	Manipur	83	0.87	Settled	Nil	
17.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil		
18.	Mizoram	85	0.85	Settled	Nil	
19.	Nagaland	115	1.18	Settled	Nil	
20.	Odisha	654	3.67	Settled	Nil	
21.	Punjab	1247	6.27	Settled	1.97	Settled
22.	Rajasthan	893	3.71	Not Settled	Nil	
23.	Sikkim	26	0.54	Settled	Nil	
24.	Tamil Nadu	1299	5.00	Not Settled	Nil	
25.	Tripura	108	1.09	Settled	0.37	Settled
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5285	10.00	Settled	Nil	
27.	Uttarakhand	760	10.00	Settled	Nil	
28.	West Bengal	368	Nil	Settled	Nil	
UTs						
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil		Nil	
30.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil		Nil	
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil		Nil	
32.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil		Nil	
Total		22,986	83.85		5.93	

Statement II

State-wise release of grants-in-aid for development of playfields and conduct of annual sports competitions under PYKKA during 2009-10 and status of utilization of funds

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs/SAI/NYKS	Development of playfields/grants released			Annual competitions	
		No. of village block panchayat	Grants to States/UTs	Status of UC	Grants released to States & UTs	Status of UC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	12.99	Settled	0.95	Settled
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	387	4.44	Not settled	Nil	
3	Assam	Nil	3.85	Not Settled	Nil	
4	Bihar	Nil	5.02	Not Settled	3.42	Settled
5.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	5.06	Not Settled	1.17	Settled
6.	Goa	Nil	0.18	Not Settled	Nil	
7.	Gujarat	Nil	7.10	Settled	Nil	
8.	Haryana	Nil	3.25	Settled	1.10	Settled
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	2.01	Settled	0.70	Settled
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	2.10	Not Settled	Nil	
11.	Jharkhand	424	2.39	Not Settled		
12.	Karnataka	583	3.12	Settled	1.42	Settled
13.	Kerala	Nil	0.80	Not Settled	Nil	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	2.64	Settled	
15.	Maharashtra	Nil	4.86	Not Settled	Nil	
16.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	0.47	Settled	
17.	Meghalaya	91	1.06	Not Settled	Nil	
18.	Mizoram	169	0.21	Settled	0.37	Settled
19.	Nagaland	Nil	0.30	Settled	0.56	Settled.
20.	Odisha	654	8.05	Settled	2.11	Settled
21.	Punjab	Nil	6.27	Not Settled	1.18	Settled
22.	Rajasthan	Nil	4.72	Not Settled	1.93	Settled
23.	Sikkim	52	0.13	Settled	0.32	Settled
24.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	1.91	Not Settled	2.63	Settled

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tripura	Nil	Nil		0.36	Settled
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	16.96	Settled	2.55	Settled
27.	Uttarakhand	Nil	5.90	Settled	1.03	Settled
28.	West Bengal	Nil	2.32	Settled	Nil	
UTs						
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil		Nil	
30.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil		Nil	
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil		Nil	
32.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil		Nil	
Total		2,360	105.00		24.91	

Statement III

State-wise release of grants-in-aid for development of playfields and conduct of annual sports competitions under PYKKA during 2010-11 and status of utilization of funds

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs/SAI/NYKS	Development of playfields/grants released			Annual competitions	
		No. of village block panchayat	Grants to States/UTs	Status of UC	Grants released to States & UTs	Status of UC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4606	25.98	Settled	11.26	Not Settled
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	774	10.51	Not Settled	2.05	Not Settled
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil		3.34	Not Settled
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil		6.19	Not Settled
5.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil		2.01	Settled
6.	Goa	Nil	Nil		0.26	Not Settled
7.	Gujarat	1097	2.55	Settled	2.69	Not Settled
8.	Haryana	1262	14.43	Not Settled	1.81	Settled
9.	Himachal Pradesh	664	8.80	Not Settled	1.33	Settled
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil		2.1	Not Settled
11.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil		3.16	Not Settled
12.	Karnataka	1165	14.86	Not Settled	2.94	Settled

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kerala	115	11.17	Not Settled	1.32	Not Settled
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil		4.79	Settled
15.	Maharashtra	2787	41.94	Not Settled	4.36	Settled
16.	Manipur	Nil	Nil			
17.	Meghalaya	91	1.19	Not Settled	0.79	Not Settled
18.	Mizoram	168	2.27	Not Settled	0.71	Not Settled
19.	Nagaland	460	2.96	Settled	0.13	Not Settled
20.	Odisha	654	5.98	Not Settled	4.27	Not Settled
21.	Punjab	2494	26.66	Not Settled	1.85	Settled
22.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil			
23.	Sikkim	26	2.02	Settled		
24.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil		5.1	Settled
25.	Tripura	540	3.24	Not Settled	0.78	Settled
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4575	62.27	Not Settled	9.47	Settled
27.	Uttarakhand	1519	19.41	Not Settled		
UTs						
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66	1.06	Not Settled	Nil	
30.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil		0.03	Not Settled
31.	Lakshadweep	11	0.51	Not Settled	Nil	
32.	Puducherry	55	0.69	Not Settled	Nil	
33.	NYKS	Nil	Nil		10.53	
Total		2,360	105.00		88.05	

Statement IV

State-wise release of grants-in-aid for development of playfields and conduct of annual sports competitions under PYKKA during 2011-12 (upto 31st October, 2011) and status of utilization of funds

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs/SAI/NYKS	Development of playfields/grants released			Annual competitions	
		No. of village block panchayat	Grants to States/UTs	Status of UC	Grants released to States & UTs	Status of UC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	25.98	Not due	Nil	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil		Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil		Nil	
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil		Nil	
5.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil		2.23	Not due
6.	Goa	Nil	Nil		Nil	
7.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil		Nil	
8.	Haryana	Nil	Nil		1.60	Not due
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil		1.24	Not due
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil		Nil	
11.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil		Nil	
12.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil		2.17	Not due
13.	Kerala	Nil	Nil		0.23	Not due
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2335	29.73	Not due	4.92	Not due
15.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil		Nil	
16.	Manipur	Nil	Nil		Nil	
17.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil		0.08	Not due
18.	Mizoram	Nil	2.07	Not due	Nil	
19.	Nagaland	115	4.44	Not due	Nil	
20.	Odisha	Nil	7.34	Not due	Nil	
21.	Punjab	Nil	Nil		2.09	Not due
22.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil		0.45	Not due
23.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil		1.12	Not due
24.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil		Nil	
25.	Tripura	Nil	Nil		0.70	Not due
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	18.39	Not due	8.20	Not due
27.	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil		1.39	Not due
28.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil		Nil	
UTs						
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil		Nil	
30.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil		Nil	
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil		Nil	
32.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil		Nil	
Total		2,450	87.95		26.42	

Committee under PYKKA Scheme

1265. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committees has been constituted in different State/District/Block levels to implement the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA Scheme);

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the Government proposes to associate the people representative of Centre and State Assemblies in the said scheme;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) If not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The PYKKA Scheme provides for formation of Executive Committees at States and Districts Level. The State Level Executive Committee is headed by Chief Secretary of the State Government concerned. The District level Executive Committee is headed by Zillah Parishad/ President of District. As per subsequent recommendation of the General Council of PYKKA, States have also constituted Block level Executive Committees headed by President of block Panchayat. The State-wise details of the Committees constituted under the PYKKA Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Instructions have been issued to the State Governments for associating Members of Parliament in the District Level PYKKA Executive Committees (DLECs) for implementation of the PYKKA Scheme. The States and UTs have reported that Members of Parliament are accordingly associated in the DLECs of PYKKA.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*State-wise Status of formation of State/District/Block Level Committees.*

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Whether Committees constituted at No		
		State Level	District Level	Block Level
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	No
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	No
3.	Assam	Yes	Yes	No
4.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	No	No
6.	Goa	Yes	No	No
7.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	Yes	No
11.	Jharkhand	No	No	No
12.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	No
16.	Manipur	Yes	Yes	No
17.	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	Mizoram	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Nagaland	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	Odisha	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	Yes
24.	Tamil Nadu	No	No	No
25.	Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
27.	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	Yes
28.	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	No
UTs				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	Yes	No
31.	Lakshadweep	Yes	Yes	No
32.	Puducherry	No	No	No

Import of Raw Sugar

1266. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of raw sugar imported into the country during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether problems are being faced in processing of this sugar in some States including Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken to sort out these issues; and

(d) the steps taken for improving the availability and controlling the prices of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Central Government does not maintain data on import of raw and white/refined sugar separately. However, it closely monitored import of raw and white/refined sugar separately during 2008-09 and 2009-10 sugar seasons when sugar production had declined considerably and the Government had allowed duty free import of raw sugar under Advance Authorization Scheme (AAS) on 'ton-to-ton' basis during the period 17.02.2009 to 30.09.2009 and under Open General License (OGL) from 17.04.2009. As per data furnished by the Department of Revenue, the quantity of raw sugar imported into the country during 2008-09 and 2009-10 was 22.37 and 33.96 lakh tons (upto August, 2010) respectively. As regards 2010-2011 sugar season, the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS) Kolkata put import of sugar (both raw & white/refined) 2.958 lakh tons July, 2011.

(b) No such problems have been reported to the Central Government this year.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is the endeavor of the Government to make adequate sugar available in the country at reasonable price through the policy of regulated release mechanism.

Foreign Trawlers in Fishing

1267. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traditional fishermen of the country particularly from Gujarat and Maharashtra are losing their opportunity in fishing due to the introduction of foreign trawlers in fishing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal requesting the prohibition of fishing by foreign companies off the Indian coasts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) Traditional fishermen normally carry out fishing operations within the territorial waters *i.e.* upto 12 nautical miles, where State Governments exercise control. The Central Government has jurisdiction over Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) that extends from 12 to 200 nautical miles in the deep sea. The Letters of Permits (LOP) are issued to eligible Indian entrepreneurs allowing them to fish in the EEZ. Foreign companies are not issued LOP by the Government.

Fertiliser Subsidy

1268. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of intake of fertilisers by the farmers has shown any change due to rise in fertiliser subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Details of consumption of fertilizers and fertilizer subsidy during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Consumption (In lakh tons)	Subsidy (In Rs. Crores)
2008-09	493.80	Rs. 99,495
2009-10	524.76	Rs. 64,032
2010-11	565.02	Rs. 65,837

[*Translation*]

Committees under NYKS

1269. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to recruit district as well as State youth coordinators in all States under the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria adopted for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up State and district level advisory committees to monitor the functioning of NYKS;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted for nominating office bearers in the said committees alongwith the composition of both the committees;

(e) the dates on which the meetings of the said committees were held during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the reasons for not inviting the people's representatives in the programmes of NYKS by youth coordinators alongwith the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The proposal for creation of 123 posts of District Youth Coordinators (DYCs) for the new Kendras

of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) has recently been approved. Action has been initiated to fill up the vacant posts. Vacancies in the grade of District Youth Coordinator (DYC) are being filled up by promotion, transfer on deputation/contract in accordance with the Recruitment Rules. Posts earmarked to be filled up by promotion/deputation have recently been filled up. Similarly, the process of filling up vacancies through direct recruitment is being taken up.

There are 18 posts of State Youth Coordinator designated as Zonal Director, out of which 4 posts are lying vacant. Action has been initiated to fill up these vacant posts by mode of promotion of the departmental candidates.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The State Advisory Committee on Youth Programme (SACYP) and District Advisory Committee on Youth Programme (DACYP) of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan have been constituted with the following objectives:-

- (i) to establish effective linkages between NYKS and different State Government functionaries.
- (ii) to explore and identify appropriate developmental project in view of the need of youth of the state.
- (iii) to mobilize necessary resources and expertise for the development of training infrastructure as well as core group of Trainers at State Level.

The criteria of nominating the office bearers for these committees and their composition are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The meetings of SACYP are held twice in a year and that of DACYP are held in each quarter.

(f) No, Madam. Question does not arise. Instructions have been issued that all the elected representatives (Members of Parliament/MLAs/MLCs) to be regularly invited in the programmes of the NYKS.

Statement

The criteria for nominating office bearers and the composition of the State Advisory Committee on Youth Programme (SACYP) and District Advisory Committee on Youth Programme (DACYP) is as under:-

SACYP

- 02 Local Representatives amongst Members of Parliament/MLAs/MLCs are nominated as non-official member by Hon'ble Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India-cum-Chairperson, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS).
- 02 renowned Social Workers, Women Activists, Sports persons are nominated by Director General, NYKS.
- Heads of the developmental agencies, Chief Lead Bank Officer of the State, Representative of DG, NYKS, Deputy Programme Advisor - NSS are the official members of SACYP.
- Deputy Director(s), NYKS of the State is/are also the official members of SACYP as special invitee.

DACYP

- 03 Non-official members from Social Workers, Educationists, Ex-Servicemen from the District are nominated by DM/DC cum Chairperson of DACYP.
- The Youth Leaders elect 02 representatives from amongst themselves to be represented in the DACYP.
- The NYC Volunteers also elect 01 representative from amongst themselves.
- Heads of the developmental agencies, Lead Bank Officer of the District, Programme Officer - NSS are the official members of DACYP.

The tenure of non-official members of DACYP and SACYP is of three years.

Composition of State Advisory Committee on Youth Programme (SACYP)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Designation
1	2	3
1.	Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports of the State	Chairperson

1	2	3
2 & 3.	Members of Parliament/MLAs/MLCs (To be nominated by Hon'ble Minister-cum-Chairperson, NYKS)	Hon'ble Members
4 & 5.	Renowned Social Worker, Women Activist, Sportspersons. (To be nominated by DG, NYKS)	Hon'ble Members
6.	Zonal Director	Member Secretary
7.	Director, Youth Services & Sports of the State	Member
8.	Director, Rural Development	Member
9.	Director, Health & Family Welfare	Member
10.	Director, Social Welfare	Member
11.	Director, Culture	Member
12.	Director, Agriculture	Member
13.	Director, Small Scale Industries	Member
14.	Director, Environment & Forest	Member
15.	Director, SC, ST & Backward Classes	Member
16.	Director, Information & Public Relations	Member
17.	Chief of Lead Bank in the State	Member
18.	Deputy Programme Advisor, NSS	Member
19.	Representative of DG, NYKS	Member
20.	Deputy Director(s) of the State	Special Invitee

Composition of District Advisory Committee on Youth Programme (DACYP)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Designation
1	2	3
1.	District Collector	Chairperson
2.	District Youth Coordinator	Member Secretary
3.	Regional Coordinator, NYKS	Member
4.	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Development & Planning)	Member
5.	Chief Medical Officer/Civil Surgeon	Member
6.	General Manager, DIC	Member
7.	District Public Relation Officer	Member
8.	Field Publicity Officer	Member
9.	District Youth Services & Sports Officer	Member

1	2	3
10.	District Social Welfare Officer	Member
11.	Lead Bank Officer	Member
12.	Project Officer, DRDA	Member
13.	Project Officer, NSS	Member
14.	Head of NGO	Member
15.	Non-Official	Member
16.	Non-Official	Member
17.	Youth Leader	Member
18.	Youth Leader	Member
19.	National Youth Corps (NYC) Volunteer	Member

[English]

Establishing Pulse Villages

1270. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Budget 2011 had provided funds to establish 60000 pulse villages in the country in order to increase the production of pulses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievement made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. For enhancing the production and productivity of pulses, Government of India had provided an amount of Rs. 300.00 crores in union budget 2011-12 under the programme of "Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses Villages" in Rainfed Areas. The programme is being implemented in 11 major pulses growing States viz. A.P., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pradesh. Under this programme, support for in situ moisture conservation works; demonstration of production and protection

technologies in compact blocks under accelerated pulses production programme; and market linked extension support to Small Farmer Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) for framework of organisina farmers Oruanizations & extending end to end support to ensure better economic return to the farmers is provided. Out of 300.00 crores allocated during 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 164.05 crores has been released to the state for implementation of the programme till 15.11.2011.

Ban on Wheat Export

1271. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made recommendations for continuation of ban on wheat export even with surplus production and stock of wheat during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sufficient stock of wheat is estimated to be available for domestic consumption at low prices till the next rabi harvest season; and

(d) if so, the details of modalities for making available the surplus wheat at low prices to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Rather based on the recommendations of the

Department of Food & Public Distribution, the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 08-09-2011 decided to export 20 lakh tons of wheat out of privately held stocks through Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) ports. The above decision has been taken in view of record production and procurement of wheat and rice in recent years and sufficient availability of stocks in Central Pool far in excess of buffer norms/strategic reserves and also due to temporary paucity of storage space.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As per the Central Pool Wheat Budget for 2011-12, the stock position of wheat in the Central Pool as on 1.11.2011 is 296.71 lakh tons and the estimated opening balance of wheat as on 1 April, 2012 is likely to be 161.35 lakh tons against the buffer norms and strategic reserve of 70 lakh tons, sufficient to meet the domestic consumption of wheat under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) as well as other welfare schemes till the next Rabi harvest season. Considering the requests received from the States/UTs and to offload the surplus stocks available in the Central Pool, Government has been making additional allocations of foodgrains (wheat & rice) from time to time. During 2010-11 & 2011-12, the following additional allocations of both wheat and rice have been made:

- (i) 30.66 lakh tons of foodgrains in May 2010 for BPL/AAY/APL families. This includes 16.86 lakh tons of wheat @ Rs. 8.45 per kg.
- (ii) 31.06 lakh tons of foodgrains in August 2010 for APL families which includes 18.04 lakh tons of wheat at APL prices.
- (iii) 50.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in September, 2010 and January 2011. This includes 15.79 lakh tons of wheat at APL prices.
- (iv) 25.00 lakh tons of foodgrains in January 2011 for APL families which includes 13.75 lakh tons of wheat @ Rs. 8.45 per kg.
- (v) 50.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in May 2011. This includes 15.79 lakh tons of wheat.
- (vi) 50.00 lakh tons of foodgrains allocated on 30.6.2011 including 35.57 lakh tons of wheat.
- (vii) Based on the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, 23.67 lakh tons of foodgrains allocated for 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States

during July to October 2011 at AAY/BPL prices. This includes 2.76 lakh tons and 6.19 lakh tons of wheat made at AAY and BPL prices respectively.

Solar Energy Panels

1272. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated schemes/programmes for installation of solar energy panels for water heating purpose in VIP residential areas in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised by CPWD for the purpose during each of the last two years and the current year, accommodation-wise;

(d) whether the solar energy panels have been provided in all the residential units of the VIP areas; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No such specific programme has been stated. However, Solar Water Heating System have been provided in the residences of Ministers, Supreme Court Judges and residences of MPs etc.

(c) Following expenditure has been incurred during last two years and current year in the residences of MPs, Ministers and Supreme Court Judges:

(Expenditure in Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	MPs	Ministers/Supreme Court Judges
1.	2009-10	35.95	Nil
2.	2010-11	40.62	Nil
3.	2011-12	Nil	Nil

No expenditure has been shown in respect of residences of Ministers and Supreme Court judges, in last three years, as these works were completed before 2009-10.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) No requirement has been received from other VIPs.

[Translation]

Food Processing Units

1273. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of food processing units in the country alongwith the number of public and private owned units;

(b) whether the Government would include private and small, medium enterprises to increase the number of food processing units;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of food processing units established in the country under Public-Private Partnership model;

(d) the financial assistance provided to these private enterprises; and

(e) the number of employment opportunities generated so far in this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) The data on number of food processing units including public and private owned units are not maintained by Ministry of Food Processing Industry. As per Annual Survey of Industries there were 26,221 registered food processing units in the country in 2007-08. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) The Ministry under its Plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs extends the financial assistance 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 grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs per project in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs per

project in difficult areas. The details of the financial assistance provided to the entrepreneurs in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The persons employed under the registered Food Processing Industries have been increasing from 2004-05 to 2007-08. There has been a fall in the growth rate of employment in registered food processing units in 2007-08 due to global slowdown in economic activity. As per National Statistical Survey Organization 62nd round data, in the unorganized food processing sector, 63,45,768 persons were employed during the year 2005-06.

Statement I

Number of Registered Food Processing Units (2007-08)

State	Factories in Operation Number
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	6127
Tamil Nadu	3589
Maharashtra	2316
Uttar Pradesh	1700
Punjab	2072
Karnataka	1604
Gujarat	1401
West Bengal	1271
Kerala	1183
Assam	876
Haryana	501
Chhattisgarh	730
Odisha	580
Madhya Pradesh	533
Rajasthan	516
Uttarakhand	288
Bihar	179
Jharkhand	114

1	2	1	2
Delhi	116	Nagaland	16
Himachal Pradesh	112	Meghalaya	14
Jammu and Kashmir	114	Manipur	10
Goa	74	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14
Puducherry	60	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
Tripura	54		
Daman and Diu	28	Total	26,221
Chandigarh (U.T.)	24		

Source: Central Statistical Organization (CSO) - Annual Survey of Industries Time Series data, March 2011.

Statement II

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

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 31.10.2011)	
		Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	30	562.096	41	786.68
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	2	66.420	0	0
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	26	875.701	5	78.47
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	136.681	3	39.66
6.	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	1	25.000	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	27	297.574	26	234.87
8.	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	3	82.600	12	320.21
9.	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	1	25.00	1	25.00
10.	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	52	1419.72	66	1242.04
11.	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	14	325.280	10	184.58
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	204.530	11	289.07
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	5	89.095	2	18.180

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	85.425	0	0
15.	Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	14	377.790	16	238.25
16.	Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	19	411.72	28	539.67
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	211.294	13	194.05
18.	Maharashtra	95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	107	1452.83
19.	Manipur	3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	1	23.975	5	92.15
20.	Meghalaya	1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0
23.	Odisha	6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	8	200.875	2	8.44
24.	Puducherry	2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Punjab	32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	9	149.495	22	316.12
26.	Rajasthan	35	566.075	44	551.975	27	27325.46	48	691.123	63	806.10
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	24	493.582	43	797.45
29.	Tripura	2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	47	1078.638	37	635.89
31.	Uttarakhand	9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	6	168.523	1	2.460
32.	West Bengal	35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	10	317.945	10	206.51
Total		569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	437	9432.862	524	8508.66

Data is under reconciliation with coordinating Bank *i.e.* HDFC Bank.

[English]

Difficulty in Procurement

1274. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether difficulty is being faced in procuring foodgrains from farmers to meet the demand/entitlement under various food based schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to change the procurement policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken to improve procurement in order to meet the demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No Madam. There is no difficulty in procuring the required quantities of food grains from farmers to meet the demand of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes.

(c) and (d) No Madam. Government is not proposing any change in the existing procurement policy.

(e) Steps taken to improve procurement of wheat and rice are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Steps taken to improve procurement of wheat and rice

1. The MSP for wheat in RMS 2008-09 was fixed at Rs. 1080 per quintal, which resulted in a record procurement of 253.82 lakh tonnes. In RMS 2009-10, the MSP of wheat was fixed at Rs. 1100/- per quintal and the procurement of wheat was 225.14 lakh tonnes. In RMS 2011-12, the Govt. had announced the MSP of wheat at Rs. 1120/- per quintal. In addition, a bonus of Rs. 50/- was also approved, which resulted into procurement of 281.44 lakh tonnes of wheat, which is a record procurement.
2. In KMS 2009-10, the MSP of Rs. 950/- and Rs. 980/- per quintal was fixed for Common and Grade 'A' variety of paddy, respectively. In addition, the Government had also allowed a bonus of Rs. 50/- per quintal on both varieties of paddy during KMS 2009-10. A total of 320.34 lakh tonnes of rice was procured during KMS 2009-10. For KMS 2010-11, MSP of Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 1030/- per quintal for Common and Grade 'A' variety of paddy was fixed. The procurement of rice in KMS 2010-11 is 341.80 lakh tonnes. The MSP of paddy for Common and Grade 'A' variety of paddy was declared at Rs. 1080/- and Rs. 1110/- respectively for KMS 2011-12. The estimated procurement of rice in KMS 2011-12 is 353 lakh tonnes.
3. State Governments have been requested to issue instructions for recording correct market arrivals and ensuring imposition of at least 50% compulsory levy on rice millers.
4. The Government has increased the common charges for the cooperative societies and self help groups to 2.5% in KMS 2009-10 and 2010-11 to encourage procurement from small and marginal farmers especially in states where infrastructure for procurement is not well developed. This will also ensure increased reach of MSP to farmers.
5. States are encouraged to adopt Decentralised Procurement (DCP) system for better reach of MSP to farmers.

[*Translation*]

Increasing Dry Land

1275. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a United Nations Organisation (UNO) report, dry land is increasing rapidly in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government in view of the food security situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) A report of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD, 2011), suggests that drylands in India are becoming more vulnerable to desertification processes due to high population pressure on land and water resources. However, there is no evidence of any significant change in dryland areas in the country.

With a view to prevent soil erosion, land degradation and to improve productivity of dryland/rainfed areas, various watershed programmes are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development. Special emphasis on rainfed/dryland areas are accorded in all major programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture. The details of the programmes are:

(A) Watershed Programmes

Ministry of Agriculture

1. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA)
2. Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR)
3. Watershed Development Project for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA)

Ministry of Rural Development

4. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

(B) Other Major Programmes

1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
2. Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)
3. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
4. National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
5. National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI)
6. Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM)

Research Projects on dryland agriculture are being implemented by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture (AICRPDA).

[English]

Fishing Harbour

1276. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up of fishing harbour at Versova in North-West Mumbai, Maharashtra has come up for consideration of the Union Government alongwith a proposal to fund 75 percent of the total cost of the project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the said proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The Government of Maharashtra has only indicated their intention to have a fishing harbour at Versova under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Development of Marine Fisheries Infrastructure and Post-Harvest Operations". However, the detailed project proposal in this regard is yet to be received from the State Government.

Renovation Work in North/South Avenue

1277. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats in North/South Avenue and other MPs residential areas in which renovation was carried out directly by Central Public Works Department and through private agencies during the last one year;

(b) the number of flats out of the above in which the said renovation work has been completed alongwith the time by which the remaining work is likely to be completed;

(c) whether complaints of irregularities including use of sub-standard material and constant seepage have been received by the Government;

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

(e) the action taken against the erring construction agencies indicating the names of agencies that were blacklisted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Total 79 Nos. Flats/Bunglows have been taken up for upgradation during last one year in North/South Avenue and other MPs residential areas.

(b) Out of the above, work has been completed in 76 flats/bungalows and the work in the remaining 3 flats/bungalow will be completed in 2 months time.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Not applicable in view of 'c' above.

[Translation]

Housing Scheme of CGEWHO

1278. DR. KIRODI LAL MEEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of various housing schemes under the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO) for providing houses to Central Government employees in different parts to the country including Delhi, Gurgaon and Noida;

(b) whether the said schemes are being implemented as per stipulated plan;

(c) if so, the time schedule for allotment of the said houses, scheme-wise; 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 position reported by

CGEWHO the housing schemes under the organization to provide houses to Central Government Employees in different parts of the country is as under:-

The housing projects where construction is in progress are:

- (i) Chennai (Ph-II)
- (ii) Hyderabad (Ph-III);
- (iii) Mohali (Ph-I);
- (iv) Bhubaneswar (Ph-I);
- (v) Meerut (Ph-I);
- (vi) Kolkata (Ph-II); and
- (vii) Jaipur (Ph-II)

The housing projects under planning are:

- (i) Vishakapatnam;
- (ii) Bhubaneswar (Ph-II);
- (iii) Mohali (Ph-II);
- (iv) Meerut (Ph-II);
- (v) Greater Noida;
- (vi) Chennai (Ph-III);
- (vii) Navi Mumbai; and
- (viii) Mohali (SAS Nagar)

However, there is no scheme planned with reference to Delhi & Gurgaon.

(b) to (d) As reported by CGEWHO the schemes are being planned after conducting a demand survey and thereafter making the attempts to acquire the land from State Government Authorities. In case of non-availability of land from State Government Development Authorities, the housing schemes are planned as turnkey projects wherein the land is also being provided by the construction agency. Hence no definite time frame can be planned for such housing schemes. Allotment of houses to each Scheme is being made to the eligible applicants after the computerized draw. The specific allocation of dwelling unit number in a particular project is made at the time of the completion of the project. The Allotment has been made in the following housing schemes:

Schemes	Time Schedule
(i) Chennai (Ph-II);	Within three months after formal closure of the scheme,
(ii) Hyderabad (Ph-II);	allotment has been made in time in all the schemes
(iii) Mohali (Ph-I);	
(iv) Bhubaneswar (Ph-I);	
(v) Meerut (Ph-I);	
(vi) Kolkata (Ph-II);	
(vii) Jaipur (Ph-II);	
(viii) Bhubaneswar (Ph-II);	
(ix) Mohali (Ph-II); and	
(x) Vishakapatnam	

[English]

Price of Wheat Futures

1279. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of wheat futures in the country has 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) and (b) Yes Madam. Futures trading in wheat is done mainly on the National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange, Mumbai. It is observed that the wheat futures price for the NCDEX contract expiring in December, 2011, declined from Rs. 1299/- per quintal as on 30.06.2011 to Rs. 1133/- per quintal as on 31.10.2011. However, subsequently, the futures prices have firmed up and are quoted at Rs. 1208/- per quintal as on 22.11.2011.

(c) The Spot and Futures Prices reflect the trends in the physical market and are determined by the fundamentals of demand and supply and are also influenced by Government Policies, International Developments etc.

Procurement of Paddy

1280. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many paddy farmers in the Diglipur and Rangat area of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are giving up paddy farming;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the public representative of the area has raised this issue on several occasions in the past;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon alongwith the reasons for non-procurement of paddy by the Government agencies from the region; and

(e) the arrangements being made for procurement of the said paddy alongwith the time by which the entire produce of the farmers is likely to be procured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No Madam. There are no such reports available with the Department

(c) to (e) Communications dated 4th March, 2011 and 20th September 2011 were received from Shri Bishnu Pada Ray requesting procurement of rice/paddy from the farmers of Rangat and Diglipur Tehsil of Andaman & Nicobar at Minimum Support Price. A letter written by Shri Bishnu Pada Ray dated 2.9.2011 addressed to Secretary General, Lok Sabha has also been received. Andaman & Nicobar Islands has adopted Decentralized Procurement scheme (DCP) from Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2003-04 and the primary responsibility to procure foodgrains lie with UT Administration. Government of India has already taken up with the Government of Andaman & Nicobar vide letter dated 30.8.2011 to make necessary arrangements for procurement of paddy.

Implementation of MRT System

1281. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/parameters adopted by the Government for providing funds for implementation of the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) system in the country;

(b) the details of works being undertaken by the Government under MRT system in the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds sanctioned/released and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Urban Transport is inter-twined with Urban Development which is a State subject. Therefore, proposal of Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) is conceived, approved and then sent to the Central Government by the State Government. Central Government considers these proposals as per National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) which was formulated in 2006. NUTP underlines that there is a wide spectrum of public transport technologies available. Each of these technologies has its unique characteristics and is best suited to a specific situation depending upon urban form, terrain, level of demand, direction & extent of urban sprawl, projections for future growth and population density etc. The Central Government, therefore, encourages all proven technologies for MRTS.

(b) and (c) The details of financial assistance provided by Central Government, through Ministry of Urban Development in last three Financial Years current Financial Years regarding Metro and Bus Rapid Transit projects are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Also, Ministry of Railway is undertaking certain projects with their own funds. Details as provided by the Ministry of Railways are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Projects taken up for construction/implementation with financial assistance of Central Government during last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Project	Length (km.)	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Funds released for utilization in 2008-09	Funds released for utilization in 2009-10	Funds released for utilization in 2010-11	Funds released for utilization in 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	171.605	47469.96	36680.58	3650.33	3387.33	628.21
	(i) Delhi Metro Phase-II (including Airport Express line, Metro extension to Noida, Gurgaon, Dwarka and Vaishali (GNCT Delhi) Delhi						
	(ii) Metro (Phase-III)						
	(iii) Extension from Badarpur to Faridabad						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Karnataka Bangalore Metro	42.3	11609.00	262	404.01	577.22	910
3.	West Bengal (i) Kolkata Metro (East West Corridor) (ii) Kolkata BRT	29.0	5127.49	12	124	429.13	136.50
4.	Tamil Nadu (Chennai Metro Rail Project)	45.046	14600.00	—	152.79	652	1250
5.	Maharashtra (i) Mumbai Metro Rail (Line-I) (ii) Mumbai Metro Rail (Line-II) (iii) Pune BRT (iv) Pimpri Chinchwad BRT	197.26	11805.17	161.37	442.65	40.37	79.58
6.	Gujarat (i) Ahmedabad BRT (ii) Rajkot BRT (iii) Surat BRT	99.2	1560.47	144.51	70.67	4.60	88.18
7.	Madhya Pradesh (i) Bhopal BRT (ii) Indore BRT	68.14	525.57	12.31	0.00	7.38	47.55
8.	Rajasthan Jaipur BRT	39.45	479.55	51.34	0.00	0.00	5.64
9.	Andhra Pradesh (i) Vijaywada BRT (ii) Vizag BRT (iii) Hyderabad Metro	129.46	12737.57	0.00	75.70	0.00	44.89

Statement II*Funds allocation and expenditure of MTP Projects*

Sl.No.	Name of Projects	Sharing	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
			Exp. during 2008-09	Outlay	Exp. during 2009-10	Outlay	Exp. during 2010-11	Outlay	Exp. during 2011-12	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West Bengal										
1.	Circular Railway		1.09	13.00	0.60	2.00	16.18	16.10	0.17	5.00
2.	Dum Dum-Tollygunge. Design and construction of rapid transit system incl. extension between tollygunge to New garia, Dum Dum-Noapara/ Baranagar and Noapara-NSCB Airport	Rly. S. Govt.	76.85	192.20	100.00 36.00	130.00	218.05 233.46	104.00	176.74	195.00
3.	Noapara-Barasat via Bimanbandar- Const. of Metro Railway (18.00 km)	Rly.	0	0	0	0	100.00	100.00	1712	1000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Baranagar-Barrackpore and Dakashineswar-Const. of Metro Railway (14.50 km)	Rly.	0	0	0	0	5.16	100.00	0.83	1600.00
5.	Dum Dum Airport to New Garia via Rajarhat Const. of Metro Railway (32.00 km)	Rly.	0	0	0	0	0.98	100.00	0	1600.00
6.	Joka-Bincy Bandal Dinesh Bagh via Majerhat-Const. of Metro Railway (16.72 km)	Rly.	0	0	0	0	41.05	150.00	31.46	1625.81
7.	Ranaghat-Bongaon Electrification	Rly.	-1.07	1.00	0.66	0.35	0.30	0.15	0.65	1.37
8.	Ranaghat-Gade Electrification	Rly.	-0.90	4.00	-6.93	1.50	0.55	1.10	6.30	12.76
9.	Ranaghat-Gede Electrification	Rly.	-0.11	0.10	-2.12	0.50	0.54	0.75	1.50	3.16
Maharashtra										
10.	Santacruz-Borivali 5th line	Rly.	0.13	0.15	0.36	3.30	0	0.20	0.02	2.82
11.	Belapur-Panvel doubling of commuler line as part of East-West corridor	Rly.	2.17	2.00	2.54	1.93	7.05	6.30	3.19	10.00
		S.Govt.	43.28		3.55	7.25	7.47		0	0
12.	Thane-Turbhe-Nerul-Vashi-Part of Corridor No. 1 in New Mumbai	Rly.	5.02	0.50	7.79	7.41	9.09	4.30	4.18	17.71
		S.Govt.	2.10		3.79	4.59	4.46		0.30	0
13.	Belapur-Seawood-Uran-Electrified double line.	Rly.	5.52	30.00	6.17	25.00	5.13	39.10	4.79	55.00
		S.Govt.	17.13		0.69	22.80	25.22		1.49	0.00
14.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) Phase-I	Rty.	406.86	345.99	326.42	304.00	348.96	180.00	42.52	85.16
		S.Govt.	109.16	345.99	326.42	304.00	178.54	180.00	42.52	85.16
15.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) Phase-II	Rly.	0.01	0.01	43.46	125.00	31.95	150.00	42.00	233.88
		Rly.	0.01	0.01	43.13	125.00	31.95	150.00	42.00	233.88
Tamil Nadu										
16.	Chennai Beach-Thirumailai, Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Phase-I	Rly.	1.11	1.00	5.57	10.00	5.84	10.00	3.32	10.19
17.	Thirumlli-Velachery Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Phase-II	Rly.	12.00	26.00	15.59	10.00	10.67	10.00	3.62	11.89
		S.Govt.	38.57	52.00	31.17	20.30	31.62	20.30	7.23	18.58
18.	Chennai Beach-Tambaram-Cengalpattu-(G.C)	Rly.	14.99	15.00	6.22	10.00	6.44	10.00	2.92	9.64
19.	Extension of Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Phase-II from Velachery to St. Thomas Mount.	Rty.	20.00	20.00	10.28	20.00	18.25	20.00	9.90	23.00
		S.Govt.	14.92	40.00	20.56	30.10	33.72	40.00	19.84	46.00
Andhra Pradesh										
20.	Multi Modal Transport System (MMTS) Phase-I	Rty.	0.05	0.05	x	x	x	x	x	x
		S.Govt.	0.05	0.05						

[*Translation*]**Construction of Toilets**

1282. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Maharashtra for grant of Central assistance for construction of toilets proposed in various cities of the State;

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

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared alongwith the reasons for the delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Proposals under the revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme have been received and sanctioned for construction of 39,663 toilets in various cities from the State of Maharashtra. One Proposal of Ramtek ULB of Maharashtra is pending with the Ministry for want of funds under the ILCS scheme. No time frame

for sanction can be committed at this juncture.

[*English*]**Delhi Metro Rail**

1283. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new Metro routes have been commissioned in Delhi recently;

(b) If so, the details thereof, route-wise;

(c) the details of ongoing metro lines alongwith the funds allocated and spent for each route;

(d) the target fixed for completion of projects for each route; and

(e) the steps being taken to iexpand the Metro services to every nook and corner of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY) (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Umlt4ed (DMRC) has informed that the following metro lines/sections have been commissioned in Delhi an 2011:

Sl.No.	Corridor/Section	Length (km.)	Number of Stations	Commissioning Date
1.	Sarita Vihar-Badarpur	4.82	3	14.01.2011
2.	High Speed Airport Metro Express Link from New Delhi Railway Station-IGI Airport-Dwarka Sector-21	22.70	6	23.02.2011
3.	Kirti Nagar-Ashok Park Link	3.31	2	27.08.2011

(c) and (d) The details of ongoing metro lines alongwith the funds allocated and spent by DMRC for the project, as well as the target fixed for completion of each route, are given below:

Sl.No.	Route Name	Total (km.)	Stations	Target fixed for completion	Funds allocated in 2011-12 (Rs. in crore)	Funds spent by DMRC (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Metro Phase-III						
1.	Mukundpur to Yamuna Vihar	55.697	35	March, 2016		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Janakpuri West to Kalindikunj	33.494	22	February, 2016		
3.	Central Secretariat to Kashmere Gate	9.37	7	December, 2016	700.89	29.83
4.	Jahangirpuri to Badli Corridor	4.489	3	December, 2014		
	Total	103.050	67			
5.	Extension from Badarpur to Faridabad	13.875	9	September, 2014	100	0.04

(e) Expansion of metro services is all ongoing process with reference to urbanization. Delhi Metro network is planned to be executed in four phases. The Phase-I comprising of 65.10 km. and Phase-II comprising of 124.93 km. are already operational. The Government of India has also sanctioned the implementation of Delhi Metro Phase-III of length 103.05 km. indicated above. DMRC has also been directed to initiate the survey work of Delhi Metro Phase-IV.

[Translation]

Construction of CWG Flats

1284. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats in the Commonwealth Games (CWG) village constructed illegally without the required permission and without getting the drawings passed;

(b) whether any investigations have been made to fix responsibility for the negligence due to which such illegal constructions were made possible; and

(c) if so, the punitive action taken against the officers/builders/companies engaged in the construction of the flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that when the Project Developer (PD) submitted the completion plan to DDA it was revealed that the PD constructed 17 flats in the upper basement unauthorisedly. DDA has also informed that when an inspection of a joint team of the PD and DDA was carried out, it was noticed that

construction of excess Floor Area Ratio (FAR) was made by the PD.

(b) and (c) DDA has further informed that no enquiry has been conducted against the officers of DDA as on submission of the completion plan, DDA demolished 17 flats which were constructed in the upper basement unauthorisedly. Measurement could only be checked after submission of Building Plans. After actual measurement at site the DDA has taken action for recovery of compounding fee in respect of the excess of 5% FAR over and above the sanctioned plan. For further excess FAR, DDA has sent a proposal to the Ministry of Urban Development for taking action. The proposal is being submitted for the consideration of the Group of Ministers (GoM) concerned.

[English]

Agricultural Leadership Summit and Awards

1285. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Leadership Summit and Awards are held annually;

(b) if so, the details of summits held during each of the last three years and the current year:

(c) the details of the objectives and achievements made therein;

(d) whether there is any proposal to hold the said summit in the Southern States also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, MOA does not organize any such 'Agricultural Leadership Summit and Awards.'

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Spread of Maoism

1286. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva has reported the spread of Maoism in 20 States and 200 districts in India and also prevalence of large scale incidents of violence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to control and curb Maoism including military operation in view of the increasing cases of maoist violence;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No such report has come to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The figures of LWE violence available with the Ministry is placed at enclosed Statements-I to IV.

(c) to (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of issues including deployment of CAPF's, assistance in implementation of development schemes, improving governance and capacity building by the States in various areas. It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance will yield the desired results against LWE. However, there is no proposal for army deployment in the naxal affected areas.

Statement I

State-wise extent of naxal violence during 2007 to 2011 (upto 15.11.2011)

State	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Upto (15.11.2011)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	138	45	92	46	66	18	100	24 (82)	44 (18)	6
Bihar	135	67	164	73	232	72	307	97 (272)	274 (75)	49
Chhattisgarh	582	369	620	242	529	290	625	343 (538)	385 (315)	182
Jharkhand	482	157	484	207	742	208	501	157 (436)	415 (137)	137
Madhya Pradesh	32	6	35	26	1	-	7	1 (7)	4 (1)	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra	94	25	68	22	154	93	94	45 (75)	92 (37)	50
Odisha	67	17	103	101	266	67	218	79 (189)	172 (65)	49
Uttar Pradesh	9	3	4	-	8	2	6	1 (6)	1 (1)	0
West Bengal	32	6	35	26	255	158	350	258 (322)	88 (234)	40
Others	17	5	14	4	5	-	4	0 (4)	1 (0)	0
Total	1565	696	1591	721	2258	908	2212	1005	1476 (1931)	513 (883)

*Figures in bracket show details of the corresponding period of 2010.

Statement II

Comparative important parameters of naxal violence during 2007 to 2011 (upto 15.11.2011)

Sl.No.	Parameters	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (Upto 15.11.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.	No. of incidents	1565	1591	2258	2212	1476 (1931)
B.	Civilians killed	460	490	591	720	389 (614)
	(Out of which 'Police Informers' killed)		170	211	323	188 (280)
C.	No. of Security Forces killed	236	231	317	285	124 (269)
D.	No. of encounters with police	276	271	309	272	205 (242)
E.	No. of attacks on police (including landmines)	182	192	250	229	103 (186)
F.	No. of naxalites killed (during encounters as well as attacks on police)	141	199	219	172	96 (147)
G.	No. of naxalites arrested	1456	1743	1981	2916	1728 (2502)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H.	No. of naxalites surrendered	390	400	150	266	344 (238)
I.	Total no. of arms snatched	233	1219	217	253	41 (253)
J.	Total no. of arms recovered	352	1511	572	642	546 (559)
K.	Arms training camps held	48	52	61	94	74 (74)
L.	No of Jan Adalats held	68	71	50	75	85 (63)

*Figures in bracket show details of the corresponding period of 2010.

Statement III

State-wise Statistics of Naxal Violence of various Indices for 2011 (upto 15th November, 2011)

Sl.No.	State	No. of incidents	No. of civilians killed	'Police Informers' Killed (Out of total civilians killed)	No. of Security Forces killed	No. of encounters with police	No. of attacks on police (including landmines)	No. of naxalites killed (encounters and attacks)	No. of naxalites arrested	No. of naxalites surrendered	Total no. of arms snatched	Total no. of arms recovered	Arms training camps held	No of Jan Adalats held
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44 (82)	6 (18)	3 (16)	0 (0)	6 (10)	0 (1)	4 (7)	118 (211)	207 (129)	0 (0)	24 (34)	0 (0)	6 (3)
2.	Bihar	274 (272)	46 (53)	12 (12)	3 (22)	15 (18)	10 (21)	13 (5)	363 (301)	25 (13)	1 (61)	144 (58)	12 (1)	14 (14)
3.	Chhattisgarh	385 (538)	105 (151)	78 (90)	77 (164)	91 (119)	59 (100)	33 (72)	458 (813)	20 (6)	24 (109)	92 (104)	21 (47)	12 (12)
4.	Jharkhand	415 (436)	117 (114)	28 (31)	20 (23)	36 (45)	19 (20)	16 (12)	315 (312)	16 (20)	5 (15)	136 (185)	20 (4)	48 (22)
5.	Maharashtra	92 (75)	41 (28)	34 (22)	9 (9)	20 (7)	5 (10)	3 (2)	85 (66)	15 (22)	1 (0)	11 (27)	4 (3)	1 (0)
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (0)	0 (2)	1 (1)	10 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
7.	Odisha	172 (189)	35 (49)	24 (25)	14 (16)	21 (7)	7 (16)	23 (6)	141 (167)	50 (37)	9 (4)	68 (22)	7 (7)	3 (8)
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1 (6)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	13 (77)	5 (0)	0 (0)	2 (26)	0 (0)	0 (0)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9.	West Bengal	88 (322)	39 (200)	9 (83)	1 (34)	16 (32)	2 (17)	4 (42)	200 (492)	6 (5)	0 (63)	59 (102)	10 (11)	1 (4)
10.	Others	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	1 (1)	0 (1)	29 (63)	0 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)
	Total	1476 (1931)	389 (614)	188 (280)	124 (269)	205 (242)	103 (186)	96 (147)	1728 (2502)	344 (238)	41 (253)	546 (559)	74 (74)	85 (63)

*Figures in Brackets are of corresponding period for 2010.

Statement IV

Incidents of Economic Targets by Lwe Extremists All Over the Country

1	2	3	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011 (upto 15th November)	
			Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Economic targets	Andhra Pradesh	Uranium Mines	0	08	0	05	0	17	0	24	-	12 (18)
		Essar steel	1		1		0		0		-	
	Chhattisgarh	NMDC	4		0		2		11		1 (9)	
		Essar pipe lines	1		3		1		1		-	
		BRO	1		0		0		0		-	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0		1		4		3		4 (3)	
	Odisha	Essar pipe lines	0		0		5		1		1 (1)	
		Gramin Sadak	0		0		2		4		2 (1)	
	Maharashtra	BRO	0		0		0		1		1 (1)	
	Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0		0		0		1		0 (1)	
	Bihar	Cement Plant	1		0		0		0		-	
		Solar Plate	0		0		2		0		-	
		Gramin Sadak Nirmal Yojana	0		0		1		1		2 (1)	
	Jharkhand	Gramin Sadak Nirmal Yojana	0		0		0		1		0 (1)	
		Essar Pipe lines	0		0		0		0		1 (0)	
Railway	Andhra Pradesh		1	47	2	27	0	46	1	54	0 (1)	23 (47)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
	Bihar	9	11	8	16	3 (14)					
	Chhattisgarh	18	6	5	8	6 (5)					
	Jharkhand	15	7	17	13	7 (12)					
	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	-					
	Odisha	2	0	10	7	7 (7)					
	West Bengal	2	1	6	7	0 (6)					
	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0 (2)					
Telephone exchange/ tower	Andhra Pradesh	0	06	1	46	0	67	4	45	2 (2)	31 (38)
	Bihar	0		14		24		14		18 (12)	
	Maharashtra	1		2		1		1		2 (1)	
	Chhattisgarh	3		15		10		2		3 (2)	
	Jharkhand	0		10		14		6		3 (6)	
	Odisha	2		4		18		17		3 (14)	
	West Bengal	0		0		0		1		0 (1)	
Power plant	Andhra Pradesh	3	03	0	01	0	2	1	3	0 (1)	0 (2)
	Chhattisgarh	0		0		0		0		-	
	West Bengal	0		0		0		1		-	
	Maharashtra	0		1		2		1		0 (1)	
Mining	Odisha	00	06	0	06	1	3	1	9	1 (1)	6 (9)
	Jharkhand	04		4		2		6		2 (6)	
	Chhattisgarh	01		2		0		0		3 (0)	
	Andhra Pradesh	01		0		0		0		-	
	Maharashtra	00		0		0		1		0 (1)	
	W.B.	0		0		0		1		0 (1)	
Pole/ transmission	Chhattisgarh	10	10	23	24	7	7	1	2	3 (0)	3 (1)
	Odisha	0		01		0		0		-	
	Jharkhand	0		0		0		1		0 (1)	
Panchayat Bhawan	Chhattisgarh	2	4	2	7	0	23	3	31	0 (3)	4 (20)
	Jharkhand	0		0		7		4		0 (3)	
	Andhra Pradesh	1		0		0		0		-	
	Maharashtra	0		5		8		6		0 (2)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
	Bihar	0	0	0	3	0	1 (0)				
	Odisha	0	0	0	3	11	1 (9)				
	West Bengal	1	0	0	2	7	2 (3)				
Schoo Building	Chhattisgarh	38	43	19	25	7	71	13	39	1 (7)	21 (31)
	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 (1)		
	Jharkhand	3	4	4	37	7	6 (6)				
	Bihar	1	0	0	21	10	14 (10)				
	Maharashtra	1	2	1	0	0	-				
	Odisha	0	0	0	5	8	0 (7)				
Forest road, culverts etc.		63	63	41	41	126	126	158	158	119 (122)	119 (122)
	Total	190	190	182	182	362	362	365	365	219 (288)	219 (288)

*Figures in Brackets are of corresponding period for 2010.

[English]

Dope Test for Kabaddi World Cup

1287. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that some kabaddi players have been tested positive in a dope test during a trial for the second Kabaddi World Cup, to be held next month in Punjab;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the players involved in the incident/tested positive as well as the coaches and other supporting staff;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) has taken major proactive measures to tackle the doping scandals involving mainly athletes, wrestlers and weightlifters;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other corrective measures taken by the Government to check such doping menace among the sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 20 Male Indian Kabaddi players have tested positive during a trial for the second World Cup. The organizer viz. Government of Punjab had been advised to conduct a clean World Cup.

(c) and (d) National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) has already provisionally suspended 20 players and referred 14 cases to Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel constituted under Anti Doping Rules, NADA. The remaining cases will be referred on receipt of 'B' sample report from National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL).

(e) to (g) NADA has taken the following steps to curb the menace of doping in sports:

(i) Increasing the frequency of testing of athletes during in competition and out of competition including Core probables undergoing training at various centres for London Olympics, 2012.

- (ii) Surprise checking of rooms of Athletes, Coaches and Support Personnel at training institutes and surprise collection of samples.
- (iii) Distribution of educational material related to dope related issues amongst Sportspersons, Coaches & Support Personnel.
- (iv) Increase in Seminars/Workshops/Teaching Sessions with Athletes and Coaches.
- (v) Closer surveillance and vigilance on Coaches and Support Personnel through their Employers

Further, in the aftermath of recent doping incidents, the Government has appointed Justice Mukul Mudgal, retired Chief Justice of the High Court of Punjab & Haryana, as a one member Committee on 07.07.2011 to enquire into all the aspects of the issues relating to prevalence of Doping. The Terms of reference of the inquiry Committee are as under:

- (i) To determine the facts and circumstances leading to large scale recent incidents of alleged doping in Athletics discipline.
- (ii) To examine reasons for such large scale prevalence of doping and modus operandi involved, including availability of the prohibited substances in and around training campus/competitions.
- (iii) To enquire into the role of agencies involved, if any.
- (iv) To suggest remedial measures to improve the protocols of dope testing and its integrity and promotion so that such lapses, if any, do not happen in future.
- (v) Any other issues.

[*Translation*]

Relocation of Jhuggis

1288. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to relocate thousands of Jhuggis in the national capital Delhi through the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in a time bound scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether land has been allotted by the DDA for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay in this regard;

(e) whether some jhuggis in Delhi have been relocated by DDA during the last three years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds spent thereon, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) DDA has indicated that there are 291 JJ Clusters on DDA land out of which 23 JJ Clusters have been earmarked for in-situ development on top priority basis. The expenditure likely to be incurred is not yet worked out.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) & (b) above, there is no need for additional land. However for transit accommodation during construction, sites have been identified.

(e) and (f) 70 Jhuggis have been resettled by DDA during the last three years. These 70 jhuggis were relocated under Bawana Resettlement Scheme on plots that were lying vacant and have been allotted on license fee basis as per policy. Hence, no expenditure has been booked under the head/scheme, "Resettlement" during the last three years.

[*English*]

Rise in Price of Farm Produce

1289. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that overheads are causing a rise in the prices of farm produce including organic and horticulture products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the middlemen are making profits whereas the farmers and the consumers are not benefited out of it; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the measures being taken by the Government to save the farmers from the clutches of the middlemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) According to Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) report, the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) with base 2004-05=100 for farm inputs during the period June, 2010 to May, 2011 reveal that it has increased by 46.83 per cent for diesel oil (LDO), 13.59 per cent for lubricants, 8.71 per cent for tractors and 7.63 percent for fertilizers as a whole. The increased price in real terms for these inputs during this period would have upward pressure on input cost of production. Other inputs like electricity for irrigation, pesticides, non-electrical machinery, fodder, cattle feed and diesel oil (HSDO) prices increased ranging from about 1 to 4.5 percent.

(c) and (d) There are number of intermediaries operating in the supply chain of agricultural produce including organic and horticulture products to the consumers, such as commission agents, traders, wholesalers, distributors etc. The price realization by the farmer depends upon these intermediaries operating in the channel of marketing, type of marketing channels adopted and distance of market from producing areas. Intermediaries reduce the farmers' share in consumers' rupee on the one hand and enhanced price for consumers on the other. It has been observed that the number of intermediaries ranges from 6-8 in case of agricultural produce, including perishables. As per the Millennium study (2004) conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture the share of producers in consumers spending varies from 32% to 68% in case of fruits, vegetables and flowers. In addition, lack of proper marketing infrastructure and storage also lead to high wastage of commodities resulting in high marketing cost and increase in the ultimate price paid by the consumer.

In order to facilitate better price realization by the farmers and better quality produce at reasonable rates to consumers, the Government of India has taken a number of reform initiatives in agriculture sector. One of the reform initiatives was to formulate a Model Act, which was circulated to States/UTs during 2003 with the request to amend their APMC Act to provide for alternate marketing channel like direct marketing, contract farming, setting up of markets in private and cooperative sector etc. This will facilitate direct sales by the farmers to the purchasers which will reduce the role of middlemen and ensure the remunerative price to the farmers by reducing the marketing cost.

Setting up of Godowns by Farmers

1290. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of additional storage/warehouse facilities required for storage of foodgrains in the country;

(b) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate a policy to encourage farmers to set up godowns on their land;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to prevent damage and destruction of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). A capacity of about 151 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 states under the scheme.

(b) and (c) The Government has launched "Grameen Bhandaran Yojana" with effect from 01.04.2001. The main objectives of the scheme include creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet out various requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce, agricultural inputs, etc., and prevention of distress sale by creating the facility of pledge loan and marketing credit.

Under the revised scheme with effect from 26.06.2008, subsidy @ 25% is being given to all categories of farmers, agriculture graduates, cooperative and Central Warehousing Corporation/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 SC/ST entrepreneurs and their cooperatives and women farmers, subsidy shall be 33.33%. The scheme will continue during the whole period of XIth Plan with a target of 90 lakhs tonnes and a Budget allocation of Rs. 400 crores.

(d) Various steps are taken by Fel to prevent damage to foodgrains. Prophylactic and curative measures are

carried out regularly for the control of insects/pests. Effective rodent control measures are also undertaken. Regular quality checks are conducted to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains in storage. Adequate dunnage is provided for the foodgrain stocks stored in CAP. The dunnage material is cleaned and disinfected. To protect the CAP stocks from rain, sun, etc. each stack is covered with a polythene cover. The polythene covers are tied with nylon ropes. Wheat stocks stored in CAP by the State Govts./Agencies are subjected to joint inspection on a regular basis by officers of FC. and the concerned State Govts./Agencies. Stocks are generally issued on the principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO).

Employment in Agriculture Sector

1291. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of employment as well as employment opportunities in the agriculture sector have dwindled over a period of time;

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

(c) the steps taken to create additional employment opportunities in the agriculture sector;

(d) whether the Government has assigned the responsibility of technology upgradation in the labour oriented agriculture sector to any research institute; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which such upgraded technology is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per Population Census 1991, the total number of cultivators and agricultural workers in the country engaged in agriculture was 210.68 million. The same has increased to 234.10 million in 2001 Census, registering an increase of 11.11% in ten years. According to the Eleventh Plan document brought out by the Planning Commission, against the Tenth Plan target of 9.47 million, employment created in the agriculture sector was 8.84 million. According to Key Indicators of Employment and, Unemployment in India 2009-10 released by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), in rural areas nearly 63

per cent of the male usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) workers were engaged in the agriculture sector while 79 per cent of the female were dependent on agriculture sector. The share of urban workforce in agriculture was nearly 6 per cent in respect of male and 14 per cent in respect of female workers.

(c) Several schemes launched in the agriculture sector aim at increasing production and productivity and in the process also create additional employment opportunities. Important programmes implemented in agriculture sector include Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Micro Irrigation, Rural Credit, Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM).

These schemes apart from increasing agricultural production and productivity also create on-farm and non-farm employment which assists in improvement in the income realization of the farmers.

(d) and (e) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through its Institutes and All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) has developed a number of technologies and equipment which have enhanced labour productivity and reduced drudgery in different farm operations. Some of the important technologies are given below:

Selected technologies are reducing drudgery and enhancing output of human labour

Operation	Technology
Sowing and Planting	• Dibblers/seed drills
	• Rice seeder/transplanter
	• Multi-crop planter
Weeding/Interculture	• Grubber weeder
	• Dryland weeder
	• Wheel hoes
	• Cono weeder
Harvesting and Threshing	• Improved serrated sickle
	• Pedal operated rice thresher
	• Groundnut pod stripper
	• Tree climber

Cleaning/grading/ separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double screen cleaner • Pedal cum power operated grain cleaner • Pomegranate arils extractor
Shelling/Dehulling/ Peeling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tubular maize sheller • Groundnut/castor decorticator • Garlic processing equipment • Sugarcane juice filtration system • Tender coconut punch and cutter

The technology upgradation in agriculture sector is a continuous process.

Additional Items under PDS

1292. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the States for inclusion of additional items under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto, State-wise including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Central Government allocates foodgrains (rice and wheat) and sugar to the States/Union Territories for distribution to the eligible beneficiaries through Fair Price Shops (FPSs). Government of India also allocates coarsegrains such as Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi to States/UTs under TPDS considering the local food preference, requests of State Governments and the availability of stocks in Central Pool.

Further, State/UT Governments have been encouraged to enlarge the basket of commodities by adding non-PDS items for sale through these outlets. Some of the States/UTs have reported distribution of non-PDS items like pulses, edible Oils, iodized salt, spices, etc. through PDS outlets including State Government of Haryana, which has reported distribution of pulses in addition to the TPDS items.

Insurance Coverage to Livestock

1293. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes implemented by the Government to provide insurance cover to the livestock, fishes and poultry in the country;

(b) the salient features of each of the schemes,

(c) whether any of these schemes are in force in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details of the financial assistance given to the State, so far under various schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Livestock Insurance Scheme to provide assistance to livestock farmers and cattle rearers is being implemented in the country since 2005-06.

The Government of India introduced the Livestock Insurance scheme on a pilot basis during 2005-06 in 100 selected districts of all the States. The scheme covers 300 selected districts from 10.12.2009. The scheme benefits livestock farmers and cattle rearers having indigenous/crossbred milch cattle and buffaloes. Benefit of subsidy is restricted to two animals per beneficiary per household. The funds under the scheme are utilized for payment of premium subsidy, honorarium to veterinary practitioners and publicity campaign for creation of awareness. 50 percent of the premium of insurances paid by the beneficiary and the remaining 50 per cent is paid by the Government of India. The scheme is implemented through the State Livestock Development Boards. Where no such Board exists, the scheme is being implemented by the State Directorate of Animal husbandry.

In addition to above, there is a provision for insurance under 'Integrated Development of Small Ruminants & Rabbits' for setting up of commercial/private breeding of sheep/goat/rabbit for which there is an allocation of Rs. 12.00 crores for insurance cover during the XIth Plan.

Further under the schemes "Pig Development" & "Salvaging & Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves" a 25% subsidy of the unit cost is provided through NABRD. The Unit cost in these schemes include insurance costs (5% of animal cost). No Insurance Scheme is being implemented to cover fishes poultry.

(c) and (d) Livestock Insurance Scheme is being implemented in Gujarat. The details of the financial assistance given to the Gujarat are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)	
Year	Funds release
2005-06	150.00
2006-07	271.00
2007-08	0.00
2008-09	0.00
2009-2010	0.00
2010-2011	200.00
2011-2012	300.00
Total	921.00

[*Translation*]

Computerisation of Akashwani/DDKs

1294. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake computerisation of Akashwani and Doordarshan Kendras (DDKs) in the country for providing better services;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon, State-wise and Akashwani/DDK-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) Computerization of all AIR Stations is being carried out in phased manner for modernization of technical facilities in studios centers viz. recording & Transmission of Programme and for day to day office working viz. Data base management System of Budget/Funds/Programme Schedule, Staff matters, preparation of routine technical and administrative reports, typing of letters etc. During the 10th Plan computerization scheme, computers (hard disk based recording system) were provided to 185 AIR studio centres for transmission and programme production (recording) and to 226 stations/

officers for day to day office working.

Under the 11th Plan, following schemes have been sanctioned

A. Computerization of Technical Facilities under Digitalization Schemes as per details below:

- (i) Complete digitalization of 98 major studio centers for recording, production and transmission, Data Content Server, Work Stations.
- (ii) Regional News Unit at 51 Places.
- (iii) Archival Systems at 5 places- Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata & Hyderabad.
- (iv) Central Data System & Networking of AIR Stations.

Rs. 178.37 crores has been sanctioned for the above schemes in the 11th Plan

B. Computerization of Offices under the scheme of E-Governance & Upgradation of IT facilities:

Provision of Rs. 29.0 crore has been made under the 11th Plan for this Scheme.

As regards Doordarshan the IT cell of DG:DD is preparing a Document for tendering a Software for Booking and Billing of Commercials across channels of Doordarshan and across Marketing Offices and Kendras. At present, no funds have been allocated. Hence no time frame could be indicated.

[*English*]

Price of Palm Oil

1295. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increasing stock of palm oil in India and other exporting countries is likely to push down its prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no such likelihood. India meets its

domestic requirement of edible oils including palm oil by importing about 50% of its requirement from other countries. The total estimated domestic availability of edible oils during 2010-11 in the country is 178.07 lakh tons and total estimated production of edible oils has been 94.36 lakh tons. The gap between demand and supply from domestic sources has not been bridged despite increasing production of oilseeds in the recent years because of rising demand due to increase in population and increase in purchasing power of people. During 2010-11 (November-October), out of the total imports of 83.71 lakh tons of edible oils, 64.56 lakh tons of imports are that of crude palm oil and refined palmolein, which are imported from Indonesia and Malaysia (source: Solvent Extractors Association of India). However, Department of Agriculture has been trying to encourage more cultivation of crops of edible oil seeds including palm oil under the following schemes:

- (i) A centrally sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oil seeds, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM).
- (ii) Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA).
- (iii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

Besides these, Minimum Support Price (MSP) for oilseeds are increased from time to time to incentivize farmers which is likely to increase edible oil production in the country.

Vacancies for Disabled Persons

1296. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of vacancies reserved for disabled persons in the Union territory of Lakshadweep;
- (b) the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled;
- (c) whether the Government has issued guidelines for filling up these vacancies within a stipulated period;
- (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) During the year 2010-11, in the Union territory of Lakshadweep, 23 posts reserved for disabled persons fell vacant.

(b) Out of the 23 vacant posts, seven posts have already been filled up. For two vacant posts of L.D. Clerk, recruitment test will be conducted in February, 2012. Vacancies for eight posts of Primary School Teacher have already been notified. Recruitment to two posts has been held up due to Court case. Remaining vacant posts will be filled up subject to availability of qualified persons based on examination.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Lakshadweep Administration has instructions on 07.02.2011 to all Heads of Department to fill vacancies reserved for handicapped persons.

[Translation]

Crop Insurance Schemes

1297. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to enhance the funds being provided to the farmers under the crop insurance schemes; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) At present, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing four crop insurance schemes *i.e.* National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Pilot Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Pilot Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) in the country. All schemes are demand driven and there is no ceiling on funds by the Government for payment of the claims under these schemes. Requirement of funds depends on crop yield, weather conditions and level of penetration of the schemes.

Conservation of Mrikula Devi Temple

1298. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has started conservation works of the Mrikula Devi Temple at Udaipur;

(b) if so, the time frame for completion of the said work;

(c) the date on which the Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun was assigned the work of analytical study of the said temple by ASI;

(d) whether any time limit has been set for the purpose;

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

(f) the present status of these works?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. At the Mrikula Devi Temple also, conservation work is attended to, regularly, depending upon the (b) need of the repairs and availability of resources.

(c) to (f) Work for the analytical study of the said temple was assigned to Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun in August, 2010 with the request to submit the report at the earliest. The detailed report from the FRI is awaited.

[English]

Utilization under JNNURM

1299. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only a meager amount is spent under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details and the progress made under the Mission;

(c) the reasons for non-utilisation of funds and non-completion of major projects;

(d) whether any monitoring authority is set up for speeding up the projects/works under the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken for early completion of the said projects/works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Against the allocation of Rs. 3577.92 crore for the

year 2010-11 under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), an amount of Rs. 1930.93 crore as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) has been released for utilization for the projects. 532 projects have been approved till 31.03.2011 with approved cost of Rs. 60528.99 crore and ACA commitment of Rs. 27960.19 crore. An amount of Rs. 13254.47 crore had been released for utilization for projects till 31.03.2011.

(c) JnNURM is a reforms driven programme for planned development of identified cities. States/Cities execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their commitment to implement identified reforms. The first installment for projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is released on signing of MoA. Additional Central Assistance under JnNURM is reform linked and release of second and subsequent installments of funds is subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement.

As the States have not achieved all the reforms as per their commitment in the MoA, the Ministry was unable to consider release of subsequent installments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the approved projects.

The Government has reviewed the position and decided on 01.12.2010 to accord approval for consideration/release of further installments of ACA after withholding 10% of the Central Share in case of UIG projects in States/ULBs where significant progress has been made in the implementation of reforms. It has been further decided that States may use their own funds to meet the balance amount and complete the ongoing projects and obtain reimbursement of the withheld amount upon completion of reforms.

An amount of Rs. 15339.17 crore has been released as ACA for utilization for the projects as on 20.11.2011.

(d) to (f) 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. The IRMAs are required to undertake desk review of project documents and make periodical site visits to each project. The projects under JNNURM are implemented by States through Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatals. The

progress of the projects is also assessed through State Level Steering Committee (SLSC), State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and IRMA for the State. The progress of the Implementation of the approved projects is also reviewed by Government of India to further strengthen implementation of the Mission.

Setting up of Integrated Dairies

1300. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative has any proposal to set up Integrated Dairies in some parts of the country;

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

(c) the time by which the new units are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO) has proposed to set up an integrated dairy farm at Nellore in Andhra Pradesh. IFFCO has proposed to import about 3000 cows per shipment for 3 years *i.e.* total of 9000 cows. No time line has been intimated to this Department for setting up of the unit.

[Translation]

Supply of Sub Standard Seeds

1301. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of use of sub-standard quality fertilisers, seeds and pesticides during the last three years in the country, State-wise;

(b) the assessment of the losses caused to crops by the use of such sub-standard fertilisers, seeds and pesticides during the above period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether any compensation for the loss caused to crops due to the said reasons have been provided to the farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The State-wise samples of seeds and fertilisers found sub-standard during the last three years are at given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively. No case of large scale supply of spurious pesticides has been reported.

(b) to (d) The details of the cases of supply of sub-standard seeds, losses caused and action taken including the compensation given to farmers during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

There is no provision in the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985 to provide compensation to the farmers due to sub standard fertilisers.

As there are no reports of large scale supply of spurious pesticides, the question of compensation in respect of pesticides does not arise.

Statement I

Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2008-09

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of samples drawn	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of cases in which warning issued	No. of cases stop sale order issued	No. of cases filed in the Court of Law fine/ imprisonment awarded	No. of cases decided by Court of Law	No. of cases pending in Court of Law	No. of cases where seed forfeited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10352	93	-	115	93	-	93	-
2.	Chandighr (U.T.)	709	21	17	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Delhi	128	4	-	-	4	-	4	-
4.	Gujarat	2559	41	-	-	18	1	17	-
5.	Goa	891	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Haryana	3205	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	6426	56	52	14	4	-	4	-
9.	Kerala	51	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3693	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	1107	187	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Mizoram	1005	127	127	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Odisha	1607	455	455	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Punjab	7571	1810	176	-	-	-	7	-
15.	Puducherry (U.T.)	205	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	-	-	17	-	-	-	124	-
17.	Sikkim	1205	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	37186	1750	-	1750	484	348	136	-
19.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3951	91	23	6	5	2	3	-
21.	Uttarakhand	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	West Bengal	3009	421	512	507	-	-	-	-

Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2009-2010

Sl.No.	State	No. of samples drawn	samples found sub-standard	cases in which warning issued	cases stop sale order issued	cases filed in the Court of Law fine/ imprisonment awarded	cases decided by Court of Law	cases pending in Court of Law	cases where seed forfeited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11448	279	-	225	225	-	323	-
2.	Bihar	887	195	16	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	1325	37	37	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Delhi	138	2	-	-	2	1	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Gujarat	3042	42	-	-	17	2	32	-
6.	Goa	417	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	2897	490	1	8	21	21	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	921	25	15	-	8	-	8	-
10.	Jharkhand	811	97	20	20	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	7584	57	42	24	15	2	17	-
12.	Kerala	712	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4197	1077	841	336	10	2	8	-
14.	Maharashtra	12580	523	288	901	92	47	527	35
15.	Nagaland	917	133	133	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Odisha	1579	151	151	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
18.	Puducherry (U.T.)	261	20	7	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	48061	1910	-	1910	492	387	241	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4439	161	93	-	-	-	3	-
21.	Uttarakhand	397	5	2	2	2	-	2	-
22.	West Bengal	3127	91	211	-	-	-	-	-

Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2010-2011

Sl.No.	State	No. of samples drawn	samples found sub-standard	cases in which warning issued	cases stop sale order issued	cases filed in the Court of Law fine/ imprisonment awarded	cases decided by Court of Law	cases pending in Court of Law	cases where seed forfeited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11316	262	-	222	84	-	533	-
2.	Bihar	987	175	26	25	2	2	-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	1325	41	41	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Delhi	168	3	-	-	3	1	3	-
5.	Gujarat	2419	40	-	-	26	5	53	-
6.	Goa	407	9	-	9	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Haryana	2997	590	3	11	38	26	12	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1122	25	10	10	8	2	6	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1121	25	18	-	10	8	10	-
10.	Jharkhand	911	97	21	25	11	4	7	4
11.	Karnataka	7168	72	57	19	15	-	32	-
12.	Kerala	742	98	98	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4397	579	-	579	-	-	8	-
14.	Maharashtra	14340	662	350	1443	268	53	742	35
15.	Nagaland	1017	133	133	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Odisha	1596	151	151	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Punjab	5800	251	75	75	5	3	9	-
18.	Puducherry (U.T.)	261	20	15	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	5635	122	9	114	65	15	174	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	55016	1761	-	1761	523	431	333	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5439	191	98	22	33	-	36	-
22.	Uttarakhand	697	15	8	2	5	-	7	-
23.	West Bengal	4127	91	251	-	-	-	-	-

Statement II*State-wise number of Fertiliser samples analysed and found non-standard during 2008-09*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Labs.	Annual Analysing Capacity	No. of samples		Non-Standard		% Capacity Utilisation	% Samples Non-standard
				Analysed	Nutrient deficient	Physical parameter & impurities	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	1	500	206	-	5	5	41.2	2.4
2.	Mizoram	1	250	3	-	-	-	1.2	-
3.	Jharkhand	1	2015	880	4	-	4	43.7	0.5
4.	Bihar	1	2000	1860	36	10	46	93.0	2.5
5.	Odisha	2	3500	2965	50	19	69	84.7	2.3
6.	West Bengal	3	4500	2611	234	1	235	58.0	9.0
	Total East & NER	9	12765	8525	324	35	359	66.8	4.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Gujarat	3	7500	6220	41	2	43	82.9	0.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4	9150	4276	540	20	560	46.7	13.1
9.	Chhattisgarh	1	3670	2503	221	1	222	68.2	8.9
10.	Maharashtra	4	13400	9519	1483	137	1620	71.0	17.0
11.	Rajasthan	4	8000	8102	276	130	406	101.3	5.0
	Total West Zone	16	41720	30620	2561	290	2851	73.4	9.3
12.	Haryana	3	5100	2087	19	8	27	40.9	1.3
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2000	1265	38	1	39	63.3	3.1
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1280	1315	4	5	9	102.7	0.7
15.	Punjab	2	3000	3145	15	-	15	104.8	0.5
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5	10000	9454	556	-	556	94.5	5.9
17.	Uttarakhand	2	800	216	19	2	21	27.0	9.7
	Total North Zone	16	22180	17482	651	16	667	78.8	3.8
17.	Andhra Pradesh	5	15000	14186	419	88	507	94.6	3.6
18.	Karnataka	4	9600	4697	383	27	410	48.9	8.7
19.	Kerala	2	5000	4285	211	5	216	85.7	5.0
20.	Puducherry	1	700	549	3	1	4	78.4	0.7
21.	Tamil Nadu	14	17500	12487	311	68	379	71.4	3.0
	Total South Zone	26	47800	36204	1327	189	1516	75.7	4.2
22.	Government of India	4	8500	11667	271	65	336	137.3	2.9
	Total All India	71	132965	104498	5134	595	5729	78.6	5.5

State-wise number of Fertiliser samples analysed and found non-standard during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Labs.	Annual Analysing Capacity	No. of samples		Non Standard		% Capacity Utilisation	% Samples Non-standard
				Analysed	Nutrient deficient	Physical parameter & impurities	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	1	500	232	9	-	9	46.4	3.9
2.	Mizoram	1	250	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Jharkhand	1	3330	678	9	-	9	20.4	1.3
4.	Bihar	1	2000	2143	63	4	67	107.2	3.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Odisha	2	3500	2803	107	17	124	80.1	4.4
6.	West Bengal	3	4500	2378	267	3	270	52.8	11.4
	Total East & NER	9	14080	8234	455	24	479	58.5	5.8
7.	Gujarat	3	7500	4658	49	0	49	62.1	1.1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4	5200	4142	648	11	659	79.7	15.9
9.	Chhattisgarh	1	3150	2306	143	6	149	73.2	6.5
10.	Maharashtra	4	13640	13880	1747	335	2082	101.8	15.0
11.	Rajasthan	4	8000	9827	143	18	161	122.8	1.6
	Total West Zone	16	37490	34813	2730	370	3100	92.9	8.9
12.	Haryana	3	5100	4099	62	23	85	80.4	2.1
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2000	1618	41	3	44	80.9	2.7
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1400	1332	10	3	13	95.1	1.0
15.	Punjab	2	3000	3067	24	0	24	102.2	0.8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5	10000	10873	662	-	662	108.7	6.1
17.	Uttarakhand	2	800	274	29	1	30	34.3	10.9
	Total North Zone	16	22300	21263	828	30	858	95.3	4.0
17.	Andhra Pradesh	5	15000	14432	225	39	264	96.2	1.8
18.	Karnataka	7	10065	6305	375	20	395	62.6	6.3
19.	Kerala	2	5000	3860	105	0	105	77.2	2.7
20.	Puducherry	1	700	491	2	1	3	70.1	0.6
21.	Tamil Nadu	14	17500	18082	424	170	594	103.3	3.3
	Total South Zone	29	48265	43170	1131	230	1361	89.4	3.2
22.	Government of India	4	8500	10832	324	81	405	127.4	3.7
	Total All India	74	130635	118312	5468	735	6203	90.6	5.2

State-wise number of Fertiliser samples analysed and found non-standard during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Labs.	Annual Analysing Capacity	No. of samples		Non Standard		% Capacity Utilisation	% Samples Non-standard
				Analysed	Nutrient deficient	Physical parameter & impurities	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	1	500	271	7	0	7	54.2	2.6
2.	Mizoram	1	250	5	0	0	0	2.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Jharkhand	1	3385	682	4	0	4	20.1	0.6
4.	Bihar	1	2000	1748	58	1	59	87.4	3.4
5.	Odisha	2	3500	2396	38	27	65	68.5	2.7
6.	West Bengal	3	4500	2064	259	3	262	45.9	12.7
	Total East & NER	9	14135	7166	366	31	397	50.7	5.5
7.	Gujarat	3	7500	5977	30	0	30	79.7	0.5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4	5200	4560	570	26	596	87.7	13.1
9.	Chhattisgarh	1	2500	2098	110	8	118	83.9	5.6
10.	Maharashtra	4	13630	14989	1897	433	2330	110.0	15.5
11.	Rajasthan	4	8000	14336	260	31	291	179.2	2.0
	Total West Zone	16	36830	41960	2867	498	3365	113.9	8.0
12.	Haryana	3	5100	4089	49	11	60	80.2	1.5
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2000	1866	31	2	33	93.3	1.8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1400	1395	7	2	9	99.6	0.6
15.	Punjab	2	3000	3123	50	0	50	104.1	1.6
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5	10000	9205	538	0	538	92.1	5.8
17.	Uttarakhand	2	700	200	12	0	12	28.6	6.0
	Total North Zone	16	22200	19878	687	15	702	89.5	3.5
17.	Andhra Pradesh	5	15000	14935	255	47	302	99.6	2.0
18.	Karnataka	7	10065	5948	274	33	307	59.1	5.2
19.	Kerala	2	3000	2574	46	0	46	85.8	1.8
20.	Puducherry	1	700	627	6	0	6	89.6	1.0
21.	Tamil Nadu	14	17500	18011	527	175	702	102.9	3.9
	Total South Zone	29	46265	42095	1108	255	1363	91.0	3.2
22.	Government of India	4	8500	10769	199	179	378	126.7	3.5
	Total All India	74	127930	121868	5227	978	6205	95.3	5.1

Statement III

Details of Complaints of Supply of Spurious/Sub Standard Seeds received by Government of India for the last three year and action taken on such Complaints

2008-09

No Complaints

2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State	Details of complaint	Action Taken
1.	Punjab	Complaint from Shri Surjit Singh Bhati, Jalandhar (Punjab) in 2009 regarding potato mini tuber seed obtained from M/s. Technico Agri Sciences Ltd. alleging that the seed in question was not performing	Matter was analyzed and investigated by Central Potato Research Station, Jalandhar. First Information Report (FIR) has been registered against the party. Party has filed a writ petition (CWP No. 1838 of 2009) in the High Court of Punjab challenging the FIR.
2.	Rajasthan	The Government of Rajasthan has reported that three samples were found sub-standard in the state in 2009-10 of the seed marketed by the Multinational Companies.	The Government of Rajasthan has taken the action against dealers/distributors and producers and show-cause notices have been issued. Legal Proceedings were initiated as per the existing legal instruments on seeds.
3.	Bihar	The Government of Bihar has also informed about poor setting of grain in hybrid Maize seeds supplied by Multinational companies in the year 2009-10.	After receipt of complaint, a team of scientists from Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa had visited the affected areas and reported that poor setting of grain in hybrid Maize seeds was due to unfavorable weather conditions. The State Government has advised the Seed companies to provide the sowing time and temperature sensitivity of Hybrid Maize on seed packet.

2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State	Details of complaint	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Chhattisgarh	Complaint regarding Paddy Hybrid (KRH-2) during Kharif-2010. Seed was distributed in 16 districts. Complaint was received only from 8 districts regarding variation in plant height and difference in the time of flowering with sterility.	Eight committees consisting of officers from the State Department of Agriculture, National Seeds Corporation (NSC) and Chhattisgarh Seed & Agriculture Development Corporation inspected the crop in these 8 Districts covering 86 blocks. Samples from the lots were drawn and submitted to the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore, Directorate of Rice Research and Project Director, Hyderabad for DNA finger printing test. On detailed testing/DNA finger printing about 47 sample of seeds supplied by the NSC (out of 106) were found to be below 95% purity. After discussions with State Government, NSC has refunded full cost of seed amounting to Rs. 201.70 lakh to Chattisgarh State Seed & Agriculture Development Corporation Ltd. In addition State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC), Chhattisgarh at its meeting held on 10.05.2011, approved the proposal for carrying out rice and wheat demonstration @ cost of

1	2	3	4
			Rs. 1351.60 lakh during financial year 2011-12 for assisting the affected farmers under RKVY. It was also decided that a sum of Rs. 1051 lakh would be provided as assistance under the RKVY to the affected farmers. Thus, total amount of Rs. 2604.30 lakhs has been provided by NSC as well as under RKVY for assisting the affected farmers. NSC has taken necessary steps to enforce strict quality control measures to ensure the quality of hybrid seeds.
2.	Haryana	Selling spurious Bt. Cotton seeds in Kharif 2011.	5 FIRs have been registered and 11 persons have been arrested as informed by the State Government.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Complaint received from farmers in certain areas of Madhya Pradesh regarding delayed flowering and pod formation in certified seeds of black gram c.v. Azad-1 and Azad-2 during Kharif 2010.	The committee reported that delayed flowering and pod formation was due to photosensitive nature of variety and it was not directly related to the seed quality of black gram. Moreover, Government of Madhya Pradesh declared that delayed flowering and pod formations were due to natural calamity and have also released the compensation to the farmers who have suffered losses.
4.	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana & Jharkhand	Complaint received from farmers in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Jharkhand farmers regarding poor pod bearing of black gram c.v. PU-30 and PU-40 and sesame TKG - 55 during Kharif 2010.	After receipt of complaint, a team of scientists from Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur and IIPR Kanpur had visited the affected areas and reported that poor podding was due to excess vegetative growth and not because of poor quality seeds.

[English]

Funds for INTACH

1302. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) has sought any Central assistance for preservation of National Heritage in the current fiscal year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Indian National Trust for Art and Culture (INTACH) and its various chapters receive financial assistance both as non-recurring grant as well

as for project related funding, under various scheme of the Ministry of Culture every year. During 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid out of which Rs. 45 lakhs has already been released in October 2011, as first installment.

Traffic Violations

1303. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether photographs posted on the Delhi Traffic Police Facebook page are being used as valid proof to issue traffic violation challans in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of challans issued on this basis during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Traffic violation photographs posted on Facebook page of Delhi Traffic Police are considered as valid proof and during the last six months *i.e.* from 22.05.2011 to 22.11.2011, 6416 challans have been issued based on photographs uploaded on Facebook page of Delhi Traffic Police.

Revamp of Supply Chain

1304. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) proposes to revamp its supply chain management by appointing consultants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new system is likely to be put in place;

(c) the total procurement of wheat and rice made by FCI during 2010-11;

(d) the total loss suffered by FCI in storage and transit losses during 2010-11; and

(e) the extent to which the new system is likely to reduce the said losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the FCI is undertaking a study to assess the existing processes in its supply chain management with a view to suggest an improved system design for revamping its supply chain.

(c) The procurement of wheat and rice made by FCI during the marketing season 2010-11 is as under:

Wheat	225.14 lakh tonnes
Rice	341.80 lakh tonnes

(d) The storage and transit losses during 2010-11 in Fe. was as under:

(Provisional/Unaudited)

Year	Storage Loss (quantity in lakh tonnes) (Wheat + Rice)	% age of Storage Loss	Rail Transit Loss (quantity in lakh tonnes) (Wheat + Rice)	% age of Transit Loss
2010-11	1.56	0.29	1.60	0.50

(e) Not applicable in view of reply furnished at (a) & (b) above.

[*Translation*]

Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill

1305. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill being formulated to regulate broadcasting services like TV channels and FM radio and the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(b) whether the Government proposes to issue any guidelines for controlling the broadcasting of content and frequency by FM radio at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these guidelines are likely to issued;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the representatives of the News Broadcasters Association, Indian Broadcasting Foundation and the Broadcast Editors Association have expressed their apprehension about the new uplinking and downlinking norms being framed by the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the basis for such apprehension from the broadcasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The Ministry had formulated a draft Broadcasting Service Regulation Bill in 2007 for ensuring orderly growth of Broadcasting Services and the same was placed on the website of the Ministry inviting comments of stakeholders. There was stiff opposition from the broadcasters and others on the proposed structure of the Broadcast Regulator and on issue of regulation of content. A Task Force was therefore

constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 27th November, 2009 to hold wide ranging consultations with stakeholders to understand their perspective on the need, scope, jurisdiction, organizational structure, powers and functions of an independent Broadcast Regulator and the issues relating to regulation of content and furnish its recommendations to the Government.

Meanwhile, the industry has set up a self regulatory mechanism for content regulation. As part of their self regulatory initiative, the Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) has set up the Broadcasting Content Complaint Council (BCCC) to regulate the content on general entertainment channels. The News Broadcasters Association (NBA) has formed News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) to consider the content related complaints of news channels. Advertisement Standard Council of India (ASCI) has also developed a Code of conduct for self regulation in advertising and they have set up a Consumer Complaints Cell (CCC) to examine complaints relating to advertisements. At present there is no proposal under the consideration of the Ministry to regulate various broadcasting services by way of establishing a Broadcast Regulator.

(b) to (d) The existing regulatory framework enshrined in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules promulgated thereunder contain adequate provisions to regulate telecast of programmes and advertisements by private satellite television channels. There is at present no need for any separate regulatory mechanism. In so far as FM Radio is concerned, Government has not issued any guidelines for controlling frequency; however, a policy guidelines has been issued by the Government on 25.7.2011 for expansion of FM Radio broadcast through private firms in FM Phase-III, the details of which are available on Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in

(e) and (f) It was reported in several news papers that broadcasters has certain apprehensions with regard to amendments in the Uplinking/Downlinking Guidelines regarding conditions for renewal of permission of TV Channels. Their apprehensions were dispelled in a meeting by the Ministry with broadcasters.

Hike in Production Cost of Agriculture

1306. SHRI GHANSYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the production cost of agriculture due to excessive increase in the prices of chemical fertilisers during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the alternative measures taken by the Government to give monetary compensation to the farmers;

(c) whether the Government proposes to raise the support price in view of the increasing cost of agricultural production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. There is an increase in the production cost of agriculture due to increase in prices of chemical fertilizers. The Government decides Minimum Support Prices of commodities on recommendation of Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices which takes into account important factors including cost of production.

[English]

Special Cards for BPL

1307. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to issue special green cards to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria followed for the issuance of such cards;

(c) the number of beneficiaries identified for the purpose in each State/UT;

(d) whether several States/UTs have completed the issuance of the said cards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Public Distribution System (Control) Orders, 2001 provides that

State Government shall issue distinctive ration cards to Above Poverty Line (APL), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya families.

For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and UTs under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of BPL families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population

estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes about 2.44 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AA Y) families. However, as reported upto 31.8.2011, States/UTs have issued 10.77 crore BPL ration cards. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Total No. of BPL Households & Ration Cards Issued to BPL, AAY Households as reported by 31.08.2011

(figures in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Estimated BPL Families As on 1.3.2000 Based on 1993-94 Poverty Estimates	Ration Cards Issued By State/UT Governments		
			BPL	AAY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.63	161.91	15.58	177.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	0.61	0.38	0.99
3.	Assam	18.36	12.02	7.04	19.06
4.	Bihar	65.23	39.22	25.01	64.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.75	11.56	7.19	18.75
6.	Delhi	4.09	1.67	1.50	3.17
7.	Goa	0.48	0.13	0.14	0.27
8.	Gujarat	21.20	25.99	8.10	34.09
9.	Haryana	7.89	9.83	2.92	12.75
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.14	3.17	1.97	5.14
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.36	4.80	2.56	7.36
12.	Jharkhand	23.94	14.76	9.18	23.94
13.	Karnataka	31.29	87.68	12.00	99.68
14.	Kerala	15.54	14.59	5.96	20.55
15.	Madhya Pradesh	41.25	52.48	15.82	68.30
16.	Maharashtra	65.34	45.88	24.64	70.52
17.	Manipur	1.66	1.02	0.64	1.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Meghalaya	1.83	1.13	0.70	1.83
19.	Mizoram	0.68	0.42	0.26	0.68
20.	Nagaland	1.24	0.77	0.47	1.24
21.	Odisha	32.98	36.92	12.65	49.57
22.	Punjab	4.68	2.89	1.79	4.68
23.	Rajasthan	24.31	16.53	9.32	25.85
24.	Sikkim	0.43	0.27	0.16	0.43
25.	Tamil Nadu	48.63	176.20	18.65	194.85
26.	Tripura	2.95	1.82	1.13	2.95
27.	Uttar Pradesh	106.79	65.84	40.95	106.79
28.	Uttarakhand	4.98	3.07	1.91	4.98
29.	West Benaal	51.79	38.05	14.80	52.85
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.28	0.12	0.04	0.16
31.	Chandigarh	0.23	0.09	0.02	0.11
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.18	0.12	0.05	0.17 33
33.	Daman and Diu	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04
34.	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.02	0.012	0.03
35.	Puducherry	0.84	1.16	0.32	1.48
Total		652.03	832.77	243.87	1076.64

Technology Mission on Cotton

1308. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds available for Technology Mission on Cotton is insufficient resulting in adverse impact on production of high quality cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the financial assistance under the Technology Mission on Cotton;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of cotton production in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(f) the comprehensive measures taken by the Government to promote cultivation of cotton in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) During 11th Plan, an amount of Rs. 274.75 crores have been allocated to the states under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton. As a result of implementation of Mini Mission-II, the production of cotton has increased from 226.32 lakh bales in 2006-07 to 334.25 lakh bales in 2010-11 (IV Advance Estimates). Similarly, productivity has

also increased from 421 kg/ha to 510 kg/ha during above period.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 15.75 crores have been proposed for the year 2012-13 for implementation of Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton.

(e) The details of cotton production in the major cotton growing States for the last three years and the current year is as under:

(Production in lakh bales of 170 kg each)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (1V Adv. Estimate)	2011-12 (1 Adv. Estimate)
Andhra Pradesh	35.69	32.27	53.00	58.00
Gujarat	70.14	79.86	105.00	116.50
Haryana	18.58	19.26	17.50	19.57
Karnataka	8.66	8.68	12.50	12.00
Madhya Pradesh	8.56	8.55	20.00	20.75
Maharashtra	47.52	58.59	88.00	90.00
Odisha	1.47	1.47	2.50	3.50
Punjab	22.85	20.06	21.06	23.00
Rajasthan	7.26	9.03	9.00	13.00
Tamil Nadu	1.88	2.25	5.00	4.00

(f) Under Mini Mission-I of Technology Mission on Cotton implemented by the Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, develops new varieties and technologies to be used by the farmers for increasing productivity and production of cotton in the country. Under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton, assistance is provided to the farmers on various inputs like seeds, agricultural implements, water-saving devices, bio-agents/bio-pesticides, integrated pest management, transfer of crop production and plant protection technologies through demonstrations, farmers field schools, training of farmers etc to promote cultivation and production of cotton.

Children Living in Slums

1309. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted a survey to assess the number of children living in slum areas of the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the number of children living in slums of urban areas has increased alarmingly during each of the last three years;

(d) if so, the extent of increase during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken proposed to be taken by the Government to provide better living conditions in slum areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As per the Census, 2001, the number of children in the age group 0-6 living in alum areas of the country was 75.77 lakh. The latest data from Census, 2011 is not available.

(c) and (d) The number of children living in slums for last three years is not available.

(e) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing Jawaharalal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme components), aimed at providing basic amenities and affordable housing to the urban poor, especially slum dwellers since December, 2005.

The Government has recently launched a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers.

Agricultural Marketing

1310. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any measures to improve/strengthen the marketing infrastructure/facilities for agricultural produce in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken to avoid middlemen in the field of agricultural marketing;

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen co-operatives to improve agricultural marketing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) In order

to improve and strengthen existing agricultural marketing system through improved and alternative marketing channels, a model Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act was prepared by the Government in 2003 and circulated to all State and Union Territories for adoption. Model Act provides provisions for direct marketing/purchase from farmers, contract farming, establishment of markets in private and cooperative sectors, special markets for commodities like onions, fruits, vegetables and flowers, rationalization of market fees, professionalization of management of markets, promotion of Public Private Partnership in management and development of markets, promotion of grading and standardization, etc. Sixteen States including Andhra Pradesh have made reforms on the line of Model Act. The State-wise status of reforms is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government has also constituted a Committee of State Ministers, In-charge of Agriculture Marketing, on 2nd March 2010 to promote marketing reforms. The Committee has deliberated upon different issues related to market reforms. The First Report of the Committee has been submitted to the Government on 8th September, 2011 which has been circulated to all States and Union Territories for implementation of its recommendation and to offer comments.

In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various schemes to improve the agricultural marketing in the country which include Marketing Research and Information Network Scheme, Grameen Bhandaran Yojana and the Scheme for Strengthening/Development of Agricultural Marketing Grading and Standardization.

(c) The Model APMC Act provides provisions for direct marketing, contract farming and setting up of market in private and co-operative sector. This facilitates direct sales by the farmers to the purchasers which reduces the role of middlemen and ensure remunerative prices to the farmers by reducing the marketing cost.

(d) and (e) Co-operatives are eligible to receive assistance under many schemes of the Government, such as, the Grameen Bhandaran Yojana, the Scheme for Strengthening/Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Price Support Scheme, Assistance for Cooperative Education and Training, Assistance to NCDC programme for Development of Cooperatives, etc.

Statement*Progress of Reforms in Agricultural Markets (APMC Act) as on 31.10.2011*

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	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Tripura.
2.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done partially	(a) Direct Marketing: NCT of Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh (b) Contract Farming: Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh
3.	States/UTs where there is no APMC	Bihar*, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Act and hence not requiring reforms 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, West Bengal, Puducherry, NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

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

Status of APMC Rules

(a) States where Rules have been framed completely:

Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka

(b) States where Rules have been framed partially:

(i) Mizoram only for single point levy of market fee;

(ii) Madhya Pradesh for Contract Farming and special license for more than one market;

(iii) Haryana for Contract Farming.

[Translation]

Monuments in Gujarat

1311. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Centrally protected monuments in the State of Gujarat;

(b) the steps taken to maintain and preserve these monuments alongwith the amount of funds allocated for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of revenue earned from these monuments during the same period, monument-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the funds allocated for their maintenance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details are as per enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Conservation work at these monuments is attended to regularly depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources. The details of allocation/expenditure incurred for the said purpose during the last three years and allocation for the current financial year, are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred/allocation (Amount Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2008-09	405.62
2.	2009-10	459.98
3.	2010-11	549.93
4.	2011-12	625.00 (Allocation)

(c) There are six ticketed monuments in Gujarat. The details of revenue earned from these monuments are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Requisite funds are being provided for conservation and preservation of the centrally protected monuments in Gujarat.

Statement I

List of Centrally protected monuments in Gujarat (Vadodara Circle)

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Three gates besides Bhadrakali temple	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
2.	Bhadra gate beside Bhadrakali temple	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
3.	Sidi Saiyad's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
4.	Ahmed Shah's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
5.	Teen Darwaja or Tripolia gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
6.	Shah Kupa Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
7.	Jami Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
8.	Tombs of Queens of Ahmed Shah	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
9.	Ahmad Shah's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
10.	Panch Kuwa gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
11.	Queen's Mosque in Sarangpur	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
12.	Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
13.	Brick Minars	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
14.	Sidi Bashir's Minar's & Tomb (Shaking)	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
15.	Delhi gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
16.	Kutub. Shah's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
17.	Dada Harir's Mosque & Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
18.	Dada (Bai) Harir's Stepwell	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
19.	Kalulpur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
20.	Sarangpur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
21.	Dariya pur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
22.	Premabhai Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
23.	Mata Bhawani's Well	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
24.	Achyut Bibi's Masjid & Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
25.	Dariya Khan's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
26.	Muhafiz Khan's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
27.	Rani Rupavati's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
28.	The Shahpur Kazi Mohamad Chisti's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
29.	Saiyyad Usman's Mosque & Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
30.	Shah Alam's Tomb with all surrounding buildings in the group	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
31.	Small stone Mosque (Rani Masjid)	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
32.	Rauza of Azam Khan Mauzzam Khan	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
33.	Dastur Khan's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
34.	Rani Sipri's Mosque & Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
35.	Astodia Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
36.	Malik Alam's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
37.	Raipur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
38.	Inlet to Kankaria Tank	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
39.	Bibiji's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
40.	Haibatkhan's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
41.	Baba Lauli's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
42.	Nawab Sardar Khan Masjid and outer gate in survey No. 6814. %	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
43.	Nawab Sardar Khan's Rouza with its compound bearing C.S. No. 6811	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
44.	Tomb of Mir Abu Turab	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
45.	Jethabhai's Stepwell	Isanpur	Ahmedabad
46.	Small Stone Masjid (Gumle Masjid)	Isanpur	Ahmedabad
47.	Tombs (Qutub-i-Alam)	Vatva	Ahmedabad
48.	Great Mosque	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
49.	Great Tank, Palace & Harem	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
50.	Pavilion	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
51.	Roza of Baba Ishaq and Bawa Ganj Bhaksh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
52.	Tomb of Bibi (Rani) Rajbai	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
53.	Tomb of Mohammed Begarh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
54.	Tomb of Shaikh Ahmed Khattau Ganj Baksh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
55.	Jami Masjid	Dholka	Ahmedabad
56.	Malav Tank	Dholka	Ahmedabad
57.	Khan Masjid	Dholka	Ahmedabad
58.	Bahlol Khan Gazi's Mosque	Dholka	Ahmedabad
59.	Ruined Building	Dholka	Ahmedabad
60.	Ancient site at Lothal	Saragwala	Ahmedabad
61.	Masjid of Ragusha Pir	Ranpur	Ahmedabad
62.	Jami Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
63.	Kazi Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
64.	Saiyad Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
65.	Mansar Talav & Shrines	Viramgam	Ahmedabad
66.	Ancient site Gohilwad Timbo (Mound)	Amreli	Amreli
67.	Fresco on the wall of Kashivisvanath temple	Padar Singha	Amreli
68.	Ancient Site	Venivadar	Amreli
69.	Stepwell	Borsad	Anand
70.	Jami Masjid	Khambhat	Anand
71.	Ancient site/Mound	Sihor	Bhavnagar
72.	Darbargarh	Sihor	Bhavnagar
73.	Ancient site/Mound	Vala	Bhavnagar
74.	Jain temples	Talaja	Bhavnagar
75.	Talaja Caves	Talaja	Bhavnagar
76.	Jami Masjid	Bharuch	Bharuch
77.	Old Ruined temple of Mahadev	Bawka	Dahod
78.	Tomb of Sikander Shah	Halol	Godhra
79.	Ek-Minar-ki-Masjid	Halol	Godhra
80.	Panch-Mahuda-ki-Masjid	Halol	Godhra
81.	Tomb	Halol	Godhra
82.	Helical Stepped well (With 50 feet space around at pathway 10 feet wide to nearest road)	Champaner	Godhra

1	2	3	4
83.	Sakar Khan's Dargah	Champaner	Godhra
84.	City Gate	Champaner	Godhra
85.	Citadel walls	Champaner	Godhra
86.	City walls at S.E. corner of the citadel going up the hill	Champaner	Godhra
87.	East and South Bhadra Gates	Champaner	Godhra
88.	Sahar ki Masjid (Bohrani)	Champaner	Godhra
89.	Three cells	Champaner	Godhra
90.	Mandvi or Custom House	Champaner	Godhra
91.	Jami Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
92.	Stepwell	Champaner	Godhra
93.	Kevada Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
94.	Tomb with a Brick dome in the centre and small corner domes	Champaner	Godhra
95.	Canatoph of Kevda Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
96.	Nagina Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
97.	Cenatop of Nagina Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
98.	Lila Gumbaj	Champaner	Godhra
99.	Kabutarkhana Pavilion	Champaner	Godhra
100.	Kamani Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
101.	Bawa Man's Mosque	Champaner	Godhra
102.	Gate No. 1 Atak Gate (with two gateways)	Pavagad hill	Godhra
103.	Gate No. 2 (with three gateways) Budhiya gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
104.	Gate No. 3 Moti gate Sadanshah-Gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
105.	Gate No. 4 with big bastion with cells in the interior.	Pavagad hill	Godhra
106.	Sat Manzil with steps right upto bastions	Pavagad hill	Godhra
107.	Mint above Gate No. 4	Pavagad hill	Godhra
108.	Gate No. 5 Gulan Bulan Gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
109.	Gate No. 6 Buland Darwaja	Pavagad hill	Godhra
110.	Makai Kothar	Pavagad hill	Godhra
111.	Patai Rawal's Palace with tanks	Pavagad hill	Godhra
112.	Gate No. 7 Makai Gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra

1	2	3	4
113.	Gate No. 8 Tarapore Gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
114.	Fort of Pavagad & ruined Hindu temples & Jain temples on the top of Pavagad hills	Pavagad hill	Godhra
115.	Navlakha Kothar	Pavagad hill	Godhra
116.	Walls of fort on top	Pavagad hill	Godhra
117.	Rudra Mahalaya temple	Desar	Godhra
118.	Kankeshvara Mahadev temple	Kakanpur	Godhra
119.	Ratnesvara Old temple with sculptures screen	Ratanpur	Godhra
120.	Rudabai stepwell	Adalaj	Gandhinagar
121.	Durvasa Rishi's Ashram & its site	Pindara	Jamnagar
122.	Kalika Mata temple	Navi Dhrewad	Jamnagar
123.	Gokeshwara Mahadev temple	Lowrali	Jamnagar
124.	Gandhi fortress & temple in Survey no.106	Old Dink	Jamnagar
125.	Temple of Rama Laxman	Baradia	Jamnagar
126.	Dwarkadhish Group of temples with its outer compounds Sl. No. 1607, 1608, 1609	Dwarka	Jamnagar
127.	Kshatrapa Inscriptions	Dwarka	Jamnagar
128.	Rukmini Temple	Dwarka	Jamnagar
129.	Dharashnvel Temple (Magderu)	Dharshnval	Jamnagar
130.	Guhaditya temple in Sl. No. 655	Varvada	Jamnagar
131.	Junagadhi (Jain) Temple	Vasai	Jamnagar
132.	Kankeshvara Mahadeva temple & other shrines	Vasai	Jamnagar
133.	Gop (Sun) Temple	Nani Gop	Jamnagar
134.	Ashokan Rock (Edicts)	Junagadh	Junagadh
135.	Buddhistic Cave	Junagadh	Junagadh
136.	Baba Pyare, Khapra Kodia caves	Junagadh	Junagadh
137.	Ancient Mound	Intwa	Junagadh
138.	Jami Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
139.	Bibi Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
140.	Raveli Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
141.	Ranchhod Rayaji Temple with wasterland around the chowk of Mahadeva Temple	Mul Dwarka	Junagadh

1	2	3	4
142.	Vithalbai Haveli	Vasco	Kheda
143.	Bhamaria Well	Mahamadabad	Kheda
144.	Temple of Galteshwar	Sarnal	Kheda
145.	Tomb of Saif-ud-din & Nizam-ud-din	Sojali	Kheda
146.	Tomb of Mubarak Saiyyad	Sojali	Kheda
147.	Rao Lakha Chhatri	Bhuj	Kachchh
148.	Siva temple	Kotai	Kachchh
149.	Excavated Site	Surkotada	Kachchh
150.	Malai Mata temple	Paladdar	Mehsana
151.	Hingloji Mata temple	Khandosan	Mehsana
152.	Sabha Mandapa (Double Shrines) & the ancient shrines	Khandosan	Mehsana
153.	Jasmalnathji Mahadev temple	Asoda	Mehsana
154.	Ajpal Kund	Vadnagar	Mehsana
155.	Inscription and Arjun Bari Gate	Vadnagar	Mehsana
156.	Torana	Vadnagar	Mehsana
157.	Kund	Vijapur	Mehsana
158.	Sun temple, Surya kind with adjoining other temples & loose sculptures	Modhera	Mehsana
159.	Gateway of Khan Sarover	Patan	Patan
160.	Rani-ki-vav	Patan	Patan
161.	Sahastralinga Talao (Excavated)	Anavada	Patan
162.	Shaikh Farid Tomb	Patan	Patan
163.	Jami Masjid	Sidhpur	Patan
164.	Ruins of Rudra Mahalaya temple	Sidhpur	Patan
165.	Nilkantheswar Mahadev temple	Sunak	Patan
166.	Sivai Mata temple	Sunak	Patan
167.	Nilkantheswar Mahadev temple	Ruhavi	Patan
168.	Two small shrines Sanderi Mata temple	Sander	Patan
169.	Sitamata temple	Piludra	Patan
170.	Torana with a Sun image	Piludra	Patan
171.	Limboji Mata temple	Delmal	Patan

1	2	3	4
172.	House where Mahatma Gandhi was born	c	Porbandar
173.	Old Parsvanath temple	Vadodara	Porbandar
174.	Caves	Miyani	Rajkot
175.	Tomb of Sikandarshah	Prantji	Sabarkanta
176.	Group of temples	Khed & Roda	Sabarkanta
177.	Dargah known as Khawaja Dana Saheb's Rouza	Surat	Surat
178.	Old English Tombs	Surat	Surat
179.	Tomb of Khawaja Safar Sulemani	Surat	Surat
180.	Old Dutch & Armenian Tombs & Cemetaries	Surat	Surat
181.	Ancient site comprising S.Plot No.535	Kamrej	Surat
182.	Fateh Burj	Vyara	Surat
183.	Ranak Devi's Temple	Wadhwan	Surendranagar
184.	Ancient Mound	Rangpur	Surendranagar
185.	Sun Temple	Thangadh	Surendranagar
186.	Navlakha temple	Sejakpur	Surendranagar
187.	Ancient Site/Mound (Ganesh temple) in village	Sejakpur	Surendranagar
188.	Darbargarh	Halwad	Surendranagar
189.	Ananteshwara temple	Bhadia Anandpur	Surendranagar
190.	Fresco Rooms in Bhau Tambekar's Wada	Vadodara	Vadodara
191.	Historic Site Sl. No. 431,435	Vadodara	Vadodara
192.	Hazira or Qutbuddin Mahmud Khan's Tomb	Danteshwar	Vadodara
193.	Ancient Site (Excavated)	Kayavarohan	Vadodara
194.	Gateway of Torana	Kayavarohan	Vadodara
195.	Ancient site of Samshyapura	Goraj	Vadodara
196.	Vadodara Gate & its adjacent construction Hira gate with Sl. No. 38, 41, 45, 47 & Ticca No. 102 & 103	Dabhoi	Vadodara
197.	Hira Gate with S.No. 38, 41, 45, 47 & Ticca No. 102&103.	Dabhoi	Vadodara
198.	Mahudi (Champaneri) Gate & adjacent construction	Dabhoi	Vadodara
199.	Nandodi Gate with adjacent construction	Dabhoi	Vadodara
200.	Saptamukhi Vav	Dabhoi	Vadodara
201.	Microlithic site Sl. No. 311, 12, 13 & 298	Amarjapura	Vadodara
202.	Ancient Site (Kotada)	Locality-Dholavira, Tehsil-Bhachau	Bhuj

Statement II

Revenue Data from Entrance Fee at Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments in Gujarat during the last three years and upto August in the current year

Name of the/Year monument	2008-09 (Amount in Rs.)	2009-10 (Amount in Rs.)	2010-11 (Amount in Rs.)	2011-12 (April to August) (Amount in Rs.)
1. Jami Masjid, Champaner-Pavagadh Saher Ki Masjid, Champaner Pavagadh	583375	934815	1298720	416430
2. Sun Temple, Modhera	1198925	1274685	1392895	554350
3. Rani-ki-Vav, Patan	1319630	1297925	1412585	605365
4. Ashokan rock Edicts, Junagadh	254375	287490	233395	69845
5. Buddhist Caves, Junagadh	327272	359245	322855	106330
6. Baba Pyara Caves, Junagadh & Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh	855	1915	2550	825
Total	3683332	4156075	4663000	1753145

Agricultural Production

1312. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural production has registered a decline in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the comprehensive measures taken by the Government to increase the agricultural production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As indicated in the table below, production of major agriculture crops has increased during the 11th Five Year Plan period.

Production (Million Tonnes)

Crops	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12#
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rice	96.69	99.18	89.09	95.32	87.10
Wheat	78.57	80.68	80.80	85.93	NA
Coarse Cereals	40.76	40.03	33.55	42.22	30.42
Pulses	14.76	14.57	14.66	18.09	6.43
Foodgrains	230.78	234.47	218.11	241.56	123.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
Oilseeds	29.76	27.72	24.88	31.10	20.89
Sugarcane	348.19	285.03	292.30	339.17	342.20
Cotton [§]	25.88	22.28	24.02	33.43	36.10

*4th Advance Estimate as on 19.07.2011

#1st Advance Estimate as on 14.09.2011 (Kharif only)

§Million bales of 170 kgs. each.

The production of most of the crops suffered during 2009-10 due to deficient monsoon/drought in many States of the country. The production of sugarcane has been fluctuating due to shift in area to other competing/more profitable crops.

(c) In order to increase agricultural production in the country, a number of Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely: National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, two new programmes viz. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areas have been initiated under RKVY. 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 pulses growing States of the country.

[English]

Infiltrators from Bangladesh

1313. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several instances of infiltration of Bangladeshis have been reported from various parts of the country including the National Capital Region in the recent past;

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

(c) whether such persons have acquired ration cards, voter identity cards etc., in the country;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken to trace/ before port such illegal migrants from the country including the number of such migrants apprehended, deported during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are reports of Bangladeshi nationals having entered into India without valid travel documents. As entry of such Bangladeshi nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have a correct estimate of such illegal immigrants living in different States in the country.

(c) and (d) Certain instances of some illegal immigrants from Bangladesh having obtained ration cards, voter identity cards etc. through fraudulent means have been reported. Statistical data of this nature are not centrally maintained. As and when such instances are detected, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned take necessary action for cancellation of such documents along with such other appropriate steps as mandated by the provisions of the law.

(e) 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. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Details of Bangladeshi nationals who came on valid travel documents and who were deported for various reasons including overstaying beyond the visa validity period, during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given below:

Year	Number of Bangladeshi nationals deported
2008	12625
2009	10602
2010	6290

The requisite information for the current year has not been compiled.

National Counter Terrorism Centre

1314. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Counter Terrorism centre has been set up;

(b) if so, the present status/progress of the project;

(c) the aims and objectives of setting up this centre; and

(d) the major hurdles being faced in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) No final decision has been taken on the constitution & structure of the proposed National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC).

Production of Ginger

1315. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of ginger in ginger producing States during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to encourage ginger production in view of the alarming increase in the international prices;

(c) if so, the special incentives afe being provided to the ginger farmers; and

(d) the funds earmarked for the purpose in the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Statement-I showing the production of ginger in ginger producing States during each of the last three years is enclosed

(b) and (c) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation provides financial assistance to the farmers for enhancing production of horticulture crops, including ginger under two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., (i) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for rest of the States. Financial assistance is provided for various production related components including area expansion; production and supply of seed and planting material; development of model nurseries; seed infrastructure for horticulture crops including ginger. The pattern and maximum rate of assistance available under NHM & HMNEH for spices including ginger is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Statement-III showing the funds earmarked for the purpose during current Five Year plant under NHM and HMNEH is enclosed.

Statement I

State-wise production of ginger

(Production:'000 tonnes)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	11.684	16.674	16.670
Arunachal Pradesh	41.790	49.663	53.000
Assam	103.915	107.893	119.62
Bihar	0.840	0.840	0.840

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	2.107	1.780	1.415	Odisha	30.800	30.800	30.800
Gujarat	49.504	47.694	69.581	Rajasthan	0.362	0.467	0.459
Haryana	2.280	3.580	7.785	Sikkim	40.641	43.190	45.890
Himachal Pradesh	18.814	13.962	16.760	Tamil Nadu	16.340	13.867	26.69
Karnataka	81.163	135.031	100.000	Tripura	7.123	7.932	7.599
Kerala	30.809	28.603	28.662	Uttar Pradesh	2.075	2.346	2.5381
Madhya Pradesh	9.336	9.679	9.680	Uttarakhand	11.840	11.840	11.840
Maharashtra	1.200	1.100	1.040	West Bengal	23.834	23.834	23.834
Manipur	5.818	7.931	3.840	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.525	1.575	1.850
Meghalaya	50.286	54.009	53.644	All India	610.377	679.290	701.989
Mizoram	34.290	31.000	32.500				
Nagaland	32.000	34.000	35.440				

Source: State Department of Economics & Statistics/Agriculture/Horticulture

Statement II

Sl.No.	Item	Maximum permissible cost	Pattern of Assistance
	Spices (for a maximum area of 4 ha per beneficiary)		Under HMNEH Under NHM
(i)	Seed spices and Rhizomatic spices	Rs. 25,000/ha	75% of cost, <i>i.e.</i> , Rs. 18750/ha including expenditure on planting material and cost of material for INM/IPM etc. Maximum of Rs. 12,500/- per ha (50% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of material for INM/IPM etc).

Statement III

Funds provided for Area Expansion (Ha) of Ginger during current five year plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

State	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)					Total Outlay
	2007-08 Outlay	2008-09 Outlay	2009-10 Outlay	2010-11 Outlay	2011-12 Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	10.69	31.32	0.00	0.00	42.01
Chhattisgarh	360.00	371.25	0.00	450.00	337.50	1518.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	24.30	23.63	42.19	62.50	0.00	152.62
Jharkhand	56.25	538.88	61.88	0.00	500.00	1157.01
Karnataka	110.00	382.50	79.94	25.00	0.00	597.44
Kerala	65.25	925.31	168.75	0.00	0.00	1159.31
Odisha	90.00	67.50	90.00	37.50	37.50	322.50
Total	705.80	2319.76	474.08	575.00	875.00	4949.64

State	Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)					Total Outlay
	2007-08 Outlay	2008-09 Outlay	2009-10 Outlay	2010-11 Outlay	2011-12 Outlay	
Arunachal Pradesh	65.00	78.00	32.50	135.38	459.38	770.26
Assam	162.50	130.00	130.00	93.75	93.75	610.00
Meghalaya	52.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.38	99.38
Nagaland	49.40	51.09	39.00	28.12	42.19	209.80
Sikkim	130.00	84.50	78.00	121.88	190.50	604.88
Tripura	61.75	46.80	29.90	55.50	48.94	242.89
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	19.76	12.74	0.00	0.00	32.50
Uttarakhand	40.30	32.50	59.67	39.56	107.06	279.09
Total	560.95	442.65	381.81	474.19	1041.20	2900.80

[*Translation*]

Modernisation of PDS

1316. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
 SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
 SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
 SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding corruption/diversion under the Public Distribution System (PDS) leading to poor delivery of services;

(b) if so, whether the Government has undertaken modernisation and computerisation of PDS to make its functioning more efficient and transparent;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the progress made therein;

(d) whether the Government proposes to integrate the data of Unique Identification Card project with PDS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) 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 and distribution 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 State/UT Government concerned. 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 Central 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.

Strengthening and streamlining the TPDS is a continuous process. Pilot schemes on Computerisation of TPDS and Smart Card based delivery of essential commodities had been taken up. Government of India has requested all States/UTs to take up end-to-end computerization of TPDS in a time-bound manner to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS.

Under the guidelines issued by the Department of Food and Public Distribution, States/UTs are encouraged to include PDS related fields in the data collection exercise being undertaken by various UIDAI appointed Registrars as part of the UID (Aadhaar) enrolment. As per these guidelines, as far as possible, State/UT Governments should also link the process of electronic authentication of delivery and payments at the FPS level with Aadhaar registration. This would help in streamlining the process of biometric collection as well as authentication of beneficiary at the time of commodity issuance at FPS.

[English]

New Guidelines for TV Channels

1317. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently formulated new guidelines/tightened existing norms for granting/renewal of licences for TV channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some broadcasters have shown resentment over the new norms/guidelines for TV channels;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the major grievances of the TV channels/broadcasters;

(e) whether these grievances have since been addressed by the Government; 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) Based on the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommendations, the Government had formulated a proposal for certain amendments in the extant Policy Guidelines for Uplinking and Downlinking of TV channels which have been approved by the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on the October 2011. Salient features of the policy amendments are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No such representation has been received from broadcasters in this regard.

(d) to (f) Does not arise.

Statement

Salient features of the policy amendments:

- (i) Net worth criteria for Uplinking of 'Non-News and Current Affairs' channels and Downlinking of foreign channels has been revised from Rs. 1.5 crores to Rs. 5 crores for the first channel and Rs. 2.5 crores for each additional channel.
- (ii) For uplinking of 'News and Current Affairs' channels the net worth criteria has been increased from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 20 crores for the first channel and Rs. 5 crores for each additional channel.
- (iii) For Teleports the net worth criteria would be uniform irrespective of channel capacity. The net worth criteria would remain Rs. 3 crores for the first teleport and Rs. 1 crore for every additional teleport.

- (iv) All TV channels would be required to operationalize their TV channels within a time frame of one year from the date of permission, for which Non-News and current Affairs channels will have to sign a Performance Bank Guarantee of Rs. 1 crore whereas News and Current Affairs channels will have to give a Performance Bank Guarantee for Rs. 2 crores. In the event of non-operationalisation of the permitted channel within a period of one year, the PBG will be forfeited and permission cancelled.
- (v) The period of permission/registration for uplinking/Downlinking of channels will be uniform at 10 years.
- (vi) One of the persons occupying the top management position *i.e.*, Chairperson or Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer or Chief Technical Officer or Chief Financial Office in the applicant company should have a minimum of 3 years of prior experience in a Media company, for both News and Non- News channels.
- (vii) Proposals of merger, de merger and amalgamation will be allowed under the provisions of Companies Act, after obtaining the permissions of the Ministry of I&B as per procedure.
- (viii) Renewal of the permissions of TV channels will be considered for a period of 10 years at a time subject to the condition that the channel should not have been found guilty of violating the terms and conditions of permission including violations of the Programme and Advertisement Code on 5 occasions or more.
- (ix) The channels operating in India and uplinked from India but meant only for foreign viewership should be required to ensure compliance of the rules and regulations of the target country for which content is being produced and uplinked.
- (x) Permission fee for uplinking/downlinking of TV channels and setting up of teleports would be Rs. 2 lakhs per channel/teleport per annum. Whereas permission fee for downlinking of TV channels uplinked from India would be Rs. 5 lakhs per channel per annum. Permission fee for down linking of TV channels uplinked from abroad would be Rs 15 lakhs per channel per annum.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Seeds

1318. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply of seeds supplied by the Government and private agencies to various States including Jharkhand and Maharashtra during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the seeds supplied by the Government agencies is of low quality and as on result the per hectare yield is low;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that farmers are facing acute shortage of medium and short duration crop varieties of seeds;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government is assisting the State Governments in seeds related activities for improving the availability of quality seeds including short and medium duration varieties; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) State-wise details of the demand and supply of certified/quality seeds by the Government and private agencies during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Generally seeds supplied by Government Agencies are certified seeds which are duly certified by the State Seed Certification Agency based on the seed crop meeting the minimum field standards and minimum seed certification standards. However, during Kharif-2010, there were reports in respect of Paddy KRH-2 hybrid seeds, supplied by National Seeds Corporation Ltd. to 8 districts of Chhattisgarh, regarding variation in plant height

and differences in the time of flowering with sterility resulting in adverse impacts on yield. However, a joint inspection team comprising of officers from the State Department of Agriculture, National Seeds Corporation and Chhattisgarh State Seed Agriculture Development Corporation Ltd. which visited the affected districts reported that in some areas, the yield was very high and in some areas the yield was low which was not due to seed defect alone but also due to adverse climatic conditions and low rainfall.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Availability of short and medium duration crop varieties seeds in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. For improving the availability of quality seeds including short and medium duration varieties, the Union Government is assisting the State Governments in seed related activities under various crop development schemes. The details of the schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

State-wise Details of the Demand and Supply of Certified/Quality Seeds by the Government and Private Agencies during last three years during last three years

Qty, in Lakh Qtls.

State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12					
	Require- ment	Availability		Require- ment	Availability		Require- ment	Availability				
		Govt. Agencies	Pvt.		Total	Govt. Agencies		Pvt.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	39.27	23.09	20.91	44.00	44.01	40.59	14.43	55.02	48.04	47.32	22.19	69.51
Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
Assam	4.82	2.60	2.22	4.82	7.05	2.00	5.05	7.05	9.61	4.27	5.34	9.61
Bihar	11.83	8.63	4.03	12.66	13.13	7.07	6.61	13.68	15.80	8.11	8.95	17.06
Chhattisgarh	4.28	4.27	0.00	4.28	5.07	5.45	0.56	6.01	6.27	4.81	1.20	6.01
Goa	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
Gujarat	7.90	2.62	6.61	9.23	8.11	2.65	6.56	9.20	13.76	3.32	10.82	14.14
Haryana	8.53	11.58	1.87	13.45	11.35	3.54	10.56	14.10	10.85	4.34	11.27	15.61
Himachal Pradesh	1.38	0.78	0.59	1.38	2.28	1.59	0.77	2.37	1.64	1.44	0.20	1.64
Jharkhand	2.49	2.09	0.00	2.09	3.39	2.46	2.78	5.25	1.16	0.97	0.31	1.28
Jammu and Kashmir	0.70	0.67	0.04	0.71	1.14	0.91	0.23	1.14	5.65	-0.04	1.05	1.01
Karnataka	10.36	7.29	4.63	11.92	11.04	10.99	4.32	15.30	11.60	8.36	5.11	13.48
Kerala	1.20	1.24	0.00	1.24	1.20	1.32	0.00	1.32	1.20	1.09	0.00	1.09
Madhya Pradesh	17.63	11.78	13.77	25.55	23.52	13.61	17.47	31.08	29.16	18.91	14.21	33.12
Meghalaya	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.01	0.15	27.30	13.84	15.76	29.60
Maharashtra	25.31	21.93	4.88	26.81	27.04	12.84	14.93	27.78	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
Manipur	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.18	0.16	0.02	0.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mizoram	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Nagaland	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19	1.41	0.47	0.00	0.47
Odisha	6.48	6.64	0.00	6.64	6.86	7.64	0.00	7.64	8.35	6.24	0.00	6.24
Puducherry	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
Punjab	14.28	5.82	9.47	15.29	13.28	2.00	13.18	15.18	13.59	2.52	15.30	17.82
Rajasthan	19.36	10.63	9.82	20.45	18.42	9.63	9.62	19.25	20.42	12.95	12.04	24.99
Sikkim	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
Tamil Nadu	11.15	3.79	10.75	14.54	5.93	3.29	6.71	10.00	5.51	2.96	5.72	8.69
Tripura	0.22	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.01	0.31	0.24	0.25	0.00	0.25
Uttarakhand	1.69	1.66	0.00	1.67	1.00	0.98	0.03	1.01	61.95	23.13	27.89	51.02
Uttar Pradesh	42.70	34.23	8.83	45.11	55.25	21.88	24.74	46.63	1.08	0.97	0.00	0.97
West Bengal	16.49	8.22	8.37	16.60	30.88	13.86	17.33	31.19	35.13	10.60	18.71	29.31
Total	249.12	170.80	108.92	279.72	290.76	165.44	155.92	321.36	330.41	177.54	176.08	353.62

Statement II (i)*Availability of Medium and Short Duration Crops Varieties Seed for Kharif 2010*

(Quantity in Quintals)

Crop	Medium Duration		Short Duration	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5
Arhar	78601	77738	24694	24565
Bajra	53776	78765	200532	215033
Ragi			27241	30874
Castor	18715	27405.99	9480	10850.35
Cotton	106810	111457	24441	27260
Cow Pea			21463	20534
Groundnut	173422	175761	1628730	1806751
Guar	3	15	76000	84815
Horse Gram			3728	650
Indian Bean			350	350
Jowar	45515	45522	76740	91562

1	2	3	4	5
Jute	8487	8960	21640	21080
Kodo Millet			400	429
Maize	299496	400691	453692	499770
Moong	21323	19116.5	158289	170756.35
Moth Bean			15300	5759
Niger			1517	1069
Paddy	1913840	2221963	1041041	1168676
Rajma (French Bean)	2	0	1100	700
Til	6576	6978	12876	19460
Soybean	1364785	1415429	1572730	2138246
Sudan Grass	200	200		
Sunflower	8870	11980	36128	40315
Urd	68972	99752	65514	87515.5
Bajra Napier Hybrid	25	25		
Total	4169418	4701758	5473626	6467020

Statement II (ii)*Availability of Medium and Short Duration Crops Varieties Seed for Rabi 2010-11*

(Quantity in Quintals)

Crop	Medium Duration		Short Duration	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5
Barley	73665	69690	112000	116785
Paddy	944761	1526764	536572	623457
Wheat	4385848	4144696	2633754	2978699
Maize	89000	95000	105103	114503
Ragi			2754	3048
Bajra	8192	8474	2142	3350
Jowar			98394	96220
Gram	324073	334207	785557	1007992
Urd	6257	47	68231	74774
Moong	28	28	51346	49952

1	2	3	4	5
Khesari	3350	3350	143	40
Lentil	42576	34261	22428	24400
Peas	113303	89631	83482	87234
Cowpea			2200	3750
Rajma	32800	34000	274	274
Groundnut	126537	49525	423595	667368
Rapeseed and Mustard	89051	83357	97065	104230
Linseed	1776	1669	5389	3535
Raya			247	767
Safflower	6000	5330	1570	2460
Sesame	246	0	919	1087
Sunflower	12335	13000	48547	61255
Cotton	2430	2565		
Castor			187	195
Niger			1320	1320
Horse Gram			5328	5328
Berseem			2450	2420
Oat			8800	8800
Potato			2052649	2056799
Others			1155	1155
Total	6186461	6429104	7153601	8101196

Statement II (iii)*Availability of Medium and Short Duration Crops Varieties Seed for Kharif 2011*

(Quantity in Quintals)

Crop	Medium Duration		Short Duration	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5
Arhar	69749	85622	115157	121231
Bajra	222048	250554	49231	57774
Black Gram	26962	66572	98545	138628
Castor	21275	31423	2400	3240
Cotton	91118	95389	93582	109951

1	2	3	4	5
Cowpea	1600	612	176900	30826
Dhaincha	3612	0	30	30
Groundnut	659129	697147	1638261	1899774
Guar	22104	28648	20200	24183
Horse Gram			3895	926
Indian Bean			10960	12870
Jute	12368	12475	21510	21220
Kodo Millet			800	800
Maize	326794	357673	534372	634841
Mesta			330	413
Moong	50033	67386	126304	127967
Moth Bean	4	823	15250	8961
Niger	59	280	1986	424
Paddy	2067280	2276516	2589249	2219555
Potato			550	550
Ragi	8025	8025	24330	24018
Rajma	111	111		
Sesame	9286	8323	9964	11221
Sorghum	79113	101846	69634	66967
Soybean	223570	424994	2774968	3180662
Sunflower	2022	1730		
Sunnhemp			32821	55350
Total	3896260	4516149	8411230	8752384

Statement II (iv)*Availability of Medium and Short Duration Crops Varieties Seed for Rabi 2011-12*

Crop	Medium Duration		Short Duration	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5
Arhar	420	931		
Bajra	2170	2170	14402	18114

1	2	3	4	5
Barley	76000	86480	92055	115250
Berseem	200	200		
Castor	1945	2085		
Cotton	275	336		
Cowpea	3358	5020		
Gram	135053	150060	1372924	1698066
Groundnut	169032	93188	549820	815542
Horse Gram	785	1242		
Jowar	46063	47743		
Khesari	3490	3490		
Lentil	43928	37073	63813	47596
Lethyrus	178	117		
Linseed	1185	879	1131	894
Maize	3329	3300	136115	169466
Moong	7637	1557	37975	55194
Niger	1400	1400		
Oat	6102	6834		
Paddy	1316078	1757220	455641	539397
Peas	72907	65140		
Potato	783639	120747	2261138	2787846
Ragi	2326	2558		
Rape/Mustard	116211	100428	149799	196056
Safflower	10599	10240		
Sorghum	49350	49159		
Sunflower	955	845	38656	40570
Til	4853	4826	1757	1820
Urd	7894	2770	100922	110036
Wheat	4009986	4682443	4148726	4541406
Total	6877347	7240480	9424874.64	11137254.3

Statement III*Details of Assistance for seed related activities provided under existing Schemes/Programme*

Sl.No.	Scheme/Component	Crop	Scale of Assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	Macro Management Mode of Agriculture-State Work Plan (MMA)	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 for production of hybrid rice seed. (v) Rs. 2000/- per quintal or 50% of the cost, whichever is less as assistance for production of hybrid rice seed
2.	Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)	All Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize Oil Palm Sprouts	Oilseeds (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 seed distribution. (iv) Full cost of Seed Minikits of high yielding varieties (implementing agency NSC/SFCI/NAFED/KRIBHCO etc). Oilpalm (v) 75% of the cost with a ceiling of Rs. 7500/ha. for entire land holding of farmers.
3.	Technology Mission on Cotton	Cotton Seed	(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. for seed treatment
4.	Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta	Jute and Mesta	(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.
5.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	Rice	(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.

1	2	3	4
		Wheat	(i) Rs. 5/- per kg. or 50% of the cost whichever is less for distribution of certified seed of high yielding varieties (ii) Full cost of Seed Minikits of high yielding varieties.
		Pulses	(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 certified seed distribution. (iii) Full cost of Seed Minikits of high yielding varieties
6.	Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed	a. Seed Village Programme All Agricultural Crops	(i) Financial assistance for distribution of foundation/certified seeds at 50% cost to upgrade the quality of farmer saved seed (ii) Training to the farmers on seed production and seed technology @ Rs. 15000/- for a group of 50-150 farmers. (iii) Assistance @ 33% subject to a maximum of Rs.3000 for SC/ST farmers and @25% subject to maximum of Rs. 2000 for other farmers for procuring seed storage bin of 20 qtls. capacity. and @ 33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500 for SC/ST farmers and @25% subject to maximum of Rs. 1000 for other farmers for procuring seed storage bin of 10 qtls. capacity.
		b. Transport subsidy on Movement of Seeds All certified seeds excluding potato	(i) Available to North Eastern States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand & Hill areas of West Bengal. (ii) 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.
		c. Creation and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities	Assistance is provided to the States and Seeds Corporations etc. to create/strengthen infrastructure facilities for seed cleaning, grading, processing, packing and seed storage
		d. Strengthening of Seed Quality Control Organisation	Financial Assistance is also extended to State Government/ Seed Certification Agency/STL/Seed Corporation for strengthening their Quality Control Organization.
		e. Establishment and Maintenance of Seed Bank All agriculture Crops	The Government of India provide revolving funds for procurement of seed under Seed Bank. 50% contribution is made by Government of India and balance by the implementing agency. The maintenance cost of certified and foundation seed is also reimbursed for various activities <i>i.e.</i> transportations, processing and grading, storage losses and insurance of seeds. In case seed is declared as non seed then Government of India provides price differential.

1	2	3	4
		f. Assistance for boosting seed production in the private sector	Assistance is provided for setting up storage and processing infrastructure with capital subsidy of 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs as credit linked back ended subsidy
		g. Hybrid Rice Seed Production	Hybrid Rice Seed Production assistance Rs. 2000/qlts. Hybrid Rice Seed Distribution assistance Rs. 2500/qlts.
		h. Assistance for bio-technology	Financial assistance upto Rs. One crore is granted to the beneficiary for strengthening/setting up of new tissue culture laboratory. Specified Crops covered: Banana, Sugarcane, Bamboo, Potato, Horticulture crops, Medicinal plants, Oil Palm & Ornamental plants.
7.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	All Crops	All activities including Seed Infrastructure
8.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	Horticultural crops	Vegetable: Assistance for seed @ Rs 50,000 per hectare; 25% of cost of Breeder seed allowed to indenting agency Fruits: Assistance for nursery @ Rs. 6.25 lakhs for minimum 50,000 plants subject to maximum of 4 hectares Seed Infrastructure: Rs. 200 lakh per project. Pattern of assistance varies for public and private sector
9.	Technology Mission on North East (TMNE)	Horticultural crops	Same as NHM for fruit nursery and seed infrastructure. However, no assistance is available for seed production
10.	Mega Seed Project		Indian Council of Agricultural Research launched a seed project "Seed Production in Agricultural Crops & Fisheries" in the Xth Plan, in 2005-06, with a total outlay of Rs. 198.89 crores. This project aimed at strengthening the infrastructural facilities in the ICAR institutes and State Agricultural Universities for producing quality seed and thereby increasing the availability of quality seed to the farmers. It is operated nationwide in 86 centres (38 SAU's and 47 ICAR institutes and one non ICAR institute). The project has been continued in XI plan period with an outlay of Rs. 63.33 crores. Other measures concerning seeds include the following: 1. The All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Seed under ICAR coordinates the breeder seed availability as required for the production of certified seed in several crops. Under this project, 2. To bring awareness among the farmers about benefits of quality seed and as an effort to increase the SRR, participatory seed production programmes are being carried out by ICAR/SAUs in different crops. 3. Under AICRP-NSP (Crops) research on problems related to five major disciplines viz. Seed Production & Certification, Seed Physiology, Testing and Storage, Seed Pathology, Seed Entomology and Seed Processing is being carried out nationwide in 23 Seed Technology Research Centre (ICAR and SAU's). 4. Consultation group of Ministry of Agriculture with representatives of all Divisions of DoAC dealing with seeds, ICAR, NSC and SFCI has been constituted to review the seed related policy issues.

[English]

Activities of SIMI

1319. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) activists have been arrested for their involvement in terrorist incidents in various parts of the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check the activities of SIMI in the country?

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

(b) According to available information, the details of SIMI activists arrested for their involvement in terrorist incidents in various parts of the country during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Since the activities of organizations including SIMI have a bearing on the maintenance of peace and communal harmony in the country, they are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and the Government is committed to uphold the secular principles enshrined in the Constitution and to maintain peace and communal harmony at all costs. In view of the activities of SIMI which are prejudicial to the security of the country and have the potential of disturbing peace and communal harmony and disrupting the secular fabric of the society SIMI has been declared as Unlawful Association under Section 3(1) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on 5.2.2010 by the Govt. of India.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of SIMI activists arrested
1.	Rajasthan	14
2.	Gujarat	20
3.	Delhi	3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	6
5.	Kerala	1

Coordination amongst Intelligence Agencies

1320. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lack of proper and timely coordination amongst the various intelligence agencies in curbing anti-national activities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There exist affective coordination mechanism in IB and the state level to facilitate regular coordination between IB and other Central and State security and intelligence agencies. An executive order has been issued on 31.12.2008 under which Multi-Agency Centre (MAC), has been obliged to share Intelligence with all other agencies, including agencies of the State Governments and Union Territories. Likewise, all other agencies have been obliged to share Intelligence with MAC. Representatives of the Member Agencies of the MAC meet regularly to undertake threat assessment. The strength of Intelligence Bureau has also been augmented. The Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24X7 basis.

Categorisation of TV Programmes

1321. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Indian Broadcasting Foundation has submitted a draft content code to the Government for categorisation of television programmes to regulate content in the electronic media;

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

(c) whether the Government has agreed that there is an urgent need for content regulation in the electronic media;

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

(e) whether the Government has considered the expansion of Conditional Access System (CAS) in the country; and

(f) if so, the present status of expansion of CAS in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) As part of their efforts to set up a self-regulation mechanism in case of Non-News and Current Affairs TV channels, the Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) had sent a reference to the Ministry for putting in place IBF's Content Code & Certification Rule, relating, *inter-alia*, to categorization of programmes based on themes and constitution of the Broadcasting Content Complaint Council (BCCC) to consider content-related complaints. The Ministry had advised the IBF to operationalise the BCCC and follow the existing Programme Code stipulated under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

(c) and (d) The existing regulatory framework enshrined in the Cable Television Networks (regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules promulgated thereunder contain adequate provisions to regulate telecast of programmes and advertisements by private satellite television channels. There is at present no need for any separate regulatory mechanism.

(e) and (f) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry for the expansion of Conditional Access System (CAS) in the country as the Government has taken a decision to introduce digitalization with addressability in the Cable TV services in the country in a phased time bound manner, leading to complete switch off of analog cable TV services by 31st December, 2014.

Cyber Crime Cell

1322. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any special cell in Intelligence Agencies to deal with cyber crime cases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and

therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crimes including cyber crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies. Cyber crime cells have been set up by various State Governments. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has a specific unit, which deals with the cyber crime cases falling under the jurisdiction of the Union Territories. The Cyber Crime Investigation Cell (CCIC) set up by CBI, investigates cyber crime cases and help respective police organizations in implementation of laws addressing cyber crime and cyber frauds. The efforts of the State Governments are supplemented by the Central Government through regular training of their personnel on 'Cyber Crime Investigation' at various training institutions, like the CBI Academy at Ghaziabad, SVPNPA at Hyderabad, NCRB at New Delhi, NEPA at Barapani, LNJJNICFS at New Delhi, CDTs at Chandigarh & Hyderabad and GEQD, Hyderabad.

Cost Constraints in Agriculture

1323. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since labour cost forms the biggest chunk in the cost of cultivation, technology and seeds that reduce manual labour are the fastest to be adopted;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The cost of cultivation/production includes all paid out costs including cash and kind expenses of material inputs and imputed value of owned assets including land and family labour. The labour cost as a part of total operational cost varies between 30 to 70 percent depending upon crops. The way out to reduce per unit cost of production is to increase yield through adoption of appropriate measures.

(c) Various schemes such as National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Demonstration of newly developed agricultural/horticulture

equipments at farmers' fields, Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds, etc. are implemented by the Government for adoption of new seed varieties, farm machines, implements, sprinkler irrigation sets, induction of improved/new technology, etc. for enhancing production and productivity.

Creation of Ministry

1324. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various proposals to constitute a Peasant Welfare Ministry to exclusively deal with the peasant welfare related matters from different peasants' organisations have been submitted to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Indian Coordination Committee of Farmers' Movement submitted a Memorandum to Government, in which, inter-alia, demand for creation of Nodal Ministry for Agriculture to deal with all agriculture related decisions was made.

(c) Ministry of Agriculture comprises Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of Agricultural Research & Education and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, which have synergy in their role of providing support for development of agriculture and giving focused attention to various programmes/schemes for increasing agricultural production and farmers' income in the country. Also, National Rainfed Area Authority has been created specifically to harness and harmonise potential of rainfed agriculture. Besides, agriculture is in State List of the Constitution and State Governments are responsible for implementation of various schemes/programmes.

[Translation]

Children Homes by Metro Rail Corporation

1325. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Metro Rail Corporation is contemplating to set up children homes for girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that they have contemplated to construct a children home for 50 orphaned girls near Inderlok Metro Station, for which the preliminary works have been completed and tender processed.

[English]

Bill on Acid Attack

1326. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any Bill on Acid attack on women and girls from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No such Bill on Acid attack on women and girls from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) Does not arise.

Impact of Production of Palm Oil

1327. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) the production of palm oil is directly linked to deforestation, loss of habitat for endangered species and an increase in green house gas emission;

(b) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to find a substitute for the said oil; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) In one of a series explaining World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) position on key issues impacting the world's forests, the "WWF Position Paper on Oil Palm, April, 2008" has expressed concern that the growing demand for palm oil could create incentives for oil palm plantations to expand into areas with high conservation values, impose environmental and social costs due to indiscriminate forest clearing and, also threaten freshwater ecosystems, livelihoods of forest dependant peoples, the habitats of endangered species such as elephants, rhinos, tigers and orang-utans and the success of climate change mitigation on the global level.

It further refers to a report published in 2007 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which acknowledges that palm oil plantations are now the leading cause of rainforest destruction in Malaysia and Indonesia. In the paper the WWF called upon industry, regulators, buyers and other stake holders to work collectively to develop and promote the adoption of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable practices in the oil palm industry.

(b) and (c) Oil Palm is generally grown in agro-climatic conditions with higher rainfall, high-humidity and long sunshine hours. In India, oil palm is grown in irrigated conditions on agricultural lands. As oil palm is the highest oil yielding perennial crop and also, one of the cheapest source of edible oil, its cultivation in India assumes significance for augmenting the indigenous availability of edible oil, particularly in view of the fact that India is a net importer of edible oils.

Under centrally sponsored scheme "Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize" (ISOPOM), a component on oilpalm development is being implemented in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Goa, Odisha, Kerala, Mizoram and Maharashtra. As the Oil Palm Development Programme under ISOPOM is being implemented by the State Government, it is ensured that the oilpalm cultivation practices are environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable.

[Translation]

Beautification of Taj Mahal

1328. PROF. RAM SHANKAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any project for beautification of the Taj Mahal during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilised for the said purpose during the same period; and

(d) the details of agencies involved in the said project?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Conservation, preservation, chemical treatment, maintenance of monuments, as well as horticultural operations in and around monuments are continuous exercise, which is taken up by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Although, no specific project for beautification of Taj Mahal has been undertaken, Archaeological Survey of India undertakes the conservation, preservation, maintenance, development of environs, including providing basic tourist amenities at Taj Mahal, as per needs and availability of resources. The expenditure incurred on structural conservation, chemical preservation and environment development of monuments at Taj Mahal complex during the last three years are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Structural Conservation	Chemical Preservation	Environment Development
2008-09	232.54	21.32	18.77
2009-10	157.00	52.00	19.00
2010-11	93.22	28.12	20.37

[English]

Future Trading of Essential Commodities

1329. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request/proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra to exclude the essential commodities from futures trading; 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) No, Madam.

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

Foodgrain Allocation for NER

1330. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation and offtake of foodgrains in the North Eastern Region (NER) of the country during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any request from the North Eastern States including Assam to increase their quota or make additional allocation of foodgrains and kerosene under the Public Distribution System;

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

(d) whether any special dispensation exists for the North Eastern Region on account of difficult topography and inadequate means of communication and infrastructure therein; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The State-wise details of allocation and offtake of foodgrains to North Eastern Region made under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) during last two years and current year are as per given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) The commodity-wise details are as under-

Foodgrains:

Under the TPDS, allocation of foodgrains are being made to all States/Union Territories (UTs), including the North Eastern States, on the basis of uniformly applicable norms. Full allocation is being made for the accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in all States/UTs, including NE States. Allocations of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made depending upon availability of foodgrain stocks in the Central Pool and past offtake by the States/UTs. Considering the geographical location and topography of the NE Region, all NE region States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura are made full allocations of foodgrains @ 35 kg per family per month under APL category also.

Requests have been received from NE States including Assam for additional allocation of foodgrains. Taking into consideration their requests and stock available in Central Pool, additional allocations have been made to the NE States during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 for BPL/APL families as per given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Kerosene:

Government has received requests for enhancement of PDS Kerosene from the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. The Govt. of Assam also requested for additional allocation of PDS Kerosene on account of floods. Requests of State Government of Arunachal Pradesh & Meghalaya could not be agreed as Government had taken into consideration the difficult terrain and logistics prevalent in North East States in the rationalization of annual allocation of PDS SKO during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12. Further, the SKO quota was not reduced corresponding to expansion in LPG in these States, as was done for other States/UTs. The request of the State Government of Assam for additional PDS Kerosene 011 was received in anticipation of floods, and later much after the calamity (flood) was over. As per the extant policy, any additional allocation is made by Government to States/UTs on occurrence of a natural calamity as an immediate relief to the affected people.

Statement I*Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for the year 2009-2010 under TPDS*

(In 000 Tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	TOTAL	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	24.646	15.515	59.377	99.538
2.	Assam	475.224	295.692	715.050	1485.966	472.792	294.94	632.501	1400.233
3.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	47.414	117.146	48.228	28.787	45.089	122.104
4.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	70.416	147.276	46.972	29.263	69.08	145.315
5.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	54.348	82.908	16.14	9.62	49.915	75.675
6.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	77.466	129.546	34.807	22.638	77.087	134.532
7.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	178.104	302.004	73.998	48.243	156.935	279.176

Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for the year 2011-2012 under TPDS

(In 000 Tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	TOTAL	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	12.681	7.299	31.223	51.203
2.	Assam	475.224	295.692	1035.84	1806.75	231.960	144.846	412.174	788.980
3.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	90.714	160.446	31.230	19.543	26.868	77.641
4.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	104.836	181.696	24.223	14.909	50.476	89.608
5.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	41.580	70.140	8.320	5.111	18.826	32.257
6.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.867	34.868	20.826	82.432	138.126
7.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	178.722	302.622	72.264	45.016	131.740	249.020

Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for the year 2011-2012 under TPDS

(In 000 Tons)

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.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	12.681	7.299	31.223	51.203
2.	Assam	475.224	295.692	1035.840	1806.756	231.960	144.846	412.174	788.980
3.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	90.714	160.446	31.230	19.543	26.868	77.641

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	104.836	181.696	24.223	14.909	50.476	89.608
5.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	41.580	70.140	8.320	5.111	18.826	32.257
6.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.867	17.695	10.826	41.578	70.010
7.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	184.134	308.034	41.391	25.043	67.927	134.361

+Includes the adhoc allocation made in June, 2011

*upto September, 2011

Statement II

Special Adhoc Additional Allocation of Foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) made under TPDS during last two years & current year

2009-10

(in tons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Adhoc Additional allocation made in January 2010 for BPL/AAY/APL families
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4840
2.	Assam	89860
3.	Manipur	8140
4.	Meghalaya	8980
5.	Mizoram	3340
6.	Nagaland	6040
7.	Tripura	14440

2010-11

Sl.No.	State/UT	Adhoc Additional allocation made for BPL/AAY/APL families in May, 2010	Adhoc Additional allocation made for BPL families in September 2010 & January 2011	Adhoc Additional allocation made for APL families in January 2011
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4114	12592	3104
2.	Assam	196381	290794	192673
3.	Manipur	6919	17730	5231
4.	Meghalaya	7633	19034	5773
5.	Mizoram	5678	10214	18149
6.	Nagaland	10268	14510	13864
7.	Tripura	12274	22622	9269

2011-12

Sl.No.	State/UT	Adhoc Additional Allocation Made For BPL Families in May 2011
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	7592
2.	Assam	140794
3.	Manipur	12730
4.	Meghalaya	14033
5.	Mizoram	5214
6.	Nagaland	9510
7.	Tripura	22622

Note: Includes reallocations made to some States within the overall allocation.

Consumer Protection Councils

1331. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the functions of the Consumer Protection Councils (CPCs) in the country;

(b) whether several States have not set up the CPC as mandated under Section 8A of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has issued any directions to such States for setting up of CPCs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of cases filed and disposed of by the CPCs during each of the last three years and the current year; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the objects of the Consumer Councils is to promote and protect the rights of consumers such as:

(i) the right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property;

(ii) the right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods or services, as the case may be so as to protect the consumer against unfair trade practices;

(iii) the right to be assured, wherever possible, access to a variety of goods and services at competitive prices;

(iv) the right to be heard and to be assured that consumer's interests will receive due consideration at appropriate fora;

(v) the right to seek Redressal against unfair trade practices [or restrictive trade practices] or unscrupulous exploitation of consumers; and

(vi) the right to consumer education.

(b) Yes, some States/UTs have not set up the District Consumer Protection Councils (DCPCs) as mandated under Section 8A of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

(c) and (d) The Central Government have been issuing directions to the States/UTs from time to time for setting up of SCPCs/DCPCs. The last letter was sent from Secretary, Department of Consumer affairs on 26th August, 2011.

(e) The main objective of the Consumer Protection Councils is to promote and protect the interests of consumers. These Council guide and advise the establishment in framing Rules and Amendments to the Consumer Protection Act 1986 from time to time. These Councils are not mandated to dispose of cases under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Issuance of Unique Identity Cards

1332. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to issue Multi-purpose National Identity Card/AADHAR (Unique Identity Card) to all the citizens of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments and the general public in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make the UID card mandatory for issuance of all types of Government licences, passports, driving licence, ration cards, pan cards, CGHS cards, Government identity cards etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such cards are likely to be provided to all the citizens of the country alongwith the number of centres functioning for issuance of the cards within the prescribed time limit; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for successful and foolproof issuance of the cards and to prevent their misuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) by collecting Information on specific characteristics of all usual residents In the country. The NPR would also have photographs, 10 finger prints and 2 IRIS prints of all usual residents who are of age 5 years and above.

The mandate of UIDAI, an attached office under Planning Commission, is to issue unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) to all residents of India and not a card. The UIDAI is generating Aadhaar numbers and communicating it to the residents through a letter. The enrolment of residents for Aadhaar number is voluntary.

(d) Financial proposals for issuance of RIC under the NPR are under the consideration of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC),

(e) The scheme has not yet been approved.

Paddy Cultivation in Cyclone Prone

1333. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that some farmers from Andhra Pradesh have successfully cultivated paddy in cyclone prone areas through drip irrigation at the recently held Innovative Rice Farmers meet organised by the Directorate of Rice Research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote the said method in other cyclone prone areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Use of Drip irrigation in rice integrated with System of Rice Intensification (SRI) was presented by one of the innovative farmers from low rainfall Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh in the recently held Innovative Rice Farmers Meet organized by Directorate of Rice Research Development (DRD).

(c) and (d) Drip Irrigation is a water conservation technology that requires less water for irrigation. Drip irrigation is being promoted through National Mission on Micro Irrigation. This method is more suitable in low rainfall areas.

[*Translation*]

Internal Security

1334. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to review the state of internal security in view of the increasing internal security challenges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any team of security specialists in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Government for reforms in police and intelligence gathering mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Internal security situation is regularly reviewed by the Ministry of Home Affairs to ensure that internal security apparatus, technical facilities, responses and counter measures are continually updated to meet the changing threat levels & perceptions.

(c) and (d) Depending upon the specific requirement, Government from time to time uses the services of specialists for various purpose such as Technical advice & assessments, review of process, procedure & practices, legal regime upgradation etc.

(e) As part of ongoing exercise major steps taken by the Government include, strengthening and re-organization of the Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) in the Intelligence Bureau to enable in to function on 24x7 basis, for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with all other intelligence and security agencies of the Central and State Governments/Union Territories; setting up of 24x7 Control Rooms in all the States for quick sharing of data/information pertaining to terrorism; setting up of a network connecting all the State Special Branches (SSBs) to MAC and its State level nodes (Subsidiary Multi-agency Centre): steps taken for strengthening SSBs, etc. The manpower strength of agencies are also reviewed and augmented.

Schemes for Agricultural Development

1335. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEDGE:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Centrally sponsored schemes launched for agricultural development during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government is satisfied with the targets set and extent of targets realised under the various schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to renew some of the schemes and include them in the 12th Plan Period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) Major

Centrally Sponsored Schemes launched during 11th plan period are:

- (i) National Food Security Mission, with an outlay of Rs. 4883 crore during 11th Plan to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tones, respectively by the end of XI Plan.
- (ii) National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSHF) with an outlay of Rs.429.85 crore during 11th Plan period to promote balanced and judicious use of fertilizer in conjunction with organic manure on soil test basis.
- (iii) National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture in 2010 to "create an environment conducive for raising farm productivity and income to global levels through provision of relevant information and services to the stakeholders".

As a consequence of implementation of the new schemes along with other ongoing schemes by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, the production of foodgrains, wheat, pulses and rice, has increased considerably as compared to the end of tenth plan, as detailed below:

The foodgrains production of 208.60 million tones at the end of 10th Plan (2005-06) reached to an all time high of 241.56 MT in the year 2010-11.

Wheat production increased from 69.35 MT to 85.93 MT, an increase by 16.58 MT.

Pulses production during the same period increased from 13.3 MT to 18.09 MT, an increase by 4.07 MT.

Rice production increased from 91.79 MT during 2005-06 to 99.18 MT in 2008-09, an increase by 7.39 MT.

The components of these schemes will also be continued during 12th Plan.

[English]

Violation of Ceasefire

1336. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of ceasefire violations have been reported on the Indo-Pakistan border;

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

(c) the number of civilians, personnel of security forces killed/injured and compensation paid to the next of kin of the deceased due to firing on the said border during the above period;

(d) whether the Government has taken up the matter with Pakistan recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Border Security Force (BSF) is the border guarding force along Indo-Pakistan border. However, on Line of Control (LC), BSF is deployed under Army Ops control in J&K State.

Details of ceasefire violations along the LC Sector in J&K for the last three years is as under:

Year	Total ceasefire violations
2009	28
2010	44
2011(till date)	45

The number of firing incidences reported and BSP personnel injured & killed along the International Border with Pakistan in the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	No. of firing incidents	Injured	Killed
2008	09	19	1
2009	07	17	2
2010	26	13	3
2011 (upto Oct., 2011)	10	3	3

Reportedly, 2 civilian porters were killed in cross LC firing. Details of compensation paid to the next of kin of BSF personnel killed and injured during last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Compensation paid (in Rs.)
2008	28,86,610/-
2009	64,05,643/-
2010	85,17,693/-
2011 (upto Oct., 2011)	29,97,495/-

(d) and (e) All incidents of cease fire violations are investigated and protests are lodged with Pakistan military authorities at appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings and meetings between the Directors General of Military Operations (DGMO) of the two countries. The issue of ceasefire violations was taken up with the Pakistan side during the Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan held in Islamabad on June 23-24, 2011.

Attack by Maoists

1337. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of attack/sabotage of railway property by the Maoists has increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has evolved a comprehensive policy to protect the Railways from such attacks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In the current year (up to November 15), 23 incidents of attacks on railways by the Maoists in various naxal affected states have been reported as compared to 47 such attacks in the corresponding period of 2010.

(c) and (d) 'Policing on Railways', as per item no. 2 of the state list-II of the Constitution of India, is a State subject. Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises including tracks, bridges, tunnels and running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State police forces which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the state concerned. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) is deployed to effectively supplement the efforts of the State Government to prevent

such incidents. The Government of India is closely monitoring the situation and issue advisories to State Governments on the subject from time to time.

[Translation]

Procurement by FCI

1338. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for speeding up the procurement of foodgrains at procurement centres of the Food Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the service delivery by FCI;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(e) whether procurement centres have been set up in several States under this scheme; and

(f) 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) Before the start of every marketing season, Department of Food and Public Distribution convenes a meeting of State food secretaries, Food Corporation of India and other stake holders to prepare a detailed action plan for making the arrangements of procurement in the coming marketing season. Details of number of procurement centers to be opened and arrangements like purchase of packaging material, storage space are discussed En the meeting. The meeting is conducted to ensure smooth conduct of MSP operation in the states.

(c) No, Madam,

(d) Does not arise

(e) and (f) The Details of procurement centres opened by FCI/State agencies for the last 3 years for procurement of paddy and wheat are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement I

The number of purchase centres operated for last three years for procurement of Paddy

Sl.No.	State	KMS 2008-09	KMS 2009-10	KMS 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	489	518	534
2.	Assam	12	11	21
3.	Bihar	3791	2914	549
4.	Chhattisgarh	1577	1577	1589
5.	Delhi	2	2	4
6.	Gujarat	9	0	10
7.	Haryana	179	181	183
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	5
9.	Jharkhand	40	29	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	15	15
11.	Karnataka	29	32	40

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Kerala	210	450	470
13.	Maharashtra	884	872	857
14.	Madhya Pradesh	465	475	473
15.	Odisha	2274	1130	503
16.	Puduchery	12	12	0
17.	Punjab	1546	1588	1721
18.	Rajasthan	12	0	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1300	1281	317
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2173	3841	2235
21.	Uttarakhand	39	59	52
22.	West Bengal	213	1500	1921
Grand Total		15276	16492	11509

Statement II

The number of purchase centres operated by FCI/State Agencies during the last three years for procurement of Wheat

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Punjab	1600	1610	1702
Haryana	364	365	367
Uttar Pradesh	4843	4409	4498
Rajasthan	290	297	304
Madhya Pradesh	1617	1248	1228
Delhi	2	4	4
Bihar	4498	2852	567
Himachal Pradesh	7	7	7
Gujarat	215	153	188
Jharkhand	13	18	8
Chhattisgarh	1333	1333	1333
Jammu and Kashmir	15	15	15
Maharashtra	85	85	58
Uttarakhand	242	200	200
West Bengal	0	0	0
Total	15124	12596	10479

[English]

Killing of BSF Personnel

1339. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Border Security Forces (BSFs) personnel were killed in a helicopter crash near Ranchi recently;

(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 thereof; and

(e) the details of compensation paid to the families of the BSF personnel killed in the said crash?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A Helicopter crash took place in Ranchi recently. However, no BSF personnel was killed.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation is investigating the matter under Aircraft Rules 1937, Part-X, which is in progress.

(e) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

National Games

1340. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the venue selected for hosting the next National Games in the country;

(b) the present status of preparation organising/ conducting the said National Games;

(c) whether the Government is satisfied with the level of preparation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the funds sanctioned/released alongwith other sports facilities being provided by the Government for conducting the National Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Kerala is to host the next National Games.

(b) to (d) The responsibility for conduct of the National Games is that of State Government hosting the National Games and the Indian Olympic Association. Government of Kerala has informed that for the successful conduct of the National Games, 31 venues have been identified which are spread over 7 districts in Kerala. The projects now being taken up are as follows:

Renovation/up-gradation of Stadia-16

New construction-7

Temporary overlays-7

Greenfield Stadia-1

The ongoing projects are expected to be completed in 4 phases:

Phase-1 Scheduled to be Operational by 31.12.2011

Phase-2 Scheduled to be Operational 31.03.2012

Phase-3 Scheduled to be Operational 30.09.2012

Phase-4 Completion expected beyond 30.09.2012

The renovation/up-gradation and new construction projects have achieved notable progress. The State Government and the National Games Secretariat, constituted purely for the conduct of the National Games are closely evaluating the progress of implementation.

(e) The Government of India has approved additional central assistance (ACA) of Rs. 110 crore, which is 500/0 of the total cost for the projects concerning National Games, estimated by the central team which visited Kerala in May, 2010. Out of the approved total ACA of Rs. 110 crore, first installment of Rs. 55 crore has been released to Government of Kerala. Further, the Government of Kerala has received the following assistance from the Central Government.

(i) Jimmy George Indoor Stadium, Thiruvananthapuram-Rs. 1.00 Crore.

(ii) KWA Swimming Pool, Thiruvananthapuram-Rs. 1.50 Crore.

(iii) Conduct of National Games-Rs. 3.00 Crore.

(iv) Completion of District Sports Council Complex at Attingal-Rs. 2.28 Crore.

Thus, the Government of Kerala has received funds to the tune of Rs. 62.78 crore from the Government of India.

Impact of Natural Calamities on Agriculture

1341. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of natural calamities on agricultural production in the country;

(b) if so, the details of losses suffered in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, crop-wise and State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Vagaries of nature including natural calamities do impact agricultural production and is reflected by fluctuations in agricultural production over the years. As per available information, State-wise details of production of major crops (rice, wheat, coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton) including increase and decrease(-) during 2007-08 to 2010-11 is detailed in the statement enclosed.

The State Governments have ready availability of funds under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for providing relief assistance in the event of natural calamities. Additional assistance is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), in accordance State(s). There are laid down items and norms for providing relief assistance from these funds.

Statement

State-wise details of Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Production over previous year during the period 2008-09 to 2010-11

Rice

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)				Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in production over previous year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	13324.0	14241.0	10538.0	14385.0	917.0	-3703.0	3847.0
Arunachal Pradesh	158.1	163.9	215.8	#	5.8	51.9	#
Assam	3319.0	4008.5	4335.8	4752.0	689.5	327.3	416.2
Bihar	4418.1	5590.3	3599.3	3320.2	1172.2	-1991.1	-279.1
Chhattisgarh	5426.6	4391.8	4110.4	6159.0	-1034.8	-281.4	2048.6
Goa	121.6	123.3	100.6	#	1.7	-22.7	#
Gujarat	1474.0	1303.0	1292.0	1523.0	-171.0	-11.0	231.0
Haryana	3613.0	3298.0	3625.0	3472.0	-315.0	327.0	-153.0
Himachal Pradesh	121.5	118.3	105.9	131.2	-3.2	-12.4	25.3
Jammu and Kashmir	561.3	563.1	497.4	507.7	1.8	-65.7	10.3
Jharkhand	3336.4	3420.2	1538.4	1136.9	83.8	-1881.8	-401.4
Karnataka	3717.0	3802.0	3691.0	4047.0	85.0	-111.0	356.0
Kerala	528.5	590.3	598.3	542.9	61.8	8.0	-55.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	1461.9	1559.7	1260.6	1772.1	97.8	-299.1	511.5
Maharashtra	2996.0	2284.0	2183.0	2669.0	-712.0	-101.0	486.0
Manipur	406.2	397.0	319.9	#	-9.2	-77.1	#
Meghalaya	200.0	203.9	206.7	#	3.9	2.8	#
Mizoram	15.7	46.0	44.4	#	30.3	-1.6	#
Nagaland	290.6	345.1	240.3	#	54.5	-104.8	#
Odisha	7540.7	6812.7	6917.5	6858.2	-728.0	104.8	-59.3
Punjab	10489.0	11000.0	11236.0	10837.0	511.0	236.0	-399.0
Rajasthan	259.6	241.1	228.3	265.6	-18.5	-12.8	37.3
Sikkim	22.9	21.7	24.3	#	-1.2	2.6	#
Tamil Nadu	5040.2	5182.7	5665.2	6139.4	142.5	482.5	474.2
Tripura	624.6	627.1	640.0	#	2.5	12.9	#
Uttar Pradesh	11780.0	13097.0	10807.1	12014.1	1317.0	-2289.9	1207.0
Uttarakhand	593.0	582.0	608.0	545.0	-11.0	26.0	-63.0
West Bengal	14719.5	15037.2	14340.7	12332.7	317.7	-696.5	-2008.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.9	22.1	24.9	#	0.2	2.8	#
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	23.7	23.4	13.5	#	-0.3	-9.9	#
Delhi	31.4	31.4	29.0	#	0.0	-2.4	#
Daman and Diu	3.5	3.8	3.3	#	0.3	-0.5	#
Puducherry	53.4	50.8	52.4	#	-2.6	1.6	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	1915.2	NA	NA	NA
All India	96692.9	99182.4	89093.0	95325.1	2489.5	-10089.4	6232.1

*As per 4th Advance Estimates released on 19.07.2011.

Figure Includes in others.

NA: Not applicable

*State-wise details of Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Production over previous year during the period
2008-09 to 2010-11*

Wheat

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)				Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in production over previous year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	8.0	16.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	-6.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	5.3	5.2	4.8	#	-0.1	-0.4	#

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	71.0	54.6	63.5	64.0	-16.4	8.9	0.5
Bihar	4450.4	4410.0	4570.8	4670.0	-40.4	160.8	99.2
Chhattisgarh	98.8	92.5	121.9	126.8	-6.3	29.4	4.9
Gujarat	3838.0	2593.0	2352.0	3854.1	-1245.0	-241.0	1502.1
Haryana	10236.0	10808.2	10500.0	11040.9	572.2	-308.2	540.9
Himachal Pradesh	504.4	547.3	327.1	670.0	42.9	-220.2	342.9
Jammu and Kashmir	495.9	483.6	289.9	289.9	-12.3	-193.7	0.0
Jharkhand	139.9	153.9	173.2	151.4	14.0	19.3	-21.8
Karnataka	261.0	247.0	251.0	245.0	-14.0	4.0	-6.0
Madhya Pradesh	6032.5	6521.9	8410.0	7627.1	489.4	1888.1	-782.9
Maharashtra	2078.7	1516.0	1740.0	2292.0	-562.7	224.0	552.0
Meghalaya	1.1	0.7	0.7	#	-0.4	0.0	#
Nagaland	1.6	2.1	2.4	#	0.5	0.3	#
Odisha	8.7	7.4	5.8	4.7	-1.3	-1.6	-11
Punjab	15720.0	15733.0	15169.0	15828.6	13.0	-564.0	659.6
Rajasthan	7124.9	7287.0	7500.9	7214.5	162.1	213.9	-286.4
Sikkim	4.5	7.8	5.9	#	3.3	-1.9	#
Tripura	1.9	1.2	1.3	#	-0.7	0.1	#
Uttar Pradesh	25679.0	28554.0	27518.0	30001.0	2875.0	-1036.0	2483.0
Uttarakhand	814.0	797.0	845.0	887.0	-17.0	48.0	42.0
West Bengal	917.3	764.5	846.7	842.0	-152.8	82.2	-4.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.1	1.1	1.0	#	0.0	-0.1	#
Delhi	76.2	74.4	92.7	#	-1.8	18.3	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	108.8	NA	NA	NA
All India	78570.2	80679.4	80803.6	85927.8	2109.2	124.2	5124.3

*As per 4th Advance Estimates released on 19.07.2011.

#Figure Includes in others.

NA: Not applicable

*State-wise details of Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Production over previous year during the period
2008-09 to 2010-11*

Coarse Cereals

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)				Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in production over previous year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	4274.0	4716.0	3318.0	4348.8	442.0	-1398.0	1030.8
Arunachal Pradesh	76.8	77.7	78.6	#	0.9	0.9	#
Assam	17.0	15.4	17.2	17.0	-1.6	1.8	-0.2
Bihar	1498.5	1751.3	1508.1	1338.2	252.8	-243.2	-169.9
Chhattisgarh	229.7	184.4	181.8	205.4	-45.3	-2.6	23.6
Goa	0.7	0.8	0.8	#	0.1	0.0	#
Gujarat	2151.0	1976.0	1600.0	1755.2	-175.0	-376.0	155.2
Haryana	1357.0	1329.4	1132.0	1369.0	-27.6	-197.4	237.0
Himachal Pradesh	896.2	712.1	563.5	713.5	-184.1	-148.6	150.0
Jammu and Kashmir	499.5	660.4	513.3	550.7	160.9	-147.1	37.3
Jharkhand	386.4	333.9	216.9	268.2	-52.5	-117.0	51.3
Karnataka	6943.0	6254.0	5895.0	7501.0	-689.0	-359.0	1606.0
Kerala	2.8	1.7	2.2	0.7	-1.1	0.5	-1.5
Madhya Pradesh	2122.5	2149.9	2041.2	2166.3	27.4	-108.7	125.1
Maharashtra	7093.0	5971.6	6293.3	6959.0	-1121.4	321.7	665.7
Manipur	8.4	11.5	11.7	#	3.1	0.2	#
Meghalaya	27.4	27.8	28.2	#	0.4	0.4	#
Mizoram	0.7	9.3	11.5	#	8.6	2.2	#
Nagaland	139.4	127.3	76.8	#	-12.1	-50.5	#
Odisha	210.4	191.7	230.4	364.0	-18.7	38.7	133.6
Punjab	583.1	575.1	527.1	540.0	-8.0	-48.0	12.9
Rajasthan	7121.4	7325.1	3907.2	7995.5	204.3	-3418.5	4088.3
Sikkim	72.6	66.2	74.2	#	-6.4	8.0	#
Tamil Nadu	1357.1	1755.1	1642.0	1878.2	398.0	-113.1	236.2
Tripura	2.1	2.0	2.0	#	-0.1	0.0	#
Uttar Pradesh	3058.9	3080.2	2968.8	3216.6	21.3	-111.4	247.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttarakhand	339.0	347.0	297.0	334.0	8.0	-50.0	37.0
West Bengal	265.8	365.4	404.0	407.9	99.6	38.6	3.9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.9	0.6	0.4	#	-0.3	-0.2	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.7	2.7	1.9	#	0.0	-0.8	#
Delhi	11.6	11.7	3.3	#	0.1	-8.4	#
Daman and Diu	0.5	3.8	0.5	#	3.3	-3.3	#
Puducherry	0.3	0.2	0.2	#	-0.1	0.0	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	290.1	NA	NA	NA
All India	40750.4	40037.9	33549.2	42219.2	-712.5	-6488.7	8670.1

*As per 4th Advance Estimates released on 19.07.2011.

#Figure includes in others.

NA: Not applicable

*State-wise details of Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Production over previous year during the period
2008-09 to 2010-11*

Pulses

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)				Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in production over previous year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1697.0	1448.0	1429.0	1439.0	-249.0	-19.0	10.0
Arunachal Pradesh	8.3	9.0	9.7	#	0.7	0.7	#
Assam	63.0	64.5	64.6	63.0	1.5	0.1	-1.6
Bihar	497.1	469.1	472.4	555.6	-28.0	3.3	83.2
Chhattisgarh	536.8	498.6	488.7	535.6	-38.2	-9.9	46.9
Goa	11.3	10.2	8.5	#	-1.1	-1.7	#
Gujiarat	743.0	609.0	517.0	720.0	-134.0	-92.0	203.0
Haryana	101.8	178.1	100.0	159.0	76.3	-78.1	59.0
Himachal Pradesh	36.0	23.5	20.7	16.5	-12.5	-2.8	-4.2
Jammu and Kashmir	15.4	14.2	13.6	23.2	-1.2	-0.6	9.7
Jharkhand	301.8	280.7	223.7	267.1	-21.1	-57.0	43.4
Karnataka	1265.0	972.0	1118.0	1497.0	-293.0	146.0	379.0
Kerala	8.4	6.3	10.3	5.1	-2.1	4.0	-5.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	2453.6	3683.1	4304.6	3391.4	1229.5	621.5	-913.2
Maharashtra	3024.0	1656.0	2370.0	3146.0	-1368.0	714.0	776.0
Manipur	7.2	6.5	7.2	#	-0.7	0.7	#
Meghalaya	3.3	3.9	3.5	#	0.6	-0.4	#
Mizoram	2.7	3.6	6.5	#	0.9	2.9	#
Nagaland	41.6	39.7	34.7	#	-1.9	-5.0	#
Odisha	383.5	387.3	399.4	414.1	3.8	12.1	14.7
Punjab	23.0	21.7	1.8.0	18.4	-1.3	-3.7	0.4
Rajasthan	1552.8	1826.4	713.7	3216.4	273.6	-1112.7	2502.7
Sikkim	11.6	11.8	12.9	#	0.2	1.1	#
Tamil Nadu	185.0	164.5	204.2	296.0	-20.5	39.7	91.8
Tripura	4.7	4.4	4.5	#	-0.3	0.1	#
Uttar Pradesh	1576.9	1998.1	1901.4	2012.0	421.2	-96.7	110.6
Uttarakhand	50.0	39.0	46.0	52.0	-11.0	7.0	6.0
West Bengal	147.6	128.5	150.3	161.2	-19.1	21.8	10.9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.3	1.2	1.8	#	-0.1	0.6	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.6	5.5	4.9	#	-0.1	-0.6	#
Delhi	0.7	0.7	0.8	#	0.0	0.1	#
Daman and Diu	1.1	1.1	1.1	#	0.0	0.0	#
Puducherry	0.4	0.5	0.3	#	0.1	-0.2	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	105.0	NA	NA	NA
All India	14761.5	14566.7	14661.9	18093.5	-194.8	95.2	3431.6

*As per 4th Advance Estimates released on 19.07.2011.

#Figure includes in others.

NA: Not applicable

*State-wise details of Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Production over previous year during the period
2008-09 to 2010-11*

Oilseeds

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)				Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in production over previous year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	3390.0	2189.1	1500.0	1986.0	-1200.9	-689.1	486.0
Arunachal Pradesh	25.6	30.5	28.3	#	4.9	-2.2	#

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	139.0	137.9	144.7	152.0	-1.1	6.8	7.3
Bihar	137.9	138.0	144.6	155.2	0.1	6.6	10.6
Chhattisgarh	192.6	193.5	200.4	217.2	0.9	6.9	16.8
Goa	7.0	8.2	8.1	#	1.2	-0.1	#
Gujarat	4725.0	4015.9	3097.0	3911.9	-709.1	-918.9	814.9
Haryana	642.8	932.8	877.5	964.0	290.0	-55.3	86.5
Himachal Pradesh	6.5	5.0	3.8	8.4	-1.5	-1.2	4.6
Jammu and Kashmir	53.3	49.6	49.7	49.8	-3.7	0.1	0.1
Jharkhand	68.8	73.2	79.6	88.5	4.4	6.4	8.9
Karnataka	1549.0	1212.0	1005.0	1212.0	-337.0	-207.0	207.0
Kerala	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.0	-0.8	-0.4	0.8
Madhya Pradesh	6352.0	6976.9	7636.2	8035.4	624.9	659.3	399.2
Maharashtra	4874.0	3409.7	2814.0	4997.0	-1464.3	-595.7	2183.0
Manipur	0.9	0.7	0.7	#	-0.2	0.0	#
Meghalaya	6.7	7.1	7.0	#	0.4	-0.1	#
Mizoram	0.8	2.5	3.0	#	1.7	0.5	#
Nagaland	68.1	71.5	84.6	#	3.4	13.1	#
Odisha	196.6	180.3	172.1	183.4	-16.4	-8.2	11.3
Punjab	76.5	76.2	83.4	71.2	-0.3	7.2	-12.2
Rajasthan	4197.6	5178.4	4407.2	6090.2	980.8	-771.2	1683.0
Sikkim	7.5	7.4	9.4	#	-0.1	2.0	#
Tamil Nadu	1146.7	1043.0	939.6	1131.9	-103.7	-103.4	192.3
Tripura	2.7	2.5	2.5	#	-0.2	0.0	#
Uttar Pradesh	1146.8	1164.5	816.0	911.0	17.7	-348.5	95.0
Uttaranchal	29.0	26.0	33.0	23.4	-3.0	7.0	-9.6
West Bengal	705.1	582.6	727.1	760.6	-122.5	144.5	33.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.1	0.1	0.1	#	0.0	0.0	#
Delhi	2.7	0.6	4.9	#	-2.1	4.3	#
Puducherry	1.6	1.8	1.1	#	0.2	-0.7	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	149.7	NA	NA	
All India	29755.3	27719.0	24881.7	31100.8	-2036.3	-2837.3	6219.1

*As per 4th Advance Estimates released on 19.07.2011.

#Figure includes in others.

NA: Not applicable

*State-wise details of Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Production over previous year during the period
2008-09 to 2010-11*

Sugarcane

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)				Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in production over previous year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	20296.0	15380.0	11708.0	14784.0	-4916.0	-3672.0	3076.0
Arunachal Pradesh	21.8	23.4	27.1	#	1.6	3.7	#
Assam	980.0	1099.7	1059.0	1097.0	119.7	-40.7	38.0
Bihar	3854.9	4959.9	5032.6	15000.0	1105.0	72.7	9967.4
Chhattisgarh	27.5	25.4	29.2	21.8	-2.1	3.8	-7.4
Gujarat	15190.0	15510.0	12400.0	14240.0	320.0	-3110.0	1840.0
Goa	56.0	49.3	52.3	#	-6.7	3.0	#
Haryana	8860.0	5130.0	5335.0	5987.0	-3730.0	205.0	652.0
Himachal Pradesh	58.4	53.1	45.6	38.3	-5.3	-7.5	-7.4
Jammu and Kashmir	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	150.0	348.8	447.0	457.3	198.8	98.2	10.3
Karnataka	26240.0	23328.0	30443.0	37595.0	-2912.0	7115.0	7152.0
Kerala	218.0	275.5	285.0	110.3	57.5	9.5	-174.8
Madhya Pradesh	3180.0	2975.0	2535.0	2667.0	-205.0	-440.0	132.0
Maharashtra	88437.0	60648.0	64159.0	78838.0	-27789.0	3511.0	14679.0
Manipur	16.8	21.3	21.3	#	4.5	0.0	#
Meghalaya	0.3	0.3	0.2	#	0.0	-0.1	#
Mizoram	0.8	13.7	12.4	#	12.9	-1.3	#
Nagaland	247.3	185.8	152.9	#	-61.5	-32.9	#
Odisha	1096.2	646.2	489.9	902.7	-450.0	-156.3	412.8
Punjab	6690.0	4670.0	3700.0	4170.0	-2020.0	-970.0	470.0
Rajasthan	593.8	388.2	344.5	360.9	-205.6	-43.7	16.4
Tamil Nadu	38071.0	32804.4	29745.6	34292.0	-5266.6	-3058.8	4546.4
Tripura	46.7	51.7	44.9	#	5.0	-6.8	#
Uttar Pradesh	124665.3	109048.0	117140.0	120555.0	-15617.3	8092.0	3415.0
Uttarakhand	7686.0	5590.0	5842.0	6516.0	-2096.0	252.0	674.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	1272.0	1638.3	1000.8	1100.0	366.3	-637.5	99.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.5	3.0	2.0	#	-0.5	-1.0	#
Puducherry	228.4	162.3	247.3	#	-66.1	85.0	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	435.3	NA	NA	NA
All India	348187.9	285029.3	292301.6	339167.6	-63158.6	7272.3	46866.0

*As per 4th Advance Estimates released on 19.07.2011. #Figure includes in others. NA: Not applicable.

*State-wise details of Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Production over previous year during the period
2008-09 to 2010-11*

Cotton

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)				Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in production over previous year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	3491.0	3569.0	3227.0	5300.0	78.0	-342.0	2073.0
Assam	0.6	0.6	0.8	#	0.0	0.2	#
Chhattisgarh	0.1	0.1	0.3	#	0.0	0.2	#
Gujarat	8276.0	7013.8	7986.3	10500.0	-1262.2	972.5	2513.7
Haryana	1885.0	1858.0	1926.0	1750.0	-27.0	68.0	-176.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.1	0.0	#	-0.1	-0.1	#
Karnataka	778.0	866.0	868.2	1250.0	88.0	2.2	381.8
Kerala	1.7	1.5	1.3	#	-0.2	-0.2	#
Madhya Pradesh	864.8	856.1	855.3	2000.0	-8.7	-0.8	1144.7
Maharashtra	7015.0	4752.0	5859.3	8800.0	-2263.0	1107.3	2940.7
Meghalaya	6.5	5.6	5.5	#	-0.9	-0.1	#
Mizoram	0.6	0.1	0.8	#	-0.5	0.7	#
Nagaland	0.3	0.1	0.0	#	-0.2	-0.1	#
Odisha	124.7	146.6	147.2	250.0	21.9	0.6	102.8
Punjab	2355.0	2285.0	2006.0	2100.0	-70.0	-279.0	94.0
Rajasthan	862.2	725.7	903.1	900.0	-136.5	177.4	-3.1
Tamil Nadu	200.7	187.7	225.0	500.0	-13.0	37.3	275.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	1.5	1.4	1.4	#	-0.1	0.0	#
Uttar Pradesh	6.8	0.8	5.0	50.0	-6.0	4.2	45.0
West Bengal	13.2	6.0	3.3	#	-7.2	-2.7	#
Puducherry	0.2	0.0	0.0	#	-0.2	0.0	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	25.0	NA	NA	NA
All India	25884.1	22276.2	24021.8	33425.0	-3607.9	1745.6	9403.2

*As per 4th Advance Estimates released on 19.07.2011.

#Figure includes in others.

NA: Not applicable

Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

1342. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from various State Governments under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme and the number of proposals approved out of them, alongwith the funds allocated and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of projects completed and the number of ILCS units actually built alongwith the utilization of funds under the scheme during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) has been revised in January, 2008 and proposals have been received for sanction under the revised guidelines from the State of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Assam Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Kerala, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha under the scheme. The details of proposals received and sanctioned under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme from various State Governments and the funds released thereunder during the last three years *i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year *i.e.* 2011-12 State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of project completed and the number of units built alongwith the utilization of funds under the scheme during the said period, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Details of proposals sanctioned, funds allocated and released during the last three years:

Financial year 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of units proposed	No of units sanctioned	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released/adjusted (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	9808	9808	7.48	7.48* Adjusted
2.	Uttar Pradesh	235606	235606	179.64	70.74* (37.10 adjusted + 33.64 released)

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1116	1116	1.06	1.06* adjusted
4.	West Bengal	6798	6798	5.18	1.29
5.	Kerala	1675	1675	1.28	0.32
6.	Manipur	7117	7117	6.78	1.69
7.	Nagaland	3404	3404	3.24	0.81
Total		265524	265524	204.66	37.75

Financial year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of units proposed	No of units sanctioned	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released/adjusted (Rs. in crore)
1.	Bihar	9808	9808	7.48	7.48* Adjusted
2.	Uttar Pradesh	8174	2647	2.02	43.30
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	35812	4781	4.48	1.12* adjusted
4.	Nagaland	2076	2076	1.95	2.917
5.	Uttarakhand	7698	1613	1.23	1.23
6.	Maharashtra	12237	12237	8.78	0.85
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7423	7423	5.60	0.48
8.	Tripura	2998	2998	2.85	1.08
9.	Tamil Nadu	382	0	—	—
10.	Kerala	6564	6564	—	—
11.	Gujarat	4125	—	—	—
12.	West Bengal	9818	—	—	—
13.	Haryana	13933	—	—	—
Total		158656	42662	28.681	49.857

Financial year 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of units proposed	No of units sanctioned	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released/adjusted (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	7068	0	—	—
2.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	79.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	7.31
4.	Kerala	—	—	—	2.21
5.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	5.58
6.	Rajasthan	5339	1039	0.792	0.198
7.	West Bengal	0	0	—	3.89
8.	Jharkhand	13723	0	—	—
9.	Chhattisgarh	66675	0	—	—
10.	Odisha	29279	0	—	—
Total		122084	1039	0.792	99.158

Financial year 2011-12 (as on date)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of units proposed	No of units sanctioned	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released/adjusted (Rs. in crore)
1.	Odisha	29279	4690	4.1	0.89
2.	Jharkhand	3891	3891	3.4	0.74
3.	Chhattisgarh	26018	26018	22.76	4.96
4.	West Bengal	9818	7751	6.78	1.48
5.	Nagaland	—	—	—	1.463
6.	Manipur	—	—	—	5.09
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4358	4358	3.81	2.25
8.	Tripura	22041	22041	24.1	5.25
9.	Maharashtra	2405	2405	0	0
Total		97810	71154	64.95	22.123

Statement II*Physical and Financial Progress of the ILCS scheme as on date*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of units sanctioned	No of units completed	No of units in progress	Utilization Certificates Received (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	238253	231649	3634	162.34
2.	Bihar	12231	4834	1295	4.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	5897	1454	2249	1.73
4.	Uttarakhand	1613	1613	0	0.32
5.	West Bengal	14549	710	0	1.29
6.	Kerala	8239	544	304	0.32
7.	Manipur	7117	552	2566	1.69
8.	Nagaland	5480	2689	1168	3.727
9.	Maharashtra	39663	1616	199	5.63
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14281	2817	647	0.48
11.	Tripura	25039	0	1217	1.08
12.	Rajasthan	1039	0	0	0
13.	Odisha	4690	0	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	3891	0	0	0
15.	Chhattisgarh	26018	0	0	0
Total		408000	248478248478	13279	183.177

Research by KVK and ICAR

1343. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the notable achievements made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Central Agricultural Universities (CAU) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) during the last one year;

(b) the budgetary allocation made for ICAR, KVK and CAU during the current Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the research undertaken by these bodies are at par with those undertaken in advanced countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote research activities in the field of agriculture in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The year wise budgetary provision are as:

Financial Year	Plan BE (Rs. in Crore)
2007-08	1620.00
2008-09	1760.00
2009-10	1760.00
2010-11	2300.00
2011-12	2800.00

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Cutting edge technologies and knowledge developed by ICAR such as pigeon pea genomics, single cross hybrids of maize, buffalo cloning, drought proofing, modified atmospheric packaging for ready to use products, open access on line information sharing have received global acclaim.

(e) ICAR has undertaken several policy initiatives from time to time in the form of management reforms within the overall directions, guidance and framework of the ICAR to enhance agricultural production and productivity on a sustainable basis from the available resources.

Statement

The notable achievements made by ICAR, CAU and KVK are as:

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR):

Soil and water productivity: The GIS-based soil fertility maps, using soil-test data, were prepared for 500 districts spread over 21 States of India. In Bundelkhand, adoption of integrated watershed management interventions has almost doubled the fodder production, making the area fodder surplus and thereby achieving enhanced milk productivity from buffalo by 33% and cows by 40%.

Genetic resources: During 32 explorations undertaken in 21 States of India, 1,785 accessions were collected and added to the repository. These included 976 accessions of wild species. Also, 32,617 accessions were imported from 37 countries; including international trial material (6,127) and transgenics (132) for utilization in crop improvement programme.

Crop improvement: Fifty-two varieties/hybrids of crops including major food crops of rice, wheat, maize, pearl millet and pulses have been released/recommended for cultivation in different agro-climatic regions of country. During the year, 629 tonnes of nucleus seed, 9,554 tonnes of breeder seed, 7,745 tonnes of foundation seed, 3,471 tonnes of certified seeds and 10,443 tonnes of truthfully labelled seed were produced. Four varieties, namely Thar Mahi of sword bean, Thar Kartiki and Thar Maghi of Indian bean and Thar Bhadavai of clusterbean, were released for arid area of western India. Potato hybrid, JX 576, was released as Kufri Gaurav for north-western plains.

Livestock improvement: Under Field Progeny Testing 81,560 semen doses of genetically superior Murrah buffalo bulls were disseminated to farmers and other agencies involved in buffalo development programme in the field. Elite herds of Nili-Ravi, Jaffarabadi, Surti, Bhadawari, Pandarpuri and Swamp buffaloes were established. Livestock management: Arecanut sheath (having less lignin, silica and more calcium, sulphur and copper) could

be an alternative to paddy straw in feeding sheep and dairy animals owing to its better nutritional value. Supplementing curry and bael leaf powder had positive effect in restoration of cyclicity and fertility in acyclic goats and buffaloes. Pipli (*Piper longum*), hing (*Ferula assafoetida*) and lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) oil proved potent antifungal herbal compounds against *Aspergillus parasiticus* in poultry feed under in vitro condition. Feeding detoxified karanj cake to Krishibro chicks improved performance as compared to feeding cake as such. The current in-use foot- and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccine strain IND R2/75 is still the best and covers all the type O circulating outbreak strains in the country. The Project Directorate on FMD is designated as FAO Regional Reference Laboratory for South Asia.

Post-harvest management and value-addition: A multi-tier rack growing system for tender wheat shoot cultivation and also a pilot plant for production of tender wheat shoot powder were developed to facilitate its availability round the year. The storage life of mango, sapota and custard-apple could be extended without any chilling injury at 8-12°C by modified atmosphere packing with semi-permeable film. A technology was developed for utilization of waste generated by mango processing industries at finished pulp stage. An appropriate technology was developed for the manufacture of good quality feta cheese from buffalo milk with enhanced functional attributes.

Agricultural mechanization and energy management: A power-operated, pneumatically controlled bud chipping machine was developed for chipping the buds in sugarcane, having a capacity of 1,200 buds/hr compared to 550 buds/hr in the pedal operated unit. Usage of eight-row power-operated rice transplanter with the covering capacity of 0.2 halhr resulted in reduction of 82 labourers/ha and economic saving of 50%. Jute nail weeder (with 5-6 nails) could control 80% of weeds in 4-30 days after their emergence. Net benefit of this system was Rs. 3,000-5,000/ha over the manual weeding twice. Solar tunnel dryer of the single span arc polyhouse type was developed and tested. In the solar tunnel dryer the drying rate of croaker, anchory and ribbon fish varieties with and without salt treatment was higher than under open sun drying.

Agricultural human resource development: Twenty-five new Experiential Learning Units were added to the existing 220 Units in 49 universities, to develop entrepreneurship skills amongst students. Niche Area of Excellence was also supported at 30 locations to achieve global competence in agricultural research and education.

Information, communication and publicity services:

The Council adopted the open access policy for research journals, namely The Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences and The Indian Journal of Animal Sciences. These journals were also made on-line under E-PKSAR Project (NAIP) and now there are 4,746 registered users in 47 different countries across the world. The visibility of the ICAR website on internet has increased several folds, attracting on an average more than 150,000 visitors per month with 45% new visits. A monthly newsletter ICAR Mail in English and ICAR Chitthi in Hindi has been started. Besides, Agribiotech, a quarterly news, in 13 languages was also launched and being mailed to various stakeholders for creating awareness about biotechnology. The ICAR has developed a tie-up with Prasar Bharati to telecast ICAR films.

Research for tribal and hill regions: The Institutes located at Almora, Umiam and Port Blair evolves technologies to meet the needs of tribal and hill farmers. Four varieties, namely two varieties of maize, one variety each of wheat and millet, were released for cultivation. Eighteen accessions of coconut were collected from South Andaman including three dwarfs and a makapuno type. Package of practices for table purpose groundnut in coconut plantation was standardized, which suggested that seed production can be taken in coconut plantations with pruning practices.

IP portfolio management: Fifty-seven patent applications were filed, 30 published and seven granted to the ICAR. Besides, 11 plant variety title applications were filed, 109 published and 81 granted.

Partnership and linkages: The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) signed a MoU with Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA and one Work Plan with International Water Management Institute for Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Central Agriculture University (CAU): During the last one year in ICAR all 188 students passed undergraduate degree and 38 students have passed post-graduate degree from various constituent colleges located in six states of North-eastern region.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs):

Technology assessment, refinement and transfer: During the year, 1,819 technological interventions were assessed by conducting 18,013 trails on various crops in

4,501 locations. In case of livestock, 238 technological interventions were assessed in 610 locations at the farmers' fields. A sum of 86,979 frontline demonstrations, covering an area of about 28,000 ha, was organized for skill development. Mobile advisory services were initiated in 300 KVKs for narrowing down gap between technology generators and end-users.

New Initiatives: The decoding of 'Arhar' genome entirely through efforts of net-work of Indian institutions, development of Rice Knowledge Portal, establishment of 'Agri India', 'Farm Innovatives Meet', 'R&D' efforts with Industry and NGOs for enhanced agricultural productivity, establishment of Borlaug Institute of South Asia (BISA) are some of the important initiatives for further scaling of efforts for increasing production and productivity in agriculture and allied sectors of our country.

[*Translation*]

Foodgrain Productivity

1344. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIYA:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrains productivity has declined in the country and is inadequate to meet the domestic demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country's agricultural productivity is still far below the world productivity average;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The productivity of foodgrains in the country has increased from 1756 kg/ha in 2006-07 to 1921 kg/ha in 2010-11 (4th advance estimates), leading to a record level of production of 241.56 million tones of foodgrains which

is significantly higher than the foodgrains projected demand of 229.12 million tones for 2010-11.

(c) and (d) As per reports of Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) for 2009 (latest available), the productivity of most of the crops in India is lower than the world productivity average. Comparative position of productivity of major crops in India *vis-à-vis* world productivity average for 2009 is given below:-

Country	Productivity/Yield (Kg/Hectare)					
	Rice	Wheat	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Oil-Crops (Primary)	Sugarcane
India	2178	2907	2183	659	1006	64553
World	4320	3039	3566	930	621	69866

Note: Productivity in India is as per official estimates released by Ministry of Agriculture.

(e) In order to increase productivity and production of agricultural crops in the country, a number of Crop Development Schemes/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 2010-11, two new programmes *viz.* Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areas have been initiated under RKVY. A new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulses growing States of the country.

To achieve higher agricultural productivity, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is also conducting research on crops like wheat, rice, maize, sorghum, minor millets, oilseeds, pulses, cotton, sugarcane and jute. The research programmes include basic and strategic research related to crop improvement, production and protection technologies in these crops towards profitable cropping systems suitable to different situations including development of location specific varieties and technologies as per the agro-ecological zones, development of varieties/hybrids, related production and protection technologies suitable for non-traditional areas and seasons. As a result of these initiatives, improved varieties/hybrids of crops have been developed with good adaptability to different agro-ecological zones with specific traits. Breeder seed of improved varieties as per the indent of Department of

Agriculture and Cooperation are produced for multiplication of foundation seeds and certified seeds. Promotion and adoption of technologies are ensured through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs). The technologies developed by ICAR institutes and All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) in respect of cash crops are also being popularized through special programmes.

[English]

VIP References

1345. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether VIP references including from Members of Parliament and Ministers are not being acknowledged by various officials of the Ministry/Subordinate offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the existing guidelines in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the erring officials;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of such letters received pertaining to corruption and other public importance matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) By and large, all the VIP references received in the Ministry of Home Affairs are acknowledged. The guidelines on the subject are contained in paragraph 66(1) of the Central Secretariat Manual of

Office Procedure which states that the communications received from the Members of Parliament should be acknowledged within 15 days.

(c) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Metro Stations

1346. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of metro stations in operation under the Delhi Metro;

Sl.No.	Convenience	Name of Stations
1.	Subway	Central Secretariat, Rajiv Chowk, Mandi House, Tilak Nagar to Barakhamba Road, INA, Udyog Bhawan, Race Course, AIIMS, Green Park, Hauz Khas, Malviya Nagar, Saket and Kashmere Gate
2.	Foot Overbridges (FOB)	Pragati Maidan, Tis Hazari, Jhilmil, Shastri Park, Laxmi Nagar and Nirman Vihar
3.	FOBs - construction started	Sarita Vihar and Anand Vihar ISBT

Most of the station premises can be used by pedestrian as an FOB/underpass via connectivity through unpaid area of the station premises for crossing the road.

Doping in Sports

1347. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether dope test is being used on athletes by the coaches/officials themselves for the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far by the Government against the concerned sportspersons/coaches/officials etc., responsible/involved in doping menace;

(c) whether one member committee appointed by the Government in the recent past to investigate incidents of alleged doping among sportspersons, has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the outcome of the said report alongwith the action/steps taken/being taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the said committee;

(b) whether complaints have been received that the convenience of pedestrians has been ignored in the construction of metro stations; and

(c) if so, the number of subways/over bridges provided/proposed to be provided at metro stations for their convenience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that there are a total of 141 metro stations in operation under the Delhi Metro.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The following pedestrian subways and foot overbridges (FOBs) have been provided by DMRC at various metro stations:-

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said report is likely to be submitted; and

(f) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stop such unethical practices so that such incidents do not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Government has appointed Justice Mukul Mudgal, retired Chief Justice of the High Court of Punjab & Haryana, as a one member Committee on 07.07.2011 to enquire into all the aspects of the issues relating to prevalence of Doping. The terms of reference of the enquiry Committee are as under:-

(i) To determine the facts and circumstances leading to large scale recent incidents of alleged doping in Athletics discipline.

(ii) To examine reasons for such large scale prevalence of doping and modus operandi involved, including availability of the prohibited substances in and around training campus/competitions.

(iii) To enquire into the role of agencies involved, if any.

- (iv) To suggest remedial measures to improve the protocols of dope testing and its integrity and promotion so that such lapses, if any, do not happen in future.
- (v) Any other issues.
- (c) to (e) The report of the Committee is still awaited.
- (f) The Government has taken the following steps to curb the menace of doping in sports:-
- (i) Increasing the frequency of testing of athletes during in competition and out of competition including Core probables undergoing training at various centres for London Olympics, 2012.
- (ii) Surprise checking of rooms of Athletes, Coaches and Support Personnel at training institutes and surprise collection of samples.
- (iii) Distribution of educational material related to dope related issues amongst Sportspersons, Coaches & Support Personnel.
- (iv) Increase in Seminar/Workshops/Teaching Sessions with Athletes and Coaches.
- (v) Closer surveillance and vigilance on Coaches and Support Personnel through their Employers.

[English]

Schemes for Promoting Agriculture

1348. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented and the steps taken by the Government for promoting agriculture to improve the conditions of farmers in Gujarat;

(b) the details of the amount allocated therefor during the last three years;

(c) the funds utilised under those schemes, so far;

(d) the targets set and the achievements made during the said period;

(e) whether some proposals regarding the agriculture sector are pending consideration of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The Government has taken various steps for promoting agriculture to improve the conditions of farmers by formulating several programmes/schemes for sustainable increase of agricultural production and raise the farmers' income. The details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Department in the State of Gujarat and the funds allocated, released, utilized by the State and percentage of financial achievements made during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) No specific proposal from Government of Gujarat is pending with the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Statement

Details of funds, released, expenditure incurred and percentage of achievements in terms of expenditure during last three years and current year

Name of the State: Gujarat

(Rs. in crore)

Year	2008-09				2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
	Allocation	Release	Exp.	% of Achievment	Allocation	Release	Exp.	% of Achievment	Allocation	Release	Exp.	% of Achievment	Allocation	Release	Exp. As on (31.10.11)	% of Achievment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Macro Management Scheme	36.45	50.45	46.65	92.47	36.45	36.30	36.51	95.33	36.58	39.19	42.29	107.91	30.94	41.88	17.04	40.69
Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	16.50	12.90	12.90	100.00	11.15	8.65	9.94	116.26	1.05	1.05	1.53	146.71	1.75	1.04	0.90	86.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
National Horticulture Mission	86.00	35.32	35.58	100.74	63.00	25.21	33.49	132.84	62.90	54.97	63.51	115.54	76.50	38.25	23.65	61.83
Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	11.92	1.89	2.78	147.09	11.88	5.57	3.04	54.58	10.15	5.10	4.91	96.27	20.04	6.00	3.07	51.17
Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)	16.00	16.00	21.61	135.06	23.63	23.63	13.26	56.12	17.86	17.86	20.34	113.89	0.00	0.00	13.50	
Micro Irrigation	150.77	48.99	73.96	150.97	146.56	44.47	54.26	122.01	120.00	120.00	120.00	100.00	130.95	130.00	130.96	100.74
National Bamboo Mission	6.09	4.50	4.50	100.00	4.90	3.70	3.60	97.30	2.4-9	1.60	1.26	78.75	2.00	0.00	0.00	
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas YOjana (RKVY)	243.39	243.39	243.39	100.00	386.19	386.19	386.19	100.00	353.45	388.63	371.97	95.71	515.48	250.45	199.66	79.72
National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	21.55	8.33	6.79	81.51	23.54	15.08	14.49	96.09	39.05	23.89	30.16	126.25	30.27	5.55	5.09	91.71
National project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility \$	#	0.00			#	0.00			#	1	0			#	1.86	
Total	587.67	421.77	448.16	106.26	707.30	550.70	554.78	100.74	643.6	652.29	655.97	100.56	807.93	473.17	393.87	83.24

\$Scheme is being implemented w.e.f. 2008-09

#No State-wise allocation are made under the scheme.

Bonus for Paddy Procurement

1349. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant/has granted bonus for paddy procurement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAVAT): (a) and (b) Bonus is not declared by the Central Government statewise. During 2008-09 and 2009-10 a bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal was payable over and above the Minimum Support Price of

Common and Grade 'A' varieties of paddy. Bonus for procurement of paddy has not been declared for the subsequent years.

Farming Holiday

1350. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers' unions had threatened to observe six months farming holiday every year for 10 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) There are no specific reports regarding observation of six months

farming holiday every year for ten years by farmers' unions. However, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh informed that farmers in the Central Delta Region of Amalapuram Division of east Godavari district decided not to go for Kharif crop this year and declared crop holiday, preferring to go for early Rabi. Farmers have been demanding increased subsidies on agriculture inputs, enhanced Minimum Support Price (MSP) for premier varieties, and streamlining of procurement and marketing mechanism. State Government informed that based on the recommendations of high level committee constituted to look into the grievances of the farmers, the following remedial actions have been initiated:

- (i) For Kharif 2010 interest waiver of 7% to a tune of Rs. 39.54 crore was sanctioned, released and adjusted to the accounts of farmers.
- (ii) East Godavari district was included in Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme from this year onwards. An amount of Rs. 46.00 crores was released for crop insurance.
- (iii) Instructions have been given to supply an amount of 32,328 quintals of Paddy Seed on 75% subsidy.
- (iv) Andhra Pradesh Marketing Federation has been advised to supply fertilizers @ 50% subsidy (with a sum of Rs. 977.59 lakh) during Kharif 2011 and Rabi 2011-12.
- (v) An amount of Rs. 501.71 lakh was allotted to east Godavari district for supply of Farm implements on subsidy.
- (vi) Besides, steps for procurement of Paddy through newly opened procurement centers, repair and maintenance of irrigation/drainage channels, preparation of calendar of works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranty Act (MGNREGA) and creation of awareness on disadvantages of crop holiday through model farmers have been initiated.

Marketing of Perishable Goods

1351. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any institutional arrangement to take care of production, marketing and delivery of fruits and vegetables;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to provide remunerative prices to the farmers on one hand and to remove volatility in the prices of these perishable goods on the other?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) To enhance the production and productivity of horticultural crops, including fruits and vegetables and provide marketing support, a centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Horticulture Mission (NHM)" is being implemented in the country from 2005-06. All the States and Union Territories are covered under the Mission, except the eight North Eastern States and the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand which are covered under the 'Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States' (HMNEHS). There is a provision for providing assistance for creation of infrastructure for marketing of fruits and vegetables under these schemes. Further, a new programme on Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) has been launched with an outlay of Rs. 300.00 crore during 2011-12 under the aegis of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The Scheme is being implemented in one city each of 29 States having a population of one million or closer to one million or capital city. Initially, the programme will be implemented for a period of one year (2011-12). The Scheme covers all aspects relating to formation of farmers association/groups, training/capacity building of farmers, linking farmers group with aggregators/markets, vegetable production and supply to urban centers starting from planting material to marketing to retail level.

(c) Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is being implemented on the request of a State/Union Territory Government for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities generally perishable in nature and not covered under Price Support Scheme. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when there is glut in the market and the prices tend to fall below economic levels/cost of production. Procurement under MIS may be made by

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) as Central Agency and by the State designated agencies. Losses, if any incurred by the procuring agencies are shared between Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North Eastern States). However, the amount of loss to be shared between Central Government and the State Government is restricted to 25% of the procurement cost. Profit, if any, earned by the procuring agencies is retained by them.

[*Translation*]

Scuffles in Tihar Jail

1352. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of possession of illegal objects and frequent scuffles between inmates have been reported in Tihar Jail recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken against the responsible security officials;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the High Court has sought a report in this regard from Tihar Jail Authority;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the measures taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There have been a total of 656 instances of prisoners being found with illegal objects like tobacco, currency notes, threatening the staff, scuffle between inmates etc. during the current year till date. The prisoners were given punishments as permissible under the Jail Manual/Delhi Prison Act by the Jail Superintendents. Further, during the year 2011 departmental action has been taken against 10 jail officials for dereliction of duty in connection with recovery of prohibited items and scuffles between inmates.

(c) and (d) The enquiries are conducted in every case and appropriate action under Delhi Prison Act/Jail Manual/CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 is taken against the delinquent prisoners and officials.

(e) and (f) Hon'ble Delhi High Court has taken suo moto cognizance in Writ Petition (Crl.) No. 1151/2008-Court on its own motion Vs. State in which the Hon'ble Court has directed Prison Department to take certain precautionary steps for avoiding use of prohibited articles like mobile phones, misuse of blades etc. inside the Jail.

(g) The efforts made by the Government to check the smuggling of prohibited articles and to stop scuffles between the prisoners in the Jail, include the following:

(i) Stringent searching and body frisking of every prisoner visitor and Jail staff;

(ii) Installation of door frame metal Detectors;

(iii) Installation of CCTV Cameras to keep surveillance over the activities of the prisoners;

(iv) Installation of 11 Mobile phone jammers in Delhi Jails;

(v) Separation of repeated offenders and first time offenders to prevent scuffles;

(vi) Identifying and keeping round the clock surveillance over habitual jail offenders and violent prisoners.

[*English*]

Input Cost of Production of Wheat and Paddy

1353. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) has assessed the input cost of production of wheat and paddy in the country;

(b) if so, the details for 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(c) whether the actual cost of inputs invested by the farmers far exceeds the assessment of the input cost; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The all India weighted average cost of production of wheat, which includes cost of all inputs, has been estimated by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) for 2010-11 and 2011-12 at Rs. 826 and Rs. 927 per quintal respectively. The all India weighted average cost of production of paddy (rice) for the two years has been estimated by the CACP at Rs. 742 and Rs. 888 per quintal respectively.

(c) and (d) Under the Cost of Cultivation Scheme, estimates of cost of production/cultivation are generated on the basis of field data collected from selected farmers. Based on this, the data of the actual cost of production are available after a gap of about two years.

Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers

1354. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group of National Advisory Council (NAC) has stressed that slum dweller should be resettled at the spot where they are currently living;

(b) if so, the present progress of rehabilitation of slum dwellers across the country;

(c) whether the objective of the Government to make urban India free of slums would be achieved within any specific period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The draft recommendations of the Working Group of the National Advisory Council that were placed in Public domain stressed that the decision about whether the settlement is untenable and relocation of the slum absolutely necessary should be made after due process which is transparent, participatory and fair. Therefore displacement should be seen as a last resort, after all other options are ruled out in a transparent manner.

The Recommendations of Working Group are yet to be finalized by the National Advisory Council.

(b) to (d) Rehabilitation of slum dwellers is a state subject. However a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. This scheme envisages provision of support for shelter and basic civic & social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to states willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of 5,000 crores. The Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of 12th Plan (2017). The selection of the cities will be done in consultation with the Centre. The States would be required to include all the mission cities of JNNURM, preferably cities with more than 3 lakh population as per 2001 Census; and other smaller cities, with due consideration to the pace of growth of the city, of slums, predominance of minority population, and areas where property rights are assigned. The scheme will progress at the pace set by the States.

National Culture Fund

1355. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds available in the National Culture Fund at present;

(b) whether various PSUs/corporates under the control of various Ministries/Departments have made contributions to the said fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The total funds available with NCF are as under:-

Primary Corpus	—	Rs. 19.50 crores
Secondary Corpus	—	Rs. 10.89 crores
Project Funds with NCF	—	Rs. 10.40 crores

In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 40 crores approximately has been kept with Indian Oil Foundation, in trust for expenditure on NCF projects.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details of contribution by the PSUs/corporates under the control of various Ministries/Departments to NCF during the last 3 years and the current year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the PSUs/Corporates & Date of Signing of MoU	Contribution by PSUs/Corporates Committed.	Contribution actually made in the last 3 years (as on 31st October, 2011)	Purpose of the projects
1.	Indian Oil Corporation MoU dated 30th March, 2001.	Rs. 10 crores to be contributed each year.	Rs. 1 crore	Conservation and protection of monuments indentified in five states.
2.	UCO Bank, Chandigarh Branch MoU dated 15th July, 2008	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. 20 Lakhs	Renovation and maintenance of Hidimaba Devi Temple, Manli.
3.	M/s. GAIL India Ltd. MoU dated 13th April, 2009.	Rs. 30 lakhs	Rs. 30 lakhs	Renovation and maintenance of Tughalagabad Fort, Delhi.
4.	M/s. NTPC Ltd. MoU dated 22nd December, 2009	Rs. 5 crores	Rs. 50 lakhs	Adoption of Groups of monuments in Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.
5.	M/s. ONGC MoU dated 18th December, 2009 MoU dated 29th June, 2010 MoU dated 29th June, 2010	Rs. 2 crores to be contributed each year. Rs. 30 lakhs Rs. 13.47 lakhs	— Rs. 30 lakhs Rs. 13.47 lakhs	Promotion of rich cultural heritage of India. Renovation and development of Ahom Monuments, Sibsagar, Assam. Replacement of plastic case around the chariot at hte entrance of National Museum, New Delhi with reinforced glass covering.
	MoU dated 25th November, 2010	Rs. 40 lakhs	Rs. 25 lakhs	For the festival called virasat.
6.	State Bank of India MoU dated 13th July, 2010	Rs. 75 lakhs	Rs. 20 lakhs	Conservation, provation of amenities for tourists, illumination of the monument and professional advice for museum display at Hazardurai Palace, Murshiradabad, West Bengal.
7.	M/s. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. MoU dated 19th April, 2011	Rs. 25 lakhs	Rs. 25 lakhs	Construction of toilet block at Shore temple, Mahabalipuram.

University Status to FTII & SRFTI

1356. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government proposes to bring a law to recognize the degrees awarded by the Film Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune and the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute by awarding these institutes a University status;

(b) If so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) A Bill primarily to declare the Film and Television Institutes under the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting as Institutes of National Importance on similar lines to that of LIT, NIT and NIFT with a view to have a reorganised administrative structure, academic body and also with a view to give statutory recognition to the courses being conducted by the Institutes, has been proposed. This involves wide consultations with other Departments/Ministries and other processes such as obtaining approval before being introduced. This is, therefore, a time consuming process and it would be difficult to prescribe a time limit at this stage.

Misuse of Storage Space

1357. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to build new godowns in view of shortage of storage space in the country and damage to foodgrains;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding the use of warehouses meant for storage of foodgrains for storing other items including liquor bottles;

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

(e) the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard including penal action against the officials held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated a scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing

Corporations (SWCs) due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP).

A capacity of about 151 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 states under the scheme. The details state-wise are at given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (g) Yes Madam. Complaints were received regarding leasing out of godowns to Rajasthan State Breweries Corporation Ltd., The complaints were closed and no officials were held responsible as the godowns were leased out as per the policy of FCI to rent out godowns when the stock level is low. The godowns have since been vacated with effect from 10.04.2010.

Statement

Status of Capacities Sanctioned under Guarantee Scheme as on 31.10.2011

Sl.No.	Agency	Total capacity approved No. (figures in MTs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	451,000
2.	Bihar	300,000
3.	Chhattisgarh (DCP)	222,000
4.	Gujarat	80,000
5.	Haryana	3,880,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	142,550
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	361,690
8.	Jharkhand	175,000
9.	Karnataka	416,500
10.	Madhya Pradesh (DCP)	360,000
11.	Kerala	15,000
12.	Maharashtra	655,500
13.	Odisha (DCP)	300,000
14.	Punjab	5,125,000
15.	Rajasthan	250,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	345,000
17.	Uttarakhand	25,000
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,860,000
19.	West Bengal (DCP)	156,600

[*Translation*]

Activities of HuJI and ISI

1358. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami (HuJI) and Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of agents of HuJI and ISI caught during the last three years and the current year in the country and the action taken against them; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Three Bangladeshi nationals and activists of HuJI were arrested by STF, Kolkata on 17.11.2009. Fake Indian Currency Notes worth Rs. 30 lakhs were recovered from their possession.

During the period 2009-2011, four ISI agents/ operatives/trained Pak nationals were arrested by the security agencies.

(d) Government is committed to combat terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations as no causes, genuine or imaginary can justify terrorism or violence. In order to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism the Government has taken various measures which inter-alia, include augmenting the strength of Central Para Military Forces; amendment to the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture of private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control; effective border management through round the clock surveillance & patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of Intelligence setup; and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen

the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of steps to counter terrorists threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created.

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act has been amended in 2009 to inter alia, include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence.

Further the Government continues to raise the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its aspects including its financing at various multi-lateral and bilateral fora and also at the multi-level bi-lateral interactions.

[*English*]

Modified Agricultural Insurance Scheme

1359. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include natural losses caused to various crops by fog, heat wave, hail storms in order to provide compensation to the farmers under the Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to make the MNAIS more comprehensive by including weather insurance for agricultural crop loss for the farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) MNAIS is a comprehensive insurance scheme for providing financial compensation for shortfall in normal yield of the crops caused by any natural reasons including fog, heat-wave and hailstorm. Yield is estimated through scientific method of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs).

(c) and (d) There is a provision under MNAIS to make an advance payment of 25% of likely claims as an immediate relief to farmers considering the adverse

weather conditions. A provision has also been kept to pay 25% of sum insured for prevented sowing/planting risk due to adverse weather conditions.

Naxalites In Delhi

1360. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether naxalites have set up their base in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details of naxalites arrested from Delhi during the current year so far;
- (c) whether sleeper cells of naxalites are also functional in the capital;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether naxalites have established a joint front with some terrorist groups in the country and abroad; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The CPI (Maoist) operates in Delhi through the Delhi City Committee of the outfit. Besides the CPI (Maoist), several other LWE groups, including CPML-New Democracy as well as CPML-Liberation, are active in Delhi. Besides, Front organizations of the CPI(Maoist) like the Revolutionary Democratic Front (RDF), Committee for the Release of Political Prisoners (CRPP), People's Democratic Front of India (PDFI), Democratic Students Union (DSU) etc. are active in Delhi.

(b) In the current year, 01 CPI(Maoist) sympathizer of Chhattisgarh was arrested from Delhi for her alleged involvement in extortion of funds from ESSAR group in Chhattisgarh by the CPI (Maoist).

(c) and (d) At present, no inputs are available to indicate that 'Sleeper Cells' of naxalites are functional in Delhi. However, the aforementioned Delhi City Committee and the Front organizations of CPI (Maoist) are active in Delhi. Such activities are being closely monitored.

(e) and (f) The CPI (Maoist) and its Fronts organizations have been making efforts to develop ties

with various North-East based anti-India insurgent outfits in pursuance of their strategy to mobilize various insurgent groups under a 'Strategic United Front' against the Indian State.

[Translation]

Corruption in Delhi Police

1361. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether public grievance cells have been established in every police stations in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of complaints regarding corruption in Delhi Police received in these cells during the last six months, month-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry on the basis of these complaints; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the corrupt officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Broadcast of Malayalam Programme

1362. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether broadcast of Malayalam programmes on All India Radio and FM radio is not available in the northern Part of Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently All India Radio set up is available at 8 places in Kerala namely Alappuzha (Alleppy), Deviculam (Idduki), Kannur, Kochi, Kozhikode (Calicut), Menjeri, Thiruvananthapuram and Trissur. Entire Kerala is covered by these transmitters except some northern part due to hilly terrain. However, this area is covered by SW band & by DTH service available on Ku band on DD Direct plus.

(c) To enhance the terrestrial FM coverage. in the 11th Plan, FM Transmitters are being set up at following 5 places in Kerala, including 100 watt FM Transmitter at Kasargod, which would cover the uncovered areas.

Sl.No.	Place	Capacity of FM Transmitter
1.	Idukki	100 Watt
2.	Kalpetta	100 Watt
3.	Kasargod	100 Watt
4.	Punalur	100 Watt
5.	Trissur	1 KW

[*Translation*]

Security along Borders

1363. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of security arrangements made on Indo-Nepal and Indo- Bangladesh border areas;

(b) whether large quantity of fertilisers, cereals, petroleum products, weapons etc. have been seized on the said borders recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts being made for security arrangements to check smuggling on border areas along Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is the Border Guarding Force on the Indo-Nepal Border. SSB has so far established 450 Border Out Posts (BOPs) on the Indo Nepal Border. Each BOP has a sanctioned strength of one platoon.

Border Security Force (BSF) is the Border Guarding Force on the Indo-Bangladesh Border, having 75 BSF battalions with 1185 sanctioned Border Out Posts along this Border. Besides, 3 Nos. of Floating BOPs are also deployed to dominate riverine stretches of this border.

(b) and (c) Reply is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) SSB regularly carries out various activities such as patrolling and Nakabandi along the Indo-Nepal border. Checking of persons crossing the border is also being carried out, both randomly as well as on the basis of inputs received from various sources. Continuous monitoring is being done, in this regard.

Statement

Details of seizures of fertilizers, cereals, petroleum products, weapons etc along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders, during the current year (upto 31.10.2011)

1. Indo-Nepal Border

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity/Money Value of seizures (In Rs.)
1.	Fertilizers (Amount in Rs.)	Rs. 19,72,860/-
2.	Cereals (Qty. in Kgs)	4,91,275 Kgs Valued at Rs. 76,68,256/-
3.	Petroleum Products (Mainly Diesel, Kerosene) (Qty. in liters)	5,650 Liters Valued at Rs. 1,89,619/-
4.	Weapons (In numbers)	06 Nos.

2. Indo-Bangladesh Border

1.	Fertilizers (Amount in Rs.)	7,568 Kgs Valued at Rs. 91,661/-
2.	Cereals (Qty. in Kgs)	49,596 Kgs Valued at Rs. 15,23,613/-
3.	Petroleum Products (Mainly Diesel, Kerosene) (Qty. in liters)	832 Liters Valued at Rs. 67,380/-
4.	Weapons (In numbers)	42 Nos.

[English]

Construction in Government Quarters

1364. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal constructions/construction of additional rooms is being carried out by some of the allottees of Government quarters in Delhi particularly, in NDMC areas;

(b) it so, the details thereof, colony-wise; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) CPWD has reported that 6761 cases of illegal constructions/additional rooms in houses in Government colonies located in NDMC area, have come to their notice. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) A decision has been taken to remove the unauthorized constructions in Government quarters during the period between vacation of the accommodation by the existing allottee and its re-allotment to the new allottee.

This decision has been conveyed to the concerned authorities to take necessary action, *vide* this Ministry's OM No. 11010/1/2010 W.I. dated 21st June, 2010. Removal of unauthorized construction in Government quarters is accordingly a continuous process and concerned agencies take action as per the laid down procedure/policy guidelines.

Statement*Cases of illegal construction/additions in houses in government colonies*

Sl. No.	Area/Colony/ Enquiry office	Illegal construction additional room
1	2	3
1.	Ferozshah Road	22
2.	Sunehari Bagh Lane	39
3.	North Avenue	78

1	2	3
4.	South Avenue	34
5.	Krishnamenan Lane	22
6.	Bharti Nagar	48
7.	Tilak Lane	20
8.	Kaka Nagar	96
9.	Bapa Nagar	21
10.	Pandara Road	194
11.	Pandara Park	3
12.	Cornwallis Road	9
13.	Humayun Road	4
14.	Sahanjahan Road	35
15.	Rabinder Nagar	37
16.	Bangali Market	32
17.	Atul Gove Road	3
18.	Telgraph Lane	7
19.	Copernicus Lane	1
20.	Moti Bagh	470
21.	Netaji Nagar	1795
22.	Chankya puri	35
23.	Sarojini Nagar	434
24.	Lodhi Colony	243
25.	Laxmi Bai Nagar	313
26.	Kidwai Nagar	477
27.	Nauroji Nagar	125
28.	Nanak Pura	160
29.	R.K. Puram, Sect.-1, Mohmad Pur	83
30.	R.K. Puram, Sect.-2	240
31.	R.K. Puram, Sect.-3	257
32.	R.K. Puram, Sect.-5	394
33.	R.K. Puram, Sect.-7	253
34.	R.K. Puram, Sect.-8	108
35.	R.K. Puram, Sect.-9	126
36.	R.K. Puram, Sect.-12	78
37.	Andrews Ganj	50
38.	Sadiq Nagar	39

1	2	3
39.	Sriniwaspuri	144
40.	Kasturba Nagar	85
41.	Thyagraj Nagar	10
42.	Sec-I, Pushp Vihar	74
43.	Sec-IV, Pushp Vihar	25
44.	Sec-VII, Pushp Vihar	38
Total		6761

[*Translation*]

Dairy Development

1365. SHRIMATI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from various State Governments including Bihar regarding development of Dairy;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the grants allocated for this purpose, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make available loans at cheaper interest rate to the farmers for purchase of cattle; 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 (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has approved 296 projects at a total outlay of Rs. 1,16,292.17 lakh and released an amount of Rs. 74,788.16 lakh to 28 States and 2 Union Territories including the state of Bihar under the approved projects under the schemes namely, Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ&CMP) and Assistance to Cooperatives (A-C), till 31.10.2011. Statements indicating approved outlays and funds released, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement. State Governments/State Implementing Agencies have been asked to submit revised proposal/clarifications for 47 proposals under IDDP and SIQ&CMP schemes, which are not eligible for sanction as per guidelines of the scheme.

(c) A statement indicating State-wise funds released under the schemes namely, Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ&CMP) and Assistance to Cooperatives (A-C) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Department does not have any scheme to make available loans at cheaper interest rate to the farmers for purchase of cattle. However, under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS), back-ended capital subsidy of 25% (33.33% for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes) of the project cost is provided to beneficiaries.

Statement

State-wise total approved cost, central share and fund releases made under IDDP, CMP & A to C Scheme till 31.10.2011

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)			Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (CMP)				Assistance to Cooperatives (A to C)			
		Number of projects	Total Approved Cost (Central share)	Total releases	Number of projects	Total Approved Cost	Total Central Share	Total releases	Number of projects	Total Approved Cost	Total Central Share	Total releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1939.56	2116.76	0	649.00	552.76	338.25	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1221.73	621.00	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	Assam	2	1849.11	1095.38	2	143.32	118.69	36.54	1	2224.01	1131.28	678.00
4.	Bihar	6	1364.17	1198.65	4	445.68	362.53	249.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	1836.79	856.20	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	480.00	240.00	235.00
6.	Goa	1	259.46	170.78	1	246.36	193.16	193.16	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1	600.00	600.00	11	4257.58	3380.21	2948.91	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	4	2768.18	2506.67	6	985.64	813.57	813.57	2	988.12	494.06	494.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2572.79	1972.95	4	298.64	252.24	224.59	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1243.29	770.26	1	376.13	307.61	135.36	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	3	938.70	683.79	0				0			
12.	Karnataka	0		72.00	19	2410.22	1936.75	1637.36	4	1581.08	790.54	790.54
13.	Kerala	4	3516.63	2483.23	17	3859.79	3154.00	2628.35	1	413.20	206.60	206.60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	3040.90	2266.82	4	804.23	638.08	638.08	4	5350.00	2675.00	2675.00
15.	Maharashtra	3	4927.09	4928.08	18	4023.77	3210.86	2076.60	4	834.90	417.45	417.45
16.	Manipur	3	1800.69	1290.91	1	21.00	21.00	21.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	2	613.81	580.21	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	5	1435.91	1381.57	2	277.88	236.73	165.24	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	4	2092.11	1733.01	2	91.24	86.77	82.65	1	20.47	10.24	10.24
20.	Odisha	10	6688.79	4497.62	7	923.46	775.67	631.58	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	0			8	2675.29	2204.87	1158.35	6	9488.10	4744.05	2507.27
22.	Rajasthan	4	2607.34	1997.57	10	940.39	772.75	772.75	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	5	2328.51	2285.62	2	127.77	127.77	127.77	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	2961.88	2016.38	13	2342.27	1902.71	1464.55	4	2403.99	1202.00	1173.49
25.	Tripura	3	919.55	919.55	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6	3468.36	2819.39	14	1321.10	1115.77	998.32	10	5255.64	2627.82	1894.97
27.	Uttarakhand	3	3946.62	2667.75	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	4	1644.77	883.24	7	473.71	434.07	332.89	1	643.84	321.92	321.92
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	239.41	221.91	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	0			1	88.20	71.46	71.46	0			
Total		99	58826.15	45637.30	158	27782.67	22670.03	17746.38	39	29683.35	14860.96	11404.48

Grand Total number of Projects 296

Grand Total Approved Outlay 116292.17

Grand Total Release 74788.16

Expansion in Pasture Land

1366. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme for expanding the area of constantly shrinking pasture land in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture is not formulating any new scheme for expanding area of pasture land. However, Government of India has several schemes/programmes under implementation for promoting pasture development activities in the Country. Details of these schemes/programmes are as under:-

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme.
- (ii) Integrated Watershed Management Programme.
- (iii) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas.
- (iv) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project & Flood Prone River.
- (v) Watershed Development Projects in Shifting Cultivation Areas.
- (vi) National Afforestation Programme.
- (vii) National Agricultural Innovation Project.

Assistance to NGO's

1367. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in the agriculture sector in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and NGO-wise;

(b) whether there are reports of financial irregularities from some States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the offenders; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to extend the benefits of the works undertaken by these NGOs up to village level

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Normally, assistance to NGOs working in the field of Agriculture is not provided directly by the Government of India. The States provide such assistance under some schemes and programmes. Assistance provided to the NGOs under different Schemes of Ministry of Agriculture includes the details which have been given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Some of the measures taken by the Government in different areas under these Schemes have been depicted in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Details of assistance provided to the NGOs in the different areas of Agriculture

1. Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India".**A. Setting up of Bio-Control Laboratory**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Name & Address of NGOs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s. Lokoudyog Seva Sansthan, AT&P-Sikraur, Azamgarh.	4.34	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Manipur	M/s. Action for Rural Upliftment Service (AFRUS), Heirolk, Part-I, P.O.-Waniina, District-Thoubal.	4.83	—	—	—
3.	Tamil Nadu	M/s. Rajendra Foundation for Agricultural Research & Rural Development (RAFFARRD), Chittoor.	2.98	—	—	—
4.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Yash Krishi Takniki Evam Vigyan Kendra, Allahabad.	—	—	3.00	—

B. Farmers Field School

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Name & Address of NGOs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s. Foundation for Agricultural Resources Management & Environmental Remediation (FARMER), SJ-14, Shastri Nagar, Gaziabad-201002.	—	—	—	*2.92

*Sanction received from DAC but amount not released so far.

2. Research & Development Project under National Bamboo Mission (NBM):

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Name & Address of NGOs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Assam	Director, Cane & Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC) Narkal Basti, Zoo-Narang Road, Guwahati-781024	130.84	76.96	45.00	—
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Programme Coordinator, Krishi Vigyan Kendra Majhgawan, Satna-485331	—	4.13	—	—
3.	Manipur	President, FEEDS/KVK-Sylvan, B.P.O. Hengbung, P.O. Kangpokpi, Senapati District, Manipur-795129	—	—	600.00	459.00

3. Krishi Vigyan Kendras run by NGOs with funding support from Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO KVK (State/UT-wise)	Funds released during				Total
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana						
1.	Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram, Rampura, Rewari	52.00	56.10	104.46	30.73	243.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Society for Creation of Heaven on Earth, Ambala	51.91	69.85	92.36	30.44	244.56
	Total	103.91	125.95	196.82	61.17	487.85
Bihar						
1.	Sharam Bharati, Distt. Jamui	45.96	37.35	111.71	31.55	226.57
2.	Vanvasi seva Kendra, Kaimur	51.1	43.5	108.62	35.54	238.76
3.	S.K. Choudhary Educaitonal Trust, Madhubani	50.21	39	90.03	26.25	205.49
4.	Gram Nirman Mandal Ashram, Nawadah	74.43	57.1	103.62	42.45	277.6
5.	Samata Seva Kendra, Sitamarhi	42.75	38.93	117.95	25.1	224.73
	Total	264.45	215.88	531.93	160.89	1173.15
Jharkhand						
1.	Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal, Deoghar	75.4	67.25	97.55	26.25	266.45
2.	Gramin Vikas Trust, Godda	61.19	60.7	104.68	28.55	255.12
3.	Research & Study Centre, Gumla	49.73	42.31	126.19	33.79	252.02
4.	Holycross V.T.I., Hazaribagh	62.56	50.2	120.33	38.31	271.4
5.	Rama Krishna Mission Ashram, Divayayan Ranchi	38.3	48	134.92	32.37	253.59
	Total	287.18	268.46	583.67	159.27	1298.58
West Bengal						
1.	Kalyan,Purulia	82.02	65.77	116.98	42.03	306.8
2.	Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, South 24-Parganas	79.92	55.2	166.98	45.35	347.45
3.	Sewa Bharti, West Midnapore	70.8	55.4	130.52	35.03	291.75
	Total	232.74	176.37	414.48	122.41	946.00
Manipur						
1.	Uttou Joint Farming Cum Pisci Culture Coop. Society Ltd., Bishnupur, Manipur	37.25	51.05	206.59	57.6	352.49
2.	Foundation for Environment and Eco. Dev. Services, Senapati, Manipur	39.00	50.3	165.8	51.96	307.06
	Total	76.25	101.35	372.39	109.56	659.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura						
1.	Sri Ramkrishna Seva Kendra, West Tripura, Tripura	38.75	46.6	133.19	33	251.54
Uttar Pradesh						
1.	Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, Sultanpur	66.68	55.05	114.31	5.00	241.04
2.	RBS College, Etah	74.60	55.55	117.73	18.78	266.66
3.	Deendayal Research Institute, Gonda	76.46	51.55	114.97	5.00	247.98
4.	Deendayal Research Institute, Chitrakoot	59.05	63.50	125.25	18.78	266.58
5.	Allahabad Agril Institute, Allahabad	77.97	50.80	108.79	19.46	257.02
6.	Raja Avadesh Singh Memorial Society, Pratapgarh	39.55	59.30	100.03	18.78	217.66
7.	Kunwar Ram Bux Singh Educational Society, Unnao	47.12	43.80	116.75	10.30	217.97
8.	Post Graduate College, Ghazipur	43.30	44.80	121.70	17.12	226.92
9.	RBS College, Bichpuri, Agra	38.80	40.00	128.72	17.12	224.64
10.	Manav Vikas Evam Sewa Sansthan, Sitapur	43.10	44.30	100.96	21.78	210.14
11.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Welfare Society, Kaushambi	47.95	44.55	87.14	17.12	196.76
12.	Sarpanch Samaj, Auraiya	77.00	82.30	99.65	10.30	269.25
13.	Ranvir Rananjay Degree College Association, Sitapur-II	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
Total		691.58	635.50	1336.00	184.54	2847.62
Andhra Pradesh						
1.	Rayalseema Seva Samiti, Chittoor	75.26	62.90	82.20	59.00	279.36
2.	Vinayashram Cherukupalli Mandal, Guntur	63.76	14.23	118.13	91.00	287.12
3.	Gram Nava Nirmal Samiti, Karimnagar	68.86	60.00	126.67	62.00	317.53
4.	Shri Hanumantharaya Educational & Charitable Society, Kurnool	77.42	56.75	132.89	64.00	331.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Youth for Action, Mahaboobnagar	56.79	22.01	70.42	37.00	186.22
6.	Deccan Development Society, Medak	30.43	27.00	62.44	42.00	161.87
7.	Aurobindo Institute of Rural Development, Nalgonda	141.54	92.50	215.17	86.00	535.21
8.	Bhagavatula Charitable Trust, Visakapatnam	77.50	59.25	101.41	57.00	295.16
Total		591.56	394.64	909.33	498.00	2393.53

Maharashtra

1.	Pravara Instt. of Res. & Edn., Ahmednagar	82.05	79.56	135.75	76.00	373.36
2.	Rural Development & Res. Foundation, Akola	105.64	79.90	118.74	82.00	386.28
3.	Sharam Sadhana Trust, Amravati	89.23	54.15	134.28	68.00	345.66
4.	Deen Dayal Research Institute, Beed	66.15	55.00	125.27	57.00	303.42
5.	Satpuda Edn. Society, Buldana	55.76	39.70	110.27	52.00	257.73
6.	Saint Namdeo Sevabhavi Sanstha, Hingoli	52.65	45.67	113.19	52.00	263.51
7.	Satpuda Vikas Mandal, Jalgaon	57.93	41.70	97.74	52.00	249.37
8.	Marathwada Shethi Sahayya Mandal, Jalna	57.34	40.80	97.69	52.00	247.83
9.	D.Y. Patil Education Society, Kolhapur	37.99	26.90	83.58	52.00	200.47
10.	Manjara Charitable Trust, Latur	77.45	87.50	137.22	52.00	354.17
11.	Sanskriti Samvardhan Mandal, Nanded	35.00	24.75	54.79	42.00	156.54
12.	Dr. Hedgewar Seva Samiti, Nandurbar	49.95	38.94	115.03	57.00	260.92
13.	Jeevan Jyoti Charitable Trust, Parbhani	53.12	24.25	78.02	47.00	202.39
14.	Agril. Development Trust, Pune	69.91	65.90	108.00	62.00	305.81
15.	Vasant Prakash Vikas Pratishthan, Sangli	52.33	30.30	79.93	52.00	214.56
16.	Kalayani Gorakshan Trust, Satara	41.25	30.25	73.64	57.00	202.14
17.	Sindhudurg Zilla Krishi Pratishthan, Sindhudurg	36.11	38.35	95.46	57.00	226.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Shabari Krishi pratshtan, Solapur	53.38	50.05	109.32	63.00	275.75
19.	Gokhle Edn. Society, Thane	57.78	40.75	106.29	57.00	261.82
20.	SUVIDE Foundation, Washim	70.23	45.65	107.46	57.00	280.34
21.	Grammonnati Mandal, Pune(N)	0.00	0.00	26.86	52.00	78.86
22.	Sharam Sadhana Trust, Akola(U)	0.00	0.00	35.20	52.00	87.20
23.	Rich Field Agro-e-Research & Development Centre, Nashik (M)	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.95	54.95
24.	J.N. Instt. of Edn. Sci. & Tech. Research Pokharni (phata), Nanded(S)	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.00	47.00
Total		1201.25	940.07	2143.73	1351.95	5637.00

Rajasthan

1.	Society for Upliftment of Rural Economy, Barmer	57.58	39.10	83.57	37.88	180.25
2.	Vidya Bhawan Society, Udaipur	66.48	63.10	150.09	33.76	279.67
3.	Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Churu	56.55	40.10	100.94	45.26	197.59
4.	Pragati Trust, Jaipur	62.29	61.60	135.43	36.50	259.32
5.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Tonk	48.63	49.51	60.17	41.50	158.31
6.	Gramothan Vidya Peeth, Hanumangarh	53.15	48.60	146.25	36.00	248.00
Total		344.68	302.01	676.45	230.90	1323.14

Gujarat

1.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Gandhinagar	70.94	68.22	123.42	40.00	262.58
2.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Valsad	58.74	66.86	137.80	47.75	263.40
3.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Kheda	91.62	47.85	115.48	32.00	254.95
4.	Sarastwati Gram Vidyapeeth, Patan	50.11	52.10	88.60	29.76	190.81
5.	Rural Agro Research and Development Society, Kutch	53.53	45.60	120.71	32.76	219.84
6.	Mangal Bharti Bhadurpur, Vadodara	39.17	56.09	81.28	28.88	176.54
7.	Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation, Bharuch	21.95	30.50	29.95	24.55	82.40
8.	Mehsana District Education Foundation, Mehsana	81.97	49.60	110.91	31.00	242.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Ambuja Cement Foundation, Junagadh	103.11	58.07	130.19	31.00	291.37
10.	Lokbharati Gramvidyapith, Bhavnagar	0.00	19.25	74.02	26.96	93.27
Total		571.14	494.14	1012.36	324.66	2077.64

Madhya Pradesh

1.	Lokmatas Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Social National Mission, Burhanpur	30.75	75.35	112.21	159.37	377.68
2.	Kasturba Gandhi Natinoal Memorial Trust, Indore	41.25	50.25	104.27	145.17	340.94
3.	Kalukheda Shiksha Samiti, Ratlam	78.88	47.85	83.66	89.45	299.84
4.	PDKVAAS, Raisen	47.95	40	79.3	94.95	262.2
5.	Deen Dayal Research Institute, Satna	61.22	44.25	88.48	60	253.95
6.	Centre for Rural Dev. & Environment, Sehore	86.5	46.11	72.07	83.97	288.65
7.	Malwa Mahila Vikas Samiti, Vidisha	0	0	0	0	0
Total		346.55	303.81	539.99	632.91	1823.26

Karnataka

1.	Belgaum Integreted Rural Development Society, Belgaum	56.77	53.00	130.28	36.75	276.80
2.	Karnataka Lingayat Education Society, Belgaum-A	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
3.	Taralabalu Rural Development Foundation, Davangere	36.65	48.70	142.53	35.25	263.13
4.	K.H. Patil Agril. Sciences Foundation, Gadag	79.04	61.00	187.71	45.23	372.98
5.	JSS Mahavidyapeeth, Ramanuj Rd, Mysore	58.65	47.00	122.81	38.60	267.06
Total		231.11	209.70	583.33	165.83	1189.97

Tamil Nadu

1.	CREED, Ariyalur	13.60	83.10	166.39	23.44	286.53
2.	Sri Avinashilingam Institute of Higher Education and Home Science, Coimbatore	71.99	46.00	106.77	32.25	257.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	RVS Education Trust, Dindigul	79.20	61.00	164.54	42.19	346.93
4.	MYRADA, Erode	42.15	66.60	163.71	36.94	309.40
5.	Saraswati Foundation for Rural Development and Training, Karur	42.65	42.00	155.10	36.19	275.94
6.	Tamil Nadu Board of Rural Development, Krishnagiri	45.86	40.00	112.55	36.94	235.35
7.	UPASI, Nilgiris	40.15	45.00	59.60	31.69	176.44
8.	St John Educational Trust, Perambalur	51.28	50.08	139.21	33.94	274.51
9.	Bhatavasalam Memorial Trust, Thanjavur	52.06	39.00	106.61	33.94	231.61
10.	Centre for Deve. & Communication Trust, Theni	47.50	55.75	103.60	18.75	225.60
11.	RVS Education Trust, Tirunelveli	41.82	50.00	91.20	18.00	201.02
12.	Tamilnadu Board of Rural Development, Tiruvannamalai	50.22	51.72	115.91	34.73	252.58
13.	SCAD, Tuticorin	46.72	44.50	130.51	32.44	254.17
Total		625.20	674.75	1615.70	411.44	3327.09
Kerala						
1.	Bapooji Sewak Samaj, Idukki	55.17	47.00	100.74	35.44	238.35
2.	Christian Agency for Rural Development, Pathanamthitta	49.12	54.05	131.30	40.73	275.20
3.	Mitraniketan, Tiruvananthapuram	44.60	49.00	127.68	30.15	251.43
Total		148.89	150.05	359.72	106.32	764.98

Statement II*Scheme-wise details of the measures taken by the Government*

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Measures taken
1.	Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India".	Bio-control agents are released in the fields from Bio-control labs of NGOs funded by the Government and also farmers are made aware of Integrated Pest Management approach through Farmers Field Schools funded by the Government of India to NGOs.
2.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	Selection of NGOs and work assignment under the Scheme depends upon on State Level Steering Committee of NBM/ State Government.
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendras funded by Indian Council of Agricultural Research	The KVKs working under NGOs carry out mandated activities in villages.

[English]

Nashik Model of PDS

1368. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Distribution System (PDS) model presently implemented in Nashik;

(b) the extent to which the said model has been successful in prevention of misuse and promotion of equitable distribution;

(c) whether the Government proposes to replicate the "Nashik Model" in other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details and the advantages thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) In Nashik district of Maharashtra, Home Delivery Scheme is being implemented for foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) on pilot basis. Under this scheme, foodgrains are distributed one time to ration card holders for three months in advance instead of distributing every month. This scheme is optional and ration card holders are required to give their consent and pay issue price in advance. The foodgrains are transported to the village and distributed at a pre- decided date in presence of Village Vigilance Committee Members and government staff. This scheme has been extended by Government of Maharashtra to 5848 villages of 14 districts in the State.

No formal evaluation of this scheme has yet been carried out. However, State Government of Maharashtra has reported that the main advantages of this scheme are as under:-

- (a) Food Security to weaker sections of society.
- (b) Transparency in TPDS operation.
- (c) Reduced level of transactions with FPS and government staff.
- (d) Reduced chances of diversion/misuse and black marketing of TPDS commodities.

In this regard, Department of Food & Public Distribution have also issued orders in July, 2011 permitting the States/Union Territories for lifting and

distribution of upto six months' ration under TPDS in one go, subject to certain safeguards such as that there should be no compulsion on the beneficiaries to lift their entitlements of upto six months in one go, the existing system of lifting the quota every month and in instalments should continue for those who are not interested or cannot afford to lift the entire quantity, etc.

Guidelines for Reality Shows

1369. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether reality shows programmes being sponsored by almost all TV channels are on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of such programmes being telecast on TV channels;

(c) whether there is any regulatory authority to clear such programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any guidelines for the jury to judge the performance of the artistes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) No such study has been brought to the notice off the Ministry.

(c) to (f) Telecast of programmes by private satellite television channels is regulated as per Cable Television Networks (Reguiation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for any pre-censorship of programmes telecast by such TV channels. However, all such programmes are required to be strictly as per the Programme Code stipulated thereunder.

[Translation]

Landmine Blasts

1370. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of security forces and civilians died due to landmine blasts carried out by naxals and maoists in 2010 and 2011;

(b) whether security forces are not equipped with the latest technology to detect and protect from landmine blasts;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check landmine blasts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During 2011 (up to November 21), 49 persons (38 policemen and 11 civilians) were killed in various landmine explosions/other blasts, compared to 207 persons (158 policemen and 49 civilians) in the corresponding period of 2010.

(b) to (d) The security forces are provided modern equipments for detection and destruction of land mines and Improvised Explosive Devices (IED). They also use the services of Dog squads for detection of explosives. Besides, the services of retired army personnel are also being used to enhance counter-IED skills. The security forces have been provided Mine Protection Vehicles also for this purpose. The Government of India is constantly focusing on capacity building in this area through the scheme of Modernization of Police Forces.

[English]

Fleeing By Auto Rickshaw Drivers

1371. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of fleeing and overcharging by cab and auto rickshaw drivers have been reported at the Indira Gandhi International Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cab and auto-rickshaw drivers arrested and number of FIRs lodged against them during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the safety and security of passengers at the IGI Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some cases of refusal and overcharging by TSRs and taxis at IGI Airport have been reported to Delhi Police. The details of prosecution by Delhi Police against TSRs/Cabs for overcharging and refusal, TSRs/Cabs challaned, FIRs lodged against cab and auto rickshaw drivers and the drivers arrested for various crimes during the last three years and the current year *i.e.* 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 15.11.2011) are given below:

Year	Refusal			overcharging		
	TSR	Cab	Total	TSR	Cab	Total
2008	02	01	03	-	01	01
2009	07	06	13	34	04	38
2010	12	10	22	08	08	16
2011 (upto 15.11.2011)	01	01	02	01	08	09

Year	Total Challans issued		Number of FIRs	Persons arrested
	TSR	CAB		
2008	1188	2773	02	04
2009	3679	2935	02	02
2010	4072	3562	05	10
2011 (upto 15.11.2011)	210	4846	08	08

(c) The steps taken by Delhi Police to ensure the safety and security of passengers at the IGI Airport are as follows:

1. Police personnel has been deployed round the clock at arrival and departure terminals to deter the cab drivers from fleecing and overcharging.
2. The Delhi Police has opened pre-paid Taxi booths at the Airport to serve the commuters.
3. Public can lodge complaints against the erring Cab drivers on "Traffic Helpline" at telephone number 25844444 and 1095 round the clock.
4. Delhi Police has launched the Short Message Service on 56767 for lodging complaints against Cab/Auto Rickshaw drivers in respect of refusal, overcharging, misbehaviour or harassment.
5. The aggrieved persons can file complaints on the Facebook page of Delhi Traffic Police.
6. Surprise checking of TSRs and Cabs is undertaken from time to time to detect such violation.

[*Translation*]

Problems of Farmers

1372. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether decline in production and productivity, impact of climate change, unabated suicides by farmers, debt trap and host of other problems have dented the agriculture sector in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to revisit the agriculture sector afresh and initiate structural reforms, including amendments in the Agricultural Policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Agriculture

sector in India has been resilient to various problems facing it. To revitalize agriculture sector and ameliorate condition of farmers, Government has taken various steps, including implementation of schemes specifically aimed at increasing production & enhancing productivity of crops, mitigating adverse impact of climate change, arresting suicide by farmers, increasing credit flow to farmers at affordable rate and incentivizing its repayment etc.

Public investment in agriculture sector has been increased through implementation of various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishya vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro- Irrigation, Watershed Management, National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility etc. Additional measures initiated for enhancing production in agriculture during 2011-12, *inter-alia*, include schemes for bring 60,000 hectare under oil palm plantation, initiative on vegetable clusters, promotion of production of nutri-cereals and launching of National Mission for Protein Supplements.

Rehabilitation Package announced in 2006 initially for 3 years, covering 31 districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, to address problems of agrarian distress has been implemented. An amount of Rs. 19910.70 crore has been released under this package till 30.06.2011. The period for implementation of non-credit components of the package was extended up to 30.09.2011.

Agricultural Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 benefitted about 3.69 crore farmers, involving Rs. 65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures.

Interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loan up to Rs. 3 lakh was enhanced during 2011-12, which resulted in lowering of effective rate of interest to 4% per annum for such farmers, who repay their crop loan on time.

Minimum Support Prices of major agricultural commodities were enhanced substantially during last 5 years to benefit farmers.

Reforms envisaged in National Policy for Farmers, 2007 and concerted efforts made by Government have delivered positive results, as evinced from progressive increase in production of agricultural commodities as a result of which growth rate in agriculture & allied sectors for first four years of Eleventh Five Year Plan is placed at 3.2% despite severe drought which intervened in 2009.

This growth rate is higher as compared to previous two Five Year Plan periods. Growth in agriculture & allied sectors is estimated at 6.6% for 2010-11. Also, substantial relief has been provided to indebted farmers and agricultural credit flow through institutional sources has been increased. Moreover, suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons, as reported by State Governments, have declined.

Incentive to Sugarcane Farmers

1373. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide incentive to the farmers growing sugarcane to increase the production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping Systems Areas (SUBACS) under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture in major sugarcane growing States to increase production of sugarcane.

(b) Under the scheme, assistance is provided to States for transfer of technologies through demonstrations, training of farmers and extension workers as well as farmers-scientist-interfaces, supply of critical inputs like farm Implements, planting materials, drip irrigation system etc. Funds are allocated and released to states in lump sum under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture. Besides this, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution is also providing loan to sugar factories for cane development covering the following activities (i) Setting up of heat treatment plants; (ii) rearing of nurseries; (iii) pest control measures; (iv) incentives to cultivators to switch over to improved varieties of sugarcane; (v) irrigations schemes.

Road Accidents

1374. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether road accidents are on the rise in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the total number of persons killed/injured by four wheelers including DTC buses separately and property damaged in such accidents during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of action taken against the accused drivers during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons behind the rise in road accidents;

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

(f) the action taken by the Government to prevent such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

NICRA Scheme

1375. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a new scheme, National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the districts where the NICRA is proposed to be implemented, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) launched a new scheme National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) in January, 2011 with an outlay of Rs. 3 50 crores for the period 2010-12. The scheme aims to assess the impact of climate change on agriculture and allied sectors in the country and evolve cost effective adaptation and mitigation strategies.

(c) The demonstration of climate resilient technologies to cope with drought, floods, heat at farmers' filed in 100 vulnerable districts of 27 States and one Union Territory has been planned from 2011-12 onwards. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State-wise list of districts identified for technology demonstration under NICRA*

Sl.No	State	No of districts	Name of districts
1.	A&N Islands	1	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	West Godavari, Srikakulam, Anantpur, algonada, Kumool, Khammam
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	Tirap, West Kameng, West Siang
4.	Assam	4	Sonitpur, Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Cachar
5.	Bihar	6	Saran, Supaul, Buxar, Nawada, Aurangabad, Jahanabad
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	Raipur, Bilaspur, Dantewada
7.	Gujarat	3	Valsad, Rajkot, Kutch
8.	Haryana	2	Yammunanagar, Sirsa
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	Hamirpur, Chamba, Kullu, Kinnaur
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Kathua, Phulwama
11.	Jharkhand	5	Koderma, Palamau, East Sighbhum, Gumla, Chatra
12.	Karnataka	4	Tumkur, Kolar, Davangere, Belgaum
13.	Kerala		Alleppey
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Satna, Guna, Morena, Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Balaghat
15.	Maharashtra	7	Nandurbar, Pune, Aurangabad, Amravati, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Gondia
16.	Manipur	2	Senapati, Imhal East
17.	Meghalaya	2	Umaim, West Garo Hills
18.	Mizoram	1	Lunglei
19.	Nagaland	3	Phek, Dimapur, Mokokchung
20.	Odisha	4	Kendrapara, Jharsugda, Sonapur, Ganjam
21.	Punjab	4	Kendrapara, Jharsugda, Sonapur, Ganjam
22.	Rajasthan	4	Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Kota
23.	Sikkim	1	East Sikkim
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	Villupuram, Namakkal, Nagapattinam, Ramanathapuram
25.	Tripura	1	West Tripura
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11	Bahraich, Jhansi, Kushinagar, Sonbhadra, Chitrakoot, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Mahrajganj, Baghpat, Muzaffarnagar
27.	Uttarakhand	2	Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal
28.	West Bengal	3	Coochbehar, Malda, South 24 Pargana

Night Vision Devices

1376. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide night vision devices to all the naxal-affected police stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such devices are likely to be provided to all the naxal-affected police stations alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be beneficial in checking naxal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and action with respect to maintenance of law and order including equipping the State Police Forces with sophisticated equipments lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes, *inter alia*, including supplementing the resources of the State Governments for upgradation and modernization of police forces under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme). Under the MPF Scheme, State Governments formulate their specific requirements and include them in their annual action plan for the scheme which are considered and approved by the Central Government and funds are released to the States accordingly.

Details of Night Vision Devices (NVDs) approved for naxal affected States in the overall Action Plan of 2010-11 under the MPF Scheme are as under:-

Sl.No.	State	Quantity of NVDs approved
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30
2.	Maharashtra	06
3.	Odisha	25
4.	West Bengal	05
Total		66

[Translation]

Hunger Strike

1377. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of organizations which were given permission by the Delhi Police for organising hunger strike at Jantar Mantar during 2011;

(b) the number of organisations which were denied permission for the same purpose alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the criteria on which permission was granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No organization was given permission for organizing hunger strike at Jantar Mantar by Delhi Police during the year 2011. Permission for organizing hunger strike at Jantar Mantar was sought by 58 organisations from Delhi Police during this year and they were advised to hold dharna in place of hunger strike.

[English]

National Urban Transport Policy

1378. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized and implemented the new National Urban Transport Policy in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of the assistance sanctioned and released to various states to address the growing urban transport demand during each of the last three years and the current year, state-wise;

(d) the details of such assistance utilized by various States during the said period, state-wise; and

(e) the names of the States found violating the use of such funds during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated a National Urban

Transport Policy (NUTP) in April, 2006 which envisages safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable urban transport systems, establishment of quality focused. multi-modal public transport systems that are well integrated, providing seamless travel across modes, land use transport integration, introducing intelligent transport systems for traffic management etc. The implementation of the policy is an on going process.

(c) to (e) The policy provides for general guidelines for financial support. However, central assistance to States/UTs for urban transport is provided under the various schemes of the Ministry.

National Policy on Prison Reforms

1379. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Policy on Prison Reforms and Correctional Administration has been drafted by the Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to implement the scheme; and

(d) the present status of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Committee on Draft National Policy on Prison Reforms and Correctional Administrations gave various recommendations concerning Central and State Governments. Some of the major recommendations of the Committee were as under:

- (i) Inclusion of the subject of Prisons in the Concurrent List,
- (ii) Formulation of a new and comprehensive central law replacing the existing Prison Act 1894,
- (iii) Amendment in the Representation of People Act, 1951 to provide right of franchise to all prisoners,
- (iv) Continuation of scheme of Modernization of Prisons Phase II,
- (v) To incorporate the principles of management of prisons and treatment of offenders in the Directive Principles of the State Policy embodied in Part IV of the Constitution of India,

(vi) Specific mention be made in the preamble to the legislations relating to administration of correctional services that correction, reformation and rehabilitation are objectives of punishment awarded to offenders,

(vii) Revision of State Prison Manuals on the lines of Model Prison Manual circulated by Government of India,

(viii) Setting up of a State Level Board to review all applications for remission/commutation of sentence,

(ix) To provide industrial and vocational training to all prison inmates,

(x) Disposal of mercy petitions in six months time,

(xi) Establishment of Special Courts/ Lok Adalats,

(xii) Improvement of the living conditions of prisoners in prisons, and

(xiii) Treatment of prisoners in jails.

Most of the recommendations of the Committee pertain to the State Governments and since Prison is a State subject, these were accordingly forwarded to them for implementation.

The major recommendations concerning the Government of India are (i) inclusion of Prison in the Concurrent list (ii) enactment of new central Prison Law in place of Prison Act 1894 (iii) amendment in section 62(5) of the Representation of People Act, 1951 to allow all the prisoners to vote (iv) continuance of Phase II of the scheme of Modernization of Prisons.

The recommenda-tions mentioned at (i) & (ii) above were examined in the Ministry and not found feasible to take any action in this regard.

As regards recommendations at (iii) above, the matter was examined in consultation with the Election Commission of India. Section 62(5) of the Representation of People Act, 1951 was challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has, however, rejected the contention and observed that the restriction imposed in the aforesaid provisions was reasonable and no arbitrariness or discrimination was involved in the provisions.

Subsidised Pulses and Edible Oils

1380. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether pulses and edible oils are given at subsidised rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision for providing fixed quota of subsidised pulses and edible oils to states and UTs for distribution; and

(d) 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) Yes Madam. Pulses and edible oils are given at subsidised rates.

(b) **Pulses scheme:** Under this scheme designated importing agencies are given subsidy @ Rs. 10/per Kg on the supplied quantity of imported pulses to the State Governments for distribution to the ration card holders of BPL families @ 1 kg per month through Public Distribution System (PDS). This scheme is extended upto 31.03.2012.

Edible Oil Scheme: Edible oils are given at subsidized rates under the 'Scheme for Distribution of Subsidised Imported Edible Oil' through States/UTs with a central subsidy of Rs. 15/per Kg. For distribution to ration card holders @ 1 Liter, Per Ration Card, Per month since 2008. The Scheme is extended upto 30.09.2012.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not rise.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1200 hours.

11.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

12.0¹/₄ hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

12.0¹/₂ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5321/15/11]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, 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 Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5322/15/11]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, 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 Asiatic Society, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5323/15/11]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5324/15/11]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts. 29.11.2011
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5325/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5326/15/11]

- (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) The Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Third Amendment) Order, 2011 published in Notification No. S.O. 2447(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5327/15/11]

- (ii) The Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2011 published in Notification No. S.O. 2227(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5328/15/11]

- (iii) G.S.R. 726(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2011, imposing stockholding and turnover limits on dealers of sugar and khandsari.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5329/15/11]

- (iv) G.S.R. 772(E)/Ess.Com./Sugarcane published in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 2011, notifying the Factory-wise Fair and Remunerative Price of Sugarcane for the sugar season 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5330/15/11]

- (4) A copy of the Consumer Protection (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 708(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 2011 under sub-section (1) of section 31 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5331/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): I beg to lay on the Table 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) The Fertilizer (Control) Third Amendment Order, 2011 published in Notification No. S.O. 2203(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5332/15/11]

- (ii) S.O. 2426(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 2011, notifying the specifications of provisional fertilizers, mentioned therein, to be manufactured by M/s Coromandal Fertilisers Limited, Secundrabad, Andhra Pradesh, for a period of three years from the date of publication of this Order in the official Gazette.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5333/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. K.V. Thomas.

...(Interruptions)

12.0³/₄ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 13th Report of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution pertaining to the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I beg to lay

*Laid on the Table and also placed in the Library, See No. LT 5334/15/11.

a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 13th Report of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution pertaining to the Department of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Hon. 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 immediately. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

- (i) **Need to fix the Minimum Support Price of Turmeric in the country particularly in Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka**

SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House towards the problems of farmers all over the country, particularly in my Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency and other parts of Karnataka about the sudden crash in the price of turmeric since May this year. The distressed farmers has staged demonstration at various parts of my constituency in protest against the sudden fall in turmeric price and role of middlemen in purchasing turmeric in various markets resulting into fall in the prices of turmeric from Rs. 18,000 to Rs.4, 000 per quintal of turmeric. As soon as the price crash was noticed in the market, the farmers decided to stock the turmeric in warehouses of Tamil Nadu. The agitating farmers also urged the Government to announce the MSP for turmeric and purchase the turmeric produce through spice board only from the farmers. It is also evident that

*Treated as laid on the Table.

this unrest of farmers was due to the role of buyers in Tamil Nadu turmeric markets and other markets in India. Karnataka contributes about 35 per cent of turmeric produced in India. Hence, I would like to urge the Government to take steps to fix the MSP per quintal of turmeric and ban the import of turmeric from other countries and to facilitate the farmers by establishing turmeric market in Karnataka particularly in Chamarajanagar Constituency for which my Constituency people shall be grateful to you forever.

Hence, in the view of such prevailing situation and to protect the interests of turmeric farmers, I would earnestly appeal to the Minister, to take immediate steps to announce the MSP per quintal of turmeric in a way to protect the interest of turmeric growers all over the country, particularly in Karnataka State.

(ii) Need to resolve the issue of strike by the crew union of Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I would like to draw the attention of the Government that during January, 2011, ship crew unions of the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited (LDCL), went on five-day-long strike causing lot of inconvenience to the islanders of UT of Lakshadweep. The main reason was that a crew member namely Shri Shameem Ali Yousuf hailing from Minicoy Island on M.V. Bharat Seema Ship died when the vessel was docked at the Cochin Port and the Unions went on strike alleging that LDCL under Lakshadweep Administration has failed to take care of its employee who died on duty. The union insisted for proper enquiry and action taken against the erring LDCL officials concerned and compensation given to the family.

The people of UT of Lakshadweep depend mainly on shipping service for their transport to mainland and vice-versa and for their inter-island travel. From the pin to the plane everything has to be transported from the mainland to the islands. Any strike by the ship crew unions affects the life of the islanders. The LDCL should be very careful to tackle such issues immediately so that no inconvenience is caused to the other islands.

Therefore, I would strongly urge the Government and especially the Ministry of Home Affairs to direct the Lakshadweep Administration to take such critical issues seriously and resolve the same without being apathetic towards it.

(iii) Need to provide fertilizers to farmers at reasonable price and make arrangements for purchase of their paddy through procurement centres in Faizabad Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[*Translation*]

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the unavailability of fertilizers (dye) in the district under Faizabad Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh and in Barabanki during the sowing season of wheat. Farmers are in distress due to increase in the price of this fertilizers and non-availability of the same in the market. I urge the Government to roll back the increased prices and direct the State Governments to streamline the fertilizers distribution system.

State Government should be directed to immediately open the procurement centres as there is no proper system in place for selling paddy in the market.

(iv) Need to take steps to restore the services of vendors at railway platforms in Palakkad division in Kerala

[*English*]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): For over 6 months, the train passengers of Palakkad division have been experiencing difficulty in getting food materials while traveling due to stoppage of sale thereof on platform by vendors. This has affected the old and ailing commuters as they are unable to get any food material on reaching the trains on the platform since most of the trains halt not more than 2/3 minutes. On the other hand, the vendors have been in service for years together and they are engaged after proper periodical health check-ups. They depend on their job for their livelihood. With the curtailing of this service, not only the commuters but also the entire family of these vendors are now in distress. Apart from this, a large number of vendors have been arrested and charge sheeted.

I, therefore, urge that immediate steps should be taken to restore the train side vending and also withdraw all the cases registered against them.

(v) Need to stop the reckless reclamation of backwaters and haphazard construction in and around Cochin in Kerala

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): During the last more than twenty five years, large scale reclamation of

backwaters in and around Cochin has taken place. First, this was for constructing a marine drive in an area facing the sea. But, later reckless reclamation of backwaters has taken place, discarding all norms of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) regulations. Various parties interested only in commercial aspects have come to the scene and instead of a marine drive this area became a concrete-jungle and only a narrow stretch of walk-way was provided. Even though there were protests from the side of environmental protection groups and citizens of the area, all these were ignored by the developers and builders. At the same time, the proposed extension of the marine drive towards the northern part of the city could not take place.

Now, the town-planners to protect the interest of builder's lobby has made the so called Cochin Marine Drive area as a continuous wall obstructing even the passing of sea-breeze. The studies and reports reveals that the automobile and atmospheric pollutions in Cochin city to a considerable extent were curbed by the sea-breeze and now the atmospheric pollution is alarmingly high in this city.

I urge the Government to intervene in the above matter and take suitable measures to control reckless reclamation of backwaters and unimaginative constructions so as to protect the environment and to let free passage of air.

(vi) Need to implement a uniform freight scheme for transportation of salt in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

[Translation]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the change in freight by the Indian Railways on ordinary non-refined salt in accordance with the distance, after the Bhuj earthquake in Gujarat in 2003 to benefit the salt producers. The said change was made under the relief works done by the Government in Gujarat which was appropriate according to the circumstances at that time.

After all these years, Gujarat is the most economically developed state in the whole country at present and the continuation of the said scheme is financially affecting the small salt producers of Rajasthan.

Despite the efforts made by the small salt producers of Rajasthan to draw the attention of the railways officers

from time to time the same scheme is being continued and the salt producers in Gujarat are reaping profits due to the change in the freight in accordance with the distance.

Hence, in view of the condition of all the salt producers of Rajasthan, I urge the Government to have a discussion on this subject and change the freight uniformly and not to do it according to the distance.

(vii) Need to speed-up the electrification work of railway line on Indore Dewas-Ujjain Section

[English]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Electrification of Indore-Dewas Ujjain section (80 Km) was sanctioned couple of years back and the entire budget amount for the work was released. The project was to be completed months ago but has been delayed and is not certain when it will take the final shape. The issue of the low progress of the project was raised by me at various occasions and the Members of Parliament from this region have also unanimously raised this issue in the co-ordination meeting with the General Manager Western Railway in the month of June 2010. The work of electrification is being carried out by Kota Unit of Railway electrification works, the reasons assigned for the delay are apparently perviewous. The latest one is that at two places the track needs to be lowered for which a detail project report and estimate are pending for sanction for about three months. I fail to understand that when after approval of the electrification project a point-to-point survey was carried out somewhere in the year 2006 why another Project report is being asked for. To the best of my knowledge remodeling of the passenger yard at Indore station (Where the track is proposed to be lowered) was carried out earlier in 2003 well before the point-to-point survey was conducted. Needless to say that lowering of the track was no where proposed at that time and suddenly it is being argued that the required height at two places is not as per standard and hence the present track needs to be lowered. This is apparently after thought even presuming that there is a need of lowering of track then this could have been done simultaneously with the opening of the project and not at the fag end of the completion of the project. The early completion of this project is more in the interest of the railways than the passengers, as it will reduce congestion at Ujjain, other reason cited for the delay is the modus operandi of the contractor. The contractor could not complete the project in time. The delay in the implementation of the project

should be enquired into and the project started without any delay.

(viii) Need to include Siddha caste of Rajasthan in the list of Other Backward Classes

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): A demand for inclusion of Siddha caste in the central list of Other Backward Classes has been there for a long time. The said caste meets the criteria. Siddha caste has originated from the Jat community in Rajasthan. Jats have already been included in the central backward list. Apart from the Siddha caste, a lot of other similar castes have been included in this list but not the Siddha caste. Siddha caste resides mainly in the desert areas of Rajasthan. Their occupation is farming and cattle rearing. This is a minority caste in the country. No person from this caste is a higher official, Member of Legislative Assembly or Member of Parliament. Siddha caste is a socially, economically, educationally and politically extremely backward caste. Verma Commission in its report of 2001 has put Siddha caste in the 'C' category of OBC which is an extremely backward category. I urge the Government to include the Siddha caste in the list of central backward classes in Rajasthan.

(ix) Need to declare the historical Mughal Road between Fatehpur and Akbarpur via Bindki-Khajuha-Jahanabad-Sikandara in Uttar Pradesh as a National Highway

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): The importance of Mughal Road linking Agra and Delhi via Kuwarpur (Malwar and Akbarpur of my Parliamentary Constituency Fatehpur has been lessened. The road from Akbarpur-Sikandara to Fatehpur via Kanpur has been linked to the National Highway No. 1. Consequently the areas along historical Mughal Road such as Kuwarpur, Bindki, Khajha, Bakeswar, Jahanabad, Ghatampur, Moozanagar and Bhogipur etc. are getting adversely affected. The importance of Khajua historical heritage and tourist place has also got downgraded in this area. This part of Mughal Road should be developed as a National Highway. This will reduce the distance between Fatehpur and Delhi and it will also save revenue saving on petrol and diesel corruption. The construction of this National Highway, shall also provide an alternate. National Highway for Fatehpur-Agra, therefore, I would urge the Government to convert Mughal Road into four lane road considering its historical importance so that Malwa, Bindki, Khajuha, Jahanabad

of my Parliamentary Constituency would develop and the importance of historical heritage of Khajuha will also increase by linking it with tourist places. This highway must immediately be declared as a National Highway.

(x) Need to run Garib Rath Express (Train No. 12211/12) and Saptkranti Express (Train No. 12257/58) daily between Mujaffarpur (Bihar) and Delhi

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHTO (Balmikinagar): Garib Rath Train No. 12211/12 up runs from Muzaffarpur junction North Bihar to Anand Vihar Terminal and Train No. 12212 originating from Anand Vihar Terminal to Muzaffarpur runs twice in a week. This train runs from Motihari, Betiya, Narkatiyaganj via Gorakhpur. Only one superfast Train No. 12557 and 12558 up-down Saptkranti Express runs on the said railway line. Apart from that, no other Superfast train runs on this route whereas a large number of people travel to Delhi daily for their livelihood from the said area. The passengers have to face a lot of difficulty.

Therefore, in public interest, I would request to the Government to run the said train daily in order to facilitate the passengers.

(xi) Need to take steps to control the consumption of petroleum products and its serious impact on the environment in the country

[*English*]

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvannamalai): Despite taking efforts to discourage the over utilization of petrol, a spurt in the increase of manufacturing more number of vehicles and increased demand for fuel is being witnessed. In spite of the hue and cry about the environmental pollution, the ozone layer is getting affected causing global warming and eco disaster. Whenever oil prices go up, the Government allows the increase in petrol price as the Government coffers get more money due to the surcharge and sales tax. Hence, there is an urgent need to take effective steps to conserve oil and overcome the ill effects of overall price rise situation arising out of heavy import of oil. At a time when the Union Government is impressing upon the need to have a uniform Value Added Tax and Sales Tax all over the country, there is a need to bring oil prices at par in every states. We must take into consideration the spiraling up of prices especially of essential commodities due to oil price rise which is also paced up by the increase in the number of vehicles on

the roads which puts pressure on road maintenance and heavy traffic congestion. Its socio economic impact must also be taken note of.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to see that the odd number and even number vehicles are plied on the road on alternative days throughout the country. This can bring down heavy demand of oil and can help save environment and our economy. I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister and all his Ministries to take up this mission seriously.

(xii) Need to take measures for de-silting of Nagarjuna Sagar and Srisaillam dams in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the need to desilt dams and reservoirs all over the country particularly in Nagarjuna Sagar Dam and Srisaillam Dam in Andhra Pradesh.

Nagarjuna Sagar dam, which has been instrumental in making Andhra Pradesh a rice granary, has lost over one-fourth of its storage capacity, so far, due to extensive silting in the project catchment area. The reservoir is no longer able to store water to its full capacity of 408 tmcft (thousand million cubic ft). Now, it can impound only 288.17 tmcft. The paddy crisis in the State is worsened with Nagarjuna Sagar, one of the major irrigation sources in the state, losing its storage capacity to a great extent due to piling up of silt. It has lost almost 20% of its storage capacity due to extensive siltation in the project catchment area. The dam is fast filling up with mud and sand. The reservoir was accumulating 3.07 hectaremetre of silt annually for each 100 sq km of its water-spread. It is a known fact that reservoirs across the Godavari get silted fast as the river flows through blackcotton soils. There is a fall in the storage capacity of Srisaillam from 308.06 tmcft to 263.63 tmcft in 1987 and a recent survey reveals that it was reduced to 210 tmcft. If remedial measures are not taken in time, it will lose its full capacity in the coming 70 to 80 years.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources, through the Chair, to take immediate steps like construction of silt-arresting tanks on the slopes of river banks, afforestation in the catchment area and growing of grass on river margins to prevent erosion, silt and cutting of dams and reservoirs not only in Andhra Pradesh but all over the country with some action plan to protect the farmers' interests and to increase the power production capacity.

(xiii) Need for enquiry into mismanagement prevailing in Sarva Siksha Abhiyan in Mathura Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): As the name 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' itself denotes that it is a campaign to make every citizen educated. But I am pained to say that such saved campaign of social and public welfare has become the campaign for the welfare of only a few people today. In this regard, I would like to draw the attention to the mismanagement prevailing at very large scale in Sarva Siksha Abhiyan in Chata and Maath Block of my parliamentary constituency Mathura.

An investigation committee is also working on this in the Legislative Assembly.

Education is a weapon to fight against exploitation. The prevailing mismanagement in this is against the resourceless common people. In order to check this kind of mismanagement, the implementation of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan should be in such way that this type of mismanagement cannot take place at all. Alongwith this, the incidents of mismanagement in Mathura should also be investigated so that the culprits could be punished otherwise 'Right to Education' scheme being run by the Central Government will merely remain to be a law on papers.

(xiv) Need to start the construction of Railway Over Bridge on level crossing no. 502 in Tenkasi Town, Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): The Rail Over Bridge to be constructed on level crossing No. 502 in Tenkasi Town that comes under my Tenkasi parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu was taken up in 2010 with the participation of the State Government.

While announcing the work, it was said that laying of service road and the construction of a sub-way would be taken up along with the completion of RoB.

Though the approach road on either side of the railway-line stand raised by the State Government, the RoB is yet to be constructed by the Railways. This has been causing great inconvenience to the public leading even to Law and Order Problem. People of the town are greatly agitated due to the growing impatience with the

Railways. Inordinate delay in matters very crucial to small towns must be avoided. Tenkasi is also an important town both as a Tourism Town and a Pilgrim centre. It also handles huge traffic, as a border town and gateway to Kerala.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government and the Railway Board to complete the RoB work in Tenkasi Town, on an urgent basis.

(xv) Need to address the problem of shortage of toilets in schools in the country

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): As per the recent report of UNICEF, 84% schools have drinking water facilities overall in India. But nearly half of the schools in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya do not have this facility, 65% schools have common toilets in India, however, only one fourth schools in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Odisha and Rajasthan have this facility.

54% Schools have separate toilets for girls. On average, only one in nine schools in Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur have separate toilets and one in four schools in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand and Odisha.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate action and direct the concerned authorities to solve the problems as early as possible for the greater interest of children.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 30th November, 2011 at 11 a.m.

12.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 30, 2011/Agrahayana 9, 1933 (Saka).

ANNEXURE I

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